FY NCP - 15

NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN

WILMINGTON

JAN 4, 1888-DEC 26, 1888

Microfilmed by

North Carolina Department of Archives and History

Division of Archives and Manuscripts

Raleigh, North Carolina

MICROFILMED BY
MAR 3 1969
N. C. DEPT. OF ARCHIVES & HISTORY
J.A.L.-7/7

THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN

WILMINGTON WEEKLY

1888

1888

FILMED FROM ORIGINALS FROM THE
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, RICHMOND, VA.

Miss M Dickson 15Jan88

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,043. WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 4, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,663.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue of this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front rank of our Church journals.'

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. W. D. Hedleston, from Mackville, Ky., to Beechland, Washington county, Ky.

Rev. W. I. Sinnott, from Oxford, Miss., to Birmingham, Ala.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A correspondent writes from Duplin Road: Our Church Festival on the 28th ult. was a grand succes; we realized about $95 net. Our Church building is being pushed forward, it is about enclosed and presents quite a neat appearance. We hope to be able to use it by the spring.

The Evangelical Protestant ministers of the city have formed a Ministers Association. We learn that at their meeting on Monday forenoon arrangements for the coming of Mr. Pearson were discussed, and we have no doubt that due preliminary preparations will be made and that a Tabernacle will be built sufficiently large to hold the immense crowd which will flock to hear him.

VIRGINIA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

By the simple ministry of the Word our little Church at Drake's Branch, Charlotte county, has been lately very much revived. Services were held every night for about two weeks, conducted by Rev. Mr. Gammon, formerly of Asheville, N. C., now our beloved pastor, aided, the latter week, by Rev. Taylor Martin, of Hampden Sidney. They preached the unsearchable riches of Christ with great simplicity and earnestness, and God has seen fit, by the gentle workings of His blessed Spirit, to bless their labors in the conversion of about twenty precious souls. About one-half of the number will connect themselves with the Presbyterian Church at this place. In addition to this great work, God's people have been much revived and deeply stirred up to a more earnest zeal for the precious cause of Christ. May the good work yet reveal more of its blessed fruits. H. J. W.

Drake's Branch, Dec. 23d.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian*:

Rev. R. F. Campbell, of Millboro, has received a unanimous call to Mossy Creek church, Augusta county.

Candidate W. W. Carson was received on the 16th of December by Roanoke Presbytery, and licensed to preach. Mr. Carson is supplying Buffalo and Bethlehem churches.

Mr. Joseph Rennie, a student of Union Theological Seminary and a licentiate of East Hanover Presbytery, has received a call to become pastor of the Chase City church, Virginia. This church was supplied by Mr. Rennie during his vacation last summer.

As the results of a union meeting at Bland C. H., extending through a period of two weeks, the various churches have been quickened and refreshed. Seven were added to the Presbyterian church on profession of faith in Christ, and a few more will be added at a later day.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

A correspondent writes from Covington: "We have had a revival here, and have had twenty converts." Rev. W. E. Hill is the pastor.

Rev. James D. Thomas, formerly of Wytheville, at present living at Greensburg, Ind., has accepted the position of Evangelist of Montgomery Presbytery, and expects to enter upon his duties about the middle of February.

Rev. H. M. White, D. D., of Winchester, has just been assisting Rev. D. Blain, of Christiansburg, in a week's meeting. Much interest was manifested, and the results were very gratifying.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Items from the *Southern Presbyterian*:

Charleston Presbytery met Thursday in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, Charleston. The Rev. Messrs. Thompson, (moderator,) Vedder, Chichester, and Burgess, and Elders H. G. Walpole and J. A. Enslow were present. Permission was given to the James Island church to prosecute a call before the Presbytery of South Carolina for the pastoral services of the Rev. J. McL. Seabrook for one-half his time.

We learn that Rev. W. F. Junkin, D. D., late of Westminster church, Charleston, will probably be called to the pastorate of the Northern Church, at Montclair, New Jersey.

GEORGIA.

A friend writes the *Southern Presbyterian* from Gainesville, Dec. 22: "The Presbyterians of Gainesville have just completed a beautiful church edifice of modern style. To say that it is an ornament to the place but faintly expresses its beauty. But the principal object of this communication is to express our deep regret in having to lose our valued and much loved pastor, who was the originator of this grand church movement, and whose heart, head, and hand admonished and assisted us all along the thorny path of endeavor until we reached its climax. The Rev. J. H. Dixon, whose purity of heart and conservative views are only equalled by his ripe scholarship, is not only beloved by his church, but a favorite with all denominations. It is with unfeigned sadness that we are to part with him, but we trust the fortunate church that obtains his services may be signally and as richly blessed as has been ours."

ALABAMA.

Christian Observer: The three churches of Birmingham have united, to secure the services of Rev. Paul C. Morton, as evangelist in the territory adjacent to the city. "He has begun his work hopefully. His family will soon be with him, and the prospect is good for the organization of several other Presbyterian churches near us, during the coming year, as population is rapidly coming into the valley, and our intention is aggressive work for Christ, and in the interest of our Church. We love our Church and intend to fly the blue flag wherever we can find a hopeful place to plant it."

MISSISSIPPI.

Christian Observer: The Presbytery of Chickasaw, at a call meeting held in Pontotoc church, December 15th, dissolved the pastoral relation between Rev. W. I. Sinnot and Hopewell church and dismissed him to North Alabama Presbytery. Mr. J. M. Kimmons, ruling elder in Hopewell church, was licensed, and allowed to preach to that church till the next meeting of Presbytery. Licentiate F. L. Allen was ordained to the full work of the ministry, and Rev. Messrs. W. V. Frierson and J. M. Kimmons were appointed to install him pastor over Lebanon church.

LOUISIANA.

S. W. Presbyterian: A *pro re-nata* meeting of the Presbytery of New Orleans was held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27th in the First Presbyterian church, New Orleans, to consider a communication from the Faculty of the Columbia Theological seminary, relative to our candidate; who, acting under the instructions of Presbytery's Assembly Correspondent on Education announces his purpose to attend Prof. Woodrow's lectures, contrary to the wishes of the Faculty.

Presbytery adopted, by a vote of 18 to 11, the following paper:

1. In answer to the communication from the Faculty of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, Presbytery replies, that we sustain the administration of the Seminary in the matter referred to us, and enjoin upon our candidate to respect its authority.

2. Presbytery disclaims any responsibility for the instructions given by our Correspondent of Education. They were given without the knowledge or consent of this body, and entirely fail to indicate the views or wishes of Presbytery.

HENRY M. SMITH,
Stated Clerk.

KENTUCKY.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

At Lebanon and Crittenden churches, in Grant county, Rev. J. W. Graybill lately received seven persons. These churches have extended a call to Mr. D. E. Bedinger, a recent graduate of Princeton, and it is hoped he will see his way clear to accept the call, and become their pastor.

Our little church at Greenville has cause to thank God and take courage. On yesterday we held communion service and received six precious souls upon profession of their faith, two heads of families and two dear children of the covenant. We believe the Spirit is working mightly with others in our midst, whom we trust, in God's own time, will unite with us. We also elected and ordained an elder and deacon, viz., John G. Barkley, Sr., elder and John G. Barkley, Jr., deacon.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis Presbyterian: Rev. J. N. McFarlane, of Lexington recently received by the Presbytery of LaFayette from the Protestant Episcopal Church, has accepted an invitation to the church at Richmond, and will take charge Jan. 2nd.

DOMESTIC.

A dispatch from Boston, Mass., Dec. 29th, says: The will of the late Wm. Hilton was filed in the probate office for Suffolk county this afternoon. To his widow Esther and his daughter Caroline Hilton Fiske, he leaves $300,000 each, and makes the following conditional public bequests, to be paid only after the full income for his wife and daughter during their lives and of the principal fund for issue of his daughter; $50,000 to the Massachusetts general hospital, income to be applied for the free beds, and $50,000 to the Philips Academy at Andover, the income to be used for the preparation of young men for the ministry; $5,000 to William College; $500 to Harvard College, the income to be used for young men who desire to be educated in that college; $50,000 to Amherst College, the income to be used for young men who desire to be educated in that college; $50,000 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $5,000 to the American Home Mission Society; $2,500 to the American Missionary Society of New York, $2,500 to the Boston City Missionary Society; $25,000 to the town of Salisbury, the income to be used for support of women; $25,000 to the Boston Dispensary; $10,000 to the Boston Young Woman's Christian Association; $10,000 to the Home for Little Wanderers: $10,000 to the Children's Hospital; $10,000 to Abbot Academy of Andover.

St. Louis Evangelist. The church at Ozark Praire, Mo., is named after the largest prairie in Lawrence county. It commences at the southeast corner of Mt. Vernon and extends for miles eastward and northward and westward, until by far-reaching and widespreading it loses its individuality in the plains of the great West. Its location is beautiful, its dimensions are spacious, and its audiences are large, attentive, intelligent and loyal to the doctrines and pratices of the Church. Everybody attends public service, from the great-grandmother to the great grandchild. The young people are organized and doing a grand work. The ladies are organized and contribute their part in the mission field. The entire membership are at work, and peace and harmony prevail in all departments. A duplicate of this church would be hard to find. The Sunday-school is a model, largely attended, wisely managed and liberally sustained. The pastor is wise in his methods and untiring in his zeal. Like Napoleon, his power of endurance is wonderful—he often delivers more than twenty sermons in a single month, travels a hundred and fifty miles and puts his shoulder to the wheel in every great work and enterprise of the church. There is no title to his name either; Rev. G. H. Williamson, and that is all. His heart is in his work and his head is full of ways and means to carry it on most successfully. This church has a membership of 133, four deacons and seven elders, and an average Sabbath-school attendance of more than 100, all of whom stay for church and learn the Shorter Catechism. At the last communion seven communicants were received. This church pays its minister and contributes something to all the ten boards; even a little child just beginning to talk deposits its envelope regularly into the church treasury.

Interior: On the Sabbath, December 18, the Mekinock Presbyterian Church and congregation of Emerado, Iowa, dedicated their new church edifice to the worship of God. Rev. H. G. Mendenhall, of Grand Forks, preached in the morning, and Rev. J. A. Baldridge, of Larimore, in the evening. The pastor, Rev Wm. Travis, read the history of the church and conducted the service of dedication. The report of the building committee showed that the house, completely furnished, cost $2,943.85, and that all debts have been paid. Of this sum the Ladies' Aid Society, organized but a few months, paid $300. C. B. Hall, of Arvilla, was the architect and builder. It is in the L form, with the entrance through the tower in the angle. The audience room is 34 x38 feet, seated with Kane assembly chairs The wing is a parlor, 16x20 feet, opening into the audience-room. The pulpit is plainly but neatly furnished, and the whole floor is carpeted. The plan of heating is unique, but a complete success It consists of two ordinary box wood stoves, placed in the cellar, by means of which the cellar becomes a great storehouse of heat. This stored heat is admitted into the audience-room through numerous small registers, and is the most complete heating and ventilating apparatus that has yet been brought to light. A brief account of the history of this church may be of advantage to those struggling to build a house of worship with, but small means. As soon as a few settlers on the open prarie, twenty-five miles west of Grand Forks, had built their claim shanties, in the spring of 1881, they resolved to hold religions meetings on every Sabbath day, whether a minister could be secured or not. A minister was always secured when it was possible, but when it was not, some one present read a sermon and led the meeting. The first sermon was preached July 18, 1880, by John Irwin, now assistant secretary of the Board of Church Erection. On November 22 of the same year, Rev. F. W. Iddings, then pastor of the church at Grand Forks, organized the First Presbyterian Church of Mekinock, in a vacant 21-16 claim shanty. From the Goodland Presbyterian church Logansport Presbytery, Ind., Mrs. Margaret Smith, a widow of some seventy-six years, her two sons, with their wives, her two daughters and her son-in-law, presented certificates; and from Three Rivers Presbyterian church, Canada, Mrs. Peter Boyes presented her certificate. Then the male members were elected elders. J. M. Smith having been ordained in Indiana. Elder Ebenezer Smith has since died, but all the others survive; and Mrs. Margaret Smith is still a zealous hardworking, successful Sabbath-school teacher. Her presence on the day of dedication was regarded by all as the crowning honor of the occasion. The public schoolhouse was completed before the close of the first year on the prairie; and there, five miles north of the railroad, public service and Sabbath school have been held with unfailing regularity.

FOREIGN.

The China Inland Mission held a notable conference some months since in Hung Tung, Shansi Province, West China, three hundred Christians taking part in it. In connection with it, fifty two women and 155 men were baptized. Last year 173 converts were baptized in the province, in which there are three stations, twenty-three missionaries and fourteen native helpers. A feature of the conference was the reports given by workers, showing that the people are being wonderfully stirred by tidings of the new religion.

The Reformed (Dutch) church has just completed a noble work in behalf of Foreign Missions. The General Synod moved by the appeals of the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain of the Arcot Mission in India and by the wonderful blessings which attended the work in that field, resolved, in June last, to raise the sum of $50,000 to establish a theological Seminary in connection with that mission, where native preachers are in great demand. The church at once endorsed the resolution by applying the money. The Consistory of the Collegiate church, in this city, assumed one fifth of the amount; other churches subscribed from five hundred to five thousand dollars each; several individuals gave one or two thousand each; and the amount required has been contributed. This sum is considered equal in India to five times the amount for such an object in this country. Dr. Chamberlain returns to India this week and the Seminary will be opened and in operation within a month after his arrival. The readiness and heartiness with which this undertaking has been accomplished is a good omen for the cause of Foreign Missions.

A remarkable work of grace is progressing in the English Church mission in Punjab, chiefly in and about Amritsar. Several prominent men, as well as people of low caste, have been reached. About 150 low-caste converts were baptized the previous year, but now the work seems much more extensive. Nothing like it in vigor and growth has been seen before in that region. The ingathering of low-caste people is affecting the Hundus, Sikhs, and the Mohammedans, and several of these higher classes have been reached. The missionary at Amritsar writes of the remarkable interest manifested in the simple story of the Gospel. "Our compound resounds from morning to night with voices repeating to each other the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Creed, with *bhajahns* and bits of the Gospel." Much of this is the result of medical missions.

CENTENNIAL THOUGHTS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The year 1888 is the centennial year of the Presbyterian Church in America. It is well to examine and to prove ourselves as a church, and see wherein we have come short. Having seen our shortcoming, we should truly repent thereof, turning therefrom "with full purpose of, and endeavor after new obedience."

The first thing that impresses the mind is the *comparatively* slow growth of Presbyterianism. It had the advantage in members, both of the Methodist and Baptist churches, while the Lutheran Church was almost unknown. But the first two churches have gone far ahead of us, and the last named church is steadily outstripping us in the race.

The second thing impressing the mind is the great need of ministers in our Church. It was so *in the beginning*, for in 1789, when the first American General Assembly met, there were reported 177 ministers and 11 licentiates, *i. e.*, 188 preachers, while there were 429 churches or more than two churches to every preacher. Hence we find that of these 429 churches only 215 are reported as supplied, while 214 *are reported as vacant!* It is so *now*. According to a late statement of the Rev. Dr. Richardson, we have in the Southern Presbyterian Church only one minister to every two churches; while 465 of our churches are reported as vacant!

The great want of our church in 1789 was more ministers. The great want of our church in 1888 is more ministers. In 1789 there were not ministers for the aggressive missionary work of the church, except by neglecting to supply its own vacant churches. In 1888 there are not ministers for the aggressive missionary work of the Church, except by neglecting our own vacant churches. To give the bread of life to strangers, we must either starve or put on half rations our own children! Our own vineyard will not be kept, if we try to keep other vineyards; for our own harvest is great, while the *laborers* are few.

"Having shown us the disease, tell us the remedy." How can we get more ministers? Three things ought to be done. First, "pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into his harvest." Pray thus in the sanctuary, and how seldom do we hear this prayer in our churches? Pray thus around the family altar, and how seldom is this petition heard there? Pray thus in the closet, and reader, do you thus daily pray?

Secondly, let parents consecrate their sons to this work. Consecrate their best, their choicest lambs. Let them so live as to carry out this consecration. Not live, so that the boy will feel that only the rich are happy, but that to do good is more than riches. Not live, so that the boy will think that to have others serve him is the great object of life; but that to serve others, to minister to the poor and weak and degraded, is to be transformed into the image of Christ, who came into this world to be a servant.

Thirdly, encourage and sustain our church schools. How few parochial schools in the Synod of North Carolina! If Cæsar educates the "children of the covenant," is it any wonder that they will give the whole loaf of their service to Cæsar, and *only the crumbs* to Christ? How many male Academies, or female Seminaries in the State, that are under the care either of a Presbytery, or of the Synod? Rome has her parochial schools, her male academies and her female seminaries; and *she has the services of those whom she thus educates*, though some are the "children of the covenant." Verily, the children of this world, and the servants of the "man of sin" are "in their generation wiser than the children of light."

"But we have a Presbyterian college in our Synod." Then let all of our ministers—let all of our elders and deacons—let all of our members encourage and sustain that college. Almost all of our ministers now come from our church colleges. Let Davidson College have the hearty support of the twenty-one thousand Presbyterians of North Carolina, and soon the number of students will be doubled and then trebled. If these come from homes where they have been consecrated to Christ, then will we see large graduating classes almost (if not entirely) consecrated to the work of the ministry. Then will our Church have laborers for the harvest; and shine "forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun and terrible as an army with banners." M.

NOTICE.

The churches of Concord Presbytery are urged to raise and forward to the Treasurer of Presbytery as soon as possible a liberal collection for the cause of Education. The Presbytery pledged assistance to three meritorious young men, and already the treasury has been exhausted. Brethren help us.

C. M. Payne,
Chm. Com. Education, Concord Presbytery.

The Presbyterian.

PAPERS ON BAPTISM.

BY REV. J. W. PRIMROSE.

PAUL AND THE 3,000.

Presbyterian. Suppose we consider the case of Paul.

Baptist. I see nothing peculiar in Paul's case.

P. I admit the entire absence of any mention of a stream of water is not peculiar. In this particular, Paul's baptism is like that of most others. But isn't it Paul who writes about buried in baptism?

B. Yes, indeed.

P. Luke was much in the company of Paul in his missionary work, and is, on the human side, the author of the Acts. He narrates Paul's conversion and Paul's own recital of his conversion in his speech to the Jerusalem mob. Now if Paul, the only inspired writer who uses the expression 'buried in baptism' meant thereby that baptism was a dipping into water, is it not passing strange that so much should be said of his conversion and baptism and yet not a word or hint by Paul or Luke about water enough to immerse him in. In Acts 9:18 it is said: He arose and was baptized. The word is a participle meaning literally —*standing up* he was baptized.

B. If sitting or reclining, of course he must stand up to go and be baptized.

P. To go? The Bible does not say he went anywhere. It is simply said—'he arose.' To be baptized *with* water he need do nothing more, and it is not said he did anything more.

B. But he might have gone to a stream after getting up.

P. O he *may!* but to be baptized *with* water according to the Bible plan why should he? The point is that the Bible doesn't say so.

B. I would like to hear what you have to say about the 3,000 at Pentecost. And here comes a neighbor of mine who is a staunch baptist. No doubt he would like to join in the conversation.

P. I am sure I have no objection.

Staunch Baptist. What are you talking about? Baptism? I never tire of that subject.

B. The baptism of the 3,000 just now.

S. B. Of course Brother B. we know they were all immersed. No doubt of that.

P. Then you can easily furnish us the proofs.

S. B. I happen to have in my pocket a tract which —

P. Does your tract deal only with the Bible?

S. B. Yes indeed it does. We don't rely on human speculations. You sprinklers don't believe in baptism because —

P. Beg pardon—we do believe in baptism.

S. B. Well!—you don't believe that baptism is immersion because you don't go directly to the Bible. We want nothing but a 'thus saith the Lord.' That, Sir, is the great characteristic of Baptists. We have no creed but the Bible. We are Bible Christians.

P. And warranted not to err!

S. B. We say to the enquirer: just read your Bible. You need not trouble about anything else.

P. And for that reason you *don't write any tracts?*

S. B. We have to write and preach about baptism to put people on their guard against error. But this tract I have here deals only in Bible quotations in answer to questions.

Baptist. The title is: "The New Testament on Baptism." No. 246. Published by the American Baptist Publication Society.

P. Well what does it say about the 3,000.

S. B. On page 6 we have these questions and answers:

"Ques. At the time of the great awakening at Pentecost, what accommodations for the baptism of so many are spoken of in the Bible? Any pools in Jerusalem? Ans. 'Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda,' Jno. 5:2. Ques. Any other? Ans. 'The pool of Siloam.' Jno 9:7. Ques. Any brook near at hand? Ans. 'The brook Cedron,' Jno. 18:1." There now! You see we have Bible for it!

P. Bible for what?

S. B. Why for these pools and the brook Cedron.

P. To be sure! Nobody denies their existence. You need not go to the trauble to prove what no one denies. Were the 3,000 dipped into them? That is the point.

S. B. Of course they were.

P. Why then do you not give us the Bible text for it? To be sure your tract hasn't omitted it, if it is to be found.

S. B. My tract doesn't quote the Bible as saying they were dipped in the pools and Cedron. It asks: "What accommodations for the baptism of so many are spoken of in the Bible?"

P. Then the Bible, you admit, does not say they were dipped in them.

S. B. Well, no! But they *could* have been. There were accommodations as the tract proves.

P. By accommodations for immersion you mean these bodies of water were deep enough and accessible for that purpose. Your tract proposes to prove that by Bible texts. Not one of the texts quoted says anything of the sort. Now be honest! Do any of these texts—or any others say that these pools and Cedron could accommodate an immersion?

B. Give it up, neighbor! The tract is disingenuous. It represents the Bible as speaking of *accommodations* for the baptism of 3,000, whereas the texts quoted only prove the existence of Bethesda, Siloam and Cedron. It does not give Bible proof that these were accommodations for immersion.

S. B. I'm afraid you are getting weak-kneed. As for me I will never yield a point.

P. Let us see what is the testimony of travelers, since the Bible says nothing. Ryle, in his commentary on John, 5:2, says: "Nothing certain is known about this pool or its precise situation." John says of it: "having five porches." Godet comments as follows: "It is more simple to imagine a *single edifice*, forming a pentagonal peristyle, in the centre of whsch was the reservoir. * * * "The spring is very intermittent. The basin is sometimes entirely dry; again the water is seen springing up between the stones. On the 21st of January, 1845, Tobler saw the water rise four and a half inches * * * Robinson saw the water rise a foot in five minutes." Not much *accommodations* for an immersion of one, much less a multitude. And now as to Siloam. Godet says: "The pool of Siloam, discovered by Robinson near the place where the three valleys of Tyropeon, Hinnom and Jehoshaphat meet together, is fed by a subteranean conduit recently discovered which starts from the fountain of the Virgin." Of Cedron he says: "The brook Cedron has its source *half a league* to the north of Jerusalem, and falls into the Dead Sea." It is ordinarily dry during nine months of the year; for more than twenty years not a sign of water had been seen in it." And Ryle says: "Excepting in winter, or after rains it is merely the dry bed of a water course." So, then, in the absence of all Bible testimony we have that of travellers who tell us that at Pentecost, the middle of summer, this mountain torrent Cedron, was ordinarily *dry*.

S. B. My tract is not through with you. If the 3,000 were baptized in Jerusalem there *must have been* water enough for immersion. Let me quote the tract again to show you: "Ques. Taking it for granted that the furniture of Herod's temple did not materially differ from that of Solomon's temple, what were there in the temple which might have served for baptisteries? Ans. 'Then made he ten lavers of brass; one laver containing forty baths' (*according to the Rabbinists about three hogsheads, and according to Josephus five and a half hogsheads*), 'and every laver was four cubits' (*a little more than six feet*) 1. Kings, 7:38. Ques. Was there any other even larger than these ten? Ans. 'And he made a molten sea, ten cubits (*about sixteen feet*) from the one brim to the other.' 1 Kings, 7:23. Ques. But did the Apostles have access to the temple after our Lord's ascension? Ans. 'And (they) were continually in the temple praising and blessing God.' Luke 24:53." There now, Sir!

P. Let me ask you a question. Did the Apostles have access to the Holy of Holies which was a part of the temple.

S. B. No indeed. Only the High Priest entered that and he only once a year.

P. Did the Apostles have access to the Court of the Priests?

B. If my neighbor can't answer the question I can. When the Angel Gabriel appeared to Zacharias, the father of John the Baptist, "the whole multitude of the people were praying without." The lot of Zacharias "was to burn incense when he went into the temple." Luke 1: 9, 10. In the court of the priests were the lavers which were consecrated to holy and specified uses of the temple. The Apostles themselves not being Priests had no access to this court. Beyond this was the Court of Israel for males, and still further the court for Jewish women. The outermost court was that of the Gentiles. Paul came near losing his life because the mob thought he had polluted the temple by taking Gentiles into the Court of Israel. Intrusion into the court of the priests was punishable by death—according to the Levitical law. I am indignant that my Publishing Society should send out a tract which quotes Scripture to prove a falsehood.

P. Our Lord Jesus himself who respected His own institutions would not have intruded into the Court of the Priests of this earthly temple. The disciples were continually in that part of the temple *set apart for them* for the praise of God, but to quote this text as proof that the disciples, accompanied by a multitude of men and *women* swarmed into the Court of the Priests, and desecrated the holy vessels of the sanctuary—to say nothing of the unsuitable shape of the lavers, making ladders necessary to mount them—such a misrepresentation is enough to excite the indignation of every honest Baptist in the land. And this is Bible proof!

In a city proverbially dry,—in the dryest season of the year,—in a piece of a day —3,000 people were baptized. How? *Into* water as the Baptists say, or WITH water as the Bible says?

INCOMPLETENESS.

Not he who first beholds the aloe grow
May think to gaze upon its perfect flower.
He tends, he hopes; but ere the blossom blow,
There needs a century of sun and shower.

He shall not see the product of his toil;
Yet were his work neglected or ill-done,
Did he not prune the boughs and dig the soil,
That perfect blossom ne'er might meet the sun.

Perhaps he has no prescience of its hue,
Nought of its form and fragrance can foretell;
Yet in each sun-shaft, in each bead of dew,
Faith, passing knowledge, tells him he does well.

Our lives, O fellow men! pass even so.
We watch and toil, and with no seeming gain;
The future which no mortal may foreknow,
May prove our labor was not all in vain.

But what we sow we may not hope to reap,
Perfect fruition may not seek to win;
Not till, work-weary, we have fallen asleep,
Shall blossom blow, or fruit be gathered in.

Let it be so. Upon our darkened eyes
A light more pure than noontide rays shall shine,
If pain of ours have helped our race to rise,
By just one hair's-breadth, nearer the divine.

Upward and outward plant like, life extends;
Grows fairer as it doth the more aspire;
Never completed, evermore it sends
A branch out, striving higher still and higher.

Because so great, it must be incomplete,
Have endless possibilities of growth,
Strength to grow stronger, sweetness still more sweet,
Yearning towards God, who is the source of both.

—*Chamber's Journal.*

A CALL TO WORK.

"Ah!" says some one, "I see what the minister is going to be at this morning. I can see it already. I could see it the moment the text was read. Last Sabbath morning a large number of these people sat down to the Lord's table, and now he is going to tell them what the Lord requires of them." Perfectly true, but not by any means the whole truth. You are laboring under the soul-destroying, God-dishonoring delusion that God requires nothing of a man until he becomes a member in full communion with the Church. All that is asked for in this text—fear, obedience, love and service—are required by God of man as man, as well as of the members of the Church as such. Let no man labor under the delusion that God does not require these things of any man until he becomes a member of some branch of the Church of Christ. The claims are there, and they will remain apart altogether from consideration of Church-membership.

Let us inquire what these things are which the Lord our God requires of us.

1. The first thing mentioned is fear. "What doth the Lord thy God require of thee but to fear the Lord thy God?" This is not the fear of God's omnipotent power, lest He crush us. It is not the fear of justice lest we be condemned, for believers are delivered from condemnation. It is the fear inspired by God's goodness. We should fear to sin against a Being so good and kind and generous and sympathetic and loving. This fear is inspired not by law, but by love. You fear the policeman because of his club; you fear your mother because she loves you. There is fear in both cases, but entirely different kinds of fear. You speak of a kind friend and good neighbor, and say, I would be afraid to offend him, he is so kind. A dutiful son would fear to hurt his father's feelings, or wound his mother's heart. He fears not parental power, but he fears to wound love. It is exactly so with the fear that the Lord our God requires of us. You say, "I am afraid to sin against God, not because of His power to crush me, but because He is so kind and generous and tender-hearted and loving. Above all things I am afraid to sin against Jesus of Nazareth. He veiled His glory for me. He came to this earth for me, suffered for me, agonized in the garden for me, died for me, and I cannot sin against a Saviour who did so much for me." That is the kind of fear that God requires of us.

2. The next thing God requires of us is "to walk in all His ways." That simply means obedience. God has ways in this world, and Satan has ways in this world. The ways of God end in heaven, and the ways of Satan end in perdition. God says He wishes us to walk in His ways. Mark the significance of that little word *all*. These little words have a tremendous force in the Bible. Spurgeon, addressing the students in his college recently, said: "In all our congregations there are people who have a sweet tooth for one or two particular doctrines of the Bible. Mark those people, for they are dangerous." This kind of people are to be found everywhere. They will only listen to two or three doctrines they like; they will only do the two or three things they want to do, or do nothing at all. This is not evangelical obedience, the obedience that the Lord our God requires of us. He says we must walk in *all* His ways—His ways on Monday as well as on Sunday, His ways in the office as well as in the Sabbath-school, His ways on the railway cars, on the hustings, in the committee room, in *all* His ways. You have no right to pick and choose among the commandments, no right to chip pieces off God's tables of stone. We must walk in *all* His ways, or be considered disobedient.

3. The third thing required of us is to love the Lord our God. Need I stop to point out some reasons why we should love the Lord Jesus Christ? It should not be necessary to tell men who sat at the Lord's table last Lord's Day that they should love Jesus Christ. We should love Christ for His own sake. There is not a single quality that makes you love and admire your fellow-man that you do not find in a far higher degree in Jesus Christ, and you will find it, too, without any of the faults and foibles that you find in the best of men. We should love Him for what He has done for us, for what He has suffered for us, and for what He has promised do for us in the future. Probably there is no requirement about which people raise so much unnecessary difficulty as this requirement about loving God. These difficulties generally arise from a painful lack of a little common sense. The Bible is the most common-sense book in the world. People sometimes go through a process of spiritual dissection, and rack their souls through and through to see if they have any love for Jesus Christ. Just as if the love would not manifest itself if it were there. Fancy a man putting himself through a species of mental dissection to see if he had any love for his wife and family. Not long ago I read a letter in a religious journal, written by a refined lady, who told how closely she had been examining her heart to see if there were any love for the Saviour there or not. The editor, with all the practical notions of an American editor of that class said: "Dear sister, go out among the wicked people of your neighborhood and try to induce some of them to attend the Church of which your father is an esteemed office-bearer, go round among the street arabs and try to gather up some of them for the Sabbath-school, go out amongst the poor and minister for Christ among them. Take one-half or a little more of the money you now spend in luxuries, and give it to the cause of missions, and after doing this for a year, write, and tell me if you have any love for the Saviour." It is easy for a man to stand up in a meeting, and sing "I Love Jesus, Yes I Do." Anybody can do that, and it is no test of a man's love. The love that the Lord our God requires of us is a love that spends and works for Christ, a love that will suffer for Christ if need be, and any other kind of love is not worth talking about. There is no love of any other kind that God recognizes. The question is just this and there is no mystery about it. Is that which you call love to Christ the kind that leads you to ask?—"What can I do for the glory of my Master?" Is it a love that takes off the gaudy clothes of sentiment and works for Jesus Christ day in and day out? Is it a love that does not try to solve the problem, "How little can I get off with?" but asks, "How much can I do for Christ?" Is it a love that leads you to make sacrifices and deny yourself for Christ's sake? If it is not this kind it is not love at all. It is gush. Men would scorn in daily life the thing that people in the Church often call love. What would a man's wife think of him if he professed to love her, and was too abominably lazy to provide stove-wood for her in the winter? What would be thought of the woman who professed to love her husband, but was too lazy to prepare his meals for him; or, of the woman who professed to love her children and let them run neglected like little street arabs? Neither can we think anything of the professed love of the man who will not spend an hour or a dollar for the cause of Christ, who never made a sacrifice for that cause or did anything more than talk about it. No! It will not do. The world is getting more practical every day, and so is the Church. Nobody will believe that we love Jesus unless we show that love in a practical way. God requires love from us, but it is love of the practical kind.

4. The last thing required of us here is "to serve the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul." God requires fear and obedience and love, but it all culminates in this matter of service. Something more is required of us than merely to name the name of Christ. God requires service of us, and we should be ready to give the very best service we can render. How directly does this go in the teeth of very much that passes for Church connection in our day. Many people call themselves Christians because they go to church and enjoy themselves. Some people even expect to be pitied and coddled in every conceivable way, and if they do not receive the kind of treatment that suits them in our Church they will go to another. The Lord thy God requires service of thee. Do you call that service? Who is the servant, pray? The Lord requires you to serve Him. Is that serving him? Is it serving anybody but yourself? It certainly is not serving yourself very well. A servant is one who works, and the only way we can show we are Christians is by working for Christ. What kind of service? Service rendered in a grumbling, complaining, grudging kind of way? No! "With all thy heart and with all thy soul." God asks for whole-hearted, whole-soul service. Remember it is *God* who requires this service. This, I am afraid, is a new idea to many of us. A man says, "The minister wants me to do so and so, and I suppose I will have to do it;" or, "The Session has asked me to do something, and I suppose I will not be a good Presbyterian if I don't do it; or, "The superintendent of the Sabbath-school wants me to take a class, and I suppose I will have to take one or he will give me no rest." No, my friend, you are wrong. It is the Lord thy God that requires this service of thee. You are not going to confer a personal favor upon any man. Do you say that too much is required of you? Well, it does unfortunately happen that in almost every church a few people have to do all the work. This is sadly true. But remember that the Lord our God requires this work of us, and can we do too much for Him? The thought that the work is for the Master will make the work comparatively easy. The way to make work a pleasure and the way to make us to overcome every discouragement and every difficulty is to take two looks. Look back to Calvary and look up to heaven. This is the best cure I know of for any one who is weary. One look back to Calvary and one look up to heaven will put new life into any weary worker for Christ. Remember the work is for God, and you will not be weary.

God requires this fear and obedience and love and service "for thy good." It is all for your good. It will do you more good than it will anybody else. Never forget that. If we are asked to render service to the cause of Christ we should not complain, for it is for our own good. No doubt the Church, society and country will all gain by your labors, but the person most benefitted will be yourself. Now let us take this thought home with us, "The more I fear God and the more service I render to Him the more will it be for my own good both in time and in eternity."—*Canada Presbyterian.*

CONVERSATION.

Very few persons recognize the large possibilities of good with which conversation is freighted. It can diffuse intelligence, spread knowledge, inspire new ideas, animate the drooping spirit, move the feelings, kindle the affections, stimulate the activities. These possibilities may be gradually made realities by every one who will constantly and patiently put in practice the two essential parts of good conversation—to seek for the best that is in one's self. No large fund of information, no years of culture, no powers of eloquence are necessary in order to do this.

A fervent spirit is the most abundant source of an active life.—*Hamilton.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The January number of *Our Little Ones* is charming. Every page is studded with the brightest little gems of pleasure for the children. Address the Russell Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, with your address and $1.50. You will give your children inexpressible delight.

The *Domestic Journal*, published at Springfield, Mass., is a capital monthly for the family. It's different departments are well supplied with good substantial articles. Helpful in many ways for the farm, household and the social circle.

Contents of the *Popular Science Monthly*—Governmental Interference with Production and Distribution; Evolution and Religious thoughts; Glimpses of life along a Coral Reef; The Psychology of Joking; Railroads and Trade Centers; Race and Language; Science and the Bishops; The Outcome of the Granger Movement; Climate of the Lake Region; English Phonology; The Monkeys of Dutch Guiana; Sketches of Cleveland Abbe, &c. Address D. Appleton & Co., Bond St., N. Y. Price yearly $5.00.

WHAT IS LIFE?

BY REV. J. G. HALL, D. D.

1. Life is a sense—the soul's career in a body. On this account the body should be taken good care of, wisely inhabited, and vigorously controlled; as Paul gave us an example, who "kept it under," and "brought it into subjection, lest he should be a castaway," aiming that "Christ should be magnified," in his body, "whether by life or by death."

2. Life is an impulse, ever pushed onward by some dominant motive, as of selfishness, or be evolence, avarice, ambition, pride, vanity, love of pleasure, and the like. In Paul's case, again, it was faith in Christ that constantly impelled, or "constrained" him as he terms it. "The life that I now live," says he, "I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me." And surely, then such a rule or principle, where shall we find one more excellent?

3. Life is a pursuit, ever reaching out after or pursuing something in general that pleases us. "Who will show us any good?" Such a tendency is universally constitutional; in itself not wrong; and only a channel of sin when suffered to turn the sources that are improper, or unbecoming spiritual and immortal beings; and only rightly directed when pleasure and duty coincide.

4. Life is an act; *i. e.*, characterized by things done; either what ought to be done, or what ought not to be done. And this is one of the main pivots of our accountability; as it is written that we are, at last, to "give account of the things done in the body." To escape this responsibility utter annihilation would be necessary. How all-careful, then should we be as to what we do.

5. Life is a power; ever sending out influence, as a magnet sends out attraction, or the sun its light and heat. There is no separating this agency from life. No human being lives, with deeds in his hands, language upon his lips, and emotions sketched on his face, but that somewhat influences others, in one direction or another. And, oh! how happy, where this touch of social power starts a fellow spirit toward the portals of the kingdom of heaven! Contrariwise, how fearful is this influence!

6. Life is a tear; a scene of varied and multiplied trials. "Born to trouble" is the world's cradle inscription. Witness Paul's catalogue: "stripes, imprisonment, death, perils, weariness, painfulness, watchings, hunger, thirst, cold, nakedness." But what an admirable offset he makes when he says: "as the sufferings of Christ abound in us so our consolation also aboundeth in Christ." And the same resources is free and open to every child of God.

7. Life is a period; *i. e.*, with a definite length, it has also an end. And for this end, reason would that there should be made some adequate preparation; not by mere self-virtue and social uprightness; not by the stimulus of a personal heroic philosophy; not by cherishing the hope of some sudden up springing help and strength of nature at the solemn hour of departure. A better way there is—more excellent"—that of faith in one who came into the world to "abolish death, and to bring life and immortality to light," to "deliver them, who through fear of death, were all their lifetime subject to bondage."

8. Life is a prospect; looking beyond the bounds of time over into the bosom of eternity, and forward to the bar of God. So Paul looked, but without terror; for he said, he saw "an house not made with hands," to take the place of this earthly "dissolving tabernacle," and that inasmuch as Christ was "the end of the law of righteousness," so there was "laid up for him a crown of righteousness which the righteous judge should give him in that day," and not to him only, but "also to all them that love his appearing."

9. Life is a want; alike in its beginning, continuance and end. It is ever needy, as an infant for its mother's arms, or as a vine, stretching forth its tendrils for something by which to climb, or upon which to lean. And how all-happy is that soul that finds the true source of strength, and passes through all the wilderness of this world, and comes up out of it at last, "leaning upon her beloved."—*Ill. Christian Weekly.*

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

We all know that honesty is the best policy. But I warrant you this—if you knew a man whose honesty had no deeper foundation than a firm conviction of the truth of the proverb, you would count your silver spoons before you left him alone with them.—*Dr. F. O. Coley.*

BOOKS—THE BEST OF FRIENDS.

Books are the best of friends, the most complacent of companions. Unlike their authors, they have no susceptibilities to be ruffled. You may toss them aside in a passing fit of impatience, to find yourself on as pleasant terms as ever with them when your humor changes. In that silent, though eloquent and vivacious company, there can be no monotony as there are no jealousies; and indeed inconsistency becomes a duty and a virtue, as with the sage King Solomon among his hundred wives. We may talk of tossing cherished volumes aside, for the literary voluptuary has nothing in common with the luxurious collectors. The passion for exquisite Elzevirs, for sumptuous editions in superb bindings, is almost invariably anti-pathetical to a love of reading. The collector is curious about margins, typography and casings, but comparatively indifferent to contents. A library got together regardless of expense, can seldom be a place of real enjoyment to any one, least of all to its possessor. The books one loves will be there—nay, you are bothered by an embarrassment of riches—but you scarcely recognise your most familiar friends in their court-dresses, and you approach them with formality, in fear and trembling. Having no claims to the genius of a Johnson or a De Quincey, you dare not make free with them in their finery as those distinguished scholars would have done. On the other hand; the voluptuary, with rare exceptions, has as little in common with the scholars who read with a purpose and drudge on severe system. Drudgery and method of all kinds are inexpressibly distasteful to him. All is fish that comes to his net; he is grateful to the men who have been laboring to please him, for sometimes, although not very often, the hardest work makes the lightest reading. But admiration or gratitude does not lead him to imitation, even if he have the memory, the mental grasp, and the style of a Macaulay. Yet for the free and easy fashion of his self-indulgence, he can quote eminent precedents.

Dr. Johnson himself laid down the law that reading should be done as inclination prompts one; he was in the habit of dipping and skimming himself, as he tore over the pages with knife or finger; he resented being asked if he had read a book through, saying that he had read it as "one does read such books." Scott had accumulated his rich and miscellaneous stores by casual studies of congenial subjects; it was only when he was beggared and slaving for his creditors that the author of "Waverly" and editor of Swift consented to "cram" for his "Life of Bonaparte." There is something pitiful in his rueful praise of the magnificent notions of Constable, who kept crushing the enslaved genius of the night-lamp under piles of contemporary treatises and ponderous files of the "Moniteur." But Southey was perhaps the most melancholy example of the literary voluptuary broken into harness. He could seldom write except on subjects that pleased him. In the face of disappointments he fondly believed in fame and a future as an English classic. He bequeathed to the more kindly appreciation of posterity the poems that had scarcely cleared the publishing expenses; he devoted invaluable time and untold trouble to unpopular histories of the Brazils and abstruse annotations of Spanish literature; and laboring indefatigably all the time to maintain his family, he managed to make the two ends meet by more paying "pot-boilers" for the periodicals. Leading the existence of a hard-working hermit among the Cumberland hills, he was compelled to surround himself with a costly library. Yet for the life of him, unless for special purposes when the collar was chafing, he could spare no time to the books in which he could have revelled; and when the literary Tantalus died worn out, the collection was dispersed which had never been enjoyed.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

CONVALESCENCE.

It would be well for those who have the care of any one during the state of convalesence from severe illness to treat their patient as if he were a nervous and growing youth. The weakened tissues of both nervous and muscular matter are undergoing repair, and this analogous to growth. In the ordinary state of health a man does not require food to build up his frame, so to speak, but simply to repair the waste that is constantly taking place in work, or even in thought. After sickness it is different.

The appetite is sometimes almost voracious, but it should be remembered that the slightest over-indulgence is most dangerous. Little and often must be the rule as regards eating, and while the dishes are tempting and appetising, they should be most nutritious, and at the same time easy of digestion. Frequent changes should be made, too. At first solid foods will be injudicious, but gradually as the health and strength return they should be resorted to, and will be found far more staying and invigorating than spoon foods. The hours for meals should be regular. I need hardly add that excessive indulgence in stimulants may induce irreparable mischief.

The doctor must also prescribe the tonic. It should not be forgotten that tonics taken without judgment may do much harm. The safest are quinine and iron, in small doses, and cod-liver oil.

The patient must be safeguarded from cold and damp, but this does not mean that he is to be kept in the house; quite the reverse, and the more hours spent out of doors in the sunshine the more speedy and perfect will his return to health be; only he is to wear warm underclothing, and warm but not heavy overclothing as well.

A patient during convalesence may sometimes be peevish and discontented. This is by no means a good sign, and every care should be taken to keep his mind contented and easy. Amusement greatly tends to hasten the coming of health. Outdoor exercise should be commenced early, but it must be of the most gentle kind at first—riding in a bath-chair or pony carriage, for example, or little walks on level ground—sauntering in fact.

If he can afford it, he ought to seek for change of climate. The place chosen should not be of an excitingly-bracing character, and if by the seaside so much the better. Of course he will not start until able to bear the journey, or a relapse might be the consequence. A really good quiet hotel is often better than a lodging-house. It must be an hotel, however, where the cooking is as near to perfection as can be expected.

Next in importance to nutritious and well-cooked food is sleep. Sleep is certainly Nature's sweet restorer to the convalescent. He ought to have long hours, and it will be well if supper is not taken within two hours of retiring.

A nap on the sofa or easy-chair after dinner will also be most refreshing. The exercise taken in the open air will usually be found to be the best narcotic; at any rate, he is not to resort to the use of sleep-producers, which he would only do at the greatest risk.

The sea-bath is a very great restorative, and there are many ways of using it. At first, and while the patient is still far from strong, the warm sea water bath about three hours after breakfast will be best. At most seaside places there are establishments where these can be had. If not, they may be taken in the bed-room.—*Selected.*

GOLD DUST.

Great is the power of eloquence, but never is it so great as when it pleads along with nature, and the culprit is a child strayed from his duty and returned again with tears.—*Sterne.*

***

The smoothest course of nature has its pains;
Without misfortunes, what calamities!
And what hostilities, without a foe!
—*Young.*

***

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewell of the glorious sun!
—*Shakspeare.*

***

A propensity to Hope and Joy is real riches, one to Fear and Sorrow real poverty.—*Hume.*

***

The moon put on her veil of light
Mysterious veil of brightness made,
That's both her lustre and her shade.
—*Butler.*

***

Beloved, let us love so well
Our work shall still be better for our love,
And still our love be sweeter for our work.
—*Mrs. Browning.*

A BISHOP ON BETTING.

The Bishop of Liverpool, in his address to his annual Diocesan Conference thus refers to the plague of betting: I think you would do well to press frequently on your people the immense harm which is being done by the betting habits of the present day. I might say something about the subject of lotteries and raffles at bazars. I doubt alike their legality and propriety; but I spare you. The evil that I have in view is far more serious. I refer to betting on horse races. No man can take up a newspaper without noticing the large amount of space and good type which betting occupies. It is a bad sign, and the constant increase of it bodes mischief. Whether racing is abstractly wicked, and whether it encourages the breed of horses, are questions which I shall not stop to discuss. But I am quite certain that thousands bet on races who hardly know a horse's head from its tail, from a gambling spirit, and a morbid, restless love of excitement, and secret hope that they may suddenly make a fortune without steady, quiet working.

WEALTH AS A PROFESSION.

Every gift of God is good, and we have no sympathy with the cant of disparaging riches, which is generally in the mouths either of those who have none themselves, or of those who desire to compound for greediness in making money by affecting to despise it when made. Money is a great power for good or for evil. In our present complicated social arrangements, however, the possession of large wealth by an earnest Christian is a great responsibility, and one of which we need not be envious. Indeed, we should all give to such men our sympathy and whatever help we can in their endeavors to perform the duties of stewardship "as ever in the Great Taskmaster's sight." "What are we to do with our money?" is now the question of serious minded men of wealth. "Charities are so badly managed, and then political economists are down upon us if by mistake we help those who might have helped themselves. It is easy to talk against our extravagance; tell us rather how to spend our money as becomes Christians."

The fact is, riches must now be considered by all good men as a distinct profession, with responsibilities no less onerous than those of other professions. In the nature of things money tends continually to fall into the hands of a few large capitalists. Whether such men acknowledge it or not, they are really members of a new profession, the *raison d'etre* of which is, that it should spend money for the *greatest* good—not some less good, producing remote bad consequences—of the greatest number.

This very difficult business, therefore, must be learned by studying social science, and otherwise, with as much care as the professions of divinity, law, and medicine are learned. When the rich are willing in this way to train themselves for their high calling, and take for their motto, "With both hands earnestly," they may rest assured that He who is the light of the world will reveal to them ways and means of benefiting his poor, that are in harmony with Christianized social science Let them only remember that if one member of Christ's body suffer, all members must suffer with it, and that other Christian saying, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."—*Quiver.*

TWELVE GOLDEN RULES FOR BOYS.

Hold integrity sacred; observe good manners; endure trials patiently; be prompt in all things; make good acquaintances; shun the company of the idle; dare to do right, fear to do wrong; watch carefully over your temper; never be afraid of being laughed at; fight life's battle manfully, bravely; use your leisure moments for study; sacrifice money rather than principle.

THE FIRESIDE SAINT.

Doubtless the memory of each one of us will furnish the picture of some member of a family whose very presence seemed to shed happiness; a daughter, perhaps, whose light step even in the distance irradiated every one's countenance. What was the secret of such an one's power? What had she done? Absolutely nothing, but radiant smiles, beaming good-humor, the tact of doing what every one wanted, told that she had gotten out of self and learned to think for others; so that, at one time, it showed itself in deprecating the quarrel which lowered brows and raised tones already showed to be impending by sweet words; at another, by smoothing an invalid's pillow; at another, by humoring and softening a father who had returned weary and ill-tempered from the irritating cares of business. None but she saw those things; none but a loving heart could see. That was the secret of her heavenly power.—*The Rev. Frederick Robertson.*

A POINT IN MANLINESS

Learn to be a man of your word. One of the most disheartening of all things is to be associated in an undertaking with a person whose promise is not to be depended upon—and there are plenty of them in this wide world, people whose promise is as slender a tie as spider's web. Let your given word be as a hempen cord, a chain of wrought steel, that will bear the heaviest sort of strain. It will go far in making a man of you; and a real man is the noblest work of God; not a lump of moist putty, moulded and shaped by the last influence met with that was calculated to make an impression; but a man of forceful, energized, self-reliant and reliable character, a positive quantity that can be calculated upon.—*Standard.*

FRIENDSHIP.

Oh, the blessing it is to have a friend to whom one can speak fearlessly on any subject; with whom one's deepest as well as one's most foolish thoughts come out simply and safely. Oh, the comfort, the inexpressible comfort, of feeling safe with a person; having neither to weigh thoughts nor to measure words, but pouring them all right out, just as they are, chaff and grain together, certain that a faithful hand will take and sift them, keep what is worth keeping, and then, with the breath of kindness, blow the rest away.

THOUGHTS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Every man must, in an important sense, educate himself. His books and teachers are but helps—the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in case of emergency, all his mental power in vigorous exercise to effect his proposed object. It is not the man who has seen the most, or who has read the most, who can do this; such a man is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts.

DR. HALL'S EDUCATION.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Chancellor of the New York University, at the opening of the Pedagogical Department, gave this anecdote; "When I was a boy my father sent me to school and the teacher gave me a column of words out of a dictionary to learn to spell and define every day. When I had thus finished the book, I was made to review it, taking two columns a day. When this was finished he got a larger dictionary, and I went through that in the same way. Then he got a grammar, and I was set to learn the 'coarse print,' and after I had done that, then the 'fine print' Having done that, my teacher informed my father that he could 'do no more for me.'"

SOCIAL FACTS.

Human beings are not born with equal gifts and powers. Wherever there is an upper and middle there must be an under. The weak must seek the wall, and be the stile from which the ambitious strong will vault towards the top. Nor can those appointed by nature for the pyramid's base serve in any other position. To press the wall as little as possible, get all the pay for service that it demands, and make the "best of now and here" is the bond of their possibilities. Without a foundation there can be no superstructure, and the position is as truly honorable as any other, though universal mankind have held it to be less desirable.

VALUE OF ORGANIZATION.

Organization in a church for Christian work is a good thing, but it can never be a substitute for personal contact with souls on the part of the pastor. Dr. John Hall, in one of his lectures to the students of the Divinity School of Yale College, says truly: "No amount of organizing, no skill in creating machinery and manipulating 'committees,' is a substitute for this. Who feels the power of a tear in the eye of a committee?"

PREMIUMS.

We desire to increase the circulation of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN largely. To this end we have secured from publishers some valuable books at very low prices.

We offer, first,

Godet's Commentary on the Gospel of St. John, in two volumes, publisher's price for the two volumes, $6—in store.

It ought to be useless to commend Godet's writings to the ministry of the Southern Church, They are eminently rich and suggestive, besides being highly critical. Godet deals with the German rationalistic school of commentators in an off hand, masterly style which is most effectual and most satisfactory. At the same time he makes everything he teaches so plain and logically clear that the study of the Scriptures under his guidance is to any intelligent, truth-seeking mind a delight. His treatment of God's Word is reverential, and his views evangelical.

The Commentary on John which we offer is well-bound in cloth, on clean white paper, with head-lines to pages, a topical index. The text is given along with the comments, and most valuable additional notes (of over 100 pages) are furnished by Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D., the American Editor.

We offer this book only in connection with the PRESBYTERIAN and for NEW subscribers, thus:

Godet's Commentary on St. John—complete and postpaid (price of publication $6 in store,) and one copy of the PRESBYTERIAN, to be sent to any *new* subcriber, one year for $6.

One copy of *Godet*, complete, postpaid, and *two* copies of PRESBYTERIAN to *new* subscribers, one year each, $7.75.

One copy of *Godet*, complete, postpaid, and *three* copies of PRESBYTERIAN to *new* subscribers for $9.00.

One copy of *Godet*, as above, and PRESBYTERIAN to *four* new subscribers for $10.

One copy of *Godet*, as above, and PRESBYTERIAN, to *five* new subscribers for $10.50.

Secondly, we offer the *Hoyt-Ward Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations*, in some respects we believe the most valuable book of its kind that has ever been published. Its cullings from authors both English and Latin are exceedingly choice and its indexes both copious and accurate. It contains: Proverbs from the Latin and Modern Foreign Languages: Law and Ecclesiastical Terms and Significations; Names, Dates and Nationalities of Quoted Authors, &c., &c. Its Concordance, by means of which the author and immediate context of any remembered phrase or important word in poetry, can be ascertained, is a most serviceable feature of the book.

The price of the book, in store, is $5.00.

We offer it *postpaid*, with one copy of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, to a *new* subscriber, one year, for $5.50.

The *Cyclopedia* and *two* copies of the PRESBYTERIAN to *new* subscribers for $7.00.

The *Cycopledia* and three copies to *new* subcribers for $8.25.

The *Cyclopedia* and *four* copies of the PRESBYTERIAN to new subscribers for $9.25.

The *Cyclopedia* and *five* copies of the PRESBYTERIAN to new subscribers, one year, for $10.00.

To any one who sends us a *new* subscriber to the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN at $2.65, we will have sent any six of the following books:

(1) *In the Heart of Africa*, by Sir Samuel Baker. A most interesting book.
(2) *The Persian Queen.*
(3) *Oliver Cromwell*, by Paxton Hood, author of "Christmas Evans," "Scottish Characteristics," &c.
(4) *Scottish Characteristics.*
(5) *Macaulay's Miscellanies*—Essays on Milton, Dryden, The Athenian Orators, History, Johnson, (two essays), Bunyan, Montgomery's Poem.
(6) *With the Poets*, by Canon Farrar.
(7) *Idyls of the King*, by Alfred Tennyson.
(8) *Illustrations and Meditations*, by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.
(9) *Mr. Horn and His Friends.*
(10) *Highways of Literature.*
(11) *By-Ways of Literature.*
(12) *John Ploughman's Talk*, by C. H. Spurgeon.
(13) *Lacon*, by C. C. Colton.
(14) *Aboard and Abroad*, by Rev. W. P. Breed, D. D.

We will send *Knight's History of England*, with the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN for one year, to any *new* subscriber who remits $4.00

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1888.

HAVE WE A STATE CHURCH?

Every now and then this question comes up in a way that seems to demand an answer; at least it asserts a claim to full and candid consideration as a question that concerns the American people. It is easy to answer in the negative, and it would not be difficut to show that consistently with the genius of American institutions, consistently with the very circumstances that first planted a permanent colony on American shores, never can we have a National Church. And yet thoughtful men cannot fail to see that at this very moment, there is in this republican nation, whose boast it is that all its institutions accord with and represent the will of the people—there is here, now, a Church which secures to itself such governmental recognition, and such governmental aid as no other Church asks or receives, or asking should receive. This Church too is one which does not in its doctrinal tenets, nor in its practical workings represent the majority of our citizens; it is a Church which, through its highest officials, owns supreme allegiance to a foreigner—a Church which holds allegiance to itself—as superior to any allegiance which one can owe to his country.

A few years since, at the Centennial Anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown, the Romish official, highest in rank in this country, was placed in the most prominent position in the celebration of the affair. And this may not be claimed as a mere accidental occurence, for at the recent Centennial Celebration of the Formation of the Constitution, as will be remembered, the representatives of the Roman Catholic Church, in defiance of the ordinary courtesies recognized as due to such occasions, indeed in a most arrogantly offensive manner, asserted a preeminence of position and conduct. And this grossly outrageous conduct, it was afterwards asserted by the Romish press, and it was never denied, was understood and presumably approved by the politicians who constituted the commission to arrange the programme of proceedings.

The United States has recently sent a jubilee gift to the Pope of Rome. In casting about to see why, in accordance with the fitness of things this nation should due special honor to the Pope of Rome, we find ourselves involved in a maze of perplexity. If the Pope were a temporal sovereign, the representative head of a sister nation, the comity of nations might seem to demand that this respect should be shown. But the Pope of Rome is not a sovereign, but a mere unofficial citizen, subject to the laws of the Italian government.

If it be suggested that this courtesy is one accorded by other nations, even by Great Britain herself, a thoroughly Protestant nation, and that it would be unbecoming to do less than others in this regard, we find ourselves confronted with the ready thought in reply, that the case of Great Britain is not analogous. Far as we should be from defending even Great Britain in doing this thing, we cannot overlook the fact that Queen VICTORIA is by the British Constitution head, both of the Church of England and of the Church of Scotland, and so in the act under consideration might plead ecclesiastical comity at least; whereas the President of the United States, by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, and in accord with its spirit, should know no preeminence of ecclesiastical status in one Church or Church official, above another, and should not even seemingly accord special recognition or respect to one above another. If it be contended that this act is not to be construed, as above indicated, then the act itself has lost all value because all significance. To the Pope of Rome the value of the gift is simply in its recognition of prominence in ecclesiastical status—the gift itself counts nothing. The Pope of Rome receives the gift as homage done to his office as head of the Romish Church, or else it is a mere bauble in his hands. Was it not designed that he should regard it as conceding to him ecclesiastical supremacy? Was it not designed, above all, that Romanists in these United States should so regard it? And is not the Protestantism of the country humiliated by the act?

It may, indeed, be contended that Romanism in the United States is already an immense power; that it is in the hands of the Pope of Rome; that the Roman Pontiff is notoriously and avowedly a politician who assumes the right to regulate and control governments by the use of his adherents as a political factor, and who does actually issue his mandates for the exercise of political power, as in Ireland, or more notoriously still in France and Germany, at this very day. It may, under this consideration, be contended that the United States must recognize this gigantic power and conciliate it. If this be the reasoning then, have we already gone far toward Canossa; already are we about the point of crouching in very nakedness under the iron heel of the Pope of Rome.

We invite those who feel disposed to regard these matters as of little or no practical significance—a mere bugbear unworthy of serious consideration—to ponder the fact, certainly undeniable, that where Rome can hold the balance of political power she unblushingly demands the appropriation of public funds to the use of exclusively Romish schools, and that she demands the right to erect her chapels and confessionals in public benevolent institutions. We invite them to remember that the Romish Church has a "Bureau of Education" in Washington City, and that—we quote from the *Presbyterian Journal* and suppose it will not be disputed—the Romish Church is receiving over $260,000 from the Government in support of its schools among the Indians;" to which we add the following from the *Church at Home and Abroad*, as we find it quoted in the *Missionary:* "We have it on the highest and most direct authority, that there are no less than three different Bureaus of Catholics in Washington, whose business it is to secure advantages from the Government. One is known as the Bureau of Missions, and is charged with securing grants of land, or of funds, and other kindred objects. Meanwhile no attentive observer of current events need be told that the red hat of Cardinal GIBBONS is altogether the most influential piece of head-gear now known at the Capital."

We beg our readers to recall the fact that a Roman Catholic subordinate of the Interior Department recently, though not it is fair to say under the direct order of the Department, closed the Protestant missionary schools devoted to teaching the Scriptures in the native Indian tongue—schools that had existed for decades of years—because, forsooth, the Romish agent did not consider such schools favorable to the civilization of the Indians. And what is the outlook ahead! A Roman Catholic university is to be established in Washington City. It is to be in all respects a grand affair. Magnificent in external appearance and commanding all the educational resources—always in the line of Romanism—that boundless wealth can furnish. It is unquestionably designed to be a centre of influence, political and other, and it will be. Senators and commoners, judges and secretaries, will be brought, as far as can be, under its magic spell. Soon we may be—who can say—closing our public offices in deference to their saint's days as public holidays, and Protestants will be found then, as now, bending the pliant knee, "that thrift may follow fawning.' We need not look farther, but the procession will move on, and on, and on, until the American press—and first, the religious press—awake to the consequences.

This article, let it be understood, is not a charge against one particular party above another, for in the disposition to defer to Romanism there is no choice between parties, nor would the Romish Church have it so. It holds, for a consideration, its German subjects true to the one party and its Irish subjects to the other—and Protestantism has no adherents, that as Protestantism, it can hold to either.

THE NEW THEORY OF THE APOCALYPSE.

Some months ago we read an interesting discussion on this subject in the *Expositor*. But in Prof. BRIGGS' critical note in the *Presbyterian Review*, for January, we recognize at once the touch of a master hand.

The origin of the theory was as follows: Prof. HARNACK gave the Apocalypse to his pupil, VISCHER, as the subject for an essay. VISCHER comes in with the theory that it is a *Jewish* apocalypse re-touched by a Christian hand. HARNACK was at first disposed to snub him, but ended by falling in love with the theory, the effect of which, he said, was to cause scales to fall from his eyes. It need hardly be added that he in consequence excludes the Apocalypse from the Canon.

A thing so fathered would, as a matter of course, provoke wide-spread discussion. Dr. BRIGGS approaches the subject entirely from the scientific standpoint. Laying aside all considerations of sentiment and tradition he proceeds to discuss the question purely on critical grounds. VISCHER had separated the Jewish and Christian portions, and Dr. BRIGGS applies to these portions the tests successively of *difference of language, differences of style and method, differences of historical situation*, and finds that the theory does not stand the tests, as the two portions do not present the differences. His next test is to consider the relations of the Apocalypse to canonical and extra-canonical writings. He finds that the so called Jewish parts show as much dependence on the discourses of JESUS in the Synoptic Gospels as the Christian parts, and that while they have much in common with uncanonical Jewish apocalypses, it is just in those things that these apocalypses have in common with Old Testament prophecy, while they lack the conceits and extravagances characteristic of the said apocalypses. He next comes to the *doctrinal* test. The strong point of the theory is the alleged existence of two distinct views, two distinct conceptions of the MESSIAH, running side by side through the whole. Dr. BRIGGS sums up the argument on this point as follows:

"But granting all that can be demanded in this regard, we find a simplicity, a power, and a grandeur in the Apocalypse of JOHN which exalt it above the extra-canonical pseudepigraphs and range it with the Old Testament prophets, with the discourses of JESUS, and the Epistles of PETER and PAUL. Even the Jewish parts, as left by HARNACK and VISCHER, transcend the apocalypses with which they compare it so far that that one would be surprised not to find the Christian points, the Christian climax, the Christian consummation. It agrees, so far, with the eschatology of JESUS, PETER and PAUL, that we expect it to agree more, and it is precisely this that we find in the Christian parts that have been excluded. The Apocalypse is the work of a Jew who had become a Christian, of a man who had become saturated with Old Testament prophecy, who knew the pseudepigraphic apocalypses of his countrymen, and who yet had the higher guidance of the word of JESUS and the inspiration of GOD. The Apocalypse of JOHN is thus the climax of the prophecy of the Old and New Testaments."

Dr. BRIGGS then examines the interpretation of certain passages that constitute the citadel of the theory, and finds that they are based on false exposition and false presumptions.

This is surely the right way to meet false criticism of the Scriptures. We have never seen calm scientific examination more completely wipe out a theory, "as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it, *and turning it upside down.*"

CHRISTMAS EXERCISES.

Exercises befitting the occasion were held in various churches during the Christmas week. We publish the following, sent us by a friend, relating to these exercises at Salisbury. It is from the *Watchman:*

At the Presbyterian Church this year were sharply in contrast to those heretofore practiced. Instead of a Christmas tree illuminated with numerous lights and richly ladened with presents for the children, the children of the Sabbath school were led to see that it was more blessed to give than to receive; and to carry out the idea practically, a handsome contribution ($56) was made by them for the cause of Home Missions. Sunday night was appointed to receive the contribution of each class. The church was full of children and other attendants on the exercises of the evening, which were led by Mr. I. H. Foust, and comprised a rehearsal in songs, readings and responses, of the story of the babe of Bethlehem, his miraculous protection through danger, his growth to manhood, his wonderful mission of love to man, his crucifixion, his triumph over death and the grave, his appearance to and intercourse with his disciples, and his ascension to Heaven, where he becomes the intercessor of his people. These exercises occupied half an hour or more, when Bibles and Testaments were distributed to pupils who had committed to memory and recited the whole of the Shorter Catechism. Then followed a brief address by Theo. F. Kluttz, Esq., appropriate to the occasion; and last, the L. M. doxology,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

and the benediction by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Rumple.

The exercises were in all respects interesting. The music was led by Mr. E. B. Neave on the cornet and Miss Bessie Krider at the organ, supported by the happy voices of the pupils of the Sabbath school. A more appropriate and rational celebration of the birth-day of our Saviour has never been observed in the Presbyterian Church here.

A NEW YEAR'S SERMON.

BY REV. S. H. CHESTER.

'Even us, who are all of us here alive this day.". Deut. 5:3.

The chapters preceding this one from which the text is taken tell of one of those times in the march through the wilderness, when God called upon the people to halt and take a review of their past history and experiences, and from them to draw warnings and lessons for the future. Moses reminds them of the enemies that had beset their way, of the dangers of the great and terrible wilderness through which they had come; of their own hard-heartedness and rebelliousness and frequent breaches of the covenant made at Horeb, "not with our fathers," says Moses, "but with us, even us, who," in spite of all these things of which he had spoken, "are all of us here alive this day."

This beginning of a New Year furnishes us an appropriate occasion to take a similar review, and among the many things that might profitably engage our attention, I can think of nothing that will furnish food for more solemn reflection than the mere fact that we "we are all of us here alive this day."

1. It is a fact, which in the case of each of us can only be accounted for by the supposition of a special, over-ruling, protecting and preserving Providence. Sometimes a single experience is enough to bring this truth home to us for a time. An apparently insignificant incident occurs and turns us aside from a path in which, if we had followed it, we would have met calamity or death. We look back to that which turned us aside and say "it was providential," and then go on and forget it. But if, instead of looking at single experiences, we will look back over the whole of the year that is past, or better still, the whole of our past lives, and remember the innumerable and complicated dangers through which we have come, the sick beds from which we have risen, the hair-breadth escapes from fatal accidents, the multitude of things that might have destroyed our life but did not, it ought to impress us so that we would nevermore forget that it is due to a constant, never sleeping Providence that we are "all of us here alive this day."

2. Another thing it tells of is the long suffering patience and forbearance of God. Some of you, up to this day and hour, have lived under God's protection and on His daily bounty, and never yet acknowledged that He had any claim on you at all for either gratitude or service. You have all your life been laying unholy hands on what belongs to Him, not acknowledging it as His, but claiming it as your own, to do with as you will, and not at all as He wills. With those of us who have not wholly denied Him, yet how poor and unworthy is the use we have made of the gifts He has bestowed. How much of our life was gone perhaps before we awoke to the meaning of life at all. How much of precious time has slipped by unnoticed, not only lost itself, but the opportunity it afforded of preparation for the discharge of future responsibility also lost and gone forever so that now we never can do the things we might have done for Him, if only those precious opportunities had been improved. How much more has been employed in doing positive evil, in abusing our own capacities and powers, in tempting others from the right way, or hindering the good *they* might have done. How often have we, God's own professed people, appropriated His bounties and forgot to thank Him, employed in self indulgence what ought to have been bestowed in charity, coddled ourselves in our own comforts and privileges and forgot the wants and sorrows of our less favored brethren in Christ, and the wretchedness of a world without God and without hope. When we consider all these things, does it not tell of a patience and forbearance in God with us all, believers and unbelievers alike, that are simply infinite, that we "are all of us here alive this day."

II. And now let us ask *what does it* signify that we are all of us here alive this day? We can find an answer to that question in the Scriptures.

1. In the case of the impenitent sinner, the reason he is alive is not because God is not faithful to His word that "the soul that sinneth, it shall die." In due time He will fulfill that word. "He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be cut off, and that without remedy." And yet He spares the sinner for a time because "He is long suffering to usward not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance." You have not a shadow of claim on Him for that forbearance. It is a purely unmerited, gracious forbearance. Years and years ago your life was forfeit to His law. But still to this day He loans it to you on trust, if peradventure His goodness may lead you to repentance. It may be that some of you have so hardened your hearts against His goodness, slighted so many warnings and refused so many invitations and resisted so many pleadings of the Spirit that it has now become impossible for you to repent, and God is keeping you alive for some other purpose, to make your example a warning to others, or to use you as He did the wicked King of Syria as an unconscious and unwilling instrument to accomplish some Providential design. But if you have any dread or apprehension of such a destiny, that apprehension is a sign that the day of grace is not past, but that the door of mercy is still open, and that it is because God would have you enter and be saved that by His forbearance and protection and preservation you "are here alive this day."

2. Again, with all of us, believers and unbelievers alike, one reason we are here is because God has work for us to do for Him before we die. No two leaves of the forest have exactly the same shape, no two human faces the same expression, and no two human souls the same endowment. Each of us has his individuality and his special gift, and each of us also his special work, to fit him for which his gift and his individuality was bestowed. You cannot do my work, and I cannot do yours, and neither of us can do another's. There are souls whom each of us was appointed to influence in the right way, and hearts we have been appointed to comfort, and work we are appointed to do, and if we fail or refuse to do it, those souls will never be influenced, those hearts will not be comforted, that work will not be done. "The Son of Man is as a man going into a far country, which gave authority to his servants, and *to every man his work*". It is not simply that we may eat and drink and sleep a while longer, but because God has something for each of us yet to do, that by His forbearance and protection and preservation we are "all of us here alive this day."

III. These words are true of some to-day of whom they will not be true a year hence. They were true of some a year ago of whom they are not true to-day. New graves have been opened in your cemeteries during the year that is past, and it is as certain as anything human can be that other new ones will be opened during the year that is now before us. For whom will those graves be opened? Will it be for the gray-haired fathers and mothers in Israel, who have so long borne the burden and heat of the day that they are now weary of life, and feel that it would be a sweet release to be permitted to cross over the river and rest? Perhaps so, and perhaps not. It may be the strongest and the brightest and the fullest of hope and promise of all of us who are here alive this day concerning whom the word has been spoken, not to be recalled, "this year thou shalt die." There are no means at our command for prying out this awful secret, but God knows it, and in His own time He will disclose it. But although we do not know the persons, we do know the characters of whom that word has been spoken.

1. First, it has been spoken of all those who, during this year, will have finished the work that God has for them to do. This was the way our Saviour knew when his earthly career was ended. He said "Father, I have glorified Thee on the earth; I have finished the work thou gavest me to do; and now I am no more in the world, but these are in the world"—the disciples who had not yet finished their work—"and I come to thee." Paul also was given to know by revelation when his work was finished, and so he writes Timothy, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand." And if it shall be so with any of us that during this year we shall have done our God-appointed work, then not all the skill of the physicians, nor all the remedies of nature's storehouse, nor all the carefulness and prudence we can exercise, will avail to postpone the day of our departure. Nor need we wish it postponed, for in that case what will dying be but bidding an eternal farewell to pain and sorrow, and going home to receive our reward. There is no suhlime or more enviable picture in human history than that of the aged Apostle, who had done so much and suffered so much for Christ, conscious that his own work was done and that he was standing on the brink of eternity, looking back for a moment to exhort his son Timothy to be faithful in the work that yet remained for him, and then turning his eyes to the prize for which he had so long been striving, and saying, "I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me in that day."

Let us be up and doing, earnestly engaged while the day lasts about our Father's business; then, when we have finished our course, we may die the death of the righteous and our last end may be like his.

2. Or shall it be the fate of any who are here alive this day, but concerning whom the decree has gone forth, "this year thou shalt die," to be like the barren fig tree, which was planted and cultivated and spared until it was finally given up as hopelessly barren, and then it was said of it, "cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground?" This is the other class of whom the words of the text will not be true another New Year's day; those of whom it shall have been proven, after a full and thorough experiment, that they will not do their God-appointed work in the world. If during this year that fact shall be demonstrated of any of you, then again, not all the skill of the physicians, nor all the remedies of nature's storehouse, nor all the carefulness and prudence you can exercise, will avail to postpone the day of your departure And, oh! what a departure it will he; a departure from all further privilege and opportunity to the final penalty of unfaithfulness; a departure from all the joys of life to the sorrows of eternal death; from the light of time's passing day to the black midnight of an undone eternity. Awake thou that sleepest! Arise and call upon thy God, if peradventure He may hear, and come and save thee. Be at work for Him now, while the day lasts, for soon the night will come, when no man can work.

BY THE WAY.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

We see in our northern contemporaries congratulations extended to Rev. Dr. M. B. GRIER editor of the *Presbyterian*, upon his recovery from a long and serious illness. In these congratulations, in our own behalf not only, but of many whose eyes this will reach, we ask to be permitted to join. With Dr. GRIER and his pastorate in this city, our early religious life and our early married life are connected by ties most sacred and, as age advances, by ties most tender. May many years of strength be given him that in the future as in the past his work may be fraught with blessings to the Church of CHRIST.

"Assist the Editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front ranks of our Church journals."

If the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN is now in the front rank of our Church journals, as the resolution of the Synod of North Carolina implies, it is because of the kind encouragement and earnest help of the ministers and other church officers and members of the Synod.

If the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN is to be kept in the front rank it can only be as the result of earnest and well-directed efforts of friends of the paper. To sustain the paper financially it will require that our church-officers see that a *personal* canvass is made in their congregations. We will send any lists of subscribers at post-offices as may be desired, and suggest, as a plan that has worked well, that the session compare the lists with the church register; this will almost inevitably show that very many families are without the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN. In many cases the amount of non-subscrib-

ing families will be a great surprise. Having the true state of the case, we beg that a systematic, persistent effort be made to supply the destitution. Such an effort can hardly fail of some measure of success. There are 254 churches in our Synod. In many congregations there ought to be twenty more subscribers—in some more than that. Is there any congregation in which at least one new subscriber cannot be obtained? An average of four new subscribers will increase the list 1000 copies.

In spite of all the care possible, in reading the proof of the article in last issue on the "Advantages and Disadvantages of Modern Evangelistical Methods," we did overlook the absurdity of letting the types say: "It seems to us that a spirit of *reverence* is penetrating the multitudes," &c., when they should have said *irreverence*. Another mistake arising from omission in the manuscript copy occurred in this form: The printed text says: "If they (the evangelists) use 'revival tactics' they should be sustained." The writer of course meant: "If they use" [the right kind of] "revival tactics," &c.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina ruled that wine and beer *are* spirituous liquors within the meaning of the local option law of the State, thus overruling the decision of Judge JAMES H. MERRIMON of the Superior Court. Now the latter decision—though first rendered—is published in the State papers, for exactly what purpose is not very clear. Certainly the question is legally settled and if Judge MERRIMON wanted to publish his reasons it would seem that before the rendering of the decision of the Supreme Court was the time to do so—certainly there was time enough allowed for the purpose. Presumably, too, the Supreme Court knew all that Judge J. H. MERRIMON can tell them on the subject, even if they had not his views before them.

As the thing has been so thrust upon the public, it may be allowable to say that the overruling decision is good law we have no doubt, but whether good law or not, it is remarkably good common-sense. When the people of Raleigh voted on the subject they—temperance and intemperance men alike—understood that the sale of wine and beer was prohibited by the law, and the whole subsequent contest seems to have been born of what, to the liquor-sellers, was a necessity of the situation.

Among all our religious exchanges North and South, we have seen no reference to impropriety of our President's gift to the Pope—and this not because they approve, but simply because the incident was overlooked. We find however, at a late moment, copied into a secular journal the following which shows how the *Hebrew Journal* regards it:

We are somewhat slow to understand the propriety of Mr. Cleveland's courtesy to the Pope.

The report is that he will present the Pontiff with an engrossed copy of the Constitution of the United States. If, as a representative of the United States Government, our Executive recognizes the ruler of the Vatican as an equal, and wishes to honor him as such, it is not he, but Congress who may decide about such matters, for the actual power of Government reposrs in our Congress.

And if Mr. Cleveland is a faithful son of the Catholic Church, and as such he desires to pay homage to the occupant of the seat of Peter—the Constitution of the United States, which is one of the most potential historical protests against the methods and principles of Government by the Church, is hardly the present fitting the occasion and the person receiving it.

Since preparing the above the *St. Louis Presbyterian* has come to hand, with comments on the matter referred to much in the line this paper took last week.

We are requested to state, and we do so with pleasure, that Mr. WILLIE HALL, a deacon of Oak Plain church has been appointed a colporteur for Wilmington Presbytery, and will commence in a few days to furnish books to our people from the Committee at Richmond.

Mr. GEORGE O. WALLACE, a member of the enterprising and prompt-paying advertising firm of N. W. AYER & SON, Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, in the 38th year of his age. He leaves a good name for integrity, diligence and courtesy.

The meetings conducted by Mr. PEARSON in Concord were held in the Presbyterian church and we learn that crowds turned out, a deep impression was made, GOD's people were much revived and it is expected quite a number will unite with the Presbyterian church, and others no doubt with other churches.

The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* in an article to be commended for its Christian tone, and generally for its clear good sense—though we think it is off in some of its expectations—declares that it does not desire to push organic union to the point that would divide the Southern Church. In other words it cannot see what good is to be accomplished by nominally uniting the Northern and Southern Churches, when it really is only drawing from the Southern Church a part of its working force and thus crippling its power for usefulness. There is good sound Christianity in this but we doubt whether our contemporary can find support from its home contemporaries in that position. The abuse which in some quarters has been visited upon those of the Southern Church who venture to differ from the Northern champions of reunion, indicates quite the contrary sentiment among the latter.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Dec. 21, in Maysville, N. C., by Rev. A. McFayden, JAMES ROBESON, Esq., and Miss MINNIE, daughter of Dr. Wm. WILLIS—all of Bladen county.

On the 27th inst., in Kenansville township, Duplin county, by Rev. C. Shaw, Mr. HENRY C. CARR and Miss MAGGIE F. CARR.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

HENRY MOWRY was born in Wirtenberg, February 26th, 1827, removed to this country in 1851; died at his home in Mecklenburg county, December 13th, 1887.

In early manhood he united with the Lutheran Church. When he came to America he brought his letter with him and joined the Ramah Presbyterian church. As a ruling elder, he served Ramah many years.

Truly a good man has gone from us, and his loss will be deeply felt. J. R. McA.

IN MEMORIAM.

In Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 26, 1887, Mrs. ELLEN H. SUMMERELL, wife of Dr. J. J. Summerell, in the 64th year of her age.

Such is the usual brief announcement that tells of the departure of human beings from the busy scenes of this world, and in many instances it is all that the general public cares to know. But in the present instance such were the family connections and relationships, such the social position, and such the attainments in many directions, such the strength of character and influence in the community, that the public will want to know more than this meagre outline.

Ellen H. Mitchell was the second daughter of the learned Dr. Elisha Mitchell, so long a distinguished Professor in the University of North Carolina, and generally recognized in his day as the most learned man in the State, who perished a martyr to science in the gorges of the Black Mountain in 1857, and whose remains now repose on the highest peak of that range, nearly seven thousand feet above the level of the sea. Dr. Mitchell was the sixth in descent from Rev. John Eliot—the Apostle to the Indians of Massachusetts, pastor of the First church in Boston, first minister of the church of Roxbury, and translator of the Bible into the Indian tongue. From John Eliot, through generations of learned ministers and earnest women, Dr. Mitchell inherited intellectual vigor, and a consuming thirst for knowledge, that led him to brave all labor and danger to add his portion to the sum. Dr. Mitchell's wife, the mother of Mrs. Summerell, was the daughter of Dr. Elisha North, of New London, Conn., a leading physician. It was he that first introduced vaccination, after the discovery of Dr. Jenner, into Connecticut, and such was the courage of his convictions that having vaccinated his wife, he allowed her to go amid the infection of a small-pox hospital to prove the value of the discovery. Mrs. Summerell was born at Chapel Hill, April 23, 1824, and the associates of her childhood were her two surviving sisters, and the two sons and one daughter of James Phillips—six little companions, within three years of the same age, who grew up together, and kept up a knowledge of each other at all times. The death of Mrs. Summerell is the breach of that little circle formed three score years ago. It cannot be many years until it is formed anew above, never to be broken again.

Her education was conducted at Chapel Hill, mainly under the instruction of her father, and embraced the principal studies of the University course, including history, philosphy, the Latin, Greek and French languages. The daughter of a long line of scholars, and reared among scholars, she inherited and cultivated a thirist for knowledge, and a love for books that continued to the end of her life. In the last year or two of her life she read Spurgeon's voluminous Treasury of David, Geike's Hours with the Bible, Drummond's Natural Law in the Spiritual World, and other such books as these. It may with truth be said that there are few, if any, persons of either sex in the State who had a wider range of information than she. This knowledge, in years gone by, she often used in interesting communications to the religious papers. The first volumes of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN were frequently enriched with sketches from her graceful pen.

She was married Oct. 31st, 1844, to Dr. J. J. Summerell, and came at once to Salisbury, where she continued to reside, and exert an influence as the wife of one of the leading physicians of the town, for the long period of forty-three years. In those early days she was accustomed to relieve her husband, wearied by the labors of an exhausting occupation, by reading to him hour after hour the medical books and journals of the profession. She thus acquired for herself a valuable knowledge of medical science, and of the names, proportions and properties of the remedies employed in the healing art. On the first day of June, 1845, she made a public profession of her faith in Jesus Christ, and connected herself with the Presbyterian Church of Salisbury, then under the pastoral care of the Rev. Stephen Frontis. Her name now stands fifth in point of age, on the roll of communicants. By her intelligence, her social position, and her zeal for the cause of Christ she was well qualified to exert an extensive influence in behalf of good morals, consistent conduct, and the relief of the suffering. She was, in the days of strength, active in church work, kind to the poor, sympathetic with the suffering, and generous with the means at her command in forwarding every good work. It was her rule, adopted many years ago, to give the tenth of her earnings and income to benevolent objects, following thus the only divinely approved guide as to the proportion of our income to be specially devoted to the service of God.

She was the mother of seven children, three of whom are gone before her, while the other four were permitted to gather around her bedside, and soothe her last hours with their ministrations and their sympathy.

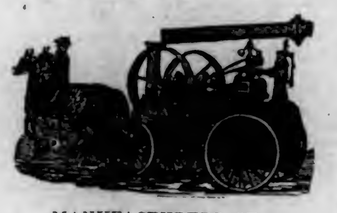
Mrs. Summerell was endowed with a strong, well grounded, and intelligent faith in the doctrines of our holy religion, and in Jesus Christ as her personal Saviour. This faith sustained her amid the labors of life, strengthened her in training her children, whom she prepared by her own personal instruction for the high school and seminary, and gave her patience and courage in view of the near approach of death. She was enabled, on her bed of pain to express her unwavering trust in Jesus Christ as her Saviour, and to murmur among her last, almost inaudible expressions, that she wanted to do good. So passes away from the midst of this community, and from the bosom of this church one who has so long linked the present with the past, whose seat will henceforth be vacant that she occupied so long in the church, and whose ministrations and counsels will be missed by many. She has not lived in vain. Like the virtuous woman described by Solomon, Prov. 31:28: Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her. She was permitted to realize one of the dearest wishes of her heart, and the answer to many prayers, in seeing a son whom she trained for God, fall into the long life of her ancestors as a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Through him especially, as well as through others, she will continue to exert a gracious influence upon generations to come.

J. R.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines Tram Road Engines and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.

Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

SORGHUM

A LITTLE book that every farmer ought to have is the "Sorghum Hand Book" for 1888, which may be had free, by addressing The Blymyer Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, O. Sorghum is a very valuable crop for syrup-making, feed, and fodder, and this pamphlet gives full information about the different species, best modes of cultivation, etc. Send and get it and read it.

THE



"CORONET"

HEALTH CORSET

Possesses the five Cardinal Points of excellence essential to a Perfect Adjustable Corset. Send $1.00 for sample Corset. Circulars free.

AGENTS WANTED.

CORONET CORSET CO.,

Jackson, - Michigan.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 2, 1887.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule, will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton	11 30 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	12 45 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro	2 12 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	4 48 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton	6 25 P. M.
Leave Shelby	7 47 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	9 20 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	7 45 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 33 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	6 55 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 00 A. M
Leave Shelby	8 25 A. M
Leave Lincolnton	9 47 A. M
Leave Charlotte	11 40 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro	2 30 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	3 40 P. M.
Leave Maxton	5 20 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	9 30 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 15 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 55 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 35 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Maxton to and from Fayetteville, Greensboro and other points on the C. F. & Y. V. Ry. At Wadesboro with trains to and from Cheraw, Florence and Charleston. At Lincolnton to and from Hickory, Lenoir, and points on C. & L Narrow Gauge R. R.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West.

Take train No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

No 3 connects at Wilmington with W. W. R. R. No 23.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 daily between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 will not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

ALLISON & ADDISON

MANUFACTURERS OF



RICHMOND, VA.

FOR

COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO CROPS.

ALL THE FRTILIZERS WE SELL ARE MANUFACTURED BY US IN OUR OWN Factory, and under our own personal supervision. Our increased facilities for manufacturing have enabled us to maintain the **high grade** of our goods, and at the same time **reduce the price**. Having been sold in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the last

TWENTY YEARS,

THEIR VALUE AND REPUTATION ARE NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED AND WE REFER TO THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED AND ARE STILL USING THEM.

☞ THEY ARE DRY AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION FOR DRILLING, AND THE STANDARD WILL BE FULLY MAINTAINED.

For sale by Agents at all points in the Cotton and Tobacco Growing States.

ALLISON & ADDISON,

Richmond, Va.

BURPEE'S SEEDS. **FARM ANNUAL FOR 1888**

Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 pp., with hundreds of illustrations, Colored Plates, and tells all about the BEST GARDEN, FARM and FLOWER Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Valuable New Books on Garden Topics. It describes Rare Novelties in VEGETABLES and FLOWERS of real value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete Catalogue published, to

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.

W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.

T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,

Raleigh, N. C.

MAKE A SIGN FOR A CENT

Worth Twenty-five Cents.

AGENTS WANTED. Samples Free.

J. W. STOAKES, MILAN, O.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 28—Taking effect 5 00 A. M., Monday, Oct. 71, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	8 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 40 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton	9 57 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	11 50 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville	12 05 P. M.	8 20 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	2 17 "	12 20 P. M.
Leave Sanford	2 40 "	1 33 "
Arrive Greensboro	6 00 "	7 45 "
Leave Greensboro	10 10 A. M.	
Arrive Pilot Mountain	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Pilot Mountain	4 10 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro	8 30 "	
Leave Greensboro	10 00 A. M	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 30 P. M.	2 15 P. M.
Leave Sanford	1 50 "	3 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 15 "	7 05 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 30 "	5 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 27 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 05 A. M.	4 25 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 40 "	6 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	1 30 P. M.	
" Factory Junction	2 30 "	5 35 P. M.
Arrive Millboro	3 15 "	6 15 "

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

THE NECK OF THE GIRAFFE.

In spite of its enormous length it only possesses the seven vertebræ which are common to nearly all the mammals. In consequence it is nearly as inflexible as a wooden bar of equal length, so thas the many pretty pictures which represent giraffes curving their necks gracefully, after the manner of swans, are ludicrously wrong. But, said the objector, "if it had so long and inflexible a neck it could not graze, and being a ruminant animal would die of hunger." It cannot graze. It can only lower its head near the ground by spreading its forelegs as widely as possible, and drawing its hind legs under them, presenting a most ludicrous aspect. In its native state it never, as far as I know, even attempts to lower its head to the ground, but in captivity it can be induced to do so by laying on the ground a large lump of sugar, of which it is inordinately fond. The fact is that it is intended to graze not on the ground, but on the leaves of trees. The acacia, mimosa, is its favorite tree, and the Dutch colonists have in consequence called the acacia by the name of "Nameeldorn," *i. e.*, camel thorn, they invariably giving the name of "camel" to the giraffe. This mode of feeding involves another anomalous structure. This is the tongue, on which the giraffe is almost as much dependent as is the elephant on its proboscis. It is possessed of wonderful powers of extension and contraction, and can be narrowed until it almost resembles the corresponding organ of the ant eater. The peculiar powers of the tongue can well be seen when the animal takes the sugar from the ground. It does not attempt to seize the sugar with its lips, but protrudes its tongue to its fullest extent, twist the narrow tip around the sugar, and so draws the coveted dainty into its mouth. When it feeds on the trees it picks off leaf after leaf quite daintily, selecting those which are most to its taste.—*Good Words.*

ANTIQUITY OF BISCUITS.

Very few consumers of wheaten products are aware of the fact that biscuits are the oldest form of bread. At what period of man's history the lightening of dough by fermentation was first adopted no one of course knows. It is, however, certain that cakes made of nothing but meal and water and then baked are very much older. Fragments of unfermented cakes were discovered in the Swiss lake dwellings, which belong to the Neolithic age, an age dating back far beyond the received age of the world. This is the earliest instance of biscuits as yet discovered, for biscuits are merely unfermented bread. Although this rude form of bread early discarded for the fermented variety, yet in this, as in many other matters, it was found convenient to return to a discarded and apparently valueless process. Thin, unfermented cakes were found to possess merits for special purposes. They would keep good for a great length of time, and they were convenient to carry, and thus afforded wholesome and nutritious food in a portable and convenient form. The simplicity with which they could be made and baked was also a point in their favor. It is not a little odd that the word "biscuit" embodies the process by which biscuits were made from time immemorial to within the last century, if not, indeed, later. *Bis*, twice, and *coctus*, cooked, shows that they were twice baked; and although the double process has now been discarded, yet the name is retained.—*Analyst.*

WHY?

How many little people have the habit of asking when they are told to do a thing "Why?" or "What for?" instead of doing it on the moment and without any question. I don't wonder parents get out of patience sometimes. The other day I was watching a regiment of soldiers on parade; each company marched along shoulder to shoulder with head erect and firm tread, but when the command was given to "Halt!" they stoood still instantly as one man, and when the Captain said "Advance!" they moved forward promptly.

Now, my dears. what kind of a parade would it have been if these soldiers had waited to ask "Why?" or "What for?" when the orders were given—and what would have been the result of our late war, do yon suppose if a general's order had been thus questioned? Prompt and ready obedience is the principal thing among soldiers, and although they may not understand why they are told to do this or that, they are aware that those who give the command know, and that is enough—their place is to obey.

So it should be with you, children, it is this kind of obedience that your parents require, and that pleases God. You remember what the fifth commandment says about "honoring thy father and thy mother," and there is no better or surer way of proving that you honor them than by perfect obedience. If therefore any of you have formed the babit of tardy obedience, drop it now before it becomes second nature.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

N. O. Picayune: Spinal troubles have made Mrs. Bella Cooke a bedridden invalid for thirty years. She lives over on the east side of the town in an humble, old-fashioned house. Her home is a Mecca for the sorrowful and needy. During all her years of suffering she has devoted herself to alleviating the sufferings of others, with the assistance of two daughters and one granddaughter. Perhaps this is what has kept her alive, but she has never been actuated by a selfish motive. She came from England in 1847. Two years later her husband died of cholera, leaving her without a dollar. She managed to support and educate her children and when they got old enough to help turned her attention to the needs of others. Her own experience made her doubly sympathetic. When she was stricken down she kept right on with the good work that had seemed to come to her instinctively. Gradually she reduced it to a method and became an almoner for the wealthy. Ministers and doctors kept her continually supplied with lists of cases where charity was deserved. Her daughters made all necessary investigations, but she was the mainspring of the philanthropic machinery set in motion.

Mrs. Cooke's method is to lay in supplies and distribute them. Her pensioners go to her house and her children deal out in accordance with her directions. She is invisible, but feels the gratitude she does not hear expressed. Often racked with pain and always comparatively helpless, she maintains a degree of cheerfulness that is simply amazing. Every Thanksgiving hundreds of families that would otherwise go without have an abundant Thanksgiving dinner. When Christmas time comes round some 200 children are selected and made the delighted recipients of clothing, books, toys and candy.

Thirty years in bed, yet ever thinking of others and able to accomplish so much! What a reproach to the able-bodied and well who do nothing for their fellows.

Canada Presbyterian: The meeting held lately, under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society of the First Presbyterian Church, in their hall on Walton street, Port Hope, was filled to overflowing with a deeply interested audience. After every available inch of space was occupied, many had to turn away. The Rev. Mr. Mitchell presided. He introduced Miss McGregor, who for ten years past has labored in the schools and zenanas of Indore, as one of the lady missionaries of the Presbyterian Church. Her address covered the history, religions and social customs of Central India, illustrated by incidents drawn from her own experience. She gives her account in an easy and agreeable way. Some of the incidents which she related, throwing light on the condition of the women of India, were very pathetic and others very ludicrous. Her effort to bring home to the audiences the every day life of the people was much aided by costumes worn by the women and children, which she exhibited. Mr. Mitchell conveyed to her the thanks of the meeting for her very interesting and instructive address.

IN THE COURTS.

From the *Albany Law Journal*:

[Decision of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.]

INSURANCE—LIFE—ENDOWMENT—FORFEITURE.

The policy has conspicuously displayed in the margin the words, "Non-forfeiture endowment policy, with profits." There are cases which, regarding these marginal catch words as an element of the contract, hold that the policy, at least when converted into a "paid up" policy, is nonforfeitable. Cowles v. Insurance Co., 63 N. H. 300; Bruce v. Insurance Co., 58 Vt. 253; 2 Atl. Rep. 710. Other cases hold differently. In a recent case against the defendant company, decided by the Supreme Court of Connecticut, to-wit, Holman v. Insurance Co., 6 Atl. Rep. 405, the sum insured was $1,000, the period of time ten years, the annual premium $198.72, payable partly in cash and partly by note, the conditions the same as here. After the payment of two annual premiums, partly in cash and partly in notes, which remained outstanding, the insured applied for a paid-up policy for $200, agreeing to pay annually in advance, interest on all outstanding notes. Thereupon the company reissued the policy indorsed as in the case at bar. The insured after paying the interest twice more stopped, and at the expiration of the term of the policy, brought suit thereon. The court held that "the paid-up policy was in effect a new policy on the conditions of the old, except in so far as the conditions of the old were inapplicable for the reasons that no further premiums were to be paid, and that therefore it was forfeited by non-payment of the interest annually in advance on the outstanding premium notes. The court in rendering judgment, delivered an elaborate opinion, citing numerous cases in its support. We think its conclusion correct. There can be no doubt that the original policy was liable to forfeiture by such non-payment, unless its clear provisions are to be overruled because of a misleading phrase in its margin, as of course they cannot be without proof of fraud, and in our opinion the "paid-up" policy, both as issued and as provided for, is only the original policy reduced to an amount corresponding to the premiums paid, so that no further premiums are required. The expression "paid-up," as used in the provision for the conversion of the original policy into a "paid-up" policy, is put in quotation marks, as if the expression were used to designate, instead of characterize it, and if the expression be so regarded, there is little reason for supposing that the "paid up" policy was intended to be any thing other than the original policy converted by reducing it as stated, the conditions so far as applicable continuing unchanged. That the female plaintiff so understood appears from the terms of her application. and from her receiving back the policy as indorsed. It seems to us that it is by laying undue stress on the expression "paid-up" that a contrary view has obtained. The use of an expression so likely to mislead cannot be too severely reprehended, but courts should not, on that account, give an effect to it which it is not entitled to. R. I. Sup. Ct. *M'Quitty v. Continental Life Ins Co.* Opinion by Durfee, C. J.

[Decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa Superior Court.]

EVIDENCE—PAROL—COLLATERAL AGREEMENT.

Defendant signed a contract for the purchase of lightning rods at a price stipulated in the contract. He was induced to sign this upon the representation that it was to be used as an advertisement only, having made a parol agreement for the purchase on very different terms from those recited in the contract. Held, that parol evidence was not admissible to vary the contract. It is proper to say here, that there is no claim that defendant was in any manner deceived or misled as to the contents of the instrument which he signed. By its terms the instrument is an express agreement by defendant to buy the rods and points, and to pay forty cents per foot for the latter, and he knew when he signed it that it contained these provisions, and he admits that it expresses the real contract which the parties entered into in every particular, except as to the price which he was to pay for the property. His proposition now is to prove by parol that the instrument was signed and delivered for a purpose entirely different from that expressed in it; that while by its terms it appears to be a contract between the parties with reference to the subject about which they actually contracted, it was not intended by them as the evidence of their agreement. We think it entirely clear that this cannot be done. The parties having deliberately declared in the instrument that it was executed for one purpose, cannot be permitted to show by parol that it was executed for an entirely different object, and defendant having deliberately agreed in writing to pay the prices named for the property, cannot be permitted to prove by parol that his undertaking was different. The rule which forbids this is elementary, and we need not cite authorities sustaining it. It may be that defendant was induced by misrepresentations of plaintiff's agent to bind himself to pay a greater price for the property than he intended to pay; but he signed and delivered the instrument with knowledge of its contents. Whatever of hardships there is in the case is the result of his own indiscretion, and the courts cannot set aside the settled rules of the law to protect men from the consequences of their folly. Iowa Sup. Ct., April 21, 1886. *Hutton v. Maines.* Opinion by Reed, J. [28 N. W. Rep. 9.]

SCIENCE.

Sympathetic Ink: An ordinary solution of gum camphor in whisky is said to be a permanent and excellent sympathetic ink. The writing must be done very rapidly, as the first letters of the word have disappeared by the time the last are written. Dipping the paper in water brings it ont distinctly, and it becomes invisible again when the paper is dried. It can be brought out repeatedly without affecting its vividness.

Soap-Bubble Balloons: M. Delon, of Paris, produces miniature baloons by means of ordinary gas conducted through a caontchouc tube and clay pipe to glycerine soap solution. A small disk of thin paper, with fine wire from its centre to a little paper car with æronaut figures, is connected to the bubble when it begins to swell, the disk being attached by capillarity to the part where the drop forms. The detached bubble rises with its car.

By the method adopted by Mr. C. V. Boys, the British physicist, glass rods are quickly drawn into very fine fibres by straw-arrows shot from a cross-bow. One end of the rod is attached to the arrow and the other is held in the fingers, the required temperature being given the centre of the rod before the bow is released. Glass is thus extended into fibres less than 1 10-1000th of an inch in diameter; and quartz into threads below 100,1000th of an inch in thickness—which is less than one-third as thick as the spider's web, and only 1-20th as thick as the silkworm's fibre. The process is also quite successful with augine, feldspar and other minerals, garnet yielding threads of most beautiful colors when treated at a low temperature. At the reading of his recent most interesting papers concerning these fine fibres, Mr. Boys exhibited to the London Physical Society an annealed glass spiral capable of quite accurately weighing the millionth of a grain.

Some improvements of a valuable character have been made in the manufacture of asbestos paint in England. In the tests made of its efficiency a piece of light pine wood, about six inches square, painted with five coats, was placed for upward or half an hour in an ordinary grate fire, but, although the wood within was reduced to charcoal, there was no blaze whatever emitted during the charring. Again, a small model theater, built of wood, with set scenes and accessories, was sprinkled with turpentine and set on fire; every portion ignited and the whole was consumed. A similar model, with the set scenes and the wood framing all painted with asbestos, was drenched with turpentine and set fire to, but the thin scenes were only partially charred at the lower ends with the turpentine flames, while the timbering was not even ignited.

Very few modern botanists believe that hybrids are generally sterile, and it reads like a half century ago to have modern writers presenting the proposition. In writing of the well known Auricula, the origin of which is not known, Mr. J. G. Baker, Mr. Geo. C. Churchill, Mr. Shirley Hibbard, and others of equal standing, express the opinion that it originated as a hybrid between several distinct species. So far as the Auricular itself is concerned, it seems highly probable that it has been evolved by cultivation from the Pyrenean *Auricula pubescens*, and is no hybrid; but the fact that eminent men believe this very fertile plant a hybrid shows they think little of sterility when using the term.

THINGS USEFUL.

Bananas are delicious for tea; slice them, but not too thin. Scatter powdered sugar on them and before it dissolves, squeeze the juice of several lemons on them also; or oranges may be cut up and mixed with them, or they may be served with sugar and cream alone. They make a popular dessert with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with vanilla, poured over them. A tablespoonful of gelatine dissolved and stewed with the cream gives it a little body. It is nice served with sponge cake.

If you have a black lace or a black grenadine dress that has turned rusty and brown, mix two tablespoonfuls ammonia in a cupful of vinegar and after ripping the dress, and shaking it thoroughly, wipe it over lightly with a piece of soft old-bed tick dipped in the mixture. Iron the wrong side.

Roasted Quail: Pluck, draw and singe them; wrap them in vine leaves and slices of bacon, wrapin buttered paper; if the paper burns put on more; roast them until well browned, and serve them on pieces of toasted bread.

Toffee: Take two pounds of sugar (unrefined West Indian is best), mix it with as much water as will thoroughly soak it, and stir over a clear fire till it boils. Then add three-quarters of a pound of butter and leave it, without stirring, until it becomes crisp (to judge of this drop a little into cold water from time to time); then, before pouring into a buttered tin, stir in a little lemon or vanilla essence.

G·M·D·

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS—Anti-Bilious and Cathartic. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

ASTHMA Any one who wants to be CURED address and we will mail trial bottle Dr. TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y. DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE never fails to Cure. can send us their FREE.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

Rev. L. McKinnon, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. Martin, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. Vinson, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. Graves, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. Currell, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L Smith, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
Gonzalez Lodge, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to W. J. Martin.

Fishburne School,

WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.

English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., ... Principal.

New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first-class schools.
Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.
Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.
Thirteen States now represented in the School, '87 to '88.
Send for Catalogue.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

Fall and winter stock now open, and we are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.
DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS in all the newest and most approved styles.
Lace and Portier Curtains, and Upholstery Goods, Shades and Shadings, Cocoa and Straw Mattings, Rugs, &c.

CARPETS.

HEMPS, INGRAINS, EXTRA SUPERS, THREE PLY'S
TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, VELVET.

Smyrna Rugs at $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $8.00, $10.00 and as high as $50.00, in extra large size, 9x16 feet.

WINDOW SHADES.

Embracing a great variety of new things.

R. M. McINTIRE,
Sept. 28th, '1887 WILMINGTON, N. C.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY SMOKING TOBACCO EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET.

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

HEAVY GROCERIES,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 7 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEES, MOLASSES, SALT, FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

ly

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genuine.
Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English," and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2813 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

WANTED,

For Cash.

OLD U. S. AND CONFEDERATE STATES Postage Stamps used prior to 1865. Cash given for these if in good condition and on the original envelopes or letters. Many varieties of these old Stamps will bring fine prices, and it is to your interest to look over old letters, as dollars may be thus realized. Be sure never to remove or cut Stamps from envelopes or letters, but send the whole thing by mail to

G. M. BASTABLE,
Catlett, Va.

References as to my responsibility: Rev. A. A. McDonough, Casinova, Fauquier County, Va.

READ THIS!

1,000 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
500 BUSH. FRESH GROUND MEAL.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
100 BOXES D. S. C. R. SIDES.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BARRELS SUGAR.
200 CASES LARD.
300 KEGS NAILS.
300 BUNDLES HOOP IRON.
300 HHDS. AND BARRELS MOLASSES
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, LYE, POTASH CANDY, CANDLES, CRACKERS, MATCHES, &c.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c. Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2c. 481-1y

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE DAISY.

BY SARAH K. BOLTON.

God looked upon His work:
The sky of perfect blue;
And the grasses green,
With the sun between,
When the world was fresh and new.

And then the flowers were made;
But which among the fair,
Should in summer's heat
Be bright and sweet,
And blossom everywhere?

The lily was too frail;
A storm would crush the rose;
And the Mayflower sweet,
With its tender feet,
Must linger in the snows.

Then in a case of green,
The skillful work began;
A cushion of gold,
With care untold,
Wrought from celestial plan.

A thousand stitches set,
With floss dipped in the sun;
Then the snow-white rays,
To speak His praise,
Were added one by one.

And when the flower was made,
God blest it as it grew;
And adown the years,
With their joy and tears,
That blessing comes anew.

To daisy-covered fields,
White as the banks of Heaven,
Oh! precious flower,
With your saintly dower,
To human creatures given.

We clasp you to our lips,
So full of hope and cheer;
And we learn forever,
To doubt Him never
Who sends you year by year.

Bloom on, so pure and brave;
Teach, with your silent power,
That, through drought and rain,
As the seasons wane,
Life comes to perfect flower.

—*Selected.*

A GOOD WISH GRATIFIED.

Five little girls were spending a pleasant evening together, and fell to discussing what they would most like to have.

"I wish I lived in a beautiful palace, with nothing to do but act as I pleased, said little Susie Blake.

"Oh! I wish I was very, very pretty, so that people would look at me and say, she's the prettiest girl I ever saw!" exclaimed Ella Dudley.

"And I do wish more than anything else that I had lots and lots of money," said Dora Kyle.

"I would like to be very smart and write beautiful story books," said Margie Wilkins.

"Your turn now, Katie—what do you wish for? asked Margie, seeing that Katie hesitated.

"I wish to be good—so good," she said slowly, "that all my friends will love me very dearly and miss me when I am absent from them," timidly said little Katie Otis.

"Why, Katie;" exclaimed four loving voices, "you have your wish already; for only this morning we all agreed that the day would not be half so pleasant if you had not come," said Margie, drawing Katie's hand in her own.

"And we each wished we were like you, because everybody loves you so," said Susie.

Katie actually cried for joy to think her wish had so soon been granted.

"Oh! girls, let's make a good wish next time, and maybe it will be gratified," said Dora; to which they all agreed.

Now, it is in the power of every child to be good—so good that they will be missed and wished for when absent. Don't you think it much wiser to desire what is possible than to make life disagreeable by wishing for what is impossible?—

THE PLAN THEY TRIED—A TRUE STORY.

Two such woe-begone, draggled little figures! They came back to the house, one behind the other, as slowly as if they were going to their great grandmother's funeral, and indeed they looked like chief mourners.

The nurse had caught them playing in the brook, an amusement strictly forbidden at this time of the year, and a whipping was inevitable.

The whippings didn't come very often in this family, but for direct disobedience they were as sure as fate.

"Letty," said the older of the two little sisters, "I'll tell you what let's do."

They had on dry clothes, and had been seated on two stools, one on each side of the sitting room fire-place, while mamma went to get the switch.

"Well, what let's do?" asked Letty in a depressed tone.

"Why, the first lick mamma gives, let's holler like we were bein' killed," whispered Sue, "then she won't whip much."

This naughty plan seemed to work well. Both little girls yelled so loud that mamma was scared.

"My switch must be too keen," she said, and left off.

"It didn't hardly hurt me a bit," said one little girl, gleefully, when mamma was out of hearing.

"Me neither," said the other.

Just then they heard a rustle of a newspaper in the library, and peeping through the half-opened door, they saw papa. After that the children went about like culprits with a rope round their necks, expecting another whipping. But mamma was trying a new plan.

"Mamma, please take this splinter out of my hand," said Letty; "it hurts me."

"Oh, no!" said mamma, quietly. "You are hollering before you are hurt," and the poor little finger festered and got sore.

"Please give me a drink of water," said Sue, "I'm so thirsty.

"I reckon not," said mamma. "You always holler before you are hurt, you know," and Sue had to go to the kitchen after water.

Every petition was treated in the same way, until they could stand it no longer.

"We must haven't got any mamma," sniffed Sue.

Then they took courage, and made a clean breast of their misery.

"Is it 'cause papa told you what we did 'bout bein' whipped?" asked Letty.

"Yes," said mamma gravely, "that's the reason I treat you as if you never told the truth."

"O mamma," they both cried, "we'd rather be whipped!"

"But this is God's plan with his big children," answered mamma. "Ananias and Sapphira were punished quick and sharp like a whipping, but mostly God leaves liars to get their punishment by degrees. And it always comes; as soon as people find out that you have told a lie they quit believing anything you say, and I've just been showing you how uncomfortable that is.

"But mamma," cried Letty, "if we say we are sorry and won't do so no more, won't you believe us then?"

"Yes," said mamma, with her brightest smile. "That's God's way, too; as soon as anybody is sorry, and wants to do better, He says He is slow to anger and plenteous in mercy"

I never knew Letty or Sue to act another lie.

LIVE PEACEABLY.

A child of God always tries to remember that she is not her own, and she never can resent an injury, never hold malice, and not only so, but an injured one will remember the words of the benediction, "Blessed are the peacemakers." She will watch for, long for, rejoice at any opportunity by which she may "heap coals of fire" upon the head of the one who has grieved and injured her! The command in such a case is very plain. It does not say, "Wait until he comes and makes a proper apology;" no, "Go, tell him his fault between thee and him alone;" mark you, "him alone," and that does not mean your next door neighbor, nor the friend to whom you repeat the grievance in confidence! If you love, and he continues to hate, then just act on the words.

"I always go to Jesus,
When troubled or distressed."

Don't stand on your dignity." God gives grace to the humble. You are a follower of him who was "meek and lowly in heart." We sing,

"Low in the dust I'd lay me,
That the world might my Saviour see;"

and yet some of us dislike standing in the valley of humiliation, even when that means treading in the footsteps of Jesus. Nothing can stand the power of love. Prayer and love, gentle and tactful, will conquer any enemy!

NOTHING UNUSUAL.

"Just tell him what sort of a day you had yesterday, auntie. That's a sample of them all," said the city niece, visiting at the farmhouse. Doctor Jackson had been called, for Aunt Miranda had at last been compelled to own herself fairly "beat out." "She makes such a to-do about my housework," said Aunt Miranda, "an' I'm sure it ain't more'n common. Well, yesterday after I got up"—

"What time was that?" interrupted Kate.

"Oh, I believe 'twas quarter o' four. I helped do the milkin', an' strained the milk, an' skimmed yesterday's, an' spelled Ephraim with the churnin'. Then I got breakfast."

"For which, by that time, she had no appetite," said Kate.

"Why, that wa'n't nothin' uncommon," said Aunt Miranda, mildly. "I never feel like eatin' in the mornin'."

"Go on," said the doctor.

"I fed the pigs—Kate washed the dishes—an' then I had the butter to take out an' salt, an'—oh, I forgot, there was some starched things left over from Tuesday, an' I ironed them."

"Mention the pies, aunt," said the merciless Kate, "those unholy pies."

"Why, yes, I did make five or six pies an' a sheet o' cake, but that wa'n't nothin' to tire anybody. Then I got dinner."

"Did you eat any?" asked the doctor.

"Oh yes, I b'lieve I did take a mite o' fried fish, though it didn't taste real good. As soon as we could get the dishes out o' the way, I had to cut ont Ephraim's new overalls. He's dretfully in need of 'em. An' after they was done, I thought I'd ketch that settin' hen that's been cluckin' round so long. So I did."

"And then Uncle Ephraim" suggested Kate.

"Oh yes; a shower was comin' up, an' Ephraim asked if I wouldn't rake after the load, an' I did, an' then 'twas time to get supper an' milk"—

"And feed the pigs and the hens," said Kate, "and do something or other to the butter, and set bread rising, and then this poor lady allowed herself to go to bed, and, I dare say, was too tired to sleep."

What the doctor said need not be minutely stated. He was a sensible man, and spoke his mind, and told her she was wearing herself out by overwork, but Aunt Miranda replied: "Why, 'taint noways possible for me to set down an' fold my hands. I don't see what you're both so upset about in what I done yesterday. It aint no more'n I do every day. an' why I should be so beat out I can't see!"

She could not see that it was steady overwork that beat her ont.

The above, quoted from the *Youth's Companion*, may carry a hint and a lesson to some reader of this "Corner." Aunt Marjorie knew an old lady who used to express the greatest astonishment when she heard of any one who felt too weary to go to church.

"La!" said she, "it's the only place where I can ever take a comfortable nap in the daytime. I never think it'i right to sit and fold my hands anywhere else!"—*Christian Intelligencer.*

HOW THE SNOW CAME.

"It is so cold!" sighed the maple, as it held its bare branches towards the sky, and felt the frost at its feet among the dead leaves, where now and then a little flower still held up a pale, sad face, or hung its head as if longing to sleep.

The maple saw many of its companions shivering too, but the evergreens that seemed so sombre in the glad, gay summer, now stood warm and contented among those trees that had so lately seen their gorgeous red and yellow leaves flutter to the ground only to turn dry and brown, and be hustled about by the wayward wind.

Down in the hollows and on the rocks little green ferns stood bravely up, and mosses and gray lichens lifted their tiny branches. Choosing such quiet places, they did not feel the rough blasts as did the tall trees and the flowers of the field. "But the frost will come at last to them," said the maple.

In the warm, happy summer, the maple thought the blue sky with the glorious sun journeying over it was very near; but now it seemed far, far away, and often it was lost behind the gloomy clouds. Now and then pale sunlight stealing through the heavy curtains crept sadly a little way over the brown fields, only to vanish again as the ghost of summer sunshine.

"Everywhere it is so dreary, and there is nothing to hear but the moaning of the wind and the brook's sad refrain. Crickets and grasshoppers have chirped themselves to sleep, and the birds that used to sing so sweetly have all flown away." Sometimes, indeed, the feeble twitter of a bird that had resolved to brave wind and frost was heard, or the dismal croak of a crow, as he flapped his black wings over deserted woods and silent fields; but they only made the loneliness more lonely.

"Oh! will the warm sunshine never come again? Shall we all die in the grasp of the cruel frost and piercing wind? See! the clouds have turned to mourners, and with flying hair and garments are scattering their bitter tears over the earth. How the wind moans and shrieks in despair!"

Swaying wildly back and forth, the maple gave up all hope, while the empty nests that hung to its branches rocked drearily; but the evergreens watched and waited.

Help is coming now. Little messengers of peace, like down from an angel's wing, come fluttering to earth; the clouds are no longer mourners, but angel's of mercy that have joined hands to relieve the sufferers; and the wind sobs no more, only sighing gently, while its cool breath is no longer stinging.

Thicker and faster come the light, airy things, hiding the sky filled to overflowing with the white stars. Silently, swiftly, hour after hour they come, while not a twig or stem moves for fear of stopping the blessed work, and the brook tries to hush its murmuring.

They do not stop until tired flowers and withered leaves, desolate fields and lonely woods, are all covered with a soft, warm blanket which the clouds have woven, helped by wind and frost; even the evergreens have an extra cloak of white fur. The maple feels the earth warm, and as each branch and twig is covered with loveliness its heart is glad, for with the evergreens it sees that goodness is over all, and all is well.

The falling snow ceases, the clouds vanish, and the blue sky appears. The sun smiles as he sinks behind the hill, leaving a rosy glow over earth and sky; then the stars light their little tapers, and the moon glides peacefully on her way. And now the earth sleeps as soundly and sweetly as a tired child.

May the good God, who loves and cares for all his creatures, give us grateful, loving hearts, that we may sympathize with suffering. as the clouds wept over the earth; and then, like them, scatter smiles and kind deeds that shall fall on the sore and weary heart as silently and as peacefully as the snow fell upon the waiting earth!

Thus shall we be angels of mercy.—*S. S. Times.*

WILL YOU READ IT?

"Sir," said an old man, one day, to a minister, "would you like to know how it was that I, an old gray-headed sinner. was instrumentally led to become a Christian?"

'Yes," replied the minister, "I should very much like to know."

"Well, sir, I was walking the street one morning, when I met a bright-eyed boy. The little fellow stepped up to me, and in the most polite manner imaginable, said: "Please, sir, will you take a tract? and please, sir, will you read it?"

"Now, I had always hated tracts, and when anybody offered them to me I generally got angry, and, shame to say it, I sometimes swore dreadfully at them. But that 'please, sir,' overcame me that morning. I could not swear at that gentlemanly little fellow, with his kind 'please, sir.' No, no; so I took the tract, and I thanked the boy. As I had promised him that I would read it, I did read it. By God's mercy the reading of that tract led me to see that I was a sinner. It showed me that Jesus Christ was my only Saviour. It was the means of bringing me to Christ. That 'please, sir' was the key that unlocked my hard old heart.'

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.

AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.

Recommended by professional and business men. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
AT
Columbia, South Carolina.

The next session will begin MONDAY, September 19th, 1887.

FACULTY

JOHN L. GIRARDEAU, D.D., LL.D.,
Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology.

J. D. TADLOCK, D.D.,
Professor of Church Government and History.

C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis of Scripture.

Provision will be made for instruction in the Departments of Christian Apologetics and Pastoral Theology until these chairs can be permanently filled.

For further information apply to the
REV. J. L. GIRARDEAU, D.D., LL.D.,
Columbia, S. C.

100 PER CENT PROFIT and SAMPLES FREE to men canvassers for Dr. Scott's Genuine Electric Belts, Suspenders, &c. Lady agents wanted for Electric Corsets. Quick sales. Write at once for terms. Dr. Scott, 268 B'way, N. Y.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

S. H. FISHBLATE,
KING CLOTHIER!
Wilmington, N. C.
FINE READY MADE
—AND—
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
A SPECIALTY.

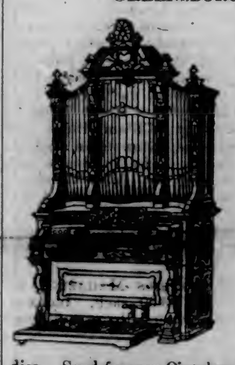
On Every article Purchased at this Establishment, perfect satisfaction guarenteed, or money cheerfully refunded.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO, N. C.



22 YEARS A dealer in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shouinger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger upright Piano's $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new Circulars and art cut.

Musical Nuggets

The Musical Visitor.
An exceedingly valuable monthly for the use of choir leaders and organists. Price, $1.50 per year. Special rates to clubs. Sample copy, 10cts.

The Monks of Bangor.
By GEO. E. WHITING. A splendid setting of Scott's poem, for the use of Male Voice Societies. 75cts. by mail.

Modern Soprano Songs.
An unsurpassed collection of the very best soprano songs by foreign composers. By mail, $1.00 Boards; $1.50 Cloth.

Gospel Hymns Consolidated.
Excelsior Edition contains all the words and music but in small type—Boards, 45cts; Cloth, 50cts. Add 5cts. extra for postage.

A Musical Calendar for 1888.
Giving interesting chronological facts relative to music and musicians. Price, 15cts.

All of the above are for sale by Music Dealers generally.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - - - CASH.

Catalogues upon request.

NEW AND VALUABLE SMALL BOOKS.

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS WORK: HOW TO DO IT. Gordon. Cloth 30cts.; paper 10 cents.

DIVINE AND HUMAN: FOREORDINATION and FREE AGENCY. Wilson. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents.

SEVENTH COMMANDMENT. Cannon. Paper, 5 cents.

COVENANT AND ITS SEALS. Alexander. Paper, 5 cents.

OUR MISSION IN MEXICO. Graybill. Paper. 5 cents.

OUR MISSION IN CHINA. Houston. Paper, 5 cents.

BIBLE STUDIES ON BAPTISM. McLean. Paper, 5 cents.

CATECHISM ON BAPTISM. Cleveland. Paper, 5 cents.

INFANT BAPTISM. McElroy. Paper, 5 cts.

GIVEN TO CHRIST. Pratt. Paper, 10 cts.

WILLIAM THE BAPTIST. Chauey. Paper, 25 cents.

OUR COUNTRY, Strong. Paper 25c; cloth 50c.

PHARAOHS OF THE BONDAGE. Robinson Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

And all supplies of any publisher needed by MINISTERS, STUDENTS, CHURCHES, and SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Address:
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Agent.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequaled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.

PIANOS. Mason & Hamlin's Piano Stringer was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experts the "greatest improvement in pianos in half a century."

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.

Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.
154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N.Y.
149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

THE WILMINGTON STAR.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

The Daily Star.

One Year	$6 00
Six Months	3 00
Three Months	1 50
One Month	50

THE WEEKLY STAR.

One Year	$1 00
Six Months	60
Three Months	30

Our Telegraph News service has recently been largely increased, and it is our determination to keep the STAR up to the highest standard of newspaper excellence.

Address W. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

SAY-SOES.

Before washing flannels the dirt and lint should be shaken out; clear water should be used to make a suds, and no soap applied to the flannel.

"Never "bull-dose" a man, but if you meet a human being suffering with a bad cough you may "bull dose" him to advantage with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A well-known physician says, if you wish to keep dust and germs of disease out of your lungs, keep your mouth shut when you breathe. If you wish to have a clear, sweet voice; to avoid colds; to look as if you knew something; to avoid sore throats and coughs; in short, if you wish to be healthy, and wise, shut your mouth and open your eyes.

Gather decayed leaves, dig a pit in the ground, put the leaves into it, and trample them down until it will hold no more. Leave the pit open during the winter, and in the following spring the leaves should be sufficiently decomposed to make leaf mould.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 6th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

The worthiest people are the most injured by slander, as we usually find that to be the best fruit which the birds have been pecking at.

The great influence of the Virginia University on the South was very clearly brought out by Mr. Trent last evening in the historical Seminary Johns Hopkins University. It furnished thirty generals to the Southern army, while four of its graduates were in the Confederate cabinet. In the last Congress there were thirteen of its men, being more than those furnished by any other college, though its graduates are far less than Harvard of Yale.

In 1866, soon after the close of the war, a man was indicted for hog stealing in Floyd county. The State made a strong case against the defendant, and after the tussle of the legal lights on both sides of the case, the jury was sent to their room. They had not been out very long before they returned. The verdict was handed to the clerk, who read the finding of the jury, which was as follows: "In consideration of the demoraliza i n of the times, and the scarcity of provisions about the time the hogs were taken, we, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

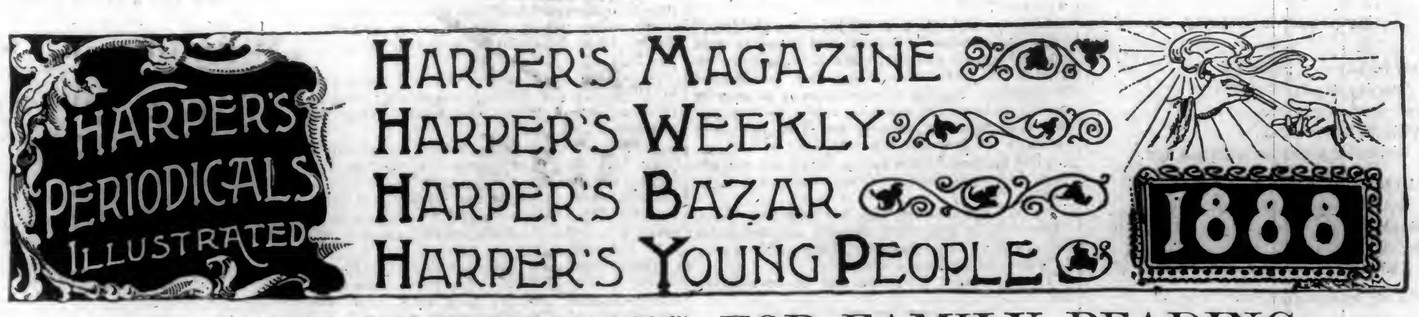
COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.



THE BEST PERIODICALS FOR FAMILY READING.

In Harper's Periodicals every taste and every age are supplied with reading that is truly choicest, discreetest, best.—PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ISSUED MONTHLY WIH SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS.

35 CENTS A NUMBER.

Subscription per Year, $4.00.

The SEVENTY-SIXTH VOLUME began with the Number for December, 1887.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE is indispensable to intelligent readers. The co-operation of the most eminent American and European writers and artists produces a magazine rs beautiful, brilliant, and varied as the literary and artistic resources of the time render possible. The *Editor's Easy Chair, Editor's Study,* and *Editor's Drawer* will be conducted respectively by George William Curtis, William Dean Howells, and Charles Dudley Warner.

Among the manifold attractions of the Magazine for 1888 there will appear important articles, superbly illustrated, on the Great West; articles on American and Foreign Industry; descriptive papers richly illustrated, on Norway, Switzerland, Algiers, and the West Indies, will be contributed by Bjornstjerne Bjornson, W. D. Howells, F. A. Bridgman, and Lafcadio Hearn. In addition to these there will be papers on Scotland, illustrated by Joseph Pennell: "A Gypsy Fair in Surrey," by Anstey Guthrie, illustrated by F. Barnard; "A Ramble in Kent," by Dr. Benjamin E. Martin, illustrated; "London as a Literary Centre," by R. R. Bowker, illustrated by portraits; "Socialism in London," by M. Rosney, illustrated by F. Barnard; "St. Andrews," by Andrew Lang, illustrated; important papers by Theodore Child, on characteristic phases of Parisian Life and Art, fully illustrated; a brilliant paper by M. Coquelin, on "French Dramatic Writers and How to Act Them," illustrated, etc.; new novels by William Black and W. D. Howells; novelettes, complete in a single number, by Henry James, Lafcadio Hearn, and Amelie Rives; short stories by Miss Woolson; and illustrated papers of special artistic and literary interest.

Sample copy sent on receipt of 25 cents.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for three years back, Cloth, $3.00 each. Index of Vol. 1. to LXX., Cloth, $4.00.—By mail, postage free.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION AND A PICTURE HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES.

10 CENTS A NUMBER.

Subscription per Year, $4.00.

The THIRTY-SECOND VOLUME will begin with the Number issued on January 4, 1888.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is the leading illustrated paper of America. It touches on every side the changeful phases of human progress, and presents a literary and pictorial record of the notable events and movements of our time. The variety and excellence of its contents, which include serial and short stories by the best and most popular writers, fit it for the perusal of people of the widest range of tastes and pursuits.

In Politics, the influence of HARPER'S WEEKLY is directed to the end of securing a higher standard of public duty and an abler and purer administration of public affairs. The fairness of its editorial comments has earned for it the respect and confidence of all impartial readers.

In Literature, HARPER'S WEEKLY for 1888 will be liberally supplied with contributions from the best and most popular writers. An American serial story of unusual originality and interest will appear early in the coming year, and it will be followed by a new novel by Mr. H. Rider Haggard, and by other short and serial stories from authors of equal note.

In Art, the publishers of the WEEKLY maintain a continuous advance in the quality and interest of its illustrations. Whenever the pressure on the space of the main sheet demands it, Supplements will be given for the adequate delineation of important events, and from time to time Supplements will be devoted to specially selected literary productions, to striking features of American enterprise, or to foreign topics of world-wide interest.

As a family journal, HARPER'S WEEKLY will be edited with the same strict regard which has been paid in the past to the qualities that make it a safe and welcome visitor to every home.

Sample copy sent on receipt of 5 cents.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, for three years back, cloth, $7 00 each.—By mail, postage free.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL OF FASHION AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

10 CENTS A NUMBER.

Subscription per Year, $4.00.

The TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME will begin with the Number issued on December 23, 1887.

HARPER'S BAZAR unites the choicest literature and the finest art pictures with the latest intelligence regarding the fashions, the most useful household information, and all the arts that render home attractive. No topic is neglected in its columns that could contribute to the entertainment and instruction of the family circle, and nothing is admitted that could offend the most fastidious taste. Its weekly illustrations of the latest Paris and New York styles, with patterns and descriptions of materials, may save many times the cost of subscription by helping women to be their own dress-makers, and to adapt their wardropes to the fashions of the day, while to dress-makers and milliners it is indispensable. Its articles on house-keeping, cooking, the management of servants, and all matters pertaining to the household, and on social etiquette, are from the best sources, and are eminently practical. Much attention is paid to art decoration, and exquisite designs and admirable papers are frequently published.

The literary merit of HARPER'S BAZAR is of the highest order. Its serial stories are by writers of world-wide fame, such as Thomas Hardy, William Black, Mrs. Lynn Linton, F. W. Robinson, W. E. Norris, Bret Harte, W. Clark Russell, W. Breast, James Payn, Mrs. Craik, J. S. Winter, D. C. Murray, etc. Its short stories are distinguished for their brightness. Its editorials are vigorous and sensible, and its poems, essays, and other matter are of the best.

The fine art illustrations of HARPER'S BAZAR, from the leading native and foreign artists form a marked feature of the journal.

A host of novelties are in preparation for the new volume, which will open with new serial stories of absorbing interest by the powerful writers, Mrs. Lynn Linton and Bret Harte.

Sample copies sent on receipt of 5 cents.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, for three years, back, cloth, $7.00 each.—By mail, postage free.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

A SIXTEEN-PAGE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

5 CENTS A NUMBER.

Subscription per Year, $2.00.

The NINTH Volume began with the Number issued November 1, 1887.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE is a miscellany of the best reading for boys and girls. The serial and short stories found in its pages are of a high literary quality; and while they have all the dramatic interest that juvenile fiction can possess, they do not debase the taste of young readers by exaggerated or false views of life and motives of action. The paper contains valuable articles on scientific subjects and travel, historical and biographical sketches, papers on athletic sports and games, stirring poems, etc., contributed by the brightest and most famous writers. No subject that may properly enlist the interest of young people is foreign to its purpose. In all the departments free use is made of illustrations in aid of the text, and fine pictures representing the work of the foremost artists and engravers lavishly adorn the pages.

Every line in the paper is subjected to the most rigid editorial scrutiny in order that nothing harmful may enter its columns.

The fact that HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE appears at weekly intervals, sustains the interest felt by its readers, especially in serial stories and continued articles, while the sixteen pages (exclusive of occasional Supplements) of which each number consists afford ample space for the utmost variety of matter.

A novel and important feature of the volume of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE for 1888, which will comprise 53 weekly numbers, will be Supplements of especial interest to Parents and Teachers.

The year's weekly numbers of the paper contain about one fourth more reading than the twelve numbers of the most popular of the monthly juvenile magazines, and this at a yearly subscription price less than theirs.

Sample copy sent on receipt of 2 cents.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, for four years back, 4to ornamental cloth, $3 50 each.—By mail, postage free.

POSTAGE FREE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft to avoid chance of loss. When no time is specified, subscription will begin with the current number.

☞HARPER'S CATALOGUE, comprising the titles of between three and four thousand volumes, will be sent by mail on receipt of Ten cents in Stamps.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

KNABE

PIANO FORTES

UNEQUALED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street. NEW YORK, 112 Fifth Ave. WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANUARY 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,

Raleigh, N. C.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,

SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue and Price Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McShane Bell Foundry

Finest Grade of Bells.

CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address

H. McSHANE & CO.,

Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO

SUCCESSORS TO BLYMYER BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO

CATALOGUE WITH 1000 TESTIMONIALS.

BELLS CHURCH SCHOOL FIRE ALARM

WILLIAM BLACK,

Attorney-at-Law,

MAXTON, N. C.

Collections promptly attended to. Will practice in any of the Courts of the State.

BOOKS.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

They Can Supply all Your Wants In This Line.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO., 217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

(Established in 1793.)

FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER,
SUPERIOR COURT.

Adolph D. Strauss, Edward F. Eberstadt and Warren Dormitrer, partners trading under the firm name of A. D. Straus & Co.

vs.

Campbell Hanney and Duncan Campbell, partners trading under the firm name of Campbell Hanney, Campbell & Co.

This is an action brought to recover a debt of nineteen hundred and two and 31 100 dollars due by an account for goods and merchandise consigned to the Defendants by the Plaintiffs, and for sundry payments of money made by the Plaintiffs on drafts drawn by the Defendants on the Plaintiffs, and a warrant of attachment has been issued herein; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants Campbell Hanney and Duncan Campbell are non-residents of this State, and cannot after due diligence be found therein, and that they have property in this State, and that a cause of action exists against said Defendants, and this Court has jurisdiction thereof Now, this is to command said Defendants Campbell Hanney and Duncan Campbell, partners trading as Campbell Hanney, Campbell & Co., to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, to be held on the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in March, 1888, and answer or demur to the complaint, or judgment will be rendered against them according to law.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk of Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

November 17th, 1887.

J. D. McNEELY,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF *MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.*

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

DRESSMAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N. C.

DUPLICATE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,043. WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 4, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,663.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue of this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. W. D. Hedleston, from Mackville, Ky., to Beechland, Washington county, Ky.

Rev. W. L. Sinnott, from Oxford, Miss., to Birmingham, Ala.

NORTH CAROLINA

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A correspondent writes from Duplin Road Our Church Festival on the 28th ult. was a grand success; we realized about $95 net. Our Church building is being pushed forward, it is about enclosed and presents quite a neat appearance. We hope to be able to use it by the spring.

The Evangelical Protestant ministers of the city have formed a Ministers Association. We learn that at their meeting on Monday forenoon arrangements for the coming of Mr. Pearson were discussed, and we have no doubt that due preliminary preparations will be made and that a Tabernacle will be built sufficiently large to hold the immense crowd which will flock to hear him.

VIRGINIA

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

By the simple ministry of the Word our little Church at Drake's Branch, Charlotte county, has been lately very much revived. Services were held every night for about two weeks, conducted by Rev. Mr Gammon, formerly of Asheville, N. C., now our beloved pastor, aided, the latter week, by Rev. Taylor Martin, of Hampden Sidney. They preached the unsearchable riches of Christ with great simplicity and earnestness, and God has seen fit, by the gentle workings of His blessed Spirit, to bless their labors in the conversion of about twenty precious souls. About one-half of the number will connect themselves with the Presbyterian Church at this place. In addition to this great work, God's people have been much revived and deeply stirred up to a more earnest zeal for the precious cause of Christ. May the good work yet reveal more of its blessed fruits. H. J. W.

Drake's Branch, Dec. 23d.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian*:

Rev. R. F. Campbell, of Millboro, has received a unanimous call to Mossy Creek church, Augusta county.

Candidate W. W. Carson was received on the 16th of December by Roanoke Presbytery, and licensed to preach. Mr Carson is supplying Buffalo and Bethlehem churches.

Mr. Joseph Rennie, a student of Union Theological Seminary and a licentiate of East Hanover Presbytery, has received a call to become pastor of the Chase City church Virginia. This church was supplied by Mr. Rennie during his vacation last summer.

As the results of a union meeting at Bland C. H., extending through a period of two weeks, the various churches have been quickened and refreshed. Seven were added to the Presbyterian church on profession of faith in Christ, and a few more will be added at a later day.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

A correspondent writes from Covington: "We have had a revival here, and have had twenty converts." Rev. W. E. Hill is the pastor.

Rev. James D, Thomas, formerly of Wytheville, at present living at Greensburg, Ind., has accepted the position of Evangelist of Montgomery Presbytery, and expects to enter upon his duties about the middle of February.

Rev. H. M. White, D. D., of Winchester, has just been assisting Rev. D. Blain, of Christiansburg, in a week's meeting. Much interest was manifested, and the results were very gratifying.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Items from the *Southern Presbyterian*:

Charleston Presbytery met Thursday in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, Charleston. The Rev. Messrs. Thompson, (moderator,) Vedder, Chichester, and Burgess, and Elders H. G. Walpole and J. A. Enslow were present. Permission was given to the James Island church to prosecute a call before the Presbytery of South Carolina for the pastoral services of the Rev. J. McL. Seabrook for one-half his time.

We learn that Rev. W. F. Junkin, D. D., late of Westminster church, Charleston, will probably be called to the pastorate of the Northern Church, at Montclair, New Jersey.

GEORGIA.

A friend writes the *Southern Presbyterian* from Gainesville, Dec. 22: "The Presbyterians of Gainesville have just completed a beautiful church edifice of modern style. To say that it is an ornament to the place but faintly expresses its beauty. But the principal object of this communication is to express our deep regret in having to lose our valued and much loved pastor, who was the originator of this grand church movement, and whose heart, head, and hand admonished and assisted us all along the thorny path of endeavor until we reached its climax. The Rev. J. H. Dixon, whose purity of heart and conservative views are only equalled by his ripe scholarship, is not only beloved by his church, but a favorite with all denominations. It is with unfeigned sadness that we are to part with him, but we trust the fortunate church that obtains his services may be signally and as richly blessed as has been ours."

ALABAMA.

Christian Observer: The three churchef of Birmingham have united to secure the services of Rev. Peel C Morton as evangelist in the territory adjacent to the city. "He has begun his work hopefully. His family will soon be with him, and the prospect is good for the organization of several other Presbyterian churches near us, during the coming year, as population is rapidly coming into the valley, and our intention is aggressive work for Christ, and in the interest of our Church. We love our Church and intend to fly the blue flag wherever we can find a hopeful place to plant it."

MISSISSIPPI.

Christian Observer: The Presbytery of Chickasaw, at a call meeting held in Pontotoc church, December 15th, dissolved the pastoral relation between Rev. W. L. Sinnot and Hopewell church and dismissed him to North Alabama Presbytery. Mr J. M. Kimmons, ruling elder in Hopewell church, was licensed, and allowed to preach to that church till the next meeting of Presbytery. Licentiate F. I. Allen was ordained to the full work of the ministry, and Rev. Messrs. W. V. Frierson and J. M. Kimmons were appointed to install him pastor over Lebanon church.

LOUISIANA.

S. W. Presbyterian: A *pro re nata* meeting of the Presbytery of New Orleans was held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27th in the First Presbyterian church, New Orleans to consider a communication from the Faculty of the Columbia Theological seminary, relative to our candidate; who, acting under the instructions of Presbytery's Assembly Correspondent on Education announces his purpose to attend Prof. Woodrow's lectures, contrary to the wishes of the Faculty.

Presbytery adopted, by a vote of 18 to 11, the following paper:

1. In answer to the communication from the Faculty of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, Presbytery replies, that we sustain the administration of the Seminary in the matter referred to us, and enjoin upon our candidate to respect its authority.

2. Presbytery disclaims any responsibility for the instructions given by our Correspondent of Education. They were given without the knowledge or consent of this body, and entirely fail to indicate the views or wishes of Presbytery.

HENRY M SMITH,
Stated Clerk.

KENTUCKY.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

At Lebanon and Crittenden churches, in Grant county, Rev. J. W. Graybill lately received seven persons. These churches have extended a call to Mr. D E. Bedinger, a recent graduate of Princeton, and it is hoped he will see his way clear to accept these calls, and become their pastor.

Our little church at Greenville has cause to thank God and take courage. On yesterday we held communion service and received six precious souls upon profession of their faith, two heads of families and two dear children of the covenant. We believe the Spirit is working mightily with others in our midst, whom we trust, in God's own time, will unite with us. We also elected and ordained an elder and deacon, viz., John G. Barkley, Sr., elder and John G. Barkley, Jr., deacon.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis Presbyterian: Rev. J. N. McFarlane, of Lexington recently received by the Presbytery of LaFayette from the Protestant Episcopal Church, has accepted an invitation to the church at Richmond, and will take charge Jan. 2nd.

DOMESTIC.

A dispatch from Boston, Mass., Dec. 29th, says: The will of the late Wm. Hilton was filed in the probate office for Suffolk county this afternoon. To his widow Esther and his daughter Caroline Hilton Fiske, he leaves $300,000 each, and makes the following conditional public bequests, to be paid only after the full income for his wife and daughter during their lives and of the principal fund for issue of his daughter; $50,000 to the Massachusetts general hospital, income to be applied for the free beds, and $50,000 to the Philips Academy at Andover, the income to be used for the preparation of young men for the ministry; $5,000 to William College; $500 to Harvard College, the income to be used for young men who desire to be educated in that college; $50,000 to Amherst College, the income to be used for young men who desire to be educated in that college; $50,000 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $5,000 to the American Home Mission Society; $2,500 to the American Missionary Society of New York, $2,500 to the Boston City Missionary Society; $25,000 to the town of Salisbury, the income to be used for support of women; $25,000 to the Boston Dispensary; $10,000 to the Boston Young Woman's Christian Association; $10,000 to the Home for Little Wanderers: $10,000 to the Children's Hospital; $10,000 to Abbot Academy of Andover.

St. Louis Evangelist. The church at Ozark Praire, Mo., is named after the largest prairie in Lawrence county. It commences at the southeast corner of Mt. Vernon and extends for miles eastward and northward and westward, until by far-reaching and widespreading it loses its individuality in the plains of the great West. Its location is beautiful, its dimensions are spacious, and its audiences are large, attentive, intelligent and loyal to the doctrines and pratices of the Church. Everybody attends public service, from the great-grandmother to the great-grandchild. The young people are organized and doing a grand work. The ladies are organized and contribute their part in the mission field. The entire membership are at work, and peace and harmony prevail in all departments. A duplicate of this church would be hard to find. The Sunday-school is a model, largely attended, wisely managed and liberally sustained. The pastor is wise in his methods and untiring in his zeal. Like Napoleon, his power of endurance is wonderful—he often delivers more than twenty sermons in a single month, travels a hundred and fifty miles and puts his shoulder to the wheel in every great work and enterprise of the church. There is no title to his name either; Rev. G. H. Williamson, and that is all. His heart is in his work and his head is full of ways and means to carry it on most successfully. This church has a membership of 133, four deacons and seven elders, and an average Sabbath school attendance of more than 100, all of whom stay for church and learn the Shorter Catechism. At the last communion seven communicants were received. This church pays its minister and contributes something to all the ten boards; even a little child just beginning to talk deposits its envelope regularly into the church treasury.

Interior: On the Sabbath, December 18, the Mekinock Presbyterian Church and congregation of Emerado, Iowa, dedicated their new church edifice to the worship of God. Rev. H G Mendenhall, of Grand Forks, preached in the morning, and Rev. J. A. Baldridge, of Larimore, in the evening. The pastor, Rev Wm. Travis, read the history of the church and conducted the service of dedication. The report of the building committee showed that the house, completely furnished, cost $2,943.85, and that all debts have been paid. Of this sum the Ladies' Aid Society, organized but a few months, paid $300. C. B. Hall, of Arvilla was the architect and builder. It is in the L form, with the entrance through the tower in the angle. The audience-room is 34 x38 feet, seated with Kane assembly chairs The wing is a parlor, 16x20 feet, opening into the audience-room. The pulpit is plainly but neatly furnished, and the whole floor is carpeted. The plan of heating is unique, but a complete success It consists of two ordinary box wood stoves, placed in the cellar, by means of which the cellar becomes a great storehouse of heat. This stored heat is admitted into the audience-room through numerous small registers, and is the most complete heating and ventilating apparatus that has yet been brought to light. A brief account of the history of this church may be of advantage to those struggling to build a house of worship with, but small means. As soon as a few settlers on the open prarie, twenty-five miles west of Grand Forks, had built their claim shanties, in the spring of 1881, they resolved to hold religions meetings on every Sabbath day, whether a minister could be secured or not. A minister was always secured when it was possible, but when it was not, some one present read a sermon and led the meeting. The first sermon was preached July 18, 1880, by John Irwin, now assistant secretary of the Board of Church Erection. On November 22 of the same year, Rev. F. W. Iddings, then pastor of the church at Grand Forks, organized the First Presbyterian Church of Mekinock, in a vacant 21-16 claim shanty. From the Goodland Presbyterian church Logansport Presbytery, Ind., Mrs. Margaret Smith, a widow of some seventy-six years, her two sons, with their wives, her two daughters and her son-in-law, presented certificates; and from Three Rivers Presbyterian church, Canada, Mrs. Peter Boyes presented her certificate. Then the male members were elected elders. J. M. Smith having been ordained in Indiana. Elder Ebenezer Smith has since died, but all the others survive; and Mrs. Margaret Smith is still a zealous hardworking, successful Sabbath-school teacher. Her presence on the day of dedication was regarded by all as the crowning honor of the occasion. The public schoolhouse was completed before the close of the first year on the prairie; and there, five miles north of the railroad, public service and Sabbath school have been held with unfailing regularity.

FOREIGN.

The China Inland Mission held a notable conference some months since in Hung Tung, Shansi Province, West China, three hundred Christians taking part in it. In connection with it, fifty two women and 155 men were baptized. Last year 173 converts were baptized in the province, in which there are three stations, twenty-three missionaries and fourteen native helpers. A feature of the conference was the reports given by workers, showing that the people are being wonderfully stirred by tidings of the new religion.

The Reformed (Dutch) church has just completed a noble work in behalf of Foreign Missions. The General Synod moved by the appeals of the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain of the Arcot Mission in India and by the wonderful blessings which attended the work in that field, resolved, in June last, to raise the sum of $50,000 to establish a theological Seminary in connection with that mission, where native preachers are in great demand. The church at once endorsed the resolution by applying the money. The Consistory of the Collegiate church, in this city, assumed one fifth of the amount; other churches subscribed from five hundred to five thousand dollars each; several individuals gave one or two thousand each; and the amount required has been contributed. This sum is considered equal in India to five times the amount for such an object in this country. Dr. Chamberlain returns to India this week and the Seminary will be opened and in operation within a month after his arrival. The readiness and heartiness with which this undertaking has been accomplished is a good omen for the cause of Foreign Missions.

A remarkable work of grace is progressing in the English Church mission in Punjab, chiefly in and about Amritsar. Several prominent men, as well as people of low caste, have been reached. About 150 low caste converts were baptized the previous year, but now the work seems much more extensive. Nothing like it in vigor and growth has been seen before in that region. The ingathering of low-caste people is affecting the Hindus, Sikhs, and the Mohammedans, and several of these higher classes have been reached. The missionary at Amritsar writes of the remarkable interest manifested in the simple story of the Gospel. "Our compound resounds from morning to night with voices repeating to each other the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Creed, with *bhajahns* and bits of the Gospel." Much of this is the result of medical missions.

CENTENNIAL THOUGHTS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The year 1888 is the centennial year of the Presbyterian Church in America. It is well to examine and to prove ourselves as a church, and see wherein we have come short. Having seen our shortcoming, we should truly repent thereof, turning therefrom "with full purpose of, and endeavor after new obedience."

The first thing that impresses the mind is the *comparatively* slow growth of Presbyterianism. It had the advantage in members, both of the Methodist and Baptist churches, while the Lutheran Church was almost unknown. But the first two churches have gone far ahead of us, and the last named church is steadily outstripping us in the race.

The second thing impressing the mind is the great need of ministers in our Church. It was so *in the beginning*, for in 1789, when the first American General Assembly met, there were reported 177 ministers and 11 licentiates, *i. e.*, 188 preachers, while there were 429 churches or more than two churches to every preacher. Hence we find that of these 429 churches only 215 are reported as supplied, while 214 *are reported as vacant!* It is so *now*. According to a late statement of the Rev Dr. Richardson, we have in the Southern Presbyterian Church only one minister to every two churches; while 465 of our churches are reported as vacant!

The great want of our church in 1789 was more ministers. The great want of our church in 1888 is more ministers. In 1789 there were not ministers for the aggressive missionary work of the church, except by neglecting to supply its own vacant churches. In 1888 there are not ministers for the aggressive missionary work of the Church, except by neglecting our own vacant churches. To give the bread of life to strangers, we must either starve or put on half rations our own children! Our own vineyard will not be kept, if we try to keep other vineyards; for our own harvest is great, while the *laborers* are few.

"Having shown us the disease, tell us the remedy." How can we get more ministers? Three things ought to be done. First, "pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into his harvest." Pray thus in the sanctuary, and how seldom do we hear this prayer in our churches? Pray thus around the family altar, and how seldom is this petition heard there? Pray thus in the closet, and reader, do you thus daily pray?

Secondly, let parents consecrate their sons to this work. Consecrate their best, their choicest lambs. Let them so live as to carry out this consecration. Not live, so that the boy will feel that only the rich are happy, but that to do good is more than riches. Not live, so that the boy will think that to have others serve him is the great object of life; but that to serve others, to minister to the poor and weak and degraded, is to be transformed into the image of Christ, who came into this world to be a servant.

Thirdly, encourage and sustain our church schools. How few parochial schools in the Synod of North Carolina! If Cæsar educates the "children of the covenant," is it any wonder that they will give the whole loaf of their service to Cæsar, and *only the crumbs* to Christ? How many male Academies, or female Seminaries in the State, that are under the care either of a Presbytery, or of the Synod? Rome has her parochial schools, her male academies and her female seminaries; and *she has the services of those who thus educates*, though some are the "children of the covenant." Verily, the children of this world, and the servants of the "man of sin" are "in their generation wiser than the children of light."

'But we have a Presbyterian college in the Synod." Then let all of our ministers—let all our elders and deacons—let all of our members encourage and sustain that college. Almost all of our ministers now come from our church colleges. Let Davidson College have the hearty support of the twenty-one thousand Presbyterians of North Carolina, and soon the number of Presidents will be doubled and then trebled. If they come from homes where they have been consecrated to Christ, then will we see large graduating classes almost (if not entirely) consecrated to the work of the ministry. Then will our Church have laborers for the harvest; and shine "fair as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners."

NOTICE.

The churches of Concord Presbytery are urged to raise and forward to the Treasurer of Presbytery as soon as possible a liberal collection for the cause of Education. The Board has pledged assistance to three meritorious young men, and already the treasury is exhausted. Brethren help us.

Chm. Com. Education, Concord Presbytery.

The Presbyterian.

PAPERS ON BAPTISM.

BY REV. J. W. PRIMROSE.

PAUL AND THE 3,000.

Presbyterian. Suppose we consider the case of Paul.

Baptist. I see nothing peculiar in Paul's case.

P. I admit the entire absence of any mention of a stream of water is not peculiar. In this particular, Paul's baptism is like that of most others. But isn't it Paul who writes about buried in baptism?

B. Yes, indeed.

P. Luke was much in the company of Paul in his missionary work, and is, on the human side, the author of the Acts. He narrates Paul's conversion and Paul's own recital of his conversion in his speech to the Jerusalem mob. Now if Paul, the only inspired writer who uses the expression 'buried in baptism' meant thereby that baptism was a dipping into water, is it not passing strange that so much should be said of his conversion and baptism and yet not a word or hint by Paul or Luke about water enough to immerse him in. In Acts 9:18 it is said: He arose and was baptized. The word is a participle meaning literally —*standing up* he was baptized.

B. If sitting or reclining, of course he must stand up to go and be baptized.

P. To go? The Bible does not say he went anywhere. It is simply said—'he arose.' To be baptized *with* water he need do nothing more, and it is not said he did anything more.

B. But he might have gone to a stream after getting up.

P. O he *may!* but to be baptized *with* water according to the Bible plan why should he? The point is that the Bible doesn't say so.

B. I would like to hear what you have to say about the 3,000 at Pentecost. And here comes a neighbor of mine who is a staunch baptist. No doubt he would like to join in the conversation.

P. I am sure I have no objection.

Staunch Baptist. What are you talking about? Baptism? I never tire of that subject.

B. The baptism of the 3,000 just now.

S. B. Of course Brother B. we know they were all immersed. No doubt of that.

P. Then you can easily furnish us the proofs.

S. B. I happen to have in my pocket a tract which —

P. Does your tract deal only with the Bible?

S. B. Yes indeed it does. We don't rely on human speculations. You sprinklers don't believe in baptism because —

P. Beg pardon—we do believe in baptism.

S. B. Well!—you don't believe that baptism is immersion because you don't go directly to the Bible. We want nothing but a 'thus saith the Lord.' That, Sir, is the great characteristic of Baptists. We have no creed but the Bible. We are Bible Christians.

P. And warranted not to err!

S. B. We say to the enquirer: just read your Bible. You need not trouble about anything else.

P. And for that reason you *don't write any tracts?*

S. B. We have to write and preach about baptism to put people on their guard against error. But this tract I have here deals only in Bible quotations in answer to questions.

Baptist. The title is: "The New Testament on Baptism." No. 246. Published by American Baptist Publication So-

P. Well what does it say about the

B. On page 6 we have these questions and answers:

Ques. At the time of the great awakening at Pentecost, what accommodations for the baptism of so many are spoken of in the Bible? Any pools in Jerusalem? Ans. 'Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda,' Jno. 5:2. Ques. Any other? Ans. 'The pool of Siloam.' John 9:7. Ques. Any brook near at hand? Ans. 'The brook Cedron,' Jno. 18:1." There now! You see we have Bible for it! Bible for what?

P. Why for these pools and the brook.

B. Be sure! Nobody denies their existence. You need not go to the trauble to prove what no one denies. Were the 3,000 baptized in them? That is the point.

P. Of course they were.

B. Then do you not give us the Bible text for it? To be sure your tract hasn't omitted it, if it is to be found.

S. B. My tract doesn't quote the Bible as saying they were dipped in the pools and Cedron. It asks: "What accommodations for the baptism of so many are spoken of in the Bible?"

P. Then the Bible, you admit, does not say they were dipped in them.

S. B. Well, no! But they *could* have been. There were accommodations as the tract proves.

P. By accommodations for immersion you mean these bodies of water were deep enough and accessible for that purpose. Your tract proposes to prove that by Bible texts. Not one of the texts quoted says anything of the sort. Now be honest! Do any of these texts—or any others say that these pools and Cedron could accommodate an immersion?

B. Give it up, neighbor! The tract is disingenuous. It represents the Bible as speaking of *accommodations* for the baptism of 3,000, whereas the texts quoted only prove the existence of Bethesda, Siloam and Cedron. It does not give Bible proof that these were accommodations for immersion.

S. B. I'm afraid you are getting weak-kneed. As for me I will never yield a point.

P. Let us see what is the testimony of travelers, since the Bible says nothing. Ryle, in his commentary on John, 5:2, says: "Nothing certain is known about this pool or its precise situation." John says of it: "having five porches." Godet comments as follows: "It is more simple to imagine a *single edifice*, forming a pentagonal peristyle, in the centre of which was the reservoir. * * * 'The spring is very intermittent. The basin is sometimes entirely dry; again the water is seen springing up between the stones. On the 21st of January, 1845, Tobler saw the water rise four and a half inches * * * Robinson saw the water rise a foot in five minutes." Not much *accommodations* for an immersion of one, much less a multitude. And now as to Siloam. Godet says: "The pool of Siloam, discovered by Robinson near the place where the three valleys of Tyropeon, Hinnom and Jehoshaphat meet together, is fed by a subteranean conduit recently discovered which starts from the fountain of the Virgin." Of Cedron he says: "The brook Cedron has its source *half a league* to the north of Jerusalem, and falls into the Dead Sea. It is ordinarily dry during nine months of the year; for more than twenty years not a sign of water had been seen in it." And Ryle says: "Excepting in winter, or after rains it is merely the dry bed of a water course." So, then, in the absence of all Bible testimony we have that of travellers who tell us that at Pentecost, the middle of summer, this mountain torrent Cedron, was ordinarily *dry.*

S. B. My tract is not through with you. If the 3,000 were baptized in Jerusalem there *must have been* water enough for immersion. Let me quote the tract again to show you: "Ques. Taking it for granted that the furniture of Herod's temple did not materially differ from that of Solomon's temple, what were there in the temple which might have served, for baptisteries? Ans. 'Then made he ten lavers of brass; one laver containing forty baths' (*according to the Rabbinists about three hogsheads, and according to Josephus five and a half hogsheads*), 'and every laver was four cubits' (*a little more than six feet*) 1. Kings, 7:38. Ques. Was there any other even larger than these ten? Ans. 'And he made a molten sea, ten cubits (*about sixteen feet*) from the one brim to the other.' 1 Kings, 7:23. Ques. But did the Apostles have access to the temple after our Lord's ascension? Ans. 'And (they) were continually in the temple praising and blessing God.' Luke 24:53." There now, Sir!

P. Let me ask you a question. Did the Apostles have access to the Holy of Holies which was a part of the temple.

S. B. No indeed. Only the High Priest entered that and he only once a year.

P. Did the Apostles have access to the Court of the Priests?

B. If my neighbor can't answer the question I can. When the Angel Gabriel appeared to Zacharias, the father of John the Baptist, "the whole multitude of the people were praying without." The lot of Zacharias "was to burn incense when he went into the temple." Luke 1: 9, 10. In the court of the priests were the lavers which were consecrated to holy and specified uses of the temple. The Apostles themselves not being Priests had no access to this court. Beyond this was the Court of Israel for males, and still further the court for Jewish women. The outermost court was that of the Gentiles. Paul came near losing his life because the mob thought he had polluted the temple by taking Gentiles into the Court of Israel. Intrusion into the court of the priests was punishable by death—according to the Levitical law. I am indignant that my Publishing Society should send out a tract which quotes Scripture to prove a falsehood.

P. Our Lord Jesus himself who respected His own institutions would not have intruded into the Court of the Priests of this earthly temple. The disciples were continually in that part of the temple *set apart for them* for the praise of God, but to quote this text as proof that the disciples, accompanied by a multitude of men and *women* swarmed into the Court of the Priests, and desecrated the holy vessels of the sanctuary—to say nothing of the unsuitable shape of the lavers, making ladders necessary to mount them—such a misrepresentation is enough to excite the indignation of every honest Baptist in the land. And this is Bible proof!

In a city proverbially dry,—in the driest season of the year,—in a piece of a day —3,000 people were baptized. How? *Into* water as the Baptists say, or WITH water as the Bible says?

INCOMPLETENESS.

Not he who first beholds the aloe grow
May think to gaze upon its perfect flower.
He tends, he hopes; but ere the blossom blow,
There needs a century of sun and shower.

He shall not see the product of his toil;
Yet were his work neglected or ill-done,
Did he not prune the boughs and dig the soil,
That perfect blossom ne'er might meet the sun.

Perhaps he has no prescience of its hue,
Nought of its form and fragrance can foretell;
Yet in each sun-shaft, in each bead of dew,
Faith, passing knowledge, tells him he does well.

Our lives, O fellow men! pass even so.
We watch and toil, and with no seeming gain;
The future which no mortal may foreknow,
May prove our labor was not all in vain.

But what we sow we may not hope to reap,
Perfect fruition may not seek to win;
Not till, work-weary, we have fallen asleep,
Shall blossom blow, or fruit be gathered in.

Let it be so. Upon our darkened eyes
A light more pure than noontide rays shall shine,
If pain of ours have helped our race to rise,
By just one hair's breadth, nearer the divine.

Upward and outward plant-like, life extends;
Grows fairer as it doth the more aspire;
Never completed, evermore it sends
A branch out, striving higher still and higher.

Because so great, it must be incomplete,
Have endless possibilities of growth,
Strength to grow stronger, sweetness still more sweet,
Yearning toward God, who is the source of both.

—*Chamber's Journal.*

A CALL TO WORK.

"Ah!" says some one, "I see what the minister is going to be at this morning. I can see it already. I could see it the moment the text was read. Last Sabbath morning a large number of these people sat down to the Lord's table, and now he is going to tell them what the Lord requires of them." Perfectly true, but not by any means the whole truth. You are laboring under the soul-destroying, God-dishonoring delusion that God requires nothing of a man until he becomes a member in full communion with the Church. All that is asked for in this text—fear, obedience, love and service—are required by God of man as man, as well as of the members of the Church as such. Let no man labor under the delusion that God does not require these things of any man until he becomes a member of some branch of the Church of Christ. The claims are there, and they will remain apart altogether from consideration of Church-membership.

Let us inquire what these things are which the Lord our God requires of us.

1. The first thing mentioned is fear. "What doth the Lord thy God require of thee but to fear the Lord thy God?" This is not the fear of God's omnipotent power, lest He crush us. It is not the fear of justice lest we be condemned, for believers are delivered from condemnation. It is the fear inspired by God's goodness. We should fear to sin against a Being so good and kind and generous and sympathetic and loving. This fear is inspired not by law, but by love. You fear the policeman because of his club; you fear your mother because she loves you. There is fear in both cases, but entirely different kinds of fear. You speak of a kind friend and good neighbor, and say, I would be afraid to offend him, he is so kind. A dutiful son would fear to hurt his father's feelings, or wound his mother's heart. He fears not parental power, but he fears to wound love. It is exactly so with the fear that the Lord our God requires of us. You say, "I am afraid to sin against God, not because of His power to crush me, but because He is so kind and generous and tender hearted and loving. Above all things I am afraid to sin against Jesus of Nazareth. He veiled His glory for me. He came to this earth for me, suffered for me, agonized in the garden for me, died for me, and I cannot sin against a Saviour who did so much for me." That is the kind of fear that God requires of us.

2. The next thing God requires of us is "to walk in all His ways." That simply means obedience. God has ways in this world, and Satan has ways in this world. The ways of God end in heaven, and the ways of Satan end in perdition. God says He wishes us to walk in His ways. Mark the significance of that little word *all.* These little words have a tremendous force in the Bible. Spurgeon, addressing the students in his college recently, said: "In all our congregations there are people who have a sweet tooth for one or two particular doctrines of the Bible. Mark those people, for they are dangerous." This kind of people are to be found everywhere. They will only listen to two or three doctrines they like; they will only do the two or three things they want to do, or do nothing at all. This is not evangelical obedience, the obedience that the Lord our God requires of us. He says we must walk in *all* His ways—His ways on Monday as well as on Sunday, His ways in the office as well as in the Sabbath-school, His ways on the railway cars, on the hustings, in the committee room, in *all* His ways. You have no right to pick and choose among the commandments, no right to chip pieces off God's tables of stone. We must walk in *all* His ways, or be considered disobedient.

3. The third thing required of us is to love the Lord our God. Need I stop to point out some reasons why we should love the Lord Jesus Christ? It should not be necessary to tell men who sat at the Lord's table last Lord's Day that they should love Jesus Christ. We should love Christ for His own sake. There is not a single quality that makes you love and admire your fellow-man that you do not find in a far higher degree in Jesus Christ, and you will find it, too, without any of the faults and foibles that you find in the best of men. We should love Him for what He has done for us, for what He has suffered for us, and for what He has promised do for us in the future. Probably there is no requirement about which people raise so much unnecessary difficulty as this requirement about loving God. These difficulties generally arise from a painful lack of a little common sense The Bible is the most common-sense book in the world. People sometimes go through a process of spiritual dissection, and rack their souls through and through to see if they have any love for Jesus Christ. Just as if the love would not manifest itself if it were there. Fancy a man putting himself through a species of mental dissection to see if he had any love for his wife and family. Not long ago I read a letter in a religious journal, written by a refined lady, who told how closely she had been examining her heart to see if there were any love for the Saviour there or not. The editor, with all the practical notions of an American editor of that class said: "Dear sister, go out among the wicked people of your neighborhood and try to induce some of them to attend the Church of which your father is an esteemed office-bearer, go round among the street arabs and try to gather up some of them for the Sabbath-school, go out amongst the poor and minister for Christ among them. Take one-half or a little more of the money you now spend in luxuries, and give it to the cause of missions, and after doing this for a year, write, and tell me if you have any love for the Saviour." It is easy for a man to stand up in a meeting, and sing "I Love Jesus, Yes I Do." Anybody can do that, and it is no test of a man's love. The love that the Lord our God requires of us is a love that spends and works for Christ, a love that will suffer for Christ if need be, and any other kind of love is not worth talking about. There is no love of any other kind that God recognizes. The question is just this and there is no mystery about it. Is that which you call love to Christ the kind that leads you to ask?—"What can I do for the glory of my Master?" Is it a love that takes off the gaudy clothes of sentiment and works for Jesus Christ day in and day out? Is it a love that does not try to solve the problem, "How little can I get off with?" but asks, "How much can I do for Christ?" Is it a love that leads you to make sacrifices and deny yourself for Christ's sake? If it is not this kind it is not love at all. It is gush. Men would scorn in daily life the thing that people in the Church often call love. What would a man's wife think of him if he professed to love her, and was too abominably lazy to provide stoves and for her in the winter? What would be thought of the woman who professed to love her husband, but was too lazy to prepare his meals for him; or, of the woman who professed to love her children and let them run neglected like little street arabs? Neither can we think anything of the professed love of the man who will not spend an hour or a dollar for the cause of Christ, who never made a sacrifice for that cause or did anything more than talk about it. No! It will not do. The world is getting more practical every day, and so is the Church. Nobody will believe that we love Jesus unless we show that love in a practical way. God requires love from us, but it is love of the practical kind.

4. The last thing required of us here is "to serve the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul." God requires fear and obedience and love, but it all culminates in this matter of service. Something more is required of us than merely to name the name of Christ. God requires service of us, and we should be ready to give the very best service we can render. How directly does this go in the teeth of very much that passes for Church connection in our day. Many people call themselves Christians because they go to church and enjoy themselves. Some people even expect to be pitied and coddled in every conceivable way, and if they do not receive the kind of treatment that suits them in our Church they will go to another. The Lord thy God requires service of thee. Do you call that service? Who is the servant, pray? The Lord requires you to serve Him. Is that serving him? Is it serving anybody but yourself? It certainly is not serving yourself very well. A servant is one who works, and the only way we can show we are Christians is by working for Christ. What kind of service? Service rendered in a grumbling, complaining, grudging kind of way? No! "With all thy heart and with all thy soul." God asks for whole-hearted, whole-soul service. Remember it is *God* who requires this service. This, I am afraid, is a new idea to many of us. A man says, "The minister wants me to do so and so, and I suppose I will have to do it;" or, "The Session has asked me to do something, and I suppose I will not be a good Presbyterian if I don't do it; or, "The superintendent of the Sabbath-school wants me to take a class, and I suppose I will have to take one or he will give me no rest." No, my friend, you are wrong. It is the Lord thy God that requires this service of thee. You are not going to confer a personal favor upon any man. Do you say that you are not interested of you? Well, it does sometimes happen that in almost every church a few people have to do all the work. This is sadly true. But remember that the Lord our God requires this work of us, and can we do too much for Him? The thought that the work is for the Master will make the work comparatively easy. The way to make work a pleasure and the way to make us to overcome every discouragement and every difficulty is to take two looks. Look back to Calvary and look up to heaven. This is the best cure I know of for any one who is weary. One look back to Calvary and one look up to heaven will put new life into any weary worker for Christ. Remember the work is for God, and you will not be weary.

God requires this fear and obedience and love and service "for thy good." It is all for your good. It will do you more good than it will anybody else. Never forget that. If we are asked to render service to the cause of Christ we should not complain, for it is for our own good. No doubt the Church, society and country will all gain by your labors, but the person most benefitted will be yourself. Now let us take this thought home with us, "The more I fear God and the more service I render to Him the more will it be for my own good both in time and in eternity."—*Canada Presbyterian.*

CONVERSATION.

Very few persons recognize the large possibilities of good with which conversation is freighted. It can diffuse intelligence, spread knowledge, inspire new ideas, animate the drooping spirit, move the feelings, kindle the affections, stimulate the activities. These possibilities may be gradually made realities by every one who will constantly and patiently put in practice the two essential parts of good conversation—to seek for the best that is in one's self. No large fund of information, no years of culture, no powers of eloquence are necessary in order to do this.

A fervent spirit is the most abundant source of an active life.—*Hamilton.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The January number of *Our Little Ones* is charming. Every page is studded with the brightest little gems of pleasure for the children. Address the Russell Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, with your address and $1.50. You will give your children inexpressible delight.

The *Domestic Journal*, published at Springfield, Mass., is a capital monthly for the family. It's different departments are well supplied with good original articles. Helpful in many ways for the home, the household and the social circle.

Contents of the *Popular Science Monthly*—Government Interference with Production and Distribution; Evolution and Religious thoughts; Growth of Life along a Coral Reef; The Psychology of Habit; Railroads and Trade Centers; Race and Language; Science and the Bishops; The Outcome of the Granger Movement; Climate of the Tropics; English Phonology; The Dutch in Dutch Guiana; Sketches of Cleveland Abbe, &c. Address D. Appleton & Co., Bond St., N. Y. Price yearly $5.00.

WHAT IS LIFE?

BY REV. J. G. HALL, D. D.

1. Life is a sense—the soul's career in a body. On this account the body should be taken good care of, wisely inhabited, and vigorously controlled; as Paul gave us an example, who "kept it under," and "brought it into subjection, lest he should be a castaway," aiming that "Christ should be magnified" in his body, "whether by life or by death."

2. Life is an impulse, ever pushed onward by some dominant motive, as of self-indulgence, avarice, ambition, vanity, love of pleasure, and the like. In Paul's case, again, it was faith in Christ that constantly impelled, or "constrained" him as he terms it. "The life I now live," says he, "I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me." And surely, then in right rule or principle, where shall we find one more excellent?

3. Life is a pursuit, ever reaching out after or pursuing something in general that pleases us. "Who will show us any good?" Such an inquiry is universally consistent; in itself not wrong; and only a character of sin when suffered to turn the current that are improper or unbecoming spiritual and immortal beings; and only rightly directed when pleasure and duty coincide.

4. Life is an act; *i. e.*, characterized by things done; either what ought to be done, or what ought not to be done. And this is one of the main pivots of our accountability; as it is written that we are, at last, to "give account of the things done in the body." To escape this responsibility utter annihilation would be necessary. How all-careful, then, should we be as to what we do.

5. Life is a power; ever sending out influence as a magnet sends out attraction, or the sun its light and heat. There is no separating this agency from life. No human being lives, with deeds in his hands, language upon his lips, and emotions sketched on his face, but that somewhat influences others, in one direction or another. And, oh! how happy, where this touch of social power starts a fellow spirit toward the portals of the kingdom of heaven! Contrariwise, how fearful is this influence!

6. Life is a tear; a scene of varied and multiplied trials. "Born to trouble" is the world's cradle inscription. Witness Paul's catalogue: "stripes, imprisonment, death, perils, weariness, painfulness, watchings, hunger, thirst, cold, nakedness." But what an admirable offset he makes when he says: "as the sufferings of Christ abound in us, so our consolation also aboundeth in Christ." And the same resources is free and open to every child of God.

7. Life is a period; *i. e.*, with a definite length, it has also an end. And for this end, reason would that there should be made some adequate preparation; not by mere reflection and social uprightness; nor by the stimulus of a personal heroic philosophy; not by cherishing the hope of some sublime up springing hero and strength of character at the solemn hour of departure. A better way there is—more excellent"—than faith in one who came into the world to "abolish death, and to bring life and immortality to light," to "deliver them, who through fear of death, were all their lifetime subject to bondage."

8. Life is a prospect; looking beyond the bounds of time over into the bosom of eternity, and forward to the bar of God. So Paul looked, but without terror; for he said, he knew "an house not made with hands," to take the place of this earthly "dissolving tabernacle," and that inasmuch as Christ was "the end of the law of righteousness," so there was "laid up for him a crown of righteousness which the righteous judge should give him in that day," and not to him only, but "also to all them that love his appearing."

9. Life is a want; alike in its beginning, continuance and end. It is ever needy, as an infant for its mother's arms, or as a vine stretching forth its tendrils for something by which to climb, or upon which to lean. And how all-happy is that soul that finds the true source of strength, and passes through all the wilderness of this world, and comes up out of it at last, 'leaning upon her beloved."—*Ill. Christian Weekly.*

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

We all know that honesty is the best policy. But I warrant you this—if you knew a man whose honesty had no deeper foundation than a firm conviction of the truth of the proverb, you would count your silver spoons before you left him alone with them.—*Dr. F. C. Coley.*

BOOKS—THE BEST OF FRIENDS.

Books are the best of friends, the most complacent of companions. Unlike their authors, they have no susceptibilities to be ruffled. You may toss them aside in a passing fit of impatience, to find yourself on as pleasant terms as ever with them when your humor changes. In that silent, though eloquent and vivacious company, there can be no monotony as there are no jealousies; and indeed inconsistency becomes a duty and a virtue, as with the sage King Solomon among his hundred wives. We may talk of tossing cherished volumes aside, for the literary voluptuary has nothing in common with the luxurious collectors. The passion for exquisite Elzevirs, for sumptuous editions in superb bindings, is almost invariably anti-pathetical to a love of reading. The collector is curious about margins, typography and casings, but comparatively indifferent to contents. A library got together regardless of expense, can seldom be a place of real enjoyment to any one, least of all to its possessor. The books one loves will be there—nay, you are bothered by an embarrassment of riches—but you scarcely recognise your most familiar friends in their court dresses, and you approach them with formality, in fear and trembling. Having no claims to the genius of a Johnson or a De Quincey, you dare not make free with them in their finery as those distinguished scholars would have done. On the other hand; the voluptuary, with rare exceptions, has as little in common with the scholars who read with a purpose and drudge on severe system. Drudgery and method of all kinds are inexpressibly distasteful to him. All is fish that comes to his net; he is grateful to the men who have been laboring to please him, for sometimes, although not very often, the hardest work makes the lightest reading. But admiration or gratitude does not lead him to imitation, even if he have the memory, the mental grasp, and the style of a Macaulay. Yet for the free and easy fashion of his self-indulgence, he can quote eminent precedents.

Dr. Johnson himself laid down the law that reading should be done as inclination prompts one; he was in the habit of dipping and skimming himself, as he tore over the pages with knife or finger; he resented being asked if he had read a book through, saying that he had read it as "one does read such books." Scott had accumulated his rich and miscellaneous stores by casual studies of congenial subjects; it was only when he was beggared and slaving for his creditors that the author of "Waverly" and editor of Swift consented to "cram" for his "Life of Bonaparte." There is something pitiful in his rueful praise of the magnificent motions of Constable, who kept crushing the enslaved genius of the night-lamp under piles of contemporary treatises and ponderous files of the "Moniteur." But Southey was perhaps the most melancholy example of the literary voluptuary broken into harness. He could seldom write except on subjects that pleased him. In the face of disappointments he fondly believed in fame and a future as an English classic. He bequeathed to the more kindly appreciation of posterity the poems that had scarcely cleared the publishing expenses; he devoted invaluable time and untold trouble to unpopular histories of the Brazils and abstruse annotations of Spanish literature; and laboring indefatigably all the time to maintain his family, he managed to make the two ends meet by more paying "pot-boilers" for the periodicals. Leading the existence of a hard working hermit among the Cumberland hills, he was compelled to surround himself with a costly library. Yet for the life of him, unless for special purposes when the collar was chafing, he could spare no time to the books in which he could have revelled; and when the literary Tantalus died worn out, the collection was dispersed which had never been enjoyed.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

CONVALESCENCE.

It would be well for those who have the care of any one during the state of convalescence from severe illness to treat their patient as if he were a nervous and growing youth. The weakened tissues of both nervous and muscular matter are undergoing repair, and this analogous to growth. In the ordinary state of health a man does not require food to build up his frame, so to speak, but simply to repair the waste that is constantly taking place in work, or even in thought. After sickness it is different.

The appetite is sometimes almost voracious, but it should be remembered that the slightest over-indulgence is most dangerous. Little and often must be the rule as regards eating, and while the dishes are tempting and appetising, they should be most nutritious, and at the same time easy of digestion. Frequent changes should be made, too. At first solid foods will be injudicious, but gradually as the health and strength return they should be resorted to, and will be found far more staying and invigorating than spoon foods. The hours for meals should be regular. I need hardly add that excessive indulgence in stimulants may induce irreparable mischief.

The doctor must also prescribe the tonic. It should not be forgotten that tonics taken without judgment may do much harm. The safest are quinine and iron, in small doses, and cod-liver oil.

The patient must be safeguarded from cold and damp, but this does not mean that he is to be kept in the house; quite the reverse, and the more hours spent out of doors in the sunshine the more speedy and perfect will his return to health be; only he is to wear warm underclothing, and warm but not heavy overclothing as well.

A patient during convalescence may sometimes be peevish and discontented. This is by no means a good sign, and every care should be taken to keep his mind contented and easy. Amusement greatly tends to hasten the coming of health. Outdoor exercise should be commenced early, but it must be of the most gentle kind at first—riding in a bath chair or pony carriage, for example, or little walks on level ground—sauntering in fact.

If he can afford it, he ought to seek for change of climate. The place chosen should not be of an excitingly-bracing character, and if by the seaside so much the better. Of course he will not start until able to bear the journey, or a relapse might be the consequence. A really good quiet hotel is often better than a lodging-house. It must be an hotel, however, where the cooking is as near to perfection as can be expected.

Next in importance to nutritious and well-cooked food is sleep. Sleep is certainly Nature's sweet restorer to the convalescent. He ought to have long hours, and it will be well if supper is not taken within two hours of retiring.

A nap on the sofa or easy-chair after dinner will also be most refreshing. The exercise taken in the open air will usually be found to be the best narcotic; at any rate, he is not to resort to the use of sleep-producers, which he would only do at the greatest risk.

The sea-bath is a very great restorative, and there are many ways of using it. At first, and while the patient is still far from strong, the warm sea water bath about three hours after breakfast will be best. At most seaside places there are establishments where these can be had. If not, they may be taken in the bed-room.—*Selected.*

GOLD DUST.

Great is the power of eloquence, but never is it so great as when it pleads along with nature, and the culprit is a child strayed from his duty and returned again with tears.—*Sterne.*

***

The smoothest course of nature has its pains;
Without misfortunes, what calamities!
And what hostilities, without a foe!
—*Young.*

***

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewell of the glorious sun!
—*Shakspeare.*

***

A propensity to Hope and Joy is real riches, one to Fear and Sorrow real poverty.—*Hume.*

***

The moon put on her veil of light
Mysterious veil of brightness made,
That's both her lustre and her shade.
—*Butler.*

***

Beloved, let us love so well
Our work shall still be better for our love,
And still our love be sweeter for our work.
—*Mrs. Browning.*

A BISHOP ON BETTING.

The Bishop of Liverpool, in his address to his annual Diocesan Conference thus refers to the plague of betting: I think you would do well to press frequently on your people the immense harm which is being done by the betting habits of the present day. I might say something about the subject of lotteries and raffles at bazars. I doubt alike their legality and propriety; but I spare you. The evil that I have in view is far more serious. I refer to betting on horse races. No man can take up a newspaper without noticing the large amount of space and good type which betting occupies. It is a bad sign, and the constant increase of it bodes mischief. Whether racing is abstractly wicked, and whether it encourages the breed of horses, are questions which I shall not stop to discuss. But I am quite certain that thousands bet on races who hardly know a horse's head from its tail, from a gambling spirit, and a morbid, restless love of excitement, and secret hope that they may suddenly make a fortune without steady, quiet working.

WEALTH AS A PROFESSION.

Every gift of God is good, and we have no sympathy with the cant of disparaging riches, which is generally in the mouths either of those who have none themselves, or of those who desire to compound for greediness in making money by affecting to despise it when made. Money is a great power for good or for evil. In our present complicated social arrangements, however, the possession of large wealth by an earnest Christian is a great responsibility, and one of which we need not be envious. Indeed, we should all give to such men our sympathy and whatever help we can in their endeavors to perform the duties of stewardship "as ever in the Great Taskmaster's sight." "What are we to do with our money?" is now the question of serious minded men of wealth. "Charities are so badly managed, and then political economists are down upon us if by mistake we help those who might have helped themselves. It is easy to talk against our extravagance; tell us rather how to spend our money as becomes Christians."

The fact is, riches must now be considered by all good men as a distinct profession, with responsibilities no less onerous than those of other professions. In the nature of things money tends continually to fall into the hands of a few large capitalists. Whether such men acknowledge it or not, they are really members of a new profession, the *raison d'etre* of which is, that it should spend money for the *greatest* good—not some less good, producing remote bad consequences—of the greatest number.

This very difficult business, therefore, must be learned by studying social science, and otherwise, with as much care as the professions of divinity, law, and medicine are learned. When the rich are willing in this way to train themselves for their high calling, and take for their motto, "With both hands earnestly," they may rest assured that He who is the light of the world will reveal to them ways and means of benefiting his poor, that are in harmony with Christianized social science. Let them only remember that if one member of Christ's body suffer, all members must suffer with it, and that other Christian saying, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."—*Quiver.*

TWELVE GOLDEN RULES FOR BOYS.

Hold integrity sacred; observe good manners; endure trials patiently; be prompt in all things; make good acquaintances; shun the company of the idle; dare to do right, fear to do wrong; watch carefully over your temper; never be afraid of being laughed at; fight life's battle manfully, bravely; use your leisure moments for study; sacrifice money rather than principle.

THE FIRESIDE SAINT.

Doubtless the memory of each one of us will furnish the picture of some member of a family whose very presence seemed to shed happiness; a daughter, perhaps, whose light step even in the distance irradiated every one's countenance. What was the secret of such an one's power? What had she done? Absolutely nothing, but radiant smiles, beaming good-humor, the tact of doing what every one wanted, told that she had gotten out of self and learned to think for others; so that, at one time, it showed itself in deprecating the quarrel which lowered brows and raised tones already showed to be impending by sweet words; at another, by smoothing an invalid's pillow; at another, by humoring and softening a father who had returned weary and ill-tempered from the irritating cares of business. None but she saw those things; none but a loving heart could see. That was the secret of her heavenly power.—*The Rev. Frederick Robertson.*

A POINT IN MANLINESS

Learn to be a man of your word. One of the most disheartening of all things is to be associated in an undertaking with a person whose promise is not to be depended upon—and there are plenty of them in this wide world, people whose promise is as slender a tie as spider's web. Let your given word be as a hempen cord, a chain of wrought steel, that will bear the heaviest sort of strain. It will go far in making a man of you; and a real man is the noblest work of God; not a lump of moist putty, moulded and shaped by the last influence met with that was calculated to make an impression; but a man of forceful, energized, self-reliant and reliable character, a positive quantity that can be calculated upon.—*Standard.*

FRIENDSHIP.

Oh, the blessing it is to have a friend to whom one can speak fearlessly on any subject; with whom one's deepest as well as one's most foolish thoughts come out simply and safely. Oh, the comfort, the inexpressible comfort, of feeling safe with a person; having neither to weigh thoughts nor to measure words, but pouring them all right out, just as they are, chaff and grain together, certain that a faithful hand will take and sift them, keep what is worth keeping, and then, with the breath of kindness, blow the rest away.

THOUGHTS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Every man must, in an important sense, educate himself. His books and teachers are but helps—the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in case of emergency, all his mental power in vigorous exercise to effect his proposed object. It is not the man who has seen the most, or who has read the most, who can do this; such a man is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts.

DR. HALL'S EDUCATION.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Chancellor of the New York University, at the opening of the Pedagogical Department, gave this anecdote; "When I was a boy my father sent me to school and the teacher gave me a column of words out of a dictionary to learn to spell and define every day. When I had thus finished the book, I was made to review it, taking two columns a day. When this was finished he got a larger dictionary, and I went through that in the same way. Then he got a grammar, and I was set to learn the 'coarse print,' and after I had done that, then the 'fine print.' Having done that, my teacher informed my father that he could 'do no more for me.'"

SOCIAL FACTS.

Human beings are not born with equal gifts and powers. Wherever there is an upper and middle there must be an under. The weak must seek the wall, and be the stile from which the ambitious strong will vault towards the top. Nor can those appointed by nature for the pyramid's base serve in any other position. To press the wall as little as possible, get all the pay for service that it demands, and make the "best of now and here" is the bond of their possibilities. Without a foundation there can be no superstructure, and the position is as truly honorable as any other, though universal mankind have held it to be less desirable.

VALUE OF ORGANIZATION.

Organization in a church for Christian work is a good thing, but it can never be a substitute for personal contact with souls on the part of the pastor. Dr. John Hall, in one of his lectures to the students of the Divinity School of Yale College, says truly: "No amount of organizing, no skill in creating machinery and manipulating 'committees,' is a substitute for this. Who feels the power of a tear in the eye of a committee?"

PREMIUMS.

We desire to increase the circulation of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN largely. To this end we have secured from publishers some valuable books at very low prices.

We offer, first,

Godet's Commentary on the Gospel of St. John, in two volumes, publisher's price for the two volumes, $6—in store.

It ought to be useless to commend Godet's writings to the ministry of the Southern Church, They are eminently rich and suggestive, besides being highly critical. Godet deals with the German rationalistic school of commentators in an off hand, masterly style which is most effectual and most satisfactory. At the same time he makes everything he teaches so plain and logically clear that the study of the Scriptures under his guidance is to any intelligent, truth-seeking mind a delight. His treatment of God's Word is reverential, and his views evangelical.

The Commentary on John which we offer is well-bound in cloth, on clean white paper, with head-lines to pages, a topical index. The text is given along with the comments, and most valuable additional notes (of over 100 pages) are furnished by Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D., the American Editor.

We offer this book only in connection with the PRESBYTERIAN and for NEW subscribers, thus:

Godet's Commentary on St. John—complete and postpaid (price of publication $6 in store,) and one copy of the PRESBYTERIAN, to be sent to any *new* subscriber, one year for $6.

One copy of *Godet*, complete, postpaid, and *two* copies of PRESBYTERIAN to *new* subscribers, one year each, $7.75.

One copy of *Godet*, complete, postpaid, and *three* copies of PRESBYTERIAN to *new* subscribers for $9.00.

One copy of *Godet*, as above, and PRESBYTERIAN to *four* new subscribers for $10.

One copy of *Godet*, as above, and PRESBYTERIAN, to *five* new subscribers for $10.50.

Secondly, we offer the *Hoyt-Ward Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations*, in some respects we believe the most valuable book of its kind that has ever been published. Its cullings from authors both English and Latin are exceedingly choice and its indexes both copious and accurate. It contains: Proverbs from the Latin and Modern Foreign Languages: Law and Ecclesiastical Terms and Significations; Names, Dates and Nationalities of Quoted Authors, &c., &c. Its Concordance, by means of which the author and immediate context of any remembered phrase or important word in poetry, can be ascertained, is a most serviceable feature of the book.

The price of the book, in store, is $5.00.

We offer it *postpaid*, with one copy of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, to a *new* subscriber, one year, for $5.50.

The *Cyclopedia* and *two* copies of the PRESBYTERIAN, to *new* subscribers for $7.00.

The *Cyclopedia* and three copies to *new* subscribers for $8.25.

The *Cyclopedia* and *four* copies of the PRESBYTERIAN to new subscribers for $9.25.

The *Cyclopedia* and *five* copies of the PRESBYTERIAN to new subscribers, one year, for $10.00.

To any one who sends us a *new* subscriber to the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN at $2.65, we will have sent any six of the following books:

(1) *In the Heart of Africa*, by Sir Samuel Baker. A most interesting book.

(2) *The Persian Queen.*

(3) *Oliver Cromwell*, by Paxton Hood, author of "Christmas Evans," "Scottish Characteristics," &c.

(4) *Scottish Characteristics.*

(5) *Macaulay's Miscellanies*—Essays on Milton, Dryden, The Athenian Orators, History, Johnson, (two essays), Bunyan, Montgomery's P[illegible]

(6) *With the Poets*, by Canon Farrar.

(7) *Idyls of the King*, by Alfred Tennyson.

(8) *Illustrations and Meditations*, by Rev. Spurgeon.

(9) *Mr. Horn and His Friends.*

(10) *Highways of Literature.*

(11) *By-Ways of Literature.*

(12) *John Ploughman's Talk*, by Spurgeon.

(13) *Lacon*, by C. C. Colton.

(14) *Aboard and Abroad*, by Rev. [illegible] D. D.

We will send *Knight's History of England* and PRESBYTERIAN for one year to any subscriber who remits $4.00

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1888.

HAVE WE A STATE CHURCH?

Every now and then this question comes up in a way that seems to demand an answer; at least it asserts a claim to full and candid consideration as a question that concerns the American people. It is easy to answer in the negative, and it would not be difficut to show that consistently with the genius of American institutions, consistently with the very circumstances that first planted a permanent colony on American shores, never can we have a National Church. And yet thoughtful men cannot fail to see that at this very moment, there is in this republican nation, whose boast it is that all its institutions accord with and represent the will of the people—there is here, now, a Church which secures to itself such governmental recognition, and such governmental aid as no other Church asks or receives, or asking should receive. This Church too is one which does not in its doctrinal tenets, nor in its practical workings represent the majority of our citizens; it is a Church which, through its highest officials, owns supreme allegiance to a foreigner—a Church which holds allegiance to itself—as superior to any allegiance which one can owe to his country.

A few years since, at the Centennial Anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown, the Romish official, highest in rank in this country, was placed in the most prominent position in the celebration of the affair. And this may not be claimed as a mere accidental occurence, for at the recent Centennial Celebration of the Formation of the Constitution, as will be remembered, the representatives of the Roman Catholic Church, in defiance of the ordinary courtesies recognized as due to such occasions, indeed in a most arrogantly offensive manner, asserted a preeminence of position and conduct. And this grossly outrageous conduct, it was afterwards asserted by the Romish press, and it was never denied, was understood and presumably approved by the politicians who constituted the commission to arrange the programme of proceedings.

The United States has recently sent a jubilee gift to the Pope of Rome. In casting about to see why, in accordance with the fitness of things this nation should due special honor to the Pope of Rome, we find ourselves involved in a maze of perplexity. If the Pope were a temporal sovereign, the representative head of a sister nation, the comity of nations might seem to demand that this respect should be shown. But the Pope of Rome is not a sovereign, but a mere unofficial citizen, subject to the laws of the Italian government.

If it be suggested that this courtesy is one accorded by other nations, even by Great Britain herself, a thoroughly Protestant nation, and that it would be unbecoming to do less than others in this regard, we find ourselves confronted with the ready thought in reply, that the case of Great Britain is not analogous. Far as we should be from defending even Great Britain in ing this thing, we cannot overlook the that Queen VICTORIA is by the British stitution head, both of the Church of and and of the Church of Scotland, o in the act under consideration might d ecclesiastical comity at least; where- e President of the United States, by ue of the Constitution of the United es, and in accord with its spirit, should ow no preeminence of ecclesiastical tus in one Church or Church official, ove another, and should not even seem- gly accord special recognition or respect one above another. If it be contended this act is not to be construed, as ve indicated, then the act itself has lost value because all significance. To the e of Rome the value of the gift is ly in its recognition of prominence in siastical status—the gift itself counts ing. The Pope of Rome receives the homage done to his office as head he Romish Church, or else it ere bauble in his hands. Was it igned that he should regard it as ing to him ecclesiastical supremacy? ot designed, above all, that Ro- these United States should so then nd is not the Protestantism ry humiliated by the act? eed, be contended that Ro- United States is already an r; that it is in the hands of me; that the Roman Pontiff is notoriously and avowedly a politician who assumes the right to regulate and control governments by the use of his adherents as a political factor, and who does actually issue his mandates for the exercise of political power, as in Ireland, or more notoriously still in France and Germany, at this very day. It may, under this consideration, be contended that the United States must recognize this gigantic power and conciliate it. If this be the reasoning then, have we already gone far toward Canossa; already are we about the point of crouching in very nakedness under the iron heel of the Pope of Rome.

We invite those who feel disposed to regard these matters as of little or no practical significance—a mere bugbear unworthy of serious consideration—to ponder the fact, certainly undeniable, that where Rome can hold the balance of political power she unblushingly demands the appropriation of public funds to the use of exclusively Romish schools, and that she demands the right to erect her chapels and confessionals in public benevolent institutions. We invite them to remember that the Romish Church has a "Bureau of Education" in Washington City, and that—we quote from the *Presbyterian Journal* and suppose it will not be disputed—the Romish Church is receiving over $260,000 from the Government in support of its schools among the Indians;" to which we add the following from the *Church at Home and Abroad*, as we find it quoted in the *Missionary:* "We have it on the highest and most direct authority, that there are no less than three different Bureaus of Catholics in Washington, whose business it is to secure advantages from the Government. One is known as the Bureau of Missions, and is charged with securing grants of land, or of funds, and other kindred objects. Meanwhile no attentive observer of current events need be told that the red hat of Cardinal GIBBONS is altogether the most influential piece of head-gear now known at the Capital."

We beg our readers to recall the fact that a Roman Catholic subordinate of the Interior Department recently, though not it is fair to say under the direct order of the Department, closed the Protestant missionary schools devoted to teaching the Scriptures in the native Indian tongue—schools that had existed for decades of years—because, forsooth, the Romish agent did not consider such schools favorable to the civilization of the Indians. And what is the outlook ahead! A Roman Catholic university is to be established in Washington City. It is to be in all respects a grand affair. Magnificent in external appearance and commanding all the educational resources—always in the line of Romanism—that boundless wealth can furnish. It is unquestionably designed to be a centre of influence, political and other, and it will be. Senators and commoners, judges and secretaries, will be brought, as far as can be, under its magic spell. Soon we may be—who can say—closing our public offices in deference to their saint's days as public holidays, and Protestants will be found then, as now, bending the pliant knee, "that thrift may follow fawning." We need not look farther, but the procession will move on, and on, and on, until theAmerican press—and first, the religious press—awake to the consequences.

This article, let it be understood, is not a charge against one particular party above another, for in the disposition to defer to Romanism there is no choice between parties, nor would the Romish Church have it so. It holds, for a consideration, its German subjects true to the one party and its Irish subjects to the other—and Protestantism has no adherents, that as Protestantism, it can hold to either.

THE NEW THEORY OF THE APOCALYPSE.

Some months ago we read an interesting discussion on this subject in the *Expositor*. But in Prof. BRIGGS' critical note in the *Presbyterian Review*, for January, we recognize at once the touch of a master hand.

The origin of the theory was as follows: Prof. HARNACK gave the Apocalypse to his pupil, VISCHER, as the subject for an essay. VISCHER comes in with the theory that it is a *Jewish* apocalypse re-touched by a Christian hand. HARNACK was at first disposed to snub him, but ended by falling in love with the theory, the effect of which, he said, was to cause scales to fall from his eyes. It need hardly be added that he in consequence excludes the Apocalypse from the Canon.

A thing so fathered would, as a matter of course, provoke wide-spread discussion. Dr. BRIGGS approaches the subject entirely from the scientific standpoint. Laying aside all considerations of sentiment and tradition he proceeds to discuss the question purely on critical grounds. VISCHER had separated the Jewish and Christian portions, and Dr. BRIGGS applies to these portions the tests successively of *difference of language, differences of style and method, differences of historical situation*, and finds that the theory does not stand the tests, as the two portions do not present the differences. His next test is to consider the relations of the Apocalypse to canonical and extra-canonical writings. He finds that the so called Jewish parts show as much dependence on the discourses of JESUS in the Synoptic Gospels as the Christian parts, and that while they have much in common with uncanonical Jewish apocalypses, it is just in those things that these apocalypses have in common with Old Testament prophecy, while they lack the conceits and extravagances characteristic of the said apocalypses. He next comes to the *doctrinal* test. The strong point of the theory is the alleged existence of two distinct views, two distinct conceptions of the MESSIAH, running side by side through the whole. Dr. BRIGGS sums up the argument on this point as follows:

"But granting all that can be demanded in this regard, we find a simplicity, a power, and a grandeur in the Apocalypse of JOHN which exalt it above the extra-canonical pseudepigraphs and range it with the Old Testament prophets, with the discourses of JESUS, and the Epistles of PETER and PAUL. Even the Jewish parts, as left by HARNACK and VISCHER, transcend the apocalypses with which they compare it so far that that one would be surprised not to find the Christian points, the Christian climax, the Christian consummation. It agrees, so far, with the eschatology of JESUS, PETER and PAUL, that we expect it to agree more, and it is precisely this that we find in the Christian parts that have been excluded. The Apocalypse is the work of a Jew who had become a Christian, of a man who had become saturated with Old Testament prophecy, who knew the pseudepigraphic apocalypses of his countrymen, and who yet had the higher guidance of the word of JESUS and the inspiration of GOD. The Apocalypse of JOHN is thus the climax of the prophecy of the Old and New Testaments."

Dr. BRIGGS then examines the interpretation of certain passages that constitute the citadel of the theory, and finds that they are based on false exposition and false presumptions.

This is surely the right way to meet false criticism of the Scriptures. We have never seen calm scientific examination more completely wipe out a theory, "as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it, *and turning it upside down.*"

CHRISTMAS EXERCISES.

Exercises befitting the occasion were held in various churches during the Christmas week. We publish the following, sent us by a friend, relating to these exercises at Salisbury. It is from the *Watchman:*

At the Presbyterian Church this year were sharply in contrast to those heretofore practiced. Instead of a Christmas tree illuminated with numerous lights and richly ladened with presents for the children, the children of the Sabbath school were led to see that it was more blessed to give than to receive; and to carry out the idea practically, a handsome contribution ($56) was made by them for the cause of Home Missions. Sunday night was appointed to receive the contribution of each class. The church was full of children and other attendants on the exercises of the evening, which were led by Mr. I. H. Foust, and comprised a rehearsal in songs, readings and responses, of the story of the babe of Bethlehem, his miraculous protection through danger, his growth to manhood, his wonderful mission of love to man, his crucifixion, his triumph over death and the grave, his appearance to and intercourse with his disciples, and his ascension to Heaven, where he becomes the intercessor of his people. These exercises occupied half an hour or more, when Bibles and Testaments were distributed to pupils who had committed to memory and recited the whole of the Shorter Catechism. Then followed a brief address by Theo. F. Kluttz, Esq., appropriate to the occasion; and last, the L. M. doxology,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

and the benediction by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Rumple.

The exercises were in all respects interesting. The music was led by Mr. E. B. Neave on the cornet and Miss Bessie Krider at the organ, supported by the happy voices of the pupils of the Sabbath school. A more appropriate and rational celebration of the birth-day of our Saviour has never been observed in the Presbyterian Church here.

A NEW YEAR'S SERMON.

BY REV. S. H. CHESTER.

'Even us, who are all of us here alive this day.". Deut. 5:3.

The chapters preceding this one from which the text is taken tell of one of those times in the march through the wilderness, when God called upon the people to halt and take a review of their past history and experiences, and from them to draw warnings and lessons for the future. Moses reminds them of the enemies that had beset their way, of the dangers of the great and terrible wilderness through which they had come; of their own hard-heartedness and rebelliousness and frequent breaches of the covenant made at Horeb, "not with our fathers," says Moses, "but with us, even us, who," in spite of all these things of which he had spoken, "are all of us here alive this day."

This beginning of a New Year furnishes us an appropriate occasion to take a similar review, and among the many things that might profitably engage our attention, I can think of nothing that will furnish food for more solemn reflection than the mere fact that we "we are all of us here alive this day."

1. It is a fact, which in the case of each of us can only be accounted for by the supposition of a special, over-ruling, protecting and preserving Providence. Sometimes a single experience is enough to bring this truth home to us for a time. An apparently insignificant incident occurs and turns us aside from a path in which, if we had followed it, we would have met calamity or death. We look back to that which turned us aside and say "it was providential," and then go on and forget it. But if, instead of looking at single experiences, we will look back over the whole of the year that is past, or better still, the whole of our past lives, and remember the innumerable and complicated dangers through which we have come, the sick beds from which we have risen, the hair-breadth escapes from fatal accidents, the multitude of things that might have destroyed our life but did not, it ought to impress us so that we would nevermore forget that it is due to a constant, never sleeping Providence that we are "all of us here alive this day."

2. Another thing it tells of is the long suffering patience and forbearance of God. Some of you, up to this day and hour, have lived under God's protection and on His daily bounty, and never yet acknowledged that He had any claim on you at all for either gratitude or service. You have all your life been laying unholy hands on what belongs to Him, not acknowledging it as His, but claiming it as your own, to do with as you will, and not at all as He wills. With those of us who have not wholly denied Him, yet how poor and unworthy is the use we have made of the gifts He has bestowed. How much of our life was gone perhaps before we awoke to the meaning of life at all. How much of precious time has slipped by unnoticed, not only lost itself, but the opportunity it afforded of preparation for the discharge of future responsibility also lost and gone forever so that now we never can do the things we might have done for Him, if only those precious opportunities had been improved. How much more has been employed in doing positive evil, in abusing our own capacities and powers, in tempting others from the right way, or hindering the good *they* might have done. How often have we, God's own professed people, appropriated His bounties and forgot to thank Him, employed in self indulgence what ought to have been bestowed in charity, coddled ourselves in our own comforts and privileges and forgot the wants and sorrows of our less favored brethren in Christ, and the wretchedness of a world without God and without hope. When we consider all these things, does it not tell of a patience and forbearance in God with us all, believers and unbelievers alike, that are simply infinite, that we "are all of us here alive this day."

II. And now let us ask *what does it* signify that we are all of us here alive this day? We can find an answer to that question in the Scriptures.

1. In the case of the impenitent sinner, the reason he is alive is not because God is not faithful to His word that "the soul that sinneth, it shall die." In due time He will fulfill that word. "He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be cut off, and that without remedy." And yet He spares the sinner for a time because "He is long suffering to usward not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance." You have not a shadow of claim on Him for that forbearance. It is a purely unmerited, gracious forbearance. Years and years ago your life was forfeit to His law. But still to this day He loans it to you on trust, if peradventure His goodness may lead you to repentance. It may be that some of you have so hardened your hearts against His goodness, slighted so many warnings and refused so many invitations and resisted so many pleadings of the Spirit that it has now become impossible for you to repent, and God is keeping you alive for some other purpose, to make your example a warning to others, or to use you as He did the wicked King of Syria as an unconscious and unwilling instrument to accomplish some Providential design. But if you have any dread or apprehension of such a destiny, that apprehension is a sign that the day of grace is not past, but that the door of mercy is still open, and that it is because God would have you enter and be saved that by His forbearance and protection and preservation you "are here alive this day."

2. Again, with all of us, believers and unbelievers alike, one reason we are here is because God has work for us to do for Him before we die. No two leaves of the forest have exactly the same shape, no two human faces the same expression, and no two human souls the same endowment. Each of us has his individuality and his special gift, and each of us also his special work, to fit him for which his gift and his individuality was bestowed. You cannot do my work, and I cannot do yours, and neither of us can do another's. There are souls whom each of us was appointed to influence in the right way, and hearts we have been appointed to comfort, and work we are appointed to do, and if we fail or refuse to do it, those souls will never be influenced, those hearts will not be comforted, that work will not be done. "The Son of Man is as a man going into a far country, which gave authority to his servants, and *to every man his work.*" It is not simply that we may eat and drink and sleep a while longer, but because God has something for each of us yet to do, that by His forbearance and protection and preservation we are "all of us here alive this day."

III. These words are true of some to day of whom they will not be true a year hence. They were true of some a year ago of whom they are not true to-day. New graves have been opened in your cemeteries during the year that is past, and it is as certain as anything human can be that other new ones will be opened during the year that is now before us. For whom will those graves be opened? Will it be for the gray-haired fathers and mothers in Israel, who have so long borne the burden and heat of the day that they are now weary of life, and feel that it would be a sweet release to be permitted to cross over the river and rest? Perhaps so, and perhaps not. It may be the strongest and the brightest and the fullest of hope and promise of all of us who are here alive this day concerning whom the word has been spoken, not to be recalled, "this year thou shalt die." There are no means at our command for prying out this awful secret, but God knows it, and in His own time He will disclose it. But although we do not know the persons, we do know the characters of whom that word has been spoken.

1. First, it has been spoken of all those who, during this year, will have finished the work that God has for them to do. This was the way our Saviour knew when his earthly career was ended. He said "Father, I have glorified Thee on the earth; I have finished the work thou gavest me to do; and now I am no more in the world, but these are in the world"—the disciples who had not yet finished their work—"and I come to thee." Paul also was given to know by revelation when his work was finished, and so he writes Timothy, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand." And if it shall be so with any of us that during this year we shall have done our God-appointed work, then not all the skill of the physicians, nor all the remedies of nature's storehouse, nor all the carefulness and prudence we can exercise, will avail to postpone the day of our departure. Nor need we wish it postponed, for in that case what will dying be but bidding an eternal farewell to pain and sorrow, and going home to receive our reward. There is no sublime or more enviable picture in human history than that of the aged Apostle, who had done so much and suffered so much for Christ, conscious that his own work was done and that he was standing on the brink of eternity, looking back for a moment to exhort his son Timothy to be faithful in the work that yet remained for him, and then turning his eyes to the prize for which he had so long been striving, and saying, "I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me in that day."

Let us be up and doing, earnestly engaged while the day lasts about our Father's business; then, when we have finished our course, we may die the death of the righteous and our last end may be like his.

2. Or shall it be the fate of any who are here alive this day, but concerning whom the decree has gone forth, "this year thou shalt die," to be like the barren fig tree, which was planted and cultivated and spared until it was finally given up as hopelessly barren, and then it was said of it, "cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground?" This is the other class of whom the words of the text will not be true another New Year's day; those of whom it shall have been proven, after a full and thorough experiment, that they will not do their God-appointed work in the world. If during this year that fact shall be demonstrated of any of you, then again, not all the skill of the physicians, nor all the remedies of nature's storehouse, nor all the carefulness and prudence you can exercise, will avail to postpone the day of your departure. And, oh! what a departure it will be; a departure from all further privilege and opportunity to the final penalty of unfaithfulness; a departure from all the joys of life to the sorrows of eternal death; from the light of time's passing day to the black midnight of an undone eternity. Awake thou that sleepest! Arise and call upon thy God, if peradventure He may hear, and come and save thee. Be at work for Him now, while the day lasts, for soon the night will come, when no man can work.

BY THE WAY.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

We see in our northern contemporaries congratulations extended to Rev. Dr. M. B. GRIER editor of the *Presbyterian*, upon his recovery from a long and serious illness. In these congratulations, in our own behalf not only, but of many whose eyes this will reach, we ask to be permitted to join. With Dr. GRIER and his pastorate in this city, our early religious life and our early married life are connected by ties most sacred and, as age advances, by ties most tender. May many years of strength be given him that in the future as in the past his work may be fraught with blessings to the Church of CHRIST.

"Assist the Editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front ranks of our Church journals."

If the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN is now in the front rank of our Church journals, as the resolution of the Synod of North Carolina implies, it is because of the kind encouragement and earnest help of the ministers and other church officers and members of the Synod.

If the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN is to be kept in the front rank it can only be as the result of earnest and well-directed efforts of friends of the paper. To sustain the paper financially it will require that our church-officers see that a *personal* canvass is made in their congregations. We will send any lists of subscribers at post-offices as may be desired, and suggest, as a plan that has worked well, that the session compare the lists with the church register; this will almost inevitably show that very many families are without the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN. In many cases the amount of non-subscrib-

ing families will be a great surprise. Having the true state of the case, we beg that a systematic, persistent effort be made to supply the destitution. Such an effort can hardly fail of some measure of success. There are 254 churches in our Synod. In many congregations there ought to be twenty more subscribers—in some more than that. Is there any congregation in which at least one new subscriber cannot be obtained? An average of four new subscribers will increase the list 1000 copies.

In spite of all the care possible, in reading the proof of the article in last issue on the "Advantages and Disadvantages of Modern Evangelistical Methods," we did overlook the absurdity of letting the types say: "It seems to us that a spirit of *reverence* is penetrating the multitudes," &c., when they should have said *irreverence*. Another mistake arising from omission in the manuscript copy occurred in this form: The printed text says: "If they (the evangelists) use 'revival tactics' they should be sustained." The writer of course meant: "If they use" [the right kind of] "revival tactics," &c.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina ruled that wine and beer *are* spirituous liquors within the meaning of the local option law of the State, thus overruling the decision of Judge JAMES H. MERRIMON of the Superior Court. Now the latter decision—though first rendered—is published in the State papers, for exactly what purpose is not very clear. Certainly the question is legally settled and if Judge MERRIMON wanted to publish his reasons it would seem that before the rendering of the decision of the Supreme Court was the time to do so—certainly there was time enough allowed for the purpose. Presumably, too, the Supreme Court knew all that Judge J. H. MERRIMON can tell them on the subject, even if they had not his views before them.

As the thing has been so thrust upon the public, it may be allowable to say that the overruling decision is good law we have no doubt, but whether good law or not, it is remarkably good common-sense. When the people of Raleigh voted on the subject they—temperance and intemperance men alike—understood that the sale of wine and beer was prohibited by the law, and the whole subsequent contest seems to have been born of what, to the liquor-sellers, was a necessity of the situation.

Among all our religious exchanges North and South, we have seen no reference to impropriety of our President's gift to the Pope—and this not because they approve, but simply because the incident was overlooked. We find however, at a late moment, copied into a secular journal the following which shows how the *Hebrew Journal* regards it:

We are somewhat slow to understand the propriety of Mr. Cleveland's courtesy to the Pope.

The report is that he will present the Pontiff with an engrossed copy of the Constitution of the United States. If, as a representative of the United States Government, our Executive recognizes the ruler of the Vatican as an equal, and wishes to honor him as such, it is not he, but Congress who may decide about such matters, for the actual power of Government reposrs in our Congress.

And if Mr. Cleveland is a faithful son of the Catholic Church, and as such he desires to pay homage to the occupant of the seat of Peter—the Constitution of the United States, which is one of the most potential historical protests against the methods and principles of Government by the Church, is hardly the present fitting the occasion and the person receiving it.

Since preparing the above the *St. Louis Presbyterian* has come to hand, with comments on the matter referred to much in the line this paper took last week.

We are requested to state, and we do so with pleasure, that Mr. WILLIE HALL, a deacon of Oak Plain church has been appointed a colporteur for Wilmington Presbytery, and will commence in a few days to furnish books to our people from the Committee at Richmond.

Mr. GEORGE O. WALLACE, a member of the enterprising and prompt-paying advertising firm of N. W. AYER & SON, Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, in the 38th year of his age. He leaves a good name for integrity, diligence and courtesy.

The meetings conducted by Mr. PEARSON in Concord were held in the Presbyterian church and we learn that crowds turned out, a deep impression was made, GOD'S people were much revived and it is expected quite a number will unite with the Presbyterian church, and others no doubt with other churches.

The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* in an article to be commended for its Christian tone, and generally for its clear good sense—though we think it is off in some of its expectations—declares that it does not desire to push organic union to the point that would divide the Southern Church. In other words it cannot see what good is to be accomplished by nominally uniting the Northern and Southern Churches, when it really is only drawing from the Southern Church a part of its working force and thus crippling its power for usefulness. There is good sound Christianity in this but we doubt whether our contemporary can find support from its home contemporaries in that position. The abuse which in some quarters has been visited upon those of the Southern Church who venture to differ from the Northern champions of reunion, indicates quite the contrary sentiment among the latter.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Dec. 21, in Maysville, N. C., by Rev. A. McFayden, JAMES ROBESON, Esq., and Miss MINNIE, daughter of Dr. Wm. WILLIS—all of Bladen county.

On the 27th inst., in Kenansville township, Duplin county, by Rev. C. Shaw, Mr. HENRY C. CARR and Miss MAGGIE F. CARR.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

HENRY MOWRY was born in Wirtenberg, February 26th, 1827, removed to this country in 1851; died at his home in Mecklenburg county, December 13th, 1887.

In early manhood he united with the Lutheran Church. When he came to America he brought his letter with him and joined the Ramah Presbyterian church. As a ruling elder, he served Ramah many years.

Truly a good man has gone from us, and his loss will be deeply felt. J. R. McA.

IN MEMORIAM.

In Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 26, 1887, Mrs. ELLEN H. SUMMERELL, wife of Dr. J. J. Summerell, in the 64th year of her age.

Such is the usual brief announcement that tells of the departure of human beings from the busy scenes of this world, and in many instances it is all that the general public cares to know. But in the present instance such were the family connections and relationships, such the social position, and such the attainments in many directions, such the strength of character and influence in the community, that the public will want to know more than this meagre outline.

Ellen H. Mitchell was the second daughter of the learned Dr. Elisha Mitchell, so long a distinguished Professor in the University of North Carolina, and generally recognized in his day as the most learned man in the State, who perished a martyr to science in the gorges of the Black Mountain in 1857, and whose remains now repose on the highest peak of that range, nearly seven thousand feet above the level of the sea. Dr. Mitchell was the sixth in descent from Rev. John Eliot—the Apostle to the Indians of Massachusetts, pastor of the First church in Boston, first minister of the church of Roxbury, and translator of the Bible into the Indian tongue. From John Eliot, through generations of learned ministers and earnest women, Dr. Mitchell inherited intellectual vigor, and a consuming thirst for knowledge, that led him to brave all labor and danger to add his portion to the sum. Dr. Mitchell's wife, the mother of Mrs. Summerell, was the daughter of Dr. Elisha North, of New London, Conn., a leading physician. It was he that first introduced vaccination, after the discovery of Dr. Jenner, into Connecticut, and such was the courage of his convictions that having vaccinated his wife, he allowed her to go amid the infection of a small-pox hospital to prove the value of the discovery. Mrs. Summerell was born at Chapel Hill, April 23, 1824, and the associates of her childhood were her two surviving sisters, and the two sons and one daughter of James Phillips—six little companions, within three years of the same age, who grew up together, and kept up a knowledge of each other at all times. The death of Mrs. Summerell is the breach of that little circle formed three score years ago. It cannot be many years until it is formed anew above, never to be broken again.

Her education was conducted at Chapel Hill, mainly under the instruction of her father, and embraced the principal studies of the University course, including history, philosphy, the Latin, Greek and French languages. The daughter of a long line of scholars, and reared among scholars, she inherited and cultivated a thirst for knowledge, and a love for books that continued to the end of her life. In the last year or two of her life she read Spurgeon's voluminous Treasury of David, Geike's Hours with the Bible, Drummond's Natural Law in the Spiritual World, and other such books as these. It may with truth be said that there are few, if any, persons of either sex in the State who had a wider range of information than she. This knowledge, in years gone by, she often used in interesting communications to the rellgious papers. The first volumes of the NORTH CAROLINA PESBYTERIAN were frequently enriched with sketches from her graceful pen.

She was married Oct. 31st, 1844, to Dr. J. J. Summerell, and came at once to Salisbury, where she continued to reside, and exert an influence as the wife of one of the leading physicians of the town, for the long period of forty-three years. In those early days she was accustomed to relieve her husband, wearied by the labors of an exhausting ocupation, by reading to him hour after hour the medical books and journals of the profession. She thus acquired for herself a valuable knowledge of medical science, and of the names, proportions and properties of the remedies employed in the healing art. On the first day of June, 1845, she made a public profession of her faith in Jesus Christ, and connected herself with the Presbyterian Church of Salisbury, then under the pastoral care of the Rev. Stephen Frontis. Her name now stands fifth in point of age, on the roll of communicants. By her intelligence, her social position, and her zeal for the cause of Christ she was well qualified to exert an extensive influence in behalf of good morals, consistent conduct, and the relief of the suffering. She was, in the days of strength, active in church work, kind to the poor, sympathetic with the suffering, and generous with the means at her command in forwarding every good work. It was her rule, adopted many years ago, to give the tenth of her earnings and income to benevolent objects, following thus the only divinely approved guide as to the proportion of our income to be specially devoted to the service of God.

She was the mother of seven children, three of whom are gone before her, while the other four were permitted to gather around her bedside, and soothe her last hours with their ministrations and their sympathy.

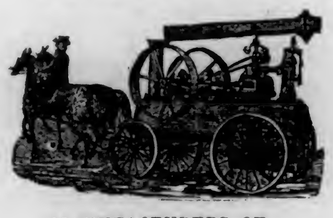
Mrs. Summerell was endowed with a strong, well grounded, and intelligent faith in the doctrines of our holy religion, and in Jesus Christ as her personal Saviour. This faith sustained her amid the labors of life, strengthened her in training her children, whom she prepared by her own personal instruction for the high school and seminary, and gave her patience and courage in view of the near approach of death. She was enabled, on her bed of pain to express her unwavering trust in Jesus Christ as her Saviour, and to murmur among her last, almost inaudible expressions, that she wanted to do good. So passes away from the midst of this community, and from the bosom of this church one who has so long linked the present with the past, whose seat will henceforth be vacant that she occupied so long in the church, and whose ministrations and counsels will be missed by many. She has not lived in vain. Like the virtuous woman described by Solomon, Prov. 31:28: Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her. She was permitted to realize one of the dearest wishes of her heart, and the answer to many prayers, in seeing a son whom she trained for God, fall into the long life of her ancestors as a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Through him especially, as well as through others, she will continue to exert a gracious influence upon generations to come.

J. R.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines Tram Road Engines and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.

Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19, 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

SORGHUM

A LITTLE book that every farmer ought to have is the "Sorghum Hand Book" for 1888, which may be had free, by addressing The Blymyer Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, O. Sorghum is a very valuable crop for syrup-making, feed, and fodder, and this pamphlet gives full information about the different species, best modes of cultivation, etc. Send and get it and read it.

THE



"CORONET"

HEALTH CORSET

Possesses the five Cardinal Points of excellence essential to a Perfect Adjustable Corset. Send $1.0X for sample Corset. Circulars free.

AGENTS WANTED.

CORONET CORSET CO.,

Jackson, - Michigan.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 2, 1887.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton	11 30 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	12 45 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro	2 12 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	4 48 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton	6 25 P. M.
Leave Shelby	7 47 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	9 20 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	7 45 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 33 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	6 55 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 00 A. M
Leave Shelby	8 25 A. M
Leave Lincolnton	9 47 A. M
Leave Charlotte	11 40 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro	2 30 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	3 40 P. M.
Leave Maxton	5 20 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	9 30 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 15 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 55 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 35 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Maxton to and from Fayetteville, Greensboro and other points on the C. F. & Y. V. Ry. At Wadesboro with trains to and from Cheraw, Florence and Charleston. At Lincolnton to and from Hickory, Lenoir, and points on C. & L Narrow Gauge R. R.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West.

Take train No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

No 3 connects at Wilmington with W. W. R. R. No 23.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 daily between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

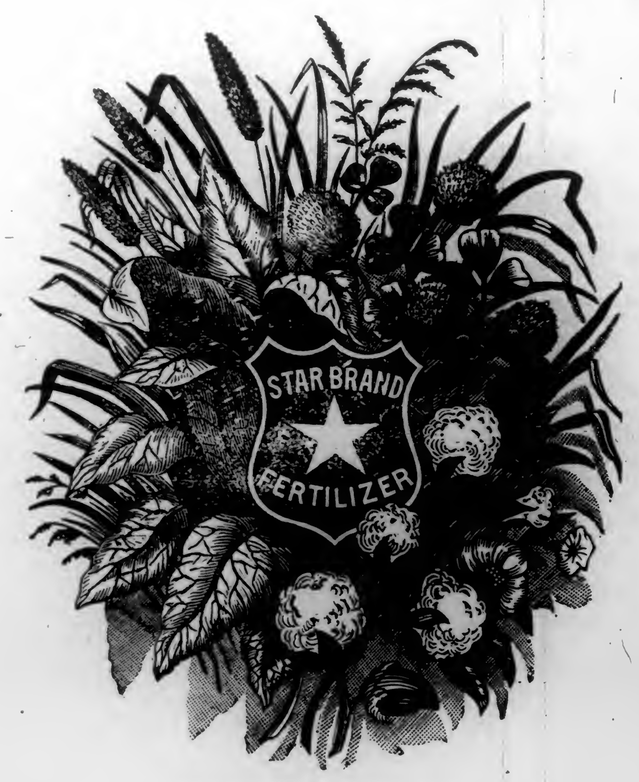
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 will not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

ALLISON & ADDISON

—MANUFACTURERS OF—



RICHMOND, VA.

—FOR—

COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO CROPS.

ALL THE FRTILIZERS WE SELL ARE MANUFACTURED BY US IN OUR OWN Factory, and under our own personal supervision. Our increased facilities for manufacturing have enabled us to maintain the **high grade** of our goods, and at the same time **reduce the price**. Having been sold in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the last

TWENTY YEARS,

THEIR VALUE AND REPUTATION ARE NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED AND WE REFER TO THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED AND ARE STILL USING THEM.

☞ THEY ARE DRY AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION FOR DRILLING, AND THE STANDARD WILL BE FULLY MAINTAINED.

For sale by Agents at all points in the Cotton and Tobacco Growing States.

ALLISON & ADDISON,

Richmond, Va.

BURPEE'S SEEDS. Novelties in VEGETABLES not be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete Catalogue published, to

FARM ANNUAL FOR 1888

Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 pp., with hundreds of illustrations, Colored Plates, and tells all about the BEST GARDEN, FARM and FLOWER Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Valuable New Books on Garden Topics. It describes Rare and FLOWERS of real value, which can-

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.

W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.

T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,

Raleigh, N. C.

MAKE A SIGN FOR A CENT

Worth Twenty-five Cents.

AGENTS WANTED. Samples Free.

J. W. STOAKES, MILAN, O.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 28—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Monday, Oct. 71, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'da
Leave Bennettsville	8 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 40 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton	9 57 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	11 50 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville	12 05 P. M.	8 20 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	2 17 "	12 20 P. M.
Leave Sanford	2 40 "	1 33 "
Arrive Greensboro	6 00 "	7 45 "
Leave Greensboro	10 10 A. M.	
Arrive Pilot Mountain	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sand
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germa

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'da
Leave Pilot Mountain	4 10 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro	8 30 "	
Leave Greensboro	10 00 A. M.	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 30 P. M.	2 15 P. M.
Leave Sanford	1 50 "	3 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 15 "	7 05 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 30 "	5 30 "
Arrive Maxton	6 27 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville	8 00 "	12 00 "

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AC COMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORT

Leave Millboro	8 05 A. M.	
Arrive Greensboro	9 40 "	

TRAINS MOVING SOU

Leave Greensboro	1 30 P. M.	
" Factory Junction	2 30 "	
Arrive Millboro	3 15 "	

W. F
General Pas

J. W. FRY,
General Superintende

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

THE NECK OF THE GIRAFFE.

In spite of its enormous length it only possesses the seven vertebræ which are common to nearly all the mammals. In consequence it is nearly as inflexible as a wooden bar of equal length, so that the many pretty pictures which represent giraffes curving their necks gracefully, after the manner of swans, are ludicrously wrong. But, said the objector, "if it had so long and inflexible a neck it could not graze, and being a ruminant animal would die of hunger." It cannot graze. It can only lower its head near the ground by spreading its forelegs as widely as possible, and drawing its hind legs under them, presenting a most ludicrous aspect. In its native state it never, as far as I know, even attempts to lower its head to the ground, but in captivity it can be induced to do so by laying on the ground a large lump of sugar, of which it is inordinately fond. The fact is that it is intended to graze not on the ground, but on the leaves of trees. The acacia, mimosa, is its favorite tree, and the Dutch colonists have in consequence called the acacia by the name of "Nameeldorn," *i. e.*, camel thorn, they invariably giving the name of "camel" to the giraffe. This mode of feeding involves another anomalous structure. This is the tongue, on which the giraffe is almost as much dependent as is the elephant on its proboscis. It is possessed of wonderful powers of extension and contraction, and can be narrowed until it almost resembles the corresponding organ of the ant-eater. The peculiar powers of the tongue can well be seen when the animal takes the sugar from the ground. It does not attempt to seize the sugar with its lips, but protrudes its tongue to its fullest extent, twist the narrow tip around the sugar, and so draws the coveted dainty into its mouth. When it feeds on the trees it picks off leaf after leaf quite daintily, selecting those which are most to its taste.—*Good Words.*

ANTIQUITY OF BISCUITS.

Very few consumers of wheaten products are aware of the fact that biscuits are the oldest form of bread. At what period of man's history the lightening of dough by fermentation was first adopted no one of course knows. It is, however, certain that cakes made of nothing but meal and water and then baked are very much older. Fragments of unfermented cakes were discovered in the Swiss lake dwellings, which belong to the Neolithic age, an age dating back far beyond the received age of the world. This is the earliest instance of biscuits as yet discovered, for biscuits are merely unfermented bread. Although this rude form of bread early discarded for the fermented variety, yet in this, as in many other matters, it was found convenient to return to a discarded and apparently valueless process. Thin, unfermented cakes were found to possess merits for special purposes. They would keep good for a great length of time, and they were convenient to carry, and thus afforded wholesome and nutritious food in a portable and convenient form. The simplicity with which they could be made and baked was also a point in their favor. It is not a little odd that the word "biscuit" embodies the process by which biscuits were made from time immemorial to within the last century, if not, indeed, later. *Bis*, twice, and *coctus*, cooked, shows that they were twice baked; and although the double process has now been discarded, yet the name is retained.—*Analyst.*

WHY?

How many little people have the habit of asking when they are told to do a thing "Why?" or "What for?" instead of doing it on the moment and without any question. I don't wonder parents get out of patience sometimes. The other day I was watching a regiment of soldiers on parade; each company marched along shoulder to shoulder with head erect and firm tread, but when the command was given to "Halt!" they stood still instantly as one man, and when the Captain said "Advance!" they moved forward promptly.

Now, my dears, what kind of a parade would it have been if these soldiers had waited to ask "Why?" or "What for?" when the orders were given—and what would have been the result of our late war, do you suppose if a general's order had been thus questioned? Prompt and ready obedience is the principal thing among soldiers, and although they may not understand why they are told to do this or that, they are aware that [illegible] who give the command know, and that is [illegible]—their place is to obey.

[illegible]t should be with you, children, it is this [illegible] obedience that your parents require, and [illegible]ases God. You remember what the fifth [illegible]ndment says about "honoring thy father [illegible]y mother," and there is no better or surer [illegible]proving that you honor them than by per[illegible]edience. If therefore any of you have [illegible] the habit of tardy obedience, drop it now [illegible] it becomes second nature.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

[illegible]. *O. Picayune*: Spinal troubles have made [illegible]. Bella Cooke a bedridden invalid for thirty [illegible]ars. She lives over on the east side of the town [illegible] an humble, old-fashioned house. Her home [illegible]a Mecca for the sorrowful and needy. During [illegible]her years of suffering she has devoted herself [illegible]deviating the sufferings of others, with the as[illegible]nce of two daughters and one granddaughter. [illegible]haps this is what has kept her alive, but she [illegible] never been actuated by a selfish motive. She [illegible]me from England in 1847. Two years later her [illegible]band died of cholera, leaving her without a [illegible]r. She managed to support and educate her [illegible]dren and when they got old enough to help [illegible]ed her attention to the needs of others. Her [illegible] experience made her doubly sympathetic. [illegible]n she was stricken down she kept right on [illegible] the good work that had seemed to come to [illegible]instinctively. Gradually she reduced it to a [illegible]od and became an almoner for the wealthy. [illegible]ters and doctors kept her continually sup[illegible] with lists of cases where charity was de[illegible]d. Her daughters made all necessary inves[illegible]s, but she was the mainspring of the phi[illegible]pic machinery set in motion.

[illegible]Cooke's method is to lay in supplies and [illegible] them. Her pensioners go to her house [illegible]ildren deal out in accordance with her [illegible] She is invisible, but feels the grati[illegible]e not hear expressed. Often racked [illegible]d always comparatively helpless, she [illegible]egree of cheerfulness that is simply [illegible]ry Thanksgiving hundreds of fami[illegible]ld otherwise go without have an [illegible]nksgiving dinner. When Christ[illegible]s round some 200 children are se[illegible]de the delighted recipients of cloth[illegible]ys and candy.

[illegible]s in bed, yet ever thinking of others [illegible]omplish so much! What a re[illegible]ble-bodied and well who do noth[illegible]owe.

[illegible]: The meeting held lately, [illegible]he Woman's Foreign Mis[illegible]sion Society of the First Presbyterian Church, in their hall on Walton street, Port Hope, was filled to overflowing with a deeply interested audience. After every available inch of space was occupied, many had to turn away. The Rev. Mr. Mitchell presided. He introduced Miss McGregor, who for ten years past has labored in the schools and zenanas of Indore, as one of the lady missionaries of the Presbyterian Church. Her address covered the history, religions and social customs of Central India, illustrated by incidents drawn from her own experience. She gives her account in an easy and agreeable way. Some of the incidents which she related, throwing light on the condition of the women of India, were very pathetic and others very ludicrous. Her effort to bring home to the audiences the every day life of the people was much aided by costumes worn by the women and children, which she exhibited. Mr. Mitchell conveyed to her the thanks of the meeting for her very interesting and instructive address.

IN THE COURTS.

From the *Albany Law Journal:*

[Decision of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.]

INSURANCE—LIFE—ENDOWMENT—FORFEITURE.

The policy has conspicuously displayed in the margin the words, "Non-forfeiture endowment policy, with profits." There are cases which, regarding these marginal catch words as an element of the contract, hold that the policy, at least when converted into a "paid up" policy, is non-forfeitable. Cowles v. Insurance Co., 63 N. H. 300; Bruce v. Insurance Co., 58 Vt. 253; 2 Atl. Rep. 710. Other cases hold differently. In a recent case against the defendant company, decided by the Supreme Court of Connecticut, to-wit, Holman v. Insurance Co., 6 Atl. Rep. 405, the sum insured was $1,000, the period of time ten years, the annual premium $193.72, payable partly in cash and partly by note, the conditions the same as here. After the payment of two annual premiums, partly in cash and partly in notes, which remained outstanding, the insured applied for a paid-up policy for $200, agreeing to pay annually in advance, interest on all outstanding notes. Thereupon the company reissued the policy indorsed as in the case at bar. The insured after paying the interest twice more stopped, and at the expiration of the term of the policy, brought suit thereon. The court held that "the paid-up policy was in effect a new policy on the conditions of the old, except in so far as the conditions of the old were inapplicable for the reasons that no further premiums were to be paid, and that therefore it was forfeited by non-payment of the interest annually in advance on the outstanding premium notes. The court in rendering judgment, delivered an elaborate opinion, citing numerous cases in its support. We think its conclusion correct. There can be no doubt that the original policy was liable to forfeiture by such non-payment, unless its clear provisions are to be overruled because of a misleading phrase in its margin, as of course they cannot be without proof of fraud, and in our opinion the "paid-up" policy, both as issued and as provided for, is only the original policy reduced to an amount corresponding to the premiums paid, so that no further premiums are required. The expression "paid-up," as used in the provision for the conversion of the original policy into a "paid-up" policy, is put in quotation marks, as if the expression were used to designate, instead of characterize it, and if the expression be so regarded, there is little reason for supposing that the "paid up" policy was intended to be any thing other than the original policy converted by reducing it as stated, the conditions so far as applicable continuing unchanged. That the female plaintiff so understood appears from the terms of her application, and from her receiving back the policy as indorsed. It seems to us that it is by laying undue stress on the expression "paid-up" that a contrary view has obtained. The use of an expression so likely to mislead cannot be too severely reprehended, but courts should not, on that account, give an effect to it which it is not entitled to. R. I. Sup. Ct. *M'Quitty v. Continental Life Ins. Co.* Opinion by Durfee, C. J.

[Decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa Superior Court.]

EVIDENCE—PAROL—COLLATERAL AGREEMENT.

Defendant signed a contract for the purchase of lightning rods at a price stipulated in the contract. He was induced to sign this upon the representation that it was to be used as an advertisement only, having made a parol agreement for the purchase on very different terms from those recited in the contract. Held, that parol evidence was not admissible to vary the contract. It is proper to say here, that there is no claim that defendant was in any manner deceived or misled as to the contents of the instrument which he signed. By its terms the instrument is an express agreement by defendant to buy the rods and points, and to pay forty cents per foot for the latter, and he knew when he signed it that it contained these provisions and he admits that it expresses the real contract which the parties entered into in every particular, except as to the price which he was to pay for the property. His proposition now is to prove by parol that the instrument was signed and delivered for a purpose entirely different from that expressed in it; that while by its terms it appears to be a contract between the parties with reference to the subject about which they actually contracted, it was not intended by them as the evidence of their agreement. We think it entirely clear that this cannot be done. The parties having deliberately declared in the instrument that it was executed for one purpose, cannot be permitted to show by parol that it was executed for an entirely different object, and defendant having deliberately agreed in writing to pay the prices named for the property, cannot be permitted to prove by parol that his undertaking was different. The rule which forbids this is elementary, and we need not cite authorities sustaining it. It may be that defendant was induced by misrepresentations of plaintiff's agent to bind himself to pay a greater price for the property than he intended to pay; but he signed and delivered the instrument with knowledge of its contents. Whatever of hardships there is in the case is the result of his own indiscretion, and the courts cannot set aside the settled rules of the law to protect men from the consequences of their folly. Iowa Sup. Ct., April 21, 1886. *Hulton v. Maines.* Opinion by Reed, J. [28 N. W. Rep. 9.]

SCIENCE.

Sympathetic Ink: An ordinary solution of gum camphor in whisky is said to be a permanent and excellent sympathetic ink. The writing must be done very rapidly, as the first letters of the word have disappeared by the time the last are written. Dipping the paper in water brings it out distinctly, and it becomes invisible again when the paper is dried. It can be brought out repeatedly without affecting its vividness.

Soap-Bubble Balloons: M. Delon, of Paris, produces miniature baloons by means of ordinary gas conducted through a caoutchouc tube and clay pipe to glycerine soap solution. A small disk of thin paper, with fine wire from its centre to a little paper car with æronaut figures, is connected to the bubble when it begins to swell, the disk being attached by capillarity to the part where the drop forms. The detached bubble rises with its car.

By the method adopted by Mr. C. V. Boys, the British physicist, glass rods are quickly drawn into very fine fibres by straw-arrows shot from a cross-bow. One end of the rod is attached to the arrow and the other is held in the fingers, the required temperature being given the centre of the rod before the bow is released. Glass is thus extended into fibres less than 1 10-1000th of an inch in diameter; and quartz into threads below 100,1000th of an inch in thickness—which is less than one-third as thick as the spider's web, and only 1-20th as thick as the silkworm's fibre. The process is also quite successful with augine, feldspar and other minerals, garnet yielding threads of most beautiful colors when treated at a low temperature. At the reading of his recent most interesting papers concerning these fine fibres, Mr. Boys exhibited to the London Physical Society an annealed glass spiral capable of quite accurately weighing the millionth of a grain.

Some improvements of a valuable character have been made in the manufacture of asbestos paint in England. In the tests made of its efficiency a piece of light pine wood, about six inches square, painted with five coats, was placed for upward of half an hour in an ordinary grate fire, but, although the wood within was reduced to charcoal, there was no blaze whatever emitted during the charring. Again, a small model theater, built of wood, with set scenes and accessories, was sprinkled with turpentine and set on fire; every portion ignited and the whole was consumed. A similar model, with the set scenes and the wood framing all painted with asbestos, was drenched with turpentine and set fire to, but the thin scenes were only partially charred at the lower ends with the turpentine flames, while the timbering was not even ignited.

Very few modern botanists believe that hybrids are generally sterile, and it reads like a half century ago to have modern writers presenting the proposition. In writing of the well known Auricula, the origin of which is not known, Mr. J. G. Baker, Mr. Geo. C. Churchill, Mr. Shirley Hibbard, and others of equal standing, express the opinion that it originated as a hybrid between several distinct species. So far as the Aurirular itself is concerned, it seems highly probable that it has been evolved by cultivation from the Pyrenean *Auricula pubescens*, and is no hybrid; but the fact that eminent men believe this very fertile plant a hybrid shows they think little of sterility when using the term.

THINGS USEFUL.

Bananas are delicious for tea; slice them, but not too thin. Scatter powdered sugar on them and before it dissolves, squeeze the juice of several lemons on them also; or oranges may be cut up and mixed with them, or they may be served with sugar and cream alone. They make a popular dessert, with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with vanilla, poured over them. A tablespoonful of gelatine dissolved and stewed with the cream gives it a little body. It is nice served with sponge cake.

If you have a black lace or a black grenadine dress that has turned rusty and brown, mix two tablespoonfuls ammonia in a cupful of vinegar and after ripping the dress, and shaking it thoroughly, wipe it over lightly with a piece of soft old bed tick dipped in the mixture. Iron the wrong side.

Roasted Quail: Pluck, draw and singe them; wrap them in vine leaves and slices of bacon, wrap in buttered paper; if the paper burns put on more; roast them until well browned, and serve them on pieces of toasted bread.

Toffee: Take two pounds of sugar (unrefined West Indian is best), mix it with as much water as will thoroughly soak it, and stir over a clear fire till it boils. Then add three-quarters of a pound of butter and leave it, without stirring, until it becomes crisp (to judge of this drop a little into cold water from time to time); then, before pouring into a buttered tin, stir in a little lemon or vanilla essence.

G·M·D·

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-Joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS—Anti-Bilious and Cathartic. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

ASTHMA Dr. TAFT'S ASTHALENE CURES never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be Cured can send us their address and we will mail a trial bottle free. Dr. TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. McKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to W. J. MARTIN.

Fishburne School.

WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.

English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training.

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., ... Principal.

New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first class schools.

Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.

Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.

Thirteen States now represented in the School, '87 to '88.

Send for Catalogue.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

Fall and winter stock now open, and we are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS in all the newest and most approved styles.

Lace and Portier Curtains, and Upholstery Goods, Shades and Shadings, Cocoa and Straw Mattings, Rugs, &c.

CARPETS.

HEMPS, INGRAINS, EXTRA SUPERS, THREE PLY'S

TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, VELVET.

Smyrna Rugs at $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $8.00, $10 00 and as high as $50.00. in extra large size, 9x16 feet.

WINDOW SHADES.

Embracing a great variety of new things.

R. M. McINTIRE,

Sept. 28th, 1887 WILMINGTON, N. C.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY SMOKING TOBACCO EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET.

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

P. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

HEAVY GROCERIES,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 7 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEES, MOLASSES, SALT, FISH

Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,

COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wilmington, N. C

ly

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."

The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2515 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

WANTED,

For Cash.

OLD U. S. AND CONFEDERATE STATES Postage Stamps used prior to 1865. Cash given for these if in good condition and on the original envelopes or letters. Many varieties of these old Stamps will bring fine prices, and it is to your interest to look over old letters, as dollars may be thus realized. Be sure never to remove or cut Stamps from envelopes or letters, but send the whole thing by mail to

G. M. BASTABLE,
Catlett, Va.

References as to my responsibility: Rev. A. A. McDonough, Casinova, Fauquier County, Va.

READ THIS!

1,000 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
500 BUSH. FRESH GROUND MEAL.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
100 BOXES D. S. C. R. SIDES.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BARRELS SUGAR.
200 CASES LARD.
300 KEGS NAILS.
300 BUNDLES HOOP IRON.
300 HHDS. AND BARRELS MOLASSES
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, LYE, POTASH
CANDY, CANDLES, CRACKERS, MATCHES, &c.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c. mch.28. 481-1y

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE DAISY.

BY SARAH K. BOLTON.

God looked upon His work:
The sky of perfect blue;
And the grasses green,
With the sun between,
When the world was fresh and new.

And then the flowers were made;
But which among the fair,
Should in summer's heat
Be bright and sweet,
And blossom everywhere?

The lily was too frail;
A storm would crush the rose;
And the Mayflower sweet,
With its tender feet,
Must linger in the snows.

Then in a case of green,
The skillful work began;
A cushion of gold,
With care untold,
Wrought from celestial plan.

A thousand stitches set,
With floss dipped in the sun;
Then the snow-white rays,
To speak His praise,
Were added one by one.

And when the flower was made,
God blest it as it grew;
And adown the years,
With their joy and tears,
That blessing comes anew.

To daisy-covered fields,
White as the banks of Heaven,
Oh! precious flower,
With your saintly dower,
To human creatures given.

We clasp you to our lips,
So full of hope and cheer;
And we learn forever,
To doubt Him never
Who sends you year by year.

Bloom on, so pure and brave;
Teach, with your silent power,
That, through drought and rain,
As the seasons wane,
Life comes to perfect flower.

—*Selected.*

A GOOD WISH GRATIFIED.

Five little girls were spending a pleasant evening together, and fell to discussing what they would most like to have.

"I wish I lived in a beautiful palace, with nothing to do but act as I pleased, said little Susie Blake.

"Oh! I wish I was very, very pretty, so that people would look at me and say, she's the prettiest girl I ever saw!" exclaimed Ella Dudley.

"And I do wish more than anything else that I had lots and lots of money," said Dora Kyle.

"I would like to be very smart and write beautiful story books," said Margie Wilkins.

"Your turn now, Katie—what do you wish for? asked Margie, seeing that Katie hesitated.

"I wish to be good—so good," she said slowly, "that all my friends will love me very dearly and miss me when I am absent from them," timidly said little Katie Otis.

"Why, Katie;" exclaimed four loving voices, "you have your wish already; for only this morning we all agreed that the day would not be half so pleasant if you had not come," said Margie, drawing Katie's hand in her own.

"And we each wished we were like you, because everybody loves you so," said Susie.

Katie actually cried for joy to think her wish had so soon been granted.

"Oh! girls, let's make a good wish next time, and maybe it will be gratified," said Dora; to which they all agreed.

Now, it is in the power of every child to be good—so good that they will be missed and wished for when absent. Don't you think it much wiser to desire what is possible than to make life disagreeable by wishing for what is impossible?—

THE PLAN THEY TRIED—A TRUE STORY.

Two such woe begone, draggled little figures! They came back to the house, one behind the other, as slowly as if they were going to their great grandmother's funeral, and indeed they looked like chief mourners.

The nurse had caught them playing in the brook, an amusement strictly forbidden at this time of the year, and a whipping was inevitable.

The whippings didn't come very often in this family, but for direct disobedience they were as sure as fate.

"Letty," said the older of the two little sisters, "I'll tell you what let's do."

They had on dry clothes, and had been seated on two stools, one on each side of the sitting room fire-place, while mamma went to get the switch.

"Well, what let's do?" asked Letty in a depressed tone.

"Why, the first lick mamma gives, let's holler like we were bein' killed," whispered Sue, "then she won't whip much."

This naughty plan seemed to work well. Both little girls yelled so loud that mamma was scared.

"My switch must be too keen," she said, and left off.

"It didn't hardly hurt me a bit," said one little girl, gleefully, when mamma was out of hearing.

"Me neither," said the other.

Just then they heard a rustle of a newspaper in the library, and peeping through the half-opened door, they saw papa. After that the children went about like culprits with a rope round their necks, expecting another whipping. But mamma was trying a new plan.

"Mamma, please take this splinter out of my hand," said Letty; "it hurts me."

"Oh, no!" said mamma, quietly. "You are hollering before you are hurt," and the poor little finger festered and got sore.

"Please give me a drink of water," said Sue, "I'm so thirsty.

"I reckon not," said mamma. "You always holler before you are hurt, you know," and Sue had to go to the kitchen after water.

Every petition was treated in the same way, until they could stand it no longer.

"We must haven't got any mamma," sniffed Sue.

Then they took courage, and made a clean breast of their misery.

"Is it 'cause papa told you what we did 'bout bein' whipped?" asked Letty.

"Yes," said mamma gravely, "that's the reason I treat you as if you never told the truth."

"O mamma," they both cried, "we'd rather be whipped!"

"But this is God's plan with his big children," answered mamma. "Ananias and Sapphira were punished quick and sharp like a whipping, but mostly God leaves liars to get their punishment by degrees. And it always comes; as soon as people find out that you have told a lie they quit believing anything you say, and I've just been showing you how uncomfortable that is.

"But mamma," cried Letty, "if we say we are sorry and won't do so no more, won't you believe us then?"

"Yes," said mamma, with her brightest smile. "That's God's way, too; as soon as anybody is sorry, and wants to do better, He says He is slow to anger and plenteous in mercy"

I never knew Letty or Sue to act another lie.

LIVE PEACEABLY.

A child of God always tries to remember that she is not her own, and she never can resent an injury, never hold malice, and not only so, but an injured one will remember the words of the benediction, "Blessed are the peacemakers." She will watch for, long for, rejoice at any opportunity by which she may "heap coals of fire" upon the head of the one who has grieved and injured her! The command in such a case is very plain. It does not say, "Wait until he comes and makes a proper apology;" no, "Go, tell him his fault between thee and him alone;" mark you, "him alone," and that does not mean your next door neighbor, nor the friend to whom you repeat the grievance in confidence! If you love, and he continues to hate, then just act on the words.

"I always go to Jesus,
When troubled or distressed."

Don't stand on your dignity." God gives grace to the humble. You are a follower of him who was "meek and lowly in heart." We sing,

"Low in the dust I'd lay me,
That the world might my Saviour see;"

and yet some of us dislike standing in the valley of humiliation, even when that means treading in the footsteps of Jesus. Nothing can stand the power of love. Prayer and love, gentle and tactful, will conquer any enemy!

NOTHING UNUSUAL

"Just tell him what sort of a day you had yesterday, auntie. That's a sample of them all," said the city niece, visiting at the farmhouse. Doctor Jackson had been called, for Aunt Miranda had at last been compelled to own herself fairly "beat out." "She makes such a to do about my housework," said Aunt Miranda, "an' I'm sure it ain't more'n common. Well, yesterday after I got up"—

"What time was that?" interrupted Kate.

"Oh, I believe 'twas quarter o' four. I helped do the milkin', an' strained the milk, an' skimmed yesterday's, an' spelled Ephraim with the churnin'. Then I got breakfast."

"For which, by that time, she had no appetite," said Kate.

"Why, that wa'n't nothin' uncommon" said Aunt Miranda, mildly. "I never feel like eatin' in the mornin'."

"Go on," said the doctor.

"I fed the pigs—Kate washed the dishes—an' then I had the butter to take out an' salt, an'—oh, I forgot, there was some starched things left over from Tuesday, an' I ironed them."

"Mention the pies, aunt," said the merciless Kate, "those unholy pies."

"Why, yes, I did make five or six pies an' a sheet o' cake, but that wa'n't nothin' to tire anybody. Then I got dinner."

"Did you eat any?" asked the doctor.

"Oh yes, I b'lieve I did take a mite o' fried fish, though it didn't taste real good. As soon as we could get the dishes out o' the way, I had to cut out Ephraim's new overalls. He's dretfully in need of 'em. An' after they was done, I thought I'd ketch that settin' hen that's been cluckin' round so long. So I did."

"And then Uncle Ephraim" suggested Kate.

"Oh yes; a shower was comin' up, an' Ephraim asked if I wouldn't rake after the load, an' I did, an' then 'twas time to get supper an' milk"—

"And feed the pigs and the hens," said Kate, "and do something or other to the butter, and set bread rising, and then this poor lady allowed herself to go to bed, and, I dare say, was too tired to sleep."

What the doctor said need not be minutely stated. He was a sensible man, and spoke his mind, and told her she was wearing herself out by overwork, but Aunt Miranda replied: "Why, 'taint noways possible for me to set down an' fold my hands. I don't see what you're both so upset about in what I done yesterday. It aint no more'n I do every day, an' why I should be so beat out I can't see!"

She could not see that it was steady overwork that beat her out.

The above, quoted from the *Youth's Companion*, may carry a hint and a lesson to some reader of this "Corner." Aunt Marjorie knew an old lady who used to express the greatest astonishment when she heard of any one who felt too weary to go to church.

"La!" said she, "it's the only place where I can ever take a comfortable nap in the daytime. I never think it'i right to sit and fold my hands anywhere else!"—*Christian Intelligencer.*

HOW THE SNOW CAME.

"It is so cold!" sighed the maple, as it held its bare branches towards the sky, and felt the frost at its feet among the dead leaves, where now and then a little flower still held up a pale, sad face, or hung its head as if longing to sleep.

The maple saw many of its companions shivering too, but the evergreens that seemed so sombre in the glad, gay summer, now stood warm and contented among those trees that had so lately seen their gorgeous red and yellow leaves flutter to the ground only to turn dry and brown, and be hustled about by the wayward wind.

Down in the hollows and on the rocks little green ferns stood bravely up, and mosses and gray lichens lifted their tiny branches. Choosing such quiet places, they did not feel the rough blasts as did the tall trees and the flowers of the field. "But the frost will come at last to them," said the maple.

In the warm, happy summer, the maple thought the blue sky with the glorious sun journeying over it was very near; but now it seemed far, far away, and often it was lost behind the gloomy clouds. Now and then pale sunlight stealing through the heavy curtains crept sadly a little way over the brown fields, only to vanish again as the ghost of summer sunshine.

"Everywhere it is so dreary, and there is nothing to hear but the moaning of the wind and the brook's sad refrain. Crickets and grasshoppers have chirped themselves to sleep, and the birds that used to sing so sweetly have all flown away." Sometimes, indeed, the feeble twitter of a bird that had resolved to brave wind and frost was heard, or the dismal croak of a crow, as he flapped his black wings over deserted woods and silent fields; but they only made the loneliness more lonely.

"Oh! will the warm sunshine never come again? Shall we all die in the grasp of the cruel frost and piercing wind? See! the clouds have turned to mourners, and with flying hair and garments are scattering their bitter tears over the earth. How the wind moans and shrieks in despair!"

Swaying wildly back and forth, the maple gave up all hope, while the empty nests that hung to its branches rocked drearily; but the evergreens watched and waited.

Help is coming now. Little messengers of peace, like down from an angel's wing, come fluttering to earth; the clouds are no longer mourners, but angel's of mercy that have joined hands to relieve the sufferers; and the wind sobs no more, only sighing gently, while its cool breath is no longer stinging.

Thicker and faster come the light, airy things, hiding the sky filled to overflowing with the white stars. Silently, swiftly, hour after hour they come, while not a twig or stem moves for fear of stopping the blessed work, and the brook tries to hush its murmuring.

They do not stop until tired flowers and withered leaves, desolate fields and lonely woods, are all covered with a soft, warm blanket which the clouds have woven, helped by wind and frost; even the evergreens have an extra cloak of white fur. The maple feels the earth warm, and as each branch and twig is covered with loveliness its heart is glad, for with the evergreens it sees that goodness is over all, and all is well.

The falling snow ceases, the clouds vanish, and the blue sky appears. The sun smiles as he sinks behind the hill, leaving a rosy glow over earth and sky; then the stars light their little tapers, and the moon glides peacefully on her way. And now the earth sleeps as soundly and sweetly as a tired child.

May the good God, who loves and cares for all his creatures, give us grateful, loving hearts, that we may sympathize with suffering, as the clouds wept over the earth; and then, like them, scatter smiles and kind deeds that shall fall on the sore and weary heart as silently and as peacefully as the snow fell upon the waiting earth!

Thus shall we be angels of mercy.—*S. S. Times.*

WILL YOU READ IT?

"Sir," said an old man, one day, to a minister, "would you like to know how it was that I, an old gray-headed sinner, was instrumentally led to become a Christian?"

"Yes," replied the minister, "I should very much like to know."

"Well, sir, I was walking the street one morning, when I met a bright eyed boy. The little fellow stepped up to me, and in the most polite manner imaginable, said: "Please, sir, will you take a tract? and please, sir, will you read it?"

"Now, I had always hated tracts, and when anybody offered them to me I generally got angry, and, shame to say it, I sometimes swore dreadfully at them. But that 'please, sir,' overcame me that morning. I could not swear at that gentlemanly little fellow, with his kind 'please, sir.' No, no; so I took the tract, and I thanked the boy. As I had promised him that I would read it, I did read it. By God's mercy the reading of that tract led me to see that I was a sinner. It showed me that Jesus Christ was my only Saviour. It was the means of bringing me to Christ. That 'please, sir' was the key that unlocked my hard old heart."

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.

AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.

Recommended by professional and business men. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

AT

Columbia, South Carolina.

The next session will begin MONDAY, September 19th, 1887.

FACULTY

JOHN L. GIRARDEAU, D.D., LL.D.,
Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology.

J. D. TADLOCK, D.D.,
Professor of Church Government and History.

C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis of Scripture.

Provision will be made for instruction in the Departments of Christian Apologetics and Pastoral Theology until these chairs can be permanently filled.

For further information apply to the
REV. J. L. GIRARDEAU, D D., LL.D.,
Columbia, S. C.

100 PER CENT PROFIT and SAMPLES FREE to men canvassers for Dr. Scott's Genuine Electric Belts, Brushes, &c. Lady agents wanted for Electric Corsets. Quick sales. Write at once for terms. Dr. Scott, 846 B'way, N.Y.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

S. H. FISHBLATE,

KING CLOTHIER!

Wilmington, N. C.

FINE READY MADE

—AND—

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

A SPECIALTY.

On Every article Purchased at this Establishment, perfect satisfaction guarenteed, or money cheerfully refunded.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO, N. C.



22 YEARS A dealer in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shoninger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger upright Piano's $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new Circulars and art cut.

Musical Nuggets.

The Musical Visitor.

An exceedingly valuable monthly for the use of choir leaders and organists. Price, $1.50 per year. Special rates to clubs. Sample copy, 10cts.

The Monks of Bangor.

By GEO. E. WHITING. A splendid setting of Scott's poem, for the use of Male Voice Societies. 75cts. by mail.

Modern Soprano Songs.

An unsurpassed collection of the very best soprano songs by foreign composers. By mail, $1.00 Bds; $1.50 Cloth.

Gospel Hymns Consolidated.

Excelsior Edition contains all the words and music but in small type—Boards, 45cts; Cloth, 50cts. Add 5cts. extra for postage.

A Musical Calendar for 1888.

Giving interesting chronological facts relative to music and musicians. Price, 15cts.

All of the above are for sale by Music Dealers generally.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - - CASH.

Catalogues upon request.

NEW AND VALUABLE SMALL BOOKS.

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS WORK: HOW TO DO IT. Gordon. Cloth 30cts.; paper 10 cents.

DIVINE AND HUMAN: FOREORDINATION and FREE AGENCY. Wilson. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents.

SEVENTH COMMANDMENT. Cannon. Paper, 5 cents.

COVENANT AND ITS SEALS. Alexander. Paper, 5 cents.

OUR MISSION IN MEXICO. Graybill. Paper. 5 cents.

OUR MISSION IN CHINA. Houston. Paper, 5 cents.

BIBLE STUDIES ON BAPTISM. McLean. Paper, 5 cents.

CATECHISM ON BAPTISM. Cleveland. Paper, 5 cents.

INFANT BAPTISM. McElroy. Paper, 5 cts.

GIVEN TO CHRIST. Pratt. Paper, 10 cts.

WILLIAM THE BAPTIST. Chaney. Paper, 25 cents.

OUR COUNTRY, Strong. Paper 25c; cloth 50c.

PHARAOHS OF THE BONDAGE. Robinson. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

And all supplies of any publisher needed by MINISTERS, STUDENTS, CHURCHES, and SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Address:
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Agent.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequaled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.

PIANOS.

Mason & Hamlin's Piano Stringer was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experts the "greatest improvement in pianos in half a century."

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.

Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.
154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N.Y.
149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

THE WILMINGTON STAR.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

The Daily Star.

One Year	$6 00
Six Months	3 00
Three Months	1 50
One Month	50

THE WEEKLY STAR.

One Year	$1 00
Six Months	60
Three Months	30

Our Telegraph News service has recently been largely increased, and it is our determination to keep the STAR up to the highest standard of newspaper excellence.

Address W. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.



JOHN MAUNDER

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED.

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, societies, lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; J. H. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

SAY-SOES.

Before washing flannels the dirt and lint should be shaken out; clear water should be used to make a suds, and no soap applied to the flannel.

"Never "bull-dose" a man, but if you meet a human being suffering with a bad cough you may "bull-dose" him to advantage with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A well-known physician says, if you wish to keep dust and germs of disease out of your lungs, keep your mouth shut when you breathe. If you wish to have a clear, sweet voice; to avoid colds; to look as if you knew something; to avoid sore throats and coughs; in short, if you wish to be healthy, and wise, shut your mouth and open your eyes.

Gather decayed leaves, dig a pit in the ground, put the leaves into it, and trample them down until it will hold no more. Leave the pit open during the winter, and in the following spring the leaves should be sufficiently decomposed to make leaf mould.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 6th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

The worthiest people are the most injured by slander, as we usually find that to be the best fruit which the birds have been pecking at.

The great influence of the Virginia University on the South was very clearly brought out by Mr. Trent last evening in the historical Seminary Johns Hopkins University. It furnished thirty generals to the Southern army, while four of its graduates were in the Confederate cabinet. In the last Congress there were thirteen of its men, being more than those furnished by any other college, though its graduates are far less than Harvard of Yale.

In 1866, soon after the close of the war, a man was indicted for hog stealing in Floyd county. The State made a strong case against the defendant, and after the tussle of the legal lights on both sides of the case, the jury was sent to their room. They had not been out very long before they returned. The verdict was handed to the clerk, who read the finding of the jury, which was as follows: "In consideration of the demoraliza'n of the times, and the scarcity of provisions about the time the hogs were taken, we, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

...powder never varies. A marvel of purity, ... and wholesomeness. More economical ... ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in ...tition with the multitude of low test, short ...alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only* ... ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 ...t., N. Y.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

...EALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

...MUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: ...ON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO ...TES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

... PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ...ON SHORT NOTICE.

... cheerfully given on application.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS ILLUSTRATED

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
HARPER'S WEEKLY
HARPER'S BAZAR
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE

1888

THE BEST PERIODICALS FOR FAMILY READING.

In Harper's Periodicals every taste and every age are supplied with reading that is truly choicest, discreetest, best.—PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ISSUED MONTHLY WIH SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS.

35 CENTS A NUMBER.

Subscription per Year, $4.00.

The SEVENTY-SIXTH VOLUME began with the Number for December, 1887.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE is indispensable to intelligent readers. The co-operation of the most eminent American and European writers and artists produces a magazine rs beautiful, brilliant, and varied as the literary and artistic resources of the time render possible. The *Editor's Easy Chair, Editor's Study*, and *Editor's Drawer* will be conducted respectively by George William Curtis, William Dean Howells, and Charles Dudley Warner.

Among the manifold attractions of the Magazine for 1888 there will appear important articles, superbly illustrated, on the Great West; articles on American and Foreign Industry; descriptive papers richly illustrated, on Norway, Switzerland, Algiers, and the West Indies, will be contributed by Bjornstjerne Bjornson, W. D. Howells, F. A. Bridgman, and Lafcadio Hearn. In addition to these there will be papers on Scotland, illustrated by Joseph Pennell: "A Gypsy Fair in Surrey," by Anstey Guthrie, illustrated by F. Barnard; "A Ramble in Kent," by Dr. Benjamin E. Martin, illustrated; "London as a Literary Centre," by R. R. Bowker, illustrated by portraits; "Socialism in London," by M. Rosney, illustrated by F. Barnard; "St. Andrews," by Andrew Lang, illustrated; important papers by Theodore Child, on characteristic phases of Parisian Life and Art, fully illustrated; a brilliant paper by M. Coquelin, on "French Dramatic Writers and How to Act Them," illustrated, etc.; new novels by William Black and W. D. Howells; novelettes, complete in a single number, by Henry James, Lafcadio Hearn, and Amelie Rives; short stories by Miss Woolson; and illustrated papers of special artistic and literary interest.

Sample copy sent on receipt of **25** *cents.*

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for three years back, Cloth, $3.00 each. Index of Vol. 1. to LXX., Cloth, $4.00.—By mail, postage free.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION AND A PICTURE HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES.

10 CENTS A NUMBER.

Subscription per Year, $4.00.

The THIRTY SECOND VOLUME will begin with the Number issued on January 4, 1888.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is the leading illustrated paper of America. It touches on every side the changeful phases of human progress, and presents a literary and pictorial record of the notable events and movements of our time. The variety and excellence of its contents, which include serial and short stories by the best and most popular writers, fit it for the perusal of people of the widest range of tastes and pursuits.

In Politics, the influence of HARPER'S WEEKLY is directed to the end of securing a higher standard of public duty and an abler and purer administration of public affairs. The fairness of its editorial comments has earned for it the respect and confidence of all impartial readers.

In Literature, HARPER'S WEEKLY for 1888 will be liberally supplied with contributions from the best and most popular writers. An American serial story of unusual originality and interest will appear early in the coming year, and it will be followed by a new novel by Mr. H. Rider Haggard, and by other short and serial stories from authors of equal note.

In Art, the publishers of the WEEKLY maintain a continuous advance in the quality and interest of its illustrations. Whenever the pressure on the space of the main sheet demands it, Supplements will be given for the adequate delineation of important events, and from time to time Supplements will be devoted to specially selected literary productions, to striking features of American enterprise, or to foreign topics of world-wide interest.

As a family journal, HARPER'S WEEKLY will be edited with the same strict regard which has been paid in the past to the qualities that make it a safe and welcome visitor to every home.

Sample copy sent on receipt of 5 *cents.*

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, for three years back, cloth, $7 00 each.—By mail, postage free.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL OF FASHION AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

10 CENTS A NUMBER.

Subscription per Year, $4.00.

The TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME will begin with the Number issued on December 23, 1887.

HARPER'S BAZAR unites the choicest literature and the finest art pictures with the latest intelligence regarding the fashions, the most useful household information, and all the arts that render home attractive. No topic is neglected in its columns that could contribute to the entertainment and instruction of the family circle, and nothing is admitted that could offend the most fastidious taste. Its weekly illustrations of the latest Paris and New York styles, with patterns and descriptions of materials, may save many times the cost of subscription by helping women to be their own dress-makers, and to adapt their wardropes to the fashions of the day. while to dress-makers and milliners it is indispensable. Its articles on house-keeping, cooking, the management of servants, and all matters pertaining to the household, and on social etiquette, are from the best sources, and are eminently practical. Much attention is paid to art decoration, and exquisite designs and admirable papers are frequently published.

The literary merit of HARPER'S BAZAR is of the highest order. Its serial stories are by writers of world-wide fame, such as Thomas Hardy, William Black, Mrs. Lynn Linton, F. W. Robinson, W. E. Norris, Bret Harte, W. Clark Russell, W. Breast, James Payn, Mrs. Craik, J. S. Winter, D. C. Murray, etc. Its short stories are distinguished for their brightness. Its editorials are vigorous and sensible, and its poems, essays, and other matter are of the best.

The fine art illustrations of HARPER'S BAZAR, from the leading native and foreign artists form a marked feature of the journal.

A host of novelties are in preparation for the new volume, which will open with new serial stories of absorbing interest by the powerful writers, Mrs. Lynn Linton and Bret Harte.

Sample copies sent on receipt of 5 *cents.*

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, for three years, back, cloth, $7.00 each.—By mail, postage free.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

A SIXTEEN-PAGE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

5 CENTS A NUMBER.

Subscription per Year, $2.00.

The NINTH Volume began with the Number issued November 1, 1887.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE is a miscellany of the best reading for boys and girls. The serial and short stories found in its pages are of a high literary quality; and while they have all the dramatic interest that juvenile fiction can possess, they do not debase the taste of young readers by exaggerated or false views of life and motives of action. The paper contains valuable articles on scientific subjects and travel, historical and biographical sketches, papers on athletic sports and games, stirring poems, etc., contributed by the brightest and most famous writers. No subject that may properly enlist the interest of young people is foreign to its purpose. In all the departments free use is made of illustrations in aid of the text, and fine pictures representing the work of the foremost artists and engravers lavishly adorn the pages.

Every line in the paper is subjected to the most rigid editorial scrutiny in order that nothing harmful may enter its columns.

The fact that HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE appears at weekly intervals, sustains the interest felt by its readers, especially in serial stories and continued articles, while the sixteen pages (exclusive of occasional Supplements) of which each number consists afford ample space for the utmost variety of matter.

A novel and important feature of the volume of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE for 1888, which will comprise 53 weekly numbers, will be Supplements of especial interest to Parents and Teachers.

The year's weekly numbers of the paper contain about one fourth more reading than the twelve numbers of the most popular of the monthly juvenile magazines, and this at a yearly subscription price less than theirs.

Sample copy sent on receipt of 2 *cents.*

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, for four years back, 4to ornamental cloth, $3 50 each.—By mail, postage free.

POSTAGE FREE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft to avoid chance of loss. When no time is specified, subscription will begin with the current number.

☞HARPER'S CATALOGUE, comprising the titles of between three and four thousand volumes, will be sent by mail on receipt of Ten cents in Stamps.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

KNABE

PIANO FORTES

UNEQUALED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street. NEW YORK, 112 Fifth Ave. WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

—o—

WILMINGTON, N. C.

—o—

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

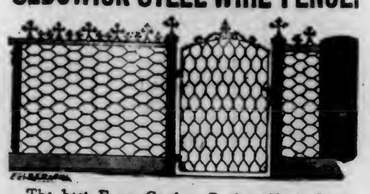
Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,

Raleigh, N. C.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,

SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McShane Bell Foundry

Finest Grade of Bells,

CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

Mention this paper.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO

SUCCESSORS TO BLYMYER BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO

CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.

BELLS. CHURCH. SCHOOL. FIRE ALARM

WILLIAM BLACK,

Attorney-at-Law,

MAXTON, N. C.

Collections promptly attended to. Will practice in any of the Courts of the State.

BOOKS.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

They Can Supply all Your Wants In This Line.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE

SINGER



Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO., 217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

(Established in 1793.)

FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER, SUPERIOR COURT.

Adolph D. Strauss, Edward F. Eberstadt and Warren Dornitrer, partners trading under the firm name of A. D. Straus & Co.

vs.

Campbell Hanney and Duncan Campbell, partners trading under the firm name of Campbell Hanney, Campbell & Co.

This is an action brought to recover a debt of nineteen hundred and two and 31 100 dollars due by an account for goods and merchandise consigned to the Defendants by the Plaintiffs, and for sundry payments of money made by the Plaintiffs on drafts drawn by the Defendants on the Plaintiffs, and a warrant of attachment has been issued herein; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants Campbell Hanney and Duncan Campbell are non-residents of this State, and cannot after due diligence be found therein, and that they have property in this State, and that a cause of action exists against said Defendants, and this Court has jurisdiction thereof Now, this is to command said Defendants Campbell Hanney and Duncan Campbell, partners trading as Campbell Hanney, Campbell & Co., to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, to be held on the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in March, 1888, and answer or demur to the complaint, or judgment will be rendered against them according to law.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk of Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

November 17th, 1887.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

DRESSMAKING.

—o—

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,044. WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 11, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,664.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue of this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. A. M. Sale from Oxford, Miss., to Cleveland, Tenn.

Rev. E. P. Davis from Shelby, N. C., to Winston, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Corrrespondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On Sunday, January 8th., at a congregational meeting of Sugar Creek Church, the Rev. J. L. Williamson, of Concord Presbytery, was unanimously elected pastor; and a committee was appointed to prosecute the call.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Southern Presbyterian: A correspondent at Cheraw, sends us the following: "I give you an extract from the minutes of session of Cheraw church, which may be of some interest:

"'Saturday, Feb. 28th, 1832. * * * Francis Hawley, a ruling elder, was admitted to this church on certificate from the Red Bluff church, Fayetteville Presbytery. He brings with him one baptized child named Joseph.'

"This child is the now distinguished Senator from Connecticut, Joseph R. Hawley. It is a fact that when Sherman passed through this section toking property of every description, he took the carriage horses of Dr. John Mallory, a distinguished physician and a noble hearted gentleman of Laurel Hill, N. C., who had been kind to Mr. Hawley's family—to which section they removed from this place in 1834—and as soon as it was made known to Gen. Hawley, he required their immediate return.

On the 18th of last month a church was organized at Fort Motte by a commission of Charleston Presbytery, viz: Rev. J. R. Dow, Rev. Edwin Muller and Ruling Elder J. A. Peterkin. The church was constituted with nine members; Mr. Charles Peterkin was elected ruling elder and Mr. Edward Peterkin, deacon.

VIRGINIA.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian*:

Rev. J. D. Thomas, of Greensburg, Ind., formerly of Wytheville, has accepted an invitation to labor as evangelist in Montgomery Presbytery.

The pastor of Colley Memorial church, Norfolk, announced on Sabbath, December 26th, that fourteen persons had been added to the membership of the church during the past quarter. There has been a deep work of grace apparent in the congregation for sometime, though only the regular services have been held. We think that several others will unite with the church at an early day.

WEST VIRGINIA.

A correspondent writes to the *Central Presbyterian* from Huntington: The First Presbyterian church at this place has received eighteen new members in the last four weeks. All except one, were received on profession of faith—most of them from the children of the Sunday-school.

KENTUCKY.

Christian Observer: Rev. W. A. Slaymaker takes charge of the field embracing Glasgow, Cave City, Munfordville, etc. We have not yet learned at which place he will fix his home.

ALABAMA.

Christian Observer: Rev. W. D. Spurlin was installed pastor of Demopolis Church, December 18, by a committee appointed by Tuscaloosa Presbytery. Rev. G. W. Chandler preached the sermon; Rev. C. D. Waller proposed the constitutional questions, and delivered the charges to pastor and people.

MISSOURI.

Christian Observer: Rev. J. W. Roseborough closed a very interesting and profitable meeting on Sabbath night, December 25, at Bethel church, in the Presbytery of Missouri. The church seemed greatly refreshed under the reviving influence of the Spirit and the gospel. Eighteen valuable members were added to the church; all professing faith in Christ for the first time. Fifty-five dollars were contributed to the evangelistic work in Missouri. Mr. Roseborough goes to Ocean Springs, Miss., for a short time. Another correspondent says: "Bethel church is eleven miles northeast of Mexico, Mo. The weather was unfavorable and the congregation scattered; but God's Spirit rested upon the simple, direct, searching presentation of the truth. Eighteen were added to the church—all on profession. All but four of them received the rite of baptism."

TEXAS.

P. H. C. wites from Abilene, Texas, to the *St. Louis Presbyterian*: It is my painful duty to announce to the readers of the *Presbyterian* the death of Rev. W. E. Burke on Dec. 22nd at Baird, Texas. Although Bro. Burke had been sick for sometime and his death was not unexpected, it was none the less painful, as he was universally esteemed and beloved. Coming to Texas (from Missouri) about two years since for the benefit of his health, he had in that short time so endeared himself to the members of his church and congregation at Baird that he will be enshrined in their memories and affections while life lasts. Of Bro. Burke it may be truly said: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

DOMESTIC.

Items from the *Scottish American Journal*:

The old Scots Presbyterian church of Philadelphia recently united with the Faith Mission of the Tenth church. The new organization took the name of the South Broad Street Presbyterian church, and decided to build a new meeting place at Broad street and Castle avenue. The corner-stone was laid last April with appropriate ceremonies. The walls are of greenstone, and the building is 72 feet square.

The officers of the Boards of the Presbyterian church in New York are no longer at No. 23 Centre street. That building has been sold for $70,000. It cost in 1842 $23,000. The Lenox property on Fifth avenue, now occupied by the Boards, has cost them $200,000, besides the $50,000 given towards its purchase by Mr. R. L. Kennedy. This property includes one house which is not used by the Boards, and which brings in a revenue from rent. In the Presbyterian House the Home Mission Board occupies the first story, the Foreign Mission the second, the Church Erection the third.

Items from the *Interior*:

The appointment of Rev. I. N. Hays, D. D. of Allegheny, as chairman of the permanent committee on temperance to succeed the late Rev. E. E. Swift, D. D., is received with high favor in all parts of the church. Dr. Hay's speech on temperance before the last General Assembly was not only able, but wise and judicial, and was received with the greatest approbation. In the place to which he has now been called he will do most excellent work.

Sunday, December 18th, the new Presbyterian house of worship at Sharpsburg, Taylor county, Iowa, was dedicated according to the usages of the Presbyterian church. The congregation has heretofore held its stated services at Conway, four miles away; but a large part of the membership living convenient to Sharpsburg, and the community around being very desirous of having the house erected there, the church and congregation consented. The house is large for the present needs of the community, being capable of seating three hundred persons, is substantially built and well finished. It has a session-room, which may also serve for prayer-meeting and Sunday-school class, and a gallery above it. A tower and a bell, the Thomas Kane assembly chairs, fine lamps and pulpit furniture, and a good organ, make it very complete throughout. The whole cost is about $2,000, of which the Board of Church Erection gave $600, and without whose promise of aid they could not have built at this time. Only $133 was needed on the day of dedication to free the building of all incumbrances, a sum which the congregation readily paid, with enough more to insure the house for five years and also to pay for the organ. The dedication services were by Rev. W. T. Bartle, the pastor; Rev. A. L. Sarchet, of Bedford, and Rev. T. C. Smith, of Clariuda. The pastor continues services this week, and will hold a communion service on Christmas day.

Associated Press: A year ago ex-Gov. Alger, of Detroit, Mich., gave 500 newsboys complete suits of clothes on Christmas Day, and followed it up a week later by distributing fuel and provisions to several hundred needy families. His experience pleased him so well that he proposes to repeat it this year on a still larger scale. He began on Monday, Dec. 26th, with the fitting out of 500 of the most deserving news boys with a suit of warm winter clothing, including shirt and woolen socks knit to order. The selection has been carefully made and the boys are sent to the best clothing stores, where they are carefully fitted. As soon as this work is complete another and larger task will be taken up by trusty agents. One thousand of the most needy families in the city are to be supplied with a ton of coal, or, if they do not use coal stoves, a cord of hard wood, and in addition a barrel of flour. The list of these deserving objects of the ex-Governor's munificent and thoughtful charity has been in secret preparation for several weeks, the Superintendent of the City Poor and the agents of the various benevolent societies in the city, who are constantly at work among the destitute, being secured to aid in the good work to prevent imposture.

Presbyterian: The Rev. Duncan Kennedy, D. D. a member of the Presbytery of Newark, died at his residence in Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, December 30th, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was born in the State of New York, educated at Union College, and Princeton Seminary. He was for a number of years pastor of a Dutch Reformed Church in Albany, N. Y., from which he passed to the pastorate of the Second Street Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y. In later years he was much interested in the Westminster Church, Bloomfield, N. J., and labored diligently for its upbuilding until advancing years bade him lay aside active duties. He was a man of fine gifts, and of great devotion to the duties of the ministry. His influence in the councils of the churches when he was present was always positive and wholesome, and he was held in high esteem in the various communities in which he dwelt. He consecrated his life to the preaching of the gospel of Christ, and won many to the blessed service of the Master whom he followed so closely.

FOREIGN.

The following correspondence we find in the *Herald and Presbyter*: Readers of the *Home Missionary*, November, 1884, may remember O. E. Boyd's article concerning Juan Gomez and his Bible. Our Mexican work in the San Luis Valley has lost one of its best supporters and expounents in the death of Father Gomez, the patriarch of La Luz church. A born leader of men at an early day he broke with the Romish priests, as to the baptism of an infant, if my memory of the story is right. Led by the advice of a friend, Sir Gomez bought a Douay Bible, trading an ox and the use of a yoke of cattle for three months for this valuable book. But there has been ample pay in the use of the book; two generations have been taught Bible truth, a whole neighborhood has been influenced to think each for himself, while a working church owes its existence to that book. The patriarch passed to his reward on the 3d day of December, having been a member and a ruling elder of our church for eight years. The wife and three generations of descendants mourn this death. His Bible is sound—good for work yet; and a power against the priests, for it is their own version of divine truth, faulty as that version is. Could every Romanist have and read that version, the power of the "old man of the Vatican" would soon fail.

Rev. W. H. H. Gulick, of San Sebastian, Spain, writes, to *El Anciano* a letter (part of which I translate) in regard to recent evil-doings in Ponape, Caroline Islands. By the oppression of a Romanist Governor, our mission here is completely demoralized, the wife of a missionary is forced to come home, and another missionary, a citizen of this country, has been imprisoned on a Spanish war-vessel. Mr. Gulick says:

You will remember the promises made by the Spanish Government, respecting evangelical missions, when in 1885, Germany, England and the United States recognized Spain's rule over the Caroline Islands. These promises were repeated in an official proclamation, by the Spanish Governor of Ponape, Sr. Posadillo, in March last. A missionary, under the care of our A. B. C. F. M., Narciso de Santos, was court interpreter and translator of this proclamation into Povape language. Don Narciso is a native of Manila, came to Ponape in 1850, accepted the gospel in 1860, and then began work as a teacher in the mission school; in 1877 he was ordained to the ministry. With fluent use of the Ponapensian language he has been a greater helper to mission work. Having arrested Rev. Edward Doane, Posadillo called Narciso before him, and tried to force him to testify that Mr. Doane had been teaching the natives that the United States would send war-ships to aid them in overthrowing Spanish rule. This Narciso denied emphatically, saying that neither of the missionaries had made such assertions, either in public or in private. Then the Governor tried to persuade him to return to the Roman Church. Arguments failing, he tried to scare the native preacher, threatening him with death, adding: "We would do the same with Doane if he were not a citizen of another country." Narciso de Santos was willing to sacrifice all his property, reluctantly gave up his evangelical work, but persistently refused to give up his faith. His family have suffered greatly by this persecution. Rev. E. Doane was imprisoned on a Spanish man-of man and sent away from the island. Mrs. Rand, well known by her school work, started for the United States, via Japan, bearing a message from her husband and Mr. D. to the American Board as to the state of affairs in the mission.. The schools are closed, except two; while the boys even are ordered out by the Governor to work upon the roads. This order includes large boys, teachers and pastors.

"There are still other items of interest," says Rev. Gulick, "in connection with this persecution by the Governor and his Jesuit advisers."

The statistics of missions and missionary work in Japan for the year 1886 contain many cheering and interesting facts. During the year 3,640 adults were baptized, making a total membership of 14,815. There are now 192 organized churches, sixty-four of them self-supporting, ninety-three native ministers and one hundred and sixty-nine theological students; £5,277 were contributed by the native converts. It should be remembered that the average wages of a day laborer do not exceed twenty cents. One man gave £2,000 to found a school under the care of the American Board of Missions.

The English Presbyterian Church has sent a contribution to the struggling Protestant churches of Bohemia and Moravia, which has been most gratefully received. One of the churches thus aided is that at Kuttleberg, now the only Protestant congregation in Austrian Silesia. The venerable ex-Moderator of the Free Church of Scotland, Dr Somerville of Glasgow, is just now conducting an evangelistic mission in Bohemia. He recently held services close to the silver mines near Prague in which shortly after the martyrdom of Huss, four thousand Protestants were hurled to a miserable death by their Papal persecutors.

CENTENNIAL THOUGHTS.

No. 2.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

In the N. C. Presbyterian of Dec. 21st, 1887, a correspondent from Davidson College—H. L. —says, "So while the endowment for the chair of Presbyterian Polity and Church History is slowly accumulating."

He evidently refers to the chair of "Biblical Instruction and Presbyterian History" which the trustees are trying to endow during this centennial year. And why should its endowment slowly accumulate? Are Presbyterians ashamed of their history? Are they more willing for their children to study Roman, or Grecian history than that of their own Church? Should not every Presbyterian minister in the Synod say that this work shall be *quickly* done.

I have just been reading of one of our ministers, one of the heroes of the Revolution, James Caldwell.

The Caldwell family are of French origin and were Huguenots. Driven from France by persecution, "they fled to Scotland, where they lived on an estate called *Cold-well*, from a remarkably cold spring of water on it." Driven from Scotland by persecution, they fled to Ireland and early in the 18th century the father of Rev. James Caldwell emigrated to America.

He was born in Virginia in 1734, graduated at Princeton College in 1759, and was ordained in 1761. At the beginning of the Revolution he became the chaplain of the Jersey Brigade. So prominent was he as a patriot that he was dearly loved by the Americans, and as bitterly hated by the British. Large rewards were offered, and constant efforts made for his capture. He could not remain at home—his church was burned down in January 1780, and in June following in revenge for not capturing him, his wife was shot dead through a window, two balls passing through her body. Her corpse was then dragged out into the street and the building burnt to the ground.

What a hard lot! Himself a refugee!—his church and his home in ashes! his wife murdered in her own room, and in the midst of her nine children! Those were the days that tried men's souls.

Afterwards, in the attack on Springfield, he was present and encouraged our soldiers. During the fight the wadding for the guns of one company gave out. Mr. Caldwell ran to the Presbyterian church, gathered an armful of Watt's psalms and hymns, and as he distributed them to the soldiers cried out, "Now put Watts into them boys."

Bret Harte has written the following in order to commemorate the incident:

"Here's the spot. Look around you. Above on the height
Lay the Hessians encamped. By the church on the right
Stood the gaunt Jersey farmers. And here ran a wall,
You may dig anywhere, and you'll turn up a ball.
Nothing more. Grasses spring, waters run, flowers blow
Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago.
Nothing more did I say? Stay one moment; you've heard
Of Caldwell the parson, who once preached the word
Down at Springfield? What, no? Come, that's bad!
Why, he had
All the Jersey's aflame. And they gave him the name,
Of the "rebel high priest." He stuck in their gorge
For he loved the Lord God, and he hated King George.

He had cause, you may say. When the Hessians that day
Marched up with Knyphausen, they stopped on the way
At the "Farms," where his wife, with a child in her arms,
Sat alone in the house. How it happened none knew
But God and that one of the hireling crew,
Who fired the shot. Enough! there she lay,
And Caldwell, the chaplain, her husband, away.

Did he preach? Did he pray? Think of him as you stand
By the old church to-day; think of him and that band
Of militant plough-boys. See the smoke and the heat
Of that reckless advance, of that struggling retreat!
Keep the ghost of that wife, fondly slain, in your view
And what could you, what should you, what would you do?
Why, just what *he* did. They were left in the lurch
For the want of more wadding. He ran to church
Broke the door, stripped the pews, and out in the road,
With his arms full of hymn books, and down his load
At their feet. Then above all the shots
Rang his voice: "Put Watts into them! give 'em Watts!"

And they did. That is all. Grass flowers blow
Pretty much as they did ninety-three
You may dig anywhere, and you'll turn ball,
But not always a hero like this; and that's

"CHINA'S SORROW."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyte

The Yellow River, (Hoang Ho) has fo ries had this name. Thirty years ago it its bed. The levee on the south is ver On Sept. 30, this gave way and the swol rent swept southward near to Kaifung, t tal of Honan, and then east down the J and then down the Hwai River to the Lake near T'singkiang p'u, where sion is located. The stream was It engulfed cities and carried awa and villages. Tens, perhaps hund ands, yea, perhaps millions were refugees are without homes, clothe is said 7,500 square miles are u water; the Shanghai *News* under 30 feet of water. It is running into the Yangtse. that it may return to its o the most fearful calamities t the earth. Our brethren will see much suffering.

The Presbyterian.

PAPERS ON BAPTISM.

BY REV. J. W. PRIMROSE.

IN THE CLOUD AND IN THE SEA.

Presbyterian. So far we have examined cases of baptism with water. But water is not the only agency by which people are said in the Scriptures to have been baptised.

Baptist. I have been taught that water baptism is the one only baptism.

P. Well! let us see about that. Greek writers outside of the Bible tell us of baptisms effected by a very great variety of agents. They tell us, for example, that Alexander was baptized by much wine. But we will confine ourselves to the Bible. First in point of time is the baptism of Israel—men, women and *children*—at the Red Sea.

B. Surely that was a water baptism. The passage which speaks of it as a baptism is 1 Cor. 10:1, 2: "I would not that ye should be ignorant how that all our fathers were under the cloud, and all passed through the sea; and were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea." Here is a baptism in the sea.

P. Was it a baptism into water?

B. Yes, inasmuch as they were covered, enveloped, buried out of sight.

P. I thought you Baptists laid great stress upon the *act* of baptism. Now you speak of it simply as a *condition* of being covered—enveloped. Whatever your definition may be, I must insist that you stick to it. In this particular I contend for *one* baptism? We are trying to find out from the Bible what that baptism is. Here we have a baptism "in the sea and in the cloud." You see in it a proof of the Baptist theory. You say Israel was baptized your way because they were enveloped, buried. Baptism is burial in water—you say. I suppose that the Baptist preacher who proposed to wrap the invalid in blankets saturated with warm water was of the same way of thinking. Suppose a man lay in a baptistery covered with water which the minister had poured or sprinkled upon him, would he be thereby baptized?

B. Oh no! he must be immersed.

P. Is it possible you can deny the man's immersion? Do you not *know* he has been immersed by pouring?

B. Yes. It is true: the man is immersed.

P. Would you say he was baptized, he, of course, being a believer and the minister a Baptist.

B. No! We wouldn't call it a baptism.

P. Immersed and yet not baptized! Then 'immerse' is not the meaning of 'baptize.' It does not describe your baptism. A man may be immersed by pouring or sprinkling, and in that case he will be immersed in water *and with* water; in that case the water will have been applied to him. And yet Conant's Baptist Bible says: "John the Immerser immersing in the wilderness." According to you the word 'baptize' has its full equivalent in the word 'immerse'; is there yet another word in the Bible which tells us what the *mode* should be? It is certain that you do not merse by pouring:—what authority e you for insisting upon your mode?

B. I suppose that 'baptise' means to *im- by dipping.* At all events that is we do when we baptize.

P. But the question is neither what do uppose nor what mode do you prac- t—*how were the Israelites baptized.* hey immersed by dipping? Were pped into the sea? Were they dip- nto the cloud?

B. Oh! certainly not. But then they re wet by the spray from the sea and the oud.

P. You must have gotten that from a ist tract. You certainly did not get m the Bible. But—one thing at a . You admit they were not dipped e sea, nor in the cloud above them. t being the case—your baptism inas- h as you *were* dipped into water—is *like this Bible baptism.*

. But my dear sir, the result was the they were enveloped with, and wet ater.

t you say that baptize means to *by dipping.* You would not re- ther immersion as baptism. These ipped. If you are right, then *has made a mistake* in saying baptized. Either you or the rong about baptism. Now then was the baptism of a one of them was dipped. cloud! how farcical!

r your other statements! You say Israel was wetted by the spray from the sea and the cloud, In that case the baptism was by sprinkling.

B. I will not contend for that. But I feel disposed to make a stand for envelopment in the sea and in the cloud. I know that the Baptist revision of the New Testament translates I Cor. 10:12: "Immersed unto Moses."

P. Well, let us see if the Bible, our only authority, sustains that translation. Turn to the fourteenth chapter of Exodus. Verse 21 says: "The Lord caused the sea to go back by a strong east wind all that night, and made the sea dry land." Verse 22 says: "The children of Israel went into the midst of the sea upon the dry ground." So far from being enveloped in water, there was dry ground beneath the children of Israel. Verse 29 asserts the same thing and adds that "the waters were a wall unto them on their right hand and on their left." On two sides of them then there was water. The shore sides, or ends of this imaginary envelopment were open for entrance and egress. Above them was nothing but the heavens. On four sides of the six there was no water. Most certainly there was no immersion.

B. You forget that Paul says: "Our fathers were *under* the cloud."

P. No indeed I do not. The Apostle says first—they were all under the cloud, and secondly, they all passed through the sea. He gives these facts in their real chronological order. If you look again at Exodus 14:19 you will see that before the sea was divided even, "the pillar of cloud went from before their face and stood behind them." Then it was that they were under the cloud—while the pillar passed over them to the rearward. Verse 20 tells us that "it came between the camp of the Egyptians and the camp of Israel; and it was a cloud and darkness to them (the Egyptians), but it gave light by night to these (Israel); so that the one came not near the other all the night." The crossing was effected in the night, and the pillar was a pillar of fire and not of water to Israel. Instead of being over them while they crossed, it was behind them. These are the *facts*, are they not? And now I ask where is the immersion?

B. I confess there was none.

P. Israel was baptized but *not* immersed; The Egyptians *were* immersed but not baptized. And they were immersed, not by dipping, but by the application of the water to them.

B. But why the expression: in the cloud, in the sea?

P. It is the same preposition *en* which occurred five times out of eight in the phrase "baptized with water," which we proved to mean *with* water, and which is always used when speaking of anointing with (*en*) oil. It is used here to point out the instrument with or by which the baptism of Israel was wrought. We know this is so, notwithstanding our English Bible says: "*In* the sea and *in* the cloud; because as a simple matter of fact Israel was not in either; was not immersed in either; was not dipped in either.

B. Well! so far as I can see, neither were they baptized *with* the sea nor *with* the cloud.

P. Why not?

B. Because water did not touch them. It was not applied to them.

P. You are perfectly correct. This baptism was not with water. It was a *baptism without water.* But nevertheless Israel was baptized by Jehovah himself *with the cloud* and the *sea* miraculously used for their deliverance from the enemy. What the nature of this baptism was we will inquire at another time. Suffice to say now that it was *not with water*, nor a dipping, nor an immersion, but with the *sea* and the *cloud.*

WHY NOT "DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF CHRIST?

I have objections and difficulties.

Whatever these may be, there cannot possibly be good reasons for disobeying Christ's command.

I am not prepared.

Why not? For unless you are prepared for this, you cannot be prepared for life or death, for judgment or eternity. Without faith in Christ you are without God and without hope in the world.

I do not wish to make a profession.

A profession is, and must necessarily be made, whether you obey or disobey Christ. To remain away from the Lord's Supper is to profess disobedience and unbelief. "He that is not for me is against me."

I am unworthy.

Of what? Is it of being saved? Christ saves sinners. They partake most worthily who feel themselves the most unworthy to partake. They depart richest who come poorest; they obtain most who come to receive all; and they go away full who come empty of themselves and in order to be "filled with all the fullness of God." Beware of "judging yourselves unworthy of everlasting life."

I have been a backslider.

Jesus will heal thy backsliding. He who knows and hates all thy sins says, come to me."

But I fear I shall fall away.

Jesus, who begins, can perfect his work. "Jesus is able to keep us from falling and to present us faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy." "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."

"MY TIMES ARE IN THY HANDS."

I need not care
If days be dark or fair,
If the sweet summer brings delight
Or bitter winter chills the air.

No thought of mine
Can penetrate the deep design
That forms afar, through buds find bloom
The purple clusters of the vine.

I do not know
The subtle secret of the snow,
That hides away the violets
Till April teaches them to blow.

Enough for me
Their tender loveliness to see,
Assured that little things and large
Fulfill God's purpose equally.

How this is planned,
Or that, I may not understand;
I am content, my God, to know
That all my times are in thy hand.

Whatever share
Of loss, or loveliness, or care
Falls to my lot, it cannot be
More than thy will for me to bear.

And none the less,
Whatever sweet thing comes to bless
And gladden me; thou art its source—
And sender of my happiness.

Add this to me,
With other gifts so free,—
That I may never turn my face
In any evil hour from thee.

Nor on the sand
Of shifting faith and feeling stand;
But wake and sleep with equal trust,
Knowing my times are in thy hand.

Christian Illustrated Weekly.

PIOUS TALK.

"When a man begins to talk pious talk, I always set him down as a hypocrite or a crank." So said an intelligent Christian to me the other day. I replied;

"What do you mean by pious talk?"

"I mean talking religion, telling one's experience, saying how much he loves God, and all that sort of thing."

"Then you sympathize with that doctor of divinity of whom they tell this story: An earnest, warm-hearted revivalist visited him, and tried to get him into conversation about the great themes of the gospel. The learned doctor listened and merely nodded a polite assent. At length the evangelist, irritated by a treatment so unexpected, said: 'Do you really think, Doctor A., that you have any religion?' 'None to speak of,' was the tart and somewhat ambiguous reply. He meant, of course, that he regarded his religious thoughts and experiences as too sacred to talk about. That is your idea, isn't it?"

"Yes; that is it. I would as soon think of taking the communion service from the church and using it on my dinner table as to be prating all the time, as some folks are, about my love to God and my interest in Christ and his cause."

"And yet you do love God, and you are interested in Christ and his cause?"

"Of course I am. Don't I show it by my activity as a Christian?"

"But you know our Saviour said: "Out the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.' What we love, we are very apt to talk about. Our conversation is the outflow of our thoughts and feelings. If a fountain is full there will be streams from it; and we know by the streams not only what the fountain is, but what it is full of. If a man should tell you that there was a soda-fountain but whenever you turned the spigots you got nothing but water, you would think that he was deceiving you, or, at least, that he was mistaken. So when you assure me that your very soul is full of gospel ideas and emotions and yet your talk is always and only about worldly things, what am I to think? Talking is so important in God's sight that Jesus said: 'By thy words shalt thou be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned.'"

"Do I say anything that is wrong? Are my words irreverent or profane?"

"I do not know that they are, and I do not believe that they are. But God requires more than refraining from evil. He wants us to use all our powers for the promotion of his glory. Conversation is a means of influencing others, and we ought to employ it in his service. It is a talent that should be consecrated. If we never speak a word for Jesus, how can we expect our friends and neighbors to believe that we care for him? Did you ever read that beautiful passage in Malachi, 'Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another, and the Lord hearkened and heard it; and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord and that thought upon his name. And they shall be mine, saith the Lord, in that day when I make up my jewels? God is so pleased when his people begin to talk with each other about him that he bends his ear to listen, and he calls the attention of his angel scribes, and tells them to make record of the fact. And he declares that because they love to talk about him he will place them as jewels in his diadem of glory. That passage does not read as if God despised pious talk as you seem to. Take another fact from the New Testament. Two disciples of our Saviour were going to Emmaus one day, and as they went they talked about Jesus, their crucified Lord. All at once Jesus himself joined them, and took part in the conversation, and it became so interesting that they said, "Did not our hearts burn within us as he talked with us by the way?" If we conversed more than we do about our glorified Lord we would have a richer experience of his love.

Have you heard of the grand time that they have every summer at Weyer's Cave in Virginia? They assemble there by hundreds from all over the surrounding country, provided with torches. They go into the magnificent underground temple together. Then each has the advantage of all the other lights as well as of his own. The whole interior of the cave is brilliantly illuminated. And as the many torches blend their radiance, and light up column and dome, what a happy company it is! How they shout to and fro, "O see, see!" "O how grand, how beautiful!" So it would be in the church, if Christians brought together, in talking with each other, all the gospel light that the Holy Spirit has kindled in each of their hearts. I tell you my brother, we have no right to leave the pious talk to the cranks and hypocrites. We have no right to despise or neglect religious conversation because they abuse it. We ought to speak often one to another, as the pious Jews did in the days of Malachi. Such Christian social intercourse would not only promote our happiness but our usefulness too. I believe that if we would abandon this strange reticence in regard to gospel themes and cultivate a spirit of cordial sympathy in regard to them, we should see speedily the kindling of a great and glorious revival of religion.

Are there not many readers of *The Interior* who have the same feeling that my friend expressed in regard to pious talk? They are right in avoiding cant, and a parrot-like repetition of goodish commonplaces. But are they right in refusing to tell of their Christian experiences and helps? I do not believe that the want of religious conversation in our day indicates, in all cases, a want of religion. But I do believe that this reticence is not only unwise and unprofitable, but that it is wrong. We ought to cheer each other as much as possible while fellow pilgrims in the wilderness. We ought to talk about the prospects before us until our hearts burn within us by the way.—*Obadiah Oldschool in the Interior.*

COMMON TALK ABOUT MINISTERS.

It is a common mistake to suppose that ministers are always at liberty to converse with anybody who may call upon them. In my first pastoral settlement an old lady with a small competence said to me, "I have nothing to do, so I shall often call upon you." Truly my punishment was greater than I could bear. It did not occur to the old lady that probably *I* might have something to do. How would a merchant, a banker, a surgeon, or indeed any man in business have received such a proposition? Yet a minister, especially a young minister, has to appear pleased that anybody should be so well disposed towards him. The mischief in his case is that most of his working hours are spent in his own house, hence unreflecting people soon come to suppose that when a man is at home he is of course prepared to receive his friends. The fact is, the minister is not at home in the sense usually attached to those words—he is in the study, he is at work, and he ought to be more interrupted than any other man engaged at business.

II. It is a common mistake to suppose the pastoral work can only be done through the medium of domestic visitation. We often hear such words as these: "Our minister is an excellent preacher, but he is no pastor," What is meant by being an excellent preacher? If the minister preach merely beautiful sentiments in beautiful sentences, then truly he is neither preacher nor a pastor. On the other hand, if the minister grapple with the main difficulties of life—if he breathe the consolations of Christ into hearts that are drained by grief, if he speak immediately to the engagements, disappointments, hopes, and fears—then truly, though he never cross your threshold, he is a pastor after Christ's own heart. Very few men are qualified to undertake a domestic pastorate; to have faithfulness to speak of personal or family sins, and he must have a judgment not surpassed even by Solomon's to apply Christian precepts and denounce Christian judgments so as to do good without spoiling it by bitterness or conceit. Some men are manifestly called of God to minister in holy things within the home circle; they can speak with prudence so considerate and with tenderness so healing that their service becomes invaluable to the Church. There are other men who are as manifestly called of God to preach and to direct the thinking and the energy of congregations; they cannot visit; they cannot speak to individuals; they are mighty men in the presence of a congregation, but bashful and silent in private. Every man must keep to his own order; within his own sphere he may be unequalled, yet just outside of it he may be but a shorn Samson.

III. It is a common mistake to suppose that because a minister does not succeed in one position it is impossible that he can succeed in another. It has been practically shown in many instances that there is all the difference in the world between being called to the ministry and being suited to one particular pulpit. In one place Jesus Christ himself could do no mighty works because of the unbelief of the people. Questions of culture, of physical ability, of surrounding competition, of precedence in the pastorate, and many others, have to be taken into account in wisely judging the call of any man to a given charge. Some men can succeed in almost any place for a little while, but after a time they should enter upon another sphere of usefulness. Other men are teachers. They have wide liberty in the great fields of truth, and that liberty they use throughout a lifetime for the advantage of one city, and, through that city, for the advantage of the country or the world. Both classes of men may be divinely called to the ministry with equal distinctness, and therefore no word of unkind criticism should pass between them.

IV. It is a common mistake to suppose that preaching is the easiest work in the world. It seems very easy to play the organ; try it, and the audience will vanish in affright. Where the preacher is an honest steward his sermon is the upgathering of thought, research, labor, and prayer, which cannot be represented in words. There is, of course, a very easy kind of preaching—a fluent gabble, uncharged with a single thought, and unsuited to a solitary heart; but true preaching strains the thought and exhausts the feeling of every zealous minister of the Cross. It is impossible for some people to realize that there can be anything like hard work in intellectual processes; they think of hard work altogether in connection with muscular exercise; but how a man who is studying the Bible can be working hard is more than they can understand.

V. It is a common mistake to suppose that the ministry is unsuccessful because great numbers are not added yearly to the list of church-members. This is how a man of statistical mind will talk about his pastor's work: "As a church we are clearly going down; the year before last fifty members were added; last year sixty-eight persons joined us, and this year we have but a single addition to the church? The sun of our prosperity has set! Who was the solitary individual added to the church in the year of supposed desolation? It was Robert Moffat! who when he was added to the church, *Africa* was added—a *world* was added. Success is not a statistical quantity.

Notwithstanding all the mistakes that are made about ministers, there is no work entrusted to men so glorious, so painful, so joyous, so disappointing, yet so gratifying, as the work of preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ.

CHILDREN'S APTITUDES.

The desire should be infused into all children, and quickened into living power, to discover their own aptitudes and to seek those paths in life where they will be most valuable. To choose their places and their work not according to the promptings of vanity, or ambition, or caprice, or love of ease, but according to an internal sense of fitness and a knowledge of their own powers and limits—this it is that gives the best promise of success.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The English Illustrated Magazine for January is exceedingly interesting. "A Christmas Visitor," "That Girl in Black" is continued; "Antwerp" is charmingly illustrated, also "San Martino Di Castrozza and Coaching Days and Ways." Prof. Mints continues his interesting story. The Ornamental Friezes, &c., are fine. Annual subscription $1.75. MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

The North Carolina Teacher for December has a portrait of Col. W. J. Martin, acting President of Davidson College. As usual it is filled with timely topics. Has contributions by Professors Atkinson and Winston, of the University, Mrs. J. W. Goodridge and others. Price $1.00 a year. Alfred Williams & Co., publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

The Presbyterian Review for January:

I. The French Synods of the Desert. By Prof. Henry M. Baird, D. D. LL.D.

II. Some Reasons in Favor of Retouching the Revised Version of the Old and New Testaments. By Elias Riggs, D. D., LL.D.

III. The efficiency of the Congregation. By John Hall, D. D., LL.D.

IV. The Contributions of Christianity to Science. By Alexander Mair, D. D.

V. The Religious Poetry of Babylonia, Prof. Francis Brown, Ph.D., D. D.

VI. The Present Struggle of the National Church of Holland. By Principal John Cairns, D.D LL.D.

VII. Critical Note. The New Theory of the Apocalypse. By Prof. C. A. Briggs, D. D,

VIII. Historical Note Thomas Cartwright's Letter on the Study of Divinity.

IX. Editorial Notes. The Alliance of the Reformed Churches—Union on the Mission Field. The One Hundredth General Assembly.

X. Reviews of Recent Theological Literature. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.00 per year.

The Princeton Review for January.

I. Race Theories and European Politics. By John Rhys.

II. The Dreams of the Blind. By Joseph Jostrow.

III. Our American Life. By John Hall.

IV. American Authors and British Pirates:

(1.) A Private Letter and a Public Postcript. By Mark Twain.

(2) An Open Letter to Close a Correspondence. By Brander Matthews.

V. The Tariff in Japan. By E. H. House.

VI. The Dangers of Surplus Revenue. By Henry C. Adams.

VII. Hidalgo: the Washington of Mexico. By Frances Courteney Baylor.

VIII. Men of Letters at Bordeaux in the 16th Century.

IX. Uncle Mingo's Speculations. By Ruth McEnery Stuart.

X. Criticisms, Notes and Reviews—What Property Shall Authors Have in their Works? The Etruscan Temple—Germ Diseases—Books Reviewed.

New York, A. C. Armstrong & Co. Six times a year. $3.00 a year.

AN ARCHBISHOP'S OUTFIT.

The Cost of the Robes and Insignia of Archbishop Corrigan and Others.

Few persons who see Archbishop Corrigan celebrating mass and administering the sacrament of confirmation have any idea of the cost of the insignia of office which he wears and uses. Following is an accurate calculation of the amount it takes to fit out the archbishop of New York for the performance of his functions. It reaches about $7,000.

As he robes in the sanctuary, he first dons his purple silk or cashmere cassock, which cost about $50. Over this is put the rochet, a lace garment, value $100. The veil, or apron, is then tried on. It costs $75. The tunic costs $25; the cappa magna, $150; the barrette, $10; the silk hose, $10, and the sandals, $20. The set of vestments he wears at mass and benediction, consisting of a chasuble, stole, maniple and cope, cost $2,000. He has these vestments in four colors—white, black, purple and red—each costing $2,000. The crozier, or bishop's staff, costs $700; the archiepiscopal cross, which is carried before him, $1,500; the pectoral cross, which hangs from his neck, $500; his ring, $50; the ewer, $200; and the oil stock, $200. He has his private articles of altar service, consisting of a chalice, ciborium, cruets and monstrance, which aggregate in value about $1,300. Total, $7,000, a little more or less.

Archbishop Corrigan has the most beautiful outfit in this country. His crozier is solid silver adorned with amethysts. His archiepiscopal cross is silver and is inlaid with amethysts, garnets and other precious stones. The pectoral cross is solid gold, and from it gleam diamonds. The ring, set with a large amethysts, is gold and very wide; the ewer is solid gold, and so are the oil stocks. The chalice the archbishop uses is a work of art. It is gold, enameled and crusted, and inlaid with diamonds and rubies. It is said that there is only one other chalice in the country that is so valuable, and that is the one presented to Bishop Keane, of Richmond, by the wife of the Peruvian minister to Washington on the occasion of his appointment to the bishopric. The archbishop's ciborium is gold, and the ostensorium, which contains the sacred host at benediction, is silver and is adorned with gems.

The archbishop has the costliest collection of vestments in the United States. The sets mentioned above, costing $2,000 each, were imported from Lyons, France, which has a monopoly of that kind of goods. The material is silk, embroidered with gold and adorned with hand-painted portraits of the saints, The rochet is made of the finest lace manufactured, and the tunic, veil and cappa magna are twilled silk. He has two miters embroidered with gold and silver. The barrette is of purple velvet. His hose are red silk. The material can be judged when it is known that they cost him $10 a pair. The sandals are white silk and have a silver buckle.

All the episcopal outfits used in this country are purchased from two houses in this city. Of course, all the prelates have not outfits like Archbishop Corrigan's but tney all wear little fortunes while performing their episcopal functions. Cardinal Gibbons' ring, which was recently stolen with some sacred vessels from his residence in Baltimore, cost $100. His crozier represents $500 and his pectoral cross $200. Archbishop Ryan, when transferred from St. Louis to Philadelphia, was presented with an episcopal outfit valued at $5,000.

Archbishop Williams, of Boston, has a crozier which cost $800 and a chalice which cost $500. His mitre has $200 worth of gold and silver in it. Archbishop Feenan, of Chicago, recently ordered four sets of $1,500 vestments.

The most valuable set of vestments in existence is said to be one that reposes in the sanctuary of the church of St. John Lateran, Rome. The chasuble is silk, heavily embroidered with gold, and between the shoulders is a portrait of Christ, the work of Raphael. It was originally owned, it is said, by the head of the Franciscan order of Raphael's time. The most costly pectoral cross is said to be that worn by Cardinal Manning. It is solid gold. At the junction of the two pieces is a large diamond flanked by amethysts, and at each of the four ends is a diamond. The cross cost $1,000, and is said to be a present from the Episcopalian clergymen who went over to the church of Rome during the Oxford movement, which was headed by Cardinals Manning and Newman. The cardinal archbishop of Paris has the finest cope in the world. It was presented to him by the silk manufacturers of Lyons on a birthday.—*New York Sun.*

[And a very large part of this magnificence comes out of the poverty of the very poor.—Ed. N. C. P.]

DON'T HEAR EVERYTHING.

The art of not hearing should be learned by all. It is fully as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much money and time are expended. There are so many things which it is painful to hear, many which we ought not to hear, very many which, if heard, will disturb the temper, corrupt simplicity and modesty, detract from contentment and happiness, that every one should be educated to take in or shut out sounds, according to his pleasure. If a man falls into a violent passion, and calls us all manner of names, at the first word we should shut our ears, and hear no more. If, in our quiet voyage of life, we find ourselves caught in one of those domestic whirlwinds of scolding, we should shut our ear as a sailor would furl his sails, and, making all tight, scud before the gale. If a hot and restle s man begins to inflame our feelings, we should consider what mischief these fiery sparks may do in our magazine below, where our temper is kept, and instantly close the door. If, as has been remarked, all the petty things said of one by heedless or ill-natured idlers were to be brought home to him, he would become a mere walking pin-cushion stuck full of sharp remarks. If we would be happy, when among good men, we should open our ears; when among bad men, shut them. It is not worth while to hear what our neighbors say about our children, what our rivals say about our business, our dress, or our affairs. The art of not hearing, though untaught in our schools, is by no means unpractised in society. We have noticed that a well-bred woman never hears a vulgar or impertinent remark. A kind of discreet deafness saves one from many insults, from much blame, from not a little connivance in dishonorable conversation.—*Treasure Trove.*

THE COVENANTER.

You have all heard of the old Covenanters of Scotland, their decision of mind and force of character. Their theory of government for the kingdom of Scotland was quaintly unpractical, but it grew out of true and deep fear of the Lord. The Old Testament spirit in them was not enough tinctured with the meekness of the Lord Jesus, or they would not have touched the weapon of steel; but in this mistake they were very far from being alone. In my bed-room I have hung up the picture of an old Covenanter. He sits in a wild glen with his Bible open before him on a huge stone. He leans on his great broadsword, and his horse stands quietly at his side. Evidently he smelleth the battle affar-off, and is preparing for it by drinking in some mighty promise. As you look into the old man's face you can almost hear him saying to himself, "For the crown of Christ and the covenant, I would gladly lay down my life this day." They did lay down their lives, too, right gloriously, and Scotland owes to her covenanting fathers far more than she knows. It was a grand day that in which they spread the Solemn League and the Covenant upon the tombstones of the old kirkyard in Edinburgh, and all sorts of men came forward to set their names to it. Glorious was that roll of worthies. There were the lords of the Covenant and the common men of the Covenant; and some pricked a vein and dipped the pen into their blood, that they might write their names with the very fluid of their hearts. All over England also there were men who entered into a like solemn league and covenant, and met together to worship God according their light, and not according to human order-books. They were resolved upon this one thing—that Rome should not come back to place and power while they could lift a hand against her; neither should any other power in throne or Parliament prevent the free exercise of their consciences for Christ's cause and covenant. These stern old men, with their stiff notions, have gone. And what have we in their places? Indifference and frivolity. We have no Roundheads and Puritans; but then we have scientific dress-making and we play lawn tennis! We have no contentions for the faith; but then our amusements occupy all our time. This wonderful nineteenth century has become a child, and put away manly things. Self-contained men, men in whom is the true grit, are now few and far between as compared with the old covenanting days.

Would to God we had among us great companies of "such as keep his covenant and remember his commandments to do them!" *The true Covenanter is one who has found out God,* and therein has made the greatest discovery that was ever made. He has discovered not only a God, but the living and true God; and he is resolved to be on living terms with him for time and for eternity. He will henceforth never shut his eyes to God, for his longing is to see more and more of him. He is determined to be right with God; for he feels that if he were right with all his fellow-creatures and every thing about him, yet if he were wrong with God he would be out of order in the main point. He has settled in his own soul that he will know the Lord, be right with him, at peace with him, yea, and in the league with him. It is not natural to men thus to cling to God, and seek after him; but it has become natural to this man, so that he hungers and thirsts for the living God. By this very fact he is ennobled; he is lifted up above the brutes that perish. A man capable of the idea of covenant with God, and taken up with a passion for it, must surely be born from above. There must be a divine nature within him, or he would not be drawn towards the Divine One above him. It is even so; the Spirit of God has been working here.—*Spurgeon.*

GOLD DUST.

I can not paint, nor write, nor sing, and yet
There seems for me some quiet niche to fill
Somewhere in God's great world; I stand and wait
Where he may find me ready for his will.

***

Take heed you steer your vessel right my boy,
The mermaid's melody
Into an unseen whirlpool draws your boat.
—*Dryden.*

***

Mercy is the tranquility of God's omnipotence, and the sweetness of his omnipresence; the fruit of his eternity, and the compassion of his immensity; the chief satisfaction of his justice, the triumph of wisdom, and the patient perseverance of his love.

***

Look up Godward! speak the truth in
Worthy song from earnest soul.
—*Mrs. E B. Browning.*

***

There are nettles everywhere, but smooth, green grasses are more common still. The blue of heaven is larger than the cloud.

***

Nothing but the right can ever be expedient, since that can never be true expediency which would sacrifice a greater good to a less.

***

Home is the resort
Of love, of joy, of peace and plenty,
And dear relations mingle into bliss.
Shakspeare.

THE PERPETUAL PRESENCE.

Lo, I am with you always.—Matt. xxviii. 20.

Some of us think and say a good deal about "a sense of his presence;" sometimes reioicing in it, sometimes going mourning all the day long because we have it not, praying for it, and not always seeming to receive what we ask; measuring our own position, and sometimes even that of others, by it; now on the heights, now in the depths about it. And all this April-like gleam and gloom instead of steady summer glow, because we are turning our attention upon our sense of his presence, instead of the changeless *reality* of it!

All our trouble and disappointment about it is met by his own simple word, and vanishes in the simple faith that grasps it For if Jesus says simply and absolutely, 'Lo, I *am* with you *alway*," what have we to do with feeling or "sense" about it? We have only to *believe* it and to *recollect* it. And it is only by thus believing and recollecting that we can realize it.

It comes practically to this: Are you a disciple of the Lord Jesus at all? If so, he says to you, "I am with you *alway*." That overflows all the regrets of the past and all the possibilities of the future, and most certainly includes the present. Therefore, at this very moment, as surely as your eyes rest on this page, so surely is the Lord Jesus with you. "I *am*" is neither "I was" nor "I will be." It is a splendid, perpetual "Now." It always means "I am with you *now*," or it would cease to be "I am" and "alway."

Is it not too bad to turn round upon that gracious presence, the Lord Jesus Christ's own personal presence here and now, and without one note of faith or whisper of thanksgiving, say "Yes, but I don't realize it?" Then it is, after all, not the presence, but the realization that you are seeking—the shadow, not the substance! Honestly, it is so! For you have such absolute assurance of the reality, put into the very plainest words of promise that divine love could devise, that you dare not make him a liar, and say, "No! he is not with me!" All you can say is, "I don't feel a *sense* of his presence. Well, then, be ashamed of doubting your beloved Master's faithfulness, and "never open thy mouth any more" in his presence about it. For those doubting, desponding words were said *in his presence.* He was *there with you,* while you said or thought them. What must he have thought of them!

As the first hindrance to realization is not believing his promise, so the second is not *recollecting* it, not "keeping it in memory." If we ware always recollecting we should be always realizing. But we go forth from faith to forgetfulness, and there seems no help for it. Neither is there, in ourselves. But "in me is thine help." Jesus himself had provided against this before he gave the promise. He said that the Holy Spirit should bring all things to our remembrance. It is no use laying the blame on our poor memories, when the Almighty Spirit is sent that he may strengthen them Let us make real use of this promise, and we shall certainly find it sufficient for the need it meets. He can, and he will, give us that holy and blessed recollectedness, which can make us dwell in an atmosphere of remembrance of his presence and promises, through which all other things may pass and move without removing it.

Unbelief and forgetfulness are the only shadows which can come between us and his presence; though when they have once made the separation, there is room for all others. Otherwise, though all the shadows of earth fell around, none could fall between; and their very darkness could only intensify the brightness of the pavilion in which we dwell—the secret of his presence. They could not touch what one has called "the unutterable joy of shadowless communion."

What shall we say to our Lord to-night? He says, "I am with you alway." Shall we not put away all the captious contradictoriness of quotations of our imperfect and doubt-fettered experience, and say to him, lovingly, confidingly and gratefully, "Thou art with me!"

"Im with thee!" He hath said it,
In his truth and tender grace!
Sealed the promise, gladly spoken,
With how many a mighty token
Of his love and faithfulness!

"I am with the thee!" With thee always,
All the nights and "all the days;
Never failing, never frowning,
With his loving-kindness crowning,
Turning all thy life to praise.
—*F. R. Havergal.*

MATRIMONY.

Every woman who takes upon herself the "holy estate of matrimony" has to learn soon or late—happy if she learn it soon!—that no two human beings can be tied together for life without finding endless difficulties, not only in the world outside, but in each other. These have to be solved, and generally by the wife. She must have a strong heart, a sweet temper, an unlimited patience, and, above all, a power to see the right and do it, not merely for the love of man, but for the love of God, which alone can tide an ill-assorted couple over the rocks and quicksands of early married life into a calm sea and a prosperous voyage.

HUMILITY.

"What hast thou that thou hast not received?" It is a searching question; but the true answer to it ought to leave us other men than perchance we are; more considerate and generous towards our fellows, more tender and sympathetic; more capable of making allowance for difficulties which we have ourselves experienced, or for difficulties which we can at least imagine; more slow to condemn what looks like evil, more eager to acknowledge merit and to proclaim superiority; more considerate and respectful when dealing with inferiors; more resolute in the endeavor to crush and cast out the scorn and bitterness that wells up too readily from an unhumble heart. It is not easy all this, but it is humility in practice, and persevering endeavors after a true self-knowledge, together with constant recourse to a Higher Power, will, in God's good time, help us on our way.—*Canon Liddon.*

LIMITED BENEVOLENCE.

There are persons who melt into tears of pity at the sight of sorrow, who suffer with the suffering of others and rejoice in their joy, who are tender and gentle in their manner, showering kindly words and sympathetic greetings on all whom they meet, but whose benevolence ends just there. When it comes to actually giving or doing or denying self for others welfare, they have expended themselves in feeling, and there is nothing left. Of course this refers to such as are able to give—not to those who cannot.

CONSOLATION.

Sorrow comes, and sorrow is always bitter and hard to endure, but divine comfort comes with it, unless in our blindness, we thrust the blessed angel from the door. And heavenly comfort is so rich an experience—being held close to the heart of Christ and consoled by his sweet love—that it more than compensates for the sorrow. It was the Master himself who said: "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted." He certainly meant that God's comfort is so great a blessing that it is well worth while to mourn just to enjoy it; that those who do not mourn miss one of the richest, sweetest beatitudes of divine love. Night draws on with its darkness and we dread its approach, but when it deepens over us ten thousand stars flash out; the stars are rich compensation for the darkness. So it is when sorrow comes; we shudder at its coming, but we pass under its shadows, and heavenly comforts, which we had not seen before, appear glowing in silvery splendor above our heads. In the bright summer days clouds gather and blot out the blue of the sky and fill the air with ominous gloom and fierce lightnings and terrific thunder peals; but out of the clouds rain pours down to refresh the thirsty earth and to give new life to the flowers and the plants. So it is, also, with the clouds of trial whose black folds oftimes gather above us in our fair summer days of gladness; there is compensation in the blessings they bring to our lives.—*Presbyterian.*

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

"There are two kinds of love—love which receives and love which gives;" and as "it is more blessed to give than to receive," a mother's love which is always giving, is the choicest love of all. Children honor most the mother that loves most; and religious daughters make pious mothers. One hundred and twenty clergymen being assembled together were invited to state the human instrument of their change of heart. How many laid the crown of that mercy on their mother? Above one hundred! Her children rise up, and her blessed.

PREMIUMS.

We desire to increase the circulation of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN largely. To this end we have secured from publishers some valuable books at very low prices.

We offer, first,

Godet's Commentary on the Gospel of St. John, in two volumes, publisher's price for the two volumes, $6—in store.

It ought to be useless to commend Godet's writings to the ministry of the Southern Church, They are eminently rich and suggestive, besides being highly critical. Godet deals with the German rationalistic school of commentators in an off-hand, masterly style which is most effectual and most satisfactory. At the same time he makes everything he teaches so plain and logically clear that the study of the Scriptures under his guidance is to any intelligent, truth-seeking mind a delight. His treatment of God's Word is reverential, and his views evangelical.

The Commentary on John which we offer is well-bound in cloth, on clean white paper, with head-lines to pages, a topical index. The text is given along with the comments, and most valuable additional notes (of over 100 pages) are furnished by Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D., the American Editor.

We offer this book only in connection with the PRESBYTERIAN and for NEW subscribers, thus:

Godet's Commentary on St. John—complete and postpaid (price of publication $6 in store,) and one copy of the PRESBYTERIAN, to be sent to any *new* subcriber, one year for $6.

One copy of *Godet,* complete, postpaid, and *two* copies of PRESBYTERIAN to *new* subscribers, one year each, $7.75.

One copy of *Godet,* complete, postpaid, and *three* copies of PRESBYTERIAN to *new* subscribers for $9.00.

One copy of *Godet,* as above, and PRESBYTERIAN to *four* new subscribers for $10.

One copy of *Godet,* as above, and PRESBYTERIAN, to *five* new subscribers for $10.50.

Secondly, we offer the *Hoyt-Ward Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations,* in some respects we believe the most valuable book of its kind that has ever been published. Its cullings from authors both English and Latin are exceedingly choice and its indexes both copious and accurate. It contains: Proverbs from the Latin and Modern Foreign Languages: Law and Ecclesiastical Terms and Significations; Names, Dates and Nationalities of Quoted Authors, &c., &c. Its Concordance, by means of which the author and immediate context of any remembered phrase or important word in poetry, can be ascertained, is a most serviceable feature of the book.

The price of the book, in store, is $5.00.

We offer it *postpaid,* with one copy of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, to a *new* subscriber one year, for $5.50.

The *Cyclopedia* and *two* copies of the PRESBYTERIAN to *new* subscribers for $7.00.

The *Cycopledia* and three copies to *new* subscribers for $8.25.

The *Cyclopedia* and *four* copies of the PRESBYTERIAN to new subscribers for $9.25.

The *Cyclopedia* and *five* copies of the PRESBYTERIAN to new subscribers, one year, for $10.00.

To any one who sends us a *new* subscriber to the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN at $2.65, we will have sent any six of the following books:

(1) *In the Heart of Africa,* by Sir Samuel Baker. A most interesting book.

(2) *The Persian Queen.*

(3) *Oliver Cromwell,* by Paxton Hood, author of "Christmas Evans," "Scottish Characteristics," &c.

(4) *Scottish Characteristics.*

(5) *Macaulay's Miscellanies*—Essays on Milton, Dryden, The Athenian Orators, History, Johnson, (two essays), Bunyan, Montgomery's Poetry.

(6) *With the Poets,* by Canon Farrar.

(7) *Idyls of the King,* by Alfred Tennyson.

(8) *Illustrations and Meditations,* by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

(9) *Mr. Horn and His Friends.*

(10) *Highways of Literature.*

(11) *By-Ways of Literature.*

(12) *John Ploughman's Talk,* by C. H. Spurgeon.

(13) *Lacon,* by C. C. Colton.

(14) *Aboard and Abroad,* by Rev. Wm. Taylor, D. D.

We will send *Knight's History of England,* and PRESBYTERIAN for one year, to any subscriber who remits $4.00.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1888.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The Week of Prayer is past, and, as now we look back with joyous remembrance, we are justified in looking forward with ardent assurance of hope. Throughout the evangelical Christian world the first week of the new year has been spent in the "offering up of desires unto GOD for things agreeable to His will, in the name of CHRIST, with confession of sins, and thankful acknowledgment of His mercies."

Prayer is the medium through which, by GOD'S appointment, the wants and wishes of His people are expressed, and it bears with it in its passage to the Throne the assurance of answer in blessing. Sameness in time of utterance does not, in its nature, constitute an essential of effectual prayer, but the fact of simultaneousness is a help to the inspiration of prayer; it leads to concentration and so to definiteness of aim and purpose, and to unification of thought and sentiment. In the very fact of selecting a common season for the outgoing and upgoing of devotion from all Christian hearts there is implied an acknowledgment of universal brotherhood—a putting forth of a common claim to "one LORD," one faith, one baptism, one GOD and FATHER of all, who is over all, and through all, and in all."

It was this very spirit which inspired the Christians of this city, and was acted upon by them, in holding union services in the round of various churches last week, and the result was blessed from the very commencement. The meetings grew in interest to the close, as was evidenced by increasing attendance and by the increase, to be felt, indeed, rather than seen, of a warm fraternity of feeling. It was a royal time! when the King Himself was at the banquet, and the hearts of His servants, forgetting all that might divide, overflowed in their rejoicings at the Royal Presence.

And what may come of this universal Week of Prayer? We shall expect to hear of showers of blessings from far and near, of souls born into the Kingdom, and of new and greater strides in the progress of CHRIST'S cause in the earth. The army of the LIVING GOD has one CAPTAIN, even CHRIST, and under his leadership forces are concentrating, the various corps are uniting, the men are keeping a steadier step, shoulder to shoulder, and victory is sure.

In this unification of sentiment and union of plan and purpose referred to above, we see the supplying of the great lack to the moral influence in our city. To those so placed as necessarily to be observers of the situation of affairs, it has been painful beyond description to note the weakness of influence exerted in some directions by the Christian community. And the fearfulness of the situation was not lessened, if it was not intensified, by the fact that right views and opinions—sentiment orthodox to the core, exists in host of our evangelical churches, while ey stood off, each for itself, and allowed to riot unchecked by that all-powerful uence which united they could exert e is nothing of evil practice that law reach, that will not be reached when enlightened, unified Christian sentiment so decree. And this is only another of saying that better laws will be de, there will be less disposition to vio- e law, there will be more disposition to onvict of the violation of law, and there will be more sure infliction and stricter enforcement of penalty when all Christians e united in demanding these things. We gard the union of Christian forces in Wilmington during the Week of Prayer one of the most hopeful and encouraging ovements that has ever occurred in is city.

E MISSIONARY REVIEW OF THE WORLD.

e first number of this periodical under name and auspices maintains the pectations based upon the reputa- its editors. The editorial experi- Dr. SHERWOOD and the varied experience in the solution of problems of Dr. PIERSON make ombination. That which con- hief weakness of the *Mission*- —the persistent and often opposition to some of our l missionary agencies—is to , and the *Review* brought into all the great missionary agencies. The aims and contents of the *Review* are too varied for specific mention. It aims to be a watch-tower from which will be reported monthly the movements of the whole sacramental host. "Each month will present a resumé of current discussion and press contributions to the literature of mission work." It will be a yearly epitome of the history of Modern Missions." "It will present a practical summary of what has been attempted and accomplished during each month throughout the entire field of operations." "No pains will be spared to obtain the fullest, latest and most reliable figures and statistics of the world's entire missionary operations." The Monthly Concert will be conducted by Dr. PIERSON, who possesses eminent gifts for making it attractive and furnishing the very hints many pastors need.

These ideas are well carried out in the first number, and we do not see how any pastor who wishes to be abreast of the work can do without it. Dr. PIERSON contributes a beautiful sketch of the heroic and self-denying life of the late editor, Rev. R. S. WILDER.

Published monthly by Funk & Wagnall's, New York, at $2.00 per year.

DON'T MISS THE POINT.

We wish to do evenhanded justice, and so report the the *Central Presbyterian* and *Biblical Recorder* as expressing their disapprobation of the recognition of the Pope by sending a jubilee gift. Our brethren are not so prompt as we—is that reasonably to be expected?—nor quite so vigorous, but they speak out unmistakably. The former says:

> We do not precisely see what the Government of the United States has to do with the Vatican, or what President Cleveland has to with sending a present to the Pope to commemorate the fiftieth year of his priesthood.
>
> This is not the first official recognition of the Papacy on the part of President Cleveland or members of his Cabinet.

And the latter says:

> President Cleveland has sent the Pope of Rome a magnificent copy of the Constitution of the United States, costing $250. This is done to please the Irish Catholics of New York, and secure their votes next November. In twenty years the man who wishes to secure the Irish vote for President, will have to give the Pope of Rome a million or two dollars. This is about the biggest fool thing the President has as yet done.

Now we are not anxious to blame Mr. CLEVELAND. His Presbyterian conscience was not strong enough for his political consciousness; that's all, and bad enough that is of course. But there is a matter here, in our judgment, far beyond any more personal considerations. Here is the way it lies before our mind: Our President is a man who has proved unmistakably that he dares be independent, even in running directly athwart the views of his party if need be. He disappointed the chief of his cabinet, and the Romish hierarchy, when the Secretary would have sent a minister to Italy who was especially friendly to the Pope, and especially hostile to the Italian government. Not every President would have manifested so much firmness and decision of character. Mr. ARTHUR, let us not forget, (even as a digression) at the Yorktown celebration, gave to the hierarchy the pre-eminence. Now here is our trouble: If a man so exceptionally strong, can be over-borne by considerations of Romish influence acting upon the politics of this country, what shall we expect when the reins fall into weaker hands? Is there a man the whole country over, within the possibility of presidential succession, who can stand where President CLEVELAND wavers to his fall? It is to precisely this point we wish to draw the gaze—it is upon precisely this point we wish to concentrate the gaze, of our readers.

AN ADMIRABLE SHOWING.

After looking over the Financial Report and Statistics for 1887, of the First Presbyterian church, Charlotte, to find how to extract judiciously, we have come to the conclusion that we cannot do better than publish the whole. Commend us to the people of Charlotte and of Mecklenburg for daring and doing:

Additions, 93. Of these, on profession, 80.

Total number communicants, about 440.

Adults baptized, 15. Children baptized, 15.

Children in Sunday-school, 228. Teachers, 31.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

To Foreign Missions, $1,917.83. Of this sum—

$519.13, from the Ladies Missionary Society.

$106.79, from the Young Ladies Randolph Society.

$986.74, from the Gentlemen's Missionary Society.

$262.17, from the children of the Sunday-school.

The remainder from church collections and private sources.

Also, from church collections and private sources—

To Home Missions, $569.12.
To Evangelistic Fund, $500.84.
To Education, $103.64.
To Publication, $32.47.
To Poor Fund, $85.26.
To Assembly's Fund, $20.00.
By Ladies Aid Society, $80.00.
To the Y. M. C. A., $3,570.00.
Congregational, $3,395.27.
To benevolent objects, $6,879.16.
To all objects, $10,274,43.

NOTES FROM FARMVILLE.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Some weeks ago, Rev. W. H. Neel, of Farmville, Va., held a protracted meeting in his church. The young pastor was greatly blessed in this meeting, as he has been in everything since he was called two years ago. There were thirty conversions, and numbers convicted of their sins.

On Christmas day, Mr. Neel preached a sermon on the birth of Christ, and never in the writer's life did he listen to a more beautiful touching, eloquent and able discourse, than was given by this servant of Christ. He preaches both morning and night to a crowded house. Surely God has called this young brother into His ministry for *great* good. Only in the pulpit two years and the number of souls who can point to him as bringing them to their Saviour are many. Let Christians pray, that the life of such a man be spared—for should he be, no one knows what his many gifts will do for the upbuilding of his Master's kingdom here on earth. This notice would not be complete were I not to speak of the wife God has given to labor with him. Among the rich, the poor, the destitute and the sick, she goes like a ministering spirit, speaking a good word here and doing a good deed there, until her very presence in many a household is largely looked for. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me." B.

Farmville, Va., Jan. 6th.

THE MISSIONARY FOR A QUARTER.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

This journal comes to us in enlarged form rather a large organ for a small church but it is proposed to enlarge the foreign church so as to be in proportion to its organ. The editor seems to use both pen and penknife with skill. As an aid to pastors in giving 500 pages of information a year it will be invaluable. The point is to designate some one in each congregation who will forward subscriptions to Whittet & Stephenson. 2000 agents might obtain 10,000 subscribers. Any man or lady, girl or boy, might be an agent; several in one church, so much the better. If the price is high one-half or one-fourth subscriptions might be received by the agent, and he arrange the families in groups of two or four, each to have the magazine one week or two weeks. No one need wait for an agent, but every one who loves Missions may send on his name. H. C. D.

BAPTISM, SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR ELDERS AND OTHER THINGS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Many years ago my father took a monthly farmer's paper. Each number had a review of what was in the preceding number, by some practical farmer.

These articles were usually in a spirit of commendation and recommendation. But sometimes there were criticism and discussion. These reviews were my favorite reading. For in them I got the cream without the trouble of skimming it off myself.

I have often wished for such a reviewer of modern papers which I read, what an amount of labor and looking would be saved. Especially have I desired such a friendly office rendered to the readers of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN. Take for example the last number for 1887. What a rich treat came to us. There is Bro. Primrose's paper on baptism. It never occurred to me before that the Baptists had so much trouble to get the candidates in the Scripture to a *body* of water. Then the idea that a man could be immersed by wrapping a wet blanket around him is new. Yet is it not entirely in keeping with the theory? A leading Baptist paper in this State says that the idea of Baptism is envelopment—burial,—in water of course. Then why may not one be baptized by envelopment in blankets thoroughly soaked?

That reminds me of a story told by Rev. R. McInnis, who did such efficient evangelistical work in Mississippi, and was for a while in Kentucky. I think it was while in the latter State that a lady, who was very sick, made a profession of religion and wished to be immersed. Her physician, who was a Presbyterian elder, objected. He said that her removal to the creek or baptistry would be fatal. The minister, I think, was of the Campbellite persuasion. By his advice a large box was made and brought in and placed by the bedside and filled with warm water. But before the lady could be placed in it the water nearly all ran out over the floor. It was filled a second time, and being swollen by the water did not leak so badly. She was placed in the box. But from some cause her face could not be put altogether under the water. The minister took his hand and threw a spray of water over the face and turning to the Doctor who was present asked him if that would not do. The Doctor replied, "Yes, you have *sprinkled* her very nicely." I trust Bro. P. will condense his ideas in small 22 calibre pamphlets for quiet and effective work in destroying prejudices.

But I took my pen to write about Bro. Webb's brand new idea. Now isn't that grand? I just know that Bro. W. has had just such experiences as fall to my lot every Sunday. Preaching once a month to a church and seeing the people, the other three Sundays scattered like sheep without a shepherd. But we *have* the shepherds. In one of the churches where I preach there is a physician who is an elder. I preach to that church only on fifth Sundays. All that man needs is a little training to make him more efficient than any minister of other denominations anywhere near him.

In another church I have two elders who have taught school. In another men who can lead off in a polittcal meeting. In another a graduate who has been to the legislature. In another a man of age and experience, and in another a plain farmer who is a man of most excellent sense and some reading. Now here are six churches almost starving with the scattering crumbs I am able to give them, and yet here are elders who, if trained, would lead the flock to more frequent if not to greener pastures. Let us have the summer training schools for elders by all means, and let us hear from the elders about it.

A. H. MECKLIN.

FROM THE HOME MISSION OFFICE.

During December a contribution of $500 was kindly sent to the Sustentation Fund in memory of a lady, Mrs. M. B. E., Pecan, Arkansas. This and other items reduced the liabilities of that fund so that its debt. December 31st, may be put down (in round numbers) at $7,900 instead of $9,000 as was anticipated a month ago. The Christmas offerings to pay that debt have been coming in. We would be glad to publish many letters which accompany the gifts, but cannot. In many instances they indicate a spirit which we trust was acceptable to the Master. Only three sums have reached us, less than one dollar each, and in each of those cases we hope that He who sees the heart accepted the two mites of the widow whose gift was made in His presence, while on earth. The largest contribution has been from a gentleman—$100. The congregation at Wesson, Miss., (under care of Rev. G. A. Russell) which recently sent $40 of self-denial money, sent $41. More last week. Other congregations, Sabbath-schools and societies have sent goodly sums; such as Salisbury, N. C., $56; Second church, Alexandria, Va., $67.51; Augusta, Ky., $44.25; Oxford, Miss., $48.40; Fulton, Mo., $77.88; Alabama Street, Selma, Ala., $74.96. The pastor, at Moss Point, Miss., forwarding $21.50, says truly, if all others will do as well instead of $9,000 the cause will receive $40,000. So in substance, say others. The sum total received from Christmas gifts to this date (January 3d) is $2,078. We will still receive more, enough probably, (at a guess) to raise the amount to $3,000. This will still leave an incumbrance of $4,900 to roll over on the regular January contribution as an incubus upon the work of 1888. What is to be done with this? There is but one remedy left and that is for all pastors and church officers to make diligent effort so to increase the regular January contributions as to enable the treasury to meet this balance, and still have enough left to do a vigorous work in 1888.

Especially cannot those brethren whose congregation cannot see their way clear to send a Christmas offering, now have those congregations make a double effort in January? The first two Sabbaths of January have passed, and perhaps you are now ready to write to the Central Office, 'It was a disagreeable day—only a few people were at church—those who staid at home gave nothing for the work of the coming year. The amount I send is very small. I am very sorry,—but," &c. Now my brother, will you not say to the people, "we can't send such a letter as that?" Will you not appoint another, and if need be still another day, and by sending envelopes and leaflets, or by otherwise enlisting the absentees reach a contribution two or three times as large as that already gathered? The entire months of January and February are left clear from all other regular collections that this cause may receive the full attention of God's people. This is not begging; it is giving God's people the opportunity to obey their Master's call, by using the means He has given to them. We had last week to help build seven churches for seven new congregations which have no house of worship, four of them in Florida, three in Arkansas, all well located, in growing communities. Fifteen hundred dollars will put the seven congregations inside of the buildings, though it will not finish the houses—that can be done by the congregation later. The amount contributed now, at the regular collection will determine our ability to meet these many other applications.

Among the contributions is one from a little girl, who bought a little chicken last spring for one cent. When it was half grown she exchanged it for thirteen eggs—from these came more chickens, which paid for their feed and brought a clear profit of $1.50. Five other girls in the same class sent $2.35 the profit gained upon one cent invested by each one of them.

THE COLORED EVANGELISTIC FUND.

It is gratifying to state that the receipts for "colored work" amounted in December '87 to $1,565, as against $861 on December, '86.

Send contributions to W. A. Powell, Treasurer, Atlanta, Ga.

J. N. CRAIG,
Secretary.

COLPORTAGE.

To the Ministers, Elders and Churches of Wilmington Presbytery:

Your Agent of Publication after waiting a long time for a response from you made through Presbytery last spring meeting has sent into the field Mr. Willie I. Hall, a deacon of Oakplain church, at a reasonable salary to sell and donate the books and publications of our committee at Richmond, Va., and others of like character. Now will you aid and counsel him in reaching the people with these very useful and valuable publications. The funds at the command of your agent are insufficient to carry on this work effectively in the territory of our Presbytery, but a beginning had to be made at some time, so with our limited means in hand, we have sent Brother Hall to test your generosity and Christian co-operation in this much needed and laudable effort to furnish our people with some of the wisest, best and most useful publications known to the churches. Who among the benevolent and generous Christian brethren will give us, one, five, ten or twenty dollars, to help on this good work? Send your contributions small or great to your agent at Magnolia, N. C., who promises to use the same discreetly and faithfully in sending these good publications to your doors. Address me when you wish the colporteur to visit your congregation. The experiment will cease after two months trial if not encouraged so as to keep out of debt.

Yours fraternally,
COLIN SHAW,
Agent of Publication,
Wilmington Presbytery.

THE WESTERN EVANGELISTIC FIELD.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

To the Churches of the Western Evangelistic Field—Concord Presbytery:

DEAR BRETHREN: Next month Dr. Craig, our General Assembly's corresponding secretary of Home Missions, will have free access to all our churches. He will no doubt just flood you with appeals for your contributions to aid in preaching the Gospel to the people in the destitute regions of Arkansas, Texas and other parts of the great southwest. And I hope that your response to these appeals will be unusually liberal. But before February begins I beg to remind you of the much abused but thoroughly orthodox adage, "Charity begins at home." We have two brethren who devote the whole of their time to evangelistic work in our mountain section. One of these has not as yet received a cent of compensation. The other, though the father of a large family, has not received as much as $50 since the spring meeting of the Presbytery. Four other fields have been promised aid from our Evangelistic or Home Mission fund. September is the month set apart by Presbytery for collections for this cause. The Presbytery has promised more than $600 for prosecuting the work in this Western evangelistic field. Not more than one-sixth of this amount has as yet been contributed by the churches. Private and special appeals have been sent almost in vain to pastors and sessions. May I ask in this *public* way what do our people mean? Shall we abandon all efforts to "preach the Gospel to the poor" among us? If not send your contributions, without delay, to J. G. Hall, Hickory, N. C.

C. A. MUNROE,
Corresponding Secretary.

THE MACEDONIAN CRY FROM TEXAS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

I am from Robeson county, N. C. I am now nearly four score years of age. Like Simeon of old, I have prayed that my life may be spared to see the completion of our church. There are only three or four families of us and our means are strained We have gone as far as we can. We have no seats and are without ceiling. This is the only Presbyterian church in Panola, Shelby, Newton, Sabine and Jasper counties.

Who will help us?

D. S. MCNEEL,
Tennaha, P. O.,
Shelby County, Texas.

A GRATIFYING RECEPTION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

We arrived at this place last Thursday and have gone actively to work in the pulpit and pastorate. The people gave us a very warm reception indeed, and have showed us every kindness. For convenience and comfort the manse, which has recently been repainted, is everything that is desirable. We found our woodhouse full of wood; a new stove put up, the family room and passage carpeted, plenty of provisions in the pantry to supply us for sometime; nice curtains for the windows, two beautiful chairs, and many other things which add to our comfort, that thoughtfulness dictated and liberality performed. But above all, we felt the cordial grasp of the hand of friends; we heard their prayers uttered for our success under God and witnessed the numerous expressions of welcome to our new field of labor. We never felt so much at home anywhere in so short a time. We are gratified too to know of the good feeling existing between all the denominations here. Last Sunday night the Baptist and Methodist brethren dismissed their congregations and worshipped with us.

We enter upon our work with bright prospects and trust that the blessing of Jesus will rest upon all our feeble efforts to glorify His name and advance His cause. E. P. DAVIS.

Winston, N. C., Jan. 3d, 1888.

LUMBERTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—RESIGNATION OE REV. J. S. BLACK.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A Congregational meeting was called last Sunday to take under consideration the resignation of Rev. J. S. Black, as stated supply of this church. But it may not be amiss to allude to the motive which actuated Rev. Mr. Black in tendering his resignation. There has, for several years been a settled conviction on the part of the members of this congregation that, as soon as possible after our church edifice would be completed we must have a resident minister, and, if practicable, for the whole of his time. Rev. Mr. Black being in charge of three or four other churches, could not accede to our request, and being in the fullest accord with the movement, he tendered his resignation, with the request that it be accepted promptly, to the end that no time be lost in securing a minister as desired. Mr. J. A. McAllister was called to the chair and W. W. McDiarmid requested to act as secretary

When, on motion, the resignation was read by the secretary, and is as follows:

"I am glad to learn that it is your intention to have a resident minister; your church needs this. It is also gratifying to me that you will have a minister all of his time. In order that you may facilitate your plans, I herewith resign my connection with your church, as Stated Supply, which, to me, has been so pleasant for the past three years.

Thanking you for expressions of kind and tender feelings, I pray God that His richest blessings may rest upon you, yours and your church.

In bonds of love,

J. S. BLACK."

The resignation was accepted and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

Rev. J. S. Black having tendered his resignation as Stated Supply of Lumberton Presbyterian Church, a meeting of the congregation was called to consider said resignation, when the following action was taken:

WHEREAS, Rev. J. S. Black has offered his resignation as Stated Supply, therefore

Resolved, That in accepting this resignation and thus severing the ties that for three years have bound us together, this congregation begs leave to asssure Rev. J. S. Black of our affection and esteem for him, and of our admiration for and confidence in his high Christian character, and we commend him to the covenanted love and care of the Great Head of the Church in whatever field he may be called to labor.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished Rev. J. S. Black, and to the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN for publication.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. A. H. McLeod, T. A. McNeill and T. A. Norment was appointed to try to secure a minister And on motion the names of the secretary and chairman were added to the committee.

W. W. MCDIARMID,
Secretary.

SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR CHURCH OFFICERS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

I have read with much interest your editorial and Bro. Webb's article on "Summer Schools for Elders and Deacons." With profoundest respect for the views therein set forth. I venture to express my humble opinion:

That these important officers are more persistently "scolded at" than any other class may be true in our church as a whole; but as a pastor and Presbyter I am happy to say that such a statement cannot be corroborated either by my observation or practice. Still it must be admitted, with all due deference to the brethren who "rule only" and who "diaconate," that the end desired by establishing such schools is a "consummation most devoutly to be wished." But whether the plan suggested by our good brother is the best practicable means of *reaching* that end I doubt.

1. The great majority of our elders and deacons are men whose business arrangements from one end of the year to the other are so manifold and multiform that not more than *ten* out of one hundred would ever find time to attend these schools.

2. As most of these officers are men whose minds are not trained to the close thinking and systematic study required in such schools not more than *one* out of the ten who would attend the *first* session would be found there the *second*.

It seems to me a more *certain*, if not a "more excellent way" would be less "scolding" and more plain instruction from the pulpit and religious press—with brilliant discussions, eloquent addresses and dry essays in elders and deacons conventions held in connection with the fall meetings of our Presbyteries.

C. A. MUNROE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASKINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7th.

Since I last wrote you our lawmakers have returned from their holiday vacation to their desks in the Capitol, and the brilliant festivities of New Year's Day have inaugurated the season's social life in the official world. No doubt is expressed that the season in the fashionable world will be as gay and giddy and brilliant as the lightest winged butterflies of Washington society could wish. But Congress is more of an unknown quantity. It is hoped and there is some reason for believing that it will settle down earnestly to the great tasks before it and that the session will be one marked for hard work and good work, but it is not safe to predict or to hope too much from Congress. It has disappointed us so often.

As usual, on New Year's Day, the scene at the White House was interesting. According to a custom instituted by and honored since the time of Washington, the President was "at home" to receive the greetings and calls of ceremony, duty courtesy, curiosity, or good will and friendship, from all classes of people. This annual reception embodies all the ceremony and all the glitter which our republican simplicity allows. The Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, with its foreign Court costumes, silver and gold lace and royal decorations, then Congress, officers of the army and navy, in full uniform, the Civil Service, the District officials, various organizations, and lastly the people, prominent and obscure, rich and poor, passed through the suite of parlors and grasped the Presidential hand and that of the first lady in the land.

The old mansion was in gala dress for the event. Flowers were in profusion everywhere, and the ceremony, happy in its traditions, went on with a programme similar to that followed in the early days, and without any disturbing accident or incident worthy of mention. So smoothly did all the arrangements made for last Monday's occasion run, that it has been called the most perfectly managed reception ever held at the White House.

The first week in January having been made a week of prayer by all the Christian churches throughout the world, union meetings among the different denominations are held, and those conducted by the women in this city are particularly interesting. The meetings are held early in the morning and at noon. The first sunrise meeting ever had in Washington was held on Monday morning at the Congregational Church.

In every Catholic Church in this city the Pope's Jubilee was celebrated on New Year's Day by solemn high mass. Special Te Deums were sung and sermons touching upon the life, character and work of Leo XIII were preached, all of which were highly eulogistic of the pontiff.

President Cleveland's Jubilee gift to the Pope—a handsomely framed copy of the Constitution of the United States—was presented, you remember, through Cardinal Gibbons, instead of through Mr. Stallo, the American Minister at Rome. The circumstance provoked some comment, but it seems the President had a very good reason for this new departure. Mr. Stallo is not on good terms with the Catholics at Rome and would not have been received by the Vatican if he had presented himself. It is stated that at a banquet in the "Eternal" city to which the American was invited, one of the Cardinals of the Sacred College was among the guests, and that Minister Stallo, after creating a scene by announcing that he would not participate in any entertainment in Rome where Catholic clergymen were invited, withdrew from the house. I would not like to vouch for the truth of this whole story, but at any rate Mr. Cleveland thought it necessary to take another channel through which to make a present to the Pope.

The Fish Commission resumed its meetings today in the diplomatic reception room of the State Department. This is the most sumptuous apartment which Uncle Sam has yet furnished. The distinguished conferees have had a long rest from their leisurely labors. The English representatives of the Commission have been visiting the Canadian capital and other Canadian cities for the past few weeks, where they were dined and wined and lionized as much perhaps as they were in this city. They claimed that Washington, when they left it, was the most hospitable city they had ever seen. They were not allowed to dine once at their hotel while here. The Commission holds but two sessions a week. I suppose this slow pace is maintained in its work in order to be in keeping with its dignity as the special international parliament.

BY THE WAY.

Of legal judgments there seems not to lack variety. There are judgments in accord with lexicography, and judgments in accord with the true intent and meaning of the people, who form the law and of people who act under the provisions of the law—judgments these in accord with righteous law and with good commonsense; but here is a judgment according to grammar:

Chicago takes the palm! She has a judge who lately dismissed a charge brought under the law against selling liquor to minors, because the liquor-fiend sold to *one* minor only. The sapient administrator of law fell back on the question of grammar and decided that the offence must include at least two sales—or rather sale to two persons. Shade of Blackstone! Surely this champion of the liquor interest may perch upon the proudest pinnacle of pitiful pretense.

We have run across a funny associated press dispatch. It informs the public "*it is rumored*" that in a certain town—or possibly in the suburbs—two government distilleries are *to be* erected. Then it adds this, which reveals the origin and authorship, the true intent, meaning and purpose of the rumor: "Two distilleries are a pretty good showing for a prohibition town."

Well, isn't that a marvelously good showing on a mere rumor—baseless rumor not improbably? This reminds us of the lady who at breakfast-time arraigned the maid in something of this style: "Here it is 9 o'clock in the morning and nothing done yet; the whole day gone, and there's tomorrow and next day—three days gone, and nothing done yet."

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh *News and Observer*: Col. L. L. Polk, secretary of the State Farmers' Alliance, says that there are prospects for a grand convention of farmers in Greensboro on January 10th. It is expected that every county, east of the Blue Ridge, will be represented. The Alliance is now making rapid strides in this State. Within the past ten days twenty-seven new alliances have been organized and equipped in different portions of the State, representing a very large membership. Twenty others are now ready for a full equipment.——A large firm in Pennsylvania, who make a specialty of sand paper, have been procuring through Mr. T. C. Harris, the curator of the State Museum, samples of North Carolina quartz, corundum and garnet, to use in the manufactnre of their goods. They are so well pleased with the specimens sent that they desire to begin the manufacture of the goods in this State, and for this purpose they wish to have some North Carolina people to join them in the enterprise. Ground quartz, emery and garnet are used in the facing of these papers—the quarts being best adapted to finishing wood work—the others for iron and steel.

Charlotte *Chronicle*: The Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, which is surveyed to run from Ashland, Ky., on the Ohio river, to Charleston, S. C., is being built by the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company, of which A. B. Harris is president, and will run through a tract of country with no railroads on either side for nearly two hundred miles. This part of Virginia, Kentucky and West Virginia is rich in coal, iron and marble, and besides it is said that the road will furnish the nearest avenue from Chicago, Toledo and Cincinnati to tidewater. The road is now built from Rutherford, N. C., to Camden, S. C., a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Frank Coxe, of Philadelphia, is president of the road; John T. Wilder, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who built the first iron furnace in the South, vice-president, and Henry K. Baker is secretary and treasurer.

Durham *Tobacco Plant*: More than five million bricks have been laid in the town in the past five months and the result is that handsome warehouses and plate-glass front stores adorn and beautify the leading business streets. The Granville yellow tobacco has achieved a national reputation, and Oxford is fortunately situated for the sale of the golden leaf. She has five commodious warehouses, four being of brick. In 1881 Oxford sold half a million pounds. The sales in October and November, of the year, exceeding more than three times those of the same months last year. The figures are, in '86, 439,245; in '87, 1,452,356—an increase of 1,013,111.——Henderson now has five warehouses—four of them in the most successful operation; fifty-one leaf tobacco factories; and in many cases new brick structures have supplanted the old wooden ones. Some idea of the increase in Henderson's leaf trade may be gained by comparing the sales of 1886 with those at the close of the business year of 1887. On the first of October, 1886, Henderson had sold for that year 8,101,521 pounds; and at the same time in 1887, 7,802,830; making an increase of 701,309.

GEORGIA.

Items from the Savannah *News*:

Jackson county is as dry, so far as whisky is concerned, as a chip. All the barrooms have been closed, and the barkeepers are seeking other quarters. Madison county is the only field where they can operate, and probably several new barrooms will be started there.

The following experience of a party in Brunswick gives an idea of the jump things have taken. A gentleman living in a rented house a few years ago bought two handsome lots in front of his temporary residence to keep from having it spoiled with a few shanties—intending to put up a $350 cottage for himself, wife and bairns Before he built the neighborhood began to improve and he determined to make an effort for a $1,000 building. Before that was put up things went ahead and he made arrangements for a brick residence and now he finds that even that would look commonplace on his lots, which are really the handsomest in the city, and is wondering how he can manage to get money enough together for marble. Meanwhile his patient little wife is still living in a rented house, the boom having traveled too fast for the good man.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 11, 1887.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday 4th 36½ cents; Thursday 36¾; Friday and Saturday 37; Monday 38½

ROSIN—Strained steady at 82½ cents and Good Strained 86½—throughout.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.05 and Soft $2.00.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.00.

COTTON—Middling 9 15-16@9⅞—latter price at close.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

In Charleston, N. C., Oct. 26th, 1887, M. H MENDENHALL, in the 64th year of his age Mr. Mendenhall was a native of Guilford, from which county he moved, many years ago, to Haywood and thence to Charleston in Swain.

He was of Quaker origin, but connected himself with the Presbyterian Church about fifteen years ago. A year ago he was ordained an elder of the Charleston Church by Dr. A. W. Miller, the half of whose work for Presbyterianism in the west can never be told.

Mr. M. was a man of sterling worth and noble qualities which fitted him to be the fair type and representative of Presbyterian membership in a land where our church is but little known. His influence was of that silent but powerful kind which springs from a manly, Christian character. The expression "true as steel" might have been well applied to him as a man and as a high-principled Christian gentleman. His end was peace.

T. A. W.

In Richmond county, on the 28th of December, 1887, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. E. R. McCormic, Mrs. POLLY McMILLAN, aged about 87 years. In her departure a good woman is gone from our midst, one against whom naught could be said. One held in high esteem by all who knew her.

For long years she was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. And though for many years past she was burdened by the infirmities of old age, yet when at all able it was her delight to go up to the sanctuary and, with the Psalmist, she could say, "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord. We doubt not that she is now in the heavenly sanctuary there to abide evermore.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Resolutions of the Presbyterian Church, at Charleston, N. C.:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God to remove from us our beloved brother M. H. MENDENHALL.

Resolved, 1. That while we feel deeply our loss, we bow in humble submission to God's will.

2. That we bear grateful testimony to the integrity of his character, his unimpeachable worth in every relation of life, his faithfulness as an elder and member of the church; that in his death the church and community have sustained a great loss.

3. That we tender his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and we pray that the sustaining power of God's grace may be freely given them.

T. A. WHARTON,
A. M. FRY,
T. D. BYRON,
E. M. SCRUGGS,
Clerk of Session.

MARRIED.

On Dec. 24th at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. L. Currie, Mr. ROBERT W. ANDERSON, of Orange county, and Mrs. SARAH E. HARRIS of Caswell.

On Dec. 28th, by Rev. J. L. Currie, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. THOS. J. KIRKLAND and Miss ANNA BELL BISHOP. All of Orange county.

In Carthage, on the 29th ult., by Rev. M. McQueen, assisted by Rev. S. D. Adams, Mr. M. McG. SHIELDS, Supt. of Public Instruction, and Miss HATTIE SHAW, daughter of Dr. Jno. Shaw.

On Jan. 2nd, at Wadesboro, N. C., by Rev. A. G. Buckner, Maj. HOWARD A. WALLACE, of Taylor, Texas, and Mrs. MARY H. MOORE, of Wadesboro.

On Dec. 29th, 1887, at Thyatira Church, by Rev. J. Alston Ramsay, Mr. WM. J. SLOAN and Miss M. KATIE LINGLE.

On Jan. 4th, 1888, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. Alston Ramsey, Mr. A. S. TURNER and Miss DIBBIE C. MILLER.

On the 5th inst., in Laurel Hill Church, at 6:30 p. m., by Rev. A. N. Ferguson, Mr. A. P. GIBSON and Miss CATHARINE McL. CALHOUN All of Richmond county, N. C.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND PHOSPHATES OF
LIME, SODA, IRON.

Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous Humors.

The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

WE DESIRE TO CORRESPOND with several reliable and active men, with a view of getting them to represent our house, travelling either on the lines of railroad or in the country districts. Please state age and business experience. To save time, better send names and address of references with application. No attention paid to postal cards. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. Address B. G. A., Box 11, Richmond, Va.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. MCCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address, SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

READ THIS!

1,000 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
500 BUSH, FRESH GROUND MEAL.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
100 BOXES D. S. C. R. SIDES.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BARRELS SUGAR.
200 CASES LARD.
300 KEGS NAILS.
300 BUNDLES HOOP IRON.
300 HHDS. AND BARRELS MOLASSES

TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, LYE, POTASH CANDY, CANDLES, CRACKERS, MATCHES, &c.

For sale by
WORTH & WORTH.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2c. 481-1y

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL
ORIGINAL ONLY GENUINE
SAFE ALWAYS TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE
RELIABLE NEVER FAIL.
ASK FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND TAKE NO OTHER
OR INCLOSE 4c PARTICULARS RETURN MAIL
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. MADISON SQ. PHILA. PA.
PILLS
5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS
LADIES WHO HAVE USED THEM.

WANTED,
For Cash.

OLD U. S. AND CONFEDERATE STATES Postage Stamps used prior to 1865. Cash given for these if in good condition and on the original envelopes or letters. Many varieties of these old Stamps will bring fine prices, and it is to your interest to look over old letters, as dollars may be thus realized. Be sure never to remove or cut Stamps from envelopes or letters, but send the whole thing by mail to

G. M. BASTABLE,
Catlett, Va.

References as to my responsibility: Rev. A. A. MDonough, Casinova, Fauquier County, Va.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.
MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- Presdent, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
W. J. MARTIN.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Mens sana in corpore sano"
BINGHAM SCHOOL
(Established in 1793.)

FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and candidates for the ministry. Special term for young men of limited means. The 188th Term begins February 1st, 1888.

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

WILLIAM BLACK,
Attorney-at-Law
MAXTON, N. C.

Collections promptly attended to. Will practice in any of the Courts of the State.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water St.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

OUR COINING MINTS.

George B. Griffith, writing for *Golden Days*, says: "There are four coining mints, situated at Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.; Carson City, Nev.; and New Orleans, La., the last one being put in operation on Jannary 20, 1879. The largest proportion of assaying and refining is done at New York City; Helena, Montana; Boise City, Idaho; and Denver, Colorado.

"The Philadelphia mint is capable of turning out about $1,500,000 in coined money a month: the San Francisco mint, $1,000,000; the Carson City mint, $500,000, and the New Orleans mint, about 500,000 pieces of various denominations.

"In gold coin the alloy was at first a compound of silver and copper. It was forbidden by statute that the alloy should be more than half silver. It is now nearly all copper, owing to advances in the art of assaying and improved methods in coinage.

"Under the law of February 28, 1878, which required that between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 of the new (Bland) dollar should be turned out by the mints every month, the coinage facilities of the government were severely tested to produce this particular silver coin, and maintain the usual supply of gold and subsidiary coins.

"Silver is sent from the assay offices to the mints pure, 999 fine, which is about as pure as silver can be. It is sent in large bars, and when received at the mint, is melted and alloyed with copper. Coin silver is 900 fine. The amount of standard silver dollars coined in the thirteen months peceeding October 31, 1882, was $30,007, 175."

WHAT IS POISON?

From the *Albany Law Journal:*

As to whether chloroform is a poison, the trial court in *State v. Baldwin*, Kansas Supreme Court, Dec. 9, 1886, had charged: "'Poison' is defined by Webster as 'any substance which, when introduced into the animal organization, is capable of producing morbid, noxious or deadly effect upon it.' In some of the editions of his work he makes the following comments: 'All medicines possessing sufficient activity to be of much value are always poisonous in inordinate or excessive quantities, and everything poisonous is capable of proving medicinal in suitably reduced quantities. There are as many different modes in which poisons operate as there are different and distinct medicinal powers of any material activity.' In the *American Cyclopedia* poison is defined as 'any substance which, introduced in small quantities in the animal economy, seriously disturbs or destroys the vital functions. Under this head are obviously included a vast number of bodies belonging to the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, some solid, others fluid, and others gaseous and deletorions vapors and miasmata, imperceptible to the senses;' and in the same article the same authority also stated that 'among the multitude of substances that rank as poisons are many, some possessing the most active qualities, which are also useful drugs, and which, administered in suitable quantities, are recognized among medicines in universal employment, and of the most beneficial character. The difference between a medicine and a poison is frequently a mere question of dose, and the line which divides them is sometimes narrow.' As the question is raised by the evidence in this case whether chloroform is a poison or not, the court also deems it proper to state that it is a powerful anæsthetic agent, having been discovered so recently as 1831, and not having come into use by the medical profession until 1847, there may be some room for a difference of opinion as to its powers, properties and effects. In common parlance however 'chloroform' is classed among the poisons; and by the pharmacy act passed by the Legislature of this State in 1885 it is expressly named as one of the things which it is unlawful for any person to sell (except to physicians, photographers, or upon prescriptions) without being labelek as a 'poison.'" The lawful and general use of chloroform is for the purpose of producing insensibility to pain during surgical operations and other painful processes; and in such cases it is generally administered by physicians and surgeons, and their assistants." The court of appeal said; "Neither do we think there was error in the statement of the court that in common parlance chloroform is classed as a poison. There may be some difference of opinion respecting some of its properties and effects, but it seems to us that it is regarded by the masses of the people as a poison. In addition to the fact that it is so classed in the books, the Legislature of the State has published it as a poison, and required that if shall not be sold except upon prescription, or to physicians or photographers, unless the vessel in which it is contained, as well as the outside wrapper, shall be distinctly labeled 'poison;' nor unless, upon due inquiry, it is found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character. Sec 12, ch. 150, L. 1885. The law, which [illegible] presumed to know, places the same re[illegible] upon the sale of chloroform as is done [illegible] case of arsenic, corrosive sublimate and [illegible], and classes it with aconite, belladona, [illegible]ia, oxalic acid 'and other virulent poisons.' [illegible]ot be well claimed that the court erred in [illegible] the jury that in common parlance chloro[illegible]as classed among the poisons.'

[illegible]LION DOLLAR DIAMOND—THE LARGEST BRILLIANT IN THE WORLD.

[illegible] model of the Victoria, the Great White Dia[illegible]ond, or the Imperial, has been sent to this city [illegible]ely, and Mr. G F. Kunz gives in *Science* the [illegible]llowing:

[illegible]oncerning its early history very little is [illegible]n; in fact, where the stone was found is only [illegible]tter of conjecture—a remarkable circumstance [illegible]n we consider that this is the largest brilliant [illegible]e world.

[illegible] explanation by a letter in the *London* [illegible] was given, as follows: "That this stone was [illegible]ound in English dominions at all, but in the [illegible]boring Orange Free State; that it had been [illegible] by a boor on his farm, who, knowing it to [illegible]iamond, but fearing being turned out of his [illegible]anob, kept the secret a whole year, un[illegible]r. Allenberg of Port Elizabeth saw it, and [illegible]d it to London."

[illegible], however, believed that it was found by [illegible]s in one of the Kimberley mines, South [illegible]. The first intimation that any of the va[illegible]ing companies had of its existence was [illegible] heard of its safe arrival in London. It [illegible] supposed that in the month of June [illegible], the stone had been found by one of [illegible]ce officers of the Central Mining [illegible] Kimberley mines. It being his [illegible] others, he had the privilege of not [illegible] itself, and so the stone was passed [illegible]ling house, and he was afterward [illegible] found means of communicating [illegible]nd buyers. Owing to the strin[illegible]d laws of Griqualand West, [illegible] diamonds is forbidden any [illegible] of the "patents" or "licenses," [illegible] costing £200 and a guarantee [illegible]ness made by them must also be entered in a special registry, and are duly signed every week by the police authorities. £3,000 was the price paid to obtain the stone from the first possessor. To prepare themselves for the ordeal of transporting the stone out of the district, they assembled at night, commenced drinking, then gambling, and after a night's debauch two of the party lost their share in the big stone. The other two reached Cape Town in safety, where the diamond laws are not in force, and from a dealer there received £16,000 cash for their stone. An outward duty of one-half per cent. is collected on all shipments of diamonds from Cape Colony; but this diamond is said to have been carried by one of the passengers of a mail steamer, and was hence undeclared. We next hear from it in London, causing considerable sensation at Hatton Garden, the great diamond market. After considerable time had been spent in trying to find a capitalist who could afford to buy such a gem, it was at last arranged by a former resident of the Cape mines to form a company of eight persons, who bought the stone together for £45,000 cash, on condition that if they should dispose of it each should receive a ninth share in the eventual profits.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Vick's Magazine for December: House Plants—The way house-plants thrive on the dregs of coffee left at breakfast is admiration. Bower itself hardly turns out stronger leafage or such thick bloom. The grounds are a good mulch on the top of the soil, but a little care must be given not to let them sour and get musty in coolish, damp weather.

The great trouble with house-plants, greater than errors in watering, is letting the pots be exposed to the sun. The fibrous roots soon grow to the side of the pot, and these are baked in full sunshine, trebly hot, coming through glass, which condenses its rays; the root tips are soon killed. The whole ball of earth is baked over and over daily, and yet people wonder why they don't succeed with house-plants. Shade the sides of the pot always, either by plunging in a box of sand, moss, cocoa fibre or ashes, or place a thin board on edges across the front of the plant shelf, that will come almost to the top of the pots. Let the plants have the sun, but shade the pots. A good way to screen them is to set each pot in one or two sizes or more larger, filling the space with moss or sand

The best gardeners say that the porous common pots are not so good for house-plants as those glazed or painted outside. The reason is that evaporation is constant from the side of the porous pots, and the roots are not only drier but colder for it.

London Queen: A Wondrous Trousseau—A bride who is destined to become Empress of China has had such a wondrous trousseau prepared for her that it reads like the Arabian Nights or some gorgeous fairy tale. One court dress, to be worn on grand occasions, is of dark blue satin, while borders of rich gold embroidery and large dragons embroidered all over it, while down the front the words "Wan Fu" (Eternal Happiness) and "Wan Shon" (Eternal Life) are worked in real gold thread. An apron for grand occasions is of red and blue satin, elaborately embroidered all over with gold and trimmed with otter skin. A handkerchief, which is part of the costume and is worn in the waist-belt, is bright green silk, richly worked in gold, with tassels of strnng jewels and yellow ribbons.

Perhaps the most wonderful item of all is the best court hat, which has the crown of red velvet from which rises a large button composed of three sections, each of which has three large pearls of great beauty, and seventeen small ones, the whole surmounted with a very large pearl, supporting a phœnix in gold. Seven gold phœnix surround the button, each encrusted with a catseye, seven large and twenty-one small pearls. At the back of the hat, below the button, a gold pheasant with a catseye and sixteen pearls set in it is placed. The tail of the bird is divided into five parts and set with three hundred and two small and five large pearls, forming a pendant, the centre of which is composed of a fine lapis lazuli, surrounded by pearls. At the end of the pendant a large coral hangs. The rim of this wonderful hat is sable, and there is a collar attached to the back of it, the outside of which is sable, the lining of yellow silk, with strings ornamented at the ends with diamonds.

MR. JUSTICE MILLER ON JURY TRIAL.

Extracts from the *American Law Review:*

I must confess that my practice in the courts before I came to the bench had left upon my mind the impression that as regards contests in the courts in civil suits, the jury system is one of doubtful utility; and if I had then been called upon as a legislator to provide for a system of trial in that class of actions, I should have preferred a court constituted of three or more judges, so selected from different parts of the district or circuit in which they presided as to prevent, so far as possible, any preconcerted action or agreement of interest or opinion, to decide all the questions of law and fact in the case, rather than the present jury system. * * * This impression upon me, growing out of my practice, I have since come to think however was largely due to the fact, that owing to popular and frequent elections of the State judges and insufficient salaries, the judges of those courts in which I mainly practiced were neither very competent as to their learning, nor sufficiently assured of their position to exercise that control over the proceedings in a jury case, and especially in instructing the jury upon the law applicable to it, which is essential to a right result in a jury trial. It may as well be stated here that a case submitted to the unregulated discretion of a jury, without that careful discrimination between matters of fact and matters of law, which is the duty of the court to lay before them, is but little better than a popular trial before a town meeting. * * * An experience of twenty-five years on the bench, and an observation during that time of cases which came from all the courts of the United States to the Supreme Court for review, as well as of cases tried before me at *nisi prius*, have satisfied me that when the principles above started (principles upon which judges should instruct) are faithfully applied by the court in a jury trial, and the jury is a fair one, as a method of ascertaining the truth in regard to disputed questions of fact, a jury is in the main as valuable as an equal number of judges would be, or any less number. And I must say, that in my experience in the conference room of the Supreme Court of the United States, which consists of nine judges, I have been surprised to find how readily those judges come to an agreement upon questions of law, and how often they disagree in regard to question of fact which apparently are as clear as the law. * * * I am therefore of the opinion that the system of trial by jury would be much more valuable, much shorn of many of its evils, and much more entitled to the confidence of the public as well as of the legal and judicial minds of the country, if some number less than the whole should be authorized to render a verdict. I would not myself be willing that a bare majority should be permitted to do this. There could be little difference in the confidence which would be reposed by the court, the public, or the parties, in the opinion of five men or of seven. It should be something more then than a bare majority. If the jury if to consist of twelve men, I certainly would not be willing that its verdict should represent less than eight, which is two-thirds, or probably nine, which is three-fourths. Many of what are called mistrials, produced by a failure of the jury to render a verdict, would be avoided if the power were given to nine or eight to render a verdict instead of requiring them all to unite in it, and such a verdict would be entitled to as much confidence as if it were unanimous. In respect to civil actions, where the question at issue is the right to specific property, or to damages for failure to fulfill a contract, or torts against the person or property of the plaintiff, this approach to perfect justice is perhaps as near as the fallibility of human nature permits, and the change removes the most serious objection to the system of trial by jury; the one which stands out as almost without support in reason or experience.

THINGS USEFUL.

In sweeping carpets wet bran is better than tea leaves. Pour cold water on bran; leave it to soak for half an hour; squeeze nearly dry; then sprinkle over the carpet.

Take an ordinary wooden milk pail, such as is used in the dairy, paint it black, and the hoops paint gold color, and line it with any shade of satin with a draw-bag top. This makes a capital receptacle for scraps of work.

Jenny Lind Cake: Two and one half cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, four cups of flour, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in two sheets (two of white.) After taking out the quantity for the two of white, leaving less than a third, add two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one grated nutmeg; add a little more flour to the dark; put together with thin frosting.

Fried Potatoes; Peel them, and boil in salted water; do not let them boil until they are soft. Beat one egg, and have ready some fine cracker crumbs; roll the potatoes in the egg, and then in the cracker and fry in butter until a light brown, turning frequently that the color may be uniform; or the potatoes may be dropped into hot lard. In this case a cloth should be laid over a plate and the potatoes should be drained for a moment in this before sending them to the table.

Horseradish Sauce: Scrape one or more sticks of horseradish very fine; to grate it is best. Have a good tablespoonful; put it in your sauce tureen with a tablespoonful of made mustard, a tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of good vinegar, and three tablespoonfuls of rich cream, Good with beef.

Beef Steak Smothered in Onions: A thick slice of sirloin or tender round steak. Fry a small slice of salt pork in an iron spider; remove the pork when crisp, and keep hot. Stir six large onions into the hot fat; cover them, and fry gently until tender—about one hour. Remove the onions; lay the beef in the hot spider, cover it with the onions; sprinkle a little salt over the onions, if not already salt enough from the pork. Cover and cook as quickly as possible without scorching, Place it carefully on a platter, on which are very small bits of butter and sprinkling of salt; serve immediately.

OVER WORKED Women

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our *positive guarantee*. See wrapper around bottle. **Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c. a vial. by druggists.

BOOKS.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

They Can Supply all Your Wants

In This Line.

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles and Moutain Produce.

DRESSMAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

COLGATE & CO'S
CASHMERE BOUQUET
PERFUME
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
Cashmere Bouquet
Toilet Soap.
Luxurious
and inexpensive
holiday presents.
COLGATE & CO. CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP

ALLISON & ADDISON

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

STAR BRAND FERTILIZER

RICHMOND, VA.

—FOR—

COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO CROPS.

ALL THE FRTILIZERS WE SELL ARE MANUFACTURED BY US IN OUR OWN Factory, and under our own personal supervision. Our increased facilities for manufacturing have enabled us to maintain the **high grade** of our goods, and at the same time **reduce the price**. Having been sold in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the last

TWENTY YEARS,

THEIR VALUE AND REPUTATION ARE NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED AND WE REFER TO THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED AND ARE STILL USING THEM.

☞ THEY ARE DRY AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION FOR DRILLING, AND THE STANDARD WILL BE FULLY MAINTAINED.

For sale by Agents at all points in the Cotton and Tobacco Growing States.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
Richmond, Va.

Fishburne School,
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.

English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., ... Principal.

New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first-class schools.

Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.

Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.

Thirteen States now represented in the School, '87 to '88.

Send for Catalogue.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE WATER-BLOOM.

A child looked up in the summer sky,
Where a soft, bright shower had just passed by;
Eastward the dusk rain-curtain hung
And swiftly across it the rainbow sprung.

'Papa! papa! what is it?" she cried,
As she gazed with her blue eyes opened wide
At the wonderful arch that bridged the heaven,
Vividly glowing with colors seven.

"Why, that is the rainbow, darling child;
And the father down on his baby smiled.
"What makes it, papa?" "The sun my dear,
That shines on the water-drops so clear."

Here was a beautiful mystery?
No more questions to ask had she,
But she thought the garden's loveliest flowers
Had floated upward and caught in the showers—

Rose, violet, orange, marigold—
In a ribbon of light on the clouds unrolled!
Red of poppy, and green leaves, too,
Sunflower yellow and larkspur blue.

A great, wide, wondrous, splendid wreath
It seemed to the little girl beneath;
How did it grow so fast up there
And suddenly blossom high in the air?

She could not take her eyes from the sight.
"Oh, look!" she cried, in her deep delight,
As she watched the glory spanning the gloom,
"Oh, look at the beautiful water-bloom!"

—*Celia Thaxter.*

LARRY.

Larry was in a great hurry to be a man. Perhaps that is the reason he liked to smoke grapevines or cornstalks, pretending to himself, no doubt, that he was using cigars. However, his mother did not wish him to smoke at all; so, to end the matter, she forbade it, once for all.

In those days there was an old Frenchman who used to travel about the country in a wonderful wagon from which he was able to produce almost anything, from a tin dipper to a stick of candy. The pedler knew and loved all the children for miles and miles around, and many a ride had Larry enjoyed perched up on the seat beside him.

People called the old man an "every-day Christian;" for his religion was a part of the great business of his life. Very often while he sat in the kitchen drinking the glass of milk which Larry's mother was sure to offer him, the two would talk of God's goodness and love as freely as other people speak of the crops or the weather. And why not? Is the soul's health of less importance than the welfare of the body?

One morning Larry saw the pedler drive in at the gate, and ran out to meet him.

"Ah, Larry, how you grow?" exclaimed the old man, cheerily. "You have already eight years,—is it not? What a fine cigar I have yesterday seen you smoking!"

"Me?" asked Larry, in surprise.

"Oui—yes—yourself."

"No, it was not I."

"No? But it is not possible that I could make mistake. It was truly your coat that the boy wore, and, as well, that pretty cap."

Still the boy stoutly insisted, "No, it was not I."

The Frenchman sighed and quietly dropped the subject, but he looked puzzled.

It was Saturday, but Larry did not go out to play, as usual, that day. He followed his mother about the house as she busied herself with her work, but he looked very miserable. When night came, she went up with him to his bedroom, as she always did. It took him a long while to get undressed; then he had a good deal of trouble in choosing the right chapter to read. When at last he was ready to say his prayers, he hid his face in his mother's lap, and, with tears of shame, confessed that he had not only disobeyed her, but he had told the pedler a lie. He owned that he had been very unhappy all day, and that he had kept hoping she would ask about the cigars, for his heart ached with carrying such a guilty load.

His mother took her boy in her arms, and forgave him for disobeying her; but she told him that he had broken two of God's laws, and he must first confess his sin to God, and ask his pardon, then own the lie to the Frenchman, and ask his forgiveness also. Larry hung his head, for it was a hard thing to tell his old friend that he had spoken an untruth. It seemed much easier to go with his sin to God, whom he knew to be full of compassion, than to his fellow-man, whose anger he feared. But, in the end, he promised to take his mother's advice.

It was not long before the pedler came again. Hoping so to make it easier for her boy, Larry's mother took his hand, and led him to the kitchen, where the Frenchman was, saying, "My friend, Larry has something to say to you." Blushing and trembling, the lad told his story, the old man looking at him with tender pity. When Larry was done, both were weeping. There was a moment's hush, then the pedler said reverently, "We will pray to God!"

The three kneeled together on the kitchen floor, while in broken accents the Frenchman thanked God for the tender conscience of the child, and earnestly prayed that he would guide Larry's young feet past the dangers and pitfalls of the years to come. It was a prayer which Larry never forgot. He is a child no longer, but his lips have steadfastly refused to utter a falsehood since that hour in his mother's kitchen when they were sealed in solemn covenant with God to speak the truth.—*S. S. Times.*

OLD CRUMPLE.

Old Crumple was standing by the orchard wall, under an apple tree. She was Uncle John's red cow, and she had a crooked horn. Her jaws went wig-wag, because she was munching an apple. Miss Rosa Lang gave it to her.

Rosa was Uncle John's niece, five years old. She was a kind little girl, and loved to pet old Crumple.

While Crumple's jaws went wig-wag with the apple, her tail went swish-swish, trying to knock a great fly off her back.

She looked very happy.

"Oh," cried Rosa to her cousin Ella, "I'm going to ride old Crumple."

"You never can, Rosa! She won't let you!" added Ella.

"Just you see!" answered Rosa, and she climbed upon the wall.

Crumple did not move, except to turn her head to see if another apple was coming, and she whisked her tail again, and knocked that fly clean off her back.

Rosa put her hand carefully upon the cow. Crumple stood very close to the wall.

Then she flung herself forward, and with a little scramble, there she was astride of dear old Crumple.

"Oh, my!" shouted Ella; "you're on wrong side first!"

"Why, so I am!" cried Rosa. "I must turn round. But give me Dolly Polly!"

"Do look at that child!" said Aunt Susan, from the piazza. "She'll fall and break her neck!"

Uncle John came running, and he began to laugh. Rosa had her doll clasped in her arms. Crumple began to walk away and Rosa could not turn 'round.

"Hold on, little girl!" shouted Uncle John, and he leaped over the wall.

This re red Crumple and made her jump.

Off tumbled Rosa and Dolly Polly; but they fell plump into Uncle John's arms.

"All right this time, pet," he cried. "But now you shall both ride in style."

So Uncle John lifted Ella, and Rosa, and Dolly Polly upon Crumple's back.

They faced front this time. Uncle John led the cow by the horns and they played elephant-ride for a half-hour.—*Our Little Ones.*

MINNIE LEE AND HER KITTENS.

Traveling from Attica to Rochester in New York, some time since, I changed cars at Avon. A moment after entering the car, a lady and a little girl came in and took the seat directly in front of me. The child's face was radiant with joy as she frequently raised the cover of a little basket on her arm and looked curiously into it. Her sweet face had no wrinkles of care or unrest. As I contemplated it, memories of childhood joys and days made me feel like a child again. My own curiosity was excited by her constant looking, and I leaned forward to ascertain the cause for so much happiness. The little girl with the quick intuition of childhood, raised the cover of her basket and exposed to view a kitten. I said, "that is a beautiful kitten;" what is its name?"

"Daisy," was her quick reply.

"I wish you would give me Daisy," I said gently.

"Oh no, sir, I can't give you Daisy; I love Daisy so much."

"But I want Daisy, and I will give you a dollar for her."

"Oh no, sir, I can't sell Daisy."

"Do you love candy, Minnie?"

"Yes, sir, I guess I do"

"Well, then, you can get your basket almost full of candy for a dollar."

"Oh, sir, I love Daisy more than I do money or candy."

She was so simple and happy, I was confident she had been taught in the Sunday-school and at home to love the Saviour. I then asked her if she went to Sunday school.

"Yes, sir; I go to Sunday-school always."

"Well, Minnie, do you love the Saviour?"

"Why, yes, sir, I guess I do. Do you love Jesus?" was her quick retort.

"Yes, my darling, I do; and I'm so glad to know you love the dear Saviour. He is our best friend. He will go with us, if we will let Him, all through life, and love us and save us. By and by we'll go where Jesus is, and then sin will not hurt us any more."

Her little face grew bright with joy and the light kindled in her eyes. Looking at me steadfastly for a little while, she lifted her basket, and with the sweetest voice said: "Sir, you may have Daisy."

For a moment I hardly knew what reply to make, but said: "No, my darling, I can't take Daisy from you."

The tears came to her eyes as she said, "Why won't you take Daisy?"

"Because you love Daisy more, and will take better care of her than I can."

I trust this beautiful lesson will not be forgotten—at least by the writer. Neither money nor candy could induce the child to give up her kitten; but because I loved her dear Saviour, she loved me more than her kitten, and was willing to give up her idol to please a friend of her Saviour.—*The Pansy.*

"READY BEFOREHAND."

"I never saw such a girl. You are always finding something to do? What is it now?"

"I'm going to sew a button on my glove."

"Why, you are not going out, are you?"

"Oh, no. I only like to get things ready beforehand; that's all."

And this little thing that had been persisted in by Rose Hammond until it had become a fixed habit saved her more trouble than she herself ever had any idea of; more time, too. Try it.

If you do, faithfully, you will never relinquish it for the slip-shod "time-enough when-it's-wanted" way of doing.

HOW THEY MADE OUT.

"I don't know," said the wife, Margaret, "how we shall make out, but we can't let the child starve." Margaret was the house-mother in a German home, where money was scarce and plain food was not plenty.

A stranger had come along the street, stopped at the door, and asked if he might have some supper with the family. He was watching the yellow-haired little girl who followed Margaret around, which made her speak the sentence with which this story commences.

"Then she isn't your own child?" asked the stranger.

"No." Margaret explained that she was the child of a poor neighbor who died a few weeks before, leaving nothing for the little girl, and no friends for her to go to. So they had to take her in.

"And can't you manage to keep her?" the stranger asked, "You have none of your own, I suppose."

"Oh, dear, yes!" and she laughed over his queer mistake. None of their own! Why, there were ten in all.

When supper was ready they all trooped in. What a little army of them! and how clean their faces were, their light hair neatly combed, and their patched and worn clothes looking as though each of them had been as careful of them as possible. At the supper-table each of them looked out for Gretchen; she had the largest potato carefully peeled by Margaret, the mother's name-child; and Melchior, the father's name-sake, put a bit of butter on it, though he ate none on his own. The stranger saw all this and a great deal more, though he seemed to be talking with the father and mother.

The next day a soldier in military dress rode up to the house and asked for the house-mother, and gave her a solemn-looking letter which made her tremble as she broke the seal. Oh, what do you think that letter said? Why, that the man who had taken supper with them the night before was so pleased with all the ten children, and with Gretchen besides, that he had decided to make each a present of $100, which would be paid to them each year while they lived, $1,100 a year, because a strange man who took supper with them was pleased with their kindness to him, and their unselfish care of the orphan Gretchen! That sounds like a "make-up" story, doesn't it? And yet it is true. The letter was signed Joseph, Emperor of Austria. And he was the stranger who had eaten potatoes with them the night before.

Ah! I wonder if you know what this makes me think of? Do you remember who laid aside His crown and His royal dress and left His throne and came to us—not simply to amuse Himself and give us pleasure, but to save our souls?

Some day we shall see Him with the royal dress blazing with jewels, the crown of gold on His head. Will He remember us then as those who received Him here? He is watching our actions, whether they are unselfish and loving, or hard and hateful. Is He getting a reward ready for us? The reward is not $100 a year; it is a home in the palace; a seat on the throne. It is to be introduced to His Father as brothers and sisters; it is to reign with Him forever and ever. —*The Pansy.*

MAN'S EXTREMITY, GOD'S OPPORTUNITY.

A child of five years awoke her father, who slept in the same room, by saying, "Papa I want a drink of water."

"Very well," replied her father; "just wait till morning."

After a brief silence, she again said: "Papa, I want a drink of water."

Again she was asked to wait till morning. After a much longer period, thirst again framed the request: "Papa, I want a drink of water."

"Very well, my child; get up and get it."

To his utter surprise, she quickly arose, and crept down stairs, through the long, dark hall and into the dining-room. The darkness seemed to grow more dense at every step; but still she ventured onward. Her little heart beat faster every moment as she nervously crossed the dining-room and reached the kitchen. But here the darkness was so intense that her courage forsook her and she turned to flee, only to be caught in the arms of her loving father, who, anticipating what the end might be, had quickly followed his little daughter, so as to meet her in that moment of distress.

Just so does our Heavenly Father deal with his children. He sometimes seems to disregard our petitions, to try our patience and earnestness. If we really desire what we ask, we are willing to encounter discouragements and dangers to obtain it. And just so surely as a child of His starts in quest of anything he has promised to bestow, just so surely does the Saviour follow, unperceived, of course, till the courage fails, as it surely will; and then He is there, just where He is needed most.

It was not until Peter began to sink, that Jesus offered the helping hand. It was only when the boat was filled with water and began to sink that He answered the prayer of the disciples and stilled the tempest. It was not until the thief was suspended on the cross that he sought and obtained pardon. And it often happens that when about to enter into the valley of the shadow of death, His children cast many an anxious look heavenward for the coming of that One who said: "When thou passeth through the waters, *I will be with thee.*" But often not until their feet have *touched* the brink of the river is He heard to say, "Fear thou not, for I am with thee." Then, and not till then, can the Christian triumphantly exclaim: "O death, where is thy sting!"—*M. J. Aiken.*

"Consumption can be Cured."

Dr. J. S. COMBS, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs. and are not now needing any medicine."

S. H. FISHBLATE,
KING CLOTHIER!
Wilmington, N. C.
FINE READY MADE
—AND—
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
A SPECIALTY.

On Every article Purchased at this Establishment, perfect satisfaction guarenteed, or money cheerfully refunded.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
AT
Columbia, South Carolina.

The next session will begin MONDAY, September 19th, 1887.

FACULTY

JOHN L. GIRARDEAU, D.D., LL.D.,
Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology.

J. D. TADLOCK, D.D.,
Professor of Church Government and History.

C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis of Scripture.

Provision will be made for instruction in the Departments of Christian Apologetics and Pastoral Theology until these chairs can be permanently filled.

For further information apply to the
REV. J. L. GIRARDEAU, D.D., LL.D.,
Columbia, S. C.

100 PER CENT PROFIT and SAMPLES FREE to men canvassers for Dr. Scott's Genuine Electric Belts, Brushes, &c. Lady agents wanted for Electric Corsets. Quick sales. Write at once for terms. Dr. Scott, 846 B'way, N.Y

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Paine's Celery Compound
For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.

AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.

Recommended by professional and business men. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, BURLINGTON, VT.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C.



22 YEARS A dealer in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shoninger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger upright Piano's $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new Circulars and art...

Musical Nuggets

The Musical Visitor.
An exceedingly valuable monthly for the use of choir leaders and organists. Price, $1.50 per year. Special rates to clubs. Sample copy, 10cts.

The Monks of Bangor.
By GEO. E. WHITING. A splendid setting of Scott's poem, for the use of Male Voice Societies. 75cts. by mail.

Modern Soprano Songs.
An unsurpassed collection of the very best soprano songs by foreign composers. By mail, $1.00 Bds; $1.50 Cloth.

Gospel Hymns Consolidated.
Excelsior Edition contains all the words and music but in small type—Boards, 45cts; Cloth, 50cts. Add 5cts. extra for postage.

A Musical Calendar for 1888.
Giving interesting chronological facts relative to music and musicians. Price, 15cts.

All of the above are for sale by Music Dealers generally.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Oldest Dry Goods House ... more.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Clothings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, ... materials with estimate of cost, ... application.

TERMS - - - - CASH.

Catalogues upon request.

NEW AND VALUABLE SMALL BOOKS.

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS WORK: HOW TO DO IT. Gordon. Cloth 30cts.; paper 10 cents.
DIVINE AND HUMAN: FOREORDINATION and FREE AGENCY. Wilson. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents.
SEVENTH COMMANDMENT. Cannon. Paper, 5 cents.
COVENANT AND ITS SEALS. Alexander. Paper, 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN MEXICO. Graybill. Paper. 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN CHINA. Houston. Paper, 5 cents.
BIBLE STUDIES ON BAPTISM. McLean. Paper, 5 cents.
CATECHISM ON BAPTISM. Cleveland. Paper, 5 cents.
INFANT BAPTISM. McElroy. Paper, 5 cts.
GIVEN TO CHRIST. Pratt. Paper, 10 cts.
WILLIAM THE BAPTIST. Chaney. Paper, 25 cents.
OUR COUNTRY, Strong. Paper 25c; cloth 50c.
PHARAOHS OF THE BONDAGE. Robinson Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

And all supplies of any publisher needed by MINISTERS, STUDENTS, CHURCHES, and SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Address:
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Agent.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.
Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequaled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.

PIANOS.
Mason & Hamlin's Piano Stringer was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experts the "greatest improvement in pianos in half a century."
A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.
Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.
154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N.Y
149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

THE WILMINGTON STAR.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
The Daily Star.

One Year	$6 00
Six Months	3 00
Three Months	1 50
One Month	50

THE WEEKLY STAR.

One Year	$1 00
Six Months	60
Three Months	30

Our Telegraph News service has recently been largely increased, and it is our determination to keep the STAR up to the highest standard of newspaper excellence.
Address W. H. BERNARD, Wilmington, N. C.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company,
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and out of the mountains.

THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for loss at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED.
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, lodges, private barns and stables, farming implements and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; ... Upchurch, Vice President; Chas. E. ... tary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster. Office in Briggs' Building, No. ... Street.
Telephone No. 63.

SAY-SOES.

Sad jest by a policeman with a large family: "Yes, I'm a copp, and I've many little copies."

The kindest and the happiest pair will find occasion to forbear, and it's when one of them has the toothache. Hand out twenty-five cents, friend, for a bottle of Salvation Oil, and stop that noise.

For sore throat pepper some slices of ham fat, or fat bacon, and bind on the throat with a flannel cloth.

Although the relations between the United States and Canada are strained, they don't appear to be very clear.

No liquor-seller will hereafter be received into any Masonic Lodge in Dakota, either by initiation or affiliation, the Grand Lodge at Huron having adopted a resolution to that effect.

The Spanish Minister of Marine wants to build naval armaments that will cost about $60,000,000. He wants to get this money from the sale of the forests which Senor Comacho is preparing to propose in the autumn session of the Cortes. Most of the new vessels are to be built in England.

FARM NOTES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Charlotte, N. C., *Democrat:* An immense amount of sorghum syrup was made in this State the past fall. In some counties in the western part of the State as much as 25,000 gallons were made, and the most of it is as good as any imported molasses.

GEORGIA:

Items from the Savannah *News:*

Haufman Bros., of Lawtey, have been offered $1,500 for their coming strawberry crop from 80,000 plants. If all the strawberry-growers sell at these figures the strawberry crop of Lawtey will bring $50,000. The crop three years ago sold for $175. The strawberry crop this year is too early, for many blossoms and berries are in sight and are likely to be nipped by frost. Frank Kerchivrl, of Joliet, Ill., D. M. Snow, of Chicago, Ill., with several other gentlemen, made a tour of inspection amongst the strawberry fields Wednesday. The best field of three-year old plants they saw was that of Mr. Fisher, numbering some 40,000. The average size of the plants was not less than ten inches in diameter, healthy and strong, with plenty of blossoms and berries in sight. Mr. Smith, last year, from 22,000 plants, sold, clear of all expenses, $425 worth of berries.

This year Col. Smith, of Oglethorpe, made 1,600 bales of cotton, which brought him upwards of $60,000. Besides this he has sold about $16,000 worth of cotton-seed oil and between $25,000 and $30,000 worth of fertilizers. He has raised about enough grain to supply his immense farm, and slaughtered several hundred head of hogs. Besides this income Col. Smith's rents from his lands will be in the neighborhood of $20,000. He has now applied for a charter and intends building a railroad of his own from Pleasant Hill, the name of his farm, to tap the Georgia railroad, about a mile below Winterville. He has made arrangements for his iron and rolling stock, and early next year will put his convicts to work grading the road. Col. Smith started life after the war with less than $300, and parties who are acquainted with his affairs say that he is today worth not less than $250,000.

Buchanan *Banner:* Did you ever touch a piece of iron with your tongue on a frosty morning? If you have not, try it just one time, and you will have good cause to remember how cruel it is to walk out to your barn on a cold day, pick up the frozen bit, and, without warming it in any way, insert it into the horse's mouth. Of course it acts in the horse's mouth just as it would on your tongue, that is, takes the skin off. And the pain is not momentary, but will continue for many days, because every time the horse tries to eat, the food will touch the raw places and irritate them again. The horse will also try to avoid taking the bit into his mouth and become fractious. To avoid having to warm the bit each time it is used, cover it with heavy cloth or leather, or get a rubber bit. It will pay to treat the horse kindly.

FLORIDA.

Savannah *News:*—The Speer and Ginn grove, on the outskirts of Sanford, comprising only four and a half acres, is said to be the most profitable piece of fruit land of its size in the United States. This year's crop of limes on the grove has already been sold for $12,000.

TEXAS:

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A better season for fall and winter crops has not been known for years. Rains, snows, high temperature and low, have alternated so satisfactorily since the 18th of September, that the farmers are full of hope. A few more such rains this winter will so saturate the ground that summer droughts can do little harm. The lowest temperature this winter was 13° on the mornd 28th. Snow seven inches deep on morning of the 23d inst. Immigration which for two weeks has been sus-, will no doubt begin again. It is that Texas has 25,000,000 acres of lands that can be utilized at a very in forty year's time. Railroads built rapidly, and there is every future advancement.

Sanford, Dec. 29th.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending January 6th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

E Aber, Troup, Texas, apparatus for handling brick.

B B Banks, Baltimore, Md., supporting arm for electric lights.

W C Crozier, Knoxville, Tenn., distributing case.

F V De Coppet, New Orleans, La., can filler for ice machines.

M P Faris, Bethany, S C, manure distributer.

W G Harrison, Weston, Va., pilot for locomotives.

W W Herren, Conroe, Texas, ox yoke.

W Jones, Norfolk, Va., boot or shoe stretcher.

W M Lerch, Baltimore, Md., harness saddle.

H A McClelland, Louisville, Ky., dental pencil.

C Opperman, Louisville, Ky., jar-fastener.

G W Randolph, Memphis, Tenn., cultivator.

E A Seals and W W Downing, Brewton, Ala., vehicle wheel.

C Selden, Baltimore, Md., duplex telegraphy.

J A Stockton, Hartselle, Ala., reclining attachment for chairs.

J K P Timmons, Timmons, Tenn., car brake.

J H Wilmouth and B McNairy, Aberdeen, Miss., churn.

W H Wrigley, New Orleans, La., car-coupling.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

MAKE A SIGN For A Cent

Worth Twenty-five Cents.

AGENTS WANTED. Samples Free.

J. W. STOAKES, MILAN, O.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,

Raleigh, N. C.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

Fall and winter stock now open, and we are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS in all the newest and most approved styles.

Lace and Portier Curtains, and Upholstery Goods, Shades and Shadings, Cocoa and Straw Mattings, Rugs, &c.

CARPETS.

HEMPS, INGRAINS, EXTRA SUPERS, THREE PLY'S — TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, VELVET.

Smyrna Rugs at $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $8.00, $10.00 and as high as $50.00, in extra large size, 9x16 feet.

WINDOW SHADES.

Embracing a great variety of new things.

R. M. McINTIRE,

Sept. 28th, 1887 WILMINGTON, N. C.



DURHAM TOBACCO

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY SMOKING TOBACCO EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET.

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL

HALL & PEARSALL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

HEAVY GROCERIES,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 7 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEES, MOLASSES, SALT, FISH

Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,

COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

1y Wilmington, N. C

BURPEE'S SEEDS.

FARM ANNUAL FOR 1888

Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 pp., with hundreds of illustrations, Colored Plates, and tells all about the BEST GARDEN, FARM and FLOWER Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Valuable New Books on Garden Topics. It describes Rare Novelties in VEGETABLES and FLOWERS of real value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete Catalogue published, to W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby	10 52 A. M
Leave Lincolnton	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.

KNABE

PIANO FORTES

UNEQUALED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street. NEW YORK, 112 Fifth Ave. WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines

TRAM ROAD ENGINES

and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.

Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19, 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

SORGHUM

A LITTLE book that every farmer ought to have is the "Sorghum Hand Book" for 1888, which may be had free, by addressing The Blymyer Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, O. Sorghum is a very valuable crop for syrup-making, feed, and fodder, and this pamphlet gives full information about the different species, best modes of cultivation, etc. Send and get it and read it.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.



McShane Bell Foundry

Finest Grade of Bells,

CHIMES AND PEALS FOR CHURCHES, &c. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address H. McSHANE & CO., Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



UNIVERSITY ORGANS.—They Lead the World.—$35 to $500. Sold Direct to Families. No Middlemen. Solid Walnut 5 Octaves Double Couplers, Guaranteed for Six Years and sent, with Stool and Book, for TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME BEFORE YOU BUY. ESTABLISHED 1859. $35

MARCHAL & SMITH, 255 East 21st Street, New York.

1875—Twelve Years' Maintained Superiority—1887.

STEAM COOKED AND DESICCATED

A.B.C. CRUSHED WHITE OATS,

A.B.C. WHEAT, A.B.C. BARLEY, A.B.C. MAIZE.

Carefully Hulled. Easily Digested. Made from the Finest Grain. Ready in Ten Minutes.

TWICE COOKED!

AMERICAN BREAKFAST CEREALS.

The superiority of these Cereals is owing to their being twice cooked, first by steam and subsequently roasted with super-heated air — desiccated — which removes all traces of moisture and renders them most easy of digestion.

Process Patented.

Ask for A. B. C. Brand. (Registered.)

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Send for descriptive circulars to THE CEREALS M'F'G CO., 83 MURRAY ST., N.Y.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 28—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Monday, Oct. 71, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	8 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 40 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton	9 57 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	11 50 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville	12 05 P. M.	8 20 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	2 17 "	12 20 P. M.
Leave Sanford	2 40 "	1 33 "
Arrive Greensboro	6 00 "	7 45 "
Leave Greensboro	10 10 A. M.	
Arrive Pilot Mountain	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.

Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Pilot Mountain	4 10 P. M	
Arrive Greensboro	8 30 "	
Leave Greensboro	10 00 A.M	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 30 P. M.	2 15 P. M.
Leave Sanford	1 50 "	3 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 15 "	7 05 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 30 "	5 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 27 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 05 A. M.	4 25 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 40 "	6 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	1 30 P. M.	
Factory Junction	2 30 "	5 35 P. M.
Arrive Millboro	3 15 "	6 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

Close connection is made at Maxton with Carolina Central Railway Passenger Trains to and from Wilmington.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Superintendent.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,045. WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 18, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,665.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue of this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. W. C. Hagan from Morganfield, Ky., to Clarendon, Ark.

Rev. W. H. Workman from Foreston, S. C., to Greelyville, S C.

Rev. T. S. Simrall from Keytesville, Mo., to Hannibal, Mo.

Rev. H. H. Newman from Quitman, Ga., to Mikesville, Fla.

Rev. W. D. Heath from Atlanta, Ga., to Ripley, Miss.

Rev. W. J. Anderson from Orwood, Miss., to Courtland, Miss.

Rev R. B. McAlpine from Columbus, Miss., to Livingston, Ala.

NORTH CAROLINA.

On Friday last Rev. Geo. W. MacMillan was installed pastor of the church at Whiteville. Rev. A. McFadyen presided, preached the sermon and propounded the constitutional questions. Rev. P. H. Hoge delivered the charge to the pastor and to the people. The services were highly interesting and edifying.

[Corrrespondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. M. A. Henderson writes: I send you items from Little Brittain church. We have been in our new manse one month. The first week in December the manse building was ready for us, and the congregation and neighbors furnished it with articles needed for housekeeping. The ladies of the congregation claimed the privilege of furnishing the house and larder, and it is sufficient to say that they did their work with energy directed by good judgment. When we came to take possession, we found three rooms with beds in them, and also other articles necessary for comfort. The cook room was furnished with a stove, &c. The larder supplied with flour, meats in variety, butter, rice, sugar and coffee, potatoes, corn meal, syrups, honey and other things, the gifts of the good people among whom it has been my privilege to labor for the last six months. Little Brittatn church now has a good manse, with six rooms, and a fire-place in each room, two good stables, a good well of water, and eight acres of good land, all paid for; and all our other debts will be paid soon. And now we gratefully acknowledge God's goodness to us, and herein tender our sincere thanks to our friends who have aided us in this enterprise, believing that the blessing of God will be their sure reward and precious heritage. If it please God we hope to have communion services in our Church between this and spring meeting of Mecklenburg Presbytery, when it is our desire and hope to have with us one who will minister to us in holy things, and one whom the people greatly desire to hear. At our last sacramental communion in November 1887, Bro. McIlwain, of Gastonia, was with us, and by his faithful preaching greatly endeared himself to our people. During that meeting two valuable members were received and their names added to our roll of communicants. Both were heads of families. During the last six months seventeen person have been added to Little Brittain church, fourteen on examination and three by certificate from other denominations, and one who had been suspended, after giving satisfactory evidence of repentance was received back into the church, and restored to the priviliges of the penitent believers.

Little Brittain, Jan. 10th, 1888.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. R. W. Boyd writes: Engagements and absence prevented an earlier acknowledgment of a kind remembrance on the 23d ult., by the good people of Unity church and others. Santa Claus was anticipated, and the hearts of the inmates of the manse made glad. The articles received were numerous and useful. To every contributor I would say, The Lord bless you out of Zion.

Woodleaf, N. C., Jan. 11, 1888.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. W. E. McIlwaiñ writes, 16th inst.: The Gastonia Church organized July 1882 with 26 members, under the labors of Revs. J. J. Kennedy and L. R. McCormick, had increased to 52 when taken charge of by the present pastor, May 1885. On Jan. 1st, 1886, it had 77 members, Jan. 1st, 1887, 97 members and Jan. 1st, 1888, 122 members. Thus making a net gain of 70 members in less than three years. In 1885 contributions for benevolent purposes amounted to $106.00, this year to $432.00. Then for all purposes the church gave $868.00, now the church has given $1,455.00. The two churches composing my pastoral charge have given this year about $2,000 for all purposes and $500 of this for benevolent purposes. We have also received into the two churches 49 members. Our new manse approaches completion.

VIRGINIA.

[Corr spondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Lord's Supper was administered in the Farmville church yesterday, and the pastor announced the names of eleven persons who had been admitted to membership since the last quarterly communion, all of whom were received on profession of faith. Rev. W. H. Neel, pastor.

Farmville, Jan. 9, '88.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

On December 22, the newly elected pastor, Rev. J. I. Vance, was installed in the Second Church, Alexandria, Va.,—a large congregation assembling to witness the services, which were very solemn. The sermon was preached by Rev. Walter Robertson; the charge to the pastor, by Rev. L. B. Turnbull; and to the people by Rev. Wm. Bailie.

Since our last report, here have been four additions to the church at Bridgewater—two by letter and two by profession of faith. Our little band now numbers fifty-two.

In Riverview Church, Abingdon Presbytery, on the first Sabbath of January, Messrs. R. M. Chumbly and J. L. Einstein were made elders, and Mr. W. H. Ricketts was made a deacon.

Central Presbyterian: At a congregational meeting held last Sabbath morning in the church at Manchester, after public worship, a unanimous and hearty call was extended to Rev. A. A. Little, of Gordonsville, Va., to become pastor of this church.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Central Presbyterian:

The 25th day of December closed the first year of the pastorate of Rev. J. N. Van Devanter over the Beverly and Leading Creek churches of Randolph county, W. Va. During this time he has succeeded in winning the confidence and respect of every one in the community. His untiring labors have been the means of adding to the two churches under his care forty-two members, most of them by profession. It seems a specially kind providence which has led so earnest-hearted a Christian to the charge of this very difficult field of labor; and we trust that the Master may doubly bless his labors during the coming year.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

At the late communion in the Second Presbyterian church in Columbia, the names of nine persons were read as having been received into the membership of that church.

GEORGIA.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

Rev. W. B. Jennings, late of Rock Hill, S. C., was installed pastor of the First church, Macon, December 11th. Rev. Robert Adams, pastor of the Second church, presided and propounded the questions, and charged the pastor and people; Rev. G. T. Goetchius having been especially invited by the session and Presbytery, preached the sermon to a very large congregation. A very cordial reception was given the pastor by this church. He starts out in this new field of labor with bright hopes, and with the full confidence of admiring people.

Rev. Mr. Walker having been invited to supply Decatur church for a year, entered upon his duties in this church, the first of January. He had been invited to preach to them, without having heard him. His first sermon made a very fine impression, and his reception was a very pleasant and encouraging one.

Southern Presbyterian: Rev. R. G. Pearson, the evangelist from Starkville, Miss., began a series of meetings in Spartanburg, S. C., on the first of January. At the first meeting there were only about forty persons present, on account of the rain, but the attendance at the daily services has constantly increased until many had to be turned away for want of room. Mr. Pearson is quite a young man. He is said to be a clear and forcible preacher, without affecting any roughness. A writer says of him: "His preaching is plain, clear and simple. The thought is suited to this day, and the people now living. His illustrations strengthen the thought and fix it on the minds of the hearers. He does not appeal to creeds and the writings of theologians to establish his propositions, but goes directly to the Bible, with which he is quite familiar. His quotations are logically introduced. He is not verbose. When he finishes a thought or proposition he does not keep hammering away at it until it is as thin as gold-leaf, but he goes directly to the next thing. He addresses his remarks to the people in the pews, and not to some imaginary straw audience that he sets up to belabor with theological blows and knocks. His words have no uncertain sound." It is to be hoped that he is doing much good in the community. His last service will be on Friday night, after which he will go to Asheville to rest for two weeks.

LOUISIANA.

S. W. Presbyterian: The Berean church (colored) congregation of this city, took possession of their new church edifice on last Sabbath afternoon. It was dedicated with appropriate services, conducted by the various Presbyterian ministers; the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Palmer. This is the first time the congregation have worshiped in a house of their own. It is greatly to be hoped that the more prosperous position in which they now find themselves, may have a happy effect in stimulating their zeal and in increasing their membership.

ARKANSAS.

Rev. W. C. Hagan has taken charge of Clarendon and Holly Grove churches.

Rev. J. C. Williams writes the *Southern Presbyterian* from Arkadelphia: "The church here is growing slowly but steadily. Three members have recently been received, which makes eleven added during the past year. Also four members have been added to the Gurdon church."

TENNESSEE.

A correspondent writes to the *Christian Observer* that Rev. John F. Cannon of Shelbyville has declined the pastorate of Westminster church at Charleston, S. C., to which recently he was elected.

DOMESTIC.

Items from the *Presbyterian*:

One year ago Dr. Withrow took the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian church, Chicago, Ill. from which Dr. A. E. Kittredge had gone to New York. Excepting between 1869 and 1871 the church has always been in debt. Thirty thousand dollars was the amount which had to be raised to free the church entirely. The year just closed was one of great prosperity and peace. The pew rental was never larger than now. Two hundred and twenty-one new members have been added since the pastorate of Dr. Withrow began in January 1887. On January 1st a strong and united move was made to provide for "the entire indebtedness of the corporation." Not only thirty thousand, but over thirty-three thousand dollars were put down in money and subscriptions, and the work was not only done, but more than done. Of course, the people are full of joy.

The Eastside Presbyterian chapel, under the care of the Market Square Presbyterian church, of Germantown, Philadelphia, was formally opened with the New Year, January 1st. Interesting services were held in the afternoon, and an encouraging Sunday-school organized. On Sabbath evening, January 8th, the first regular service was held in the chapel, the Rev. Dr. Jeffers, of Lincoln University, preaching the sermon The chapel is well located, and is a beautiful stone structure. The Rev. Louis F. Benson, of Philadelphia, takes charge of the enterprise so well inaugurated. The intention is to organize a church as soon as the field will warrant it.

Interior: The Third Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, observed the first anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Withrow, formerly of Boston, last Sabbath. The church debt of $30,000 has been paid or pledged through the untiring efforts of the Doctor, who has made it his personal work to clear the debt on one of the largest and most fashionable places of worship in this city. He has secured within the last few weeks over $35,000, thus wiping out the debt and leaving a surplus. Two hundred and twenty-one members have joined during the year, and every part of the church work has been strengthened and extended. A leave of absence for six months has been voted the Doctor, with full salary continued.

Scottish American: Mr. David Gregg, the well-known merchant of Pittsburg, Pa., has gifted $100,000 to the Scotch Covenant Church of that city. Mr. Gregg is a native of Scotland, and has resided in Pittsburg since he was seventeen years of age. His son, Rev. David Gregg, is minister of Park Street Church, Boston.

FOREIGN.

We copy the following from some exchange—just which, escapes us:

Facts About Brazil:—The name by which this land was first known to Europeans was Vera Cruz—the true Cross. As the Portuguse voyagers on the 1st of May, 1500, in the presence of thousands of the aborigines, celebrated mass and erected a hugh cross, they gave the name. But afterwards Americus Vespucius carried back from these shores to Europe a valuable cargo of the dye wood which from its resemblance to *brazas*, "coals of fire," is called in the Portuguese language *pau brazil*. The country from which it came soon began to be popularly known as the "land of the brazil wood," and this applicative, shortened to Brazil, completely usurped the name of Vera Cruz. To pious Catholics such a change of name was a serious grief, and one of them, pouring forth a lamentation on the subject, pronounced it a shame that "the cupidity of man, by unworthy traffic, should change the wood of the cross, red with the real blood of Christ, for that of another wood which resembled it only in color."

The first Protestant missionary effort made in the New World was undertaken in Brazil. Under the patronage of the great and good Admiral Coligny, a colony of the persecuted Huguenots proceeded to Brazil. Landing on the island of Lage "they erected their rude place of worship, and here these French Puritans offered their prayers and sang their hymns of praise nearly three-score years and ten before a pilgrim placed his foot on Plymouth Rock, and more than half a century before the Book of Common Prayer was borne to the banks of James river."

"On the return of the vessels to Europe for a new supply of colonists, considerable zeal was awakened for the establishment of the Reformed religion in these remote parts. The Church of Geneva became interested in the object, and sent two ministers and fourteen students, who determined to brave all the hardships of an unknown climate and of a new mode of life in the cause. It is interesting to reflect that when the Reformation was yet in its infancy, the subject of propagating the Gospel in the distant parts of the world was one that engaged the hearts of Christians in the city of Geneva, while Calvin, Farel, and Theodore de Beza were still living. It would be difficult to find an earlier instance of Protestant missionary effort."—*Kidder and Fletcher.*

But the good enterprise met only with sorrow and loss. The deep shadows of Romanism settled down over the whole land, and it was reserved for those who are most in sympathy with Calvin to begin missionary work among the Brazilians in our day. To a Presbyterian missionary, Horace M. Lane, M. D. of Sao Paolo, we are indebted for the most of the following facts, which were published in *The Foreign Missionary*:

POPULATION AND ILLITERACY.

The population of Brazil, according to the census of 187283 was 9,930,478. Of these, the whites numbered 3,787,289; the blacks, 1,954,452, the mixed, 3,801,782; the Indians, 386,955. In addition to these, the independent Indian tribes not included in the census are supposed to number a million. The whole population of the Empire is now estimated to be about 14,000,000. The white element is Portuguese. It is now diminishing, though the Government encourages immigration by every possible means, and a large number of Italians, Portuguese, and Spaniards are moving into the country. The strong race of the future will be the mixed, as it is now in Mexico. Yet, the leading traits of Brazilian character are still largely Portuguese. The people possess the sensitiveness, excitability and impracticability that characterize all the Latin races. The illiteracy among the people is shocking. Out of the population of 9,030,478, as given by the last census, 8,365,097 were unable to read or write. There is a growing sentiment among Brazilians that the Church is largely responsible for this condition of affars. By a recent law any one may open schools anywhere. Primary education is gratuitous and is compulsory in several of the provincee.

Brazil separated from Portugal in 1022. It is divided into twenty provinces, each having a president, appointed by the general government, and a legislature elected by the people. The general government is a very mild form of constitutional monarchy, with an hereditary Emperor. The law-making power is vested in a Senate, holding for life, and a House of Representatives elected for four years. The people enjoy a limited and qualified suffrage.

The established religion is the Roman Catholic, but all other religions are tolerated with certain limitations. If there is in human history anywhere a dark, dismal failure, it is that of the Church of Rome in Brazil. Among the common people it has planted a Paganism as repugnant as that of Africa; and in the higher classes religious indifference, skepticism and open atheism, God, "as usually presented," says the Rev. J. Beatty Howelt, "is a proud, severe, exclusive being, to whom direct approach is impossible, who rarely interferes in human affairs except to punish, who takes a certain satisfaction in seeing his creatures suffer, who is gratified when they subject themselves to needless suffering for His sake, and to propitiate whom the bloodless sacrifice of the mass must be frequently offered." All over the land are scattered miracle-working images. "There has been a long drought. It is because St. Sebastian has been offended, and to regain his favor the people are invited to take part in procession in his honor, carrying him on their shoulders, with a band of music. Small-pox is raging; it is because the people have fallen out of the good graces of our Lady of Penha. The cartman has lost his mules; San Antonio must be propitiated by some pennies placed under his image. A curious fact is that the Brazilian government, recognizes the personality of these images. The image of St. George in Sao Paolo is regularly enrolled as a Lieutenant General in the army, and until very recently his pay was drawn for him by the priests who represent him. In Pernambuco, some years ago, an image of St. Antonio was made Lieutenant General, on account of important services rendered the city. On one occasion an image of St. George, when riding in procession, fell from his horse and, with the spear which he carried, pierced one of his attendants, so that he died, whereupon the image was committed to jail and his pay stopped. The wearing of charms among the lower classes is almost universal. It is quite the custom to take the measure of one of the miracle-working images with a piece of ribbon or tape, and then, when suffering from any ache or pain, to bind it about the affected part. The worship of the cross, another form of fetchism, is exceedingly prevalent. The system of morality sanctioned by the Romish Church is purely heathenish. Concubinage is sanctioned by almost universal example of the priests. The stigma attached to illegitimate birth in other countries is here almost entirely wanting. Barefaced lying is exceedingly common. Mercantile probity is at a very low ebb." Such is the sad condition of Brazil.

CHRISTMAS TREE.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Although Dec. 24th, 1887, was dark, gl... and rainy, yet it was a bright and joyous... the little folks (and some big ones too) c... tira church.

He would be a remarkable mathemati... could calculate all the unexpected ide... ter the heads of young people. Ther... such gifted person in this community... tion had been made showing that th... "Christmas Tree" had taken possessio... brain of those of our young ladies. But s... And to work they went, immediatel... earnest. In spite of mud, and some c... ment, they succeeded beyond their exp... in securing the needed funds. At leng... much hard work, the presents were all... labeled and hung upon the tree, whi... young men had placed in the church.

In spite of rain and mud quite a large c... assembled by the appointed hour, and looke... delight and expectation (?) upon the ha... tree, beautifully lighted with wax... Those who had labored hardest, felt fu... as they looked over the crowd of bright... little faces, and watched the expressio... light when the names were called and... ents received.

I cannot undertake to say how ma... girls are the proud possessors of the va... doll; nor how many boys are cutting st... finger-s too) with knives from the "C... Tree." Nor am I able to say whether t... coffee of Superintendent and some te... better than before, since they are sippi... cups from the same tree. Nor do I kn... or not, these young ladies meant to i... their pastor is getting old; all I k... they placed there for him a nice co... ment and Psalms," in large p... type.

Besides these presents there we... some and valuable ones from indi... friends. Among these was a ha... "Campbell on the Gospels," in... sented to the pastor by the... pastor.

I cannot close without men... Presi... able thing connected with t... been an *utter dearth* of unkin... vorable criticism. Every... pleased and delighted, and neighb... the universal verdict is that... plete success."

The Presbyterian.

PAPERS ON BAPTISM.

BY REV. J. W. PRIMROSE.

BAPTISM WITH THE HOLY GHOST.

Presbyterian. We saw last week, when discussing the baptism of Israel at the Red Sea, that people can be baptized without water. In baptism with the Holy Ghost there is a still more marked absence of water.

Baptist. We have been in the habit of regarding such baptisms as figurative.

P. Figurative! Do you mean that the only real baptism is baptism with water?

B. Exactly so.

P. In Matt. 3:11: "I indeed baptize you with water, * * * *: but He that cometh after me is mightier than I * * * *; He shall baptize you *with* the Holy Ghost." John seemed to think that the baptism to be administered by Jesus with the Holy Spirit was more real than that with water and therefore, that Jesus was a mightier baptizer than he. By what authority do you Baptists reverse this inspired judgment?

B. I really do not know. I only know that it is our custom to speak of all other baptisms as figurative likenesses of the one baptism into water.

P. Very well! We shall see if in baptism with the Spirit there is any likeness to dipping into water. The Red Sea baptism certainly bore no likeness to a dipping. Let us take heed how we reject the reality of the baptism which our Lord effects by means of the Spirit. The immersion theory tends to blind one as to the meaning of baptism. Let us keep close to the Bible statements. We saw what Matthew wrote. The remaining passages are Mark 1:8: "He shall baptize you *with* the Holy Ghost." Luke 3:16 says the same; John 1:33: "He which baptized *with* the Holy Ghost;" Acts 1:5 and 11:16: "Ye shall be baptized *with* the Holy Ghost;" 1 Cor. 12:13: "*By* one Spirit are we all baptized." Here we have seven references to baptism *with* not into the Spirit.

B. What is the preposition? Do you mean it is not *eis*?

P. Not once *eis*, but in every instance, *en*.

B. It seems to me that in that fact there is an argument for us. Is there any contrast drawn between the *mode* of water baptism and the *mode* of Spirit baptism.

P. None at all. The contrast is wholly between water and Spirit.

B. Then if always the baptism of the Spirit is *en* the Holy Ghost, isn't this an intimation that all water baptisms were also *en* or in water?

P. Not at all, for three reasons. First, *en* frequently, as we saw, means *with*. Secondly, in Luke 3:16 and in Acts 1:5 and 11:16, where the contrast is made, the *with* water is not *en* water, but that form (the dative) of the word water which as we saw, can mean only with water.

B. What is your third reason?

P. The *fact* that as in the case of anointing with (*en*) oil, the mode is de- to be by pouring, so in the case of *en* the spirit, the subject always *s*" the Spirit, and the mode is al- pouring, falling upon. And now ort on you that since there is no to mode, this *fact* that the mode e is described as a pouring, fur- dditional proof that water baptism ver into, but always *with* water. ot question the fact?

hat are the passages of Scripture f?

irst, let us look at the Old Testa- We have Prov. 1:23: "Turn ye reproof: behold I will *pour out* my on you;" Is. 32:5: "Until the *poured out upon us* from on high;" "I will *pour* water *upon* him thirsty * * * I will *pour* my on thy seed;" Ezek. 33:29: "I red out my Spirit upon the house ;" Joel 2:28: "I will *pour out* t upon all flesh," Zech. 12:10: day I will *pour out* * * * f grace and of supplication." rophesy the baptism with the

y do not speak of this out- baptism.

equally inspired writers do. ny that Peter quotes the and claims that it was baptism with the Holy

lways thought the out- a baptism—but here is our society which de-

P. Why this is the same tract which calls us impostors for asserting that *en* water meant with water. Well! let us see what "The True Baptism" has to say on this point.

B. On page 14: "Now I admit that *the dispensation* of the Holy Spirit is represented as a coming down, as a descending upon, as a falling upon, as a pouring out upon persons, but I wish you to observe that the *baptism* of the Holy Ghost is described as an *overwhelming*." (The italics are the author's). Now what say you to that?

P. The author admits that the *dispensation* of the Spirit is a pouring out, but denies that the baptism is. When was the dispensation of the Spirit inaugurated?

B. On Christ's ascension. Peter says in Acts 2:33: "Jesus * * * being by the right hand of God exalted, and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Ghost, he hath *shed forth* this which ye now see and hear."

P. Are there many dispensations of the Spirit?

B. Of course not. We are still living in the dispensation which began at Pentecost.

P. I wish to know what dispensation was inaugurated subsequently among the Samaritans, and in the house of Cornelius, and among John's disciples at Ephesus, when the Holy Spirit fell upon them. Is a new dispensation of the Spirit inaugurated every time one receives the Spirit.

B. I see. The distinction is not justified.

P. It is the resort of desperation. You will observe that the author speaks of *the* dispensation of the Spirit. That there is *a* dispensing of the Spirit who is "given to all them that believe on Him"—nobody disputes. But this gift of the Spirit is the very thing the Bible calls a baptism.

B. The author says: "I wish you to observe that the *baptism* of the Holy Ghost is described as an *overwhelming*."

P. I deny it. What proof does he give? He quotes Acts 2:2: "Suddenly there came a sound from heaven, as of a rushing, mighty wind and it *filled all the house where they were sitting.*' Here evidently, the result accomplished, the baptism itself was an overwhelming, a burying of the Apostles in the presence and power of a visitation which *filled all the house* where they were sitting. So that, were it true that the pouring of water upon a person, was the '*only* form of Bible baptism,' yet the baptism itself demands that the pouring shall be continued, or administered in sufficient quantity to cover the person all over in water and fill *all* the place in which he may be put."

P. Please look closely at Acts 2:1-4, and tell me what the Holy Ghost filled.

B. "*They* were all filled with the Holy Ghost,"—the Apostles.

P. What filled the house?

B. "A sound * * * filled all the house."

P. Then the author has misstated the facts.

But I wish to call your attention to the ease with which the Baptist controversialists dodge from one definition of baptism to another. Sometimes, they insist upon the mode—the act—as being essential to a baptism. Dr. Carson says: 'If all the water in the ocean had *fallen on* Nebuchadnezar it would not have been a literal immersion. The *mode* would still be wanting." But when, as here, we have a baptism which is *not* a dipping into the Holy Ghost, but on the contrary the Spirit is represented as poured upon them—presto change!—the mode is naught, and the "result accomplished"—the condition of being overwhelmed is the baptism.

Was there not a baptism with the Holy Ghost of Cornelius his kinsmen, and friends? Turn to Acts 10:44, 45.

B. "The Holy Ghost fell on all them that heard the word, * * * on the Gentiles also was poured out the gift of the Holy Ghost."

P. Now turn to Acts 10:15, 16 where Peter recounts the whole matter.

B. "And as I began to speak the Holy Ghost fell on them *as on us at the beginning.* Then remembered I the word of the Lord * * John indeed baptized with water; but ye shall be *baptized* with the Holy Ghost."

P. Here then is a baptism (*en*) with the Holy Ghost. The Spirit was received (Acts 10:47), fell on them—was poured out upon them. Were *they immersed in or overwhelmed with sound?*

B. No!

P. No sound at all, and still Peter says this baptism is the same as that of Pentecost. The inspired Peter contradicts your tract flatly. Were they immersed in anything?

B. No.

P. Were the Samaritans in Acts 8, and the disciples of John in Acts 19, who also received the Holy Ghost and upon whom 'the Holy Ghost came'—were they immersed in sound! Notice how completely the Bible reverses the teaching of your Baptist tract. Your tract says "*the dispensation* of the Holy Spirit is represented as a coming down, as a descending upon, as a pouring out upon persons but I wish you to observe that the *baptism* of the Holy Ghost is described as an *overwhelming!*" The Bible, on the contrary, tells us that the sound which filled all the house was peculiar to *the dispensation* of the Spirit and distinguished it from the baptism with the Holy Ghost which at Pentecost and *all* subsequent occasions is described simply as an outpouring of the Spirit.

Another question! How long do your tract writers think the Apostles were immersed in sound, which they are pleased to identify with the Holy Ghost?

B. I suppose—no longer than the sound filled the room.

P. Then their immersion in the Spirit, like your immersion in water, did not last long. But the baptism of the Spirit on the contray is permanent. The Spirit which descended on Jesus and 'remained on Him' abides with the Christian forever we are told, Not much figurative likeness to dipping here. That which is put in,—the Spirit, not the subject—is not taken out. There is immersion of the Spirit you may say since he dwells in Christians—but no emersion.

Here then is a *baptism without water.*

Here is no immersion, no dipping, but a baptism *with* the Holy Ghost.

Here is the *one* baptism which all true Christians receive, for "by (*en*) one Spirit are we all baptized. 1 Cor. 12:13.

All true Christians 'receive' this baptism which is administered by *pouring*:—immersionists included.

All true Christians are *thus* baptized by *Jesus.*

The Lord Jesus the great Baptist (or baptizer) NEVER DIPPED ANY ONE.

LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

Did we think of the light and sunshine,
Of the blessings left us still,
When we sit and ponder darkly,
And blindly o'er life's ill,
How should we dispel the shadows
Of still and deep despair,
And lessen the weight of anguish
Which every heart must bear!

The clouds may rest on the present,
And sorrow on days that are gone,
But no night is so utterly cheerless
That we may not look for the dawn;
And there is no human being
With so wholly dark a lot,
But the heart by turning the picture
May find some sunny spot:

For, as in the days of winter,
When the snow-drifts whiten the hill,
Some birds in the air will flutter,
And warble to cheer us still:
So, if we would hark to the music,
Some hope with a starry wing,
In the days of our darkest sorrow,
Will sit in the heart and sing.

—*Phœbe Cary.*

GAIN AND LOSS THROUGH RUTS.

A "rut" is another name for a "route." It is a well-defined track on the surface of the earth, marking a course which has been traveled. Ordinarily, a rut suggests the existence of a road which is worth traveling over, and which is safe for traveling. It relieves a traveler from that sense of bewilderment which a trackless and solitary waste before him is liable to produce. He is sure that others have gone that way, and he is encouraged to follow them.

It takes time to make ruts, and often it saves time to follow ruts. If every man had to find for himself the directest, or the easiest, or the safest, route toward the place of his journeying, or across the region of his traveling, he would have to spend valuable time in various researches in one line or another, in order to make sure that the route he finally pursued was the right one. And if he left no sign of his successful endeavors, in such costly and varied research, for the guidance of others seeking the point of his destination, all his extended preliminary work would have to be wrought over again by those who might have been benefitted through his experience and observation. If, however, each successive traveler were to add his testimony to the trustworthiness of the first worker-out of the route, or the rut, confidence in that track would stregthen continually, and those who followed it would do so nothing doubting.

Ruts have their value, so far, as helpful guides, not only in travel, but in conduct, in speech, in study, in belief, in thought, and in every other sphere of living or of being. The routes that have been marked out by former generations of pioneers and of pursuers, cannot with safety be ignored in one's course of progress through any of these spheres. It would be a waste of time and of strength to start out for one's self in the direction of a well-known terminus, without making available the discoveries and the experiences of those who had gone that way before.* On the face of it, a rut indicates the better course of travel. As a rule, the safer and more desirable mode of dress, and of behavior, and of language, and the corrector and more trustworthy view of truth in matters of opinion, or even of feeling, is that which has been pointed out by the travel of the ages. To turn away from the ruts, while you are seeking an approach to the place whither these ruts tend, is always more or less perilous; and it should not be attempted without an understanding of its possibilities of peril. Hence it is that keeping in the ruts is an impulse of a cautious nature, and is ordinarily the duty of one who is unable to observe and act for himself intelligently, without the help of a trusty guide.

But with all the advantages of ruts, they clearly have their limitations, and thereby they cause the loss of whatever good may be beyond their bounds. He who adheres to the ruts of travel, can see what is to be seen along that route, from the observing point of those ruts; but he can see nothing else. He can make no discoveries in regions adjacent; not even to the extent of the glimpse of a bit of scenery which opens itself in rare beauty only a stone's throw from the well-traveled roadway. The tourist who follows the itinerary of one of the personally-conducted excursion-parties, can know beforehand just what he is to see on each day of his journeying, and he need have no fear of being wrongly guided—in the course of that itinerary. But he can explore no out-of-the-way recesses apart from the common course of travel; nor can he secure any of the results of research which might come from his independent ramblings in the direction of his own impulses, or deliberate preferences, day by day in his journeyings. Neither can a traveler thus guided in the ruts, ever gain for those who come after him a comparison of this itinerary with another of his own choosing. And so an intelligent improvement of an itinerary is out of the question, while the ruts are its limitation.

It is the same in the course of conduct as in travel. He who does just what others have done before him has the justification of precedent, and he *may* be doing the best thing possible in the premises. But if he never departs from the ruts, he can never be the means of correcting an error originally made in the starting of those ruts; nor can he know just where his course has an advantage or a disadvantage, in comparison with another possible route in its same general direction. Similarly is it with modes of speech, or of study, or of thought, or of belief. He who follows the ruts will have all the advantages which come from usage and custom and habit; but he can never give a new shade of thought by a fresh-coined word, nor gain an original standpoint of observation in his examination of truth, nor secure the best results of absolutely independent individual thinking, nor be able to know why his opinions and beliefs are better founded than those of persons who differ with him at points which he and they deem vital. The ruts will guard against new errors, but they will continue the power of errors which entered into their first forming.

A great thinker was spoken to about his rare originality of thought. "Oh!" he said, modestly, "I merely look at truth from another corner of the room." And that was only a fresh manner of saying, "I keep clear of the ruts in my traveling." But most men prefer to be told just where to stand, in order to look at a given truth, so that they may see that truth just as others see it; and probably it is well for them that they do so. If the average thinker is newly interested in a theme of thought, he is likely to ask to begin with, "Who has written best on that subject?" The approved ruts of thought being then pointed out to him, he moves along in them with a sense of restful security, knowing more of the subject than he knew before. But with all his gain from these ruts of thought, such a man loses what might have been his, through original thinking on the subject—before looking up those ruts for a comparison. The first impulse of most Bible-students on coming to an obscure passage in their Scripture reading is to turn to a commentary, instead of studying closely and prayerfully the text by itself—before seeking any human help to its unfolding. As a consequence of this method of Bible study, there are constantly being disclosed errors of definition or of exegesis which had come down uncorrected through the centuries, simply because so many scholars have preferred to follow the ruts of comment, instead of seeking for themselves the track of truth. There is a loss as well as a gain through such rut-following as this.

The Romish Church had, for centuries, run its ruts of belief across the field of religious truth. Martin Luther was led to leave those ruts, and to point out a safer and more scriptural course. John Calvin and John Knox, and, later, John Robinson and Roger Williams and William Fox and John Wesley, and other independent leaders, were convinced that the old ruts of ecclesiastical, or of popular, religious opinion were not in conformity with the Bible teachings; and they, each and all, marked out ruts of opinion which were more conformable to God's requirements. From their day onward, their followers have inclined to travel in the ruts which these leaders, severally, indicated; and just so far as these denominational ruts are thoroughly scriptural, there is a gain in their following; while there is a loss through the following of any of them which lack entire conformity to Bible teachings.

Whatever ruts mark the directest, the safest, and every way the best course, in the line of personal duty and of absolute truth, are worthy of being followed, in preference to any other route. Nothing should tempt one way from them. Whatever ruts, on the other hand, deflect one in the slightest degree from the line of personal duty or of absolute truth, would better be abandoned, in spite of all uncomfortable jolting through leaving their track, or of any apparent peril on the alternative course. A rut which is made by following closely the teachings of him who is the Way and the Truth and the Life, cannot be improved on. Any other rut will, at all events, bear a suspicious examination; and possibly it should be turned away from.—*S. S. Times.*

THE GRACE OF GIVING.

A minister says: "There are many who could as easily write a check for one hundred pounds for God as they could eat their breakfast; but they have so many critical considerations about it that they never do it. In not many points do the churches need a revival of Christian life more than in this of giving. A good deacon called on a man for a donation, but he did not get it because he lost so much on his Brighton shares. The man died; and in spite of the depreciation in Brightons, he left nearly a million of money behind him."

In striking contrast to this unfaithful steward, read the facts a Chinese missionary writes: "One of the women who gives so liberally is one of the former pupils of our boarding school. She gives from three to four thousand 'cash' a year, and this she makes by doing odd jobs for her neighbors. Another poor woman gives in the same proportion. Apparently she has not enough to sustain her; yet she manages to give more to the Lord than many who have enough. One of the elders of our Ningpo church is also a cheerful giver. He said: 'In former years I gave according to the amount of money I had gained during the year. (He is a carpenter.) Sometimes I had a larger and sometimes a smaller sum to give to the Lord's work. But as I came to know more of the Lord's goodness, I began to give a certain sum. Last year I had no assurance of work; indeed, I knew there would be no large jobs, so I began to look where I could cut down my expenses. But when I came to my annual offering to the Lord's work, I could not deny myself the pleasure of giving the usual sum; and, do you know, in one way or another, I have had work. The Lord prospered me in ways unexpected."—*The Message.*

PLEASURE IS CHEAP.

Did you ever study the cheapness of some pleasures? Do you know how little it takes to make a multitude happy? Such trifles as a penny, a word, or a smile do the work. You employ a man—pay him cheerfully, and speak a pleasant word to him, and he leaves your house with a contented heart, to light up his own hearth with smiles of gladness. As you pass along the street you meet a familiar face—say, "Good morning," as though you felt happy, and it will work admirably in the heart of your neighbor. Pleasure is cheap—who will not bestow it liberally? If there are smiles, sunshine, and flowers all about us, let us not grasp them with a miser's fist and lock them up in our hearts. No. Rather let us take them and scatter them about us, in the cot of the window, among the groups of children, in the crowded mart where the men of business congregate, in our families and everywhere. We can make the wretched happy, the discontented cheerful, the afflicted resigned, at an exceedingly cheap rate. Who will refuse to do it?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

New volume of the Living Age. The number of *Littell's Living Age* dated January 7th begins a new volume—the one hundred and seventy-sixth—of that standard weekly magazine. As periodical literature has been growing from year to year in extent and importance, *The Living Age* has gone on increasing in value. It is a necessity to the American reader who would keep pace with the best literary work of the time.

The first number of the year has the following table of contents:—The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin, *Contemporary Review;* The Magic Fan, by John Strange Winter, author of "Bootle's Baby," etc., *English Illustrated Magazine;* Mohammedanism in Africa, *Nineteenth Century;* Lord Macaulay and Madame D'Arblay, *National Review;* A Dramatic Effect, *Blackwood's Magazine;* The Future of the Negro, *Spectator;* Early English Navigators and their Nautical Instruments, *St. James's Gazette;* New Names for New States, *Spectator;* Old Silver, *St. James's Gazette;* with choice poetry and miscellany. This, the first weekly number of the new volume, is a good one with which to begin a subscription. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The Century Magazine. Contents for January, 1888:—Portrait of John Ruskin; The Catacombs of Rome; At Large; The Hardest Lot; The Hawk; The Old Man and Jim; The Graysons; John Gilbert; The Dusantes; Russian Provincial Prisons; Post Meridian; Inlet and Shore; The Upper Missouri and the Great Falls; A Song of Cheer; Abraham Lincoln; Pecuniary Economy of Food; A Sun Song; An Elk Hunt on the Plains; The Artist; Meisterschaft; The Lights of Home; Memoranda on the Civil War; Topics of the Time; Open Letters and Bric-a-brac. The wood engravings in this number are specially fine.

Four dollars a year, in advance. Century Co., Union Square, N. Y.

DR. BOANERGES DISCOURSES ON THE WIDOW'S MITE.

BY KNOXONIAN.

Having learned that a number of people in his congregation are in the habit of excusing their small contributions by alluding to the widow's mite, Dr. Boanerges called them together for the purpose of explaining to them the exact nature of that scriptural incident. He also desired to show to them that the widow's mite could not be made a precedent for small giving, and to prove that the widow was one of the most liberal givers of whom we have any knowledge.

Like some of the meetings held by modern evangelists, the Doctor's meeting was "for men only." The congregation looked somewhat "hard," and its looks did not in any way belie its real character. The Doctor addressed himself to his task in plucky style, and spoke as follows:

Dear friends,—I am creditably informed that when you give a cent apiece for Home missions, and 2 cents for Foreign Missions, and 2 cents for Colleges, you strike an attitude, look solemn and say, "I give the widow's mite." My purpose in this address is to show you that men of property like you, who don't give perhaps the ten-thousandth part of your means for religious purposes, have no right to quote the example of that widow. I must pull you out from behind the widow and put your conduct under a true light.

In the first place, gentlemen, I say you are not widows. That is where your case breaks completely down. You are not widows. You are men. A widow often has hard work to keep the wolf from the door. She has often to fight a terrible battle to get bread for her children. She is often weak and helpless. You are men, strong, stalwart men, and yet every time the collectors go around you try to palm yourselves off as widows! Some of you are bachelors. I have reason to believe that two or three of you are trying to induce some young ladies of the congregation to go to the marriage altar with you. That is right enough, but do you think any spirited young woman will give her hand to a young fellow who calls himself a widow? Do you think any decent man will give his daughter to a fellow who calls himself a widow every time the collector comes around? If you do you are much mistaken. Young ladies worth having don't marry widows. Respectable men don't bring up good daughters, and hand them over to sneaking fellows who call themselves widows when they are called upon to do their part like men in any good work. If this talk about the widow's mite cannot be stopped in any other way, I shall instruct the collectors to say to every man who drags in the widow to make his cent collection look religious, Mister, are you a widow? Notice again that this widow was *poor*. *You* are not poor. Heaven forbid that I should say one word that would hurt the feelings of God's poor. May my tongue cleave to the roof of mouth when I consciously utter a word that wounds the feelings of any of God's children who have little of this world's goods, but are rich in faith. I repeat you are *not* poor. Some of you grumble all seasons about poor crops, but if one of your barns should happen to burn down after harvest, somehow or another you always lose $2,000 or $3,000 worth of grain. Some of you never have any money, but I have noticed that when a bank breaks or a loan company goes to pieces you always lose a lot of money. That's queer, isn't it? Mere coincidence, I suppose.

Now, gentlemen, I have disposed of two points—You are not *widows*, and even if you were you are not *poor*.

Let us now turn to a third point, and you will find your case breaks down again. This widow gave all she had. Do you give all you have when you give a cent or 5 cents, or even $1? Do you? If some of you gave as much as this widow you would give good farms with all your stock and implements and everything else you possess in the form of property. Others would give all their buildings and town lots and property of that kind. Others would hand in their bank and other stocks. To give the widow's mite means that we give all. When a man has given the widow's mite he has no more propertey than Job had after he met his severe losses. After a man has given the widow's mite he hasn't money enough left to pay toll or break the Scott Act. Gentlemen, let me tell you plainly you never gave the widow's mite. The Church wouldn't take the widow's mite from you. Even the Methodists would not take all a man has. Nobody gives the widow's mite now. Perhaps nobody ever did but the widow herself.

Now, gentlemen, allow me to ask you not to attempt again to make a cent collection decent by an allusion to that widow. That noble woman has suffered for nearly 2,000 years by being forced into company with close-fisted men. The poor woman gave all she had, and the reward she usually gets for it in this world is to have her conduct quoted as a cover for the meanest of collections. Gentlemen, that kind of work must stop in this congregation. Don't tell the collectors again that you are giving the widow's mite unless you are a poor widow, and are giving all you have.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

POWER OF A KIND VOICE.

There is no power of love so hard to get and keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the work of a soft heart, and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels, and it is hard to get and keep it in the right tone. One must start in youth and be on the watch night and day, at work and play, to get and keep a voice that shall speak at all times the thoughts of a kind heart. It is often in youth that one gets a voice or a tone that is sharp, and it sticks to him through life, and stirs up ill-will and grief, and falls like a drop of gall on the sweet joys of home. Watch it day by day as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in days to come than the best pearl in the sea. A kind voice is to the heart what light is to the eye. It is a light that sings as well as shines.

CHARACTER AND DOCTRINE.

BY REV. E. B. SANFORD.

Character and doctrine are vitally related. Can a heart filled with unholy desires and selfish purposes, without belief or hope in spiritual realities, develope the resources and influence of a noble life? As well attempt to build a massive cathedral upon a foundation of mud and straw. Character is the outcome of belief, the fruit of the choices of the soul. If there be the semblance of character, it is because the light of truth appears to shine through it; and if there is the reality of character, it is an assurance that it rests upon the rock of great moral and spiritual principles

As an efficient force in the development of character doctrine must be transmuted into life. Something besides knowledge is required to give the vision that pierces to the hidden heart of things. The intellectual apprehension of the principles of art is possible by a teacher who has very little artistic insight or genius. But how poor are the work and influence of such a man compared with that of the artist whose hand, following the guidance of thought and imagination, fills the dead canvas with pictures that are a wonderful revelation of the inner truth and beauty of nature. A Swiss peasant standing by the side of Ruskin looks upon the same magnificent landscape. Is the difference in their conception of the scene before them one of optic nerve and lense or of scientific knowledge? No. The difference is that of life—the horizon of truth swept by the sight of the soul.

The peasant walks thoughtless and irreverent among the grandest scenes in nature and their sublimity and beauty fail to stir his heart or quicken his imagination. Another, standing amid these same scenes in the spirit of purity, obedience, and reverence, has asked that his eyes may be opened, and in due time the vision has been granted that has effected by its revelation the entire outlook of thought and truth.

The same law holds in the spiritual realm. It is not the intellectual apprehension of religious truth alone that discovers the hidden and glorious meaning of the great central doctrines of Christian faith. A teacher may possess a minute and accurate knowledge of theology and be able to state it, as a system, with great skill and clearness, but lacking any heart-experience or spiritual insight into these truths, the humblest disciple of earnest faith has a larger and more divine understanding of the doctrines of the cross.

"If any man," says the Saviour, "will do my will he shall know of the doctrine." The obedience of a holy, trustful heart gains entrance to the life of spiritual wisdom, and the character is developed by the indwelling mind and Spirit of Christ. It is this union of life with doctrine that makes humble men and women powerful in influence. Their character is an argument for the reality and blessing of spiritual experience before which the world is dumb. The hearer, as he listens to the preacher, often says, "Yes, that is very good in theory. It sounds pleasant, but will this truth bear transplanting into the average routine of life with its common cares and struggles?" And so men listen with credulous questionings. But when they see these truths revealing their hope and strength in character and exhaling in the fragrance and beauty of a noble life, they are compelled to believe in their reality. Here is an influence, potent above every other, that every devout, earnest, believing heart may possess. A Christian character is born of truth and cannot fail to bless the world and exert a power for good of immeasurable value—*Ill. Christian Weekly.*

THE BEAUTY OF DEATH IN OLD AGE.

A true man should live all the day through his threescore years and ten, and then expire—not like a stenchful wick in an obscure socket. He should keep time like a clock, that goes on through the whole twenty-four hours, and until the very last beat; and when, at last, the weight touches the floor, there is no explosion, there is no disruption; the pointers are there, the dial still shows its fair face, every wheel is still in its place; the clock has simply run down, and silently, quietly stops. All the framework is left just as it was. Such should death in old age be—only that the soul ceases to keep time here, that it may begin to keep time where there is no running down, and where eternity shall be marked by hours of joy and minutes of pleasure for ever and ever.

GOLD DUST.

A beautiful eye makes silence eloquent; a kind eye makes contradiction an assent; an enraged eye makes beauty deformed.

***

Each moment has its sickle, emulous
Of Time's enormous scythe, whose ample sweep
Strikes empires from the root.
—*Young.*

***

A man should never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.—*Pope.*

***

Kind sleep affords
The only boon the wretched mind can feel,
A momentary respite from despair.
—*Arthur Murphy.*

***

Christ comes with a blessing in each hand, forgiveness in one and holiness in the other, and never gives either to any who will not take both.

***

A smile recures the wounding of a frown.
—*Shakspeare.*

***

There is small chance of truth at the goal where there is not a childlike simplicity at the starting-post

FAMILY ILL-WILL.

Skeletons there will be in every cupboard; but the most hideous specimen of the kind is family ill-will. No country can prosper with civil war gnawing at its heart; and a house divided against itself must sooner or later inevitably come to grief. Tact and worldly wisdom will go far towards the prevention of family jars; but kindliness, mutual forbearance, and self-control will go still farther.

A TALE THAT IS TOLD.

The flight of time is very perceptible in advanced life. Every year seems swifter than its precursor. With many of us our years have been spent, and are not in expectation. We look back on life, not forward. The tale is nearly told: the last incidents are crowding together, the last words are struggling for utterance, the last moments are being whirled away. While we are absorbed in the interest of the story, the speaker stops, and the tale is ended.

BAZAARS AND GAMBLING.

In opening a sale of work in Dundee last month, in aid of a United Presbyterian Church, and at which neither lottery nor raffling was allowed, ex-Provost Moncure took occasion to refer to gambling at bazaars. He did not think that bazaars were a very economical or an excellent way of raising money, and he hoped the time would soon come when there would be no need for bazaars or sales of work to provide for carrying on the Lord's work. He kept away from bazaars because there were raffles, or he might call it gambling, at them. Gambling in any circumstances and for any object was an evil—was a bad thing, and a ruinous thing; but when it came to be gambling in the name of the Lord, then, he said, it was most nauseous and pernicious.

HELP ONE ANOTHER.

It is the happiness and most virtuous state of society in which the husband and wife set out together, make their property together and with perfect sympathy of soul graduate all their expenses, plans, calculations and desires with reference to their present means and to their future and common interest.

Nothing delights a man more than to enter the neat little tenement of the young people who, within perhaps two or three years, without any resources but their own knowledge of industry, have joined heart and hand, and engaged to share together the responsibility, duties, interests, trials and pleasures of life. The industrious wife is cheerfully employing her own hands in domestic duties putting her house in order or mending her husband's clothes or preparing dinner, while perhaps the little darling sits prattling on the floor or lies sleeping in the cradle, and everything seems preparing to welcome the happiest of husbands and the best of fathers when he shall come home from his toil to enjoy the sweets of his little paradise.

This is the true domestic pleasure. Health, contentment, love, abundance and bright prospects are all here. But it has become a prevalent sentiment that a man must acquire his fortune before he marries, that the wife must have no sympathy or share with him in the pursuit of it—in which most of the pleasure truly consists—and the young married people must set out with as large and expensive an establishment as is becoming those who have been wedded for twenty years. This is very unhappy; it fills the community with bachelors, who are waiting to make their fortunes, endangering virtue, promoting vice; it destroys the true economy and design of the domestic institution, and promotes idleness and inefficiency among females, who are expecting to be taken up by fortune and passively sustained without any care or concern on their part; and thus many a wife becomes, as a gentleman once remarked, not a "helpmeet," but a "help-eat."

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF MAN..

It is starting on a false principle to suppose that a man can escape from his own deed, be it good or bad. As soon as he has committed it, he has given it an existence, an individuality, which he can never destroy. It becomes independent of him, and goes into the world to deal its influence in widening circles far beyond his view.

ROTHSCHILD'S PROVERBS.

Attend carefully to the details of your business.
Be prompt in all things.
Consider well, then decide promptly.
Dare to do right. Fear to do wrong.
Endure trials patiently.
Fight life's battle bravely, manfully.
Go not in the society of the vicious
Hold integrity sacred.
Injure not another's reputation or business.
Join hands only with the virtuous.
Keep your mind from evil thoughts.
Lie not for any consideration.
Make few acquaintances.
Never try to appear what you are not.
Observe good manners.
Pay your debts promptly.
Question not the veracity of a friend.
Respect the counsel of your parents.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.
Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drinks.
Use your leisure time for improvement.
Venture not upon the threshold of wrong.
Watch carefully over your passions.
Extend to every one a kind salutation.
Yield not to discouragement.
Zealously labor for the right,
And success is certain.

THE COMMON PEOPLE.

The class known as "the common" people have always been the strength of any nation. Other classes become corrupted, enfeebled and pass away, but this class is the abiding strength of any nation. So long as it remains industrious, pure, patriotic and true to itself, the nation has been unconquerable. And from it have come those who have taken the highest seats in business circles, in the schools of learning, in literature and science, at the bar, on the bench and in the halls of legislation. The same thing is true of the Church. The "common people" have constituted the great mass of its members; from them have come its greatest preachers, professors and poets. And the prayers of these, their pious lives, active efforts and self denial, have been the great instrumentalities employed by the King and Head of the Church for the establishment of his kingdom on earth.

WHAT THEY THINK IN IRELAND.

The Belfast, Ireland, *Christian Advocate*, (Wesleyan Methodist) has this editorial comment: "Of all the dangers threatening the United States there is none which causes more concern to Christian statesmanship in that country, than the aggressions of Romanism on their free institutions. American education is menaced, civic corporations are turned into tools for obtaining the endowment of Romanism; while the dual agency of ecclesiastical craft and political corruption presses at every point in state and city, for the attainment of supremacy. Almost every public board is infected with the views of Romish cupidity. Attempts at ascendancy are in progress alike at Washington and State centres, and enough pressure is felt already to cause apprehensions of trouble at no very distant day. Then American Methodists will discover why their brethren in Ireland are doing all in their power to hinder the evil ascendancy in the country which sent them its first Methodist evangelists."

IS PREACHING DOOMED?

In an article entitled "Is Preaching Doomed?" the *British Weekly* remarks: No rule is without exception, but is it not almost universally true that effective preachers have been men of wide reading? We do not mean scholarship; we refer to English literature. A host of names rise up before us. Mr. Spurgeon is a man of omnivorous reading. Canon Liddon's plentitude of literary allusions almost recalls Maccaulay. Edmond Luscombe Hull, "a lamp too early quenched"—who would have stood second to no preacher of the century—was a profound student of Shakespeare and others of our English classics. Many of our readers will not know the name of the late Dr. John Kennedy of Dingwall, the most famous Highland preacher of this generation. Though he generally preached in Gælic—and was, to put it mildly, not a man of wide sympathies or culture—he was master of a singularly-finished and impressive English style. Where he found it we never knew till his death, when it came out that he was an admirable Shakespearian scholar.

AN ABSURD SUPPOSITION.

There is nothing more absurd than the supposition that a man of clear, strong convictions must be a bigot. It is not necessary for a man in order to have a warm, loving heart, to have a beclouded intellect, and be uncertain as to what he believes. Firm faith and ardent love are entirely compatible with each other. It is men of clear convictions and strong faith that manifest the greatest Christian charity. —*Methodist Recorder.*

PREMIUMS.

We desire to increase the circulation of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN largely. To this end we have secured from publishers some valuable books at very low prices.

We offer, first,

Godet's Commentary on the Gospel of St. John, in two volumes, publisher's price for the two volumes, $6—in store.

It ought to be useless to commend Godet's writings to the ministry of the Southern Church, They are eminently rich and suggestive, besides being highly critical. Godet deals with the German rationalistic school of commentators in an off-hand, masterly style which is most effectual and most satisfactory. At the same time he makes everything he teaches so plain and logically clear that the study of the Scriptures under his guidance is to any intelligent, truth-seeking mind a delight. His treatment of God's Word is reverential, and his views evangelical.

The Commentary on John which we offer is well-bound in cloth, on clean white paper, with head-lines to pages, a topical index. The text is given along with the comments, and most valuable additional notes (of over 100 pages) are furnished by Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D., the American Editor.

We offer this book only in connection with the PRESBYTERIAN and for NEW subscribers, thus:

Godet's Commentary on St. John—complete and postpaid (price of publication $6 in store,) and one copy of the PRESBYTERIAN, to be sent to any *new* subcriber, one year for $6.

One copy of *Godet*, complete, postpaid, and *two* copies of PRESBYTERIAN to *new* subscribers, one year each, $7.75.

One copy of *Godet*, complete, postpaid, and *three* copies of PRESBYTERIAN to *new* subscribers for $9.00.

One copy of *Godet*, as above, and PRESBYTERIAN to *four* new subscribers for $10.

One copy of *Godet*, as above, and PRESBYTERIAN, to *five* new subscribers for $10.50.

Secondly, we offer the *Hoyt-Ward Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations*, in some respects we believe the most valuable book of its kind that has ever been published. Its cullings from authors both English and Latin are exceedingly choice and its indexes both copious and accurate. It contains: Proverbs from the Latin and Modern Foreign Languages: Law and Ecclesiastical Terms and Significations; Names, Dates and Nationalities of Quoted Authors, &c., &c. Its Concordance, by means of which the author and immediate context of any remembered phrase or important word in poetry, can be ascertained, is a most serviceable feature of the book.

The price of the book, in store, is $5.00.

We offer it *postpaid*, with one copy N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, to a *new* sub one year, for $5.50.

The *Cyclopedia* and *two* copies of th BYTERIAN to *new* subscribers for $ O.,

The *Cycopledia* and three copies cribers for $8.25.

The *Cyclopedia* and *four* copies of t BYTERIAN to new subscribers for $9.2

The *Cyclopedia* and *five* copies of the BYTERIAN to new subscribers, on $10.00.

To any one who sends us a *new* sub. the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYT at $2.65, we will have sent any six of lowing books:

(1) *In the Heart of Africa*, by Sir S Baker. A most interesting book.
(2) *The Persian Queen.*
(3) *Oliver Cromwell*, by Paxton Hoo of "Christmas Evans," "Scottish Ch— tics," &c.
(4) *Scottish Characteristics.*
(5) *Macaulay's Miscellanies*—Essays on Dryden, The Athenian Orators, Histor son, (two essays), Bunyan, Montgomery
(6) *With the Poets*, by Canon Farrar.
(7) *Idyls of the King*, by Alfred Te
(8) *Illustrations and Meditations*, b Spurgeon.
(9) *Mr. Horn and His Friends.*
(10) *Highways of Literature.*
(11) *By-Ways of Literature.*
(12) *John Ploughman's Talk*, geon.
(13) *Lacon*, by C. C. Colton, rt co
(14) *Aboard and Abroad*, b ons, a D. D.

We will send
Knight's History of Engl, Presid PRESBYTERIAN for one scriber who remits $4.00.

Age
Neighb

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1888.

WE ARE HIS!

His! What a glorious thought! His by creation, and so His under His absolute sovereignty, as the thing created is the sole and inalienable property of Him that created it. Let not the thing formed say to Him that formed it, Why hast Thou made me thus? but the rather rejoice in this, that our CREATOR is our GOD—the infinity of power and of all excellence of the Framer of worlds is bound to us through the relationship of sovereign ownership.

But we are His by purchase. Not our own, but bought with a price, and such a price!—the life-blood of the SON OF GOD! O, wondrous purchase! O, wondrous privilege, thus to be purchased into servitude to Him—the LAMB OF GOD! Servants, yea slaves, of JESUS CHRIST. Blessed privilege—of all privileges most blessed, to have this MASTER—to await His commands, to do His will. Our bodies and our spirits His! Well may we in every thought, in every purpose, in every act, respond to His will; in every fibre of our entire being rejoice that, by right of purchase, we are His. And yet, O, love upon love! He calls us not servants, but friends; He elevates us by His love into privileged places of intimate companionship with Himself.

And His we are by adoption. By an act of His free, unmerited, sovereign bounty we are called unto the family of GOD and made partakers, as by right, of all the privileges of the children of GOD. Surely there are no limits to His love! no limits to the immensity of His grace! for see! "if children, then heirs, heirs of GOD and joint-heirs with JESUS CHRIST," "begotten unto a lively hope through the resurrection of JESUS CHRIST from the dead, to an inheritance, incorruptible, undefiled and that fadeth not away." "Behold, what manner of love the FATHER hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of GOD; * * * and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is."

SUSPENSION OF JUDGMENT.

Here's a case before us right now: A man pleads guilty, in two cases, of selling liquor to minors, and judgment is suspended on payment of costs. Why is judgment so often suspended on payment of costs? If the only object is to save expense to the county we can understand it, but is that all the courts are for? or is the crime of selling liquor to children and youth so slight a matter that it is condoned by payment of a few dollars?

We are reminded that prosecution might result in absolute acquittal, and that a suspension of judgment really holds a rod over the culprit to insure against a repetition of the offence. The reply to the first suggestion is that it is only in cases in conviction is assured, or almost certain assured, in which the defendant s; and to the second suggestion it that in theory suspension implies lgment may fall, but, practically, ue that it never does fall? If r papers do not get it. A friend that the blame attaches to the s. The solicitor represents the State is the plaintiff, and when is satisfied the court can but be The reasoning is sufficiently and stately, to be sure, but the emains that the crimes of selling to children, and of selling liquor on re virtually a dead letter in some, n many, districts of North And where does this reasoning solicitor? "He is a bigger man" judge—aye, "a bigger man" than e, or than the legislative power—mably they intended that violae liquor laws should be punished, licitor frustrates all such inten-

ay be, for we are not learned ers—it may be that the fre-spensions of judgments in n be satisfactorily explained ified. If so it would be an to a great many of our lone.

l general, is the matter iolation of the liquor llow large discretion to t might be idle to mind of average obser-vation and reflection the penalty, "a penny and costs," visited upon one who has given liquor to a child or youth, looks pitifully small. It is so seldom that conviction can be obtained, over the influence of the liquor interests, and over the fanatical prejudice of the average juryman in favor of so-called "personal liberty," that it would seem that on conviction, vindication of the majesty of the law—of which, in some cases of much less consequence we have heard so much—would demand exemplary punishment. Think of the fiendishness of the crime—a crime worthy of the bottomless pit—where the happiness of parents and other relatives is to be sacrificed, and the interests, temporal and eternal, of a human soul, are put in direst jeopardy, that a few coppers may rattle in the liquor-seller's till; and yet, when, after infinite toil and pains, the wretch who would do this damning deed is convicted, he is released upon payment of "a penny and costs."

There is food for reflection here. If there is a remedy it should be applied—the matter is with the people.

IS IT TRUE?

The Churchman says:

"It is worthy of notice that, while Pope Leo XIII. rails against the Italian government, and forbids his spiritual subjects to have anything whatever to do with them in social, business or religious life, he himself has invested a very large portion of what comes to him through the medium of Peter's pence in Italian bonds. Now, the Pope is always denouncing that government, and is even devoting it to the direst destruction, and constantly teaching his people that the excommunication under which it lies must speedily bring about its downfall. But its downfall implies the crash of its course and the ruin of all its securities. Yet the Pope himself has invested largely in the securities of this very shaky concern. Is there not a contradiction in this somewhere? Are we not forced to believe that, in thus acting, infallibility doubts its own infallibility?"

So far may be true, and we believe it is, but here comes along a statement that the Pope and the Italian king fully understand each other. That the Pope works to sustain the Italian government—and this seems reasonable in the light of the above extract. Here's the policy of it all, according to this latter opinion, the by-play for the audience: the Pope is to be allowed to abuse the government without stint in order to affect the governments of other countries, and specially to have its effect upon Roman Catholics the world over, and to draw in the Peter's pence. We do not believe it; not because we think "His Holiness" would be above a little matter of trickery which could be called politics, but because we think there are as able men as the Pope always watching the Pope, and we believe the Italian king rules, and will continue to rule, in spite of the Pope, and not, no, not for a day, by the favor of the Pope.

DEATHS OF MINISTERS.

REV. R. L. BEALL.

In our column of secular news is a communication telling of the sad accident on the Chester and Lenoir railroad near Hickory, and mentioning along with other sad news that Rev. B. L. BEALL had received some injuries not supposed to be fatal. Up to last moment we have heard nothing more, direct, and were startled when our eyes fell upon the following from the *Central Protestant*—credited to the Greensboro *Daily Workman* of 12th inst: "Dr. W. P. BEALL, of this city, who is a son of Rev. Mr. BEALL, went up to the scene of the accident on yesterday, but did not reach there until after the death of his father, which occurred yesterday afternoon at 4:30."

If it were not hoping against hope we would still force ourselves to believe that the news is untrue. In our next we hope to have a sketch of the life of the deceased brother that will do justice to his labors for the MASTER. Our own acquaintance was too slight to justify us in this labor of love, yet we can testify to the impression of solid, rock-like, Christian characteristics, left upon our mind as characteristic of Rev. B. L. BEALL.

REV. JOHN H. COBLE.

Through Rev. A. N. FERGUSON, writing from Laurinburg, N. C., 16th inst., we have the following:

It is with much sorrow that I announce to you the death of our beloved brother, Rev. J. H. Coble, of Laurinburg, who, after an illness of some ten days, on yesterday, at about 4 o'clock, p. m., passed from the earthly Sabbath into the Sabbath above, which endeth not.

Only last Thursday week he conducted the funeral services of Col. John C. McLaurin, the oldest member of his church. Little did we think that he was then performing his last ministerial service; but so it proved to be. That same evening he was taken seriously ill—he had been feeling somewhat unwell for a day or two, but now the disease which resulted in death developed itself (which proved to be kidney trouble) and bid defiance to all that the most skillful and attentive physicians could do to check its course. Thus another faithful watchman on the walls of Zion has been relieved from duty and called to his reward.

We would not call into question the dealings of the Great Father, for we know what He does is right—*but, oh! what a sad bereavement this is*—especially to the immediate family of our dear brother, and also the church which he has so faithfully served for the past fifteen years or more, and which has greatly prospered under his ministration. A bereavement, too, that will be keenly felt by the Church at large.

Our brother was about sixty years of age, but he was in the very prime of his usefulness. I drop you this hasty note and hope you will soon be furnished (by some one more competent) with a full notice of his life and labors.

To what has been said anything in way of testimony to the services of the brother would be superfluous. We give from data at hand a summary of Mr. COBLE'S ministerial course.

He was born in Guilford county, N. C., April 14, 1829; graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1857; pursued his theological studies at Princeton Seminary. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Louisiana, January 1, 1860, and in 1860-'61 was pastor of Bethany church in that Presbytery. In 1862, Mr. COBLE returned to his native State, to serve Centre church in Fayetteville Presbytery; from 1863 to 1871, he was pastor of that church and a part of that time President of Floral College, then an important institution of learning. Since 1871 he had under ministerial service the churches of Montpelier and Laurinburg, giving the greater part of his time always, and for some years past exclusively, to the latter church. The loss by his death will be severely felt by Fayetteville Presbytery and by the Synod.

CONGREGATIONAL MEETING OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The annual congregational meeting of this church, postponed from the first Wednesday for the week of prayer was held on the eleventh inst. A large number were in attendance, and the meeting was most enjoyable. The accessions reported during the year were fourteen, ten of them on profession of faith, one from another denomination and three on certificate. Four adults were baptized and eight infants. The church now numbers 165 communicants. The pastor made 768 pastoral visits.

The Superintendent of the Sunday-school Ruling Elder Wm. H. Sprunt, reported a highly gratifying condition of the school. The pupils number 130 with a good average attendance. (Last Sabbath there was an attendance of 160 persons.) The catechisms are diligently taught; the Scriptures memorized; new song books and a new library purchased. The Sunday-school collections have been about $150.

Mr. Oscar Pearsall, Treasurer of Board of Deacons, reported total disbursements for the year 1887—$2,740.76. Of this, $1,947.42 were expended at home, including $90 for the poor of the church, and $349.28 were contributed to the Assembly objects. The present value of the New Church Fund is $1,588.50. The session has adopted a plan for monthly contributions to this object for which a red envelope is furnished every member. The church owes nothing.

Mr. McLaurin, of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, being present, expressed his great gratification at the prosperity of the church. He put much emphasis on the highly satisfactory condition of the Sunday-school, and gracefully referred to the fact that this church had been the pioneer in the Northern section of the city in the work of the Gospel; that vast good had been done and that in consequence other denominations had begun to enter the field. To the Second Presbyterian church this portion of the city was greatly indebted for the first preaching and steady inculcation of an edifying and saving gospel. He was also much impressed with the statement of Mr. Latta, the chairman of the Board of Deacons, that the Board held regular monthly meetings. The Board well deserved the high praise it received.

CENTENNIAL THOUGHTS.

No. 3.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Presbyterian Church has rightly been called "The Martyr Church." No other church has such a grand and glorious record. The past century, of which this is the centennial year, is the only one during the Christian era, in which she has not passed through fiery persecution. During every other century, in following the Saviour, her pathway was wet with her tears and red with her blood. Of thousands of her sainted sons and daughters, truly is it said, "These are they which came out of great tribulation."

Our fathers have told us how the Church of England cruelly hunted down and tortured the Presbyterians of Scotland—how she annoyed and oppressed those of Ireland that many thousands of them fled to this country to find "in the wilderness" a place where they could worship their God, with none to molest or make afraid.

But perhaps some do not know that the same church tried to crush out Presbyterianism in Virginia and the two Carolinas. Not the will, but the power, was wanting. Had they possessed the power, there would have been persecutions in these States, and Presbyserian blood would have reddened their every stream.

How was it in Virginia? In 1643 when Sir Wm. Berkeley was governor of the State, "it was specially ordered that no minister should preach or teach, *publicly or privately*, except in conformity to the constitutions of the Church of England; and non-conformists were banished from the colony." Had it not been that at a later day the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of the valleys were needed to fight against the Indians and the British, our church would have felt the hand of persecuting civil power in the "Old Dominion."

How was it in South Carolina? In 1704, when Sir Nathaniel Johnston was Governor, by a trick, the Episcopalians secured a majority in the Commons House of Assembly and enacted a law "requiring all persons hereafter chosen to the Commons House to conform to the Church of England and to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the rites of said church."

Caruthers also states, that when a large body of Huguenots, driven by persecution from France, came to South Carolina, this party "not only refused, at least for a time, to naturalize them, but declared their marriages by ministers who had not been *episcopally ordained* illegal, and their children illegitimate." Who can tell what Presbyterians would have suffered had the Church of England party possessed the power to carry out their desires?

How was it in North Carolina? In Wheeler's History of this State, we read, "In 1704, by arts and intrigue in the General Assembly, a law was passed by a majority of one, disfranchising all dissenters from any office of trust, honor or profit. A previous Assembly had passed a law, (1702), by which thirty pounds should be raised in each precinct should be raised to support a minister of the Church of England."

No office of trust, honor, or profit, for a Presbyterians! Yet Presbyterians had not only to support their own churches, but also to be taxed for the salaries of the Episcopal clergy!

Yea more; up to January 1, 1767, it was not lawful for Presbyterians to be married by one of their own ministers! Did they dare to do so, they ran the risk of the marriage being made "illegal and their children illegitimate." If there was no Episcopal clergyman in the parish (or county), then a magistrate *might* perform the ceremony; otherwise the magistrate "was subject to a fine of five pounds."

But in 1767 the Presbyterians had become so numerous and asserted their rights so fearlessly that the following law was passed, "*And be it further enacted*, by the authority aforesaid, *That, from and after the 1st of January next, it shall and may be lawful for any Presbyterian minister, regularly called to any congregation in this Province, to celebrate the rites of matrimony between persons and join them together as man and wife in their usual and accustomed manner, under the same Regulations and Restrictions as any lawful magistrate in this Province might celebrate and solemnize the same.*" Notice particularly the words "under the same Regulations and Restrictions as any lawful magistrate, &c."

How thankful ought our church to be that during the past 100 years she has been free from persecution! How grateful to God should we be that during this period our fathers and ourselves and our children could be Presbyterians, without thereby suffering civil pains and penalties!

Very appropriate to all branches of our Presbyterian Church that seal which has been adopted by one of them, viz: A Lily growing in the midst of a bed of thorns, while beneath is the motto EMERGO—"I struggle through."

M.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

In the weekly edition of the Atlanta *Constitution* of January 3, 1888, there appeared a communication from "Foster Catess" entitled "A Day with Talmage."

It is a very interesting article, which I read with much pleasure. Dr. Talmage is a wonderful man in many respects. He certainly has a very extensive influence; Indeed it might well be said to be world-wide.

The pleasure I had in reading this communication was no little marred by one part of it. A young man had called to ask his advice in regard to changing his house of business. The young man was employed in a big house in New York and was getting a fair salary. He was offered a position in a rival house with a little more salary. He desired to know whether it would be right and honorable for him to leave. The "good preacher" asked him, saying, "Is the firm a good one? Are you treated well? Havn't you a fair chance? Aren't they honorable men?" The young man answered all affirmatively.

The preacher then said, "Why don't you ask your mother or father for advice?"

'They are dead," was the answer.

"Was your mother a Christian?"

"Yes."

"Then," continued Dr. Talmage, "get down on your knees here and lift your face to heaven. *Ask your angel mother if you would be doing right.*"

The young man's eyes drop to the floor; he backs out of the hall to the door.

Thanking the wonderful preacher for his advice, he leaves with the determination not to leave his present employer.

Now that was strange advice to a young man from an intelligent Presbyterian minister. Does Dr. Talmage believe it to be right and Scriptural to pray to the dead? If he does not, why did he advise the young man to pray to his dead mother? If he does believe in praying to the dead, where is his authority, or warrant, for such a belief? Now it would be foolish for any one to attempt to keep apace with all the sensational ideas and ways of Dr. Talmage, and men of his stamp. But it does seem to me to be proper to call the attention of the public to such a heresy as the above, which is contrary to the teaching of Scripture, and which is not supported by a modicum of common sense. I am aware that reporters are not infallible; and that they sometimes make mistakes; and report men as saying things which they never conceived, and do not believe. But is there a mistake here? There may be, but the whole incident has nothing in it that would lead any one to doubt the correctness of the reporter. Dr. Talmage certainly must be considered by all who read that article as a believer in the Romish heresy of praying to the dead, and worshipping the saints. Such a thing is forbidden by the second commandment, and other portions of God's word.

It would afford your correspondent much pleasure to see Dr. Talmage's disavowal of such a heresy, and that the author of the communication was mistaken.

"THOMAS."

[We are not to be classed as an admirer of Dr. TALMAGE, and would not undertake to defend all his plans and methods, but we have never heard him accused of being unorthodox, or unevangelical in matters of doctrine. It appears to us, knowing as we do how lively are the imaginations of reporters, and how strong the temptation to draw largely upon those lively imaginations—it appears to us in the light of this knowledge altogether improbable that Dr. TALMAGE said anything approaching such arrant nonsense. We hope not, we trust not, we believe not. Our correspondent does well to call attention to the matter, and rebuke the teaching, for the paper referred to, we fear—and the more's the pity—has a large circulation even among some of our congregations.]

A WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

One of us, dear—
But one—
Will sit by a bed with a marvelous fear,
And clasp a hand,
Growing cold as it feels for the spirit land—
Darling, which one?

One of us, dear,
But one—
Will stand by the other's coffin bier,
And look and weep.
While those marble lips strange silence keep,
Darling, which one?

One of us, dear,
But one—
By an open grave will drop a tear,
And homeward go,
The anguish of an unshared grief to know,
Darling, which one?

One of us, darling, it must be;
It may be you will slip from me;
Or perhaps my life may just be done—
Which one?

NEWSPAPER EXCHANGE.

New York Christian Advocate:

A German Sabbath may do with German despotism. It will ruin a republic.

Southern Presbyterian:

It is a sad sight to see men who have grown old in the service of the Church and given to her the energies of their youth and mature manhood discarded and snubbed and set aside from alf work. The proverbial ingratitude of republics il, sometimes surpassed by the actual ingratitnde os the Church, and that too when ripened experience is most needed.

Christian Index:

Every good and true man will stand by his convictions, at whatever cost to himself. None but those, however, who thoroughly study all questions upon which they are called to decide, will have intelligent views, and none but they will be rooted and grounded in their convictions. If men take a superficial view of matters touching opinion, they will most likely confound things that differ. Some subjects have so close a resemblance that it is difficult to determine where one ends and the other begins, and this is especially true of earnestness and passion.

The Church at Work:

We have in the Presbyterian Church a great body of men, known as Ruling Elders. They are under most solemn and binding vows to Christ and his Church. They are, as a body of men, unexcelled in the whole land by any other body of men in intelligence, learning, piety, character and social standing. There is no calculating their power for good in the Church. And yet this force is not as fully developed and utilized as it should be. These men need to realize, and the Church needs to realize, their wonderful possibilities.

Jewish Messenger:

It is easy to blame organizations, with their occasional paroxysms of virtue, for the school of political scandal and the sad atmosphere which young America must breathe. But, as Mr. Curtis once very forcibly put it, it is no victory of the slums, but the defeat of the polls. If the great mass of respectable voters allow themselves the luxury of being represented by graduates of liquor saloons, and men whose wealth and influence permit them to buy political preferment like any article of trade, these voters are to blame and amply deserve to continue to experience the pleasant sensation of gnawing a file. They will arouse themselves in time, but it may be too late. The opportunity may then be lost for decades again.

Interior:

We sometimes hear the ministry spoken of as a profession, chosen by the man as he would choose any other, and not a sacred ambassadorship to which one is called by the risen Master. In the hands of such men the gospel trumpet often gives an uncertain sound; the message of the Master is withheld, and a showy, man-exhibiting, human message is proclaimed. The spiritually poor, heavy-laden, and weary souls of this world—and the world is full of them—get no perceptible degree of comfort, or strength, from such things. They cannot feed upon fine rhetoric, or essays upon art and culture and the beautiful in nature. What such souls require—and we are all such—is the message of a Christ tempted that he might know how to succor us in our own hours of strong temptation, and victorious that we may be strengthened for victories; a Christ crucified and dying yet gloriously triumphant over death that death might have neither sting nor bands for us; a Christ crowned that we too, by faith in him, may be crowned by him with crowns of glory that never fade.

New England Presbyterian:

It is sometimes urged that the Presbyterian form of government is arbitrary, but for fairness to all we lay it down by the side of any ecclesiastical polity on earth. The condition of affairs as evinced by the late meeting of the American Board, with us is an impossibility. Our common confession of faith precludes even the liability of a new theology ever obtaining a serious following among our ministers and elders, while our Board of Foreign Missions holding, as it does, the relation of prudential committee to the entire Church can not from the nature of things ever come in antagonism to it. We have no sugges-

tions to offer, but a ship that sails just as well in fair weather and far better in the storm must always command our preference.

Religious Intelligencer:

Every year it becomes more difficult for men who are addicted to drink to get employment in places of trust. Several men were a few days ago discharged from the Intercolonial because they had been drinking. Railroad managers everywhere are becoming increasingly strict in this matter. It is well. It is also significant of the changed opinion as to the drinking habits, and of the now general conviction that men who tipple are unfitted for places of any responsibility. Young men, make a note of it.

Examiner:

Not, How can he preach? but, What kind of man is he? ought to be in all cases the first question asked about a candidate. That church is wise that prefers a man of less shining "pulpit gifts" than some possess, but who is known to be of upright character, of consecrated life, of lofty aims.

BY THE WAY.

Here's a singular error brought forward by the *Southern Churchman* and charged to its New York namesake:

"At St. Thomas's church, Homestead, Maryland, the Rev. Wm. Brabshaw, rector, is at once to be reshingled and otherwise repaired, and bids are now in hand; the cost will be some $600."

The omission of that little word, "at," will right it all.

We received a very pleasant call last week from Mr. GEO. W. CHALK, editor of the Charlotte *Weekly Chronicle*. From him we learn, and regret to learn, that Rev. P. R. LAW, editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, is still confined to his room by sickness, though not incapacitated from attending to his editorial duties.

We note that a certain newspaper, edited by a Roman Catholic, holds up the Methodist ministers of Baltimore as fools, because they dared to protest against the jubilee gift, and the Romanists of Richmond, Va., in an address to the President, styles denunciation of the jubilee gift as howling bigotry, etc. Very well! It's agitation, and agitation will open the eyes of Protestants. By the way, Methodist ministers seem to be a special target for the secular press. When will they find the occasion to criticise the Romish priesthood? When a secular paper criticises unfavorably anything done by the Romish hierarchy, it will be notable in very deed and truth.

Most sincerely we return thanks to pastors, and other agents and friends who are doing their utmost to secure payments to the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN. Remittances are coming in, and we trust those who have not yet moved in the matter will do so promptly. Sometimes it is wondered why we do not collect; this where many in a congregation go behind, but it ought not to be forgotten that we can collect, mainly, only through the efforts of our friends; if they fail us it can only result most damagingly to the N. C. P.

The advertisement of Messrs. R. P. SMITH & Co., of Baltimore, ought to interest many of our readers.

Another Supreme Court overruled. The Supreme Court of California delivered an opinion on the liquor question which did not suit the liquor fraternity, and the decision was promptly overruled by the opinion of the editor of a morning paper. It is supposed, however, that the decision of the court will stand.

The *Methodist Advance* has been purchased by Mr. L. A. POTTER, who assumes the editorial management at once. Messrs. BOBBITT & ROBEY have served well and carry with them into their retirement the best wishes of the fraternity. The retiring editors say of their successor:

Mr. Potter is a layman of the Methodist church of unsullied reputation, of mature age, an editor of experience, and a good writer. He has no other business and will give his whole time and energy to the interests of his paper.

May abundant prosperity and success attend the new editor.

THE NEWS.

We receive correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

New Bern Journal; We learn from Mr. William H. Oliver, who has just returned from Beaufort, that the loss by fire was not as much as at first supposed. There were eleven stores burned; a considerable portion of the goods contained in the stores were saved. There was considerable loss by the damage. The amount of insurance on the buildings and stocks was $17,000.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A serious accident occurred on the N. G. R. R. one and a half miles from this point last night by a trestle breaking down.

The engine reached the embankment but the two coaches and baggage car went down and were burned.

The passengers, (only five or six), were all more or less hurt, as also the train hands, none escaped, though no one was killed, and only two, think seriously injured. One, the Rev. B. L. Benn, has a serious scalp wound and other injuries, not however regarded as fatal.

Hickory, N. C., Jan. 11, '88. H. C. H.

Raleigh *News-Observer*: There are on exhibition at the State museum some samples of canned fruits from the canning establishment of A. J. Hart & Son, Flat Rock, N. C. and they are as fine as any manufactured. There are now fifteen canning establishments in the State, every one of which is successful.

New Bern Journal: Five pairs of shad in market yesterday—bucks. They commanded $1.50 per pair. The fishermen say the signs so far are good for a heavy run this season.

Statesville *Landmark*: The cotton gin of Messrs. Lyerly & Brothers, at Cleveland, Rowan county, was destroyed by fire last Thursday with eight bales of cotton and a quantity of cotton in the seed. The loss was between $3,000 and $4,000, with no insurance.

The *Orphan's Friend*, printed at the Asylum under the management of L. Thomas, shows gross receipts of $3,097 06. The circulation of the paper is now 3,000, and is rapidly increasing. The farm and garden has yielded well; gross value of yield $5,007. Health of children remarkably good. Applications for admission are rapidly increasing—90 applications now being on file.

Charlotte *Hornet*: With one cotton factory in successful operation by the Messrs. Oates; one on the way under the care of the indefatigable E. K. P. Osborne, and $1t-5,000 subscribed for the third, under the management of such men as those appearing in the published list of stockholders—the "Future London" seems to be nearer in the future than some would have us believe.

Hickory *Press and Carolinian*: Under the efficient management of Captain B. G. Gaden one of the most successful gold miners in the United States, the Vein Mountain Mining Co., have developed of the richest mines this side of the Rocky Mountains, at Vein Mountain in this county some twelve or fourteen miles south of Nebo City. Capt. Gaden was made superintendent of this mine in 1880. He has had a vast experience in gold mining, and possesses a thorough knowledge of the business, having been connected with some of the richest mining companies in the United States. It is due to his skillful management that this mine has proved so successful. He has charge of the Boylston mines in Henderson county also, and has made some valuable developments for the companies owning these mines.

Methodist Advocate: The broom factory at this place is making quite a reputation for beautiful and lasting work. We notice that some of our State officers have presented whisk brooms of their make as souvenirs.

The Farmers' State Convention assembled at Greensboro. The first session was held in Benbow Hall. A large number of delegates are already present and numerous others are expected to arrive. The Convention was called to order this morning by President Carr. An address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Frank Caldwell and was responded to by Col. Polk. A temporary organization was effected. At the afternoon session an interesting discussion was held on the subject of the Agricultural and Mechanical College being established at Raleigh. Interesting talks were made by Messrs. Primrose, of Raleigh, and Barringer, of Charlotte. A resolution was unanimously passed favoring the establishment of the college; also a resolution favoring the modification of the North Carolina Homestead and exemption laws, and opposing foreign immigration.

The Grand Lodge of Masons met in Raleigh last week. M. W. G. M. Charles H. Robinson made an admirable address—so reported, and we believe the compliment is not stereotyped, but true. The business was transacted in business-like manner and the showing was excellent. The report on the Oxford Orphan Asylum, which was adopted, recommended an appropriation of $2,000 for the ensuing Masonic year. (This amount is nearly two-thirds of the annual revenues of the Grand Lodge, and is given in addition to the annual contributions of the subordinate lodges to this noble charity.) The following officers were re elected for the ensuing year: M. W. Charles H. Robinson, Wilmington, Grand Master; R. W., Samuel H. Smith, Winston, N. C., Deputy Grand Master; R. W., Hezekiah A. Gudger, Senior Grand Warden; R. W., John W. Cotten, Tarboro, Junior Grand Warden; William E. Anderson, Grand Treasurer; Donald W. Bain, Grand Secretary. Thomas A. Green was re elected a director of the Oxford Orphan Asylum for a period of five years. The Grand Master made the following appointments: Wright G. Campbell, Concord, Grand Chaplain; Alpheus W. Wood, New Bern, Senior Grand Deacon; Samuel Northrop, Wilmington, Junior Grand Deacon; Francis M. Moyeton, Grand Marshall; Albert B. Daughtrey, Seaboard, Grand Sword Bearer; Charles F. Gilbert, Leicester, Grand Pursuivant; Robert H. Bradley, Raleigh, Grand Tiler; Ara O. Edson, Tulls, and John W. Thompson, Raleigh, Grand Stewards.

GEORGIA.

Items from the Savannah *News*:

Oglethorpe county was carried by the prohibitionists in Wednesday's election by about 300 majority.

A lady in Atlanta has recently received from New Orleans an exquisite work basket made of a boy's hat. The hat is one of those big straw affairs so frequently seen in summer, and costs about 25c. apiece. The brim on the inside is painted all over with indistinct daisies and leaves, and the brim is then caught back in three places. A yellow satin bag is put in the crown and this is drawn together with yellow ribbons.

FLORIDA.

Savannah *News*: A syndicate has just purchased 50,000 acres of well-timbered land in Florida. Most of the timber is black cypress. A mill with a capacity of 160,000 feet per day is to be erected on the land.

LOUISIANA.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has rendered a decision in the case of E. C. Hancock vs. Eliza J. Holbrook, *et al.*, confirming the judgment of the lower court in regard to the ownership of the New Orleans *Picayune*. This decision gives the present proprietors a clear title to that journal and leaves them in undisputed possession. The case has been pending for twelve years.

GENERAL.

American Cultivator: There have been 133 mill and woodwork factories established during the past three months in the South. The total number for the year is 562. During the past two years the number of mills erected foots up 750. If the average daily capacity of these mills be 15,000 feet, counting a run of 200 days per year, the total annual production of lumber in the Southern States must reach 2,250,000,000 feet.

Athens *Banner-Watchman*: We learn from parties from adjoining counties that there is a regular stampede among negroes in the direction of Athens, Atlanta and other cities where the free school system prevails. Many farms are being deserted by every hand therein, and we hear of one farmer in Oglethorpe county who runs forty plows, and to day he has not a negro on his farm, the last one having packed up and moved to Athens. There are whole neighborhoods in this county already almost deserted by the blacks. The roads leading into this city for days past have been lined with vehicles of all kinds laden with the household goods of negroes. Farmers say that they will not listen to propositions looking to contracts for another year, these people stating that they intend to move to towns where their children can be sent to school the year round without any money. The desertion of the country by our laboring class of people will certainly tell upon the farmers, for it will make hands scarce and unsatisfactory. There is nothing for the negroes to do in Athens. There are more men now than there is work or room for. Every shanty in the corporate limits of this city swarms with half-starved negroes. There is no use of them coming here with the hope of getting their children educated at the expense of the white tax-payers of Athens. Our people will not put up with such a burden.

ITALY.

A dispatch from Rome says: Premier Crispi, in consequence, it is supposed, of attacks made by the French press, has refused to dismiss the magistrate who ordered the police to search the French consulate at Florence. He is willing to reprimand the magistrate, but on condition that France remove the present consul at Florence and hands over the papers sought for to the Italian Government. M. Flourens, French foreign minister, has not replied to this proposition. Count Menabrea, Italian ambassador at Paris, is having daily interviews with M. Flourens trying to arrange the matter.

ENGLAND.

A dispatch from London on 12th, says: The fog continues extremely dense, and shows no sign of lifting. Forty loaded vessels are fog-bound in the Mersey. Among them is the White Star steamer Celtic, which was to have left for New York yesterday. Service on the various packet lines has been suspended. Several vessels have gone ashore on account of the fog. The fog has demoralized the railway service, and makes it impossible to run trains on schedule time. Numerous fatalities have occurred.

MEXICO.

The London *News* of 13th says: The *News* confirms the announcement that Mexico has negotiated a conversion loan of £10,000,000 with Herr Bleichroder, a Berlin banker, and comments upon the timidity of English financiers in allowing Germans to take the wind out of their sails.

AT SEA.

Despatch from Gloucester, Mass., 12th. The schooner William Parsons, which sailed for George's banks Nov. 22, with twelve men, and the schooner Peter D. Smith, which sailed Nov. 18 with a crew of twelve, have been given up for lost. It is supposed that they were wrecked in the heavy gales that swept the banks months ago. Many of the men had families and five widows and nineteen children are left.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Dec. 22, 1887, by the Rev. Roger Martin, at the residence of W. J. Faris, Esq., the bride's father, Mr. W. M. CAROTHERS, of Mecklenburg county, N. C., and Miss JANE E. FARIS, of York county, S. C.

On Dec. 28, 1887, by Rev. Roger Martin, at the residence of the bride, Mr. W. O. YOUNGBLOOD and Mrs. SARAH E. DULIN, all of York county, S. C.

On Dec. 28, 1887, by Rev. Roger Martin, at the residence of P. R. Currence, Esq., the bride's father, Mr. J. S. HARPER and Miss MARY E. CURRENCE, both of York county, S. C.

On Dec. 29th, by Rev. H. G. Hill, DD., at Wakulla, N. C., Mr. MORRIS L. MARLER, of Lumber Bridge, and Miss MAGGIE H. SMITH, daughter of Col. P. P. Smith.

On the evening of Dec. 22d, by Rev. H. B. Garriss, in Fairfield county, S. C., Mr. H. F. POPE and Miss JULIA A. MARTIN.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

In Water Valley, Miss., Dec. 30th, 1887, Mrs. LILLIE L. ROMBERGER, wife of Mr. C. E. Romberger and daughter of Mrs. M. J. Mayes. She leaves a grief-stricken husband and motherless babe. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church and died in the faith.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday 11th, sales 38½ cents; Thursday 39; Friday 40 cents; since market has been quite without sales.

ROSIN—Strained reported at 82½ and Good Strained 86½, but we are advised that without concession there can be no sales.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Wednesday sales reported at $2.00 for Soft and $1.05 for Hard; Thursday at $2.15 and $1.25 respectively; Thursday and since $2.25 and $1.30.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.00.

COTTON—Middling has ranged from 9 7-16@9 15-16 during most of the week; at the close we hear of 10@10⅛ being obtained for choice lots.

BOOKS.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

They Can Supply all Your Wants In This Line.



COLGATE & CO'S TOILET SOAPS, including 103 varieties both scented and unscented, are made from only the sweetest and purest materials, and are adapted to every taste and use.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

(Established in 1793.)

FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

WILLIAM BLACK,

Attorney-at-Law,

MAXTON, N. C.

Collections promptly attended to. Will practice in any of the Courts of the State.

MAKE A SIGN For a Cent

Worth Twenty-five Cents.

AGENTS WANTED. Samples Free.

J. W. STOAKES, MILAN, O.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,

:o:

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

:o:

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS, FURS AND WOOL.

BALTIMORE, Md.

With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19, 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL. Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

READ THIS!

1,000 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
500 BUSH. FRESH GROUND MEAL.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
100 BOXES D. S. C. R. SIDES.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BARRELS SUGAR.
200 CASES LARD.
300 KEGS NAILS.
300 BUNDLES HOOP IRON.
300 HHDS. AND BARRELS MOLASSES

TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, LYE, POTASH CANDY, CANDLES, CRACKERS, MATCHES, &c.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH **PENNYROYAL** PILLS

ORIGINAL ONLY GENUINE
SAFE ALWAYS TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE
RELIABLE NEVER FAIL.
ASK FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND TAKE NO OTHER
OR INCLOSE 4ᵈ PARTICULARS RETURN MAIL
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. MADISON SQ. PHILA PA.
5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS LADIES WHO HAVE USED THEM.

WANTED,

For Cash.

OLD U. S. AND CONFEDERATE STATES Postage Stamps used prior to 1865. Cash given for these if in good condition and on the original envelopes or letters. Many varieties of these old Stamps will bring fine prices, and it is to your interest to look over old letters, as dollars may be thus realized. Be sure never to remove or cut Stamps from envelopes or letters, but send the whole thing by mail to

G. M. BASTABLE,
Catlett, Va.

References as to my responsibility: Rev. A. A. MDonough, Casinova, Fauquier County, Va.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to

W. J. MARTIN.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,

SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550.00

Insures Against Fire and Lightni

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, Presid
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Age
Raleigh

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

THE HEROISM OF REPORTERS.

Feats That Have Been Performed by Brave Men in Seeking News.

The point I wish to dwell upon is the heroism that has frequently been shown by men in search of news, said L. O. R. Meekins of the *Baltimore American* in a recent address at Maryland College. Not many months ago the Oregon was sunk. Particulars were brought from the scene of disaster by another steamer. Three reporters met her in a tug far out on the ocean, got on board, secured full details from eye-witnesses, and started to leave. The captain dumbfounded them by declaring that no one should leave the steamer until it arrived in New York. That meant delay. It meant defeat. A consultation was held. One of the three was just up from a serious illness. He was ruled out. The other two drew straws. The one on whom the choice fell quietly passed his watch and money to his comrades and took their notes and interviews. Night had come on. The sea was rough. They called the tugboat ostensibly to instruct it to proceed to New York. When it came near the reporter, to the horror of the passengers, leaped over the steamer's rail into the darkness. He had a chance of success out of a dozen probabilities of death. He took that chance and won, but the people who read the stirring account published five hours later never dreamed of the bravery that made its publication possible.

Two years ago the cholera was raging in the south of France. Details were lacking. Public interest became impatient. Harold Frederick, an American newspaper man, left his home and family, went all through the worst districts, examined every hospital, talked with the patients and cabled column after column to his paper in New York, and furnished Europe, by way of America, with the first accurate intelligence of the epidemic.

Several years ago a case of yellow fever arrived off one of the Atlantic seaports. No correct report being obtainable, a reporter went on board and interviewed the patient. When people were flying from Charleston after the earthquakes, the newspaper men were flying towards it. The only business that the earthquake did not suspend there was the publication of the newspapers.

During the most terrible days of the Paris Commune, a historian says: "Reporters jotted down observations in their note-books as unconcernedly as if they were reporting the proceedings of a reform meeting."

During the war there were hundreds of instances of bravery on the part of newspaper men. They took every risk to get news and to put it on the telegraph wire. They went through all the hardships of the camp and the sufferings of imprisonment. Efforts were made to hang six of them; but to the disgust of their enemies six men lived to write vivid accounts of six hangings that never took place.

James J. O'Kelly was an American newspaper man before he settled in Great Britain and became elected to parliament. He reported the Cuban insurrections. He was hand in glove with the insurgents, fought with them, believed in them. The Spanish government chafed under the scathing vigor of his relentless facts, and when the fortunes of war threw him into their hands he was packed off post haste to Madrid, to be executed as a spy. His courage never forsook him. In a very matter of fact way he made arrangements to write up the full account of his own execution entrusting the climax to a friend. Castelar saw what kind of a man he was, and pardoned him at the last moment. He was thankful, of course, but had the audacity to remark that a very good item of news had been spoiled.

Archibald Forbes is another hero of journalism. Within the last sixteen years his life has been in jeopardy hundreds of times. He went through the Franco-German war. His travels took him wherever war raised its horrid front. He saw two emperors under fire, and witnessed the surrender of a third. His services in the Russo-Turkish war were splendid proofs of his conrage. News came of serious indications at Schipka Pass. For that point he made. He arrived in time to see the great battle. By night the Russians had demonstrated that they could hold their position. Forbes saw it. His next thought was the telegraph office. The nearest one was at Bucharest, 180 miles away. He pitched out at once at the head of all his rivals. At every station he mounted a new horse, but was off in an instant. One bite of black bread was all he ate in over twenty-four hours. Every moment was precious and he made the most of the time. He arrived at the office; his matter went singing over the wires, and the world was electrified by the greatest newspaper special known in the history of journalism. This ride made Forbes famous. The great white Czar of Russia sent for him. They had a long talk. At the end of the conversation the czar paid the highest tribute to the correspondent's pluck that words could express. "Mr. Forbes," he said in conclusion, "I have had reported to me the example which you showed when with our forces on the sad day before Plevna, in succoring wounded men under heavy fire. At the head of the state, I desire to testify how Russia honors your conduct by offering you the Order of the Stanislaus, with the 'crossed swords,' a decoration never conferred except for personal bravery."

And now we come to another American who should be enshrined as one of the heroes of the century. His name is J. A. MacGahan. Like many other great men he was from Ohio. He went to Europe to complete his collegiate studies. The Franco-Prussian war broke out. He entered the field as a correspondent. He did good work, and when the war closed he was in journalism for life. He visited Siberia and described its life. Information reached him that General Kaufman and the Grand Duke Nicholas were about to make an assault on Khiva. It was Russia's boldest move towards India. He determined to witness it. He hurried south, but missed the moving column. Then he prepared for what proved to be one of the most daring rides ever made by man. It was a journey of 600 miles through silent desolation, with 300 miles of desert. Many times he lost his way. Several times he and his men were prostrated by the heat and thrown upon the sand, only to be revived by the coming of the night. But despite the loss of horses, despite the daily rebellion of his attendants, despite frequent exhaustion and semi-starvation for nearly two months, he pushed through the arid wastes. All through that region he was called "Molo-lyety"—a brave fellow.

After he had started, the Russians wanted him back. Twenty-five Cossacks, splendid horsemen, were despatched to overtake him. For nearly 200 miles they chased him across that terrible country, but when they arrived at a halting place they always found that MacGahan had left a few hours before. The people even laughed at the idea of their trying to catch such a brave young fellow as the young American. Nay, more, they went so far as to put MacGahan's pursuers off the track, and in the town from which they started the admiration of the correspondent's pluck was so great that a celebration was arranged to welcome him should he be overtaken and brought back. But he was not overtaken.

He had started for Khiva, and to Khiva he would go. He entered the Russian camp a spectre of himself. Officers stopped in the midst of battle to express their admiration. He had one chance in a hundred of getting through that desert alive. He accepted it, and he not only won, but he eluded the Cossacks. He saw Khiva taken. He was one of the first to enter its portals, and his description of it and the fight stands on record as a master-piece of its kind.

Why did he risk his life in this way? Every step he took, every pound of flesh he lost—and he lost nearly all of it—was for one purpose, and one only, to get the news, to reach Khiva, to lay before the world the story of Russia's first step toward India.

Nor was this his last achievement. In the spring of 1876 he was in London. Picking up a paper he read a brief dispatch telling of the Turkish massacres in Bulgaria. He saw the tremendous importance of the item. In an hour he had arranged to go to Bulgaria. He hurried to the scene of the crimes. He painted them in master strokes. He pictured the dead girls in the pillaged towns. He went everywhere, cheering the people, assisting them, pleading their cause with his pen, telling them that the czar would avenge the outrage and bidding them take courage. In thirty days he changed the whole complexion of European politics. His letters were the sensation of the world. Beaconsfield, the friend of the Turk, arose in the House of Commons and denounced them as false; he had official denials telegraphed from Constantinople.

But MacGahan rode on and wrote on, until the Russian army crossed the Pruth, and then attached to the staff of the commanding officer, he went through the fire and smoke, writing his splendid descriptions in the midst of the battle; fighting and laughing and writing, and electrifying the world by the words he placed on the telegraph wires. He saw Plevna fall; he was wounded in Schipka Pass; he saw all the big events of the war. When Ignatief drew the famous treaty at San Stefano, he said that it would not stand, and he lived to see it torn up and laughed at. He never made a prediction that was not fulfilled. No charge, except the futile denial by Disraeli, was ever made against his veracity. No man in Europe enjoyed higher esteem and respect than he did.

And when, nine years ago last Thursday, a swift fever carried him beyond all earthly wars, the Russian General Skobeleff closed his eyes and shed tears at his grave. The Ohio legislature had his remains removed to his native State. When the Grand Duke Nicholas heard of the death, he said: "Too bad! He would have been governor of Bulgaria." And, as regularly as the 9th of June comes, every hamlet, every village, every city of Bulgaria commemorates his death and sends up prayers for the repose of one of the noblest souls that God ever made.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

An enthusiastic young lady, writing from London, says: 'The queen's grandchildren are nearly all remarkably pretty blondes, and she can be proud of her sons and sons-in-law, splendid men, all of them. The daughters, Princesses Christian, Louise and Beatrice and the crown princess of Germany, are all very large, fine women, and Beatrice has a charming face. The princess of Wales is a snowflake, or a lily-leaf, and there is a combination of stateliness and gentleness in the poise of her dainty head and the contour of her flower-like face. She does not look over 20, and though very slender, her form is beautifully rounded. Her complexion is as smooth and pale as white marble, eyes very large and of a violet color, hair softly curling and pale brown, golden when kissed by the sunbeams. She is a woman to be adored—a creature of saintly life, and with a beautiful face. The prince of Wales is charming. He is very handsome (only a little too stout) and is so graceful. His wonderful personal magnetism extends even to a great multitude, and when the crowds roar, as they do the moment they spy him, he lifts his hat and bows and makes every one feel as if he had been personally thanked. Prince Albert Victor, his eldest son, is a tall, slender youth, very like his mother, giving promise of a handsome man when matured. The queen is not good-looking, and is very stout, but there is something regal in her presence and in her stern, grave face, with its sad lips, and the cold, blue eyes of her family. She bows sweetly and graciously, but seldom smiles, although in the jubilee procession she smiled a little to the old pensioners when they bared their gray heads to her, whom they had so nobly served when her life was young."

Everything is interesting in the life of a talented woman, but Jean Ingelow still shrinks from notoriety, wishing, as she says herself, "to be known only as a name." She resides in London with her mother in a quiet street where all the houses are gay with window-boxes full of flowers, and devotes a great part of her time to charitable work among the London poor. Three times a week she gives what she calls a "copy-right dinner" to the sick poor; those just out of the hospital and unable to work. Concerning this work of hers she says: "We have about twelve to dinner three times a week, and hope to continue the plan. It is such a comfort to see the good it does. I find it one of the great pleasures of writing, that it gives me more command of money for such purposes than falls to the lot of most women, I call this 'a copy-right dinner.' We generally have six children as well as the grown-up people each time, and it is quite pleasant to see how the good food improves their health. We only have this dinner three times a week, and let each person dine six or nine times as it seems desirable."

A SUMMER IN SCANDINAVIA.

More than once on our way to the north, we had been told by tourists whose experience we could not ignore that outside of the Scandinavian capitals one could get nothing to eat which belonged to civilisation, and they cited cases in proof, but we did not find the entire statement true. The cafe was such a dreary-looking building outside, we entered with misgivings, to meet with one of the pleasantest surprises of the entire trip. Instead of black bread, raw fish and cheese—the very thought of which made us turn to our well-filled lunch-baskets as to a feast—we stood in a pretty breakfast-room, with an abundance of windows (everywhere to be found in the north) filled with blooming plants and adorned with simple drapery. On a long table in the center of the room was spread very appetizing fare—salmon and potatoes, beefsteak and mushrooms, chops and peas, steaming from the hands of a good cook—and always French bread. On a pretty round table covered with dainty linen were spread coffee-cups of finely decorated china, and in the center a silver urn poured forth such delicious fragrance of mocha that nobody could resist it. The traveler walks about, chooses what suits his own tastes, sits down to one of the little tables ranged around the room, eats in peace, without the clamor of waiters or the annoyance of unsavory dishes about him, and on leaving pays with a thankful heart the sum of two kronas (52 cents), wishing most earnestly that some of the powerful railways in the "new countrie" had as comfortable places for refreshment with such delicious fare. We could not honestly give such high praise of the little sale outside, which the poor children called strawb rries. May be—if so, they were the wild berries of Sweden, not of our dear New England.

SCIENCE.

Considerable interest attaches to the Rang-kul Lake at the seventh stage from the eastern border of the Pamir Plateau, in the region of the Indus basin. The Rang-kul is by Sir H. Rawlinson identified with the Dragon Lake of the Buddhist cosmogony, the center from which the four rivers of Paradise are supposed to issue. The description given of the Dragon Lake by Hwang-Tsang, a Chinese traveler of the seventh century, and that given by Mr. Ney St. Elias of the Rang-kul, afford good grounds for believing in their identity. Both travelers state that the waters are deep blue and fresh though the soil around is soft; both noticed the immense number of wild fowl which frequent the lake; and both speak of the dragon myth attaching to it. The Cheragh Tash or "lamp rock" is a cliff about 100 feet high with a cave near the top. In this cave a white light always burns, perhaps from some phosphorescent substance; but the natives (Kirghiz) say that it is the sparkle of the diamond set in the forehead of the dragon who guards the vast treasures stored in the cave. The lake is believed to communicate with the Oxus by an undergrond outlet to one of its affluents.

THINGS USEFUL.

A new color to stain wood is a rich violet, and the stain is thus made: The wood is heated with a bath of four and one-half ounces of olive oil, same of soda ash and two and one-half pints of boiling water. It is then dyed with magenta.

Spaghetti, Tomato Sauce: [Spaghetti is a variety of maccaroni, but is much smaller in diameter and is served unbroken.] Plunge the ends in fast boiling water, which should be slightly salted; when soft coil them in the water, without breaking, and boil for fifteen minutes; drain in a colander and pour cold water on it. Put it on a hot dish, pour a rich, hot tomato sauce over it, and keep on the back of the range until it is heated through.

Breathing the fumes of turpentine or carbolic acid is said to relieve whooping-cough.

Celery Root: Core one dozen celery roots, throw them in cold water and soak half an hour. Then put in a saucepan of boiling salt water, and cook tender. Drain, cut in slices and serve with cream sauce.

A remedy for catarrh is to gather hops when perfectly dry, and sift the pollen or "flour" through Swiss muslin. Use as a snuff early in the morning or on retiring at night.

Cinnamon Bread; On baking day, when the dough has risen quite light and is cracked over the surface, take out as much as will weigh two pounds. Cut up a quarter of a pound of butter and melt it in a half pint of milk. Beat up three and add the warm milk and eggs to the dough. Dissolve a salt spoonful of soda (no more) in a little warm water, and add that. The cinnamon mixture must be already prepared in a bowl, made with a pint of brown sugar, moistened with enough butter to make a stiff paste and flavored with two heaped tablespoonfuls of powdered cinnamon. Form the cake into a round loaf, making deep cuts all over it. Fill these up with the cinnamon paste, and close the dough together again with your thumb and finger to prevent the paste running out when hot. Bake as bread. It may be glazed with white of egg, with some fine sugar powdered over it. To be eaten fresh.

G·M·D·

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS — Anti-Bilious and Cathartic.
25c. a vial, by druggists.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS IN BLYMYER BELLS TO THE
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS. CHURCH. SCHOOL. FIRE ALARM

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

ALLISON & ADDISON
—MANUFACTURERS OF—



RICHMOND, VA.
—FOR—
COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO CROPS.

ALL THE FRTILIZERS WE SELL ARE MANUFACTURED BY US IN OUR OWN Factory, and under our own personal supervision. Our increased facilities for manufacturing have enabled us to maintain the **high grade** of our goods, and at the same time **reduce the price.** Having been sold in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the last

TWENTY YEARS,

THEIR VALUE AND REPUTATION ARE NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED AND WE REFER TO THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED AND ARE STILL USING THEM.

☞ THEY ARE DRY AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION FOR DRILLING, AND THE STANDARD WILL BE FULLY MAINTAINED.

For sale by Agents at all points in the Cotton and Tobacco Growing States.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
Richmond, Va.

Fishburne School,
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.
English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training
JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B.,.....Principal.

New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first-class schools.
Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.
Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.
Thirteen States now represented in the School, '87 to '88.
Send for Catalogue.

GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL.
DURHAM TOBACCO

☞ BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all VERY BEST offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT, FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C.

ly

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A WONDERFUL STORY.

Well, what shall I write
For my darlings to-night,
As I sit here alone—
All alone?
Shall I tell them a story,
A wonderful story,
How meat is made
Out of stone?

Once a little white banty,
A prettier can't be,
Went scratching around
For some grain.
She picked up some corn,
And sure as you're born,
She picked up a stone,
That is plain.

She strutted away,
And the very next day
Performed a most
Wonderful feat;
For the wisest of men
May scratch with their pen,
But never turn stones
Into meat.

Now this cute little banty
Went into a shanty,
And hid herself
Slyly away,
And each day, at her leisure,
She added one treasure
To those little pearls
In the hay,

Then by day and by night,
Through the darkness and light,
She quietly sat
On the nest,
Protecting from harm,
And keeping it warm
With her wings, and her soft,
Downy breast.

* * * * * * * *

And what happened one day
To that nest in the hay,
And the little white pearls
It inclosed,
Is more strange, by far
Than steam horse or car,
Or anything man
Has proposed.

O, the sweet little things,
Peeping out from her wings,
So cunning, so dainty,
And small;
With eyes quick and bright,
Looking out on the light,
From the top of a soft
Little ball.

O, miraculous change!
Most wonderful strange!
This something no
Mortal can give.
This spirit that quickens
The dear little chickens,
Breathes into them life,
And they live.

—*Selected.*

SCOTCH JAMIE.

BY MARY E. IRELAND.

It was a wild, blustering autumn evening when Jamie made his first appearance in the village home of my childhood, and craved permission to remain over night.

Our parents had warm and tender hearts for the poor and afflicted, and it was no unusual thing to see one or more beneficiaries occupying comfortable seats by the blazing hearth during the winter. In those days there were several homeless wanderers who had become poor and feeble, and were made welcome in the different homesteads of the neighborhood for several weeks at a time.

But Jamie was none of these; he was a stranger, and not only able, but willing to work; a sad, silent man of stern countenance, and always accompanied by his bagpipes, his sole company and recreation.

We children were recklessly impatient for him to finish supper, and commence playing; but Jamie was deliberate in all his movements, and appeared oblivious of everything but his own thoughts.

The bagpipe was an entirely new instrument to us; and when he at length took a seat by the kitchen hearth, adjusted the strap around his neck and began to play, we were charmed into silence. He was a fine performer, apparently absorbed in his music, brooked no interference, and allowed no whispering or comments of any kind.

Bed-time came all too soon, and before we were up the next morning, Jamie had been taken to Sharon, the farm two miles south of the village.

My father had found that he understood the pruning of hedge-fences. So Jamie was employed to remain at Sharon until spring.

It seemed that he had fondness for being abroad upon stormy nights, for those were the times he selected to come to the village and play for us. His instrument had a mouthpiece at one time, but the exertion of blowing had injured his eyes; so a bellows which he worked with his arm was substituted; and his long, strong fingers pressed the keys with assured skill.

His music was all Scotch, and the airs as dear to us as to him, from having heard our father play them upon flute and violin; and before each one he played a sweet, mournful little prelude. He carried his list in memory and never varied, nor would any request of ours induce him to skip some to play a favorite of ours, but his stern "bide a wee, ye restless bairns," would silence us for that evening at least.

Through the immortal Burns and Scott, we also loved the land of the thistle; and would have delighted in hearing Jamie speak of its "banks and braes," but even our love for his native land did not warm the cold heart of Jamie; he did not care to talk. The bonnie Doon and Afton were only praised in the soft notes of his bagpipe; and his preoccupied manner, and stern brow showed that his thoughts were far away. When his *repertoire* was exhausted, he arose, and with a curt nod of adieu he left the house.

This continued at intervals all winter, and when spring came and my father went one morning to pay one of his frequent visits to Sharon he found that Jamie had

"Folded his tent like the Arabs,
And silently stolen away."

PRAYER FOR THE PENNIES.

It was a bright spring evening when little Polly stole softly into her father's room, with shoeless feet, and her golden hair falling lightly over her white night gown; for it was bedtime, and she had come to say "good night."

"Father," said the little one, raising her blue eyes to his kind face, "father, may I say my prayers beside you, for mother is too ill for me to go to her to-night?"

"Yes, pet," he answered, tenderly stroking the curly head.

And reverently the child knelt down beside him, and repeated her evening prayer, adding at the close with special earnestness, "God bless my two pennies."

What can the child mean? thought her father in surprise; and when the little white-robed figure was gone, he went and asked her mother if she knew what their little daughter meant.

"O, yes," said the lady. "Polly has prayed that prayer every night since she put her two pennies into the plate at the last missionary meeting."

Dear children, have you ever prayed to God for a blessing on the pennies you have put into the missionary box? If not, be sure you never forget to do so in the future.—*St. Louis Evangelist.*

THE BLIND SPOT.

In every good eye there is a blind spot sufficently large to make a man's head invisible at the distance of ten feet. In an audience presenting "a sea of upturned faces," one may be invisible to the speaker in front of him if he shuts one eye and holds his head still.

Prof. Bernstein, in his "Five Senses of man" (Appleton's International Series, p. 94), says "even the sun itself can be blotted out of the heavens if its image is allowed to fall upon the blind spot."

The millions of millions of earth-dwellers in thousands of years prior to 1666 knew nothing of the blind spot in their eyes. It was made known by Marlotte, the same year that Isaac Newton saw the apple fall, and parted the "seven-tuned light."

The curious lacuna, or blind spot, is called by physiologists the *punctum cæcum*, and corresponds with the termination of the optic nerve as it joins, or spreads itself, into the retina. The fibres of the optic nerve are not excited by light, and Prof. Bernstein concludes that light has no action on the nervous layer of the retina.

The blind spot must not be confounded with the yellow spot of the retina, which has equally remarkable, but quite different, properties.

A simple experiment to prove there is a blind place in the eye is to close the left eye, extend the arms in front, with the fingers closed and the thumbs erect, and near each other. Now, by looking steadily with the right eye at the left thumb (or with the left eye at the right thumb,) and moving the thumb, not steadily looked at slowly outwards it will be visible till about six inches from the other thumb, when it will disappear from view, but will appear again when moved farther away. When the thumb is invisible its image fails directly on the end of the optic nerve. Other modes of proving the existence of the *punctum cæcum* are given in many books on physics and physiology.

Many of the phenomena pertaining to the blind spot are of interest to physiologists.—*Ill. Christian Weekly.*

WHAT THE BOYS DID.

BY MINNIE E. KENNEDY.

What was to be done about it? The boys looked at Miss Nan, and she looked puzzled.

The treasurer of the Morning Star Mission Band had just read his report at the regular monthly meeting, and though he had read the report at every meeting during the preceding eight months, still it seemed to have dawned upon the boys all at once that the funds were very low, and had scarcely been increasing at all, and there were only four months to make up a deficit of twenty dollars, if they were to raise the amount for which they had pledged themselves.

It was not that the boys had lost interest, but somehow there had been an unusual number of attractions this year that had charmed away the missionary money from the boy's pockets. The bicycle fever had seized them, and they had each been trying to earn one of the glittering wheels, and after most of them had succeeded in that, then some other necessity arose which kept them penniless.

Something surely must be done about the missionary money, and that quickly, or the end of the year would find them disgracefully behind hand for they never once thought of relinquishing their pledge.

They fumbled rather hopelessly in their pockets, and besides the usual appointments of such receptacles, a few stray pennies were found, which were promptly dropped into the treasurer's box; yet these did not materially decrease the twenty dollars.

"I wish I knew how we could earn the money," said Allan Cameron, rather disconsolately. "I haven't got a bit of money, and I don't know when I'll have any, unless I can find some way to earn it."

"Twenty dollars is a good deal to earn," Frank Radmay remarked hopelessly.

Even bright Miss Nan, who always seemed to have an unlimited supply of suggestions, was silent for once, and was lost in thought.

A sudden exclamation, quickly suppressed, made every one look at Dick Dennis.

"Well, Dick, what is it? Have you got an idea?" Miss Nan asked, as his face grew red at the observation he had attracted by his involuntary exclamation.

"Well, I just thought of something, but it would be such an awful hard way to earn the money that I don't believe the fellows would like it. I'm not sure I'd want to do it myself," he added frankly.

"Go on, old fellow. Tell us about it anyhow. I think we'd do most anything to raise that twenty dollars," Allan said encouragingly. Sometimes these meetings grew quite informal, but I think the boys liked them none the less for that.

"Well, you know uncle uses a lot of sturgeon net every year, and he told me this morning that he had to look out for somebody to get to work on one. It's a big one, though, and it would take two full weeks, if one of us should work all the time, to make it. It would be worth about twenty-two dollars when finished."

As Dick had foreseen, none of the boys looked very radiant at this suggestion. They all knew how to net, but it was not an occupation that any of them enjoyed, and to undertake a sturgeon net would mean a great deal of self-sacrifice and downright work.

"I suppose it's the only way we can possibly make the money," Allan conceded reluctantly.

"We could use that little shed next door to uncle's to keep it in, and we could divide up the time among us, and some one keeping working on it," Dick suggested. After a little discussion is was unanimously agreed to undertake the net, and he was commissioned to ask his uncle for the work.

"It will be awful to keep at it so long, but I suppose the missionaries would call it an easy job, after their hard work," one of the boys remarked, as the meeting adjourned.

The boys had very decidedly refused to let Miss Nan have any share in the work, though she insisted upon helping, and for a few days they went at their task with a will. Slowly the great net progressed, and many an hour of real self-denial was knotted in the meshes of the coarse twine.

One day, however, Miss Nan, riding by, saw the shed deserted, and hitching her pony she went in and took up the neglected work. An hour later Allen Cameron, who had been lingering to watch a baseball match, though his watch warned him it was time for his "stint," saw the pony standing in the shade by the shed door, and as he reached the place with quickened pace he saw Miss Nan's slender white fingers knotting the twine, doing the work that should have been his.

It did not need a glance at the blisters that the cord had raised on the tender skin to fill him with penitence for neglected duty, and the net was never deserted again.

At last it was done, and the boys were jubilant over the bright twenty dollar gold-piece and the smaller coins which filled the treasurer's box to overflowing. They felt repaid for their many sacrifices as they realized that they had honorably redeemed their pledge. And shall I tell you something else? They loved the missionary cause far more than they did before they denied themselves for it; for sacrifice always begets love, and the more we give up for an object, the more highly we prize it.

THE THREE SIEVES.

"Oh, mamma," cried little Blanche Philpot, "I heard such a tale about Edith Howard! I did not think she could be so very naughty. One—"

"My dear," interrupted Mrs. Philpot, "before you continue, we will see if your story will pass three sieves."

"What does that mean, mamma?" inquired Blanche.

"I will explain it. In the first place, is it true?"

"I suppose so; I got it from Miss White, and she is a great friend of Edith's."

"And does she show her friendship by telling tales about her? In the next place, though you can prove it to be true, is it kind?"

"I did not mean to be unkind; but I am afraid it was. I would not like Edith to speak of me as I have of her."

"And is it necessary?"

"No, of course not, mamma; there is no need for it at all."

"Then, put a bridle on your tongue, If you cannot speak well, speak not at all."

As we put flour in sieves to get the good apart from the bad, so let us ask, when we are going to say something about others, these questions: "Is it true?" "Is it kind?" "Is it necessary?"—*Selected.*

GOOD HUMOR'S VISIT TO CROSS FRANKIE.

Once upon a time there was a little boy whose name was Frank. He was a good boy generally, and had plenty of toys, such as nine pins, blocks, drums, a boy doll, a lovely horse, and he liked to play with all those things and scatter them over the floor, which his mamma allowed him to do all day, until evening. Then mamma said:—"Now, Frankie, pick up your toys and put them in the drawer." But Frankie, being tired and a little cross, would say with a pout; "I don't want to put them away. Mamma pick them up."

Well, one evening Frankie was sitting on the carpet with his toys all around him, when there was a brisk "rat-a-tat" at the door, and in walked a little man, who said, "Good evening, Frank. Why, what is the matter? You look so cross. I see you don't know me to-day. My name is Good Humor." Frankie said, "I don't want to pick up all these things every evening." Then Good Humor laughed and said, "Well, I will have to introduce you to two friends of mine. I expect them here every minute." While he was yet speaking there came a "rat-a tat, tat," at the door, and in walked two little gentlemen. One of them went to Frank and said, "Good evening, Frank; my name is Cheerfulness. Allow me to introduce you to my friend, Work. We have called this evening to help you put away all your toys in their proper places for to-night. Come, show us the drawer." "Here it is," said Good Humor, with a laugh. So Frank went with Cheerfulness to work, and they piled up the toys on Work's back, and they put them away in the drawer very carefully. Then Good Humor shouted, "Hurrah, hurrah!" and Cheerfulness shook hands with Frank, and Work said, "Good evening, I am going to bed;" and they all went away and left Frank laughing.

Dear little boys and girls, whenever you feel cross or sulky, and don't wish to obey your parents, call on Good Humor and Cheerfulness, and they will help you with your work.—*Brooklyn Times.*

"Consumption can be Cured."

Dr. J. S. Combs, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 15 to 28 lbs. and are not now needing any medicine."

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 63½ Whitehall St.

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE CURED never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle FREE. Dr. TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

S. H. FISHBLATE,
KING CLOTHIER!
Wilmington, N. C.
FINE READY MADE
—AND—
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
A SPECIALTY.

On Every article Purchased at this Establishment, perfect satisfaction guarenteed, or money cheerfully refunded.

NERVES! NERVES!!

What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.
Headache, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration,
All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC

Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the **Kidneys, Liver, and Blood,** which always accompany nerve troubles.
It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alterative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it
CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
$1.00 a Bottle. Send for full particulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C.



22 YEARS A dealer in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shoninger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger Upright Pianos $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new Circulars and articles.

Musical Nuggets.

The Musical Visitor.
An exceedingly valuable monthly for the use of choir leaders and organists. Price, $1.50 per year. Special rates to clubs. Sample copy, 10cts.

The Monks of Bangor.
By Geo. E. Whiting. A splendid setting of Scott's poem, for the use of Male Voice Societies. 75cts. by mail.

Modern Soprano Songs.
An unsurpassed collection of the very best soprano songs by foreign composers. By mail, $1.00 Boards $1.50 Cloth.

Gospel Hymns Consolidated.
Excelsior Edition contains all the words and music but in small type—Boards, 45cts; Cloth, 50cts. Add 5cts. extra for postage.

A Musical Calendar for 1888.
Giving interesting chronological facts relative to music and musicians. Price, 15cts.
All of the above are for sale by Music Dealers generally.
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SHION & SONS,
No. 208 North Howard Street, Baltimore.
Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - - - - CASH.
Catalogues upon request.

NEW AND VALUABLE SMALL BOOKS.

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS WORK: HOW TO DO IT. Gordon. Cloth 30cts.; paper 10 cents.
DIVINE AND HUMAN: FOREORDINATION and FREE AGENCY. Wilson. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents.
SEVENTH COMMANDMENT. Cannon. Paper, 5 cents.
COVENANT AND ITS SEALS. Alexander. Paper, 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN MEXICO. Graybill. Paper. 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN CHINA. Houston. Paper, 5 cents.
BIBLE STUDIES ON BAPTISM. McLean. Paper, 5 cents.
CATECHISM ON BAPTISM. Cleveland. Paper, 5 cents.
INFANT BAPTISM. McElroy. Paper, 5 cts.
GIVEN TO CHRIST. Pratt. Paper, 10 cts.
WILLIAM THE BAPTIST. Chaney. Paper, 25 cents.
OUR COUNTRY, Strong. Paper 25c; cloth 50c.
PHARAOHS OF THE BONDAGE. Robinson. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

And all supplies of any publisher needed by MINISTERS, STUDENTS, CHURCHES, and SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Address:
Rev. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Agent.

SORGHUM

A little book that every farmer ought to have is the "Sorghum Hand Book" for 1888, which may be had free, by addressing The Blymyer Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, O. Sorghum is a very valuable crop for syrup-making, feed, and fodder, and this pamphlet gives full information about the different species, best modes of cultivation, etc. Send and get it and read it.

DRESSMAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
Latest and Most Fashionable Style.
☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

THE WILMINGTON STAR.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.

The Daily Star.

One Year	$6 00
Six Months	3 00
Three Months	1 50
One Month	50

THE WEEKLY STAR.

One Year	$1 00
Six Months	60
Three Months	30

Our Telegraph News service has recently been largely increased, and it is our determination to keep the Star up to the highest standard of newspaper excellence.
Address W. H. BERNARD, Wilmington, N. C.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains,

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED.

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, secret lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

Officers:—W. S. Primrose, President; Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster. Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13th.

The lower branch of Congress has at last made a beginning of the session's work. A number of bills have been reported from committees, and are now ready for discussion. The senate being a permanently organised body, is always in working condition, and consequently always far ahead of the House. It works in a quiet, leisurely, dignified way too, and never permits itself to be induced to hurry. During the present week it has given most of its time to debate upon the Blair Educational bill, and the bill to Refund the Direct War Taxes.

Just before Congress adjourned for the holidays some comments were made by the city papers upon the non-attendance of Senators at morning prayer. As a rule the Senate Chaplain delivered his invocation in the presence of almost empty benches. It was a very rare thing that the presiding officer could call a quorum together, and frequently not more than half a dozen Senators were present. Since the recess it is noticed that they are a little more respectful towards the only religious service in connection with the proceedings. Yesterday morning twenty-four Senators were at their desks to hear the prayer—seventeen democrats and seven republicans.

The Senators generally admit that it is a reproach to the body to thus ignore morning devotion, and several efforts have been made from time to time to effect a reform. For instance, Senator Hoar offered a resolution during the last Congress to require a quorum at the prayer, but the second day after, the Massachusetts reformer failed to be there in time himself. He entered the chamber just after the prayer had closed, wearing an air of embarrassment. His delinquency was observed, and the resolution became a dead letter.

There are Senators who hold that it would be better to do away with the prayer altogether than to treat it with apparent disrespect. But then, again, a proposition to dispense with the Chaplain would not be seriously considered, and the question is how to prevail upon Senators to be in attendance for prayer. Good people say there must be a thorough moral reformation among our lawmakers, that no number of resolutions can make prompt attendance binding on them.

This habit of ignoring the opening prayer is a habit of very long standing in the U. S. Senate. When Judge David Davis, of Illinois, was president *pro tempore* of that body, he entered the chamber with the chaplain one morning and the only Senator in sight was Mr. Butler of South Carolina, Mr. Davis walked up into the stand with the chaplain, and with all the dignity and solemnity usually observed by him on such occasions, gave a stroke with his gavel and said: "The Senator from South Carolina will come to order." The summons was treated as a joke by the galleries and the pages on the floor, but it was not so meant by the presiding officer. He simply took that method of rebuking the Senate and of having his rebuke go into the *Record*.

Mr. Lamar's letter to the President resigning the office of Secretary of the Interior, and thus relieving the situation as affected by the pending nominations of Mr. Vilas for Secretary of the Interior and Mr. Dickinson for Postmaster-General, from all further embarrassment, is commented upon by his friends as doing honor to his head and heart. The expectation is quite general that Mr Lamar will be confirmed as a Justice of the Supreme Court. Still there are uncertainties surrounding the matter which may eventuate in his rejection, and until he is confirmed he is merely a private citizen. Whatever chances there are to take, he chose to take alone, without involving the officers who succeeded him and others in the complication.

The question has been asked, "Could the President have been thoroughly sincere in expressing so much regret in losing the advice and services of Mr. Lamar as a member of his official household?" It must be confessed that the President, in his letter accepting Mr. Lamar's resignation, escaped from himself, or from the usual reserve with which he surrounds himself. His expressions of appreciation, esteem and fondness for Mr. Lamar read more like a love letter than anything Mr. Cleveland has ever been known to write. I.

CROP NOTES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington *Star*: Some one in North Carolina last year killed a hog that weighed 1,300 pounds. The largest this winter, thus far, is less than 650 pounds.

Charlotte Chronicle: Another Mecklenburg farmer comes to the front—Mr. Cyrus Wolfe, of Charlotte township. He made last year, on 21 acres of land, 20 bales of cotton, and has a remnant yet unpicked. Mr. Wolfe does not buy any corn. He took the premium at the last fair held here (a ton of fertilizer offered by R. M. White & Co.,) for the best yield of corn. His average was 32⅓ bushels per acre.

FLORIDA.

Items from the *Savannah News*:

Twenty-two farmers living near Plant City have obtained Cuba tobacco seed, and are planting with a view of making it a profitable crop.

Peach trees are in full bloom at Plant City, and the crop will be very large. The fruit will be ready for market in April and May. LeConte pear trees are also preparing to put on a full crop of fruit, and by February 1st the air will be heavily laden with the fragrance of the orange bloom. It is predicted that the greatest crop of fruits ever grown in Florida will be marketed this year so far as that immediate section is concerned. There are several hundred acres in orange trees from 10 to 20 years old, which will produce a crop of the golden fruit of about 100,000 boxes. Strawberries are getting ripe, and some of them will be sent North this week. L. M. Miller set a bed of one acre in November last, and is now picking the fruit for shipment.

From the *News & Courier*:

Mulberries are ripening in southern Florida.

From twenty rows, each thirty feet in length, planted in sweet potatoes, W. H. Dunaway, of Oakland, dug 78 bushels. They were of the "Early Golden" variety This is equal to nearly 1,000 bushels per acre.

FARM NOTES.

The following we get from the Agricultural Department of the N. O. *Picayune*:

"Few people in the South realize the extent to which the farmers of the western States are removing the horns of their cattle by sawing them off close up to their heads. They use butchers' saws, such as are used for sawing beef bones. We lately conversed with an intelligent Illinois farmer who formerly opposed this practice, who says that prejudice is fast giving way, and the horns are now removed by thousands. Hooking and dangerous bulls by this process are made as harmless as butting sheep. In losing their horns they seem to lose their savage natures and become peaceable and harmless.

"The process of removing the horns is simply to tie up the head of the animal with a strong rope, fastening the two horns so that he cannot surge about and break the saw, and then saw each horn off close into the hair. They seldom bleed but slightly, and will eat hay or grass immediately after the operation, as though not suffering much pain. Their blood should be cool, and they should not be irritated when the operation is performed. If blood flows from the horn, treat it to powdered alum and it will stop flowing. Cattle may be thrown down on the ground and tied fast, and the horns sawed off while in this position.

"Cattle's horns are seldom used in self-defense. They are used by the stronger to torment and persecute weaker animals. A cow will defend her calf with her horns against a dog or a weaker animal, but she will not fight a strong animal. She gives up and takes to her heels when attacked by an ox, while she attacks a yearling and bullies weaker animals just for the fun of it or to gratify her hatred. Cattle know no such thing as charity or benevolence. They may be kind to the one who feeds them, but they seldom have any kind feeling for their own species only as roving companions. When fed together the stronger always rob the weaker ones. They will hook a sick and weak animal more readily than one that is healthy and nimble. Nobody has ever explained why Providence has armed cattle with these tormenting weapons, for they are chiefly used as instruments of oppression and torment. Hence, the farmers, thousands of them, say the horns must go.

"When calves are 1 or 2 months old, or when the germ of the horn is fairly out of the hair, take a sharp knife and cut around it at its roots and remove it. The germ of the horn is always loose when a few months old and is easily removed. Put on a little pulverized alum to stop the bleeding, and then, when the blood is dry, put on a little warm salve made of tallow and rosin and a little beeswax (if you have it) melted together. The operation gives the calf but little pain, and by this operation you may convert every calf into a "muley," at no expense, and the animal's head will look much better when grown than the heads of herds with ugly stumps of horns which can but disfigure any herd, however well the job may be done, By removing the horns from calves they will naturally be more peaceable and will be easily disarmed of weapons that might have done much harm to the other animals. Beef cattle in cars are much more comfortable and harmless without horns than with them.'

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending January 13th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

J B Ammons, Atlanta, Ga., cotton-chopper.

C R Barfield, Valdosta, Ga., plow bar.

W H Barger, Barger's Springs, W. Va. feeding salt to cattle.

J M Berry, Baltimore, Md., stub holder.

S R Billups, Baltimore, can.

J W Brook, Lynchburg, Va., shutting water cocks.

G W Brown, McNairy, Tenn., chicken coop.

W P Clark, Elberton, Ga., cotton-chopper.

A M Cleaver, Petty, Ark., animal trap.

T H Cobb, Wolf Creek, Ark, shoe box fixture.

J F Guilmartin, Troy, Ala., seed-planter.

J F Hanley, Charleston, S. C., mechanical movement.

J Hendershot, Evelyn, W. Va., car-coupling.

T W Lankford, Sharptown, Md., crate.

W J Mitchell, Princeton, Ky., plotter and protractor.

S A Pugh, Dadeville, Ala., horse-detacher.

C T Rosenthal, Batesville, Ark., box for the sale of goods.

J A Saunders, Warrenton, Va., nut lock.

W Simpkin, Richmond, Va., making ammonium sulphate.

W H Stevens, Abbott, Miss., door-check.

J Stokes, Atlanta, Ga., rasp-cutter.

G H Williams, Nashville, Tenn., rail-joint.

H W Williams, Nashville, Tenn., saw swage.

A Wood, Washington, Ky., nail-tongs.

E Wyttenbach, Carlisle, Ky., razor-honing machine.

SAY-SOES.

Most of the shadows that cross our path are caused by our standing in our own light.

An exchange says: There are more puns made on Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, free of charge, than are paid for by the owners. A good thing deserves the notice of the press.

A Dakota woman in the upper James valley decided that she wanted a fur coat. She began trapping mink and tanning the skins. These she sent to St. Paul, where they have just been made into a beautiful cloak for which she was offered $125.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years o suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 6th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

To clean nickel on stoves use soda wet in ammonia. Apply with an old toothbrush and rub with a woolen cloth.

"So you always manage to put up with your Tartar of a wife!" "Oh, yes, we have lots of fun together," "How is that?" "Well, you see, my wife, when she gets into a passion, is in the habit of throwing at me anything that comes in her way. Every time she hits me she is pleased, and every time she misses I am pleased; and thus we are never short of amusement."

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

$100 PER PROFIT and SAMPLES FREE CENT to men canvassers for Dr. Scott's Genuine Electric Belts, Brushes, &c. Lady agents wanted for Electric Corsets. Quick sales. Write us or for terms. Dr. SCOTT & CO., 842 Broadway, N. Y.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c. mch.2:. 481-1y

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

Fall and winter stock now open, and we are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS in all the newest and most approved styles.

Lace and Portier Curtains, and Upholstery Goods, Shades and Shadings, Cocoa and Straw Mattings, Rugs, &c.

CARPETS.

HEMPS, INGRAINS, EXTRA SUPERS, THREE PLY'S | TAPESTRY. BODY BRUSSELS. VELVET.

Smyrna Rugs at $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $8.00, $10 00 and as high as $50.00, in extra large size, 9x16 feet.

WINDOW SHADES.

Embracing a great variety of new things.

R. M. McINTIRE,

Sept. 28th, 1887 WILMINGTON, N. C.

BURPEE'S SEEDS. FARM ANNUAL FOR 1888 Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 198 pp., with hundreds of illustrations, Colored Plates, and tells all about the BEST GARDEN, FARM and FLOWER Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Valuable New Books on Garden Topics. It describes Rare Novelties in VEGETABLES and FLOWERS of real value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete Catalogue published, to W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M
Arrive Laurinburg	12 38 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 33 A. M
Leave Hamlet	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby	10 52 A. M
Leave Lincolnton	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.

WE DESIRE TO CORRESPOND with several reliable and active men, with a view of getting them to represent our house, travelling either on the lines of railroad or in the country districts. Please state age and business experience. To save time, better send names and address of references with application. No attention paid to postal cards. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. Address B. G. A., Box 11, Richmond, Va.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 28—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Monday, Oct. 71, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	8 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 40 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton	9 57 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	11 50 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville	12 05 P. M.	8 20 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	2 17 "	12 20 P. M.
Leave Sanford	2 40 "	1 33 "
Arrive Greensboro	6 00 "	7 45 "
Leave Greensboro	10 10 A. M.	
Arrive Pilot Mountain	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.

Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Pilot Mountain	4 10 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro	8 30 "	
Leave Greensboro	10 00 A.M	7 45 A.M.
Arrive Sanford	1 30 P. M.	2 15 P.M.
Leave Sanford	1 50 "	3 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 15 "	7 05 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 30 "	5 30 A.M.
Arrive Maxton	6 27 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 05 A. M.	4 25 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 40 "	6 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	1 30 P. M.	
Factory Junction	2 30 "	5 35 P. M.
Arrive Millboro	3 15 "	6 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

Close connection is made at Maxton with Carolina Central Railway Passenger Trains to and from Wilmington.

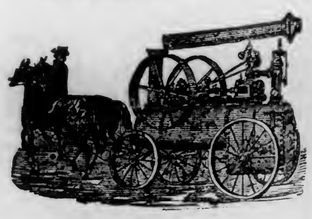
W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Superintendent.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY,

PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines

TRAM ROAD ENGINES

and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses and Tobacco Machinery.

Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANUARY 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON, Raleigh, N. C.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,046. WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 25, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,666.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue of this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. H. F. Hoyt from Waycsville, Ga., to Madison, Morgan county, Ga.

Rev. H. B. Pratt from Staunton, Va., to Box 99 City Mexico, Mexico.

Rev. Hugh K. Walker from Volatie, N. Y., to Decatur, DeKalb county, Ga.

Rev. J J. Chisholm from Harrodsburg, Ky., to Winchester, Ky.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. Alex. Sprunt writes from Henderson, Jan. 20th: We held our winter "Communion" on last Sabbath, and we had the pleasure of receiving three heads of families into our church. Our Evangelist, Dr. Johnston, was with us and preached morning and evening much to the edification and interest of the congregation. At the evening services he also gave us a full and interesting account of his work and of the great encouragement he was receiving in it. He has determined to try to raise a fund of at least $2,500 for church erection and supplies in the new fields he is opening. If he meets with as willing responses everywhere he goes as he has with us, he will have no trouble in raising it. Our young church will subscribe about $175.00 to it.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. B. L. Beall who was hurt in the railroad accident near this place last week was alive this morning with good prospects of recovery. Dr. W. P. Beall, his son, removed him a few days ago to his home in Lenoir on a special car provided by the N. G. R. R. Company. He made the trip very well and has been slowly improving ever since. H. C. H.

Hickory, Jan. 19th.

The formation of the Young Men's Christian Association of Wilmington is a matter that promises great good to the morals of this community in the future. On 24th inst., a number o young men met and after devotional exercises organized an association by electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President, P. B. Manning; Frst Vice President, B. F. King; Second Vice President, E. S. Tennent; Secretary, Geo. C. Worth; Treasurer, W. J. Toomer. The officers-elect were constituted a committee on constitution and by-laws, and will report at the next meeting, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at the Library room.

VIRGINIA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

"Student" writes from Hampden Sidney: There is quite a missionary spirit among us. The Seminary students are catching afire with zeal in this work, and so two or three of them wishing to see if our little village, seminary and college would engage to support one minister in the foreign field, went to work and have received encouragement enough to make them very hopeful of success. The faculty has given $100. The Students of college $100, and the students of Seminary give the rest. Dr. Houston, Secretary of Foreign Missions, was with us on 12th inst., and gave us an excellent talk on missions. Seven young men, now at the Seminary have decided to go as missionaries. Others are seriously considering it. Dr. Peck, our beloved and honored professor, has been quite sick, but is now convalescent. Four of the students have left the Seminary on account of ill health.

Our gymnasium will soon be ready for use. It is small, but will be well furnished with apparatus.

Central Presbyterian: Rev. H. B Pratt has been commissioned by the American Bible Society to attend the "General Assembly of Evangelical Missions," which convenes in the City of Mexico, the 31st inst., with a view to secure their active co operation with the Society in the work of the new translation of the Spanish Scriptures, on which he has, for some years, been engaged. He has heretofore labored in this work under unfavorable circumstances, especially in being deprived of association with Spanish speaking people, and with no one to confer with or to concult on the matter, except by letter. Mr. Prat' will make his residence in the City of Mexico. His address is Box 99.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Christian Observer: The Rev. Dr. S. J. Baird held meetings at Ronceverte during the Week of Prayer, and reports some fourteen conversions.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

"Occasional" writes from Spartanburg, Jan. 19th: The Rev. R. G. Pearson has just closed his meetings in Spartanburg. His heart was gladdened—like thousands of the good people of this city—by seeing so many come out and make a public profession of their faith in Christ. Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians,—old and young, rich and poor, have all had a gracious pentecostal season—with Mr. Pearson as their Peter.

The Holy Spirit came down and applied the truths with power. Mr. Pearson remained one day longer than his allotted time and then left the multitude sad that he could stay no longer, but the good work is still going on. The local pastors and ministers, with Bishop Duncan as their head, are doing faithful work. Conversions still continue, and we hope the end of this spiritual festival will not hasten. The number of conversions cannot be calculated yet, till the meeting closes and the different churches open their doors for admission. The largest building available was not adequate to accommodate the anxious attendants and to secure room and seats people would commence filling up the seats an hour and a half before Mr. Pearson's appointed time for commencing.

Rain, sleet and mud—usual barriers to many church-goers—were insignificant in estimation to the spiritual enjoyment at the meetings.

ALABAMA.

The Birmingham *Chronicle* states that the parsonage of the First Presbyterian church, occupied by Rev. L. S. Handley, was seriously damaged by fire on 29th ult. During the progress of the fire it was several times feared the church building was also doomed, but the excellent work of the firemen confined the flames to the parsonage. The furniture, which belonged to Dr. Handley, and valued at about $1,000, was almost entirely destroyed by fire and water. The excellent library of Dr. Handley was also badly damaged. There was an insurance of $500 on the furniture and library. The building belongs to the First Presbyterian church and is damaged about $1,000. On this there is an insurance of $1,500.

Christian Observer: Rev. J. D. McLean, evangelist of Tuskaloosa Presbytery, preached at "Concord" church the first Sabbath of January. On that day were elected, ordained, and installed two ruling elders—Dr. B. Meacham and Mr. John Pearson, and one deacon—Mr. C. D. Cumming. He preached at "Mt. Zion" church on the second Sabbath. That church also elected, ordained and installed two ruling elders—Messrs. B. S. Evans and C. L. Cooper, and one deacon—Mr. W. C. Merriwether. Mr. John Brittain was also elected a deacon, but his ordination was postponed, for satisfactory reasons, until next month. These two churches, in connection with Carthage (all in Hale county), have extended a call to Rev. H. M. Anderson, of Madison, Fla., to supply them for one year. It is hoped that he will accept.

LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Bethel has become the N. O. Bethel Church—if the tautology be allowable. A correspondent of the *S. W. Presbyterian* says: The Bethel church of New Orleans has recently received an accession of eight members; and on last Sabbath night Chandler C. Emery, M. D., who had previously been elected by the congregation, was ordained and installed an elder. Rev. Dr. T. R. Markham delivered the sermon, and the chaplain (Rev. Dr. A. J. Witherspoon) gave the charge to the elder and people, offered the prayer, and propounded the usual questions, after which the usual words of the Form of Government were pronounced. The Session was convened, and opened and closed with prayer. A quorum of the Presbyterial commission was present—Major J. C. Potts and Capt. J. B. Woods—and the two elders chosen by the congregation—Mr. Thomas Hays and Dr. Emery. * * * The occasion was a memorable one, and will long be remembered with interest. Dr. Emery, the elder ordained and installed, is connected with the sea by both parents. His father was a sailor for about eight years, and his mother was the daughter of a ship-owner and an elder in the church. Mr. Thomas Hayes, the other elder, was also for a time a seaman. They are both much interested in the work, and belong to the young blood. The venerable chaplain expects much assistance from his young elders, and in consequence is greatly cheered, as will be the entire Church that has watched over this Bethel enterprise with so much anxiety.

KENTUCKY.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

At this meeting, last Thursday, the congregation of Hebron church reported that by a unanimous vote they object to releasing Rev. S. F. Taylor from the pastorate of this church. But in view of an enlarged field of usefulness, the Presbytery, with great regret at sundering so delightful a relation, released him from his pastorate, to accepe a call to Marion church, in the Presbytery of Paducah, and dismissed to that Presbytery.

Rev. A. D. McClure has tendered his resignation of the pastorate of the Highland church.

TENNESSEE.

Christian Observer: The first Sabbath of January was our communion at Tullahoma, and Rev. T. M. McConnell had the pleasure of announcing that twelve new members had been added to the church since the last communion—nineteen within the last three months. "We have a splendid Sabbath-school of some eighty enrolled members, and the prospects for the future of the church are growing brighter all the time. Within the three years and six months of its existence, we have enrolled ninety-seven members."

DOMESTIC.

The following paper, prepared by Rev. Dr. Hays, was, after much discussion, adopted by the Presbytery of Cincinnati, in session January 16. The vote was almost unanimous:

The Presbytery of Cincinnati, by its geographical position, and the passage through it of one of the leading routes of migration between the sections, is brought into close and urgent appreciation of the great mission field found among the Freedmen and unevangelized white people of the South, which latter are rapidly increasing by immigration from the North. It cannot be that a field so important should be assigned any secondary place in the consideration of such a denomination as ours. Cincinnati is the only large Northern city on the border thus peculiarly interested in this work. Without intending any dictation to our sister Presbyteries, therefore, but solely to bring into its due prominence the practical importance of white and colored Presbyteries and Synods on the same territory, this Presbytery hereby adopts the following paper, expressive of its views:

The question of reunion between the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches is a mere matter of sentiment, except as it will promote or hinder the evangelizing of this country. Whatever policy would be best for Presbyterianism in any mission work must be best for our body to adopt for itself.

In the past history of Presbyterianism the rule of constructing Synods and Presbyteries by geographical boundaries as to churches and pastors has only been suspended in exceptional cases, such as the Second Presbytery (Associate Reformed) of New York and the Dacotah (Indian) Presbytery.

It has, however, never been applied individually to ministers, elders and church members. The time and the circumstances have now come to pass when our Church cannot in practice escape deciding whether or not that same liberty of securing the best ecclesiastical alliances for all concerned, and the most efficient work by all, shall also be given to pastor and sessions in their relations to Presbyteries and Synods. Our practice as to ministers, elders and church members shows that there is no fundamental principle involved. As the question of reunion is now under discussion in the thoughts and conferences of both denominations, frankness demands that those who believe in freedom in this matter should announce their views, which, we regard is *equally important* whether reunion comes or is indefinitely postponed. If the churches of the North and the South are to be one, the mission work for the colored people must be one, and may well be discussed.

Upon the better classes of the Freedmen (their Christian ministers and church members) rest the responsibilities of exemplifying the capability of their people. They cannot win position before the Christian world unless they show that they are able of themselves to manage their own affairs. In mixed church judicatories almost universally the intelligence and virtue are credited by public opinion to the Anglo-Saxon, and the weakness and disorder to the African. When the colored man was enlisted as a soldier, it was thought impossible that he could officer his own troops. It was essential to him, that in time he should show his capacity to command as well as to fight. In the Presbyterian division of Christ's army the only commanding officers are they who constitute the sessions, Presbyteries and Synods, with the General Assembly as the annual council of war under the Captain of our salvation. No people have ever made more rapid progress under such embarrassing circumstances than the Freedmen, and the records of the Presbyteries and Synods of our Church composed almost wholly of these people, show that they can push their own work best.

It is to be distinctly understood that the question of the ecclesiastical equality of colored ministers, elders and church members is not considered a débatable one by this Presbytery. So far as this Presbytery is informed, the standards and the practices of the Southern, and all other Presbyterian denominations, are similar to our own in recognizing every duly ordained minister or elder as the equal of any other duly ordained minister or elder. The only question is whether greater effectiveness in Christian work cannot be secured by white and colored Synods and Presbyteries on the same territory. The arrangement is not justly liable to the charge of running a line in the interest of prejudice against color. It only segregates our missionary work for the colored people, the missionaries and teachers, white and colored, and the churches they form, so as to secure the greatest freedom, comfort, efficiency and a sense of responsibility, while at the same time preserving a perfect equality of ecclesiastical rights and privileges.

This policy is not so important to the white people as it is to the colored people. In this way funds for their evangelization can be managed by themselves for the recipients and by the boards as representing the donors. Only in this way can it be made sure that their questions of administration and cases of discipline shall come up to the General Assembly unembarrassed by any interference or undue influence from their white neighbors, of whom they are perhaps unreasonably jealous; while these neighbors would be relieved of a responsibility made peculiarly delicate by this same jealousy. By this policy the cause of the colored man would be sure to be represented by his own people in the General Assembly; and his ecclesiastical equality be preserved and established, first by colored ministers and churches in various parts of the Church, in Presbyteries and Synods as now; and second, by the organization or perpetuation of Presbyteries and Synods, of themselves and those laboring among them, wherever themselves and the General Assembly shall think it best; said Presbyteries and Synods having all rights, privileges and prerogatives of any other judicatory. No universal, inflexible rule should be established here any more than in regard to delegated Synods; and nothing should be done to interfere with the future Church in dealing with each case and each section as the circumstances might call for in the providence of God.

In conclusion, we most earnestly express our opposition to the establishment of a separate African Presbyterian Church. We are fully convinced that on such a basis it would not be possible to keep up and increase the sympathy and collections of our churches for the colored people Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Presbytery, the General Assembly, which is over all sessions, Presbyteries and Synods, and where all are represented, should have the liberty, on petition of a sufficient number on the ground, to organize or continue Presbyteries or Synods on the same territory, of colored or white churches, with their pastors and such other ministers as are laboring with or for them, or might be received by them.

FOREIGN.

Items from the *Christian Intelligencer:*

It is a notorious fact that before the late M. Paul Bert was appointed as Resident in Tonquin, he was the most violent of all Frenchmen in his opposition to religion, and was ever forward in any crusade against clericalism. His hostility to missionaries was equally pronounced. A very curious circumstance is brought out strongly in the report of his administration in Tonquin, which has just been published by one of his secretaries—that he dropped his hostility to missionaries altogether, and availed himself of their immense knowledge of the people, by which, if not by their advice also, he guided his actions. He found that without their assistance it was almost impossible for him to succeed, and he had to acknowledge the great value of their services. It would be difficult to find a more surprising example of a complete turning upside down of a public man's sentiments as publicly avowed, and the fact is an important testimony to the value of missionary work.

Just a quarter of a century since there were only about thirty Methodist chapels to supply the wants of the entire metropolis of old England. In 1861 there lived a man in London named Francis Lycett, then a partner in the mercantile firm of Allcroft, Dent & Co.; and the said Mr. Lycett having secured a fortune for himself, and having no children, in the most noble, spontaneous and generous manner donated $250,000, of which $5,000 was to be given to each chapel built within twenty years which should provide seating accommodation for 1,000 people. That was a princely offer; but this further condition was added to the plan, namely, that the Methodist people in the country should collect another $220,000, so as to make a sort of national interest in the scheme. To inaugurate the latter portion of the scheme a private meeting was held at Brixton, attended by some half-dozen men—Rev. Wm. Arthur, Alderman Wm. McArthur, G. D. Waddy and a few others. The unanimous feeling of that small company was that they must take hold of this scheme and make it a success, each promising a large donation. Each took an enthusiastic view of the matter and began to work. At the end of twenty-five years some sixty-six new Methodist churches have been built in London, each to hold 1,000 people, and they are largely free from debt. Thus in a quarter of a century the thirty chapels have increased to 100, and most of them are in a prosperous condition.

A dispatch received at Boston on 18th says: says: A dispatch has just reached the rooms of the American Board of Foreign Missions from Mardin, in East Turkey, stating that 10,000 people are starving there and calling for immediate relief. It is also reported that the famine at Adana, in Central Turkey, still continues, and the number who are suffering increases daily. Money sent to Langdon S. Ward, 1 Somerset street, Boston, for this purpose will put bread into the hands of these sufferers within from the time of its reception.

It is announced that a "General A... Evangelical Missions" is to be held in the... Mexico from 31st of January to 3d of Feb... 1888. It will be compo ed of delegates from all the Protestant mission societies now working in the country. The first sessions will be taken up with an opening sermon and celebration of the Lord's supper, and following this two other sermons, and several papers, the subjects of which are named, and have been assigned.

RECEIPTS FOR EDUCATION

Up to January 6, 1888.

FROM REV. E. M. RICHARDSON, D. D., SECRETARY.

Presbytery of Tuskaloosa	$205.86
" " South Alabama	153.13
" " East Alabama	109.21
" " North Alabama	45.50
" " Ouachita	71.
" " Pine Bluff	56.
" " Washbourne	5.
" " Arkansas	
" " Indian	
" " Macon	
" " Augusta	
" " Cherokee	
" " Atlanta	
" " Athens	
" " Ebenezer	
" " West Lexington	
" " Paducah	
" " Louisville	
" " Transylvania	
" " Western District	6.
" " Memphis	59.
" " North Mississippi	13.
" " Chickasaw	33.
" " Louisiana	42.
" " Tombeckbee	6.
" " Central Mississippi	11.
" " Mississippi	1.
" " Potosi	
" " Missouri	
" " Lafayette	2.
" " Palmyra	3.
" " Knoxville	16.
" " Columbia	18.
" " Holston	5.
" " Wilmington	
" " Fayetteville	10.
" " Enoree	11.
" " Charleston	40.
" " Bethel	
" " South Carolina	
" " Harmony	
" " Florida	
" " St. Johns	
" " Savannah	
" " Dallas	
" " East Texas	
" " Brazos	
" " Paris	
" " West Lexington	
" " Central Texas	
" " Lexington	
" " Roanoke	
" " Winchester	
" " East Hanover	
" " Abingdon	
" " Chesapeake	
" " Maryland	
" " Montgomery	
" " West Hanover	
" " Greenbrier	
Miscellaneous	

The Presbyterian.

PAPERS ON BAPTISM.

BY REV. J. W. PRIMROSE.

BAPTIZE WITH FIRE.

Presbyterian. Our Lord Jesus Christ administers two baptisms. That he baptizes with the Holy Ghost we have already seen. His other baptism is with fire. It is twice mentioned: Matt. 3:11, He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and *with fire.* Luke 3:16, He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and *with fire.*

Baptist. Do you think the reference is to the tongues of fire at Pentecost which sat upon each of them?

P. If it were so, then most certainly there is not the remotest likeness between an immersion or a dipping and these fire-like tongues resting on the head.

But I do not think the baptism with fire had its fulfilment at Pentecost. The tongues are not described as fire tongues, but luminous tongues—"tongues *as* of fire."

B. What do you understand by the baptism with fire?

P. My view is this: Our Lord himself said in Luke 12:49, I am come to send fire on the earth. His mission was to purify the earth from sin. This purification is to be effected by two baptisms:—the baptism with the Holy Ghost, and the baptism with fire. Two classes of people are the subjects of these two baptisms—the chaff and the wheat;—the wicked and the righteous. The wheat He will gather into his garner and the chaff he will burn up with unquenchable fire. This is the explanation given by John the Baptist himself. So too, there are two seasons for the administration of these baptisms;—the baptism of the Spirit begins with the first advent of the Redeemer; the baptism with fire at his second advent. The Christ is a Saviour *and* a judge.

B. But the Bible speaks of the wicked being cast *into* the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone. And John the Baptist says:—"the axe is laid unto the root of the trees: therefore, every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast *into* the fire.

P. You Baptists are so fond of setting aside explicit utterances of Scripture upon ...d that they are figurative, that I ... you have cited these words of ... They afford an excellent illustra... of an easily understood "figure." The axe laid at the root of the trees—is a figure of immanent judgment; the failure to produce good fruit provokes that judgment; and an unfruitful tree is fit only to be burned. That is a well sustained "figure."

But as to being cast *into* the lake of fire, I would ask a question. When you baptize, do you only put the subject into the water? Do you not take him out again?

B. Certainly, we also take the candidate out. That would not be a baptism which did not represent the resurrection of Jesus as well as his burial.

P. Then, in your view, baptism is ...n act which both puts in and takes out.

B. Most certainly.

... We have an English word then, ... exactly corresponds to your idea of ...m.

... What is that?

... DIPPING. Unquestionably dip puts ...d takes out. Does immerse take ...

... An immersed object is covered.

... Please stick to the point! When ...u immerse a pebble in a glass by drop...ng it in the glass or by pouring water ...pon it in the glass, is it not immersed ...hough you *never* take it out?

... Well, y-e-s: I suppose it is.

... Then does immersion represent a ...rrection?

B. But we dip the candidate. As you ...mit, "dip" takes out as well as puts in.

P. Yes "dip" does, but "immerse" does ...

... We retain this distinction when we ...ak metaphorically of "dipping into a ...k" and being "immersed in a volume." ... I do wish you Baptists would stick to ...ing. Once you tolerated nothing ...; now, the honored word is *im-*... But as occasion demands you ...rom dip to immerse, and cover, and ...m and plunge. Now I wish to ... clearly: Does your baptism ...well as *put in*?

...tainly does, to represent the ... to life.

...re the wicked cast into the ... stay there or are they only ...t? If this baptism resembles ... into water, then I suppose ...rsationist—a universalist.

B. No, I see nothing in the Bible to justify the idea of restoration.

P. Then there is no "figurative baptism" in casting into the fire, for there is no likeness between that and your dipping.

But to return to the Scriptures—they declare this baptism to be *with* not into fire. It is not *eis* fire. Neither is it *en* fire. The form used is that which unquestionably makes fire the instrument or agency of the Baptism.

B. The passages read: He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire. Does not that look as though the the same persons were to receive both baptisms?

P. Not at all. The figure of the axe and the trees, some of which bear good fruit and some none: and also the figure of the chaff and the wheat divide all mankind into two classes. The pronoun "*you*" has reference not to individuals, but to the Jewish people directly, and indirectly to all the race. To me it seems plain that "he that believeth shall be saved by Him who baptizes with the Holy Ghost and he that believeth not shall be damned by Him who baptizes with fire." The final destruction of the world is predicted in Ps. 11:6: "Upon the wicked he shall rain snares and fire and brimstone," just as the Lord rained fire and brimstone upon Sodom and Gomorrah, which cities are put forth as an example. The destruction of this present evil world by fire is too clearly predicted to be denied. The book of Revelation speaks of the seven last plagues as poured out. In Rev. 20:9 we are told of the great final conflict with Gog and Magog that "fire came down out of heaven and devoured them."

But, whatever the true meaning of this baptism—it is indisputable that it is not a dipping because a dipping takes out as well as puts in. It is absolutely certain that fire is the agency with which this baptism is effected, and not the element into which its subjects are dipped.

B. How do you know that so certainly?

P. Because the Bible expressly says, not *eis* (into) fire but *with fire.*

We have seen that our Lord administers two baptisms; when we next meet let us consider how many He received.

But note well, that though the Christ administers two baptisms, He NEVER DIPS.

ABIDING IN CHRIST.

Some there are who abide in Christ ostensibly, not really. They profess to be connected with Him, but there is no vital union between them and Him. Christ does not immediately disown any that profess to come to Him. It was long before He disowned Judas. These are the days of His long-suffering; the day of irrevocable judgment has not yet dawned. The branch which does not yield fruit, and which affords no indications that it is about to yield fruit, is still, perhaps, suffered for a season to remain, if peradventure it may receive the vivifying influences of the vine. When it has been fully tried it is removed.

Think not, O believer, that thou art in no danger of being found out of Christ. He that thinketh he standeth is welcome to think so, but only let him take heed lest he fall. Without much prayer, much watchfulness, much self-denial, you cannot abide in Christ. To abide in Christ it is necessary to attach the highest importance to communion with Christ; and you know there are a thousand currents sweeping through you every day all hostile to this. A single trivial, scarce-noticed impulse of your heart is capable of leading you where you will find it difficult to realize the presence and the grace of the ...our. Seek constantly to have in min how important, in the eyes of the Saviour, is the perpetuation of this soul-communion with Him. Happy the believer who is held fast to Christ by the attraction of Christ.

Let us beware how we suffer coldness to spring up between us and our fellow Christians. Inasmuch as ye suffer it between yourself and one of the least of these my brethren, ye suffer it between yourself and me. Be reconciled to thy brother or meet my frown.

Let us prefer Jerusalem before our chief joy, and give all heed to every proposition that invokes our aid in behalf of the Church of Christ, the bride of the Lamb. If our brethren say to us "Let us go speedily to pray before the Lord, and to seek the Lord of Hosts," let us beware how we remain indifferent.

It may be that Jesus shall take a forward movement, and require the Church to move at a quicker pace than that to which she has been accustomed. Let her be careful lest she be left behind. "And they were in the way going up to Jerusalem, and Jesus went before them; and they were amazed; and as they followed, they were afraid." There comes a time when the former measures of faith, hope, love and prayer are inadequate—wherein what formerly was life is now not life; but what was before rejected. The time for walking in the wilderness is past, the time for entering Canaan is come. The voice of the Captain of the host of the Lord is heard, saying: "Be strong and of good courage; be thou strong and very courageous; be strong in the Lord and in the power of His might; be strong, quit yourselves like men." There is danger at such an hour lest the Christian refuse to believe in the hour and its new duties, and insist that as he has his abode in Christ, so he may abide in Christ. But Christ, in the new hour now given to His Church, will wait for no man. They who are with Him are called and chosen and faithful; the wise virgins, with their lamps trimmed, shall move swiftly on in the procession with the Bridegroom.—*Rev. Geo. Bowen, D. D.*

THE LOVING THAT NEVER GROWS OLD.

You think as she sits by the fire in her chair,
To wrinkles her face is a prey;
That luster has fled from her beautiful eyes
And her locks have grown soberly gray;
That the footstep is feeble that once was so strong,
And the fingers are shrunken and cold;
There is nothing of youth but the sweet, sunny smile,
And the loving that never grows cold.

But here as I sit on the opposite side,
Before me there comes as I gaze,
The beauty and grace that enraptured my soul
In the vigor of earlier days,
For the wrinkles and pallor are only a mask,
And beneath it I readily see
The grace and the truth and the wonderful charms
That made a fond captive of me.

I see the dear lips that were curved like a bow,
The cheeks that were tinted with rose,
The eyes that grew dark when her spirit awoke,
And lightened to blue in repose;
And the long, silken lashes that modestly drooped.
Concealing her happiness, when
I told her the tale that so oft has been told
By the sons to the daughters of men.

Ah, me! through each change that our fortune has brought
How faithful she stood by my side!
In health or in sickness, in gladness or grief,
The wife kept the vow of the bride.
And the branches that grew on the family tree,
Our children, and children of those,
Call her blessed and pray that her life may be long,
And with happiness filled to its close.

Though Time in his envy her beauty would mar,
Small changes his efforts have made,
For my heart and my memory look through my eyes
On a picture that never can fade.
The Present rolls off like the clouds from the sky,
The Past in bright colors appears,
And I see all the charms that attracted me first,
Clear and strong through the mask of the years.

—*N. O. Picayune.*

STARS AND ANGELS.

We have an excellent minister. He has not the noble presence and logical power of John Hall, or the brilliant imagination of T. D. Talmage. But he is a scholarly, earnest and faithful man. Yet there are some who don't like him. One of my brother elders came in last night to talk over church affairs. He thinks that we might do better if we tried—might get a man who would be more popular with the young people and so on. After listening to him for a while I said, "Before we talk any more about this matter let us read a few verses from the Bible." I opened to the first chapter of Revelation, and read about the appearance of the glorified Saviour to John on Patmos, with seven stars in his right hand. These stars he told John were the seven angels of the churches in Asia. He meant, of course, the pastors of those churches, for he went on to send messages to them. Now those seven pastors were not materially different from other pastors. They are representatives of all Christian pastors in all time. It is true, then, of them all, that Jesus holds them as stars in his right hand—that he sends them to the churches as his angels or messengers. And I said to my visitor, "Now suppose that the Lord Jesus came to our church next Sunday, and stood in the pulpit, holding a star in his right hand, would you sit in you pew and criticize that star? Would you say, 'There are bigger stars than that. It is only of the fourth magnitude. Why don't he bring us Sirius or Aldebaran?' Would you say, 'Why, that star twinkles! Its light is not as steady as that of the sun?' Would you try to pluck that star out of the Savior's hand, and then ask him to give you another in its place. No, indeed. You would feel that it was the very best star for us, because the Saviour brought it to us. You would esteem that star very highly for its own sake, and for the sake of him who brought it. You would as soon think of trying to climb up and strike a star from its place in the sky, as to try to strike that particular star out of the Saviour's hand, or to drive him with it out of the pulpit. Now it seems to me that by the symbolical act of holding those seven stars in his right hand the Saviour teaches us an important lesson. His ministers are very dear to him. He will deeply feel and promptly resent any unkind treatment of them. They are his special representatives, placed where they are in his providence to shine for him. We must be sure that he wants them in some other sphere before we consent to their removal. To plan and labor for such a removal as long as our minister is faithful and useful, is trying to pluck the star out of the Saviour's hand.

"Then think of that other name by which he designates the pastor—the angel of the church. Now angel means messenger. But the pastor is not a messenger sent out by the church. He is sent by Christ to the church. He comes to us from Christ. He stays with us because it is Christ's will that he should. All this is evidently implied in the use of that word angel. Paul wrote to the Galatians, "Ye received me as an angel of God, even as Christ Jesus,' and yet he admits that his bodily presence was weak and his speech contemptible. And he tells the Thessalonians to esteem their ministers 'very highly in love for their work's sake.' Suppose now that the Lord should send one of the angels who stand around his throne to preach to us, to visit us when we are sick, to comfort us when we are bereaved, how would we treat that angel? His style, being that of heaven, might not be popular with the worldly-minded in our congregation. But would we find fault with him on that account? Would we want him to conform to our carnal ideas of propriety? As we would treat such an angel, if he moved among us in celestial beauty, we ought to treat this man of God whom Jesus calls an angel, and whom he holds as a star in his right hand."

My brother elder received my admonition kindly and promised to quit trying to unsettle our pastor because his fidelity offends the outsiders. But after he went away those words "stars and angels" kept ringing in my ears. O why is the church's estimate of her ministers so far below that of Jesus? Why do so many Christians regard their pastors as mere hirelings, who should preach to please those who employ and pay them, and whom they have a right to dismiss at pleasure? And I am driven to this conclusion: The trouble is not with the churches alone. There are ministers who seem to forget that they are stars in Christ's hand; who seem to think that they must secure some earthly pedestal to rest upon in order to shine. The moment that an ambassador for Christ begins to trust in anybody but Christ himself—begins to study how to please anybody but Christ, he is in danger of becoming a fallen star—an apostate angel. Paul says (Gal. i 10), "For if I yet pleased men I should not be the servant of Chirst."

Ministers of the Gospel are like stars. God has placed them in the firmament just where he wants them to shine. They are not all alike, but of different magnitudes. They all twinkle, showing that there is human imperfection, though the light they radiate is divine. They are not meteors, flashing for a moment and then expiring. They are not erratic comets, but shine with calm and steady radiance. And the darker the night the brighter they shine. Never is the true minister of Christ so welcome and so useful as in the hour of affliction.

Ministers of the Gospel are angels. They are God's chosen ones—his ministering spirits, sent forth to minister to the heirs of salvation. They should always remember whose they are and whom they serve. They should be ready to do any duty, however trivial or menial, if God tells them to. An angel was sent to cook a breakfast for Elijah in the desert. Our Lord himself washed his disciples' feet. Let the man of God not think of himself more highly than he ought to think; but let him appreciate his high calling, which is of God in Jesus Christ; let him cultivate that simple dignity of spirit and of bearing which characterized his Lord, and, like him, go about doing good. Then the people will learn to love and honor him for Jesus' sake. The reform that is needed—the return to the Bible ideal of the Christian pastor as an ambassador for Christ, must begin with the ministers themselves. When they live as seeing him who is invisible, and as trusting not in men but in the divine hand that holds them, the people will cease to regard them as hirelings or as subject to human criticism and control, but as stars that are shining for God and as angels doing the will of God. — *Obadiah Oldschool in the Interior.*

DO THE NEXT THING.

Vagueness is one of the worst curses of life. Either men look upon the great principles of duty through a glass darkly, or they miss in putting them to practice, through failing sharply to discern the right time and fit place of application. So it comes to pass that many men whose general intentions are of the best, actually make their concrete performances to be of the worst; simply because—to use a phrase which is expressive, if it be slightly alloyed with slang—they do not "catch on" to their proper and waiting work.

Usually, what a man ought to do, is what he *can* do. When, under Nehemiah, the walls of the holy city were rebuilding, the priests repaired "every one over against his own house;" and when the restored metropolis of Israel was to be guarded against invasion, every one in his watch was "to be over against his house." That was handy. It was economical, because it wasted the least possible time; while it quietly enlisted a special vigilance, proportioned to the individual anxiety of each householder that he might be safe.

There is this to be considered, too, that great things usually so lie—so to speak—with their little ends towards us, that we are constantly exposed to the danger of misapprehending their relative size and value. He, consequently, who waits for "an eligible opportunity," and passes by many outlying possibilities lest they prove to be beneath him, will be almost sure to waste himself upon long waiting with scant results. If a boy wants to make a merchant of himself, his best way is to begin wherever and however he can, and, by the energy and honesty and fidelity of his service in the lowest place, demonstrate his fitness for a higher—a fitness towards which employers are seldom blind.

And, so, if a Christian desires to be useful in the Master's name and for the Master's sake, he must avoid the mistake of idly waiting about for some first-class opportunity to offer itself, and must be eager to undertake whatever he can undertake, that has in it a promise from God. Do the next thing! It may seem a very humble service. Christ waits to see our love for him proved by diligent and obedient and faithful work in lowly—as well as lofty—places.—*Congregationalist.*

A WILLING SACRIFICE.

Some years ago a minister was called to see a little girl seven years old, who was dying. She lived in a back street When the minister got there a woman showed him where the child was, and he sat down to talk with her.

"What do you want, darling?"

"Well, sir, I wanted to see you before I die."

"Are you dying?"

"Yes, sir."

"Would you not like to get well again?"

"I hope not, sir."

"Why not?"

"O sir, ever since I became a Christian I have been trying to bring father to church, and he won't come; and I think if I die you will bury me; won't you?"

"Yes, darling."

"Yes, I have been thinking if I die, father must come to the funeral; then you will be able to preach the gospel to him, and I should be willing to die six times over for him to hear the gospel once."

She died as she expected, and just before the time she was to be buried, the minister was himself taken sick, and could not attend the funeral. But some time after, a rough-looking man called upon him, and held out his hand.

"You don't know me?"

"No, I don't."

"I am the father of Mary—the father she died for. I heard as how she said she would die for me six times if I could hear the gospel once. It nearly broke my heart. Now I want to join the enquirer's class."

He did join, and became a true friend of Christ. The little girl was truly walking in the footsteps of Jesus, because she was willing to die, even in order that her father might be saved from his sin. If we do not need to die for others, we should at least try to be like Jesus in living for them, and in doing all that we can to lead them to be Christians.—*Standard.*

The older I grow, and now I stand on the brink of eternity, the more comes back to me that sentence in the Catechism which I learned when a child, and the fuller and deeper its meaning becomes—"What is the chief end of man?—To glorify God and to enjoy him forever."—*Carlyle.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Presbyterian Review for January contains:
I. The French Synods of the Desert by Prof. H. M. Baird, D. D.
II. Some Reasons for Retouching the Revised English Version of the Scriptures by Rev. Elias Riggs, D. D.
III The Efficiency of the Congregation by Chancellor John Hall, D. D.
IV. The Contributions of Christianity to Science by Rev. Alex. Mair, D. D.
V. The Religious Poetry of Babylonia, by Prof. Francis Brown, D. D.
VI The Present Struggles of the National Church of Holland by Principal John Cairns, D. D.
VII. Critical Note; The New Theory of the Apocalypse by Prof. C. A. Briggs, D. D.
VIII. Historical Note; Thomas Cartwright's Letter to Arthur Hildersham on the Study of Divinity.
IX Editorial Notes.
X. Reviews of Recent Theological Literature.
This is a representative number of this striking Review, and some of its suggestive articles will awake thought and probably discussion on both sides of the Atlantic. This is a good time to send subscriptions ($3 a year) to Charles Scribner's Sons, New Rork.

Magazine of American History, Illustrated, 743 Broadway, New York.
This January number begins the nineteenth volume of this worthy periodical and opens with a graphic and splendidly illustrated article by Mrs. Lamb on Thurlow Weed, the veteran politician.
Early Pennsylvania affairs are illuminated by an account of Samuel Carpenter, 1649–1714. Gen. Andrew Jackson's thrilling account of the Battle of Horseshoe in 1814 is first published. The Discovery of Yucatan, the North Western Country, In 1797; Ladies' Hats in 1831, and the gatherings in the miscellaneous departments represent various and careful historical work. Every family will reap increasing benefit and pleasure from this magazine. $5 per annum.

Terence O'Dowd, or Romanism To-Day. An Irish Story, founded on Facts. By Tom O'Shaughnessy.
A vigorous story, leading us into Irish Roman Catholic life, and giving light on the Irish problem and the inward and true spirit of the Papal organization. The light is needed. As we read this book we wished that it could be widely circulated. Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, Philadelphia. $1.15.

The Heir of Athole. A Story by Julia McNair Wright.
A superintendent of a city Sabbath school on reading this book endorses it as good. Its interest centers about a tramp, painted from close study of actual life. Barry is akin to Jerry McAuley and his work is "sui generis." If this class is not rescued by the Gospel, they are dynamite. Philadelphia Presbyterian Board of Publication. $1 15 Illustrated.

The Boys of Riverton. By Emily Gilmore "God's seed shall come to God's harvest."
A minister's young wife looks after boys not cared for, and not wishing to be looked after. But she organizes tham into a society for self-improvement with satisfactory results. The rescued lads enter upon higher and nobler, Christian lives. All may learn how to work for Jesus by hearing how others have successfully worked for Him. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia. $1, Illustrated.

St. Nicholas for January, with a beautiful poem by Whittier, a delightful story by Mrs. Burnett, the character sketch of Poor Mrs. Brown; the description of A Girl's Military Company; The Peasant King, and many other good things, will render this number as popular as ever.
Published by the Century Co., 33 East 17th-st. N. Y.

The January *Wide Awake* is a sparkling number. Among its contents will be found, The Foster Children of Washington; A Journey to Peking; Christmas Mince Pie; My Friend, the Dogs, and other pieces in prose and verse, beautifully illustrated. $2.40 a year, D. Lothrop Co., Boston, Mass.

Autobiography of M. V. G. Havergal, edited by her sister, J. Miriam Crane. Published by Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York. Price $1.50. Sent by publishers postpaid on receipt of price.
The name of Havergal is too widely known to need comment or any words of praise from us, but it is with pleasure that we notice such a book as the one above named. It is the life of a pure Christian, written with a sense of humility and of consecrated love to the work of her Master. Her experience while at school at Great Campden House is very touching. The pleasures and wrong-doings of her school days, are all set forth with a naturalness of one who though she has to look back many years to her childhood has its pictures fresh and stamped on her memory.
This book will do a great deal of good and we would be glad to see it on the tables of all Christian homes. Not on the shelves but where it will be always handy for a few moments' reading.

THE CHURCH AND THE REPUBLIC.

Both the bright and the dark side are to be examined. It is easy to prepare a very gloomy view of the evil influences in the United States, threatening both the Church and the Republic; easy to detect and describe the imperfections of the Church and the infirmities of the men at the head of the parties which control public affairs. There is also a great deal to be said with truth on the other side.

The Church is strong and increasing in strength; is influential, being one of the mightiest powers in the land; and has great resources. The Church is not corrupt, as that of some past periods has been. The average communicant is of a Christian character which two hundred years ago would have made him eminent. The Church is active, earnest, philanthropic, generous, fired with an intelligent zeal. The Church is abused, condemned, vilified! Yes. But men don't kick a corpse or a body *in articulo mortis*. The Church is assailed because it is strong and influential and deservedly so,—influential not through State patronage or through compulsion, but by the absolutely free choice of men, and through its high and attractive character.

The ministers are intelligent, pure in character, benevolent, full of sympathy, abounding in deeds of mercy, and as a body present as fine an example of Christ-like living as the world has ever witnessed in any other body of men. The ministry constitutes a splendid corps of leaders. This is a matter of great importance. If its value would be learned, contrast the American ministry of to-day with the priests of Romanism from the twelfth century to the dawn of the Reformation, or with the priests of Paganism. Yea, more, contrast the philanthropic, honest, beneficent living of these men with that of the leaders of science, and decide which body is the more active in promoting the welfare of men by wise, needful personal endeavors. The Church will not grow infirm or ignorant or corrupt or uninfluential or decline while it has such a ministry. Recall those recently deceased,—Hopkins, Hitchcock, Forsyth of our own Church, Bishop Harris of the Methodist Church, and many others, and estimate the character of the ministry.

With all its faults this Protestant Christian Church, continuing such as it is to-day, will not fall a prey to false teachers, will not be overcome by infidelity, socialism, Sabbath breaking, Romanism, the saloon, the inimical daily journal and and its sneers, or any other foe to God and the highest interests of man. This Church, remaining what it is to-day, will go on winning friends, increasing the number of its adherents and commanding the esteem and confidence of all who love righteousness and mercy,—all true patriots and lovers of men; all sincerely desirous of promoting the elevation of man.

This is on the one side. On the other are men and women high in the social endeavoring to introduce the godlss, frivolous, pleasure-loving, Sabbathless, worldly customs of Continental Europe, with a religion at best only sentimental and generally not advancing beyond the toleration of all creeds and personal indiff rence to spiritual interests. These silly people are doing what they can to bring in an effeminate life, devoted to ephemeral enjoyments and with no religion to speak of. Working on the same line is that great portion of the body of immigrants which is ignorant, almost brutal, superstitious or infidel, opposed to every man who is an employer or who owns a home or is decent, charitable and Christian. This influ ow from Europe would destroy the Sabbath and the Christian Church, and would overturn the laws of a free people and destroy the existing social order. It has one aim,—to rule for its own enrichment and indulgence in ruinous, sensuous enjoyment.

Threatening the Republic and the Christian Church there is also the Papistical hierarchy, doing what it can to separate its adherents from all other citizens and bring them under its own control. The alien Church, ruled at Rome, is striving to take the children of its families out of the public schools that they may not learn the truth by association with the children of Protestants. The hierarchy stands aloof from the men of the nation, lives and plots within itself, lives to aggrandize itself, to get power and wealth, as it has done for more than half a dozen centuries.

These foes of intelligence, freedom and true religion constitute a multitude, which is constantly increasing in size and power and in a determination to rule, and is tending to destroy the Republic and the Church.

What is to be done? Just what the Church has always done. Go among these people with the Word of God. Go, as our Lord commanded, "to preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick." Significant words! Words to be held in constant remembrance by the followers of Christ. Preach to the mind and minister to the wants of the body. Go teach men the truth and relieve their poverty and sickness and suffering. Do this and "Lo, I am with you always, I, to whom all power in heaven and earth is given."

Are we to seek co-operation? Yes. But don't wait for it. Go forth with the Gospel of the kingdom and bearing sympathy and gifts to the needy and suffering, and souls will be won to Christ to become new creatures in Him. Go, learn by experience what is to be done, what can be done and how it ought to be done! Theories are of little value. Experience is the best teacher. But the Church must "Go" to its antagonists and tarry not.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"DO IT NOW."

There is, perhaps, *a scholar missing from your class.* One of your little flock has been absent once, or, it may be, twice. You have inquired about him, and learned nothing satisfactory. Go after him. He may be burning with fever and longing to see your face. He may be battling with temptation, and greatly needing a word from you to strengthen him. Or he may be in difficulty, and want your counsel. Go after your wanderer, and, as much oftentimes hangs upon a moment—"*do it now.*"

You have seen *a bright little fellow on the street,* as you wended your way to school. He did not seem to be a Sunday school scholar. Had you asked him to go with you, you might have placed him where the blessed Gospel would have reached his heart, and shaped his life for good. When you see him again, or others like him, let not the opportunity pass, but obey the precept—"*do it now.*"

Have you not seen, for some time past, that *one of your scholars has worn a sad countenance?* There is trouble in his home. The father of the family, it may be, is a drunkard. His mother and himself share in the abuse and the cruel blows showered upon them by the inebriate. Have you gone to that household and thus showed them that they had friends left yet in this desolate world? Have you encouraged them to bear and forbear, and to pray for him who was so despitefully using them? If not, turn your footsteps thitherward, and as good cannot be done too soon,—"*do it now.*"

There is one in your class whom you have marked for some time as *an anxious listener to your words.* Formerly he was careless or indifferent; now he gazes into your face as you speak, or sits absorbed in the reading of the holy Book. Have you ever spoken to him directly, and alone, about the salvation of his soul? Have you pointed him lovingly to the "Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world?" Will you do it? and as youthful impressions are oftentimes "as the morning cloud and the early dew," let me add—"*do it now.*"

Do you pray for your class—for *each* of its members, earnestly, constantly, and in the belief that God will grant you and them a blessing? If not—"*do it now,*" *do is always.*

WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE POOR.

Silver spoons are used to scrape kettles; coffee, tea, pepper and spices are left to stand open and lose their strength; potatoes in the cellar grow, and the sprouts are not removed until the potatoes become worthless; brooms are never hung up, and are very soon spoiled; nice-handled knives are thrown into hot water; the flour is sifted in a wasteful manner, and the bread-pan is left with the dough sticking to it; rags, strings and papers are thrown into the fire; bits of meat, vegetables, bread and cold pudding are thrown away, when they might be warmed, steamed and served as good as new. The mistress of the house does not put on her flannels at the first cold snap in the fall; then comes cold, cough and coffin, with doctors' bills thrown in. A mistaken idea of economy often costs more than it saves.

GOLD DUST.

Our Lord God doeth his work like a printer, who setteth the letters backward; we see and feel well his setting, but we shall see the print yonder in the life to come.—*Martin Luther.*

***

Search thine own heart. What paineth thee
In others, in thyself may be;
All dust is frail, all flesh is weak;
Be thou the true man thou dost seek!

***

Time flows from instants and of these each one
Should be esteemed as if it were alone.
—*Beaumont.*

***

Our sins like to our shadows
When our day is in its glory, scarce appears
Towards our evening how great and monstrous
They are.
—*Sir J. Suckling.*

***

Love virtue, she alone is free,
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the sphery clime.
—*Milton.*

CHURCH NOTICES.

The matter of "notices" in church is being discussed somewhat in the religious papers just now, and various suggestions are being made—wise and otherwise. Among these is the plan used in a few churches—we have seen it done it one very popular church in this city—of having the notices read by some one appointed for that purpose. The plan does non commend itself to us. In our view the pastor is the right person to present the various notices which it is proper to bring before a congregation. He ought to have his eye on all the activities of the church and to know better than any one else their relation to one another. He ought to know which to emphasize and which to keep in the background. He can, as it seems to us, make the giving of the notices a means of grace. We have known at least one pastor who could do that. We know another pastor who in giving his notices puts such winning sweetness into his invitations to strangers to make themselves at home in the church that it is no wonder that his church is full even through the summer months. Of course something depends upon the character of the notices. Here a great many churches might change their course for the better. It does grate on the ears of a minister who is about to preach in some solemn theme to read a notice of some entertainment—"Aunt Polly's Singin' Skewl. Admittance 25 cents. Children 10 cents," for example! We deprecate all such notices, though sometimes it seems necessary to give them, "because of the hardness of men's hearts" But we can see no reason why there should be any clamor against the notices that pertain to the real life of the church; nor do we see why any minister should object to presenting such notices, nor to reading them at the second service for the benefit of such persons as were not present in the morning. It seems to us, moreover, that the proper place for the reading of the notices is before rather than after the sermon. In this whole matter it is well to bear in mind the apostolic injunction, "Let all things be done decently and in order."—*Ill. Christian Weekly.*

THE CHILD IN THE HOUSE.

There was something pathetic in the appeal which a little boy made to his father when he cried: "I often do wrong, I know, and then you scold me, and I deserve it; but, father, sometimes I do my best to do right! Won't you let me know when I do please you?" In many families there are sensitive children, diffident and easily intimidated. who need, above every thing else, encouragement; while there are others pert, forward and offensive, who need any amount of repression. Even in the same family, children are so unlike in temperament and disposition as to require very different training. Solomon's family regulator is out of fashion now, but it had its use in his day, and can find occasions for practical application in ours. When discipline was stricter than it is now, parents received more honor. It was so in the days of the apostle, for he says: "Our fathers corrected us, and we gave them reverence."

There are roundabout ways of reaching the heart of a child, and the rod of correction may be one of the indirect methods of stimulating the better nature. But quite different is the case with children of a highly nervous organization, often with that pensive, plaintive air about them that touches our pity. Even their own parents do not know how such natures are injured by the stern, well-intended, but mistaken discipline to which they are often subjected. They little know how such spirits are blighted by harshness, and how traits of character which, under the influence of tender fostering care, would have developed into grace and beauty, never unfold at all for the want of it. Such discipline to the child is what a dark, cold cellar would be to a delicate, exotic plant craving light, air and genial warmth. What children of this temperament need is kind words of encouragement, and the little tokens of appreciation with which the ingenuity of parental love should ever surround them.—*Dr. M. D. Hoge.*

CURE FOR A BAD TEMPER.

"When I was a child," said a minister to me some years since, a minister now gone to his final rest in "the bosom of God," "I had a dreadful temper; but when ten years of age I was converted. I carried that temper to Christ, and in the simplicity of a child's faith asked him to take it wholly away; and I had such a revelation to my mind of his meekness and gentleness, that for sixty years I have never been troubled in the least with that temper. I have lived forty-five years with my wife; ask her."

Therefore I put the question to her:

"How many times during these forty-five years have you seen your husband out of temper?"

"I have never," was the reply, "seen his temper ruffled in the least degree. I was a high-tempered woman, and sometimes used to think that if he would get angry and give me a good scolding, it would do me good. But he never did it. And now," she added, "I have taken my temper to Christ, and have obtained the same deliverance that he did."

If you will do the same thing, dear reader, Christ will grant the same grace to you, and that in respect to all evil tendencies and temperaments. He will "gird you with everlasting strength," and no evil temper or tendency shall have dominion over you.—*Dr. A. Mahan, in Divine Life.*

THE EVERLASTING LIGHT.

"The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone, shadows of the evening fall around us, and the world seems but a dim reflection of itself—a broader shadow. We look forward into the coming lonely night; the soul withdraws itself. Then the stars arise and the night is holy.' How impressive, in contrast with this, is the language of the prophet in describing that land where disappointment never comes:—"Thy sun shall no more go down; neither shall thy moo withdraw itself; for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended."—*Longfellow.*

FOR PURE SPEECH.

A man, looking up from saving his wood, saw his little son turning two boys out of the yard..

"See here! what are you about, George?" asked the man.

"I am turning two swearers out of the yard, father," said George. "I said I would not play with swearers, and I won't."

That is the right time and place to say "I won't." We wish every boy would take the same stand—no play with swearers. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

USELESS CARES.

The troubles which have to undergo in the course of the year, are like a great bundle of fagots, far too large for us to lift. But God does not require us to lift it all at once. He mercifully unties the bundle, and gives us first one stick which we are to carry to-morrow and so on. This we might easily manage, if we would only take the burden appointed for us each day; but we choose to increase our troubles by carrying yesterday's stick over again to-day and adding to-morrow's burden to our load before we are required to bear it.

CHARACTER.

A perfectly balanced character is seldom found. Each virtue seems to have its offsetting foible. Amiability is apt to be allied with weakness; a vigorous, pushing character is often impulsive, harsh and unjust. A reflective mind is slow to act; a prompt mind is often wrong. So through all the elementary characters. All the qualities that go to make up a perfect moral nature rarely appear in one person. The physical and intellectual do not always evenly balance. There are those possessed of stronger moral than mental nature. They constitute the spasmodic, impulsive element of society. There are others whose intellects so absolutely control their moral nature that nothing is admitted that cannot be reasoned out satisfactorily. There are persons whose strong animal natures dominate all else; both mind and spirit are subservient. To regulate all those parts so as to attain a fair degree of equality is the right step toward what may be called balance in character.

TRUTH.

The path of truth is a plain and safe path; that of falsehood is a perplexing maze. After the first departure from sincerity, it is not in your power to stop. One artifice invariably leads on to another, till, as the intricacy of the labyrinth increases, you are left entangled in your own snare.

THE HANDSOME WOMAN.

No woman can be handsome by the force of features alone, any more than she can be witty by the help of speech alone. Character must shine through the looks, and beauty or its absence will depend on what the character may be.—*Hughes.*

PREMIUMS.

We desire to increase the circulation of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN largely. To this end we have secured from publishers some valuable books at very low prices.

We offer, first,

Godet's Commentary on the Gospel of St. John, in two volumes, publisher's price for the two volumes, $6—in store.

It ought to be useless to commend Godet's writings to the ministry of the Southern Church, They are eminently rich and suggestive, besides being highly critical. Godet deals with the German rationalistic school of commentators in an off-hand, masterly style which is most effectual and most satisfactory. At the same time he makes everything he teaches so plain and logically clear that the study of the Scriptures under his guidance is to any intelligent, truth-seeking mind a delight. His treatment of God's Word is reverential, and his views evangelical.

The Commentary on John which we offer is well-bound in cloth, on clean white paper, with head-lines to pages, a topical index. The text is given along with the comments, and most valuable additional notes (of over 100 pages) are furnished by Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D., the American Editor.

We offer this book only in connection with the PRESBYTERIAN and for NEW subscribers, thus:

Godet's Commentary on St. John—complete and postpaid (price of publication $6 in store,) and one copy of the PRESBYTERIAN, to be sent to any *new* subcriber, one year for $6.

One copy of *Godet*, complete, post[paid], and *two* copies of PRESBYTERIAN to *new* subscribers, one year each, $7.75.

One copy of *Godet*, complete, postpaid, and *three* copies of PRESBYTERIAN to *new* subscribers for $9.00.

One copy of *Godet*, as above, and PRESBYTERIAN to *four* new subscribers for $10.

One copy of *Godet*, as above, and PRESBYTERIAN, to *five* new subscribers for $10.50.

Secondly, we offer the *Hoyt-Ward Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations*, in some respects we believe the most valuable book of its kind that has ever been published. Its cullings from authors both English and Latin are exceedingly choice and its indexes both copious and accurate. It contains: Proverbs from the Latin and Modern Foreign Languages: Law and Ecclesiastical Terms and Significations; Names, Dates and Nationalities of Quoted Authors, &c., &c. Its Concordance, by means of which the author and immediate context of any remembered phrase or important word in poetry, can be ascertained, is a most serviceable feature of the book.

The price of the book, in store, is $5.00.

We offer it *postpaid*, with one copy N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, to a *new* subscriber, one year, for $5.50.

The *Cyclopedia* and *two* copies of the PRESBYTERIAN to *new* subscribers for $7.00.

The *Cycopleia* and three copies to *new* subscribers for $8.25.

The *Cyclopedia* and *four* copies of the PRESBYTERIAN to new subscribers for $9.25.

The *Cyclopedia* and *five* copies of the PRESBYTERIAN to new subscribers, one year, for $10.00.

To any one who sends us a *new* subscriber to the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN at $2.65, we will have sent any six of the following books:

(1) *In the Heart of Africa*, by Sir Samuel Baker. A most interesting book.
(2) *The Persian Queen.*
(3) *Oliver Cromwell*, by Paxton Hood, author of "Christmas Evans," "Scottish Characteristics," &c.
(4) *Scottish Characteristics.*
(5) *Macaulay's Miscellanies*—Essays on Milton, Dryden, The Athenian Orators, History, Addison, (two essays), Bunyan, Montgomery's
(6) *With the Poets*, by Canon Farrar.
(7) *Idyls of the King*, by Alfred Tenny
(8) *Illustrations and Meditations*, by Spurgeon.
(9) *Mr. Horn and His Friends.*
(10) *Highways of Literature.*
(11) *By-Ways of Literature.*
(12) *John Ploughman's Talk*, by Spurgeon.
(13) *Lacon*, by C. C. Colton.
(14) *Aboard and Abroad*, by [illegible] D. D.

We will send
Knight's History of England and PRESBYTERIAN for one year to any subscriber who remits $4.00.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1888.

A LOOK INTO THE MATTER.

Common-sense is always a virtue—never a vice.

Here comes a secular paper defending the President of the United States in sending a jubilee gift to the Pope. First, on the ground that the Roman Pontiff is a temporal sovereign, though without temporal sovereignty. Well, there are doctors without patients, lawyers without clients, generals without armies, and, we suppose it must be added, kings without kingdoms—but usually, to say the least, they are not regarded as entitled to special recognition when such is the case. A sovereign is one who holds possessions or receives obedience by virtue of absolute ownership in the possessions, or by virtue of absolute and accorded right to the obedience; the Pope of Rome holds his privileges and prerogatives through the liberality of the government of Italy.

However, we are in no humor for an abstract discussion of the question. There's no need to be more papal than the Pope himself—no need to accord what he does not claim. Why this constant wail from the Vatican, a wail that has been resounding through the courts of Europe since that hour, so fatal to Papal claims, when the Italian government forever divested the Roman Pontiff of all temporal power? Why did Pius IX pose before all the world as the "prisoner of the Vatican"? Why the denunciations and anathemas that have been so furiously hurled against the king of Italy? Why this constant scheming and plotting notoriously and avowedly—this pleading and beseeching—for the restoration of papal sovereignty, if the Pope is a sovereign? But surely words are wasted here.

It is claimed that President CLEVELAND sent the gift because the Pope is a temporal sovereign. Then the President did a very wrong act for a most absurdly foolish reason. The gifts sent were "jubilee" gifts—gifts sent because LEO XIII had been for fifty years—what? a temporal [illegible] No, but because for fifty years [illegible] been a Romish priest—more [illegible] a Romish ecclesiastic. We feel bound to defend Mr. CLEVELAND, for whose ability, wisdom, firmness and official integrity, generally, we have the highest respect—we feel bound to defend our worthy President from the implied charge that he did not know why, on the late occasion, gifts were sent to the Pope—that is, did not know that jubilee gifts were sent because the occasion was a jubilee.

We are an admirer of Mr. CLEVELAND, and a political friend—in our respect for his official management we go further than even some of his avowed supporters, but in this matter the very truth is, he acted simply and solely from political considerations, and in so doing had an eye to the effect upon the Romanists of the United States—and, we may add, had an eye to the absence of effect upon the Protestants of the country. He represented the wishes and views of the Roman Catholics and appreciated it, because it seemed to [illegible] to the Pope the ecclesiastical pre[illegible]nce he claims. Witness the action [illegible]ishop KEANE and the Romanists of [illegible]hmond: they do not once refer in [illegible]ir thanks to temporal sovereignty It [illegible]rtainly was not in their minds, and never [illegible]or a moment has been in the mind of the [illegible]resident. This is not a Roman Catholic [illegible]ntry—even if it were, under our Consti[illegible]on no special recognition of the priestly [illegible]fice of the Pope would be right—but it [illegible] Protestant country, and for the Chief [illegible]gistrate, acting for the nation, to spe[illegible]ly recognize those ecclesiastical claims [illegible]ich the Protestants of this republic *in* [illegible] deny and denounce, is certainly most [illegible]eemly.

[illegible]e have said that the temporal sove[illegible]y of the Pope was not thought of by [illegible]sident. This certainly is true. If [illegible]EVELAND had intended to recog[illegible] Pontiff as a temporal sovereign, he [illegible]e sent his gift to be delivered [illegible]he donee by the hands of some [illegible]representative of highest rank. [illegible]f variance between the govern[illegible] and LEO XIII., the minister [illegible]d not be employed in this [illegible]ld have been entirely in [illegible]lit our minister to Great [illegible] minister to France, or [illegible]ean court. In fact, the [illegible]ntally and by a private citizen of the United States, to wit, a reporter of the Baltimore *Sun*. This agent did not present it directly, but to another party, who transferred it into the channel through which it would reach the Pope. Wherefore, we are shut up to the conclusion that, if the thought of regarding the Pope as a temporal prince ever seriously shadowed the mind of the President, he pursued a course that would express an intention to ignore, if not utterly to deny, to the Pope any sovereignty whatever.

CHURCH UNITY.

We do not believe in unity that would merge all denominations in one—and principally because change of name never can make change of nature. If all denominations called themselves Presbyterians they would not be Presbyterians, and the attempt to smother their convictions in the interest of harmony would be most disastrously at the expense of moral strength. Our creed for unification is simply: Our creed for unification is simply: One LORD, one faith in one LORD as REDEEMER, SAVIOUR and SANCTIFIER, and one baptism, of the HOLY GHOST, symbolized by the application of water. Under this we find no difficulty in extending a hand to all Christians; under this creed we find our heart beating responsively to every other Christian heart.

Perhaps we are peculiar in our views, but we believe not only that "in union there is strength," but that under some, indeed, under many circumstances, in separation there is strength. When families get too large, or when, in course of time, interests come to differ, the parties separate—marriage usually sends the birdlings from the parent nest. A business firm does well enough with a few members, but it can easily be too large; the same with even a large moneyed corporation. When a single church gets very large it becomes not stronger by accretion, but weaker; colonization is the policy for the sake of the colonists, for the sake of the parent church, and for the sake of the cause at large. When a Church at large—a great denomination—becomes very large, its working power is not increased, its efficiency is not enhanced, by uniting with another great denomination, or branch of the same denomination. More likely the increase of bulk, even apart from divided counsels and slower methods, will beget sloth or torpidity. A small body handles itself or is handled, with more ease and facility than an over-ponderous one. Size, assuredly, is not always a measure of power, sometimes it represents weakness; a needle of usual size will do its work well; a needle the size of a rolling-pin would not do the proper work of a needle at all. But our pen has flown away with us. We started out to present the views of the *Presbyterian Banner* on Church unity, as expressing sentiments with which we heartily agree. Here they are:

"Whom shall we count in, and whom shall we count out, in the census of a unified Church? And still more appalling is the problem, whose particular "doxy" shall we adopt? Shall we immerse with the Baptist, believe in the Apostolic succession with the Episcopalians, and in foreknowledge with the Methodist? Shall it be a unity in which each sect shall recognize some of its peculiar doctrines in the conglomerate mass? Or shall the new creed be limited to that which is common to all? These are the questions which lie at the very threshold of a union of sects.

In our judgment it will be many years before the different denominations will become sufficiently imbued with the broad spirit of the gospel and a knowledge of the truth to be able to meet on a common basis. When that time comes, they will all doubtless be Presbyterians! But until that golden age arrives, there is nothing to hinder the shaking of hands across denominational walls, meeting of the followers of Christ at a common table spread in the name of their Master, and the joint effort to win the world for Christianity. So long as beliefs do differ, there is no use in calling them the same; and other things being equal, a man is most at home and does best work with those who affiliate with him in lines of thought. Nor is it harmful that such associations of common believers should exist. The harm of denominationalism comes in when the people of one Church deny Christianity and heaven to the rest of the world.

This form of intolerance is greatly to be condemned. In this way the body of Christ is divided, and schism and internal strife hinder the work of the Church abroad. With this fault we do not think the Presbyterian Church can fairly be charged. The invitation to the communion table, read from the pulpits of our Church, to "all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth," is as broad as the spirit of Christianity itself. We recognize the baptism and ordination of other denominations.

All forms of Christian work and endeavor for the evangelization of the world can be best done by systematic effort on the part of all evangelical bodies; and that it may be so undertaken and accomplished is the earnest wish of all. But we nevertheless think that the most expedient way of practically living together, so long as Christians shall continue to differ as widely as they do and attach as much importance to matters of doctrine as they do, is to allow freedom for each body of believers to worship God in their own way, without denying that their God is also the God of all others who in a true spirit of faith and reverence bow before him."

Man would be but a vain thing—a toy, mere dust and ashes, a passing vapor—did he not know his nothingness. This feeling, this knowledge, makes us immortal.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

During the year 1887 the First Presbyterian Church of this city disbursed for missionary and other benevolent purposes and in supplying its own needs as follows:

For Foreign Missions	$ 866.00
Home Missions	1036.40
Education	581.35
Invalid Fund	130 70
Publication	121.30
Tuskaloosa Institute	47.80
Poor Fund	174 58
Other Churches	500.00
Presbyterial	60.00
Improvement to Church Building	1664.88
Congregational, including pastor's salary	5007.54
Total,	10,190 55

Besides the above amounts $1,000 was received by legacy from Mrs. E. E. Burruss, and devoted by the church to the Mission Chapel fund.

Near the close of the year the church undertook the support of a City Missionary and of a Medical Missionary in China at a salary of $1,000 each.

The City Missionary began work on 1st of January and the Medical Missionary is on his way to China.

During the same period there were:

Added to the Church on Examination	17
On Certificate	11
Lost by death	7
Dismissed, etc	11
Present Membership	285

THE BALTIMORE PROTEST.

Baltimore *Sun* 17th: The Methodist Episcopal ministers spent two hours yesterday morning discussing the set of resolutions prepared by the Rev. W. T. D. Clemm, and presented by him to that body at their meeting on Monday, January 9th. The resolutions were referred to a committee, who revised them, and the revision was presented at the meeting yesterday, as follows:

"WHEREAS, President Cleveland has sent a copy of the constitution of the United States as a jubilee gift to Pope Leo XIII with the following inscription on the title page, to wit: 'Presented to his Holiness Pope Leo XIII as an expression of congratulation on the occasion of his sacerdotal jubilee, with the profound regards of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, through the courtesy of his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore,'" and whereas such action seemed to imply the consent and approval of Protestant citizens of this country, and their approval of his official recognition of the Roman Pontiff; and whereas we have substantial reasons for believing that the gift of the President was thy result of his voluntary yielding to the artful flattery of the Pope and the insidious and wily influence of the Jesuits through Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That this preachers' meeting hereby disclaim all sympathy with or concurrence in this act of the President of the United States, done in commemoration of the Pope's golden jubilee.

"*Resolved*, That we repudiate with emphasis those expressions in the President's letter which, by implication, commits us as citizens and Protestants to a profound regard for the papal hierarchy as represented in and by his 'Holiness Pope Leo XIII,' as he is termed by President Cleveland.

"*Resolved*, That we disapprove and condemn, in its entirety, the President's communication or inscription, because its import and tendency is misleading and perverting; it misrepresents the the Protestant sentiment and conviction, as we believe, of the country, and because it recognizes the papacy in the person of Leo XIII. for which we have no respect, but consider it as an enemy to true Christianity, modern civilization, and civil and religious liberty, and by the President's official indorsement, Roman Catholicism as an issue has been projected into the political arena to the great detriment of the religious and political harmony of the country, and that this act of the President involves the government in an entangling alliance with a pretended secular and ecclesiastical potentate, which in coming years may be pleaded to our detriment as a free Protestant Nation. And be it

"*Resolved*, That the interests of a true Christianity and love of country, with its free institutions, compel us to protest publicly against this official attempt of the President to have us recognize the 'sacerdotal, or spiritual power of the Pope of Rome. And be it

"*Resolved*, That we regard this act of President Cleveland as a political discourtesy, if not an offense, to King Humbert, whose sovereignty over a unified Italy the Pope antagonizes and disputes. And be it

"*Resolved*, That in making the foregoing protest we disavow any feeling of animosity or desire to abridge either the political or religions rights of our Roman Catholic fellow citizens, and any person or paper asserting to the contrary breaks purposely the ninth commandment."

A part of the preamble was objected to. The objectionable part was as follows: "We have substantial reasons for believing that the gift of the President was the result of his voluntary yielding to the artful flattery of the Pope of Rome, and the insiduous and wily influence of the Jesuits through Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore."

It was decided to refer the part back to a committee composed of Rev. W. T. D. Clemm, Samuel A. Wilson, Rev. L. T. Widerman, Rev. A. J. Gill, Rev. J. B. Stitt, Rev. B. Peyton Brown and John W. Cornelius, who will either change the language or strike out the sentence altogether, and present the paper for adoption next Monday No part of the resolutions was formally adopted.

Some of the ministers were opposed to taking any action on the matter et all, saying it was just a bid for votes on the part of President Cleveland, and not worthy of notice by their association.

The association resolved to adhere to the resolution passed at a previous meeting, that none of the proceedings of the meeting be given to representatives of the press.

PRESBYTERIAL OVERSIGHT.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

It is hoped that no one will think it is the purpose of the writer to define or discuss Presbyterial Oversight.

His object is rather to seek a definition from others or to elicit some discussion which may throw light upon the matter.

The Form of Gov't States. "The Presbytery consists of all the ministers and one Ruling Elder from each church within a certain district." Now no one will deny that the Session is the Court of Original Jurisdiction over each one of those churches within that "certain district."

But does this fact take from the Presbytery *all* oversight of those churches or relieve it of all responsibility as to its condition?

True, the Presbytery had power "to review the records of church sessions, and redress whatever they may have done contrary to order," &c., but may there not be something done, not the actions of the session, which ought to be redressed by some one. When a pastor comes to the Presbytery and asks for a dissolution of the pastoral relation, is it a foregone conclusion that such relation *ought* to be dissolved? In general the pastor is the best judge of this question; but may there not be circumstances in which he cannot state all the reasons for his request; and in which also, if the reasons were known, it would not be best to dissolve the relation? Again, may not some of those reasons be of such a kind as could be removed by a little more strict application of the Presbytery's oversight and authority?

May it not be that in failing to exercise this authority the Presbytery is aiding in the concealment of sin. and is doing an injustice to the minister himself, to the Church and to the cause of Presbyterianism, yea, to the cause of the Master? If there be sin involved, then why does not the Session act? But suppose the Session, in whole or in part, are not awake to the fact, and are either wilfully or unconsciously blinded to the true state of the case?

These are not questions of the imagination; but such as are suggested by the existence of an actual case.

Now what would be Presbyterial Oversight in such premises? Shall the Presbytery cite the Session to appear and show cause for failure in the discharge of duty?

The writer is not aware that such a course was ever taken or that the Constitution makes provision for such procedure.

Shall the Presbytery dissolve the pastoral relation, as the easiest and quickest way out of the difficulty? or appoint a committee to visit the church and inquire into and redress the evil? Which course would be proper, Presbyterial Oversight? J.

TO THE MINISTERS AND CHURCHES OF CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

DEAR BRETHREN:—The provisions of our Form of Government Sec. 4, Chap. VIII, having been complied with, I hereby call a meeting of Concord Presbytery to convene in the Presbyterian church of Salisbury at 7:30 p. m., on the 31st day of January 1888, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:

(1st) To consider the application of Rev. R. W. Boyd for a dissolution of the pastoral relation existing between him and the churches of Franklin and Unity.

(2d) To consider the request of the Rev. R. W. Boyd for permission to labor without the bounds of Presbytery.

R. L. BEALL,
Moderator.

Lenoir, N. C., Jan. 18, 1888.

CENTENNIAL THOUGHTS.

No. 4.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The following item has been given by some of the religious papers:

"The University of Wooster finds itself greatly encouraged, in the effort to raise $10,000 during the "*Centennial*" year, by the fact that Benjamin S. Brown of Columbus, has just given the first quarter of the whole sum, $25,000. This will endow the Brown Professorship of Chemistry and Physic."

Is there not some consecrated man (or woman) among the wealthy Presbyterians of North Carolina, who will do liberal things for Davidson College? This year the trustees are trying to raise $50,000 to complete the endowment; and $25,000 is for a Professorship devoted to teaching "the Bible and Presbyterian History." Will not some godly man (or woman) complete the endowment of that Professorship? A gift of $10.-000, would entitle the donor to designate the name of the chair. M.

LINCOLNTON NOTES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

During holidays the Presbyterian Sunday-school prepared and sent a box to the Thornwell Orphanage and a pleasant entertainment and Christmas presents were given to all who attended the school during the year. The pastor was pounded by every family, the Dallas church helping in this matter. No stones were used, however, and the pastor was not driven away.

Union services were conducted every evening during the first week in January, and were well attended considering the cloudy weather, damp streets and the prevailing colds and coughing. Bro. Chester of Mebane, N. C., was with us and his services were very timely and helpful. Brother C. used to be often with us when he had charge of Unity church in this county. After his long absence, his visit was especially pleasant to us all. Our meetings increased in interest and the last day, Sunday 8th, we had a crowded house. The Scriptures read, the prayers, the singing and preaching, all seemed to be earnest and full of life. Some were added to the church and I hope all were strengthened and refreshed; so manifestly was this so, that it was with reluctance, that the services were closed on Sunday night. Gratefully some of us can sing:

"The good Shepherd did guide us,
To fountains sweet and clear;
Where pastures green refresh us,
And grateful shade is near."

"For our flesh had no rest, but we were troubled on every side; nevertheless, God that comforteth those that are cast down, comforted us by the coming of our dear brother," and not by his coming only, but by the consolation wherewith we were comforted in the good will and fervent mind toward us of our people. R. Z. J.

INFORMATION KINDLY REQUESTED.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

I have been thinking for sometime of writing and expressing to you the great pleasure I derive from your most excellent paper. It is always a welcome visitor in our home, and each member of the family looks forward to its arrival. It is, without doubt, one of the best religious family papers published. Its articles are select, its contributors are found among the best talent in our Church. Thinking a word of commendation will not be amiss in behalf of it, from one who is a North Carolinian, a thorough Presbyterian, whose lot Providence has cast in another State; but wherever he may be, he will always have a tender place in his heart for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, and enjoys so much the many excellent things published in it. Among these I would first note Dr. Rumple's "History on Prebyterianism" in North Carolina, but which stopped so abruptly. What has become of the Doctor? Surely he intends to finish that which he so ably began, and which so many of your readers are anxiously looking for. Can you not induce him to favor us by a continuation of his highly appreciated pieces. I will also ask what has become of Prof. Currell's articles on "Wiclif and Tyndale?" Will he not also furnish the articles so kindly promised? I would like to see more frequently pieces from Dr. Marable's able pen, as he is one who never fails to interest, either through the press or in the pulpit.

I fear you will think I am finding fault instead of recommending your paper—but such is not my object, I only desire to draw out these very diffident gentlemen—and hope that these subjects that I take such an interest in will soon appear in the columns of your paper. Allow me also to add that Mr. Primrose's articles on "Baptism" are most instructive and convincing, and I hope that they may be read by all Pedo-Baptists.

The anti-Romanism spirit exhibited in your paper is most worthy of note, and the brave and bold stand that you have taken in behalf of Prohibition is worthy of the approval of every thinking man and woman. ALPHA.

[We heartily thank our correspondent. Elsewhere, before this was received, we expressed how, as "cold waters to a thirsty soul" these communications are to us. We agree heartily as to the desirableness of the communications referred to; as to those promised we gratifyingly are allowed to say the brethren have asked for an extension of time and graciously renewed the bond. The treat is yet in store for our readers.]

HOME MISSIONS.

To the Ministers and Churches of Orange Presbytery:

In ten days from the publication of this notice the time will have come for the collection for Home Missions in the bounds of our own Presbytery, the first Sabbath in February. The collection taken upon the first Sabbath in January was for Home Missions in the South to be used under the direction of the Executive Committee of Home Missions in Atlanta, Ga. We do not expect any of that contribution to return to us. To meet our own necessities, our Presbytery has appointed a collection to be taken up in our churches on the first Sabbath in February. The attention of pastors and supplies has been called to this new arrangement of Presbytery; but it is possible some have not received the notice. For their information and for the information of the churches who may not hear of it otherwise this notice is thus given. The assessments made on the churches were based upon our desire to raise $1,000 at this collection; but brethren that sum will not meet our demands. To meet our present necessities we need $1,250. An addition of 25 per cent should therefore be added to your assessment tor sustentation as given in the Table of Assessments. Our Home Missien field is larger than that of the other four Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina combined. We are making an honest effort to compass this vast field and we are receiving great encouragements in our work. Give us the means and we will supply the ministers for these inviting fields opening to us.

At this season of the year appropriations are annually made to those churches of the Presbytery requiring it to sustain the Gospel in their bounds. Such churches will please take notice and inform the Agent of Home Missions at their earliest opportunity of their necessities and make their applications.

Send your contributions to Mr. W. S. Primrose, Raleigh, N. C., and in sending your January collection do not fail to mention it as for the General Assembly's work of Home Missions.

Fraternally yours,
ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
Agent Home Missions.

Henderson, N. C.

LETTER FROM ALASKA.

[Corrrespondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

MR. EDITOR: The Territory of Alaska was purchased from Russia by the United States in 1867 for $7,200,000. It is 1,400 miles from the northern to the southern boundary, or as far as from Maine to Florida, and from its eastern boundary to the end of the Aleutian Islands it is 3,200 miles, or as far as from Washington City to San Francisco, Cal; It is as large as all the United States east of the Mississippi river, and north of the Carolinas, having a land area of nearly one-sixth of the United States. It has a coast line of 18,211 miles. The total area of the Islands of Alaska is 31,205 square miles. In this vast north-land the climate varies. The Japan

current affects the climate, so that it is much milder on the coast.

The northern part of Alaska is very cold. The southern coast and Archipelago have a climate milder than that of southern New York. The population of Alaska consists approximately of 17,617 Innuit or Eskimo, 2,145 Aleutt, 1,756 Creoles, 5,100 Tinneh, 6,437 Thlinketo. 788 Hydah and 2,000 whites, making a total of 35,843.

The mines and fisheries attract more or less immigration every year. There are thirty-seven Protestant missionaries enduring the rigors of the arctic winters for the purpose of raising up fallen humanity by God's word and blessing. The Presbyterian Church has 24 missionaries and Church organizations at Sitka, Juneau, Fort Wrangel and Howcan. Also four "Homes" for boys and girls, besides several Mission Stations. Mr. William Duncan has sought relief from his troubles at Mettakahtla, B. C., by accompanying his people, 800 native Christians, across the line into Alaska and transferring their allegiance from Canada to the United States. They have settled at Port Chester between Tungas and Loring. At the school at Bethel, Alaska, last winter the thermometer recorded 44° below zero. The Kuskokavim river was not free from ice until the 28th of May. One-third of all the schools and Mission Stations are now cut off from all communication with the outside world and must remain so during the long winter. The majority of the Mission Stations and Government schools in Alaska are far away from any physician. Our people seem anxious to become Christians but greatly need to be informed in the way of life. With the assistance of my pupils I have just completed a new school room and chapel which we hope may enable us to labor to much greater advantage. Pray for us.

Truly yours,
L. W. CURRIE.

Klawack, Alaska, Dec. 10, 1887.

HOME MISSION RECEIPTS FOR DECEMBER, 1887.

SUSTENTATION FUND.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Synod of Alabama	$ 19.15
" " Arkansas	11.00
" " Georgia	8.15
" " Kentucky	16.55
" " Memphis	1.65
" " Missouri	3 40
" " Nashville	18.50
" " South Carolina	4.25
" " South Georgia and Florida	6.60
" " Texas	4.70
" " Virginia	55.69
" " North Carolina, Meckenburg Pby, Paw Creek $5.40; Wilmington Pby, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hicks, $25.00	30.40
Miscellaneous	520 00
Christmas Offerings	2.029.87
Total	2.734.11

EVANGELISTIC FUND.

Synod of Alabama	$ 90.45
" " Arkansas	114.05
" " Georgia	26.85
" " Kentucky	109.77
" " Memphis	24.00
" " Mississippi	47.70
" " Missouri	176.75
" " Nashville	23.90
" " South Carolina	60.25
" " South Georgia and Florida	78.20
" " Texas	111.75
" " Virginia	619.88
" " North Carolina: Concord Pby, Turkey Cove, $6; Mecklenburg Pby, Paw Creek. $4.60; Lincolnton, $5; Goshen, 4; Dallas, 2; Orange Pby, Hillsboro Ladies' F. and H. Society, 10	31.60
Micellaneous	23.50
Total	1,538.65

INVALID FUND.

Synod of Alabama	111.93
" " Arkansas	39.40
" " Georgia	9.60
" " Kentucky	11.08
" " Memphis	2.00
" " Mississippi	15.60
" " Missouri	140.43
" " Nashville	29.15
" " South Carolina	24.53
" " South Georgia and Florida	40.00
" " Texas	33.40
" " Virginia	95.70
North Carolina: Concord Pby, Turkey Cove	10.20
Miscellaneous	7.73
Total	569.75

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Synod of Alabama	$ 164.80
" " Arkansas	52.59
" " Georgia	66.43
" " Kentucky	53.90
" " Memphis	81.04
" " Mississippi	87.70
" " Missouri	29.36
" " Nashville	188.32
" " South Carolina	275.40
" " South Georgia and Florida	81.66
" " Texas	89.70
" " Virginia	287 39
" " North Carolina: Concord Pby, Davidson College, $6.50; Morganton, 16; Norwood, 2; Mizpah, 2; Fayetteville Pby, Centre, 7; Mecklenburg Pby, Lincolnton, 4; Goshen, 1; Dallas, 2	39.50
Miscellaneous	67.00
Total	1,564.79

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

What greater blessing could come upon the churches and upon our country than the outpouring of the Spirit of God upon the youth of our land. But we of the Southern Presbyterian Church, should *not forget*, but *gladly remember* that the fourth Thursday of January is the time designated by the Assembly for united prayer in behalf of the youth of our land in our colleges and other institutions of learning.

1. Let there be prayer for the institutions themselves—that in this centennial year, great success may be given to the efforts for endowment.

2. For all professors and teachers, that they may be able, faithful and consecrated.

3. For a genuine and general revival among all students, resulting in the conversion of many and a more perfect consecration of all.

4. That the Lord of the harvest would call many laborers into his vineyard.

5. That the people of God may be willing to give all needful help to these in the course of preparation.

Where it is not convenient for churches to combine in the observance of this day, let each church not fail to observe it, on the day appointed, or on the Sabbath following, or as soon as may be. Let there be earnest prayer for all the above objects.

E. M. RICHARDSON,
Secretary of Education.

BY THE WAY.

The *Holston Methodist* says:

The secret of editorial popularity is to take no sides on any question. Trim, trim all the time. Agree with everybody and differ from nobody. Let your paragraphs be insipid truisms and let your readers steer wide of live issues. Go with the current and not against it.

Could anything be truer? Reader, how many even of religious papers speak out boldly and unmistakably and vigorously on the liquor-question! How many are there that do not make moderation a matter of merit in dealing with the inroads of Romanism upon American politics! They reap more dimes and dollars no doubt, but do they accomplish good according to the measure of their opportunities? We do not believe it.

A correspondent of the *Biblical Recorder* deplores the doctrinal views expressed by Rev. THOMAS DIXON before the late Convention of Durham, and closes his remarks thus:

"I will close by adding, in accordance with a suggestion of Bro. Mills, that committees on religious exercises at Associations and Conventions, would often be wiser not to place older and more experienced ministers under the necessity of listening to the views of the younger, however brilliant they may be in intellect or fluent in speaking, especially when there is reason to fear that their theological views are not well matured. Toward our dear brother Dixon I have the kindest personal feelings, but that does not prevent me from adding that his sermon was a strong argument for a course at our excellent Seminary at Louisville, Ky.

Just so; inducting young men into the ministry by the lightning process is exceedingly risky, and this "however briliant they may be,"—perhaps the risk is rather enhanced than lessened by the brilliancy.

The congregations of the various Protestant churches of the city united in a meeting held in the First Presbyterian church of this city on the night of Sabbath last to reorganize the New Hanover county Bible Society. Rev. THOMAS H. LAW, District Superintendent of the American Bible Society for the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, delivered an address plain, direct and business-like, which fully explained the methods and work of the Society, dwelling particularly in setting forth its blessed work, on the Society as a missionary agency. Mr. LAW was followed by Rev. ROBERT STRANGE, rector of St. James Episcopal church and Rev. W. S. CREASY of Grace Methodist church. These addresses were peculiarly graceful, appropriate and timely. They all made a most excellent impression and the Society enters upon its work under very favorable auspices. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, J. C. Stevenson; Vice-Presidents, the pastors of the Protestant churches in this city *ex officio*; Secretary, H. H. Munson; Treasurer, W. W. Hodges; Executive Committee, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, W. H. Green, DuBrutz Cutlar, Col. Roger Moore, F. A. Newbury, J. G. Darden, B. F. Hall, J. W. Taylor, B. F. Mitchell, Oscar Pearsall, W. H. Strauss.

Subsequently the Executive Committee met and transacted business looking to energetic prosecution of the work before the Society.

Rev. C. A. Munroe writes: Touching the Kirkwood Female School, I beg space enough in your paper to say that having patronized it for several sessions, I am prepared to announce to all my friends who have daughters or girls to educate, that this Institution, as a "family school," does *all* and *a great deal more* than it claims. As to location, the climate, the water and cultured society are unsurpassed by any portion of Western North Carolina.

Mr. PETER MUNROE, recognized wherever he was known as one who exemplified in life the teachings of CHRIST, died at his home in Cumberland county, N. C., on the 16th inst., in his 76th year. He was a ruling elder in Cypress Church, in Fayetteville Presbytery, and was honored in being the father of four sons, who survive him, three of whom are ministers of the Gospel and the fourth a ruling elder. One of the former writes: "He died as he lived, strong in "the faith" in which he had trained his household—"the faith which was once delivered unto the saints.'" To this testimony so faithfully true, we add as one who knew the deceased under circumstances of daily life, that his spirit was that of child-like confidence in the FATHER, and his walk was a living practical lesson of the blessedness of that faith in conferring contentment and peace on its possessor.

What do we think about the Pope in British politics? Well, just this, that while the Pope and his henchmen would like to create the impression that he is so great as a politician that all parties in Britain are anxiously courting him, the actual truth is, neither Unionists nor Home Rulers would give a hearty handshake for all the influence he could exert. If ever there was a time the Pope could have accomplished anything of good or evil in British politics the time is past, and full well both GLADSTONE and SALISBURY know it. The Pontiff is reported now as directing that in Ireland the law shall not be resisted and the rioting must cease. This is just a little late, seeing these results have already been in a great measure achieved, and entirely without his help. The next move will be to claim that his efforts have secured the pacification of Ireland. Could anything be more transparently thin? This is what the admirers of "His Holiness" call diplomacy.

In our "Religious Domestic" items will be found the action of Cincinnati Presbytery. By request we publish it in full, as it is supposed it may foreshadow the action of the Northern Assembly on the matter of which it treats. In its present phase, that is, until there is something more determinate in the action of the Northern Church, we see nothing calling for serious discussion.

Our correspondent "J," in an article published in another column, invites discussion as to "Presbyterial Oversight" in certain cases. Privately he asks for the views of the editor of this paper. We give our opinion, disclaiming, most energetically, any superior wisdom in doing so: We believe most thoroughly in the right of Presbyteries "to visit particular churches, for the purpose of inquiring into their state, and redressing the evils that may have arisen in them," * * * "and in general to order whatever pertains to the spiritual welfare of the churches under their care."

No Presbyterian will deny the above in its general application, of course, for it is copied from the Constitution (*Form of Government, Chap. X., par.* 8.) No one will question the propriety of presbyterial action, when by memorial from the pastor, session, congregation, or any part of the congregation, the matter comes up regularly. We see nothing to prevent any member of a Presbytery, other means failing, from bringing to the notice of Presbytery anything that mars, or in anywise injures, the spiritual welfare of any church under its care. It appears to us it is the duty of any member of a Presbytery having requisite information so to act; and this action having been taken, it becomes—it so seems to us—the bounden duty of Presbytery, with a view to correction, to make thorough investigation—the session having failed to act. We will be glad to have the opinions of others.

Every editor who dares to take a step in advance, knows he must do so in the certainty of encountering, if not the censure of those not ready for the move, at least the spirit-searching chill of indifference. Ofttimes the corpse-like coldness with which efforts to arouse sleeping energies are met, casts one down almost into the slough of despair. How soul-cheering then it is to receive such encouragement as this from one who knows and feels the burdens laid upon those who are sentinels upon the watch-tower:

"You are doing a great work for the kingdom of CHRIST and for temperance. I am glad that you, as a watchman, saw the danger threatening our country from Roman Catholicism, and that you, as a *good* watchman, gave the alarm. See Ezek. xxxiii. May GOD give you courage to continue to sound the alarm and call the attention of our people to the encroachments of that Church before it is too late. I believe the time has come when all Protestants should be aroused and take their stand against this common foe."

The jubilee gift of President CLEVELAND was delivered to the Pope under circumstances of peculiar display; in other words the purpose was to make the presentation serve for all it was worth. Bishop GIBBONS took occasion to say that on his return home from his late visit to Rome he saw the President, and Mr. CLEVELAND desired him to convey to the Pope his—Mr. CLEVELAND'S—"respectful homage," &c., &c. Now homage may not mean more than respect—but respectful homage according to recognized rules of composition means vastly more. To Bishop GIBBONS it means worship such as Protestants hold belongs to GOD only—to Romanists generally Bishop GIBBONS' language implies that Mr. CLEVELAND acknowledges as existing in the Pope a right to his spiritual obeisance. Our President does no such thing, and he never designed that any such representation should be made to the Pope. But the whole proceeding is of a piece with the jesuitism of the papal system.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lenoir *Topic*: On Mrs. Smith's farm, lately spoken of as the brag tobacco farm of the county, $1,200 worth of tobacco was raised last year and the whole farm is not valued at over $800. We hear of a good many farmers who propose to raise tobacco this year.

Morganton *Star*: A Knoxville paper says: Capt S. D. Dunnavant returned last night from Shelby, where he has recently secured an important railroad contract. He closed the contract for eighty five miles of the Southern & Western Air Line between Shelby and Cranberry and placed a large force of hands at work. The S. & W. connects with the Carolina Central at Shelby, and is intended to form a link in a great trunk line from Cincinnati to Charleston.

Rockingham *Pocket*: The new boiler for the Great Falls factory has been received and placed in position, and the mill resumed operations Monday. The new boiler is 45-horse power—larger by 20 horse power than the old one.

Raleigh *State Chronicle*: Col. A. H. Leaftmich, of Greensboro, informs us that there is now being organized a company with a large amount of capital for the purpose of operating the coal mines near Egypt, in Chatham county. The Oolonel is an enterprising business man and we hope soon through his energetic efforts to see the the said company organized and tons of coal per day being taken out the valuable mines of Chatham county, but lying idle for the want of capital to work them.

Wilmington *Star*: The North Carolina Phosphate company of this city received a large cyclone mill yesterday morning. This mill will grind to an impalpable powder anything from shucks to hard flint. The substance ground up is not crushed between two stones, but blown to powder by two currents of air going in opposite directions in the mill.

Durham *Recorder*: Four gentlemen living one mile southwest of Durham offer to give eight aces of land on which to build the proposed 15,000 spindle mill, for the spinning and weaving of cotton. —— The paid in capital of W. Duke Sons & Co., has been increased from $250,000 to $600,000. The capital stock of the firm is $1,000,000.

Charlotte Chronicle: We learn that a new and important enterprise is to be started at Mt. Holly, in the shape of knitting mills. The mills will be put in good style and with the best machinery for turning out knit goods. Several Mt. Holly citizens have joined in the movement, together with a party of New Yorkers. Such an enterprise has long been needed here, and its success is a foregone conclusion. —— Charlotte's manufacturing interests are still spreading out, the latest movement being the organization of a company to establish a factory for the manufacture of well buckets, cedar goods and "horse hames." The company was organized last night, and the new enterprise will soon be in active operation——The wires and street lights of the Electric Light Company were yesterday coated thickly with ice, and ice formed between the points of the carbons, thus destroying the circuit. Mr. Robinson, the superintendent, was equal to the occasion, and with the assistance of Mr. Butler, went around during the day and put every lamp in trim, so that when the current was turned on at nightfall every lamp in the city blazed forth with its usual brilliancy and the icy streets were made resplendent. The Charlotte electric light plant has been exceedingly successful since its inauguration, and has been remarkably free from the troubles that have been encountered by the plants in other cities of the State. The engine, a splendid pattern of the Ball patent, has never broken down or gotten out of gear, and the lights have never failed a single night. We have a good plant, to be sure.

Baltimore *Sun*: Dr. Charles L. Reese, of the Johns Hopkins University, has been elected to the chair of chemistry in Wake Forest College, near Raleigh, N. C., and will go to his new field to work this week. Dr. Reese is a son of the late John S. Reese, of this city. After two years undergraduate work at the Johns Hopkins he went to Germany, where he received his doctor's degree about two years ago. Since that time he has been an assistant in chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 25, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—On Wednesday 18th, firm at 38 cents; Thursday and Friday 39 cents; Saturday no sales; Saturday and Monday, sales at 39 cents; at close of our report, noon, Tuesday, market dull and tendency to lower figures.

ROSIN—Quoted at 80 cents for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained; closing firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Wednesday sales reported at $2.15 for Soft and $1.15 for Hard; until Saturday when prices advanced to $1.20 and $2.20 respectively.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.10.

COTTON—Wednesday and Thursday, 10 cents for Middling, and since 10 1-16 cents; steady.

TIMBER—Very little remaining unsold and market steady.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Jan. 17th, by Rev. J. E. Dunlop, at the residence of John H. Morrison, the bride's brother, D. P. McKINNON, Esq., and Miss MAGGIE A. MORRISON, all of Robeson county, N. C.

On Jan. 12th, by Rev. Roger Martin, at the residence of F. H. Youngblood, Esq., the bride's father, Mr. JOHN F. GORDON and Miss MARY C. YOUNGBLOOD, all of York county, S. C.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 19th, by Rev. S. O. Hall, in the Presbyterian Church at Madison, Mr. R. C. NELSON and Miss NANNIE S. HARRIS.

On Oct. 26th., by Rev. David Fairley assisted by Rev. J. S. Black, in McPherson Church, Mr. DUNCAN B. CURRIE and Miss KATIE LEE McARTHUR, eldest daughter of J. A. McArthur, Esq. All of Cumberland county, N. C.

On Jan. 17th, by Rev. J K. Fant, of Pineville, at the residence of the bride's brother in Lancaster county, S. C, Mr. WILLIAM M. ROSS and Miss SALLIE E. BARBER.

On the 22nd inst., by Rev. G. W. MacMillan, at the residence of the bride's father in Conway, S. C., Mr. ALFRED Z. BANTA and Miss LULA DAGGET, all of Conway.

KIRKWOOD FEMALE SCHOOL.

This school, for girls from 12 years old and upwards is located in Lenoir, N. C., at the terminus of the C. & L. N. G. R. R.

It is a family school in charge of the Misses Rankin, and the number of pupils is limited to fifteen.

TERMS:

Board and tuition per session of twenty weeks	$85.00
Tuition alone from	$15 to 20.00
Music on Piano	20.00
Use of Instrument	2.50
Drawing	10.00

Washing from $1.00 to $1.50 per month. Tuition at $20.00 will include Latin, and French for beginners, if desired. Each boarding pupil will furnish her own lights, towels, and one pair of sheets and pillow slips.

Payments one half in advance and the remainder at the close of the session. Books will be furnished *for cash* at publishers rates.

The first term of the year begins January 26th, the second August 2nd.

For further information, address
MISS E. L. RANKIN,
Lenoir, Caldwell Co., N. C.

LIBERTY ACADEMY.

[At Liberty, on C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 23 miles from Greensboro and 74 miles from Fayetteville.]

The school is for both sexes.

The Principal has made *methods* of teaching a specialty, having taught for the past ten years in various Normals and County Institutes, which have been held in different parts of the State.

Young men and young ladies who desire to prepare themselves for teaching, for college, or for the practical duties of life, are solicited to consider the advantages here offered before going elsewhere.

Dr. Rondthaler, President of Salem Female College, says: "We have in our school at present (1885 and 1886) young ladies from nine different States, who have come from a great variety of schools, and I am free to say that in the solid requirements *none* have come better, and *few* as well, prepared as those who have come from your most excellent school."

Dr B. Craven, founder of Trinity College, gives the following testimonial: "Prof. J. M. Weatherly was one of the regular teachers in the last Trinity Normal. He is apt—quick—showed abundant evidence of scholarship and skill in school management generally. I recommend him as one of the best teachers in our whole country."

FOUR ASSISTANTS.

J. M. WEATHERLY,
Principal.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,

—:o:—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—:o:—

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS,
FURS AND WOOL.

BALTIMORE, Md.

With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19, 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

BOOKS.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

ALFRED WILLIAMS & C[O.]

BOOKSELLERS and STATIO[NERS]

RALEIGH, N. [C.]

They Can Supply all You[r]

In This Lin[e]

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

HOW TENNYSON LIVES.

His Costume at Home in the Country and Again in London.

Tennyson, in his own grounds at home, looks the poet from top to toe. He is even theatrically costumed, in his dashing felt wide-awake, Byronic collar carelessly lolling like dog's ears over an any-how wisped up neckerchief, and the famous Inverness cape, half coat, half cloak, flung grandly over his shoulders. It was only a few weeks ago that I saw the noble hermit, who is England's poet laureate. It was in his busy London thoroughfare, midday, and his lordship looked as thorough a fish out of the water as any Norwegian rustic who strays into Broadway from Castle Garden. As no one seemed to notice him it was evident they took him for an East End Jew dealer in "old clo'," which he strangly resembles. The romantic wide awake was discarded for a dismal, antique, foot-and-a-half tall silk tile that proclaimed it was enjoying its first full dress holiday for twenty years at least. The Inverness cape was there, of course, but it was closely hugged up to the neck, as if to shield the sensitive wearer from contact with the vulgar herd the lanreate so dreads. His feet shuffled and slid barely one foot's length at a step, and the way those inspired but damp and limp locks clung to the cheeks of the stooping son of genius was enough to sadden the hearts of the sparrows.

Tennyson always has been a genuine Briton, which means that he has a bit of the bull-dog in him. Carlyle had more of the snarling cur, but Tennyson is one of the uncontbest old-school giants now left in England. The poet's nature accounts for much of his exceptional reserve. When he is in his most amiable mood he is apt to be absent and make you feel doubtful whether he isn't really talking his thoughts to the solid wall. Tennyson was driven from his lovely Isle of Wight home by the hordes of sight seerers, who invaded his grounds, his house, and would have snipped his curls and his collars by the inch as relics if he had stayed there much longer. So he built himself a house ont of the princely fortune his books have brought him, though he has been the most business-like poet in the money-making line that ever made fame.

The poet's new house stands in a charming bit of Sussex landscape, far from the beaten track, lest the crowd should follow. The old seaside home is still used for a portion of the year, but in this house at Hazlemore Tennyson lives most of now fading life. It is pitched high, on a richly wooded ridge, whence the eye may sweep a landscape teeming with all the varied luxuries of the garden of England. Those most familiar with his works say that Tennyson's latter poems are inspired by the hills that surrounded his Sussex home, in contrast to the earlier ones, influenced by the flat expanses of Lincolnshire, where he spent his young days. He has buried his home amid trees. They stand all around like a thick phalanx of sentries, keeping grim watch and ward over the strange man who will be heard but will not be seen. Inside the inner ring there are gardens trim and pretty, though no especial pride is taken in anything outside the walls. The garden of his Isle of Wight house was more picturesquely ragged than elegantly ordered.

There is an old-world flavor in the many-cornered Gothic mansion whose gables and pinnacles stick out "like quills upon the fretful porcupine." The interior is rich in its design and furnishing the old blending with the new, as it should in a poet's Locksley Hall. He reads and writes near a window that commands a view of the fine wood, and among these odorous trees he takes his listless strolls, sometimes condescending to give the villagers a glimpse of his queer-looking personality, but not when strangers are likely to be about. Since he accepted Mr. Gladstone's peerage (though he will live as plain Alfred Tennyson) he favored society with more of his presence if not of his graciousness. In return for his barony Tennyson gave one vote in the House of Peers. It was his first and soon after election on Gladstone's side in extending the franchise, but ever since then his utterance and his sympathies have been in the opposite direction.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A DAY'S WORK.

The amount of work some people get through is simply enormous. Few people are harder worked than a London physician in active practice. We know a doctor who seldom gets more than four hours' sleep out of the twenty-four. He says that it is not that he couldn't do with more, but it is as much as he can get. Many busy men are constantly at work of some kind or the other from eight in the morning till past twelve at night. Some of course break down, but others can do this year after year, apparently without any detriment to their health. Instances are known of professional men who have not slept for five days together, and who have not been in bed for three weeks at a time. These sound almost like travelers' tales, but they are true, although, of course, they are exceptional cases. It is astonishing what interest and energy will do in enabling a man to dispense with rest. It has been said that the twenty four hours might be advantageously divided into three equal parts, eight hours for sleep, eight for meals, exercise, recreation, &c., and eight for mental work Few men really require more than eight hours' sleep, but the majority of us have to do considerably more than eight hours' work in the day. "It is not so much that a man wishes for the work, as that it is forced upon him. He, perhaps, is the only person who can perform a certain duty, and when, as is often the case, it is a question of life and death, it is almost impossible to refuse. Many people can never force themselves to do more than a certain amount of mental work, they get nervous and headachy, and then it is all over with them. Forced work, as a rule, tells on a man much more rapidly than purely voluntary work, for in the former case it is usually associated with anxiety. Real over-work gives rise to loss of memory, a general sense of fatigue, and particularly of discomfort about the head, poorness of appetite, lowness of spirits, and other similar symptoms. It is worry that injures more than real work—care killed the cat.—*The Physician.*

LITTLE SHEPHERD DOG-MOTHER.

[illegible] of these dogs are worth $200, or even more. The herder, whom we met at Cold Spring, showed us a very pretty one that he would not sell for $500. She had at that time four young puppies. The night we visited his camp, and were greatly interested in the little mother and nursing babies. Amid wild, vast mountains, this little nest of devotion and baby trust was very touching. While we were exclaiming, the assistant came to say that there were more sheep missing. Two male dogs, both larger than the little mother, were standing about, with their hands in their breeches, doing nothing. But the herder said neither Tom nor Dick would find them; Flora must go. It was urged by the assistant that her foot was sore, that she had been hard at work all day, was nearly worn out, and must feed her puppies The boss insisted that she must go. The sun was setting. There was no time to lose. Flora was called, and told to hunt for the lost sheep, while her master pointed to a great forest, through the edge of which they had passed on their way up. She raised her head, but seemed very loth to leave her babies. The boss called sharply to her. She rose, looking tired and low-spirited, with head and tail down, and trotted wearily off toward the forest. I said: 'That is too bad." "Oh, she'll be right back. She's lightning on stray sheep." The next morning I went over to learn whether Flora found the strays. While we were speaking the sheep were returning, driven by the little dog, who did not raise her head nor wag her tail, even when spoken to, but crawled to her puppies and lay down by them. She had been out all night, and while her hungry babies were tugging away fell asleep. I have never seen anything so touching. So far as I was concerned, "there was not a dry eye in the house." How often that scene comes back to me. The vast, gloomy forest, and that little creature with the sore foot, and her heart crying for her babies, limping and creeping about in the wild canons all through the long, dark hours, finding and gathering in the lost sheep. There are other than dog-mothers who often have like fare. The dog stands for fidelity and sacrifice, and we have heard it said that the best part of a human being is the dog in him.—*Kindergarten.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Detroit *Free Pres*: Pretty curtains for a bedroom may be made of linen scrim in this way: Make the curtains long enough to allow of a deep hem, top and bottom. Hem also the front edge of each. Take a large spool and mark with a lead pencil two circles slighty overlapping each other in alternate groups for a border on the hem. Three smaller circles may be used in each group if preferred. Choose wash embroidery silk of any two colors that will go well together and harmonize with the prevailing tones in the room, such as blue and gold, red and olive, or brown and pink. Work the circles in outline stitch, and suspend the curtains from small rods. It is best to scald the silk before using, as this will prevent the colors from running when the curtains are washed. A more elaborate curtain, which may be used in a parlor, can have the circles scattered all over it.

What a picture of one woman's life, says an exchange, is given by the boy's artless description of his mother's work in the following anecdote. It would be humorous but for the suggestion of hard fact and dreary unappreciation which is depicted, and finds an echo in more than one household, we regret to say:

"My mother gets me up, builds the fire and gets my breakfast and sends me off," said a bright youth. "Then she gets my father up and gets his breakfast and sends him off. Then she gives the other children their breakfast and sends them to school, and then she and the baby have their breakfast."

"How old is the baby?"

"Oh, she is most 2; but she can talk and walk as good as any of us."

"Are you well paid?"

"I will get $2 a week and father gets $2 a day."

"How much does your mother get?"

With a bewildered look the boy said: "Mother? Why she doesn't work for anybody."

"I thought you said she worked for all of you?"

"Oh, yes, for us she does; but there ain't no money in it."

The above is a sermon full of truth in a nut shell. The wonder is that every farmer's wife who marries at 18 or 20 years of age, and adds a child to the family every two years or oftener (sometimes twins) and has to help to do the housekeeping, cooking, washing and ironing, and no extra nurse for the children, does not die a miserable death in less than ten years. She is an overworked slave, and neither she nor her husband nor anybody else seems to realize or comprehend the heart-crushing and body crushing character of her bondage and burdens. She works three or four hours daily more than her husband and boys do; cooks and washes dishes and attends to the children while the men rest; hears and settles all the complaints of children and nurses them in sickness; in short, she is court, lawyer, sheriff, cancel, a complicated labor machine, doctor, good shepherd and comforter, and about all she gets for all this is food and a few dress patterns and shoes; and if she is saint and heroine enough to have a sweet temper in her domestic bedlam, she is praised as a good wife, and her husband that does not two-thirds of the labor that the wife does, and has but few of her cares, and has a wife and daughters to wait upon him, is called a good husband and a good provider if he furnishes plenty of meat and bread for his wife to cook.

If such a wife has a drunkard for a husband, who comes home at night to scold and curse, and perhaps beat her (which occurs on tens of thousands of farms), and she always at the mercy of his crazy caprices, beyond the reach of protecting laws and loving friends, what word is there in the English language to represent her wretchedness and her compound and concentrated griefs. Heaven help us in organizing humane societies without limit as to numbers, to relieve enslaved mothers and tortured children, and those inestimable friends of the human race, our domestic animals. Cruelty to these animals and to women and children constitute the greatest sins and crimes of the human race.

THINGS USEFUL.

Tack a piece of ticking inside your wardrobe door and keep your patterns there.

Apple sauce is much improved by the addition of a tablespoonful of butter and requires less sugar.

Turpentine and black varnish, put with any good stove polish, is the blacking used by hardware dealers for polishing heating stoves. If properly put on it will last throughout a season.

There is no better mode of cleaning dirty glass bottles than by paring a raw potato, cutting it into small bits, and putting them into the bottle with cold water. Shake it smartly till the fur is quite gone, and then rinse with clean water.

Frickadellen: Soak half a pound of bread crumbs in one pint of cold water. Mince very fine half a pound of any kind of roast or boiled meat with a little fat. Now put the bread in a napkin and press it, in order to extract all the water. Fry one tablespoonful of finely chopped onion in two onnces of butter for two minutes; add the bread, stirring with a wooden spoon until quite dry; mix the bread with the minced meat, seasoning with one teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, a little grated nutmeg and grated lemon peel, stirring constantly until very hot; then add two eggs, one at a time; mix well and pour in a dish to cool. When quite cool take pieces the size of an egg and roll in oval shape, slightly flattened; dip in egg and bread crumbs, and fry in a quarter of a pound lard or drippings made very hot. Serve on a napkin or on a border of mashed potatoes with brown gravy to garnish to taste. Remnants of poultry, game, fish, and even vegetables, may be prepared in this way.

OVER WORKED Women

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our *positive guarantee*. See wrapper around bottle. **Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

UNIVERSITY ORGANS,— They Lead the World.—$35 to $500. Sold Direct to Families. No Middlemen. Solid Walnut-5 Octaves-Double Couplers. Guaranteed for Six Years and sent, with Stool and Book, for TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME BEFORE YOU BUY. ESTABLISHED 1859. MARCHAL & SMITH, 255 East 41st Street, New York.

MOSHEYER BELL FOUNDRY, Manufacture Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Fire Alarms, Factories, etc. FULLY GUARANTEED. Catalogue Sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McShane Bell Foundry Finest Grade of Bells, CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address H. McSHANE & CO., Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

J. D. McNEELY, SALISBURY, N. C., GROCERY, PRODUCE —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANT, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF *MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.* Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

MAKE A SIGN For a Cent. Worth Twenty-five Cents. AGENTS WANTED. Samples Free. J. W. STOAKES, MILAN, O.

S. H. FISHBLATE, KING CLOTHIER! Wilmington, N. C. FINE READY MADE —AND— CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

On Every article Purchased at this Establishment, perfect satisfaction guarenteed, or money cheerfully refunded.

READ THIS!

1,000 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
500 BUSH. FRESH GROUND MEAL.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
100 BOXES D. S. C. R. SIDES.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BARRELS SUGAR.
200 CASES LARD.
300 KEGS NAILS.
300 BUNDLES HOOP IRON.
300 HHDS. AND BARRELS MOLASSES

TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, LYE, POTASH CANDY, CANDLES, CRACKERS, MATCHES, &c.

For sale by WORTH & WORTH.

ALLISON & ADDISON —MANUFACTURERS OF—



RICHMOND, VA. —FOR— COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO CROPS.

ALL THE FRTILIZERS WE SELL ARE MANUFACTURED BY US IN OUR OWN Factory, and under our own personal supervision. Our increased facilities for manufacturing have enabled us to maintain the **high grade** of our goods, and at the same time **reduce the price**. Having been sold in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the last TWENTY YEARS, THEIR VALUE AND REPUTATION ARE NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED AND WE REFER TO THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED AND ARE STILL USING THEM.

☞ THEY ARE DRY AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION FOR DRILLING, AND THE STANDARD WILL BE FULLY MAINTAINED.

For sale by Agents at all points in the Cotton and Tobacco Growing States.

ALLISON & ADDISON, Richmond, Va.

Fishburne School, WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.

English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., ... Principal.

New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first-class schools.

Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.

Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.

Thirteen States now represented in the School, 87 to '88.

Send for Catalogue.

GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL. DURHAM TOBACCO

☞ BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO Is the Most {HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY} SMOKING TOBACCO EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET, Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. [illegible] OSCAR PEARSALL

HALL & PEARSALL, —WHOLESALE DEALERS IN— HEAVY GROCERIES, —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 7 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEES, MOLASSES, SALT FISH, Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue, COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL, Wilmington, N. C.

ly

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE CHILDREN.

Give us light amid our darkness;
Let us know the good from ill;
Hate us not for all our blindness;
Love us, lead us, show us kindness,—
You can make us what you will.

We are willing; we are ready;
We would learn, if you would teach;
We have hearts that yearn towards duty;
We have minds alive to beauty;
Souls that any heights can reach!

We shall be what you will make us:
Make us wise, and make us good!
Make us strong for time of trial;
Teach us temperance, self-denial,
Patience, kindness, fortitude!

Look into our childish faces;
See ye not our willing hearts?
Only love us, only lead us;
Only let us know you need us,
And we all will do our parts.

We are thousands, many thousands!
Every day our ranks increase;
Let us march beneath your banner,
We, the legion of true honor,
Combating for love and peace!

—*Mary Howitt.*

TOMMY TROUT.

A Story for the Little Ones.

BY MINNIE E. KENNEY.

Tommy Trout's home is not in a purling, babbling brook, dancing down a mountain side, now hiding in deep hollows under the shade of an overhanging tree, now sparkling in the sunshine; no, the pretty little speckled trout that I am going to tell you about lives in a large aquarium with bright gold fish, little sunfish, minnows, tadpoles, a funny little lizard, and another speckled trout like himself, so you see he has plenty of company. The bottom of the aquarium is covered with silvery sand and shells, so Tommy Trout can hide himself among them when he does not wish to be sociable.

Tommy Trout has always lived in an aquarium, and you would think that he would be perfectly content with his pretty home, where he is sheltered from every danger. All the other fish are quite contented and happy except this one little speckled trout, and he, poor foolish little fish, seems to think that if he could only get out of the aquarium and free himself from the restraints of his glass walls, he would be a great deal happier.

One day I missed him from the aquarium, and after searching beneath all the stones and shells I came to the conclusion that he must have jumped out. Presently I saw him in the corner of the room on the carpet, twisting and wriggling about as if he was very uncomfortable and unhappy. I picked him up and put him back in the aquarium again, and he seemed very glad to be back in his native element again.

It was not very many days before he began to try to get out of the aquarium again, and somehow he succeeded in his efforts and I found him on the floor again. Three times he repeated this performance, never seeming to learn how much happier he was when he stayed in his home with the other fish.

One day I thought poor little Tommy Trout had left his home for the last time. I had not missed him from the aquarium, and entering the room after an absence of some hours I found the poor little fish lying beside the table quite dry and stiff. He had evidently been out of the water a long time and I was quite sure that he was dead, for even when I took him up in my hand he did not move, and I could not see that he was breathing.

I put him back in the water to see if it would revive him, but for some moments he lay motionless, back downward, with no sign of life. After a little while he turned over and began to move one fin feebly, and in an hour's time he was as lively as ever, darting about the aquarium and playing hide-and-seek with the other fishes in the little grotto. I think he learned a lesson that time that he had never learned before, for he has not tried to jump out of the aquarium since it so nearly cost him his life. If fishes ever think, I am sure, as he lay panting and gasping upon the carpet, he thought regretfully of the safe, happy home he had left.

A foolish little fish, do you say? Yes, he was foolish, but now he is wiser than many little boys and girls are, for he has learned a good lesson and is wise enough to profit by it.

Tommy Trout is not alone in thinking that there is greater happiness to be found without the safe restraints of home than within them, and so very often boys, and girls, too, try as hard as the silly little fish did to escape, but sooner or later they learn that after all home is the safest and happiest place, and that if restraints are put upon them it is only for their good.

A LESSON FOR JIM.

BY SIDNEY DAYRE.

"Let me take Kitty to the woods with me to get some autumn leaves, mamma, please," said Jim, in a coaxing voice.

"Oh, yes, do let me go, mamma," pleaded Kitty.

"Why, she is such a little thing, I am almost afraid to have her go," said mamma.

"I'm five years old," said Kitty, drawing herself up to her full height.

"I'll be as careful of her," went on Jim.

"Well, if you go straight to the bush lot and back, and be sure and get your leaves just on the edge of the woods."

"But if I should see some beautiful ones just inside the woods," said Jim.

"You must not get them," said mamma, decidedly. "If you take Kitty, you must think only of taking care of her. You must stay in the bush lot, and then, if I should get uneasy, I can go after you."

"Well, I will," agreed Jim. "I can get lots of pretty leaves on the trees that grow next the bush lot." And soon the two were tripping away, Kitty chattering away in great delight at such a treat.

The family, in a great covered wagon, had driven hundreds of miles to get into a country where land was cheap. It was hard work felling trees and clearing land, but the father and mother knew that willing hands and cheerful hearts always win in the end, and felt satisfied with the prospect of leaving their children better off than they themselves had been.

Jim three years older than Kitty, was very proud of having her in his care. He led her carefully through a rough lot dotted with corn stubble, wondering as he did so how many miles he must have walked backwards and forwards in it last spring dropping the corn, every grain of which had been placed there by his sturdy little hands. But he forgot about hard work when they reached the bush lot.

"Oh, Kitty," he cried in delight, "just see the sumach bushes. The last time I came out here they were green, and now they're as red as—as sunset."

"And now I'm going to get something beautiful for you, Kitty," went on Jim, as, having picked a large bunch of the sumachs, they drew nearer the edge of the great woods. "Look here!"

He peeped into a bush, and then drew out in triumph an empty nest.

"I used to see the little birds in it when I came berrying last summer," he said. "Mamma says it isn't any harm to take it when the birds are gone. And, Kitty, that's the tree where I told you I saw so many squirrels. I wish we could see one now. Oh, Kitty, look! That's the ivy vine I told you about."

A few rods distant from the bush lot, through a little opening in the dense growth of trees and underbrush, they could see a tall tree clothed from head to foot with the clinging branches of the wild ivy. Berries and leaves had both been touched by an alternate nip from Jack Frost and the loving beams of the autumn sun, until the whole shone in a purple and scarlet glory which older eyes than those of the little mountain children might well have admired.

"O, O!" cried Kitty. "It's sunset all the way up."

"I must get some of those leaves," said Jim.

"Mamma said not to go in the woods," said Kitty with a warning shake of her little head.

"But she meant I mustn't take you in, Kitty, and I wont. I'll leave you here while I just run in to the vine. And I wont be gone a minute, you'll see."

Kitty did not like to be left, but did not say anything as Jim ran towards the sunset-clothed tree. He had to make a little turn in reaching it, to keep out of the way of a thick growth of very thorny bushes which lay between, but presently he shouted back to Kitty, waving his hat as he stood by the glowing leaves.

Kitty's little heart had beaten more quickly during the moments in which she had lost sight of her brother, but she now watched him in great content as he pulled down one after another of the trailing branches. She laughed as he wound them about his shoulders and arms, until he seemed a great moving bundle of color.

"Now I'm coming back," he called. "Won't they look pretty on the walls and over the looking-glass, Kitty?"

He started on his round back to her, then paused at the sight of an oak tree in its full dress of autumn coloring. The trees on the border of the bush lot which had been first touched by the frost, had already lost their first brilliancy, but this was a wonder of beauty, Jim thought.

"I'll just make one dive for that and get a branch or two," he said. "Talk about sunset! I wish Kitty could see this."

He sprang towards the tree and quickly broke off some of the glowing branches. Around it he went, finding the leaves brighter and brighter whichever side he tried. With arms loaded he at length began his return to Kitty.

But, which way was Kitty? In his passage around the tree he had entirely lost sight of the way by which he had come to it. He looked for the ivy-colored tree but could not find it, and started on a run in the direction in which he was sure it lay. But on every side were trees, trees, trees, scarlet or yellow, or dark green evergreens, nothing to guide him back to Kitty.

"O mamma knew best," he cried to himself. "If I had only minded what she said! If I had only stayed with Kitty!" He had never believed he could get astray in such a little time.

"Kitty! Kitty!" he called, hoping that her voice might lead him to her. A distressed little cry answered him.

"Wait till I come to you, "Kitty," he called back.

He threw down his leaves, and hurriedly made his way in the direction from which Kitty's voice had come. He called again, but could hear no reply. Every moment he expected to see the opening upon the bush lot, but no such opening appeared. Jim, a boy accustomed to the woods, had no fears for himself; his only anxiety was for his little sister.

"Poor little Kitty! I'm afraid she'll be awfully scared,' he said. "If the sun was only shining, I could easily get back to her. I hope mamma'll go to the bush lot very soon and get her.

By making good use of all his wood cunning Jim managed in two or three hours to find his way home. The door of the log house was closed and with a great fear at his heart, Jim turned his quick steps again towards the bush lot. But before reaching it he met his mother.

"You have left Kitty safe at home?" she asked him excitedly.

"No—I left her here," said Jim, his heart sinking still lower.

With loud calls they searched the bush-lot and its surroundiugs. It would have been harder for Jim if he could have seen his little sister when she realized that he had left her alone in the strange place, so full of terrors to her.

She had held her breath as he remained so long out of sight, watching with intent eyes for his return. She answered his call, and listened for another sound of his voice. But as nothing further came, a great horror seemed to settle down over the lonely woods. The bird-notes seemed to die away, and the wind to whisper sadly through the tall tree-tops. The sound of her own frightened voice terrified her as again she called her brother. He was surely in there somewhere among the trees, and she must get to him. With a pitiful cry, the poor little thing ran toward the vine covered tree near which she had seen him.

In all the dreadful night which followed Jim seemed to hear, over and over again, the sound of his mother's words, "If you take little Kitty, you must think only of taking care of her." If he had obeyed her, all this misery need not have been, and he dared not look forward to what the end might be. Neighbors came from near and far to join in the search and another night had passed before word came that the lost child was found.

She lay so long in a deep sleep after the fright and exposure, that Jim gazed upon her with a cold fear at his heart that the blue eyes might never open again. But at length she looked up at him in a half bewildered inquiry:

"Did 'ou get the pretty leaves off the sunset tree?"

GOD CAN'T WAIT.

A bright little four-year-old boy in a friend's family was feeling tired as the day drew to a close, and came to his mother that he might repeat his regular evening prayer before going to bed.

"Wait a little while, Ernie," said his mother, "I am busy writing a letter. When that is done you may say your prayers."

The little fellow waited a minute or two very patiently, and then, coming back to his mother, said:

"Mamma, don't you think prayers are more precious than writing letters? God can't wait."

Ernie's mother laid aside the letter at the gentle rebuke, and the evening prayer took its right place first.

THREE FOR A PENNY.

One stormy evening last week we were all gathered around the fire, while the wind went howling and whistling about the house. Father had dozed off to sleep, and the rest of us were trying to entertain ourselves as best we might, when suddenly the door bell rang. It was scarcely a night on which callers might be expected, and as Ned went to the door mother looked anxiously into the hall, saying: "Who can it be, such a night as this?"

"It might be a burglar!" responded Alice, in a horrified whisper.

When Ned first opened the door and peered out into the darkness he could see no one, and, thinking it some April-fool joke, he was about closing the door with a bang, when a small voice said from without: "Please, can I see the lady?"

Ned soon discovered that the small voice proceeded from a mite of a boy, with patched clothes and not overclean hands and face, who stood outside looking wistfully into the warm sitting room. The little fellow was soon ushered into the midst of the family, and turning quickly to mother, he asked: "Don't you want me to speak a piece for you?"

"Why, certainly, we would like to hear you," said mother. "What can you speak?"

"Oh, I has one love piece and two temperance pieces. Give you all three for a penny."

Straightening his diminutive form to make himself as tall as possible, the youthful elocutionist recited to the end of his programme, much to the delight of his audience, who applauded heartily at the close. But they did more than that, for when Ned volunteered to pass the hat, not only pennies but dimes and nickles found their way into it to gladden the heart of the little speaker, who, with a business-like "Thank you," and "Good evening," passed on to the next house to repeat his entertainment there.—*Selected.*

HE UNDERSTOOD PLAIN ENGLISH.

The other day our Newfoundland dog was playing on the porch with our little girl, four years old, when she opened the gate and went out. The dog did not follow her. Some time afterwards the child's mother came out, discovered her absence, and said to the dog:—

"Where is Nellie?" The dog looked as if he knew, and wagged his tail furiously. 'Go this instant," said the mother, "and find Nellie and bring her home."

Out over the gate flew the dog, and started down the street to a neighbors's house, not far off. Nellie was playing there, inside the house, and saw the dog come and scratch at a veranda window.

"I know what he wants," said the little girl; "he wants me to go home, but I'm not going to do it."

The dog was not admitted, out he lingered near, like Mary's little lamb, and when two women called presently he brushed in past them through the door. Then rushing up to Nellie, he seized her dress with his teeth, and began dragging her to the door. An attempt was made to drive him off, but he growled and held his place. The little girl, beginning to be frightened, gave up all resistance, and trotted home by his side, and he delivered her with triumph into her mother's hands.—*Boston Transcript.*

PROGRESS.

BY M. W. POLK.

"Papa what does this mean?" said Lucie Bronson to her father, reading slowly as she spoke, "'Therefore leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on to perfection; not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works and of faith towards God.' I do not see why Christians should leave the principles of Christ's doctrine?"

Lucia was only twelve years old and had made a public confession of Jesus Christ two years before. And though so young she was an earnest follower and sincerely sought to know all of his will as revealed in the blessed word. This passage had been puzzling her for some days.

Her father replied: "My daughter, St. Paul merely wishes to exhort the Hebrews that they must advance in the Christian life. One in that life must be ever moving onward and upward. My dear young daughter here," he added, laying his hand gently upon the girl's head, "is, I trust, constantly growing better daily; more able to curb her temper and control her tongue; more ready to sacrifice herself for the comfort of others, than she was this time last year. You may not be able to feel and see those lovable spiritual graces growing in your Christian character, such as 'love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness goodness, faith, meekness, and temperance.' But, dear, you will, as the years go on, feel an ever-growing interest and love in your Saviour, as you grow in Christ's likeness. The Christian's life is one of constant warfare against sin equipped in the full armor of God (Eph. vi. 13–17). He has made a step onward by every temptation which he has resisted and overcome, and has thereby strengthened his spiritual muscle."

"And, papa, I didn't know people ever could be perfect in this world;" continued Lucia, still a trifle perplexed.

"'Tis very true, my dear," replied her father. 'We never arrive at perfection on this side of the pearly gate. But, as the Apostle says, we 'follow after, * * * press toward the mark.'"

"Thank you, papa, I see, and will pray God to help me grow better and wiser, taking new steps each day in the Christian path of duty. 'Tis not easy, though, is it?"

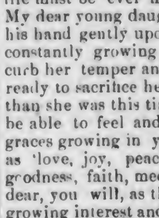
"No, my child, all things in life of worth are purchased with effort. And the more precious and desirable the object, so much more worthy is it of sacrifice and earnest striving to attain."—*Presbyterian Observer.*

Consumption can be Cured.

Dr. J. S. COMBS, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 10 to 25 lbs. and are not now needing any medicine."

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NERVES! NERVES!!

What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.
Headache, Neuralgia,
Indigestion, Sleeplessness,
Nervous Prostration,
All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC

Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.

It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alterative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it

CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

$1.00 a Bottle. Send for full particulars.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.



22 YEARS A dealer in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shoninger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger upright Piano's $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new Circulars and articles.

NEW and GOOD

MUSIC BOOKS ISSUED BY

The JOHN CHURCH CO.

Modern Anthems, Vol. I.

By W. F. Sudds. 208 pp. of the choicest original and selected anthems by this well-known writer. In every respect his best work of the kind. Price, $1.00 by mail, postpaid. Will be ready Feb. 1st.

Dainty Songs

For Little Lads and Lasses. By J. R. MURRAY. A most charming collection of bright and pleasing children's songs for use in the Kindergarten, School or Home. Price, 35cts. by mail, postpaid.

Zanie.

By H. P. DANKS. A new and pretty operetta of moderate difficulty, for the use of amateurs. Price, $1.00 by mail, postpaid.

Murray's 100 Voluntaries.

Edited by J. R. MURRAY. A very superior collection of choice voluntaries for the Pipe or Reed Organ, selected from the works of the great European composers. Price, $1.00 by mail, postpaid.

All of the above are for sale by Music Dealers generally.

PUBLISHED BY

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Mention this paper.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - - - CASH.

NEW AND VALUABLE SMALL BOOKS.

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS WORK: HOW TO DO IT. Gordon. Cloth 30cts.; paper 10 cents.

DIVINE AND HUMAN: FOREORDINATION and FREE AGENCY. Wilson. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents.

SEVENTH COMMANDMENT. Cannon. Paper, 5 cents.

COVENANT AND ITS SEALS. Alexander. Paper, 5 cents.

OUR MISSION IN MEXICO. Graybill. Paper. 5 cents.

OUR MISSION IN CHINA. Houston. Paper, 5 cents.

BIBLE STUDIES ON BAPTISM. McLean. Paper, 5 cents.

CATECHISM ON BAPTISM. Cleveland. Paper, 5 cents.

INFANT BAPTISM. McElroy. Paper, 5 cts.

GIVEN TO CHRIST. Pratt. Paper, 10 cts.

WILLIAM THE BAPTIST. Chaney. Paper, 25 cents.

OUR COUNTRY, Strong. Paper 25c; cloth 50c.

PHARAOHS OF THE BONDAGE. Robinson Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

And all supplies of any publisher needed by MINISTERS, STUDENTS, CHURCHES, and SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Address:
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Agent.

SORGHUM

A LITTLE book that every farmer ought to have is the "Sorghum Hand Book" for 1888, which may be had free, by addressing The Blymyer Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, O. Sorghum is a very valuable crop for syrup-making, feed, and fodder, and this pamphlet gives full information about the different species, best modes of cultivation, etc. Send and get it and read it.

DRESSMAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE CURED never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle FREE.
DR. TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains,

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED.

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, lodges, private barns and stables, farming and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. E. Gatary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20th.

The week's doings in the United States Senate embrace some notable confirmations. Among the most important were, first, Mr. Lamar, to be a justice of the Supreme Court; his successor, Mr. Vilas to be Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Dickinson, of Michigan, to be Postmaster General, and ex-Congressman, General Bragg to be Minister to Mexico.

The senate in secret session, discussed Mr. Lamar's case for three hours before a vote was reached, the debate involving the official and political record of Mr. Lamar, the soundness of his constitutional views, his age, business habits, and legal qualifications. The Republican senators who voted with the solid Democratic minority for the confirmation of the ex-Secretary were Senators Stewart, Stanford and Riddleberger.

The fact that these three Senators, to whom, it is said, Mr. Lamar's success is due, were not coerced into voting against confirmation, shows how the caucus system has lost its grip on our lawmakers of late. A few years ago it would have been quite in order for the caucus machinery to be brought into play, partly for the purpose of securing a rejection, and partly to give those Senators who wanted to cast adverse votes a convenient excuse for doing so, in case they should be called to account by their constituents.

By his defense of Jefferson Davis on the floor of the Senate, and his many approving references to the position of the Southern States in the civil contest, Mr. Lamar had made himself a shining mark for the shafts of his opponents. The fact that his was the first case of the nomination of a participant in secession to the Court of last Appeal, whose members are called upon to settle the gravest questions of constitutional law, caused many Senators to put their disapproval on record, as it were, although they had no expectation of procuring his defeat.

Mr. Dickinson, who was sworn in and assumed his official duties on Monday last, is the 34th Postmaster General of the United States. He has never before sought or held public office. He was an ardent supporter of Greeley in 1872, and was so indignant with the failure of his party to give full support to the candidate that he wrote a letter to the chairman of the Democratic State Committee renouncing his connection with the party. He was an admirer of Mr. Tilden however, and in 1876 renewed his interests in politics. He has taken a prominent part in the litigation against the Bell telephone patent, and it was he who made the argument before the Supreme Court in behalf of the Drawbaugh claimants.

Petitions and memorials in favor of the great Washington Expositions—the centennials of 1889 and '92, continue to be presented in the Senate. They come from all parts of the country, from the North, South, East and West, and from organizations that carry great weight as expressions of opinion. It is evident from them that public sentiment is rapidly becoming consolidated in favor of these great enterprises—the proposed Centennial celebration of the Constitution and Quadri-Centennial discovery of America.

Curious petitions reach Congress sometimes, but here is one from a man with an idea, and a good one. In a rather long document, he asked for a change in postal laws so that "paper back novels," "blood and tdunder stories" shall not be sent through the mails as second-class matter, paying one cent per pound, while law, school, scientific and religious books have to pay eight cents a pound.

There has been much anxiety manifested in the House of Representatives over the illness of Speaker Carlisle, who was suddenly stricken with a congestive chill a few evenings since. The Speaker is very highly esteemed, personally, by both parties in the House, and it was thought at first that his illness was of such a serious nature that he would not rally. The blind Chaplain of the House, Mr. Milburn, made the Speaker the subject of his opening invocation on Monday morning, praying that his doctor might be inspired with wisdom and sound discretion, and that the medicine used might be blessed. The Chaplain has a very direct, original, earnest and striking way of supplicating the Throne of Grace. Last winter, as you may remember, he created something of a sensation by his unusual prayers.

I.

SAY-SOES.

For a cold on the chest warm a flannel, wet it with turpentine, lay it on the chest and cover with another flannel or cloth.

"For those that fly may fight again," tho' really, if the cause of the trouble is headache or neuralgia, there'll be no more fuss after using a bottle of Salvation Oil. The druggists selling it for 25 cents.

An enterprising physician in Australia advertises—"I will pay half of the funeral expenses in cases where I am not successful."

To prevent haystacks firing, scatter a few handfuls of common salt between each layer. The salt, by absorbing the humidity of the hay, not only prevents its fermentation and consequent heating, but also adds a salty taste to the forage, which all cattle like; besides, it stimulates the appetite and assists their digestion, and so preserves them from many diseases.

"It is the little things that tell," says an old adage. Yes, especially the little fishers.

Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the famous gun gun, will soon have ready a new gun his machine-gun specially devised for the police in great cities. It is constructed on the same principles as the street and field gun, but will be light and compact. The barrels of guns are 12 inches long, and the guns mounted on a police wagon, which weigh more than fifty pounds. It is to have two or three of these guns mounted on a police wagon, which can be driven rapidly to the scene of a threatening riot. Each gun will fire at least 1,000 shots a minute, and the Doctor's notion is that the mere knowledge that such weapons are in possession of the police will of itself prevent any violent action by a mob.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending January 19th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

A J Atkinson, Astor, Ga., railway switch.

J D Belton, New Orleans, La., rice-hulling machine.

B S Byrnes, Memphis, Tenn., dental plugger.

J A Flanagan, Air Mount, Miss., fence.

W H Gibbes, Columbia, S. C., saw mill feed device.

J P Harrison, Danville, Va., door-spring and screen.

G W Hatfield, Texarkana, Ark., oil press box.

B S Leathers, New Orleans, La., insect poison distributer.

H A Leonard, Baltimore, Md., mechanism for tining horses.

A J McGehee, Jackson, Tenn., car-coupling.

O Mergenthaler, Baltimore, Md., mechanism for stamping machine.

T Nowell, Vilona, Ark., mole plow.

R L Pratt, Tigerville, La., adjustable cuff-retainer.

G T Sanford, Kinston, N. C., case for transporting fish and eggs.

G D Sidway, Jackson, Miss., banana-carrier.

S D Tomlinson, Gladesville, Ga., tire-tightener.

S Van Gilder, Knoxville, Tenn., harness pad.

D G Weems, Baltimore, Md., electric railway system.

B J Wilson, Atlanta, Ga., brick machine.

Ada L Winn, Hillsboro, Ark., button-fastener.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND PHOSPHATES OF
LIME, SODA, IRON.

Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous Humors.

To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided Consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "*Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime.*" without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as formerly used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

(Established in 1793.)

FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
ORIGINAL ONLY GENUINE
SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE NEVER FAIL.
ASK FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND TAKE NO OTHER
OR INCLOSE 4c PARTICULARS RETURN MAIL
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. MADISON SQ. PHILA. PA.
5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS LADIES WHO HAVE USED THEM.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

WANTED,

For Cash.

OLD U. S. AND CONFEDERATE STATES Postage Stamps used prior to 1865. Cash given for these if in good condition and on the original envelopes or letters. Many varieties of these old Stamps will bring fine prices, and it is to your interest to look over old letters, as dollars may be thus realized. Be sure never to remove or cut Stamps from envelopes or letters, but send the whole thing by mail to

G. M. BASTABLE,
Catlett, Va.

References as to my responsibility: Rev. A. A. MDonough, Casinova, Fauquier County, Va.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.

W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.

T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
W. J. MARTIN.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
55 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

100 PER CENT PROFIT and SAMPLES FREE to men canvassers for Dr. Scott's Genuine Electric Belts, Brushes, &c. Lady agents wanted for Electric Corsets. Quick sales. Write at once for terms. Dr. Scott, 846 B'way, N. Y.

WILLIAM BLACK,

Attorney-at-Law,

MAXTON, N. C.

Collections promptly attended to. Will practice in any of the Courts of the State.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,

Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.

mch.2. 481-1y

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

Full and winter stock now open, and we are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS in all the newest and most approved styles.

Lace and Portier Curtains, and Upholstery Goods, Shades and Shadings, Cocoa and Straw Mattings, Rugs, &c.

CARPETS.

HEMPS, INGRAINS, EXTRA SUPERS, THREE PLY'S

TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, VELVET.

Smyrna Rugs at $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $8.00, $10 00 and as high as $50.00, in extra large size, 9x16 feet.

WINDOW SHADES.

Embracing a great variety of new things.

R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28th, 1887

BURPEE'S SEEDS.

FARM ANNUAL FOR 1888

Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 pp., with hundreds of illustrations, Colored Plates, and tells all about the BEST GARDEN, FARM and FLOWER Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Valuable New Books on Garden Topics. It describes Rare Novelties in VEGETABLES and FLOWERS of real value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete Catalogue published, to W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M
Arrive Laurinburg	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 33 A. M
Leave Hamlet	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P M.
Leave Hamlet	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

WE DESIRE TO CORRESPOND with several reliable and active men, with a view of getting them to represent our house, travelling either on the lines of railroad or in the country districts. Please state age and business experience. To save time, better send names and address of references with application. No attention paid to postal cards. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. Address B. G. A., Box 11, Richmond, Va.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 28—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Monday, Oct. 71, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	8 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 40 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton	9 57 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	11 50 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville	12 05 P. M.	8 20 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	2 17 "	12 20 P. M.
Leave Sanford	2 40 "	1 33 "
Arrive Greensboro	6 00 "	7 45 "
Leave Greensboro	10 10 A. M.	
Arrive Pilot Mountain	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.

Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Pilot Mountain	4 10 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro	8 30 "	
Leave Greensboro	10 00 A.M	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 30 P. M.	2 15 P.M.
Leave Sanford	1 50 "	3 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 15 "	7 05 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 30 "	5 30 A.M.
Arrive Maxton	6 27 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 05 A. M.	4 25 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 40 "	6 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	1 30 P. M.	
" Factory Junction	2 30 "	5 35 P. M.
Arrive Millboro	3 15 "	6 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

Close connection is made at Maxton with Carolina Central Railway Passenger Trains to and from Wilmington.

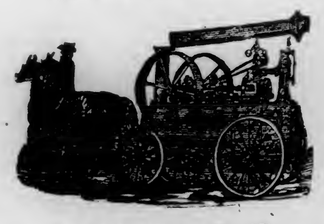
W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines

TRAM ROAD ENGINES

and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.

Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

TS!!
dispatch.
tyles.
Shadings,
ELS,
tra large size,
ES.
RE,
TON, N. C.
1888
for it. It is a
dreds of illus-
all about the
FLOWER
unble New
scribes Rare
, which can-
mplete Data-
PHIA, PA.
ey Railway.
Taking effect
1887.
ORTH.
Freight and Acco'dation.
1 30 P. M.
3 35 "
4 15 "
8 10 "
8 20 A. M.
12 20 P. M.
1 33 "
7 45 "
r at Sandford.
at Germanton
TH.
Freight and Acco'dation.
7 45 A. M.
2 15 P. M.
3 15 "
7 05 "
5 30 A. M.
9 00 "
9 45 "
12 00 Noon.
er at Sanford.
T AND AC-
RTH.
4 25 P. M.
6 00 "
UTH.
5 35 P. M.
6 15 "
daily except
Train runs be-
lle on Mondays,
ween Fayette-
Thursdays and
Train runs be-
le on Mondays,
tween Fayette-
ays, Thursdays
n daily except
xton with Caro-
ains to and from
E. KYLE,
enger Agent.
LEX. DELANEY.
DELANEY.
VA.
OF
bisting Engines
INES
ps and Presses,
ll Gearing, Ele-
Cotton and Hay
generally.
NEY,
Delaney Engine
th us, we will
ad Engines and
DELANEY.
ITUTE,
C.
MENCES JAN-
88.
m same families
address,
LL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,047. WILMINGTON, N. C., FEBRUARY 1, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,667.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue of this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. W. O. Stephens from Stockton, Ala., to Russellville, Ky.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A friend kindly sends us the following note from Wilson: We have just had the pleasure again of a visit from Rev. Dr. J Henry Smith, of Greensboro. Last summer he preached for us three services, and we had four accessons, all adults, to our little band. During his recent visit, he gave us five sermons, searching, and incisive, lucid and convincing, full of holy zeal and fire—each one receiving grave and close attention. Although we were compelled to discontinue the services before witnessing any professed interest among the unconverted, we believe our members were quickened and the way made clearer for future work. At some other time I hope to be able to write a more detailed account of evangelistic work in this section.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

I have waited, thinking some one else possibly would mention about the Christmas trees for the children of the Greensboro First Presbyterian Sunday school and that of Westminster Sunday school jointly. There were presents on the two trees, prepared for about 275 children and surely it was an enjoyable sight to see so many children together, their bright and smiling faces, betokening gladness to the heart. The interest in these two schools has very manifestly increased the past year, both in attendance and contributions. For the present all contributions in the First Sunday school go to Foreign Missions. M.

Church organized. On the 13th of January, 1888, a Committee of Presbytery, consisting of Rev. John W. Primrose and J. D. Stanford, organized a church in Beulahville, Duplin county. The young church, named Beulah, begins its history with eleven members. Mr. Geo M. Hall was elected and ordained a ruling elder. The weather was exceedingly bad, but the house was filled to overflowing. The field is promising.

VIRGINIA.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian*:

A correspondent writes: The midwinter communion was held in the Covington Presbyterian church (Rev. W. E. Hill pastor) on the 3d Sabbath of January. He had the pleasure of announcing the reception of seventeen members since the last communion service. This church has done well also in its contributions to the various causes of the church, in all cases having gone beyond the sums suggested by the Presbytery's Committee. It is a wide circuit, and the pastor has had little assistance from Presbyterian ministers, in fact but two sermons have been lent him in eighteen months. The membership has increased more than 20 per cent since last May.

Forty-one persons have been added to Mt. Horeb Presbyterian Church, in Augusta county, during the year 1887, and at fourteen meetings of the Session of the church. Thirty-five on examination and six on certificate.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

Harrisonburg Church has been blessed with eleven additions on profession of faith.

Twenty-five members were recently added to the Catoctin church, in Waterford. These were the fruits of services held by the pastor, Rev. L. B. Turnbull, who had the assistance of Rev. A. A. Little, at mission points contiguous to the home church. Thirty-seven, in all, have been added to this church on profession, since April 1, 1887, making the present membership 155. The people are now making an effort to pay off a mortgage on the manse property.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mountaineer and Enterprise: Rev. Mr. Pearson, the revivalist, has entered into an agreement with Rev. Mr. Rose to visit Greenville in January, 1889.

Charleston *News and Courier*, of Monday last:

At the close of the services on yesterday, a meeting of the congregation of Westminster Presbyterian church was held, the Rev. E. Chichester acting as moderator. The special business before the meeting was the hearing and acting upon a letter from the Rev. J. F. Cannon, of Shelbyville, Tenn., who has been called as pastor of Westminster church. In the letter, which was read, the Rev. Mr. Cannon announces his acceptance of the call, subject, of course, to the action of the Nashville Presbytery. The call was amended in a particular that will doubtless be additionally pleasing to the Rev. Mr. Cannon, and he is confidently expected to assume charge of his new pastorate about the middle of February. He is represented as being a strong man, a great worker and a successful pastor.

The repairs to Westminster church are so far advanced that the church will doubtless be in readiness about the time of the arrival of the new pastor. The carpet has been laid down, and the new handsome orchestral chairs will be placed in position immediately. The frescoing of the church is extremely beautiful, and will rank among the first works of the kind in Charleston.

ARKANSAS.

Christian Observer: The First Church, Little Rock, received thirty two members (seven of them by examination) during the year 1887.

KENTUCKY.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

The First Church, Louisville, Dr. Witherspoon's, had seventeen additions, last Sunday, on profession of faith.

Additional officers have been elected, ordained and installed in Henderson First Church, as follows: Dr, Robert Stuart, ruling elder, and Messrs. Posey Marshall, C. F. Nosworthy, and Joseph W. Allen, deacons. They are a valuable addition, and will promote the prosperity of the excellent church in which the Lord has called them to bear office.

TENNESSEE.

Christian Observer: Rev. S. C. Caldwell, pastor of the Lauderdale street church, Memphis, has received a call to the church at Hazlehurst, Miss.

CENTENNIAL THOUGHTS.

No. 5.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

In February, 1688, just 200 years ago, the last martyr of the Scotch covenanters was executed in Edinburgh. Only such a woman as Hannah could have such a son as the prophet Samuel, and only such a woman as the mother of James Renwick could give to the Church such a grand hero as was her son.

Oh! there were Christian heroines as well as heroes in Scotland then. Indeed it was because they had such mothers, and wives, and sisters, and daughters, that those Presbyterian martyrs joyfully endured their sufferings, and were "faithful unto death." When the chair of Presbyterian History shall be established in Davidson College, and the record of our church's persecutions become familiar to all, then will we see that no brighter gem gleams in the history of any people than that which blazes on the brow of Scotland's daughters—of Presbyterian women—the heroines of the Covenant.

Of them one has thus written: "Now, they concealed their husbands under beds or in lumber rooms, and then went out and firmly met the pursuers and answered their questions. Now, when their husbands were away with their babes to be baptized at conventicles, they filled the empty cradles with rags, and continued to rock them, lest the absence of the infants should awaken suspicions as to the errand of the parents. Now, like the immortal Bessie McLure, in Scott, they sate at the turning of two ways, at the eventide, and warned the lonely fugitive that there was a lion in the path. Now, they assisted their husbands in scooping out hollow spots of refuge among the hills. Many a time and oft did they keep the mid-night fire burning in their cottages, and have a mid night morsel ready, that their husbands—cold, wet and hungry—might steal in and spend an hour or two, in trembling joy, at their own hearth-side. Often, when this was impossible, whenever the darkness fell, and the darker the better—and better still if the wind was loud, and the rain falling thick—did these gallant matrons lift their small bundles of provisions, draw their plaids closely around them, and set out to visit the dark caverns, or pits, on the sides of the precipices, where their husbands were lurking, and feed and comfort them there. When tried by horrid tortures to reveal the spots of their retreat they refused. When led out, as was often the case, to die beside them, they took it right joyfully. And many a drink of whey, and piece of oat-cake did they, standing at the door of their dwellings, give, at the hazard of their own safety, to haggard wayfaring men, who were pursued by the voice of the blood of Magus Muir, or fleeing from the echo of the rout of Bothwell."

In God's books of remembrance all these trials are written, but they should be also known to the church now "to provoke us to love and good works." Yet how seldom is the glorious story told. All have heard of John Knox, but how few have heard of his daughter Jane, as noble and glorious in character as her father could possibly be.

She was married to a godly minister, named John Welsh; a man who would often, even in the dead of winter, rise from his bed during the night and kneeling on the bare floor pour forth his heart in prayer. One night, when he cried aloud in the agony of his soul, his wife in alarm asked him what was the matter and he replied, "Ah! woman, there are three thousand souls under my care, and I do not know how it is with many of them."

When Welsh, for his Presbyterianism, had been in exile for fourteen years, sick in body and in heart he pined for a breath of his native air.

His wife went to King James, the "fool, pedant and despot" who lorded it over England and Scotland, and begged that her sick husband might come home. One has thus given the conversation:

"Whose daughter are you?" James demanded.

"The daughter of John Knox."

"Knox and Welsh! The devil never made such a match as that."

"Very like, your Majesty; we never asked his advice."

"What children did your father leave?"

"Three, your Majesty."

"Were they lads or lasses?"

"Lasses, your Majesty."

"The Lord be praised! Had they been lads I could not have kept my seat upon my throne."

"But give him his native air, sir," begged the sorrowing wife.

"Give him the devil!" answered the brutal king.

"Give that, sir, to your hungry courtiers," replied the brave woman.

"Well, he may return *if he will conform.*"

With a look of ineffable scorn, lifting up her apron, the Christian matron answered, "I would rather take his head here."

No wonder that John Knox was blessed abundantly in work for the kirk? With such daughters to pray for him—like Aaron and Hur to hold up his hands—how could he help being clothed with power, and filled with wisdom, from on high? No wonder that the Presbyterian church though bleeding in every pore came forth from the conflict triumphant; for her women were like "Scotland's scenery—their hearts were soft as its vales, while their principles were like its hills, high, firm and immoveable." M.

PROF. WILLIAM J. BINGHAM.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

The subject of this sketch was the son of the late Col. William Bingham, (third Principal of the Bingham school) and was born Nov. 28, 1857, at Oaks, Orange county, N. C., the residence of his grandfather, Wm. J. Bingham, (second principal of the school): So that he was the fourth, William Bingham, of a continuous line of scholars and teachers who have devoted their lives to the cause of education.

In natural ability and in purity of character, he equaled any of his predecessors, while in breadth of culture he surpassed any attainments made by any one of them, at least at his age. His constitution was never strong, and many of his best friends urged him on this account to abandon books and devote himself to some out-door employment. His answer was characteristic: "I would rather be a scholar and live a shorter life."

His first school training was given by Miss Susan A. Webb, a most efficient, faithful, and inspiring teacher. He completed the regular course at Bingham school and at Davidson College, and afterwards took the degree of *Master of Arts* at the University of Virginia, where he acted as Assistant to Professor Peters, in Latin, for two years. He became Professor of Latin and French at Davidson College, where he continued till June, 1887; since which time he has been fighting a hopeless battle that terminated in his death at San Antonio, Texas, January 26, 1888, less than two months after his thirtieth birthday, when the sun of his life had scarcely begun to near the period of high noon.

From early youth he had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, had adorned the doctrine by purity of life and by a conscientious performance of every duty, and he met death in the calm and peaceful assurance of faith.

Thus, so near its beginning, ends a life which had the promise of much good. We can understand such a dispensation only when we remember that our Father says that His ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts.

T. L. N.

RELIEF FUND.

The report on the Relief Fund of the Southern Presbyterian Church for the year 1887, has been presented to the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, and gives a most satisfactory account of the condition of this fund and of the benefits it has conferred on the families of our deceased members.

Its payments during the year have amounted to $3,984, against nearly $5,000, in the preceding year. These have been made to eleven different persons, making an average of $362.20 and ranging from one to six hundred dollars. The profits which have been declared for 1887 are nearly the same as in the two preceeding years and have been on so large scale, that for some of the insured the account was more than a hundred per cent., so that the fund returned to those members more than it received, besides paying the losses that had been incurred by death. The surplus over all liabilities present and future, is more than fifty per cent. above the reserve required by the laws of the State and has been increasing annually for the past five years, thus showing the great security of this fund. This percentage of surplus is larger than that of any insurance company in this country, and is due to the plans adopted by its managers in retaining all the annual dividends and accumulating them at compound interest instead of distributing them every year by lessening the annual payments.

This fund is managed with more justice to the insured than is shown by any life insurance company in this country. It exacts no penalty from any of its retiring members whether they stop their payments after many years, or after a single year, or a fraction of a year. When any member ceases to pay his regular premiums he is credited in his account with the whole of his reserve and all his former profits, and continues to participate in the earnings of the fund as long as he lives; and after his death his family will receive the whole of these accumulations. No one has ever lost a single dollar paid into this fund, and if any of its members should die during the present year his family would receive all he has ever paid and more, whether he had ceased his annual payments or continued them till death. During the past year a number who had discontinued his payments many years since, took out a new policy and his profits for the year 1886 reduced his new premium more than a third of its whole amount. Such liberality and justice are given by no life insurance company in the whole world.

Insurance can be effected both on the old plan of equal annual payments, or in the new co-operation plan, in which the promise are proportioned to the current year's risk. The sum insured may be made payable at death or at any definite age or in any number of years.

All the premiums are lower than in life companies. For ordinary life policies they are exactly three-fourths of those required by the Equitable or the New York life. And for endowments or other kinds of policies they are also lower.

With these low premiums the dividends of profits have been larger than in any life company and they will probably continue larger, because the new members pay nothing for expenses, while every life company charges for this purpose more than one-fourth of the premiums required by the tables of mortality.

All the stocks and bonds belonging to this company are entrvsted to the Mercantile Trust Company of Baltimore and as this company is responsible for their safe keeping and has a capital of half a million of dollars, none of them can be lost.

None of these bonds can be withdrawn unless the losses exceed the receipts and then the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions can authorize this company to sell any of these bonds to meet the losses of the year. Every draft on the company must show the name of the minister whose death has caused the claim which is to be paid by the draft and must be payable to the order of the claimant, whether it be the wife or child, or executor of the deceased.

The fund has now been in existence sixteen years, and has been most wisely managed ever since it was begun in 1871. Some mistakes were made in the premiums first required, but these were soon corrected and all the consequences of those mistakes have long since been repaired. An advertisement of the fund is published on cover of the *Missionary* and as this is sent to every minister in the Church, every one can learn the advantage offered by the fund. None but ministers can be insured, as it is only for them that the business men who manage this fund are willing to give their time and their labor without compensation.

These men are well known throughout the country, by the important and responsible offices which they hold in Baltimore and have everywhere the esteem they deserve.

MISSION WORK AT HAMPDEN SIDNEY.

[Corrrespondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

About two and a half months ago a delegation of four students from the seminary was sent to represent Union at the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance at Alexandria, Va. A brief account was given to the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN of its proceedings and now it gives me great pleasure to tell of some fruits which God has given us.

1. The monthly meetings of our Society of Mission Inquirers has been much better attended and more enjoyed than at any time during my two and a half sessions here. The Sunday noon missionary prayer meetings have ed and the attendance richly bl those who are considering the ques decided to become foreign missionari 15), meet every Sunday night after p and pray for guidance and blessing.

2. This interest has manifested itself in th sire to support a foreign missionary from the "Hill." Encouraged and aided by the Faculties of the Seminary and College we have about secured the subscription, and are sure of success this year, with the hope and intention that the same aim shall be followed next year.

Think of it! A foreign missionary supported by the College and Seminary at Hampden Sidney.

3. A goodly number of the Seminary students have organized themselves into a "Society of Missionary Endeavor" to engage in Sunday school work, prayer meetings, tract distribution, &c., in the country surrounding the Seminary, among the white and colored people.

These are but a few facts—"fingers of God pointing to the greater work of grace in hearts of the people here, residents as students, whereby the Lord is characterizi missionary band. Would to God that it signal that He will soon characterize o Southern Church the Zion beloved of o as a missionary church! And is it not signal? Is this not the center of influence in the future shall mould the character Church?

But must our Church wait for another ge tion to awake it to the duty of carrying the pel to all the nations of the earth? Away such humanizing, calculating, carnal poli Away with such weakness of faith. The crisis the Kingdom of God is upon us. Brethren Fathers let not the chariot wheels of God's Providence overtake you and bury you i dust of the race-course. Let not the val youth and boyhood put to shame your gr wisdom and experience.

Thank God for what he has done for us!

JESSE W. SIL

Hampden Sidney, Va., Jan. 23, 1888.

AN EXCELLENT EXHIBIT.

The Greenville, (S. C.,) *Mountaineer* *terprise* says: On Sunday last, Rev. J. pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in with his morning sermon, gave the statement of the membership and cont money, during the past year:

Accessions during the year 1887.....
Total membership, Jan. 1, 1888.....

MONEYS CONTRIBUT

Current Expenses.....
Benevolent.....
Debt fund.....
Pew rent.....
Young Ladies' Working Society.
Leighton Wilson Missionary S
Young Men's Working Society
Sunday School Collections.....
Total amount raised by the all her departments of wo

SUNDAY SC

Church-School, member
Mission Sunday School.

The Presbyterian.

PAPERS ON BAPTISM.

BY REV. J. W. PRIMROSE.

CHRIST'S THREE BAPTISMS.

Baptist. You said our Lord received three baptisms. This is new doctrine, to be sure. I never heard of any baptism except that received from John.

Presbyterian. Two other baptisms he received from God the Father. In I John 5:8 are read: "There are three that bear witness on earth, the Spirit and the water, and the blood: and these three agree in one." It is a noteworthy fact that our Lord was baptized *with water, with the Spirit,* and *with blood.*

B. I have never seen any such statement in the Bible.

P. I appeal to the Bible alone. We saw that when Cornelius and his kinsmen were converted that Peter was reminded of the baptism with the Holy Ghost at Pentecost because that on the Gentiles also was *poured out* the gift of the Holy Spirit: Acts 10:45. The Holy Ghost, said he, fell on them as on us at the beginning. In Acts 19:3 Paul, we are told, asked the disciples of John if they had received the Holy Ghost since they believed. The narrative tells us that the Holy Ghost *came on* them. So too, the Samaritans received the Holy Ghost. In these four illustrations the Spirit is represented as bestowed and as falling upon the subjects. Now let me ask you: Did not the same befall Jesus. Read Matt. 3:16 and Mark 1:10.

B. "He saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove and lighting upon him." Mark 1:10 reads: "He saw the heavens opened, and the Spirit like a dove descending upon him."

P. Now read Luke 3:22 and John 1:32, 33.

B. Luke says: "The Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a dove upon him." John's gospel reads: "And John bare record, saying, I saw the Spirit descending from heaven like a dove, and it abode upon him. And I knew him not but he that sent me to baptize with water, the same said unto me, Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending, and remain on him, the same is he which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost."

P. Then, it appears that all four evangelists relate the descent of the Holy Spirit upon Jesus. Matthew too, in chapter 12, verse 18, quotes Is. 42:1 as fulfilled in Jesus: "Behold my servant whom I have chosen * * * * I will put my Spirit upon him, * * * and in his name shall the Gentiles trust." Just such a descent of the Spirit is subsequently called the baptism with the Spirit.

B. But the Scriptures no where say that Jesus was *baptized* by the Spirit.

P. I admit that the word *baptize* is not used. Still, we are positively told that he was baptized with the Spirit, because the baptisms with the Spirit which He himself administered are described as a descent of the Spirit. The very same thing which befel him is subsequently described as baptism with the Spirit.

B. But the Scriptures call it an anointing. In Luke 4:18 our Lord quotes Is. 61:1 as fulfilled in himself: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me. * * *" In Acts 10:38 Peter tells how God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost. And the Scriptures themselves call the descent of the Spirit on Jesus an anointing, not a baptism.

P. Wherein do the two differ? In both, it is the Spirit who is given, applied to the candidate, received by him, and represented as poured out, descending upon. When were you anointed?

B. I anointed? Never!

P. Oh yes! All Christians are anointed. "If any man have not the Spirit of Christ he is none of His. Ye are not in the flesh, but in the Spirit if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you." Rom. 8:9: "The *anointing* which ye have received of Him *abideth in* you," 1 John 2:27. "He which hath anointed us is God," 2 Cor. 1:21. The anointing which "*abideth in*" us is declared the gift of the Spirit: "We know that he abideth in us by His Spirit which He hath given us," 1 Jno. 3:24. And this is identified with baptism:—"He that believeth on me, as the Scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. (But this spake He of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: for the Holy Ghost was not yet given; because that Jesus was not yet glorified." Jno. 7:38, 39. The chain is complete with no link missing when we read Acts 2:33 and read: Being by the right hand of God *exalted,* and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Ghost He hath shed forth this * * * *." The anointing and the baptizing with the Holy Ghost are identical. Now, then, how was anointing administered?

B. By pouring.

P. Yes! by pouring (*en*) with oil. In Lev. 8:12 we read: He poured the anointing oil on Aaron's head. And by the way, we read in 1 Kgs. 1:33, 34 that David instructed his servants thus: "Cause Solomon my son to ride upon mine own mule and bring him down to (*eis*) Gihon, and let Zadok the Priest and Nathan the Prophet anoint him there King over Israel. We learn from 1 Chr. 32:30 that Gihon was a "*watercourse.*" In 1 Kgs, 1:45 we are told that "Zadok and Nathan anointed Solomon King in (*en*) Gihon. Now had the word been *baptized* instead of anointed you Baptists would have insisted that *eis* Gihon and *en* Gihon meant in the water of Gihon, but as Solomon was only anointed, perhaps you will admit that in this case, only the *locality* and not the *water* of Gihon is meant.

Now then for conclusions. It is an established fact—that all Christians are baptized with the Holy Ghost. It is an established fact—that this baptism is called an *anointing;* that is, the Holy Spirit is represented as descending in baptism upon the head of the subject who received Him. It is an established fact—that Jesus of Nazareth was so baptized.

B. Well, how about His third baptism with blood?

P. The passages which refer to it are Matt. 20:22, and Mark 10:38, 39. "Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of:" am about to drink, as the Victorian revision puts it. Mark is fuller: "Can ye drink of the cup that I drink of? and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with," etc. It is proper to say that there is no *with* in the original, but simply: baptised the baptism I am baptized. Having been baptized with water and with the Spirit, there remained for him a third baptism. We cannot doubt it since Jesus said it.

B. He certainly speaks of a baptism yet to come. I have always thought he referred to his death.

P. I agree with you. To me it seems clear. In Gethsemane our Lord cried (Matt. 26:39): "O my Father if it be possible, let this cup pass from me." And in verse 42, 'My Father if this cup may not pass from me except I drink it, thy will be done." It was the cup of penal wrath, of death for sin. In dying, Christ was baptized. So real was this baptism that but for this baptism with blood, there would have been for us no baptism with water, and none with the Spirit for "He was made a curse for us * * * that we might receive the promise of the Spirit." Gal. 3:13, 14. Our Lord refers a third time to this baptism saying in Luke 12:50, "I have a baptism to be baptized with, and how am I straitened till it be accomplished." His Messianic work was straitened or contracted till his death. "It is expedient" He said, "that I go away: for if go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send Him unto you. And when He is come, he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness and of judgment." John 16:7, 8. "I will pray the Father and He will give you another comforter, that He may abide with you forever; even the Spirit of truth whom the world cannot receive, * * * but ye know him for he dwelleth with you and *shall be in* you. John 14:16, 17. Christ's death, then, is the great central baptism of the Bible. In driking the cup of wrath, do you see any immersion or dipping.

B. I confess I do not.

P. And yet Carson says: "This figure represents the sufferings of Christ as an immersion in water."

B. That is absurd.

P. We have had so far—baptism with water, with the sea and cloud, with the Spirit, with fire, and with the symbol cup. In none of these five is there any shadow of a dipping. Nor are we yet through with Bible baptisms.

THE SOBER SIDE OF THE CHRISTIAN CHARACTER.

BY REV. E. C. MURRAY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Christian should of all men carry the lightest heart. He has every reason to be happy; his soul has been delivered from the guilt of sin, cleansed from its foul pollution, and saved from the fear of hell; he enjoys all the privileges of adoption—free access to the mercy seat, "the assurance of God's love, peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Ghost," and hope of everlasting glory. While unchristian philosophy at its very best can only say, "Rejoice in prosperity; be patient in adversity;" the Christian religion says, "Rejoice evermore; glory in tribulations."

But while this joyous aspect of the Christian life is prominently brought in the preaching and practice of to-day, there is another equally important side that is rather obscured. In the reaction from puritanical asceticism and gloom we are in danger of going too far the the other way. While some professors of religion sin by appearing gloomy and sour, others run to the other sinful extreme by being giddy and thoughtless. We need to learn that joyousness and soberness are not inconsistent with each other. Some people seem to think that we do not enjoy life unless we are perpetually chattering and giggling. "As the crackling of thorns under a pot, so is the laughter of the fool: this also is vanity." Many of the Christian's happiest hours are passed in silent meditation on heavenly things, and in sweet communion with God. Frivolous amusements cannot satisfy the least of the true child of God. His pure joys spring from a deeper source. Moreover his life, consecrated to the service of his Redeemer, is too short and valuable to be vasted in such follies. "Life is a serious business," says a great writer, and no man ever became either good or great on a diet of broad grins." This world is no play-house, but a school in which we are learning lessons for eternity; this life is no holiday season, and we cannot afford to spend our precious time in simply being amused. The Christian should be bright and cheerful, and merry at proper times; but even his merriment should never degenerate into senseless frivolty. Even the lightsome chat and laughter of the true, earnest Christian differs from that of the mere worldling as the sparkle of champagne differs from the froth of syllabub, as the ring of pure gold from "a sounding brass, and a tinkling cymbal." I close with Paul's admonition: "that the aged men be sober, grave, temperate. The aged women likewise (teach), that they be in behaviour as it becometh holiness; that they may teach the young women to be sober, to be discreet, keepers at home. Young men likewise exhort to be sober-minded."

IS THIS TRUE?

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

There are families, and families of good men and women too, where whiskey is a kind of cure-all, kept in the house and used like Painkiller and Wizard Oil. It is taken in the winter for colds, in the spring for weakness and general debility and in summer for colic, or for "toning up the system."

Never a misgiving crosses the minds of the parents apparently; they take it themselves for these various ailments, and why not give it to the children?

The father perhaps, or *perhaps not,* does not care for it but thinks it a "good medicine." The mother, perhaps, coming of a temperate family, has no fears for the children, or, perhaps, as too many mothers do, never thinks about it at all.

For the children it is plentifully sugared and made sufficiently attractive to induce them to take it willingly.

For sore throat an egg-nogg is made. It is so soothing for the throat! The older ones continue to find it very soothing, and sore throat and exhaustion are popular complaints,—and then—some day the young son, the pride of the house, with his impulsive, generous, lovable temperament is brought home drunk! O God, the parents of that boy are to be pitied! Better for them to go down to the grave and up to the Judgment Bar to answer to the charge of starving their children!

I have seen the dying child of a father who had for years been struggling in the grip of the whiskey fiend, "kept up" by strong toddies for days, and, as I watched the wan and wasted form, through eyes dimmed with tears, I thought how merciful God was, to take it home ere its lesson was learned, ere it too imbibed the poisonous taste,—before it should have to plead, as other thousands do: "It is not my fault. I inherited this, as I might do any other fatal disease. I must die a drunkard, for my father did, before me!"

Mothers! wives! sisters! here is a work befitting woman. Seek not to act in this matter by going to the polls. Begin at home—and in the strength that comes from above. Empty the whiskey bottles kept for medicine! Leave the brandy out of your sauces, and the wines out of your jellies! Among the numerous remedies for sore throat, leave egg-nogg alone.

Those bright little eyes looking up into yours are watching Papa and Mama when you take wine, and some day they too may come to wear that dull and vacant stare that has been worse than the glassy eye of death to many a mother's heart! And all to be dated back to the infatuated thoughtlessness of his own parents!

A. L. O. S.

WHERE IS THY FAITH?

You say the year to thee has brought
Unwish'd for griefs, and cares unsought,
And with them left a heavy cross
For you to bear, of woe and loss;
That now your joys and hopes are dead,
And doubts and fears reign in their stead,
Thou child of God, the Saviour saith—
"Oh fearful one! where is thy faith?"

Have you no hope in God above?
No joy, no faith in Jesus' love?
Look at thy Lord upon *his* cross,
Then at thy heaviest woe and loss;
And ask, "Must I be free of all,
And in *my* cup no sorrows fall?"
Thou child of God, the Saviour saith—
"Oh fearful one! where is thy faith?"

Your song has been, "nearer I'd be"—
Well, by a cross he raiseth thee.
He saw that crosses were the best
By which to answer thy request.
Why murmur then and now repine
Because *his* way conflicts with *thine?*
Thou child of God, the Saviour saith—
"Oh fearful one! in me have faith."

And yet the year indeed has brought
Full many a joy by thee unsought,
And from thy Father's house each day
Angels have met thee on thy way
To wipe the grief stains from thy face,
And give to thee supplies of grace,
They oft have whisper'd, "Jesus saith—
My fearful one, in me have faith."

The blood-wash'd throng in heaven to-day
Were brought through trials on their way,
But safely there do they not see
That every cross had need to be?
And now with burdens all laid down
They praise his name and wear the crown—
Take to thy heart, calm, holy peace,
And pray—"Oh Lord, my faith increase!"

—*Presbyterian Banner.*

ATTENDANCE OF RULING ELDERS.

There has been a marked improvement, in late years, in the attendance of ruling elders on our church courts. We can well remember when it was very meagre; oftentimes it was difficult to secure a quorum. The higher and more scriptural views of the office, both as to the divine authority and the important functions, which have obtained, have no doubt been the chief cause of this improvement. When it was considered as a mere office of expediency, resting on human grounds and thus ranking with membership of a committee, it was not strange that the incumbents had very slight views of either its sacredness or its value, and generally made the few services attaching to it a matter of mere personal convenience—that they did very little and had almost no sense of obligation.

But since the Church has come to remember and see clearly that it is of divine appointment, and especially that ruling elders have the same authority as ministers in the spiritual government of the Church, and has been led to magnify the office, these officers have taken a very different stand. Some, indeed, persist in calling them *laymen,* thereby minimising the office and keeping up a false view of it. We shall be glad to see this word abolished in such connection. Ruling elders belong to a divinely constituted order. They are ordained to a spiritual office.

We could wish all our elders had a deeper impression of their obligations as co-pastors with the minister in the care of souls. The spirituality, power, and efficiency of the Church would be thereby greatly enhanced.

But we set out to speak of their attention to the important work of representing their several churches in our Presbyteries and Synods and taking a part in the counsels and proceedings of these bodies. There is room for great improvement in this direction.

Why should not, why cannot every church be represented at each meeting of these bodies? We are aware that sometimes providential circumstances hinder. But we are not convinced that these cases are numerous. It would be safe to say that they do not amount to an average of ten per cent.

Each Session has two or more elders, except in a very few instances. If one cannot go, another can. Suppose the appointment was to a legislature requiring much longer absence from home and home business, would not most of those who now "can't go" manage to attend? We do not charge that the question turns on the consideration of pay, but it does seem that a great many regard civil and political interests superior to spiritual.

It is not to be expected that this attendance on church courts will generally be convenient, or at least always a pleasure trip. It takes time, some effort, and some diversion from domestic and personal affairs. But every important service takes all this. The simple question is, Is the occasion worthy of the time and effort required? Is it fairly deserving of it? If the occasion itself is a duty, then of course the obligation includes all that is necessary to meet it. The great trouble is, the obligation is not recognized by most of those who absent themselves. At least it does not seem to them at all pressing, and certainly not superior to domestic and personal matters at home.

The Lord's service demands *sacrifice.* This is true of every form of service. We enter into the Lord's kingdom through the door of sacrifice and self-denial. In accepting salvation we give up all we are and have to our Saviour who at the same time becomes our Lord and Master. If, then, we realise that we belong to him, being bought with his blood, that his Church is the supreme interest in this world, and that we are bound to do all we can to build it up, we certainly must be ready to make sacrifices in order to aid in the great work. Suppose you lose money by attending Presbytery or Synod, that some part of your worldly business has to stop or that you lose some chance to make more money, unless it be a case of real necessity; how can you refuse the sacrifice?

Ministers and missionaries are expected to give up all worldly business and engage in Christ's work with only a bare support. It is thought strange if either turns even a little aside to make money. Yet they no more belong to Christ than do the ruling elders—they are bought with no more precious blood, are under no greater obligations.

It is often urged that the travelling expenses are beyond the means of the commissioner; but his personal means have nothing to do with it. The church sends him on business, and it is not honest to require him to go at his own charges. We doubt if there is an average of five per cent. of our churches which cannot meet this expense. And if it takes an effort and some sacrifice to do it, the "King's business" is worthy of it, and calls for it. The churches, some of them, need to be instructed as to this plain duty.

The general interests of the Church call for a full attendance of ruling elders, and all are required to contribute to this by aiding the counsels and helping forward all the efforts of these courts of Christ's house. Each church should care for the whole body.

It certainly ought to *care for itself,* and this it can best do by seeking the guidance and aid of the judicatory appointed for that purpose. Churches become and stay vacant, become and remain weak and inefficient, often because they isolate themselves and deprive themselves of the sympathy, advice, and co-operation of brethren.

But many an elder stays away on the pleas, "I am not needed;" "I can do no good;" "I am a silent and inactive member when I attend—a mere cipher." Whose fault is this? If you take a genuine interest in the work and show it, not indeed by long or frequent speeches, but by your manifest zeal and sympathy and readiness to work, you will have enough to do. There is nothing that pleases our ministers more than to have the elders take a full share in all the business.

Our system of representation by elders is a grand one, but it is not fully carried out. May God give to all our ruling elders a fresh anointing for their great work!

—*Southern Presbyterian.*

THE PREACHER.

Clearness in the pulpit is good sense in the pew. Mysticism in the pulpit is nonsense in the pew.

A preacher who depends upon laughter as the charm of his pulpit, has his own work to undo when he would reach the conscience of his people. He is like an unskilful oarsman who retards his own speed by constant back-water, for the entertainment of making the spray dance in the sun-beams.

The hostility of sin is less to be feared than the indifference of sin.

It is not the "hot water" of our parishes which we bave reason to fear; it is the lead. * * * Infirmity of the lachrymal glands is not numbered among the Christian graces. Cultivate strength of nerve, rather than delicacy of nerve. Use tonics, study mathematics, take the fresh air, take to the saddle—anything rather than chronic tears.—*Prof. Austin Phelps.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., ever looking to the meeting of the requirements of the times have entered into an arrangement with English publishers through which they are issuing a series of volumes by distinguished scholars on "The Men of the Bible."

They have sent us "*Abraham and His Times*," "*Moses and His Times*," and "*Solomon and His Times*." These books contain some 200 pages brevier, 5x8 cloth. and are quite handy. The workmanship and get up, like everything from this house, is all that could be desired.

The first volume is by Rev. W. J. Deans, M. A. The work, we think, can be recommended as containing all that can be obtained from most painstaking research among all treatises, even the most ancient, and down to the present time with such information—and most reliable information—as can be derived from interpretation of cuneiform inscriptions and hieroglyphics of late years brought to light. Various travelers in the East have done much to clear the topography of that land and the author has freely availed himself of their services.

"*Moses and His Times*" is by Canon Rawlinson. The history of Moses is, under ordinary circumstances, interesting, but this author adds to its charms by such observations and such natural presentations of side light as make it specially captivating. We have had time only to dip into it among the miracles of the plagues, and the passage of the Red Sea, and find ourselves loth to lay it down.

Archdeacon Farrar's writings have always a charm of style which will recommend them apart from the subject written upon, but in *Solomon and His Times* we have a subject worthy of this graceful pen. The description of Solomon's temple is so accurate in detail and so graphically presented as to be of itself a recommendation but under the skillful hand of the author Solomon's Childhood and Youth, the commerce of His Kingdom, the Glory of His Reign and other matters are illumined and vivified—if we may so express that which brings the abstract or seemingly unreal and dull into life-likeness and vigor.

The books are all valuable as contributions to knowledge brought into attractive form. The price of each volume is $1 00

A. D F. Randolph & Co. have laid before us the "*Auto biography of Rev. W. G. Schauffler*," for forty nine years a missionary in the Orient. We have found the book very interesting. The subject matter is not only attractive from novelty, but the style is natural and pleasing. Mr. Schauffler was a marked character. The introduction by Prof. Park gives us an insight into that character which eminently fits and accounts for what we read in this volume, of Mr. Schauffler's humble Christian views, his persevering industry, his high moral and physical courage and his remarkably sound judgment. It is a capital book for youth. Such examples of sturdy independence and self reliance united with deep Christian humility are the very best models our boys can have before them.

The price of the book is $1.25.

The Triumph of the Presbytery of East Hanover; or "Separation of Church and State in Virginia—with a Concise History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States from 1705 to 1888," by J. H. Patton, M. A. This book is for sale by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York. Price 75 cents. In his preface the author says: "This publication is in view of the prospective reunion of the Northern and Southern branches of the Presbyterian Church in 1888," &c., &c.

The Sun Almanac is a Baltimore publication containing much valuable information. It is the aim of the publishers to improve it every year. It has entered the year '88 much enlarged, and contains a supply of general interest throughout It will be found a very useful *article* to have in one's home. A. S. Abell & Co., Baltimore.

Our Little Ones and the Nursery. Boston. Russell Publishing Co., at $1 50 a year, is just the thing to cheer and amuse the wee people with its bright reading and pictures. There is nothing prettier and better adapted to cultivate their little minds.

Our Little Men and Women, 1888. The aim of this magazine is to interest children just at the time they begin to read for themselves and lead them along for a year or two with pictures and stories and pleasant tasks so pleasant as to make them forget the task part altogether. With all this entertainment of picture and humor there is a serious purpose all through implied in the name, *Our Little Men and Women*. It is to teach and lead the children to take reading for profit; but pleasure comes first as it ought.

A dollar a year. Five cents for a sample copy. D. Lothrop Company, publishers, Boston.

PROF. DRUMMOND ON CENTRAL AFRICA.

People in England and America, the Professor said, had generally most absurd ideas about the looks of things in the heart of Africa. The old-fashioned notion was that the great central African plateau was a desolate wilderness, overgrown with forests and jungles, where the lion and leopard and hippopotamus ranged, rich-plumed tropical birds sang from the branches of strange trees, and monkeys swung from limb to limb in troops. Such was the landscape seen in the cuts of the old geographies. The heart of Africa, on the contrary, was not a swamp nor a jungle, but a high table land, cut into mountains and lakes, covered with thin, open woods of spruce, oak, elms and low underbush like the English sumac. There were miles and miles of half clear plateaus, where the sun shrough mercilessly, searing the grass and the foliage. Wild beasts were scare and villages plentiful, and as for monkeys, one would scarcely see one in a month. The flowers were thick enough, but plain and no more striking than the English forest flora. Only down near the coast belt was the grass long, rank and yellow, and the hyenas, crocodiles and hippopotami at home. Central Africa, the country of the Nyanza, the source of the Nile and Congo, though equatorial was no more tropical in flora and fauna, in the sense that India was tropical, than Good Hope and the land of the Kaffirs.

Professor Drummond had travelled up to Albert Nyanza from Zanzibar, and spent several months in the region of the great inland seas, the district of Stanley's early explorations. He found the natives less promising, apparently, than Stanley. There were no words, the Professor said, to go to the root of the absolute barbarity of the equatorial African. One could never know how amazingly simple and primitive a creature man can be without a trip to Africa. One stick served the native for a spear; fifty for a house. The bark of a tree was turned to use for a canoe or for the utensils of cooking. Beyond this the African had no needs. It was next to impossible to create new wants for him. He never worked if he could help it. Now and then he went out and stripped a square rod of trees with a knife, till the ground was littered with branches. These he burned, and the rich ashes were washed into the soil. Then a few handfuls of millet were scattered in the rows, scratched with a hoe, and the whole work of a season's agriculture was over. The fertility of the ground did the rest. The millet crop came up, and the African gorged himself on it till the next season of planting.

Millet, Professor Drummond said, was a tasteless sort of meal, cooked into doughy porridge But the natives enjoyed it without tire. He had seen them bolt lumps of the stuff as big as a baby, at a single sitting. The people, too, had absolutely no idea of time. He had carried a watch about with him for months to give away to some chief, but couldn't find one who could be made to understand what it was meant for.

The Central Africans had a rich morocco color and beautiful, soft skin, which the Professor often envied for bindings for some of the books in his Edinburgh library. But their life was utterly vacuous; their intelligence, except in mere sense and instinct matters, null. He had to make a figure himself at amusing the chiefs by buttoning and unbuttoning his coat, clicking his pistol and burning things with a sun-glass. But they never showed a glimmer of comprehension or curiosity, and he got finally to have a good deal of sympathy with the professional fire-eaters and sword-swallowers at home.

Professor Drummond found the mission station Livingstonia, on the Albert Nyanza, deserted when he got there. It was one of the most beautiful spots in the world, but the pestilence, which threatened everything in Central Africa, had depopulated it. There was no escape from this poisonous malarial fever. It always came. Quinine was the only remedy for it. It attacked black and white alike.

The lecturer said that he was perhaps the first naturalist who had penetrated so far into the Dark Continent. The geological strata in the central plateau were chiefly gneiss and granite, the gneiss a good deal like that of the Hudson River. There were no earth-worms in Africa, and Mr. Drummond discovered that the shifting of the soil, which Mr. Darwin found was due in England to the earthworm, was brought about in Africa by the white ant. The ant carried its castings up into the decaying trees until the branches were plastered with dirt, and also burrowed up the subsoil into ant-heaps fifteen or twenty feet high, which the rains washed away and scattered. Some curious insects which counterfeit the appearance of leaves and bark, were then described, and the lecture closed.

CHURCH WORK AND THE STATE.

Our attention is repeatedly fixed upon the apparent pride with which representatives of churches both on the platform and in the public prints, point to the lengthened and growing rolls of their churches as their chief glory.

This large and increasing membership of churches may be or may not be their crowning glory. This depends, it is evident to the more thoughtful at least, upon the character and outward conduct of the individuals who compose these long rolls. There is an apparent, if not real, sad lack of realizing the correctness and importance of this salient fact among even zealous church workers.

As a result of the failure in recognizing and acting upon this stern fact, church leaders are seen laying undue stress upon the power of sheer church membership. Indeed the success of church workers has come by reason of an unfortunate inadvertence or infatuated zeal or selfish ambition for bare heralded success, to be measured by the numerical additions made to church rolls. Therefore let it be emphasized that the reputation of Christian labors before the "King of Saints" is not apparent or real success of this kind, but rather sheer fidelity. Noah, who preached one hundred and twenty years with no visible result, was undoubtedly crowned in the heavenly realm not for the numbers added to the church during his ministry, of course, but for faithfulness in the use of the appointed means.

Let it be reiterated again and again that "the real power of the Church depends upon its spirituality."

Therefore, a church large in membership may be notorious for its weakness, while one small in membership may be famed for its strength. Wherefore, the chief thing to lay stress upon in preaching, in laboring for church extension in anyway, whether by general or personal appeals to hear and heed the Gospel, or in the rendition of church reports for review control or edification, is the spiritual condition and progress of the church.

This subject is one of vast importance to the State. It vitally affects the conduct of its citizens and therefore its general weal. For the Church is rightly considered by the populace as the pillar and ground of the truth. Men look upon it as the rightful conservator of whatever is true, and beautiful, and good.

Every man and woman has an ideal. And the potency of ideals in shaping opinions, determining conclusions, and formulating habits, is as influential and irresistible as it is indefinable. But the populace unconsciously and inevitably possess ideals in this land of widely diffused church operations which are guided in direction and terminated in height, by the observed deportment of church members.

If church members are guilty of any reprehensible conduct other church members may and often, alas very often, do lower their previous standard, which perhaps was already sadly low, of rectitude of life. Hence it is not hard to see how a church with a long roll of members may be potential for inducing lawlessness in the citizens of a State with all the evils which inevitably attend such a decadence in regard for the sanctity and obligations of civil law. Then, too, it is equally clear that a church with a small but consecrated and consistent membership may be incalculably useful in toning up the deportment of a whole community by lifting the moral or religious ideal of its individual constituents to a loftier moral height.

For the good of the civil commonwealth as well as the commonwealth of the King of Kings, let our churches be more careful, while not neglecting the extensive, to employ the intensive system in their labors for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom and the general weal of the State.—*Charlotte Observer*.

GOLD DUST.

We do not believe there is any force in to-day to rival or recreate that beautifu yesterday.—*R. W. Emerson.*

***

Be still and strong,
O man, my brother! hold thy sobbing breath,
And keep thy soul's large window pure from wrong.
—*E. B. Browning.*

***

Lose this day loitering, 'twill be the same story
To-morrow, and the rest more dilatory.
—*Goethe.*

***

Emotions are stars that guide only when the heavens are clear, but reason is the magnetic needle that directs when stars are hidden and shine no more.—*Richter.*

***

We cannot make bargains for blisses,
Nor catch them like fishes in nets.
—*Alice Cary.*

***

The text of our lives may get wiser with age,
But the print was so fair on its twentieth page.
—*O. W. Holmes.*

THE TRUST OF CHILDHOOD.

One of our pleasantest recollections of childhood is that it was a time when we were confident of being taken care of. We took no thought for raiment but to wear it when it was provided We went to sleep without anxiety; no distraction came into our dreams; we did not spend our dream hours in carrying impossible burdens up interminable hills. It was but a moment from "good night" to "good morning," and the new days always blossomed out in original freshness and sparkle.

The quietude of our young years was due, more than we thought of then, to the fact that we had a father and a mother to go to when we were in trouble. They used always to help us out of our little difficulties. When a child comes in from outside the first question he is likely to ask is "Where's mother?" He may not want he for anything particular, but he wants to know she is there. Having father and mother under the same roof makes the child's sleep more quiet at night.

And so among the larger difficulties that throng and swarm around us as we move along into older years, there is nothing we need so much as to feel that there is some one that stands to us in just the same relation now as father and mother used to stand to us years ago. That is the first idea of God we want to have formed in us when we are little, and the last idea we want to have of him as we move out and up into the place prepared for us in the Father's house on high. The first recorded sentence that Jesus spoke called God his Father, and his last recorded sentence on the cross called God his Father.—*C. H. Parkhurst.*

TRUE OBJECTS OF MATRIMONY.

What is lovelier to behold, more of honor and praise, than a noble, good, true, unselfish and unconventional woman? Are they many? Are they few? Man, if you find one consider yourself blessed, and duly and rightly appreciate and deserve this prize. I count a pure, intelligent, well-bred woman the most attractive object of vision and contemplation in the world—one who abhors deceit, trickery, everything save honor and truth. Picture such a woman as a wife, a mother; cannot you clearly bring to your vision her home, a place of peace, harmony and contentment? O, young man, look for such a woman if you are seeking happiness. If this is your object, the right and only one in contracting matrimony, and you are not a "calculating Romeo," search till you find her, for she is to be found. Man, if you want a wife, a companion, a helpmate, do not expect to find her in the conventional class. O, how I do loath conventionalism! Give me a true, honest person, for in these there is dependence. When a woman contemplates matrimony, her only object is to marry the man of her choice, solely for himself, thinking by the union peace and happiness will be brought to their souls because she loves him, and by being joined her love is consecrated to a holy cause. They plant a home where there is a perfect blending of two noble natures. It is good for the eyesight to view two souls mated. O, may we see many of them.

Women, look for good men. If you can't find one of this kind, I implore you to take none at all. Don't marry simply for a home, a support, for the sake of escaping old maidenship, for it would be ten-fold better to remain single than to be an imperfect wife, or a wife in name only. O, how I wish I could talk with you, young women. Do not throw yourselves away. How a woman could wed when she does not love is a mystery to me. The same query is applicable to men.

Another point: Happiness and selfishness can never flourish on the same stem; one kills the other. To be wedded happily, the promoter is congeniality and unselfishness. A good woman will endure much for her husband, a man for his wife. A true woman will smile, cheer and help her husband should clouds come. Then is the time to test her character and solve the problem, the object of her matrimony. Men, look for women with a heart, a soul. Do not let their facial beauty be their sole attraction, rather let it be their beauty of soul and character that inspires your love for them. For with these there is no autumn, no fading, their leaves will be fresh and beautiful forever.—*Baltimore American.*

ONLY A LITTLE BABY.

A little baby—only a little baby! Only? Ah, well, nobody but a woman knows what a little baby can be. What comfort there is in the touch of its soft hand—the hand that does not yet know how to reach for what it wants, and is not much larger than a bird's claw. How happy the little head makes the breast it lies on! What a charm there is in it, what a joy? Its bath the laving of its tiny limbs, the dressing it in soft white things, wrapping it in cosy shawls, putting the toes into the tiny socks. Its sleep, as it lies under its canopy, its waking, warm and rosy, and hungry. The way in which it first "takes notice" of the orange or the bubble! O, all these things fill a woman's heart if she is a real woman. She forgets her interest in every thing else and lives to be a mother. And O, the hopes that bubble up in her heart, the dreams, never to be realized, perhaps, but just as sweet for all that. Next to the young girl's love-dreams come a young mother's dreams over her baby. There are so many babies that men do not know them apart. They believe that all babies cry alike, whereas a mother knows that her own baby has a softer sob than any other woman's. There are women who never had any children, who think it 'disgraceful to be dragged down by a baby." But mothers laugh at them. There is hard work, there is care, there are vigils, and much weariness; but there is a baby to love to pay for it all.

THE RECEPTIVE FACULTY.

The receptive faculty needs constant cultivation. In the very earliest years it may be trained and developed. Children are, it is true, always receiving, but few are taught how to receive They can be accustomed to habits of observation and attention, to sentiments of sympathy and gratitude, to a sense of responsibility for the use of what is conferred upon them. The same dew that falls upon a stone falls also on the thirsty flower, but the stone is unchanged by its presence, while the flower eagerly drinks it up and draws from it fresh vitality for its own growth. So good influences are everywhere abroad, falling alike on the callous and the sensitive, on those who are scarcely conscious of them and those who welcome them with eagerness, use them with intelligence. and draw from them ever new and fresh vital power.

LIMITED BENEVOLENCE.

There are persons who melt into tears of pity at the sight of sorrow, who suffer with the suffering of others and rejoice in their joy, who are tender and gentle in their manner, showering kindly words and sympathetic greetings on all whom they meet, but whose benevolence ends just there. When it comes to actually giving or doing or denying self for others welfare, they have expended themselves in feeling, and there is nothing left. Of course this refers to such as are able to give—not to those who cannot.

A TRUE WIFE.

It is not to sweep the house, make the bed, darn the socks; and cook the meals, chiefly, that a man wants a wife. If this is all he needs, hired help can do it cheaper than a wife. If this is all, when a young man calls to see a lady, send him to the pantry to taste the bread and cake she has made, send him to inspect the needlework and bed-making, or put a broom in her hand and send him to witness its use. Such things are important, and the wise young man will quickly look after them. But what the true man wants with a wife is her companionship, sympathy, and love. The way of life has many dreary places in it, and a man needs a wife to go with him. A man is sometimes overtaken by misfortunes; he meets with failure and defeat; trials and temptations beset him, and he needs one to stand by and sympathize. He has some hard battles to fight with poverty, enemies, and sin, and he needs a woman that, when he puts his arm around her, he feels that he has something to fight for; she will help him to fight; that will put her lips to his ear and whisper words of counsel, and her hand to his heart and impart inspiration. All through life, through storm and through sunshine, conflict and victory, through adverse and through favouring winds, man needs a woman's love.

OBSCURITY OF BIRTH.

It is only shallow-minded pretenders who make either distinguished origin a matter of personal merit, or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. A man who is not ashamed of himself, need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did happen to me to be born in a log-cabin, raised among the snow-drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist; I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it, and teach them the hardships endured by the generations before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode; I weep to think that none who then inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic comforts beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years' revolutionary war shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice, to serve his country and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted from the memory of mankind.—*Daniel Webster.*

PREMIUMS.

We desire to increase the circulation of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN largely. To this end we have secured from publishers some valuable books at very low prices.

We offer, first,

Godet's Commentary on the Gospel of St. John, in two volumes, publisher's price for the two volumes, $6—in store.

It ought to be useless to commend Godet's writings to the ministry of the Southern Church, They are eminently rich and suggestive, besides being highly critical. Godet deals with the German rationalistic school of commentators in an off-hand, masterly style which is most effectual and most satisfactory. At the same time he makes everything he teaches so plain and logically clear that the study of the Scriptures under his guidance is to any intelligent, truth-seeking mind a delight. His treatment of God's Word is reverential, and his views evangelical.

The Commentary on John which we offer is well-bound in cloth, on clean white paper, with head-lines to pages, a topical index. The text is given along with the comments, and most valuable additional notes (of over 100 pages) are furnished by Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D., the American Editor.

We offer this book only in connection with the PRESBYTERIAN and for NEW subscribers, thus:

Godet's Commentary on St. John—complete and postpaid (price of publication $6 in one copy of the PRESBYTERIAN any *new* subcriber, one year for $6.

One copy of *Godet*, complete, postpaid, and *two* copies of PRESBYTERIAN to *new* subscribers, one year each, $7.75.

One copy of *Godet*, complete, postpaid, and *three* copies of PRESBYTERIAN to *new* subscribers for $9.00.

One copy of *Godet*, as above, and PRESBYTERIAN to *four* new subscribers for $10.

One copy of *Godet*, as above, and PRESBYTERIAN, to *five* new subscribers for $10.50.

Secondly, we offer the *Hoyt-Ward Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations*, in some respects we believe the most valuable book of its kind that has ever been published. Its cullings from authors both English and Latin are exceedingly choice and its indexes both copious and accurate. It contains: Proverbs from the Latin and Modern Foreign Languages: Law and Ecclesiastical Terms and Significations; Names, Dates and Nationalities of Quoted Authors, &c., &c. Its Concordance means of which the author and immediate text of any remembered phrase or im word in poetry, can be ascertained, is a n viceable feature of the book.

The price of the book, in store, is $5.0

We offer it *postpaid*, with one cop N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, to a *new* su one year, for $5.50.

The *Cyclopedia* and *two* copies of the BYTERIAN to *new* subscribers for $7.00

The *Cycopledia* and three copies to *n* cribers for $8.25.

The *Cyclopedia* and *four* copies of the PR BYTERIAN to new subscribers for $9.25.

The *Cyclopedia* and *five* copies of the PR BYTERIAN to new subscribers, one ye $10.00.

To any one who sends us a *new* subscr the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTE at $2.65, we will have sent any six of th lowing books:

(1) *In the Heart of Africa*, by Sir S Baker. A most interesting book.
(2) *The Persian Queen.*
(3) *Oliver Cromwell*, by Paxton Hood, a of "Christmas Evans," "Scottish Charac tics," &c.
(4) *Scottish Characteristics.*
(5) *Macaulay's Miscellanies*—Essays o Dryden, The Athenian Orators, Histo son, (two essays), Bunyan, Montgom
(6) *With the Poets*, by Canon Farra
(7) *Idyls of the King*, by Alfred Te
(8) *Illustrations and Meditations*, by Spurgeon.
(9) *Mr. Horn and His Friends.*
(10) *Highways of Literature.*
(11) *By-Ways of Literature.*
(12) *John Ploughman's Talk*, geon.
(13) *Lacon*, by C. C. Colton.
(14) *Aboard and Abroad*, by D. D.

We will send

Knight's History of Engla PRESBYTERIAN for one y scriber who remits $4.00.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1888.

THE LAW OF SACRIFICE.

That if we would gain we first must lose seems to be a principle, stated broadly, however, of well nigh universal application. "A thing is worth what it costs," "nothing without labor," and the like, are aphorisms setting forth the sacrifice of present good for the sake of equivalent, or more than equivalent of good in the future. How is wealth to be acquired but by the sacrifice of present ease, or enjoyment, or pleasure? And how fame or knowledge? The deprivation that saves in youth the money which otherwise would be expended, leads to competency in the decline of life; the sacrifice involved in steady, persevering, industrious labor, meets in due time with its reward; the endurance of hardship or privation in the pursuit of knowledge is a sacrifice to which few, comparatively, will bring themselves, yet the reward is rich and abundant beyond all estimation.

Sacrifice is the cardinal principle of Christianity, finding its unapproachable exemplification in the self-surrender, even to the laying down of His life, of the infinitely pure and holy SON OF GOD for utterly vile and sinful man. And this spirit of sacrifice, of self-denial made sacred by the motive to serve the MASTER, permeates every part of the moral and religious system, and is accompanied in its application with the same general characteristics—of loss in the present and gain in the future. We find the working out of this law confronting us in daily life at every turn. The natural impulse of the human heart is to cherish animosity—to hate your enemies—and to reverse this in obedience to divine command requires often the severest sacrifice of natural inclination. Yet the sacrifice, if made, brings its sure reward. Instead of resenting the word that wounds, or retaliating the act intended as a personal slight, crush down the natural promptings of the heart and bring the forces of the soul to the point of doing good for evil—meet the insult with kindness, the slight with some early token of favor, and you have conquered yourself. It may involve immensity of effort—to some stubborn natures it may involve the reward will be proportionate. This is GOD'S own method of enabling us to obey His command to love our enemies. Even where enmity is absent it is true that we love the more, not those who bless us, but those whom we bless. If you desire to love one more, at some cost of convenience or pleasure do him a favor. Herein is verified the Scripture: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

No greater perversion of just and proper principle of action is possible than in the rearing of children, under the notion that as the time of childhood and youth is so short every difficulty should be removed from the paths of the young, and every opportunity for the indulgence in pleasure should be furnished them. In this, like in most other plausible errors, there is a measure of truth. It would be alike repugnant to reason and humanity to place obstacles in the way of youthful progress, or to fail to remove these which children would be insuperable; it would be heartless to deprive children of pleasure of a proper kind, in proper degree, on proper occasions, but the law of self-denial is not to be ignored without most damaging results. Many a parent has ruined the child by indulgence. The man or woman that, under a system teaching to sacrifice self, by grappling with difficulties in his path, would have wielded influence as a factor of mankind, is from the opposite training a mere weakling, incapable of wielding power benefitting others or fitly serving himself or herself; many a woman with natural attractions of the highest order developes into a mere nonentity, and aimlessly floats down with the current of life, because an unwise mother has reared her to seek pleasure as the only object of existence. Nothing more lovable than a sweet disposition. What more desirable than sterling character? But these can be acquired only through the sacrificing of self for the good of others; of resigning present ease or pleasure, when need be, for the acquirement of qualities of mind and heart. Learn the overcoming principle in Christ's injunctions to temperance, self-control, self-mastery—the crushing out of unsanctified temper and diverting it, and hallowed, into the service of CHRIST. As, in writing these lines, we look up, we meet the glance of ROBERT E. LEE as he looks down upon us from the wall. How restful it is to turn one's eyes to that face so incomparably expressive of intellectual and moral repose. It tells so plainly of victory acquired after intensity of moral struggle. A nature so endowed as to require no sacrifice of inclination, no stern repressions of stubborn will in obedience to high and holy promptings, will be pleasant, even lovely, in the markings left on the countenance as life declines, but the massive strength in calm repose depicted on the features of General LEE tells of a powerful will brought under wondrous self-control; of forbearance under many and grievous provocations; of patience under severest trials, which none but he might know, until through sacrifice his nature had been purified and brought under thorough subjection to CHRIST.

Of all practical Christian work sacrifice is the very essence. It is the soldier who endures hardness in the Christian warfare who drinks deepest of the cup of spiritual bliss. All measures that have for their aim to relieve Christian service of the element of sacrifice, and to substitute selfish pleasure instead, do but take the very heart out of the service, rob it of its soul-blessing power, and render it valueless in the eyes of the KING. We find the Scriptures full, directly or inferentially, of this truth, that the road to spiritual prosperity is the way of sacrifice. Through its experience PAUL was enabled to rejoice in tribulation; every martyr who has sealed his faith with his blood, and every patient, suffering saint checking the uprisings of complaint, that thereby GOD may be glorified, illustrates that the prime essential principle of Christianity is the disposition to sacrifice for CHRIST. For CHRIST! If any man deny not himself and take up the cross he cannot be CHRIST'S disciple. For CHRIST! No aimless, no selfish self-denial betokens the Christian soldier, but true, genuine, hearty, unreserved sacrifice of self and the things pertaining to self, for CHRIST and His cause.

THE MATTER EXPLAINED.

An Associated Press dispatch—anonymous, as such dispatches always are—stated that a boy was carried off drunk by the police of Portland from the public schools. This may or may not have been true—we believe it was true. Its publication evidently was intended to reinforce a previous statement that drunkenness was so rife in Portland that it had even invaded the public schools. Every person who read the statement would probably take in the impression that there were numerous cases of drunkenness in the public schools. This was undoubtedly the impression designed to be created. The statement under the impression above referred to would carry a feeling of disheartenment and sorrow to those who would be glad to see Prohibition effectually enforced; to many who have declared it never can be made effective it would carry a pleasurable feeling that their judgment was verified; while to some it would even cause rejoicing as indicating that intemperance can never be overthrown.

Now, the dispatch no doubt stated a truth, but it omitted to state a good many truths: In Portland there are 5,000 children in the public schools—so says the Mayor of Portland, who ought to be good authority. The Mayor personally visited all the schools, and, after careful inquiry, found there were only two cases of intoxication. In both these cases the liquor was procured at home. In one case the father has been repeatedly prosecuted and has spent most of his time in jail; in the other the father has been indicted. Two cases among 5,000 children.

It will hardly escape the thought of those who are wont to note the perversities of human nature that such a job as sending a drunken youth into the public schools would have a peculiar fascination for some people. It would not be hard to do anywhere, and they would fully take into mind the impression that far and near it would make, and the great aid it would lend to the encouragement and sustenance of that life-and-soul-destroying traffic to which they give their whole heart and service.

But it proves that the Prohibitory law does not suppress liquor-selling in Portland. Yes, just as the theft of poultry in Wilmington (and when there's a conviction may we be there to see) proves that laws against theft do not suppress theft in Wilmington. Yet, we hear of no one getting excited over the matter and declaring in favor of licensing theft. There are scores of people who would pay well for the privilege of killing whom they please, yet, despite the notorious fact that laws against murder cannot change the heart and do not totally prevent murder, we hear of no one clamoring for licensing persons to commit murder.

Portland is not free from evasions of the liquor law—let it be so! but Portland is more free from drunkenness as a dry city, probably ten times, or may be twenty times more free, than it would be under license. It certainly is more temperate, many times over, than cities of its population in which license prevails.

And Portland, even if it were as intemperate under Prohibition as under license, is only a small fraction of the State of Maine. If Portland, or several Portlands, refuse to themselves the blessings they might have—they cannot deprive others who choose to have them. If one-tenth of the people of Maine—and this is giving more than a due proportion—if one-tenth of the people insist on remaining under the curse, surely that does not deny the blessings of freedom to the nine-tenths who avail themselves of the privilege of escaping from its dominion.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Since our last this able *Review* has come to hand. We have not found time to give it the attention demanded by its merits, but it seems to us to be on the whole in the line of progress in point of attractive serviceableness. We are glad to be able to state that it will not be hereafter—as heretofore—behind time in publication, but will appear promptly, in all probability a few days before the date assigned for publication; there is good reason to believe, too, that more diligence and care will be taken in proof-reading and correcting. This means of course that the publication of the *Review* will be changed from its present hands to those of others who will give it better attention. The contents of the present number are:

Revivals of Religion, Thomas E. Peck, D. D., LL.D., Boards in the Northern Church—R. K. Smoot, D. D., LL.D. The Hittite Empire—W. W. Moore, D. D., Who was Melchizedek?—Jos. H. Alexander. The Organization of Churches in Heathen lands—H. M. White, D.D., Presbytery *vs.* Episcopacy—W. C. Clark, A.M. Legislative Enforcement of Sabbath Observance—S. M. Shelton.

NOTES: Bible Study in College, by J. B. Shearer, D. D.; After Springfield, What? J. D. Withrow, D. D.; National Reform, R. P. Kerr, D. D.; The "Personal Liberty" movement. Mason W. Pressly.

CRITICISMS and REVIEWS; By J. L. Girardeau, H. C. Alexander, W. W. Moore, Geo. D. Armstrong, S. M. Smith and Henry E. Shepherd.

Notices of recent Publications. Price $3 per year—80 cents per single number. All communications should be addressed to Rev. George Summey, Chester, S. C.

LIGHT WANTED.

Says the *Biblical Recorder*:

The editor of the *Christian Sun* having stated in his paper of January 12th, that there were distinguished Baptist ministers in the Southern pulpit who admitted "believers to the Lord's table who have been and still are members of other denominations," we asked him to name one such man, and he mentioned Dr. J. L. Burrows, of Norfolk, Va. In reply to a letter of inquiry from us, Dr. Burrows sends us the following, which we cheerfully publish. It will be seen that Dr. Burrows *does not admit the "believers" mentioned to the Lord's table.* He *invites* only regular members of Baptist churches to partake of the Lord's Supper. His position in reference to immersed—believers in other denominations is *"neither to invite them nor repel them."*

Your letter of enquiry concerning certain reports of my views of qualifications for the Lord's Supper, came this morning. I am in essential harmony of sentiment with my brethren and with the Baptist churches on this subject. I am what is ordinarily, but yet falsely, called a "close communionist," that is, I believe there are two things that are essential to a proper participation of the Lord's Supper—1st, faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; and 2d, baptism, by which I always mean solemn immersion of the body in water "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost"; and that this is the necessary logical order of things in the New Testament economy. The only two things that are essential to a proper reception of the Lord's Supper are conversion and baptism. Thus our Lord teaches. "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature, baptizing them and teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you." I do not hold that any other qualifications than these are essential to a proper participation of the Lord's Supper. Such as an immersed administrator, that these ordinances are church ordinances; they are *Christ's* ordinances, and no church has any right over them, except to judge who are proper recipients of them and for their own fellowship. The modern dogmas of what is called "the Old Landmark system" have, in my judgment, no authority in the New Testament. Like infant baptism, they cannot be got out of the Bible unless they are first put into it. It is one thing to draw a theory from the gospels, it is another and a very different thing to evoke a theory from our own logic and then to hunt in the Bible for proofs of its truth.

These, in brief, are views I have held and often published for more than twenty years. If God in His gracious condescension calls unimmersed men to preach the gospel—and few among us I think would deny that many of them give satisfactory evidences that they have so been called—the Lord also commands all He calls to baptize (immerse) their converts. Go, preach, baptize. I am sorry that so many of them do not regard just this as obligatory; but when any of them do baptize believers I am glad and give them God speed so far as they thus do right.

If one of your Presbyterian or Methodist churches in Raleigh, after searching the Scriptures and mutual consultation, conclude that immersion is the only baptism known in the New Testament, and all these members should obey that command, you would shout over such a triumph of truth and doubtless give them the hand of fellowship. Well! I rejoice when they baptize one or two. They do right so far. In my judgment it is better piety and better policy to encourage them in this direction than it is to censure and criticise them for it.

Now it may be that I have expressed these views to some immersed believers in other than Baptist Churches. I may have said, probably have said, that being converted and baptized, they had the essential qualifications to partake of the Lord's Supper. I do not invite them. I would not repel them. I do not know that any such person ever did come to the Lord's table in my church. "The head and front of my offending hath this extent, no more."

You are at liberty to show this to Dr. Pressley or any other person, or to publish it in your columns if you think is worth a place.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 17th.

One of our correspondents is puzzled over this and asks for information:

In the above letter, Dr. Burrows gives us two essential qualifications for properly partaking of the Lord's Supper. We quote his own language: "I believe there are two things that are essential to a proper participation of the Lord's Supper—1st, faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; and 2d, baptism, by which I always mean solemn immersion of the body in water, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

Now, without intending to arouse controversy, and simply for the purpose of seeking a positive statement of facts and principles, of which your correspondent may be ignorant, I wish to ask four questions based upon the above declaration and the practice of Dr. Burrows as intimated in his letter.

Will some Baptist brother, who can, give the information, please answer?

1. Is this declaration of principles generally accepted by the Missionary Baptist churches in this country; or are they divided into two classes—first, those who add to the last clause "(baptism) administered by a Missionary Baptist minister," and secondly, those who, like Dr. Burrows, do not?

2. If there be a second class (not supposing Dr. Burrows an exception), and they make the two above-mentioned tests *exhaustive* of the qualifications for partaking of the Lord's Supper, how do they manage to *invite* only Missionary Baptists, and let other immersed Christians, not of the Missionary Baptist Church, understand that they are neither *invited* nor *repelled?*

3. If it be said that the invitation to the Lord's Supper is in practice actually given with the qualification "(baptism) administered by a Missionary Baptist minister," and yet that the minister himself or the church which he serves holds the two tests given above as *exhaustive*, (of course believing this to be so according to the Word of God), how does the conscience of the minister or of the church reconcile this public discrimination with the views they really hold as to those Scripturally qualified to receive the Lord's Supper?

4. The church, according to Dr. Burrows, having the right "to judge who are proper recipients of them, (i. e., the ordinances)," is committed to that duty. In *expressing* its judgment, what right has it to do so in terms that give a tacit permission to those not Missionary Baptists to commune, and if it conscientiously gives this tacit permission, what prevents it from giving an open invitation? If it be wrong for Missionary Baptists to *invite* immersed Presbyterians, Methodists, &c., to commune with them, is it right to *let it be understood* that immersed Presbyterians, Methodists, &c., may do so, and thus themselves suffer the Lord's Table to be dishonored (?) in the presence of its guardians (?). If a thing is wrong, is it right even knowingly to allow it?

REV. JOHN H. COBLE.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The death of this beloved brother has already been announced in your columns as occurring on the 16th inst. A summary of his life and labors was also appended to this notice, and need not be repeated here.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., the funeral services were held in the Presbyterian Church at Laurinburg. These services were conducted by Rev. A. N. Ferguson, Rev. Wm. S. Lacy and Rev. H. G. Hill. The church was appropriately draped in mourning for the pastor who had so long ministered to this flock, and for the preacher who had so faithfully proclaimed the Gospel within its walls. Though the day was exceedingly inclement a very large congregation gathered at the church and attended the remains to their last resting place.

Not only the multitude assembled to do honor to his memory, but much manifestation of tender feeling, attested the esteem and affection cherished for our departed brother. The employees of the railroad shops requested that the services might be delayed till the middle of the day so they could attend, and the Masons purposed marking the occasion with masonic honors, but were prevented by the weather, and other causes. In the cemetery, about a mile from the Presbyterian Church in Laurinburg, on a sloping knoll, near a summer pavilion, sleep the mortal remains of the Rev. John H. Coble. But his record is both on earth and in heaven. His pious instructions still abide in many hearts now living, and are cherished by many souls who have passed into the heavens. "The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance." His faithful witness-bearing, and his self-denying labors, are recognized and treasured in the "Lamb's Book of Life."

Though ordained by the Presbytery of Louisiana in January, 1860, Bro. Coble's ministry, from 1863 to 1888, a period of twenty-five years, was mainly in Robeson and Richmond counties in this State. To the people of these counties, therefore, and of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, he was especially well known. Close contact with him only revealed the sincerity of his piety, his sterling worth of character, and his consecration to the Master's work. As a man, he manifested quick impulses, a tender heart, intense dislike of wrong, enlightened zeal for righteousness, and a steadfast adherence to what he deemed wise and good. As a student, he was diligent and conscientious in searching the Scriptures, "studying to show himself a workman that need not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." As a preacher, he faithfully expounded the law, published Gospel tidings, and fed his people with the strong meat furnished by the oracles of God. As a pastor, he cared for his flock, nourished the graces of his members, and trained them to pious duties and habits. As a Presbyter, whenever health would permit, he was prompt in attending all the regular meetings of the judicatories with which he was connected, and in performing the duties assigned him as a ruler in the house of God. As a Christian, he was humble, gentle, forgiving, and constant in his efforts to follow the Lord. In his domestic and social relations, he was tender, kind, sympathetic, genial in disposition, and most gentle and courteous in manners. The departure of such a man bereaves earth but enriches heaven. The dissolution of the body for him simply means a translation of the ransomed soul to the Father's house above. It signifies that a faithful servant has been called to his rest and reward, and that a Son of God has reached his majority and entered upon his divine inheritance. His bereaved church, and his mourning family, kindred, and friends, retain as a precious heritage his Christian labors, example, and prayers.

H. G. H.

MR. PEARSON AT SPARTANBURG, S. C.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Rev. R. G. Pearson has just conducted a series of services, continuing through two weeks, at Spartanburg, S. C. It was my privilege and pleasure to attend a part of these services and to study carefully Mr. Pearson's method of preaching and of conducting such a meeting. And as he is expected to visit Wilmington soon, it may be of special interest to your readers in that city to know something more particular about him and his plan of working for the Master.

As there is no better proof of one's ability and worth than *success*, let me say first of all, that the meeting at Spartanburg, as far as can yet be determined, was a decided *success*. Mr. Pearson began under circumstances quite unfavorable and unpromising—just after the Christmas holidays, when very little special preparation, as he himself publicly complained, had been made for his coming. And at the first service, Sunday morning, January 1st., on account of inclement weather, there were but forty or fifty persons present, though all the other churches in town were closed. Yet the interest so rapidly developed that in a few days the large building in which the services were conducted were crowded to overflowing; and after ten days the house was packed at night services in the week when the ground was covered with sleet so as to make walking not only difficult but dangerous. And I think that community has never before been so thoroughly stirred with religious interest. It seemed to reach all classes and there few whose hearts were not moved to the lowest depths. As to the fruits, it is estimated that there have been about 230 professions of conversions, which is a very large number for a white population of not over 2,000, and one which has been very diligently and earnestly cultivated through the churches before. This, however, is not the half. Mr. Pearson's efforts were directed very largely toward professing Christians, and very many of these professed reclamation from backsliding, and inconsistences of various sorts.

As to the strong points of Mr. Pearson's preaching, they are not what we might call *natural*. His *natural* gifts appear to be few and poor. His bodily presence, as Paul said of himself, is weak and his speech contemptible. He makes no pretentions to rhetoric or eloquence, or learning or display of any sort. He magnifies the Spirit and the word, placing his reliance on the one as the sovereign and efficient *Agent*, and upon the other as the great and all sufficient *instrument*. So the striking characteristics of his preaching are, (1) Its *Scripturalness*. He preaches the *word* most constantly, fully, and faithfully. (2) Its plainness and directness. He uses very plain and simple language and not that of the schools, but of the common people. He employs no equivocation or circumlocution, but calls everything by its own *name*. And when he strikes at error and sin, it is always *directly*, "a blow between the eyes." Thus nobody need ever mistake his meaning, and few ever escape a blow which comes directly home. (3) Its earnestness. His whole heart is in the matter; his soul is glowing with zeal, and he ever preaches "as a dying man to dying men," and as one who must give account to "Judge of quick and dead."

Besides all this, Mr. Person believes thoroughly in *clinching* by open confession, impressions felt and resolutions formed. So it is his habit in the enquiry or "after meetings," to call on such as feel that they accept Christ, to come promptly forward and declare it, not by joining the church but by giving him the hand in open confession of Jesus. And frequently, after exposing the sins and pressing the duties of Christians, he invites such as have backslidden or lived inconsistently, or have sins to acknowledge and forsake, to come forward and give him the hand—on the ground that the apostle says, "Confess your faults one to another." Many promptly acted upon this suggestion.

Such, Mr. Editor, are some of my impressions concerning this man of God who has been so greatly blessed in his labors in many parts of our land. And my hope and prayers are that his visit to Wilmington may prove as rich a benefit to that city as his labors have been to others where he has been.

L.

THE BURNING OF STEELE CREEK CHURCH.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

It is painful to tell you that our grand old church building is in ashes. This morning (Tuesday) at about 2 o'clock it was discovered from the manse to be on fire and nearly burned to the ground. Where and how the fire originated is not certain, but the general opinion is that it took fire from the heat conductors of the furnace, since the weather was extremely cold and fire had been up for three days, as a trial in the sessional court was pending from day to day. No blame is to be attached to the faithful sexton who inspected the furnace before leaving on Monday afternoon. It is just the old story of putting the heating pipes too near the under timbers without

sufficient protection. True Providence has ordered it, and may he give us wisdom to divine His will, and grace to glorify His thrice blessed name. The loss financially will be not less than $4,500. It was a large, well-framed building with gallerles on either side and in front, giving a seating capacity of 1,200. The ladies had just recently furnished it with five beautiful chandeliers, for which I gave them only two sermons, leaving it for their father to reward them who never forgets a work of love.

The sermonal records, from the year 1881, the beginning of the pastorate of Rev. J. T. Plunket, D. D., now of Covington, Ky., were also destroyed in connection with the Sabbath-school library which had been replenished this last summer, with several valuable books. Truly our loss is great, yet we have many things to be grateful for. God has favored this people in days gone by.

In the temple, now in ashes, has been the birth place of many precious souls. There it was that God met many of them for nearly thirty years; present with them in the converting, enlightning sanctifying and comforting influences of His Holy Spirit. Even from the very beginning this church has had a steady, marked and increasing prosperity. True she has had her dark days, yet for every evening she has had a glorious morning, and from out of every conflict she has come the purer and the more prosperous, and I am glad to say that the light in the candlestick is at the present, still burning brightly. The increase in all the departments of the Church work, the conversion of souls, the reclaiming of backsliders, the attendance on the preached word, the quickened energy and strong pulse of the church all indicate signs of life and prosperity. In bringing about this result doubtful methods have been used, only the faithful preaching of the Word, with the hearty co-operation of the officers and people and humble reliance on the Spirit. During the year just closed the additions to the membership were 57; baptisms 29; total number of communicants 530. So it does seem that for what God *has done* for us we ought to be grateful. True our harps are now on the willows, but we will remember Zion: "We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; perplexed, but not in despair." The God of Jacob is our refuge, *and in His name we will set up our banners.*

W. O. COCHRAN.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 24th.

DEATH OF A NOBLE CHRISTIAN WOMAN.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Died, in the town of Mt. Olive, N. C., on the 24th day of January, 1888, Miss Lula Marable, daughter of Rev. Dr. B. F. Marable, pastor of the Presbyterian churches of Mt. Olive, Clinton and Warsaw. The subject of this sketch had been a devoted, earnest, faithful Christian from her early childhood. Her friends cannot remember the time when her life did not give forth all the evidences of a regenerated heart. She had rare talents, and they had been evenly and harmoniously developed, until she became the center of an admiring circle of friends who loved her as much for her goodness of heart as they admired her for the rare gifts of mind and person that God had bestowed upon her. She was one, whom, it seems to us, we could least afford to spare from our community. But God willed otherwise. Consumption laid its hand upon her, and like a fair, full-blooming flower, touched by winter's frost, she began to fade. As she neared the end, her faith was beautiful to see. She leaned on God and He gave her strength and comfort. But a few days before her death, she said to this writer, "I have never felt, in all my life, so near my Saviour as during this last sickness." And so she leaned on the arm of the loving Jesus, down to the very margin of the river and on through its deep waters to the farther shore. And there she waits, in radiant light, the coming of father, and mother, brothers and sisters, and friends.

While we miss her and mourn *our loss*, we will thank God for her victory—we will bless Him that we had the influence of her pure sweet life, and we will renew our vows and start forward with a fresh determination to meet her in Heaven.

Her funeral services were held in the Presbyterian Church of Mt. Olive by this writer, assisted by Revs. McMullen, of Goldsboro, and Harrell of Mt. Olive, in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowful friends, who gave testimony by their tears to their appreciation of her worth. May God bless and comfort her relatives and friends, even as He blessed and comforted her.

J. T. ABERNETHY.

Mt. Olive, N. C., Jan. 26th, 1888.

BY THE WAY.

We are glad to hear that Rev. B. L. BEALL, who sustained the injuries on the Chester and Lenoir R. R., which were at the time supposed to be fatal, is still improving. We trust he will soon be entirely restored to health and strength.

A Presbyterian minister writes: "I heard Brother PEARSON in Spartanburg, and never heard such preaching before. If not too old to learn, I aim to try to learn to preach. He wields exclusively the "sword of the SPIRIT."

Mgr. PRESTON——if that is his proper title—it is said, recently declared in public that the Roman Catholic citizen was bound to take both his religion and his politics from the Pope. We are glad he has said it, for with or without the saying it virtually is so.

Many of our readers, doubtless, will have noted that few, if any, religious papers give them the news, especially religious news, more promptly than the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN; and these few, if any, papers, present such comments as may be appropriate upon this news, more freshly than does this paper. To enable us to do this we spare no pains to get not only the North Carolina dailies, but dailies from the most important Southern cities—and of the latter we prize none more highly than the Savannah *Morning News*. It does not contain—we are glad to say—the vile stuff called news with which the Northern papers are filled, but it is up with the best in promptly furnishing from all parts of the world what is most desirable to know. It gives, too, more news of temperance transactions, especially in Georgia, than any other paper, besides being entirely fair and reliable in its comments upon the temperance subject. In our judgment it stands in the very front rank, for ability and for independence of thought, with perfect fairness and courtesy of expression.

We return our thanks to Senator THOS. W. PALMER, of Michigan, for the Congressional Directory. And this recalls that Senator PALMER has introduced a bill for the "Restriction of Foreign Immigration"—a subject that ought to engage the prompt attention of our national legislators. We would be glad to believe the bill would be reached, and, passing its stages of obstruction, be duly enacted into law during the present session.

The article we publish to-day concerning Mr. PEARSON at Spartanburg was written by a Presbyterian minister who has had exceptional opportunities for forming a correct judgment.

We are glad to learn that Dr. F. H. JOHNSTON, General Evangelist of Orange Presbytery, finds a good degree of encouragement in his work. New fields for occupation are gradually opening up, and if the means are supplied for sustaining and enlarging work they will be occupied, and the work of CHRIST, through Presbyterianism, will be extended in Eastern North Carolina.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27th.

Congress has had before it this week a good deal of miscellaneous matter, such as the Pacific railroad investigation; the delay over the Congressional Library building; the Jackson Mississippi outrage resolution, and the Thoebe-Carlisle contest, in which the Speaker's title to his seat was secured by a bare quorum.

The most important appointments made by the President during the week were Marshall McDonald for Fish Commissioner; Mr. Hoge, of Virginia, for District Attorney, and Mr. Ross of Washington for our new postmaster. By these appointments a long agony is over. There were a hundred or more aspirants to the last two offices mentioned, and the selections made seem to be quite satisfactory to the public.

There is enthusiastic interest now among the Prohibition circles of this city as well as throughout the country, and notable concert of action in the effort to drive the liquor traffic from the District of Columbia. Petitions to this effect have been poured into Congress from every State and Territory, and the counter petitions circulated by the liquor men of the District are something curious and even ludicrous, I may say, from their lack of sense and logic.

From his pulpit a Washington minister said, last Sunday, "these men plead for personal liberty in the conduct of their business; they ask for personal liberty in the conduct of their business; they ask for personal liberty that they may enslave your sons and deprive them of their liberty. They also raise the cry that perjury, fraud and social corruption would follow in the track of prohibition. This, "he said makes us think of the political figure of Satan weeping for souls that are lost."

On the same day the liquor traffic was vigorously attacked from several of our city pulpits, notably that of the Vermont-Avenue Christian Church, and that of the North Carolina Avenue church. Mr. Power, the pastor of the former, like most of the Washington pastors, is strongly opposed to high license, classing it as a cowardly compromise with the whisky party. He selected for his subject, "The Coming Conflict with the Whiskey Power," and he argued that there was no regulating the whisky traffic, that there is no alternative but total extermination. He urged prohibition in the District as the only hope of the rising generation, and said the cry that prohibition does not prohibit is false, for were prohibition once strongly entrenched on our shores the death of the whiskey traffic would quickly follow. Speaking of the term fanatic, applied to temperance workers, Mr. Power stated that the dictionary had not yet been compiled that would contain the word "temperance fanatic." "He is not the coming man" he said, "nor the man that is, for we can never have such a creature. Go as far as you will on the track of temperance and you will never approach within sight of fanaticism."

As the subject is one of unusual interest just now. I will mention how another minister presented several new points in the matter. He regarded the present time as a crisis. To be defeated now meant eternal defeat for the temperance people of the country. He said the cry of to-day was for national prohibition. The District of Columbia is national ground, and here the fight will be made that will influence the entire country. He urged that the example set here would encourage or discourage the efforts of all the temperance people working throughout the country, and that though there were many hidden evils behind this question, when prohibitionists once gain the victory their triumph will be complete. The work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was eulogized in the highest terms, and the ultimate success of the Prohibition measure now before Congress was predicted. I.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. Murdoch McKenzie, near Centre church, by Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., Mr. Wm. DORSEY McLEAN and Miss BELLE CAMPBELL—all of Robeson county, N. C.

On Thursday, the 12th inst, at the residence of the bride's mother, near Alma, Mr. HOWARD C. McNAIR and Miss SUSANNAH H. MORRISON, by Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D.—all of Robeson county, N. C.

On Jan. 19th, in the manse, by Rev. M. McQueen, Mr. W. N. McKENZIE and Miss B. B. SHORT—all of Moore county.

On Dec. 1st, at the home of the bride's parents in Iredell county, Dec. 1st, by the Rev. Chas. M. Tidball, Mr. JNO. R. WOODSIDE and Miss MOLLIE N. DELLINGER.

On Dec. 22d, at the home of the bride's mother, in Iredell county, by the Rev. Chas. M. Tidball, Mr. THOMAS P. STEVENSON and Miss FLORENCE LEE McLELLAND.

On Dec. 21, by Rev. Dugald Munroe, near Soddy, Tenn., Mr. D. H. ANDERSON and Miss S. J. McMURRAY.

On Jan. 10th, near Dayton, Tenn., by Rev. Dugald Munroe, Mr. W. B. MARTIN and Miss MARTH JANE ABEL.

On Dec. 22d, at the bride's father's in Macon county, N. C., by Rev. E. A. Sample, Mr. JOHN T. DeHART, of Swain county, N. C., and Miss NANNIE MYERS.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

LAURA EMMA PARKS, wife of Capt. Jno. M. Parks. Born in Cabarrus Aug. 19th, 1842; united with the Presbyterian church in Statesville Oct. 27th, 1860; died in Statesville Dec. 31st, 1887.

By her daily walk and conversation she adorned the holy gospel she professed. She was faithful in all the relations of life; but as wife and mother she was the light and comfort of her home.

She leaves a bereaved husband and two children—one of them a little girl of about ten summers.

Surely her many friends are called to remember in prayer this family in the day of their bereavement.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Session of Laurinburg church held January 26th, A. D. 1888, the following paper was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Great Head of the Church has in his inscrutable wisdom visited us with sore bereavement in removing from our midst, by the hand of death, on the 15th day of January, the Rev. JOHN H. COBLE, our beloved pastor, therefore,

Resolved 1st. That while we would bow in humble submission to the will of our soverign God, and with one of His servants of old, would say, "It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good," yet we do deeply feel and mourn the loss of one, who for sixteen years has gone in and out before us, breaking unto us the bread of life; and now and again as occasion required, and his own health and strength would admit, he in tenderness and sympathy waited at the bedside of the sick and the dying, ministering unto them the comforts and consolations of that Gospel, which he so delighted to proclaim, both in and out of the pulpit. He was a man zealous in good works and of devoted piety. A man of true and honest purpose, sound judgment, firm in convictions of duty; when satisfied as to the path of duty there was no turning him away. Therefore,

2d. That we will ever cherish the memory of his blameless Christian life, his faithful warnings, his wise counsels and his zeal for the cause of Christ, and while we mourn his death, still we rejoice that though "dead" he yet speaketh; and that it is written, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them.

3d. That while we as a session and congregation keenly feel this sore bereavement, we would remember that it falls still heavier upon the family of our deceased pastor, they having been called to part with beloved husband and father, their chief earthly counsellor and support. We would therefore mingle our tears with theirs and deeply sympathize with them and earnestly beseech our Father in heaven, who has promised to be a judge of the widow and a Father of the fatherless—that he would grant them the consolation they so much need, and which He alone can give.

4th. That the above preamble and resolution be recorded in our minutes, and a copy sent to the family of deceased and copies sent to the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN and *Laurinburg Exchange* for Publication.

By order of the Session.

A. M. McKINNON, Clerk.

Laurinburg, N. C., Jan. 26th.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 1, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday, (25th ult.) and Thursday sales at 38 cents; Friday 37¾; Monday 37½ cents—closing firm.

ROSIN—Firm throughout at 80 cents for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.20 and Soft $2.25.

CONTON—Middling 10 1-16 throughout—closing steady.

TIMBER—Demand brisk and prices have been full sustained.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON, Charlotte, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train ou Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence.	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence...	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 58,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9,45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.



FOR GAS. BAILEY'S COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS REFLECTORS! A wonderful invention for LIGHTING Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa FOR OIL.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

KIRKWOOD FEMALE SCHOOL.

This school, for girls from 12 years old and upwards is located in Lenoir, N. C., at the terminus of the C. & L. N. G. R. R.

It is a family school in charge of the Misses Rankin, and the number of pupils is limited to fifteen.

TERMS:

Board and tuition per session of twenty weeks.....	$85.00
Tuition alone from.....	$15 to 20.00
Music on Piano.....	20.00
Use of Instrument.	2.50
Drawing.....	10.00

Washing from $1.00 to $1.50 per month. Tuition at $20.00 will include Latin, and French for beginners, if desired. Each boarding pupil will furnish her own lights, towels, and one pair of sheets and pillow slips.

Payments one half in advance and the remainder at the close of the session. Books will be furnished *for cash* at publishers rates.

The first term of the year begins January 20th, the second August 2nd.

For further information, address

MISS E. L. RANKIN, Lenoir, Caldwell Co., N. C.

LIBERTY ACADEMY.

[At Liberty, on C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 23 miles from Greensboro and 74 miles from Fayetteville.]

The school is for both sexes.

The Principal has made *methods* of teaching a specialty, having taught for the past ten years in various Normals and County Institutes, which have been held in different parts of the State.

Young men and young ladies who desire to prepare themselves for teaching, for college, or for the practical duties of life, are solicited to consider the advantages here offered before going elsewhere.

Dr. Rondthaler, President of Salem Female College, says: "We have in our school at present (1885 and 1886) young ladies from nine different States, who have come from a great variety of schools, and I am free to say that in the solid requirements *none* have come better, and *few* as well, prepared as those who have come from your most excellent school."

Dr B. Craven, founder of Trinity College, gives the following testimonial: "Prof. J. M. Weatherly was one of the regular teachers in the last Trinity Normal. He is apt—quick—showed abundant evidence of scholarship and skill in school management generally. I recommend him as one of the best teachers in our whole country."

FOUR ASSISTANTS.

J. M. WEATHERLY, Principal.



PATENTED. Latest Style.

The Comfort Corset

EASE and COMFORT with style and taste of a French Corset.

NO BONES TO BREAK.

Is cut to fit form perfectly, and elegantly corded. No other corset has more than ONE size at the top for any one waist size.

THE COMFORT CORSET

has several shoulder Sizes for EACH WAIST SIZE so as to fit tapering waists as well as straight forms. Send for descriptive circular giving all information, prices, etc., to

BOSTON COMFORT CORSET CO., MANUFACTURERS BOSTON, MASS.

For sale by stores generally

(NAME THIS PAPER.)

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McShane Bell Foundry

Finest Grade of Bells,

CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

Mention this paper.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO

SUCCESSORS TO BELLMOUR BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO

CATALOGUE WITH 1000 TESTIMONIALS

BELLS CHURCH SCHOOL FIRE ALARM

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19, 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using goods can be seen at our office, or will be sent upon application.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

A TEST OF KINDNESS.

The following incident is so beautiful that it should be read in every household in the country. It develops the true, active principle of kindness. How many an erring mortal, making his first step in crime, might be redeemed by the exercise of this sublime trait in the character of the kind-hearted Quaker.

William Savery, an eminent preacher among the Quakers, was a tanner by trade, and was known by all as "one who walked humbly with his God." One night a quantity of hides were stolen from his tannery, and he had reason to believe that the thief was a quarrelsome, drunken neighbor whom I shall call John Smith. The The next week the following advertisement appeared in the county newspaper :

"Whoever stole a quantity of hides on the fifth of this month, is hereby informed that the owner has a sincere wish to be his friend. If poverty tempted him to this false step, the owner will keep the whole transaction secret, and will gladly put him in the way of obtaining money by means more likely to bring him peace of mind."

The singular advertisement attracted considerable attention; but the culprit alone knew who had made the kind offer. When he read it, his heart melted within him, and he was filled with sorrow for what he had done. A few nights afterwards, as the tanner's family were about to rest, they heard a timid knock, and when the door was opened there stood John Smith, with a load of hides on his shoulder. Without looking up he said, "I have brought these back, Mr. Savery; where shall I put them ?"

"Wait till I can get a lantern, and I will go to the barn with thee," he replied. "then perhaps thou wilt come in and tell me how this happened. We will see what can be done for thee."

As soon as they were gone out, his wife prepared some hot coffee, and placed some pies and meat on the table. When they returned from the barn she said: "Neighbor Smith, I thought some hot supper would be good for thee."

He turned his back towards her and did not speak. After leaning against the fireplace in silence a few moments, he said in a choked voice : "It is the first time I ever stole anything, and I have felt very bad about it. I am sure I didn't once think that I should ever come to what I am. But I took to drinking and then to quarreling. Since I began to go down hill everybody gives me a kick. You are the first man that has ever offered me a helping hand. My wife is sickly and my children starving. You have sent them many a meal. God bless you! but yet I stole the hides—But I tell you the truth when I say it is the first time I was ever a thief."

"Let it be the last time my friend," replied William Savery. "The secret lies still between ourselves. Thou art still young, and it is in thy power to make up for lost time. Promise me that thou wilt not drink any intoxicating liquor for a year, and I will employ thee to-morrow on good wages. The little boy can pick up stones. But eat a bit now, and drink some hot coffee; perhaps it will keep thee from craving anything stronger to-night. Doubtless thou wilt find it hard to abstain at first; but keep up a brave heart for the sake of thy wife and children, and it will soon become easy. When thou hast need of coffee, tell Mary, and she will give it thee."

The poor fellow tried to eat and drink, but the food seemed to choke him. After vainly trying to compose his feelings he bowed his head on the table and wept like a child. After a while he ate and drank, and his host parted with him for the night with the friendly words: "Try to do well, John, and thou wilt always find a friend in me." John entered into his employ the next day and remained with him many years—a sober, honest and steady man. The secret of the theft was kept between them; but after John's death William Savery sometimes told the story, to prove that evil might be overcome with good.—

A DAY IN ROME.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes from the "Eternal City" January 9th:

One of the principal duties of the American minister seems to be presenting ladies from the United States to the Queen of Italy. Every girl from his country who comes to Rome is anxious to have an introduction to the wife of King Humbert, They give their names to the ministers who sends them to the royal palace, with any explanatory facts concerning the prominence of the families of the visitors that he may know, and a day is appointed when the girls can have their ambition, as well as their desire to display their costly dresses, satisfied. The Queen, followed by a courtier, goes along a file, shakes hands with the curious, and, as she is prompted by her attendant from the card supplied by the American minister, says something neat about the relatives of her guests.

* * * * * * * *

A mind craving for variety in life could have been satisfied this afternoon in Rome at expense of forty cents, the cost of a ride of an hour in a hack. This was the first day in four weeks the sun remained continuously uncovered by clouds, and as a consequence the inhabitants poured into the streets and parks in every direction until the city looked as if a mighty army of bareheaded women cloaked men, horses and carriages and dogs had swooped down on it from some other regions. The Queen of Italy was out in her carriage. The fashionable people followed her in their equipages. In the vast grounds of the celebrated Borghese, which are thrown open to the public four days in the week, the royal lady was wheeled rapidly around. The display could not have been improved. Within the space of fifteen minutes 140 vehicles of costly design, invariably pulled by a pair of high-stepping horses, were counted. Hundreds more were crowding beautiful avenues bordered with sweet-smelling pines. Occasionally hired cabs diversified the scene. The difference was democratic, as were also the occupants, persons in humble life, mostly sweethearts one would say. There were many laughable episodes in the tracks of the public carriers. Under the spur of one of his customers the jehu often struck out to cut a figure and succeeded well enough, the trifling fact that his horse was trotting with forelegs and racking with the hind ones not counting for much until the police recognized the turnout of a prominent person heading along, when the servant of the people had the wind nearly jerked from him and [illegible] animal by the impromptu manner the blue[illegible] snatched the bridle to one side. It was picturesque to see the nobility and rich receiving paying calls in their carriages, a fashionable [illegible] in Rome. Sweeping stretches of green were in every direction, and from the top of [illegible]ncio, a big park now, whose site was once [illegible]ied by famous gardens of the ancients, [illegible] adjoins the Borghese property, a military [illegible]layed music for two hours to thousands. [illegible]line two miles away, on the brow of Jam[illegible]ne of Rome's everlasting hills, at whose [illegible] the titular church of Cardinal Gibbons, [illegible]fferent scene was being enacted. The lo[illegible]re affords in its residents the only idea of what Roman men and women were in the gloried days of the Eternal City. Claiming as they do direct descent from the warriors of old, whose battle cries sounded so menacingly arong the banks of the Tiber, the Trastevernians enibody in face and figure the only praiseworthy type of physical beauty to be found in this section of Italy. Tall, lithe, handsome men as a rule, whose shapeliness is made the more manifest by some breeches and short jackets, the masculine population of this part of Rome can readily impress a stranger with the reasonableness of their belief that they are from a race that did battle for the Cæsars. They, too, had been coaxed out by the effulgence of the day, and mixing in the concourse of the poorer people who live down along the Tiber, opposite their habitations, were wending their way afoot to the plateau of the mount to spend their Sunday afternoon in quiet and ease. No carriages went up that slope, unless it was a pilgrim who engaged a conveyance. The deep emerald hedges along the paths and the splendid view of Rome slowly brought to the vision by the winding roads were sufficient enjoyment for an otherwise tiresome ascent. A Bramantine temple with sixteen doric columns, erected early in the sixteenth century, covers the spot in which the cross was driven into the ground. Thither the people of Trastevere were flocking, and with them went the *Sun* correspondent.

By circuitous route of steps he entered a subterranean chapel dark as night save for the little daylight that was overshadowed a few feet after it leaped into the place through a small door, and found on their knees a crowd peering intently down a circular hole into which a hooded monk had lowered on the end of a pole a waxen taper. The opening marked the spot occupied by the tree. Pilgrims who had mingled among the inhabitants made great professions of devotion at the sight. To the right of this shrine, which is really in the courtyard, is the Church of St. Peter's on the Hill, 388 years old, in which, directly fronting the main altar, are the tombs of Roderick O'Donnell, Prince of Tyrconnell, and that of Hugh O'Neill, Count of Tyrone, two Irish chieftains who were exiled during the Elizabethan period, and whose remains are dust beneath the marble flags that tell of their banishment. In one of the streets at the bottom of the elevation a gloomy piece of business was being effected.

An organization of charitable men were conducting the funeral of a poor woman who had died in a garret, penniless and without friends The corpse was in a square pine box. Not a soul besides the humanitarians followed it. They were horrible pictures, in black robes that reached from their heads to their heels, with only eyelets to show that they were human instead of the dismal objects their disguises made them seem. Fourteen of them were in line, including six who bore on their shoulders a rude bier on which the coffin rested. Those who were not engaged in the burden of the body carried long wax candles in their right hands. The cortege moved quickly and silently through the thoroughfares, the people falling back in awe as it passed on its way to a neighboring church, where a priest read the services for the dead. A weary tramp of two miles was before the members of the society before they placed the remains in a grave, but they undertook it with alacrity. This organization includes many of the noted men of Rome, who assist in burying the dead. The masks hide their identity.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Mrs. Rose Thorpe, nee Hartwick, was born at Mishawaka, Ind., July 18, 1850. She is consequently now about 37 years of age. Her parents removed from Indiana when she was 9 years old and resided in Kansas for a year, but most of girlhood was spent in Litchfield, Mich. She was married there Sept. 11th, 1871. and spent there the first years of her married life. In 1882 she resided in Chicago, and while there edited three Sunday-school papers with marked ability. Finding this work, in addition to her other literary labors, too arduous, she gave it up and removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., and thence to San Antonio, Tex., where she now resides. The last change was made on account of her husband's health to which the severe winters of the northwest had proved injurious. Mrs. Thorpe is much pleased with the climatic and social advantages of San Antonio, and will probably remain there permanently. It is her intention to spend this summer in California, but the city of her adoption will welcome her return next winter.

It is a singular circumstance that this lady's most celebrated work should also be her first production. "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night" was written at the age of 16, while she was still a schoolgirl. It was written in the schoolroom, on her slate, while she was professedly solving problems in mathematics. How astonished her teachers would have been could they have known how far their gifted pupil's mind had transcended their dull formulas and what airy heights of imagination she was climbing, while they thought her engrossed in finding the unknown quantity. But though first in the order of her compositions, this poem was not published until more than three years after it was written, when it appeared in the Chicago *Commercial Advertiser*.

* * * * * * * *

In person Mrs. Thorpe is very tall, straight and slender, of a decided brunette type, and while the pallor of her complexion betrays delicate health, increased probably by literary toil, the bright glance of her large dark eyes expresses a high degree of intellectual activity. Her manners are suave and genial in a very marked degree, and not even the oft repeated infliction of the too inquisitive interviewer affects the equanimity of her temper. She is an ardent advocate of the temperance cause, and has written several poems on the subject, one of which, "Prohibition," almost equals in merit her chef d'œuvre.

While Mrs. Thorpe's poetical genius is a crown of glory to her, and through her to her whole sex, it is within the sacred precincts of home, as a Christian wife and mother, that the character of this gifted lady shines brightest. A consistent member of the Baptist church, her writings uniformly breathe an unalloyed spirit of pure devotion. We trust that the future course of this bright literary star may remain undimmed by any clouds of disaster, and that she may long remain one of the brilliant galaxy of American women of genius.

ANIMALS AS ARTISTS AND ARTISANS.

"The swallow is a fly-catcher, and the number that he catches in a day would quite astonish you. Often have you seen him skimming along the surface of the brook and the pond?"

"Yes, that I have; and swallows are as busy as ants, I think."

"The beaver is a woodcutter, a builder, and a mason, and is a good workman in all these trades. He cuts down small trees with his teeth, and after he has built his house he plasters it skillfully with his tail."

"Well done, beaver! He seems to outdo the rest."

"The wasp is a paper-maker, and he makes his paper out of materials that no other paper maker would use. If ever you should examine a wasp's nest, you will find it all made of paper."

"How many curious things there are in the world that I never thought of."

"Singing birds are musicians, and no other musicians can equal them in harmony. Hardly can we decide which has the advantage—the lark, the blackbird, the throstle, or the nightingale.

'On feathery wings they freely rove,
And wake the echoes of the grove.'"

"I am afraid you are coming to the end."

"O never fear. The firefly and the glow worm are lamplighters. Fireflies are not seen in this country, but abroad they light up the air just as the glow-worms do the grassy and flowery banks in country places here."

"Yes, I have seen them. I shall not forget the lamplighters."

"The bee is a professor of geometry, for he constructs his cells so scientifically, that the least possible amount of material is formed into the largest spaces with the least waste of room. Not all the mathematicians of Cambridge could improve the construction of his cells."

"The bee is much more clever than I thought he was."

"The caterpillar is a silk spinner, and far before all other silk-spinners in creation For the richest dresses that we see, we are indebted to the silk-worm. With what wonderful properties has it pleased our heavenly father to endow the lower creatures!"

"I shall be made wiser to-day uncle, than I have ever been before."

"The mole is an engineer, and forms a tunnel quite as well as if he had been instructed by an engineer. The nautilus is a navigator, hoisting and taking in his sails as he floats along the water and casting anchor at his pleasure."

"I should never have believed that anyone could have made these things out so clearly."

"Let me finish them by observing that the jackal is a hunter, the hawk an expert bird-catcher, the leech an excellent surgeon, and the monkey the best rope-dancer in the world."

"Well done, uncle, you have amused me indeed. I could listen an hour longer without being tired"

"Whether you remember what I have told you or not about God's goodness to his lower creatures, you will do well not to forget His great goodness to mankind in His gift of reason, His gift of His holy word, and His gift of the Saviour, by whom alone a sinner can be saved. And now, as you are learning all you can as a scholar, let me advise you to set up at once the trade or calling of schoolmaster, by teaching with humility and kindness those around you who may happen to know less than yourself. We all should be carrying on the calling of a schoolmaster, teaching others by precept and example,

"Without a rod or angry word,
To love and glorify the Lord."

—*Child's Companion.*

THINGS USEFUL.

Orange Marmalade: Take six oranges, three lemons, three quarts of water and six pounds of white sugar; cut the rind of the fruit into quarters peel it off, then cut it into fine chips as thin as possible and divide the pulps into small bits, removing carefully the seed which may be steeped in part of the water that is to be used for the marmalade: put the chips and pulp into a crock and pour three quarts of boiling water over them and stand over night. after which pour the whole into a preserving kettle and boil until the chips are tender, then add six pounds of sugar slowly and boil the marmalade until it jellies; this is delicious, I make double this quantity every spring when the fruit is cheap.

Sweet peas should have a corner to themselves to be most effective. A corner in which they can be sown as early in the spring as possible. April is not too early for them. Frost does not injure them. They must be put at least five inches deep, in order to let them send their roots down well, below the dry upper soil, and they should be sowed quite thickly. As soon as they begin to show an inclination to climb, give them some brush to cling to, if it happens to be at hand, or easily procurable. It doesn't matter if it hasn't a very attractive appearance when first stuck in the rows.

Swansdown Cream: Whip stiff a pint of rich cream, then beat to a froth the whites of three eggs. Sweeten with a cup of sugar, and flavor with extract of bitter almond. Beat all together, pour in a glass dish and set in a bowl of cracked ice to send to the table.

To seed raisins early, pour hot water over them, let it remain a moment then drain off. The hot water loosens the seeds and they come out clean.

Charcoal is recommended as an absorber of gases in the milk room where foul gases are present. It should be freshly powdered and kept there continually.

Rich Lemon Cake: Beat one cup of butter; add two cups of flour in which sift a teaspoonful of baking powder, stir in one cup of milk, two of sugar, lastly add the whites of eight eggs. Bake in jelly pans. Boil two cups of sugar, with two tablespoonfuls of water until brittle, remove from the fire and stir in the whites of two eggs; add a teacup each chopped raisins, citron and figs. Spread between the layers of cake, and ice the top.



WHITE · EXQUISITELY PERFUMED · PURE

COLGATE & CO'S TOILET SOAPS,

including 103 varieties both scented and unscented, are made from only the sweetest and purest materials, and are adapted to every taste and use.

100 PER CENT PROFIT and SAMPLES FREE to men canvassers for Dr. Scott's Genuine Electric Belts, Brushes, &c. Lady agents wanted for Electric Corsets. Quick sales. Write at once for terms. Dr. Scott, 846 B'way, N. Y

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

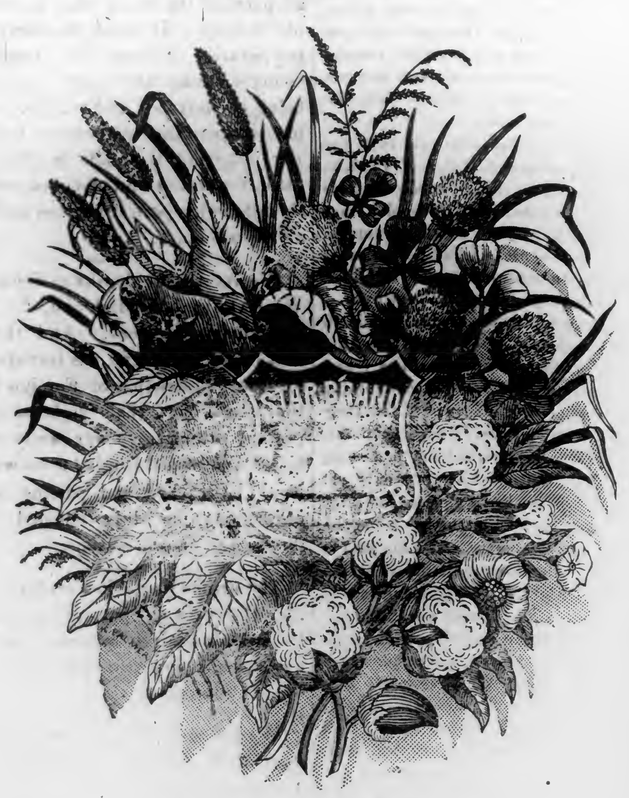
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO., 217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ALLISON & ADDISON

—MANUFACTURERS OF—



RICHMOND, VA.

—FOR—

COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO CROPS.

ALL THE FRTILIZERS WE SELL ARE MANUFACTURED BY US IN OUR OWN Factory, and under our own personal supervision. Our increased facilities for manufacturing have enabled us to maintain the **high grade** of our goods, and at the same time **reduce the price**. Having been sold in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the last

TWENTY YEARS,

THEIR VALUE AND REPUTATION ARE NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED AND WE REFER TO THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED AND ARE STILL USING THEM.

☞ THEY ARE DRY AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION FOR DRILLING, AND THE STANDARD WILL BE FULLY MAINTAINED.

For sale by Agents at all points in the Cotton and Tobacco Growing States.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
Richmond, Va.

Fishburne School,

WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.

English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B.,.....Principal.

New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first-class schools.

Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.

Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.

Thirteen States now represented in the School, '87 to '88.

Send for Catalogue.



DURHAM TOBACCO

☞ BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET.

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL

HALL & PEARSALL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

HEAVY GROCERIES,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 7 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR! SUGAR! COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH!

Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,

COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

1y

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

BREAD CRUMBS.

Dear little bird, how could you know,
As across the Park you flew,
That over the cruelly frozen ground
I was scattering crumbs for you?

For a mile away, it seemed to me,
You saw them over the snow.
What a tiny eye to see so far!
What a wise little heart to know!

How did you know that they were crumbs?
And even if that you knew,
How could you be so happily sure
That they were crumbs for you?

Sometimes I think I see beautiful crumbs
Beyond the snow for me;
But if I really want to know,
I must travel over to see.

Sometimes they are crumbs; but nevertheless
I discover, once over there,
That they are somebody else's crumbs,
That I must not even share.

Oh! for those wonderful eyes of yours,
That can tell just where to go!
Such a tiny eye to see so far!
Such a wise little heart to know!

—*Independent.*

A NEW YEARS STORY FOR 1888.

"Mother," said Fred, "can't I invite Will Marcombe to dinner to-morrow?

"Why not invite John Willis instead of Will,' responded his mother; "Will has a good dinner every day, while as for John I don't suppose he ever tasted turkey in his life."

"Why, mother, all the whole school would have the laugh on me if I should invite *him*; why, mother, he wears rags and goes bare-footed in winter."

"What difference does that make, dear," said his mother; 'You must not look at the *clothes* but at the boy; he may in time become a great man for all we know. Why, dear, your papa was once a newsboy, and look what a good man he is now" Fred blushed at this last remark, but said nothing. "But," continued his mother, "I will leave it to your conscience to decide, and tell me your decision in the morning."

This conversation took place between Mrs. Dearing and her son Fred, on New Year's eve. As you will judge from their conversation that they were in good circumstances, you will also observe that Fred was choosing his New Year's guest. His mother was a good lady and tried to impress the virture of true manliness on her child. She told him that it was not man y to mind the jeers of his schoolmates, especially when he was doing right.

* * * * * * * * *

Next morning, Fred was up bright and early, and knocked at his mother's door before she was out of bed. "Mother," said Fred, "I have decided to have John Willis to share my New Year's dinner with me."

The result was that John had the best dinner he ever tasted. Turkey, cranberry-sauce, mince-pie and pumpkin-pie, fruit, cakes, and everything good that any one could desire for a New Year's dinner. And as for Fred, he was well repaid by the smile that lighted up John's face as he bade *good-bye*. And to tell the truth, I think that Fred was glad that he made that choice; and even if his schoolmates did jeer at him after he went back to school he did not mind it, for he knew that he had done right, and also he had made his mother happy, and he had pleased his heavenly Father.—*St. Louis Evangelist.*

SUSIE'S MISTAKE.

The town clock had struck four. School was over for the day. After stopping for a few moments in the shawl-room, to put on hats and cloaks, the girls ran out of the house, down the streets leading to their homes.

Maria Rogart, Susie Roberts, and two or three other girls, went together along Main street. As usual, they had a great deal to say to one another.

Susie Roberts was telling about her cousin, lately arrived from Europe—how the steamer had just escaped striking against an iceberg—how her cousin had bronght several trunks, full of beautiful things, and what a time she had getting them through the Custom House.

"She is a grand lady," said Susie. "She knows all about French, German and Italian, and she has just the whitest little hands that ever saw! I do not suppose that she knows how to do a bit of housework. I got up early this morning, so that I could get my room in order, and do my dusting before she came down to breakfast."

"Why, Susie, are you ashamed to have her know that you dust the parlors and take care of your own room?" asked Maria Rogart, laughing.

"Oh, I would not have her know it, on any account," said Susie. "As it is I dare say she will think my hands very brown."

"I would not care," cried Ella Redman. "My mother said beautiful hands are the hands that obey that Bible verse:—Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.' The King who said that was very rich, and very great."

Susie tossed her head, and assumed what she considered a grand air.

"I think the servants should do all the housework," she said.

Little Mary Jamison wondered if it really were not "respectable" to sweep and dust a room, and wash the breakfast china. She took a peep at her brown hands, and drew on her gloves as quickly as possible. The girls were quiet for the remainder of the walk. Susie's words had set them all to thinking.

That evening, when Edith Grey's mother reminded her that, as Ellen, the housemaid, was out, it was time for her to set the tea-table, instead of running to do it with her usual willingness, she pouted, and muttered something about doing a servant's work.

She handled the pretty china so carelessly that two cups fell, and broke into ever so many pieces. They were the first of the set to be broken. It was a set of china, too, that her mother prized very much, because it had come to her from grandmother.

"I am a horrid, careless girl," Edith said, bursting into tears, and ready to put the blame on some one else—"it all comes from listening to that foolish Susie Roberts' ridiculous notions. My grandmother was a lady, and yet I dare say that she took care of her china, and polished her furniture!"

Meanwhile Susie was having what she thought a very hard time. She was in the sitting-room, with her mother and cousin, when Mrs. Roberts said:

"By the way, Susie, before I forget it, after you have done your dusting to-morrow, if you have time before school, I would like you to polish the dining-table. You have neglected that a great deal lately. I do not know what your grandmother would say if she could see her old furniture."

Susie's cheeks flushed. She did not dare to look at her cousin, she could only trust that she had not heard.

Next morning Susie was up very early, determined to get all done before breakfast. With dust-cap and apron on, she was working away very industriously, when, to her dismay, she saw her cousin pass the door, on the way to the library.

"Good morning, Susie," she said, "let me help you. I shall forget my skill if I do not get to housekeeping soon.

Susie was so much surprised by this remark, that she stood for a moment in silence, looking at her cousin.

"You see," continued the bright little lady, "it is quite two years since I made a cup of coffee or a loaf of bread—just think of it! I dare say, Susie, that you know a good deal about housework? When I was little girl I was delighted to help my mother"—she began to rub the old-fashioned sideboard so vigorously that Susie was sure it would outshine the table—"I have a great fancy for women who are good house keepers," continued the lady, talking and laughing, and using the wax and brush—all at the same time. "My favorite is that of Queen Bertha, who lived in Burgundy about nine hundred years ago. She kept house so beautifully that they stamped her likeness on a coin; they represented her as sitting at her spinning-wheel."

Susie could scarcely believe her ears.

"I have heard of persons who were ashamed of work, but I consider them very silly—don't you, Susie? I think they forget that nice chapter in Proverbs about the industrious woman. There is a very pretty verse in that chapter—I went hunting through it once for a birthday verse—and I was ever so much pleased to find this: 'She looketh well to the ways of her household,' and 'She is not afraid of the snow for all her household are clothed with scarlet."

ON BEING PLEASANT.

Says Mr. Thackery about that nice boy, Clive Newcombe, "I don't know that Clive was especially brilliant, but he was pleasant." Occasionally we meet people to whom it seems to come natural to be pleasant; such are as welcome wherever they go as the flowers in May, and the most charming thing about them is that they help to make other people pleasant too. Their pleasantness is contagious.

The other morning we were in the midst of a three days' rain. The fire smoked, the dining-room was chilly and when we assembled for breakfast, papa looked rather grim, and mamma tired, for the baby had been restless all night. Polly was plainly inclined to fretfulness, and Bridget was undeniably cross, when Jack came in with the breakfast rolls from the baker's. He had taken off his rubber coat and boots in the entry, and he came in rosy and smiling.

"Here's the paper, sir," he said to his father with such a cheerful tone that his father's brow relaxed, and he said, "Ah, Jack, thank you" quite pleasantly.

His mother looked up at him smiling, and he just touched her cheek gently as he passed.

"The top of the morning to you, Pollywog," he said to his little sister, and delivered the rolls to Bridget, with a 'Here you are, Bridget, Aren't you sorry you didn't go yourself this beautiful day?"

He gave the fire a poke and opened a damper. The smoke ceased, and presently the coals began to glow, and five minutes after Jack came in, we had gathered around the table and were eating our oatmeal as cheerily as possible. This seems very simple in the telling, and Jack never knew he had done anything at all, but he had in fact changed the whole moral atmosphere of the room, and had started a gloomy day pleasantly for five people.

"He is always so," said his mother when I spoke to her about it afterwards, "just so sunny and kind and ready all the time. I suppose there are more brilliant boys in the world than mine, but none with a kinder heart or a sweeter temper, I am sure of that."

And I thought, Why isn't a disposition worth cultivating? Isn't it one's duty to be pleasant, just as well as to be honest, or truthful, or industrious, or generous? And yet, while there are a good many honest, truthful, industrious, and generous souls in the world, and people who are unselfish too, after a fashion, a person who is habitually pleasant is rather a rarity. I suppose the reason is because it is such hard work to act pleasantly when one feels cross. Very few people have the courage of that cheeriest of men, Mr. Mark Tapley, who made it a point of honor to "keep jolly" under the most depressing circumstances.

People whose dispositions are naturally irritable or unhappy, think it is no use trying to be otherwise; but that is a mistake. If they will patiently and perseveringly try to keep always pleasant, after a while they will get in the habit of smiling instead of frowning, of looking bright instead of surly, and of giving a kind word instead of a cross one. And the beauty of it is, as I said before, that pleasantness is catching, and before long they will find themselves in the midst of a world full of bright and happy people, where every one is as good-natured and contented as they are—*Christian at Work.*

THE KING'S GARDEN.

Dolly stood and watched the old yellow Millville 'bus drive out under the maples, through the big gate and off down the road back toward town. Then she turned and stole softly up to the sitting room, where the stranger was resting on the lounge. Dolly thought she never had seen any one with such a white face and such black, very black, hair. It was a very thin, tired face, but yet it was such a kind face, Dolly thought. By and by he dropped asleep and Dolly went away.

Next morning Dolly ran singing out on to the cool porch where the morning-glories grew, to gather a dainty bouquet for the breakfast table, but stopped suddenly in the doorway, for there sat the strange young man in the big willow rocker.

"Come here, little maid," he said, and his voice was very kind and deep. "Are you Dolly?"

"Yes, sir," answered Dolly, going up and putting her dimpled hand into his big, outstretched one, and not feeling very much afraid of him after all; "I'm Dolly."

And don't you think, when mamma came to say that breakfast was ready, she was actually up in the big chair beside him and learning to love him.

He had told her all about his older sister at their home in the city, and about her canary-bird pets, and that he had come out into the country to try to get well again. But the Millville doctor looked very grave when he came out to see him, and had a long talk with Mrs. Martin before he went away.

As the days went by, Dolly learned every day to love the kind face and voice, and they had long talks together that reached down to the very depth of her child nature.

They were out in the blossomy garden one morning, and Mr. Will had been talking about the beautiful gardens of heaven, and of the Master who walks there.

"I wonder if we'll ever find each other in the gardens, Mr. Will? They must be so very large?"

The man looked down into the child's face, flushed and earnest.

"Dolly," he answered, "we can all find the gardens of the King; and, little one, we can have a King's garden in our own hearts."

Dolly looked up at him with wide, wondering eyes.

"How, Mr. Will?"

"Suppose, Dolly, that every time you are cross and impatient a weed should grow in your heart, and every time you grow angry and cry a little nettle should spring up for every tear-drop."

"Oh, dear!" came a muffled voice from the red face hidden suddenly in Dolly's apron. "I didn't mean to be cross this morning!"

"And suppose that every time you smile a beautiful lily should blossom, and when you are kind and thoughtful of mamma's comforts, a host of bright pansy faces should smile, and when you carry a cup of cold water to a thirsty old man, there should bubble up a beautiful spring to run off among the flowers, rippling and dancing."

Dolly was looking up into the young man's face now, and as he went on, her eyes grew deep and solemn.

"And by and by, when your garden is all fair and sweet, the King will walk in it every morning, and, at his touch, the weeds will wither and the blossoms grow brighter, a little bird named Joy will begin to sing, and only you can hear his song."

"Would the King come into my little garden?' asked Dolly in an awed voice.

"Dolly," the man's voice was very reverent and tender, "he has come into mine."

Then she drew a long breath, and, looking back in after-years, she could see that the thought shaped all her after-life.

"Mr. Will, I want the King to come into my heart, too."

Mr. Will lay back in his chair with his eyes closed, and Dolly thought he was asleep, but by and by, when she looked up again, he was looking down at her, and he answered her, but his voice sounded very queer:

"He will come to every one who asks him."

Then Dolly began to look for little things that would make the flowers grow, and day by day she found little kindnesses to do and pleasant words to say. All through the happy summer the flowers flourished, and the weeds came, too, sometimes, but one morning she stole in to Mr. Will's side with a very happy face.

"Mr. Will, the King has come into my garden"

And the young man bent and kissed the sweet child's face. The voice that answered her was very low and weak.

"Dolly, I am going soon up into the Master's gardens, and some time you must come, too."

Dolly looked up.

"I'm sorry you're going away," she answered simply.

That night he sat on the porch and watched the sunset, and when Dolly came to him she found him asleep, so deeply asleep that she could not waken him.

Daily, as years passed by, the garden of Dolly's heart grew more sweet and fair, the King came every day into its fair borders and the music that sounded there found its way into Dolly's voice, and the light and the sweetness shone in her face, and through her clear eyes one saw as through open windows the sweetness and purity of her soul. Shall not we, too, have a King's garden in our hearts?—*Herald and Presbyter.*

"Consumption can be Cured."

Dr. J. S. COMBS, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 25 lbs. and are not now needing any medicine."

G·M·D·

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established.

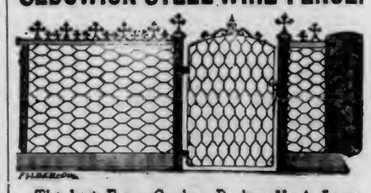
Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-Joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS — Anti-Bilious and Cathartic.
25c. a vial, by druggists.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,
SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

S. H. FISHBLATE,
KING CLOTHIER!
Wilmington, N. C.
FINE READY MADE
—AND—
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
A SPECIALTY.

On Every article Purchased at this Establishment, perfect satisfaction guarenteed, or money cheerfully refunded.

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Celery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is

Paine's Celery Compound

It fills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the strain and paralysis of the nervous system.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for circulars.

Price $1.00. Sold by druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C.



22 YEARS A dealer in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shoninger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger upright Piano's $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new Circulars and articles.

NEW and GOOD
MUSIC BOOKS ISSUED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO.
Modern Anthems, Vol. I.

By W. F SUDDS. 208 pp. of the choicest original and selected anthems by this well-known writer. In every respect his best work of the kind. Price, $1.00 by mail, postpaid. Will be ready Feb. 1st.

Dainty Songs

For Little Lads and Lasses. By J. R. MURRAY. A most charming collection of bright and pleasing children's songs for use in the Kindergarten, School or Home. Price, 35 cts. by mail, postpaid.

Zanie.

By H. P. DANKS. A new and pretty operetta of moderate difficulty, for the use of amateurs. Price, $1.00 by mail, postpaid.

Murray's 100 Voluntaries.

Edited by J. R. MURRAY. A very superior collection of choice voluntaries for the Pipe or Reed Organ, selected from the works of the great European composers. Price, $1.00 by mail, postpaid.

All of the above are for sale by Music Dealers generally.

PUBLISHED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.
Mention this paper.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - - CASH.

NEW AND VALUABLE SMALL BOOKS.

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS WORK: HOW TO DO IT. Gordon. Cloth 30cts.; paper 10 cents.
DIVINE AND HUMAN: FOREORDINATION and FREE AGENCY. Wilson. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents.
SEVENTH COMMANDMENT. Cannon. Paper, 5 cents.
COVENANT AND ITS SEALS. Alexander. Paper, 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN MEXICO. Graybill. Paper. 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN CHINA. Houston. Paper, 5 cents.
BIBLE STUDIES ON BAPTISM. McLean. Paper, 5 cents.
CATECHISM ON BAPTISM. Cleveland. Paper, 5 cents.
INFANT BAPTISM. McElroy. Paper, 5 cts.
GIVEN TO CHRIST. Pratt. Paper, 10 cts.
WILLIAM THE BAPTIST. Chaney. Paper, 25 cents.
OUR COUNTRY, Strong. Paper 25c; cloth 50c.
PHARAOHS OF THE BONDAGE. Robinson Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

And all supplies of any publisher needed by MINISTERS, STUDENTS, CHURCHES, and SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Address:
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Agent.

SORGHUM

A LITTLE book that every farmer ought to have is the "Sorghum Hand Book" for 1888, which may be had free, by addressing The Blymyer Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, O. Sorghum is a very valuable crop for syrup-making, feed, and fodder, and this pamphlet gives full information about the different species, best modes of cultivation, etc. Send and get it and read it.

DRESSMAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St.. - WILMINGTON, N.C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON. N. C.

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE **CURED** never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle **FREE.** DR. TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Manteis & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED.

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, lodges, private barns and stables, farming utensils and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. E. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster. Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending January 26th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

E M Allen, Stafford, Md., wagon.
F H Allen, Port Allen, La., end gate.
J A Aniello, Biloxi, Miss., life-boat.
J Bolick, Conover, N. C., wheel.
W C Chamberlain, Cedar Bluff, Va., car-coupling.
J M Cone, Baltimore, Md., flour bolt.
S H Cottrell, Ramsey, Ala., fertilizer distributer.
W O Crain, Baltimore, Md., sewing machine.
V R Davis, Temple, Ga., car-coupling.
W H G Ellis, Louisville, Ky, combined umbrella and cane.
J Freeman and L E Drake, Goodlettsville, Tenn., hopple.
J G Huff, East Bend, N. C., spring vehicle.
L Kent, Hot Springs, Ark., painter's combination pot-hook.
E C Lindemann, Baltimore, electric wire conduit.
M Potschinger, Louisville, Ky., ammonia gas generator.
L A Rudisill, Charlotte, N. C., car-coupler.
G R Scates, Knoxville, Tenn., furnace.
C P Sutton, Sharon, Tenn., plow.
W C Thomson, S. C., weighing scale.
M Vandercook, Gallatin, Tenn., strap clasp.
T H Whitaker, Youngsville, N. C., side hill reversible plow.
W P Wood, Clayton, Ga., elevated railway.

SAY-SOES.

Thy friend has a friend, and thy friend's friend has a friend; therefore be discreet.

Popular discrimination in favor of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has given it a larger sale than any other remedy of its class. Price 25 cents.

Natives near Asheville, North Carolina, get $1.75 a pound for ginseng root, which they dig in the woods for exportation to China.

It is said that a pint of milk taken every night just before retiring to rest will soon make the thinnest figure plump.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 6th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

BOOKS.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

They Can Supply all Your Wants

In This Line.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,

—:o:—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—:o:—

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS,
FURS AND WOOL.

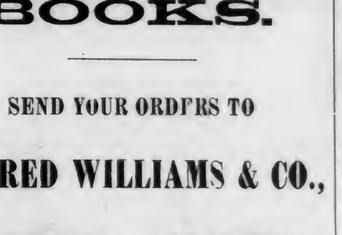
BALTIMORE, Md.

With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF
...pary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
...r, Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses,
...acco Machinery.
...Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Ele-
...r Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay
...Iron and Brass Castings generally.

...LEX. DELANEY,

...of the Tanner and Delaney Engine
...being associated with us, we will
...ding of Tram Road Engines and
...ialty.

...STEEL & DELANEY.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

—o—

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

—o—

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
W. J. MARTIN.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM BLACK,

Attorney-at-Law,

MAXTON, N, C.

Collections promptly attended to. Will practice in any of the Courts of the State.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANUARY 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

FREE TRIAL GIVEN

During the past nine years we have cured, with our appliances, tens of thousands of patients suffering with chronic ailments after all other treatments had failed. We have so much faith in our goods that we will send you *on trial* one of our Electric Medical Appliances to suit your case, provided you agree to pay for it, if it cures you in one month. If it does not cure you it costs you nothing. Is not this a fair offer? Different appliances to cure Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney diseases, Piles, Lung diseases, Asthma, Catarrh, Lame Back, Ague, Nervousness, Debility and other diseases. Remember we do not ask you to buy them blindly, but merely to try them at our risk. Prices very low. Illustrated book, giving full particulars, and testimonials from every State, and blank for statement of your case, sent free.—Address, at once, as this adv't will not appear again. **ELECTRIC PAD M'F'G CO., 46 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

J. D. McNEELY,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles and Moutain Produce.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL
ORIGINAL ONLY GENUINE
SAFE, ALWAYS TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE
RELIABLE NEVER FAIL.
ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND TAKE NO OTHER
ASK FOR CHICHESTER'S
OR INCLOSE 4c PARTICULARS RETURN MAIL
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. MADISON SQ. PHILA. PA.
PILLS
5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS
LADIES WHO HAVE USED THEM

READ THIS!

1,000 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
500 BUSH. FRESH GROUND MEAL.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
100 BOXES D. S. C. R. SIDES.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BARRELS SUGAR.
200 CASES LARD.
300 KEGS NAILS.
300 BUNDLES HOOP IRON.
300 HHDS. AND BARRELS MOLASSES

TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, LYE, POTASH CANDY, CANDLES, CRACKERS, MATCHES, &c.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

MAKE A SIGN FOR A CENT
Worth Twenty-five Cents.

AGENTS WANTED. Samples Free.
J. W. STOAKES, MILAN, O.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

(Established in 1793.)

FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequaled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.

PIANOS. Mason & Hamlin's Piano Stringer was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experts the "greatest improvement in pianos in half a century."

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.

Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.
154 Tremont St., Boston, 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N.Y.
149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

WANTED,

For Cash.

OLD U. S. AND CONFEDERATE STATES Postage Stamps used prior to 1865. Cash given for these if in good condition and on the original envelopes or letters. Many varieties of these old Stamps will bring fine prices, and it is to your interest to look over old letters, as dollars may be thus realized. Be sure never to remove or cut Stamps from envelopes or letters, but send the whole thing by mail to

G. M. BASTABLE,
Catlett, Va.

References as to my responsibility: Rev. A. A. MDonough, Casinova, Fauquier County, Va.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

Fall and winter stock now open, and we are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.
DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS in all the newest and most approved styles.

Lace and Portier Curtains, and Upholstery Goods, Shades and Shadings, Cocoa and Straw Mattings, Rugs, &c.

CARPETS.

HEMPS, INGRAINS, EXTRA SUPERS, THREE PLY'S

TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, VELVET.

Smyrna Rugs at $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $8.00, $10 00 and as high as $50.00 in extra large size, 9x16 feet.

WINDOW SHADES.

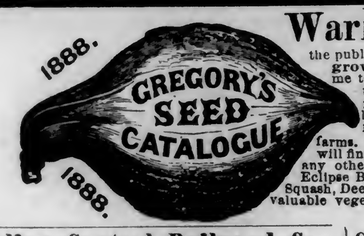
Embracing a great variety of new things.

R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28th, 1887

BURPEE'S SEEDS

FARM ANNUAL FOR 1888
Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 pp., with hundreds of illustrations, Colored Plates, and tells all about the BEST GARDEN, FARM and FLOWER Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Valuable New Books on Garden Topics. It describes Rare and FLOWERS of real value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete Catalogue published, to **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.**



Warranted Seed. I have founded my business on the belief that the public are anxious to get their seed directly from the grower. Raising a large proportion of my seed enables me to warrant its freshness and purity, as see my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1888, FREE for every son and daughter of Adam. It is liberally illustrated with engravings made directly from photographs of vegetables grown on my seed farms. Besides an immense variety of standard seed, you will find in it some valuable new vegetables not found in any other catalogue. As the original introducer of the Eclipse Beet, Burbank and Early Ohio Potatoes, Hubbard Squash, Deephead Cabbage, Cory Corn, and a score of other valuable vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby	10 52 A. M
Leave Lincolnton	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 28—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Monday, Oct. 71, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	8 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 40 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton	9 57 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	11 50 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville	12 05 P. M.	8 20 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	2 17 "	12 20 P. M.
Leave Sanford	2 40 "	1 33 "
Arrive Greensboro	6 00 "	7 45 "
Leave Greensboro	10 10 A. M.	
Arrive Pilot Mountain	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Pilot Mountain	4 10 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro	8 30 "	
Leave Greensboro	10 00 A.M	7 45 A.M.
Arrive Sanford	1 30 P. M.	2 15 P.M.
Leave Sanford	1 50 "	3 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 15 "	7 05 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 30 "	5 30 A.M.
Arrive Maxton	6 27 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 05 A. M.	4 25 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 40 "	6 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	1 30 P. M.	
" Factory Junction	2 30 "	5 35 P. M.
Arrive Millboro	3 15 "	6 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

Close connection is made at Maxton with Carolina Central Railway Passenger Trains to and from Wilmington.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c.

Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.

mch.2 . 18:-1y

WE DESIRE TO CORRESPOND with several reliable and active men, with a view of getting them to represent our house, travelling either on the lines of railroad or in the country districts. Please state age and business experience. To save time, better send names and address of references with application. No attention paid to postal cards. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. Address B. G. A., Box 11, Richmond, Va.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,048. WILMINGTON, N. C., FEBRUARY 8, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,668.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue of this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. George A. Long from Mt. Sidney, Va., to Natural Bridge, Va.

Rev. J. M. Allen from Batesville, Miss., to Horn Lake, De Soto county, Miss.

Rev. J. McL. Seabrook from Seneca, S. C., to James Island, S. C.

Rev. J. H. Dixon from Gainesville, Ga., to Sparta, Ga.

Rev. W. H. A. Johnson from Acworth, Ga., to Lawrenceville, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We are glad to learn that the health of Rev. Isaac N. Campbell, has materially improved. He has been incapacited for preaching for sometime, and a part of the time has been quite sick, but is now rapidly improving and hopes soon to be out and at his more active duties.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

At a well-attended congregational meeting yesterday, it was unanimously determined to build a new church to cost not less than $10,000 or $12,000. The following persons were appointed a building committee with the pastor as chairman:

E. P. Davis, chairman; J. M. Rogers, M. D. Bailey, T. A. Wilson, Maj. T. J. Brown, Dr. W. L. Brown, B. J Sheppard.

Winston, Jan. 30th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

We are heartily glad to receive the following from Rev. C. A. Monroe, dated at Lenoir, 31st: As there are some conflicting reports still in circulation in regard to the injuries received by Rev. B. L. Beall in the recent accident on the C. & L. R. R., near Hickory, N. C., I have been requested by his friends to write a few lines, touching the nature and extent of his injuries and his present condition. I am glad to say that he is improving more or less every day. In fact doing as well as could be expected considering his age and the very unfavorable condition of his system at the time the injuries were received. He is able now to sit up in a chair the greater portion of the day. He can, with some help, walk about in his room. With the continued blessings of a kind Providence, he will be well enough in a few weeks to be out and about. As to the nature and extent of his injuries, his whole nervous system received a shock from which it has not yet entirely recovered. His head was badly gashed, the gash commencing a little above the right temple extending upward near the top of the head and then curving downwards somewhat in the shape of a horse-shoe. On the right side of the back of the head was a bad bruise, which has been quite painful. The right collar bone was dislocated. The right arm is almost useless. There was also a slight bruise in the left side. But these "wounds and bruises" are doing well and the friends of Mr. Beall confidently hope that his life is now out of danger.

Lenoir, N. C., Jan. 11st, 1888.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. T. U. Faucette, pastor, writes us: The session of Red House church in Orange Presbytery, met at Col. J. R. Winston's Sabbath afternoon, Jan. 29th, and examined and received into full communion of the church Willie, Eddie and Sallie, the younger members of that Christian household. Col. Winston, is a ruling elder, and is bearing with patient, Christian resignation a long continued spell of sickness. The brethren of the session and a few familiar friends witnessed the impressive services of receiving these young Christians into the fold of God. When the baptism by water was administered in that upper room, and the right of fellowship was given to the new members, by the pastor and elders, by father, mother and older sisters, the grandmother and other friends present, the scene was truly tender and touching. The Holy Spirit was with us and the joy of earth and heaven was great. What a beautiful sight, a whole family one in Christ Jesus.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The ladies of the Presbyterian church of Hickory, met yesterday and organized the society of "Earnest Workers." When they get fairly to work you will hear more of them. The society is composed of the material indicated by the name.

Hickory, Feb. 1st.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

One of the estimable friends of the PRESBYTERIAN, to whom we are indebted for many favors wrote from Fayetteville, Jan 31st: "A great deal of interest is manifested in our Union meeting. Mr. Cordin, of Wilson, is preaching this week. Next Saturday night is the time selected to organize a Young Men's Christian Association. We have a long list of names for members. This is a good move for Fayetteville."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On the 2d Sabbath of February a committee of Mecklenburg Presbytery, consisting of Rev. J. Y. Fair and Elder John W. Moore, of Hopewell church, installed the Rev. John R. McAlpine as pastor over the Ramah and Huntersville churches.

At Ramah, in the forenoon, the Rev. J. Y. Fair preached the sermon and charged the pastor and Elder Moore charged the people. At night, the same committee installed him pastor over the Huntersville church. Rev. J. Y. Fair preaching the sermon and Elder Moore charging both pastor and people. It was a new departure to us yet it was well done, and now we are once more enjoying the regular ministrations of the Gospel after being without, more than a year. There are some indications of greater consecration in the work of the Master.

VIRGINIA.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian*:

Rev. R. P. Campbell has declined the call which was tendered him from the Mossy Creek Church, Augusta county, Va.

Twenty-five persons were recently added to the Waterford church, Loudoun county, as the result of a meeting in which the pastor, Rev. L. B. Turnbull, was assisted by Rev. A. A. Little.

Last Sunday the bi-monthly communion was celebrated at the First Presbyterian Church, Richmond. The names of twelve new members were announced. Eight of them joined by certificate and four on profession of faith.

A correspondent writes: The first regular communion season of the present year at Shemariah church occurred on Sunday, January 22d. It was an occasion of more than usual interest, on account of the recent accession to our membership. Since our last communion nineteen have been received on profession of their faith in Christ; also on the same day were ordained and installed one ruling elder, Wm. H. Shipley, and three deacons, viz: Robert A. Clemmer, Edward Patterson, and E. A. McCutchan.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The two Presbyterian churches of Charleston united in a protracted meeting which closed on 19th ult. Dr. Wm. Dinwiddie conducted the services preaching twice on each of two Sabbaths, besides preaching every night of the week and holding a service every afternoon specially for Christians. The members of the churches were greatly revived, ten were added to the churches and others it is hoped will be added in the near future.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Southern Presbyterian: An interesting series of meetings is being held this week in the Ebenezer church, Charleston, under the pastoral care of the Rev. T. P. Burgess. All of the Presbyterian ministers in the city have united in the work, and nightly services are held.

GEORGIA.

Christian Observer: Rev. W. H. A. Johnson has been invited to take charge of the Lawrenceville and Rock Spring churches, and has accepted.

FLORIDA.

Christian Observer: Rev. E. O. Guerrant, D.D., on his way to Umatilla, stopped at Jacksonville, and preached a week for Rev. Theo. M. Smith, in East Jacksonville church. The meeting was a delightful one. Forty-four persons united with the church—forty-two of them on profession of faith.

ALABAMA.

Rev. P. P Winn writes to the *Christian Observer*: A commission, appointed by the Presbytery of South Alabama, organized a church at Columbia, on Sunday, Jan. 8th, by enrolling ten members. Judge H. M. Beach was elected, ordained and installed a ruling elder, and his son, Mr. B. A. Beach, a deacon. Mr. H. Purcell was elected a ruling elder, and has the call under consideration. Mr. H. S. Purcell was elected a deacon, and is to be ordained and installed at an early day. The congregation propose to "arise and build," at once. An excellent site for building, on the principal street, has been donated by Mrs. Dunwoody, and the building committee is now taking up a subscription

MISSISSIPPI.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

Rev. G. A. Russell gives the following as the results of his first year's service at Wesson: During the year, we have received into the church fifty-four; forty-five on profession of their faith, and nine by letter. We have added two to our eldership, and two to our deaconship. Contributions for all things, nearly two thousand dollars, almost double what has ever been given before, and this year they hope to spend two thousand more in building a nice manse.

The Wesson church has allowed Mr. Russell to go to Hazlehurst once a month, and preach to the good people there, as they were without a pastor. "With Rev. Mr. Planck he held a meeting in the fall, for ten days, in Hazlehurst, and twelve were added to the church, and the membership were greatly revived."

Rev. J. C. Graham invited Rev. Messrs. C. R. Dudley and G. A. Russell to aid in a meeting two weeks ago at Bogue Chitto, a missionary point twenty miles below Wesson. "We had thirteen additions, and money enough secured to build a church, and the whole community were profoundly impressed. Many had never before heard a Presbyterian preach. We would have many more additions, but the snow prevented the continuance of the service."

TEXAS.

Christian Observer: At a congregational meeting of the Broadway church, Fort Worth, Jan. 18th, Rev. Wm. Mitchell, Ph.D., was elected pastor. He has served the church for two years as stated supply.

KENTUCKY.

There have been twenty-three accessions to the First Presbyterian Church, Louisville, says the *Christian Observer*, since Mr. Moody's arrival; fifteen were publicly received last Sunday.

At the Second Church, Louisville, says the same paper, fourteen persons were received.

Louisville Presbytery refused to sever the pastoral relation between Rev. A. D. McClure and Highland Church, Louisville, in order that he might take charge of a new church in Baltimore. The Highland Church had reluctantly consented to the dissolution upon Mr. McClure's stating it was his conviction that duty required him to resign the charge. The Presbytery adjudged that duty required him to remain.

MISSOURI.

A correspondent writes to the *Christian Observer*: Rev. Franc Mitchell, of Westminster church, came to the assistance of Rev. C. J. Heiskell, the pastor of the church at Vandalia, on the fourth of January, and preached every night for six days. We have to thank God for the following results of the mesting. The members of the church were revived, and ten were added to the number—all on profession of their faith. Three of these were baptized.

Items from the St. Louis *Presbyterian*:

Rev. Franc Mitchell, of Westminster church, St. Louis, came to the assistance of the pastor of the church at Vandalia on the 4th of January, and preached every night for 16 days. It is very seldom that a congregation gets to hear better preaching than Bro. Mitchell's. The attendance was not as large as we desired, but the weather was very cold, and generally inclement. We have to thank God for the following results of the meetings: the members of church revived and ten added to the number, all on profession of faith. Three of them were baptized. Bro. Mitchell occupies a very warm place in the affections of the people of this church.

Three heads of families were publicly received into the church at Memphis last Sunday, one of whom dated his serious impression back to Dr. Wells' visit here last fall. We had no protracted meeting this time and no assistance to the pastor.

DOMESTIC.

Item from the *Interior*:

Apple Creek, Ohio: Sabbath, January 15th was an eventful day in the history of Apple Creek church, Presbytery of Wooster. On that day the congregation presented for dedication to God a new house of worship, costing, everything included, about $8,500. Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., of Chicago, preached the dedication sermon to a very large and appreciative audience. One of the pleasant features of the dedication was that the church responded nobly to the appeal of the pastor to dedicate out of debt. The entire indebtedness remaining, viz., $2,020, was subscribed that day. The congregation now possesses a beautiful and convenient house of worship, not excelled by any in the Presbytery. The outside dimensions of the building are fifty-two by seventy-two feet. The style of architecture is gothic, with numerous gables covered with slate. Stained glass windows and tasteful frescoing are attractive features inside. The church is of the combination style, the main auditorium and Sabbath-school room being separated by folding doors, the latter room being directly in front of the pulpit. The doors being thrown open, a beautiful audience-room, with a seating capacity of 6,000, and excellent acoustic qualities, greets the eye. The Sabbath-school room has separate class-rooms, with gallery encircling it, some of the rooms being upstairs and some down. A convenient addition to the church is the basement, having a parlor, dining-room and kitchen for social purposes. This church, organized in 1815, has had a long and interesting history. Situated in a community where the Presbyterian element has always largely predominated, it has been a power for good, the extent of which only eternity will reveal. It has been frequently blessed with the especial presence of the Spirit. From thirty-five to seventy persons have been received at one period during several revivals of religion. The present pastor, Rev. L. F. Laverty, was ordained in the old church, and his pastorate of a little more than two and a half years, has resulted in clearing the organization of an old debt, moving to a more favorable location, erecting a new house of worship, and the addition of sixty-two persons to the church, fifty by profession.

FOREIGN.

Scottish American: The Free Church of Scotland has lost another of its leading ministers, the Rev. Dr. W. Wilson, for many years minister of Free St. Paul's, Dundee, and latterly joint-convener and secretary of the Sustentation Fund, and Principal Clerk of the Free Church General Assembly. About two years ago he sustained severe injuries through being violently overturned by an infuriated bull, and had never quite recovered. Recently he had been in such feeble health that he had announced his intention of resigning his various offices. He died at his residence, 28 Chalmers street, Lauiston, Edinburgh, on the 14th ult., aged 80 years. Dr. Wilson was a native of Berwickshire, and was licensed in 1833.

FREE-WILL OFFERINGS.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1st., 1888.

There are three times in the year at which, by order of the General Assembly, all our people are summoned to give special consideration to the great work of Foreign Missions—the months of May, October and February. The last of these three appointed times has now been reached. In this month we are called to give thanks to God, our Saviour, for the work He is doing to bring His gospel to the idolatrous nations of the earth, and for the part which we, as a Church, by His grace, take in it; and we are reminded that we should humble ourselves deeply before Him for the great deficiencies and failures which are so obvious in this our service. What a church can do may be seen in the Moravians, who have sent out one missionary to every 60 of their members; we have sent out one to every 2,200 of our members. Yet, we thank God that the interest in this cause is deepening in our Church. The number of men and women among us who have it in their hearts to go out as messengers of Christ to the heathen is greater than ever before. The question is, will we send them?

The special call at this time, as the General Assembly has ordered, is for free-will offerings for the Foreign Mission Work. The Assembly has enjoined no collection, but has left the matter to the free, loving instincts of each Christian heart. This does not mean, however, that there is to be no concert of action in making these free-will gifts. The supplications, the praises, the offerings of our people should be united at this time. Only thus will our joy abound. And how may this be done?

THE WAY.

We answer, by having a special meeting, at which all who have a heart to make a free-will offering to this cause, shall be invited. An account of such a meeting held at Liberty, Va., last October is given in *The Missionary* of the present month. We beg leave to present here another account written by a lady of the Northern Presbyterian Church, which cannot fail, we think, to touch every Christian heart. She says:

"Delightful occasions are these, when properly planned and conducted. Often they are more far-reaching in their results than almost any other form of a missionary meeting.

"The first one of which the writer has any knowledge was held in a far Western city, under the shadow of the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountains. The idea was an inspiration born of God, in the heart of one of His children. It had been a time of peculiar trial, a severe epidemic of fever had swept through the city, and the angel of sorrow brooded over many a hearth-stone. Scores had been carried by disease to the door of death, and many had passed through that open portal.

"The number of those who gathered at the regular missionary meeting was small; the leader was away seeking bodily strength. The thought came to one of that faithful band, 'Can we not praise God for lives spared; for mercies which have come to us in the midst of trials; and for the tidings which reach us of the scores and hundreds of conversions in other parts of the world?' That thought took root, and soon sprung up to blossom into a blessed fruition.

"Plans were carefully matured, and the day set for the praise meeting. And what a meeting it was! Some who were present cannot speak of it now without emotion. The attendance was a surprise! The ingathering of thank-offerings a marvel! The spiritual outpouring a revelation!

"No thought had been given as to the sum likely to be contributed, but it was [illegible] that the gifts amounted to two hundred d[illegible]

"Not a year has since passed [illegible] meeting in that church. Ther[illegible] Presbyterian churches in that c[illegible] praise meeting is held in each, [illegible] these meetings may be found repre[illegible] ten in quite large numbers, from th[illegible] churches. These gatherings are alwa[illegible] attended, and the free will offerings, often [illegible] from scant purses, are large in proportion [illegible] amounts usually given."

Says another, writing of a similar meeting el[illegible] where, "Some have given thank-offerings for pre[illegible] cious memories of dear ones asleep in Jesus," "for unnumbered mercies," "for the safe return of [illegible] a son from college," "for the joy of working in the Mission cause," "for organized effort in Mission work," "for love of the Master," which, indeed, to make them acceptable prompts all gifts. Who that has been blest with health, estate, home and children, is not willing to give to God a thank-offering therefor? Who that has been enriched with spiritual blessings will not gladly give [illegible] evidence of joy and gratitude?

And now may a word be allowed as [illegible] method of conducting these meetings? [illegible] notice of the meeting should be given [illegible] pulpit. All who wish to express their [illegible] to God our Saviour, by sending His go[illegible] heathen should be invited to attend. [illegible] gramme of praise, prayer, Scripture re[illegible] sionary addresses and readings, shoul[illegible] prepared. Each person should be in[illegible] bring a free-will offering in an enve[illegible] which may be written the special mercie[illegible] cognition of which the offering is made. [illegible] proper time during the service, the envelo[illegible] opened in the presence of the meeting, a[illegible] record of mercies read aloud. The indiv[illegible] sums contributed should not be mentioned, [illegible] there may be no comparison of gifts; onl[illegible] sum total should be announced, and this f[illegible] by a prayer of consecration, entreating [illegible] use these free-will gifts for the spread [illegible] kingdom. Can such a meeting as this fa[illegible] blessed of God?

Should any persons not have the privil[illegible] attending such meetings, they may send [illegible] gifts directly to the Treasurer of Foreig[illegible] sions, Box 131, Baltimore, Md.

Respectfully,

M. H. HOUSTO[illegible]
Secret[illegible]

REPORT FROM WADESBORO CHU[illegible]

At the annual congregational me[illegible] Presbyterian church in Wadesboro[illegible] following report of the finances of t[illegible] 1887 was made:

Contributed to Benevolent Causes	[illegible]
" Congregational Ex[illegible]	
" Evangelists Sala[illegible]	
" Parsonage Fund[illegible]	
" by Sabath-School[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]

Of the above amount $121.0[illegible] the Ladies' Aid Society.

This little church has lost h[illegible] and death, during the past two[illegible] thirty-seven names on the c[illegible] of these are non-residents. [illegible] average of $25.59 per m[illegible]

The Presbyterian.

PAPERS ON BAPTISM.

BY REV. J. W. PRIMROSE.

SOME PLAIN LESSONS.

Presbyterian. We have investigated baptisms accomplished by five different agencies,—water, the sea and cloud, the Spirit, fire, and the symbol cup. Baptism with the Spirit was administered by the Father to the Son, and by the Son to men; baptism with fire will be visited upon the impenitent by Jesus at his second advent; baptism with the symbol cup was administered to Jesus by the Father; baptism with the cloud and the sea by Jehovah to Israel. Only baptism with water is administered by men and by men only. There remain yet other Bible baptisms to consider.

Baptist. I have been wondering how you can make a baptism out of Christ's sacrifice.

P. I don't.

B. Why—you have only now named it as one of the five baptisms already considered.

P. Yes,—but *I* did not make a baptism of it. It is our Saviour himself who calls it a baptism.

B. So He does, but my pastor insists that it is only a so-called baptism.

P. Which in plain English is to say that the Lord Jesus did not mean just what He said.

B. He does not mean to contradict our Lord but to interpret Him. He understands Jesus as speaking figuratively.

P. Precisely. As I before observed, your pastor thinks that Jesus did not mean just what He said, and that the disciples, of course, did not understand Him to mean just what He said. Now, as there is no evidence of all this we must throw it out of court unless your pastor can bring proof. How does he know that Jesus spake figuratively?

B. He says that real baptism is immersion in water, and therefore all these others are only baptisms so-called or figurative.

P. What does he mean by figurative?

B. That they resemble immersions.

P. You mean they resemble a dipping into water, for it has been conceded that immersion does not take out. Now did you [illegible]ything like a dipping in the Red [illegible] the baptism with the Spirit, [illegible]fire? Candidly now?

[illegible] pastor *asserts* that Jesus says: [illegible]p to drink of, I have a dipping [illegible]r to be dipped, and declares that [illegible]nt: I have to submit to something [illegible]ich resembles dipping into water. Pray, [illegible]here is the resemblance?

B. Death overwhelmed Him.

P. Your figure is too complicated. It has too many stages. First death suggests the figure of an overwhelming, and that suggests dipping into water. But why should it? The pursuing Egyptians were overwhelmed, but not by dipping;—the waves rushed upon them. Men are overwhelmed by a falling avalanche, or a landslide or a cloud burst. Our Lord tells us [illegible]t He was to be baptized, not overwhelmed [illegible]or dipped, by drinking a symbol cup. [illegible]ul is exceedingly sorrowful, even [illegible]th, * * * O my Father, if [illegible] may not pass away from me, ex[illegible]rink it, Thy will be done." Bap[illegible] drinking from a cup is quite com[illegible]classic Greek. Where is there any [illegible]ance between drinking and dip[illegible]

[illegible]mark you!—the assertion that Jesus [illegible]; not a real but a figurative baptism [illegible]ed on the *assumption* that baptism is [illegible]ping into water. Your pastor *asserts* [illegible]itively that Jesus said: I have a dip[illegible]nto water to be dipped, and on *this* [illegible]on he builds his figurative theory. [illegible]orget that we must not thrust our [illegible]es on the Bible, and then quote them [illegible]ible. Why does your pastor say that [illegible]ree baptisms are not real but figura[illegible]

[illegible]. Because there is no water in them. [illegible]t fire, and cup baptisms are not real, [illegible]real baptism is a dipping and that [illegible]

[illegible]ithstanding the fact that the [illegible]od represents baptisms as *with*, [illegible]ter, you will have it dipping in[illegible]nd when the word of God [illegible]ms in which there is no water [illegible]aim: No! they are only so[illegible]. How is it possible for you [illegible]he Word of God if you will [illegible]epresentations. A student [illegible]uld be humble and submit [illegible]it. You shut your eyes to [illegible]aught by these various

B. What lessons? What do you think is to be learned from them?

P. This at all events: baptism with water is not the only baptism.

B. But the Bible says: "One baptism."

P. Very true. With your permission we will postpone the full consideration of that expression to another time. I will say, however, that the 'one' baptism is not the ritual baptism with water administered by men, but the real baptism with the Spirit administered by Jesus only. The latter is preeminent as the one baptism which saves and without which none are saved. It is the one baptism of the dispensation of grace. But that there are divers baptisms the Scriptures assert; and five of them we have already encountered. The humble student of the Bible, although he has heretofore thought the only real baptism to be into water, when brought face to face with the fact of baptisms effected by divers agencies, instead of trying to twist the Scriptures into harmony with his theory, will loyally surrender his theory as faulty and untenable.

B. But what about mode?

P. Well—just as we are driven by the *facts* to conclude that water is not the only agent which can effect a baptism, so we must perforce conclude that a uniform mode is not essential to baptism. We have had only pouring and drinking so far, and at the Red Sea no one particular act—nothing which you can call properly a mode at all.

B. Our people say that baptism is mode and nothing but mode.

P. Our Bible says that mode is not essential to baptism. Baptism is not a particular act, neither sprinkling, pouring nor dipping.

B. It seems to me that there is nothing of baptism left if there be no one agency, no one mode and sometimes no mode at all, and no element into which to be baptized.

P. Hold! I did not say that last. I have said that *water* was not the element into which but the agent by which we are baptized. We shall find elements enough into which people are baptized.

B. Elements! Then not one element but many?

P. Yes—many.

B. You say that baptism is not into one element only, and therefore no one element is essential to baptism; not by one agent, and therefore no one agent—like water for instance—is essential to a baptism; no one mode, and therefore neither sprinkling, pouring, nor dipping is a neccessary part of baptism. Is that what you say?

P. Yes, that is just what God's word says.

B. You stagger me.

P. Only because your prejudice is so strong. If you received the Bible statements without question you would not be staggered. But as your prejudice resists these statements, you reel under the blows of Bible *facts*. Now let us see how plain it is. Does Jesus baptize with the Holy Ghost?

B. Yes, certainly.

P. Is there any water in that baptism?

B. No.

P. Then there may be baptism without water. When you define baptism you must leave water out. It may be by fire. Is fire or water a neccessary part of the definition of baptism?

B. Well no,—since there can be a baptism without either.

P. And now as to mode. Was there any pouring in Christ's baptism with the symbol cup? Was there any dipping at the Red Sea baptism?

B. No.

P. Although some baptisms were administered by pouring, does pouring necessarily enter into the definition of baptism?

B. No.

P. Even were there in the Scriptures an undoubted case of baptism by dipping—and undoubtedly there is not one; would dipping necessarily enter into the definition of baptism?

B. No.

P. Then neither dipping nor pouring, nor in fact mode at all is essential to a baptism. We have before admitted that water is not, and therefore *dipping into water* IS NOT THE BIBLE DEFINITION of baptism.

B. Nor is sprinkling with water.

P. No,—nor sprinkling with water. But do not understand me as denying that there *is a* Scriptural mode of administering water baptism. You would not deny that in Finland a journey is usually made in sleds drawn by reindeer, but you would not define a journey as locomotion in sleds drawn by reindeer, nor as travel in cars propelled by steam power; nor in stages drawn by horses, nor in a palanquin borne by men. Though all these modes of travel are in use, and many more, yet no one particular conveyance or motive power enter into the definition of a journey. Just so the Scriptures declare that baptism is effected by divers agencies and in divers modes, while no one of them is essential to baptism.

PRAY AND HANG ON.

A venturesome six-year-old boy ran into the forest after the team, and rode home in triumph on the load.

When his exploit was related, his mother asked if he was not frightened when the team was coming down a very steep hill.

"Yes, a little," said he, "but I asked the Lord to help me, and hung on like a beaver!"

The boy's philosophy was good. Some pray but do not hang on; some hang on, but do not pray. The safe way and right way is to join prayer and labor, faith and works, zeal and patience, and so make our calling and election sure.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

THE UNCHANGING LOVE OF GOD.

E. C. MURRAY.

Who shall accuse the Lord's elect
Whom He hath justified?
Who shall condemn those ransomed souls
For whom their Saviour died?

For them He gave his soul to death,
For them he rose again;
And now as priest doth intercede,
As King, doth ever reign.

What from God's love shall bar us out?
Shall tribulation dire,
Or famine, thirst, and nakedness,
Or sword, and flaming fire?

Nay! comforted by heavenly love,
Sustained by grace divine,
We more than conquer all the foes
Which 'gainst our souls combine.

Full well persuaded then am I,
That neither death, nor life,
Nor principalities, nor powers,
That are with heaven at strife,

Nor things now here, nor things to come,
In heaven, earth, or hell,
Can separate us from the love,
Which in our God doth dwell.

THU LORD'S DAY IN PARIS.

Intelligent and humane Frenchmen are as little pleased with the French Sunday as visitors from Sabbath-keeping countries. Pierre Joseph Proudhon, whose communistic atheism precludes any theological sympathy with the Sabbath, nevertheless laments the restlessness and demoralizing influence of the French Sunday. He says: "Sunday in the towns is a day of rest without motive or end; an occasion of display for the women and children; of consumption in the restaurants and wine-shops; of degrading idleness; of surfeit and debauchery. The workmen make merry, the grisettes dance, the soldier tipple, the tradesman alone is busy."

The Abbe Gaume, a Catholic authority, thus echoes this condemnation of the French Sunday: "Where now do these men, women and children, free now as to their time, resort? Ask the theaters, the taverns, the places of debauchery. The tables of surfeit and excess have with them displaced the holy table; licentious songs are their sacred hymns; the theater is their church; dances and shows engage them, instead of instruction and prayer. Thus by a disorder which cries for vengeance to Heaven, the Holy Day is the day of the week most profaned."

In such Sundays have budded and blossomed the bloody fruits of French communism. Not until we wish to cultivate that fruit should we import its seed—the Parisian Sunday.

How such a Sunday, when it becomes national, gradually drags Christians downward until they participate in socializing and secularizing the day, is seen not only in what has been said of French Protestants, but also in the weakened Sabbath observance that is seen in many British and American tourists when they return from a prolonged visit at Paris, whose Sunday they "first endure, then pity, then embrace." A recent American Minister to France, although he paid some regard to the Sabbath when he first went to Paris, at length became so leavened with French ideas and habits, that he misrepresented his own Sabbath keeping land by giving a banquet to the Monetary Commission on the Lord's day. Side by side with this, we place an item clipped, in 1883, from *The Independent:* "And now we have won the race for the grand prize of Paris, Mr. Keene's Foxhall coming in ahead last Sunday amid enthusiastic applause from the Sabbath-breaking Americans present." Such is the contagion of a bad national atmosphere. It is not hard to guess what would be the result of importing a Parisian Sunday. God grant that "American" may never thus be made to mean what "Frenchy" implies the world over!

But Sunday in France is not only holiday to some, but a *working day* to more. In no land has the Sabbath been stripped of its religiousness without stripping it also of its restfulness. Sabbath rest and reverence are bound in the bundle of life together. "United they stand, divided they fall." No bulwark, even of law, has been able to protect the working man in his natural right to rest one day in seven, except when employers and employes have been made to feel that the law was founded on Sinai's granite of divine command. Those who will not have the Sabbath as a holy day, cannot have it long as a rest day. When Sabbath is not made a day of prayer, but of play, it soon becomes to the poor a day of toil. Robert Collyer, D. D., Unitarian, who does not seem to see the relation of his oft-repeated defense of Sunday recreation to the Sabbath's extinction, said, in 1884, in the New York *Tribune:* "I remember when in Paris, in 1865, counting *forty different kinds of workmen* busy at their tasks as I walked on Sunday morning from my hotel to a church not far away. I wondered where that would end, and saw the end in 1871 in the fires that had been kindled by the Commune." Shortly after the recent repeal of the French law against Sunday work, in a discussion of the question of the length of a day's work in factories, it was voted to limit the hours of work for all females, and for boys under eighteen years of age, to eleven hours per day, and to six days per week, without prescribing which of the seven days should be given for rest. For French workmen there is no protected rest. *They* must work seven days for six day's wages. Making the Sabbath a French holiday for the rich has made it a working day for the poor, and that, too, with no gain even in money for the loss of health and morals.

That chapter of French history is in danger of repeating itself in Great Britain and the United States. If we are not blind to the philosophy which history teaches by awful examples, we shall learn without experience that when the Holy Day becomes a holiday it ceases to be a rest day. Taking religion out of it, takes rest out. As little thieves, being lifted in through small windows, open the doors for greater ones, so an opening in the laws for Sunday play allows that to open the doors to Sunday work, as on the Continent. Few contend for Sunday as a working day, but making it a pleasure day or a holiday comes to the same thing in the end.

The *political* fruitage of the French Sunday is nearly as bad as its commercial, moral and religious results. A Sabbath-keeping republic could not have dealt with Madagascar and China as unjustly as France has done, nor with its own people as despotically as the earlier French Republic did at the Revolution. Colonel Forney, a man certainly not prejudiced by religion, writing to his Philadelphia paper from Paris a few years ago, after describing the various kinds of dissipation he had witnessed on the Lord's day, said: "This is Paris on Sunday. When that day of rest is dishonored in America as it is here, freedom will have gone from us forever." Joseph Cook says: "Give to America from sea to sea the Parisian Sunday, and in two hundred years all our greatest cities will be under the heels of the featherheads, the roughs, the sneaks and the money grinders."—*Wilbur F. Crafts.*

WOMAN'S UNNECESSARY WORK.

A sensible writer in an exchange says: I am convinced that at least one quarter of the work performed by women is unnecessary, and that the world would get along quite as well without it. I am inclined to go further still, and put it at one-half. "I never find time to read," said a lady at whose house I was calling, and at the same time she sadly threaded a needle with chenille, and remarking that some people had so much leisure, she continued her work of embroidery, impossible yellow peaches on a red plush mantel scarf. It had not even the merit of economy, for the materials were as expensive as they were hideous. Any work that serves to make home a charming and a lovable place is a sacred duty to wife and mother; but that which contributes to no comfort or enjoyment, frightful fancy work that has not any artistic merit, is, indeed, a waste of time and energy—"busy idleness."

Husbands undoubtedly like to feel that their wives are good housekeepers, but husbands are very human, and once let a woman sink the wife in the housekeeper, and her husband will very likely fall into the same habit. The "over-clean" woman is a nuisance to her family and friends. I once overheard a conversation between two gentlemen in a street-car, whose wives belonged to the above class, and, though estimable women, were about as close to godliness as cleanliness could take them.

It was during the season of that annual horror—"house-cleaning," and they were condoling each other upon its miseries. They both voted it an entirely unnecessary evil, and one of them stated that during its progress at his house everything was so wet that he always felt as if there was an incipient flood; while his friend said he could endure the water, it was the smell of yellow soap that he objected to.

A woman should never allow herself to become a mere household drudge, and when she finds she has no time to read an occasional good book, to write a letter to a friend, to read a story to the children, or to walk or talk to her husband, she may conclude there is something wrong somewhere in her domestic economy, and the more quickly she recognizes and remedies the evil, the better it will be for herself and family. If she is obliged to do her own family sewing, every tuck or ruffle that she puts on her children's clothes is a crime. The hour or hours spent in making an elaborate dress that baby will look "lovely" in, is a waste of energy that a mother who does her own work can not afford. Baby will look quite as lovely in her eyes in a plain slip, and if he has only an elaborate dress to recommend him to the eyes of others, he might rather pass unnoticed. Give the matter serious thought, O tired housekeeper, and see if you do not take many unnecessary steps, and do much that you might, without injury to any one, leave undone. Rest your body and improve your mind, keeping your face and heart as fresh as possible as you value the love of your husband and children.

ADVICE TO YOUNG WIVES.

Don't begin soon after marriage to neglect your dress. Don't say it is not worth while to dress when nobody is coming, and that you really have not the time now that used to have. Above all, be neat in the morning; it takes no longer to put on a fresh, clean dress than a soiled and untidy one, and if your hair is well-brushed overnight, its arrangement in the morning will not take half so long. Don't worry your husband more than you can help about housekeeping details. Let him dine or take his tea—as the case may be—and then bring them to his notice in a rational manner, and talk them over with him. If you have had a lady friend to spend the day with you don't look at the clock or your watch in the greatest astonishment, and tell him you did not expect him for another hour at least, and had no idea it was so late. Don't be jealous or discontented if he sometimes wishes to bring home or invite a bachelor friend, but be gracious and pleasant to the friend. Don't neglect him utterly when baby comes. Don't let him feel that he has dropped down suddenly in the second place in your estimation, when henceforth King or Queen baby reigns supreme.

GAIN AND LOSS.

Everyone who suffers himself to be carried away by the love of gain, or the pursuit of fame, or the desire for pleasure, or any other single object, as to neglect the plain and regular duties which fall to his lot or the rightful claims which family and friends make upon him, sacrifices by so much his personal character, his social value, and his permanent happiness. No amount of business enterprise or success can make up for a neglected family; no amount of social esteem and popularity can atone for a reckless use of money: no amount of self-indulgent pleasure can compensate for broken health or a disturbed conscience. Each quality, sooner or later, visibly or in secret, brings out its just result. The grain of weakness brings ruin to the mass of strength; the drop of folly spills the cup of wisdom.

GOOD CHARACTERS.

What we call the sterner virtues alone cannot make a good character. The man of integrity who is cold, or hard, or unamiable, is as far from moral goodness as he is from moral beauty. He who prides himself on being righteous and forgets to be kind is not truly righteous. We cannot analyse character and parcel out some parts of it to constitute a moral goodness and others to form moral beauty. Each is wrapped up in each, and only together can either maintain a healthy life.

Many a man put in the seed who never saw the harvest, just as many another brought home ripe sheaves on which he bestowed no labor save that of the sickle.
—*Chambers.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Pansy. This bright and attractive monthly is calculated not only to cheer the eyes of the young by its pretty pictures and stories, but it carries into all its contents so much of the true, the good and beautiful. Price $1.00 a year. D. Lothrop Co., Boston, Mass.

The Eclectic Magazine for February is rich and full. Contents, among the most noticeable, are: "The Power of Loose Analogies," 'Irish Secret Societies;" "Capital;" "The Life and Letters of Chas. Darwin;" "A Week Among Brigands;" "School of Commerce;" "Realism and Romance," &c. Published at 25 Bond street for $5.00 a year.

Abide in Christ—Thoughts on the Blessed Life of Fellowship with the Son of God. By Rev. Andrew Murry.

The author takes for his foundation the first twelve verses of the fifteenth chapter of John, in which occur repeatedly the command "Abide in me" or its equivalent. This work is especially for those who, though true children of God, have never found the sweetness of communion with Him. There are thirty-one expositions of texts suitable to the object in view gathered from all portions of God's Word.

May another forty-eight thousand of this work be published and scattered over the face of the earth. Price $1.00.

Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York.

Like Christ: Thoughts on the Blessed Life of Conformity to the Law of God.

In this work, which is a sequel to "Abide in Christ," the author, Rev. Andrew Murry, sets forth the life of Jesus on earth as the example which God sets forth for the Christian to imitate and the reflection of this life in the character of a true Christian following this image through all the burdening sorrows and trials of life. Short expositions from the Scriptures for every day in the month, and an addition of some general thoughts "On Preaching Christ as our Example" compose the substance of the work.

Price $1.00.

Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York.

Behold! A Ladder, by Francis N. Zabriskie. This little work, though consisting of only thirty-two pages, is a most beautiful interpretation of Jacob's dream. The style is easy and graceful and the reader is carried through the time of Christ upon earth to our own time in precions illustrations of the ladder which God extended to us during the period of the Son of Man and which he now reaches down to us to ascend to the heavenly home prepared for His saints.

Bound in appropriate cover of heavy white paper with title in red. Price 30 cents. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York.

The Jews: or *Prediction and Fulfilment*; an Argument for the Times, by Samuel H. Kellogg, D. D.

The subjects of the conversion of the Jews as a nation and their ascendancy to power in various parts of Christendom are topics of universal interest. Dr. Kellogg sets forth in his work a most forcible argument in favor of the truth of the Bible prophecies—which are put aside by the men of science of the present day. The author's explanations of these prophecies are very interesting and instructive, and will doubtless be read by many with great interest. Price $1.25.

Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York.

Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York, have recently issued one of the most pleasing and attractive set of books we have seen in some time. This set consists of two little volumes, beautifully bound, entitled *Daily Truth*—Selections from Holy Writ for Every Day in the Year. At the head of each page is the date and a verse from the Scriptures. An exposition follows of verses from the Bible but so selected and arranged as to form a connected and appropriate explanation of the head verse. References are given at the foot of each page. These volumes show close study of God's Word, and the author, H Bickersteth Cook, will have the blessings of many who love to read the words of their Master and meditate upon them both morning and evening.

The outward appearance of these volumes are all that one could desire. They are bound in dark blue cloth with gilt title and motto stamp, gilt edges and excellent paper and type.

Price $1.00. Sent by publishers, postpaid, on receipt of price.

GOD'S HUSBANDRY.

Paul wrote to the Corinthians that they were God's husbandry, 1 Cor. iii. 9. His meaning is that every church is a farm, that every Christian is a field in the farm; that God is the farmer and that he gives his servants who cultivate his fields for him special directions how to do it. Ministers of the Gospel are laborers together with God. Some people are very fond of criticizing the Lord's farming. I have a neighbor of this sort. He don't believe in churches or creeds. He is down on the Bible doctrines of depravity and regeneration. He thinks, or pretends to, that he is good enough for this world or any other because he lives "according to his nature." He don't need to repent or to be born again.

I went over last Sunday afternoon to have a talk with this neighbor. His name is Jotham Jenkins. He has a magnificent farm, and as we sat on the porch and looked over the acres of wheat and corn, I said to him:

"Jotham, nature was very good to you when she gave you this farm with its mellow soil, so nicely fenced, so free from weeds and with such promising crops."

"Nature didn't do any such thing. I have made this farm by the hardest kind of work, and a good deal of it right ag'in natur. Why when I came out here, along in the fifties, it was all wild prairie for miles and miles, nothing but coarse grass with a sprinkling of flowers. The country was all in a state of natur, as they say."

"But it was beautiful, was it not?"

"Yes it did look kind of purty. My wife said it was the biggest garden of posies that she ever saw. She almost cried when we began to plow it up."

"And you did plow it up, though it was so beautiful in a state of nature?"

"Of course we did, for we wanted to raise something to live on. We couldn't eat flowers. We got together a yoke of oxen and a big plow, and we turned that tough sod upside down."

"Did it look as pretty then as before?"

"Certainly not. Why it was all rough, black ridges. It looked bad enough, I tell you."

"Well, did you leave it that way, expecting wheat or corn to spring up in place of the grass and flowers?"

"You know better than to ask such a question. Why we sent to Chicago forthe best seed we could get, and planted it."

"And then you had nothing more to do; you just trusted to nature to make a crop for you, and took things easy until harvest time."

"No, indeed, that was the hardest summer of my life. I had to fence my farm to keep the cattle out; I had to fight all sorts of varmints that were too small to be fenced out; I had to keep plowing and hoeing to kill the weeds that tried to choke my grain. Oh, it was a big fight to save that first crop, and it's been a fight ever year since. I tell you Oldschool, if a man makes a farm, or does anything in this world, he has got to go ag'n natur all the time."

"I am glad to hear you say that. I have been told that you didn't believe in going against nature, repenting of sin and seeking new life in Christ, as we Christians do, but I see that you are as orthodox as any of us. When Parson Jones preaches the doctrine of depravity he don't mean that there is nothing good or beautiful in us by nature. He only means that the growth is like what you found here on the prairie—wild and unprofitable. And when he exhorts us to repent, he means that we are to take the breaking-plow and turn this natural growth upside down, that a soil may be prepared for the good seed of the kingdom. The self-denial that he tells about is only giving up the prairie flowers in order to have wheat and corn. As you could not have the wild grass and the wheat at the same time in the same soil, so we cannot serve God and mammon. And as you had to send to Chicago for the seed to plant after you had prepared the ground, so we have to take the Word which comes from heaven, the good seed of the kingdom, into our hearts. If we repent and stop there, all the rank natural growth will come back again. Mere reformation won't help us. We must have new life—such as you imported from Chicago for your prairie farm. And when the good seed is planted and has begun to grow, it must be protected. We must fence out the foes that would try to injure it. The creed and discipline of a church are to keep it from being overrun and trampled by the teachers of error, who would destroy the tender plants of righteousness. And, finally, as you had to work to keep your grain from being choked by weeds, so the Christian has to work out his own salvation with fear and trembling, and to fight the good fight of faith. I might have known that they slandered you, and that as good a farmer as you are could not be so unreasonable in his ideas in regard to the culture of the soul."

Jotham stammered out an incoherent protest against my analogy. But he was evidently taken aback and knew not what to say. How wonderful are the spiritual lessons taught by common and familiar things! Let the minister of the gospel go to the successful farmer and learn how to till the soil of the human heart. It runs naturally, like every cultivated soil, to briars and thorns. There is no such thing as native goodness in this world any more than there are native wheat fields. Men must be told again and again, and told with emphasis, to break up the fallow ground They must be exhorted to repent and to keep repenting as long as they live. The old divines talked about the "law work" in conversion, and they were right. The law is the plow. Unless the heart is mellowed by it there is no soil for the good seed. We want more preaching about self-denial and crucifixion to the world. There is in our day too much sowing among thorns. The good seed is so choked by the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches that it does not bear fruit to perfection.

And let the minister learn from the farmer to get the best seed and to get it clean. There is too much mixing of philosophy and sentiment with the gospel. It is the Word that we are to sow—the Word pure and simple. Preaching about the gospel is like sowing the husk that encloses the grain instead of the grain itself. And having sown the seed it must be protected and cultivated as soon as it germinates. The preacher must be a pastor. He must take especial care of the tender plants of righteousness.—*Obadiah Oldschool in the Interior.*

PROHIBITION.

Prohibition is a big enough question in itself. It does not need reinforcement by "lugging in" other issues. Its true friends should not allow it to be handicapped by "jockeys" riding in other interest. The Labor Question, the Tobacco Question, the Woman Suffrage Question—let these questions be discussed and settled on their merits. There is just one plank trustworthy for building the Prohibition platform—*Prohibition.*

Whether the labor Question, the Woman Suffrage Question, the Tobacco Question, be larger or less, they are not the Prohibition Question. Prohibitionists may unite on Prohibition; they will split into splinters on the other questions. It is unfair to Prohibitionists for the friends of *other* issues to demand alliance with Prohibitionists. Prohibition in alliance with other issues will be like Israel in alliance with Egypt—"broken reeds and pierced hands."

Although what I am going to write should expose me to the charge of inconsistency in relation to some things that have gone before in this arsicle, I say it nevertheless and plead "not guilty." As I look at it, and as most Southern Prohibitionists look at it, the cause has no occasion to commit its fortunes to a Third Party, existent, or probable. It is a question for the whole people. Saturate the people with right thoughts and sentiments and no party will stand in the way of their will. This government is too big a thing to be run in the interests of even as big a thing as prohibition. The Prohibition party—as a party—must widen their platform to make it wide enough for this government. When that is done Prohibition is merged in the bigger thing—running the government, and it is lost. The aim of Prohibitionists is not running the government, but prohibition of the liquor traffic. No government can run on one issue. The end Prohibitionists seek fails if they take in hand all the issues that belong to running the government of the whole country. As long as there are Republicans and Democrats—as long as there are parties, if differenced only as "outs" and "ins," there will be Prohibitionists in each who will agree about nothing else.

What Prohibitionists want is prohibition—not this, or that, but prohibition. Nor do they want offices.—*A. G. Haygood, D.D., of Decatur, Georgia, in The Advance.*

GOLD DUST.

Life, like a dome of many colored glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity.
—*Shelley.*

***

O Lord, that lends me life,
Lend me a heart replete with thankfulness!
—*Shakespeare.*

***

Miracles are God's suspension bridge between the finite and the infinite. People refuse to cross the bridges, because they cannot comprehend how they were built.
—*Macgregor.*

***

Life is too short for aught but high endeavor,
Too short for spite, but long enough for love.
—*Ella Wheeler.*

***

Man may dismiss compassion from his heart,
But God will never.
—*Cowper.*

THE MARKED TEXT.

"Isabel, this is the key of your mother's wardrobe," said a father to his motherless daughter and only child, on her eighteenth birthday. "Take it, and, at your leisure, look over your sainted mother's things. You are at an age now to value them."

With these words the father, a great scholar and "bookworm" left the room.

Isabel was soon busy looking over her young mother's possessions. She could just remember being taken as a tiny child to kiss a sweet, pale lady in bed, and next day being told that her mother was in heaven, and, as she looked on the long-unused things, she yearned to have that fair mother by her side for she was often lonely and cheerless.

Suddenly Isabel came on a well-worn book, bound in red morocco, with a silver clasp. It opened at once about the middle, the place being marked by a bunch of dry and colorless flowers. She saw at once that it was a small Bible, and that it opened at a place where was a verse strongly marked in red ink. That verse was, "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you, and ye shall be comforted;" and by the side was written, "My little motherless Isabel."

"It is almost like my mother speaking to me from the dead," Isabel said, solemnly. "She must have known I should find this some day;" and eagerly she kissed the page again and again.

The young mother had known that sometime her daughter would probably find those words, watered by her dying prayers. And richly God answered those prayers, for that well-worn Bible soon became the child's greatest treasure. From it she learned the plan of salvation, and from it she drew heavenly comfort and joy that lighted up and brightened her solitary life. So true is it that 'The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; but the Word of our God shall stand forever."—Isa. xi. 8.

COURAGE, WEARY MOTHER.

"What have I done to-day?" the tired mother asks at night. "Nothing but take care of baby and plan the meals and 'pick up.' My life is wasted on trifles." Take courage, weary mother! The progress of the world depends on the devotion of good women to just such "trifles." Who can do a greater work than these—care for a child and look after the interests of a home? She who with patient mother love prepares a human soul for life responsibilities, does valiant service for both God and man. The first years of a child's life must, of necessity, be devoted to the care of the body, but the body should be made a fit temple for the indwelling of an immortal soul. Taking care of the baby is surely no trifle when viewed to this light.

And what are the other services that go to make a home? Innumerable as the sands of the seashore for number, and in themselves almost as insignificant in character, but the grand sum total serves, as does the sandy shore, to stem the swelling tide of outside sin and suffering that menaces with sullen war the sanctity of home and the safety of society. The husband and the children who know the comforts of a happy home are safe from many woes that prey on those outside its shelter. Blessings on the wife and mother who "looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

"The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her." "Her children arise up and call her blessed." "Strength and honor are to be her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come."—*Iowa State Register.*

COURAGE AND COMFORT.

BY REV. FRANK S. CHILD.

Friends, the mastership of life is not to be gained by playing coward and hiding us away from trouble. You are not taught to pray, that God shall remove you from trial whether it accords with the divine will or not. You need not expect to grow into stalwartness and robustness of Christian character by any desertion from duty, or any flinching under pain, or any retirement from discipline. "I pray not that thou shouldest take them out of the world." Neither are you to make any such prayer. God will take you out of the world in good time. God will remove the thorn in the flesh on proper occasion. God will straighten the tangle of circumstances when he sees fit. "I pray that thou shouldest keep them from the evil." That is the prayer you need to make. You are sure as to the rightness, the wisdom, the blessedness of such a course.

How much it all means to us toilsome, disheartened people. Is it possible that these very occasions and experiences which we have thought to avoid are not only the disciplines that shape us into nobility, but are also the very means by which God makes closest approach to our soul and gives sweetest testimony as to the realness of His presence? Is it possible that God employs this rigid system to press us into thought upon Himself, and to urge us into glad assurance of His divine helpfulness? Is it possible that God selects this kind of life apprenticeship with the purpose of courting us into a great, palpitant, victorious, all-ministering sympathy with men?

Man of business, pursue your honorable career, seeking that help in trial and gloom which is vouchsafed you. This is your line of prayer and labor. Woman of sorrows, pine not that you are grievously circumstanced. "Come unto me * * and I will give you rest." That is your line of prayer and labor. Man, woman, whatever your sphere and condition of life, be it joy or grief, health or sickness, household worries or community persecutions, envious successes or ignominious defeats, your line of prayer and labor is marked. Learn to brave the world. Learn to use the world. Learn to meet the ills and allurements and contradictions of the world with such faith in the support of Christ, with such appropriation of the strength in Christ that you shall yourself be conqueror and more than conqueror.—*From "Be Strong to Hope."*

HAVE A DEFINITE AIM.

No good can be accomplished without a clear and well-defined purpose. Great events have often been determined by apparently trivial accidents. Results not infrequently turn out very different from those intended. God, nevertheless, rules the universe, and in relation to human action, as in all else, His ways are not as our ways, nor His thoughts as ours. Exercising supreme control over all, He directs and permits events for the accomplishment of His own vast and glorious purposes, that do not always fit in with our desires and limited designs. But He, seeing the end from the beginning, works out His designs according to plans devised by infinite wisdom. If effective work is to be done in any sphere, it cannot issue successfully if pursued in a haphazard and aimless fashion. The fortunate inventor does not usually stumble on his invention. Important discoveries have sometimes been made accidentally, but this is the exception, not the rule. The young man who sets out in life with a high ideal may fail in its realization, but he will practically accomplish all the more, and better work, because he has striven to achieve something corresponding to his ideal.

The same law holds good in relation to Christian life and work. The Christian who has no definite purpose steadily before his mind will not attain a high degree of excellence or approximate conformity with the Christian ideal. Advancement in faith and knowledge will be both fitful and feeble. To some extent he will be at the mercy of circumstances, swayed hither and thither by every passing breeze of popular emotion. With only vague and aimless desires his attainments will remain meagre, and the work in which he spasmodically engages will afford but little evidence of permanent result.

In all Christian work there must not only be true and earnest consecrecation, but there should also be a well-defined purpose. There must be something to work for, that will call into exercise regulated and sustained effort. There will be indeed various and subsidiary considerations influencing all such activity, some of them praiseworthy, others questionable, yet there ought ever to be one pure and exalted motive overshadowing all else. The Westminster divines grasped a great and comprehensive truth when they formulated the answer to the question, What is the chief end of man? If that great truth was more fully and more consciously realized, the purity of motive and the purposes of life would be greatly enhanced, and the result of Christian effort much more telling than it has yet been. What more constraining motive that the love of Christ and love for fellow-men is needed? All who have served God best, all who have permanently benefited others, have felt its fervour. To win souls for Christ must obviously be the aim of all true Christian workers, whether in the humbles or highest spheres of endeavor. The district visitor, the tract distributor, the Sabbath school teacher, the private Christian, old or young, as well as those who occupy the high places of the field, should have this before them as the one great aim, to which all their labors tend. Methods of work may be endlessly varied. Uniformity would be as certainly injurious, as happily it is unattainable; but all the gifts and graces, all methods in harmony with the Spirit and teaching of Christ, should be consecrated to the one great purpose of saving sinners, and edifying the body of Christ.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

CHILDREN'S FRIENDSHIPS.

Children are apt to seek the society of other children at about the sixth year of their ages. This should be a watchful period for the parents, as friendships contracted at this time have a very decided influence on the mind, morals and manners of their children. Nearly every child is influenced for good or for evil through early associations. If allowed to be constantly with a nurse, their language and manners will in nearly every case be identical with those of the nurse. A mother should spend the greater portion of every day in the society of her children. If to rid herself of their noise she permits them to seek companionship outside, she has no one to blame but herself if their manners and morals are corrupted. All children require the companionship of those of their own age, but it is very essential that the parents should choose their companions.

REAL SUNSHINE.

There is a sunshine, a sunshine real and beautiful, which rests upon every good man's heart and home. The prayer is fulfilled now, as in the old time before us, "God be merciful unto us, and cause his face to shine upon us." I say not (for it would be the language of exaggeration if I did) that the light is never shadowed, that the blessed sunshine is never darkened by a bank of clouds. Our sins often hide from us our Saviour; our discontent often glooms the heavens; our hearts often turn away from God. But the light breaks in upon us again; we renew our vows and return unto the Lord, and we find that the clouds have arisen from the miasma of our sins or from the Dead Sea of our skepticism or have been lifted up from the waters of discontent within us.—*Rev. W. M. Statham.*

THE FRIEND TO LOVE.

The thing you love in a friend is not the thing you see. I know of a very beautiful character—one of the loveliest characters which had ever bloomed on th... It was the character of a you... always wore about her neck a ... but nobody was allowed to ope... of her companions knew what it ... until one day she was laid dow... dangerous illness, when one of th... granted permission to look into the ... and she saw written there "Whom ha... not seen I love." That was the secret ... her beautiful life. She had been changed into the same image.—*Professor Henry Drummond.*

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

The simplest recipe for happiness is to make some other persons happy. This rarely fails. We are so eager to do some great thing that we are apt to overlook opportunities which occur every day for doing little kindnesses. A few flowers or a simple delicacy daintly served to one of the "shut-in;" the loan of books to hungry souls who count them a luxury they ha... no money to buy; a drive into the cou... for a poor woman whose days are spe... household drudgery; and full pay ... seamstress of washerwoman when her ... is done; an unexpected interval of ... to a faithful employee by now and ... cutting short the prescribed hours of ... a bright, cheerful good morning to a ... ing man, with a kind word about his ... and welfare—these are all trifles, tak... tle time, cost little money, give ... trouble, but they brighten the drudgery ... a work-a-day life.

THE JOY OF FAMILY AND HOME.

He to whom his family and home ... only cares and duties, whose heart ... not spring to them with gladness ... toil is over, may be sure that all is ... right with him. He is certainly to ... pitied, for he loses the purest and noble ... joy that can fill the intervals of life, ... the best preparation and motives for ... labour. Indeed, the affections are p... haps the most potent forces in making l... sure a blessing.

THERE IS NO HAPPINESS IN IDLE...

The keenest sorrows of the wor... the homes of people of affluence, ... much envied by those who strug... ly toil for bread; but if the ... the homes of the honest so... could be compared with th... the homes of the rich, both ... that there is no happiness ... no wealth but the content o...

The cross of Christ is the ... den that ever I bare; it is su... wings are to a bird or sai... carry me forward to my ...

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1888.

EDUCATION BY THE STATE.

It is held that the duty of a State to educate her children is founded on the principle of self-protection—that is, a State, in educating, is simply providing for her own safety.

It is also held that, while the duty of educating primarily belongs to the family, in the event of failure of the family in the performance of this duty for lack of means, the duty falls upon the State as a proper exercise of her benevolence, on the same principle that she provides food and clothing for the indigent.

Inevitably the practical conclusion to which this logically leads is compulsory education. But it is not precisely this phase of the question we now propose to discuss. We are more concerned at this time to defend the broad proposition that, as good citizenship is the most desirable of possessions for a State, so no pains nor care should be spared to create good citizens. We grant that moral and religious education is, if they must be considered separately, infinitely beyond mere secular education—we would even go further, and freely admit that, if secular education should be conducted on a plane in antagonism to sound moral influences, or even entirely apart from these, that is, beyond the sphere of their influence, then secular education would be a curse, and not blessing. Such questions are without practical value, however, for the state of affairs referred to could exist only where all the adjuncts and incidentals of Christianity are wanting. Where we have churches invitingly open to whomsoever will enter, and the Bible not offered only, but urged, upon whomsoever will receive it; while we live in a very atmosphere of Christianity— despite the Satanic impurities with which it is tainted—there is no possibility of getting utterly beyond moral and religious influences, albeit through perversity their strength may be immensely diminished.

"The chief end and aim of the State ... to make good citizens—we mean ... wise, law-abiding, GOD-fearing ... amend, we would say, the aim ... to make every citizen a good ... Education—are we reiterating?— ...me means for the attainment of this ... The benefit accruing is not only to ...se who become good citizens through ...eceiving the education, but to the community at large—and so great is the benefit thus accruing, that the community at large can well afford to be taxed for the purpose of educating the masses.

This joins issue, of course, with those who contend that certain classes in a community or State should be exempted from education. The reason usually assigned is that they are naturally vicious, that in ignorance their sphere of evil is limited ...d their power for evil is small, but with ...cation the sphere is enlarged and the ...r greatly increased. We are reminded ...an ignorant trickster can easily be ...ed into a consummate villain. This ...o for a truth, but it is a truth that ...not be allowed to obscure many ...r truths. Thus it does not follow as ...evitable, nor even as a natural conse- ...ce, that education intensifies vice. ... in exceptional cases does it so. The ...dency is to the contrary. The verifica- ...n of this is to be found in our prisons ...d reformatories. They are not peopled ... the educated, but in the main by the ...rant. Ignorance and vice notoriously ...and-in-hand. Take a hundred boys ... exclude them utterly from all educa- ...al privileges; take another hundred ...s and give them all educational advan- ...s; and so for twenty years, and then ...ere would you expect to find the first?— ...d where would you look for the second? ...ny of the former you would find in the ...s of vice or the cells of crime; most ... latter would be, if not occupying ...est positions in the State, at least ...ces of influence and trust, and ...ng the very bone and sinew of ...ety.

...n for what has been stated is ...ek. Education not only em- ...levates. If it increases the ...evil ten-fold, it diminishes the ... to evil one hundred-fold. ...pires increased self-respect by ...m a sensible inferiority to a ...lity with his fellows. It ...miliar association where good morals are a standard qualification. Above all, it gives him access to GOD'S Word and other good reading, and brings him within the reach of, even within the direct sphere of, Sabbath-schools, churches and other Christian agencies and influences; this, while it enables to processes of thought and reasoning that secure and utilize all these advantages.

If, then, the moral and religious tone of society are increased, and the material prosperity and thrift of any community are enhanced by education, the people all are benefitted, and all should cheerfully bear the burden of taxation necessary to secure such desirable results. Some are claiming in some places, that the proportion paid into the school fund by them should be returned to them in order that they may establish their own denominational schools. This claim, is based, of course, on the notion that only those who directly receive the benefits should be taxed to support the public schools. Roman Catholics do not send their children to the public schools, therefore they should not be required to pay for the support of the public schools. This is the plea. We have shown that all persons and classes derive essential benefit from public education, even where it does not come to them directly, now let us see where this Romish logic would lead us. The proposition is: Only those who receive direct benefit from education through the public schools should be taxed to support the schools. Then any religious denomination establishing its own school should be free from taxation; all unmarried people should be free; all persons sending their children to private schools—usually the wealthiest persons in any community—should be free; and so, finally, you will have freed all, or nearly all, except those who are unable to pay taxes for school purposes, and education by the State must inevitably cease.

SOMETHING TO THINK OVER.

The New York *Churchman* is doubtless the most influential Episcopal paper in America We are glad to be able to publish the following from its columns:

A prominent official of the Papal Church in this city recently stated publicly that American Roman Catholics are to take their politics as well as their religion from the Pope. There is nothing strange in this to those who are familiar with the claims of ultramontanism. It may be rather strange that it should be stated so openly. But this may only testify to the growing boldness of Romanists in New York. It is a most significant fact, however, that, with few exceptions, the daily press of New York City has taken no editorial notice of this assertion of so prominent an official of the Papacy. It is a matter that trenches at once on the whole political development of America. A ringing protest has been uttered by members of the Roman Church themselves. Every thoughtful Protestant understands that this assertion of Father Preston is part and parcel of a determined effort to bring Romanists in America under the control of the Papal Court, and that unless it be nipped in the bud by outspoken protests, the Romanist in America will accustom himself to accept political as well as religious subjection as a duty toward the Pope. Public opinion is of immense weight in this matter. The Papal Court to control American politics! Yet our great dailies are busily preserving a discreet silence. What is the matter? No one expects it to interfere in matters that are purely religious! But this is purely political. Is it possible that the Pope already so controls American politics in this city as to muzzle its daily press? Perhaps Father Preston knows what ground he is standing on when he chooses calmly to announce a position which a generation ago would have made every daily in the city ring with indignation. What does this present silence mean?

OPENING OF THE MITE BOXES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Promptly at 7 o'clock, Dec. 20th, 1887, quite a number of the Busy Bee Band, and their friends, met in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian church to celebrate the opening of the mite boxes which had been given the band in Dec. 1886. By request of the band, Mr. E. R. Stamps presided, and after singing and prayer, made a very pleasant talk to the young people on the importance of "Little Things." He told how the mite boxes originated in the Bible story of the poor widow who gave her all, which was only two mites, to God. He also told some little incidents connected with the filling of these boxes which showed that the dear little ones must have been trying to follow the example of this poor widow. For instance, one little girl had only 31 cents of her very own, and seeing her brothers getting money to put in their boxes, said, "I think I must give 25 cents of my money to the heathen," but as the boys started to carry them off, she called, "Here papa, put in 30 cents and leave me one." Mr. Stamps proceeded to tell how different were the homes of the heathen children from ours, that they do not love or care for their little girls at all, and sometimes even treat them cruelly. But we cannot give all this interesting address, and will only add the tribute he paid to the memory of the two loved ones who have left us, never more to return, is dear little Hattie Crow and bright, active Jas. McPheeters. He spoke of how much interest they had shown in the Master's work while on earth, and how they were now realizing as we could not, how important this cause is, and what good these little mites gathered in little by little can do. It was very sweet to notice in little Hattie's box that around each dime was folded tightly a strip of paper, on one of which was written, "God loves a cheerful giver, on another, "This 10 cents was earned by picking up chips for mamma," showing that the dear child gladly gave her labor and her money to the cause. Our band was indeed sorely afflicted during the year, never before have we lost two members in so short a time. Let all of us who are left, resolve that we will rouse ourselves to love and care more for our mission band, to attend the meetings more regularly, and to begin the new year of 1888 by working every week to earn something to put in our mite boxes. Then, when we are called up higher and must give an account of what we have done for the Master, we may go with joy and each of us hear the blessed words from the Master's own lips, "Well done, good and faithful servant." We must not forget to mention that the proceeds of the mite boxes amounted to $50.00, which has been sent to Dr. Houston for the use of our missionary, Miss Kirkland.

ONE OF THE BAND.

Raleigh, N. C.

CENTENNIAL THOUGHTS.

No. 6.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Our redemption was bought with blood, they blood of the "Head of the Church." Man minor blessings have been bought with blood, the blood of some of the members of the Church. The religious liberty of Presbyterians in North Carolina to-day is an inheritance partly paid for with toils and tears and dying groans in Scotland more than two hundred years ago. Let me tell when one payment was made.

It was in 1685, during "THE KILLING TIME," when Prelacy was "drunk with the blood of the saints." It was in the fickle month of April, on the last day of that month, when the perfume of flowers filled the air, that was bright with the beams of a sun, which was soon to usher in the merry morn of May.

In Ayshire there lived John Brown; a Christian man; of a meek and quiet spirit, "full of faith and the Holy Ghost;" of whom "the world was not worthy." He had not engaged in any of the armed risings or public protests of that day. His only crimes were that he did not believe that the King of England was the head of Christ's Church, and that he sometimes went with some other Presbyterians to "a favorite ravine among the moors where they spent the Sabbath day in praise and prayer." Honest, industrious, truthful, kind and prayerful, it could well be asked, "What evil hath he done?" What evil! He was guilty of what was then the crime of all crimes; for he was a Presbyterian!

The man had a wife, Isabel Weir, her maiden name. She was a bright and joyous Christian, a true helpmeet to him in temporal and in spiritual things. In that cottage she was like

"A violet by the mossy stone,
Half hidden from the eye,"

but to that humble, toiling Christian husband she was

"Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky."

For her merry song and willing work and tender love and glowing faith, gladdened his home, making it the dearest spot on earth to him, and seemingly just outside of heaven.

But on April 30th, 1685, there came the cruel Claverhouse, who, like the unjust judge feared not God neither regarded man. However, I will let a Scotchman, who wields the pen of a ready writer tell the sad story.

"John Brown had been at home, and unmolested for sometime; he had risen early and had performed family worship. The psalm sung was the twenty-seventh; and the chapter read, the sixteenth of John; which closes with the remarkable words, "In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world." His prayer was, as usual, powerful and fervent; for, although he stuttered in common speech, he never stuttered in prayer; he could not but speak fluently in the dialect of heaven!

"He then went alone to the hill to prepare some peat-ground. Meanwhile Claverhouse had come in late at night to Lesmalisgow, where a garrison was posted; and by six on that grey April morning had tracked him to the moss, had surrounded him with three troops of dragoons, and led him down *to the door of his own house.* With the dignity of Cincinnatus, leaving his plough in midfurrow, John dropped his spade, and walked down, it is said, "rather like a leader than a captive." His wife was warned of their approach, and, with more than the heroism of an ancient Roman matron, with one boy in her arms, with a girl in her hand and alas, with a child within her, Isabel Weir Brown came calmly out to play her part in this frightful tragedy!

"Claverhouse wes no trifler. Short and sharp was he always in his brutal trade. He asked John at once why he did not attend the curate and if he would pray for the King. John stated in one distinct sentence the usual covenanting reasons. On hearing it, Claverhouse exclaimed, "Go to your knees, for you shall immediately die!" John complied without remonstrance, and proceeded to pray; in terms so melting, and with such earnest supplication for his wife and their born and unborn children, that Claverhouse saw the hard eyes of his dragoons beginning to moisten, and their hands to tremble, and thrice interrupted him with volleys of blasphemy.

When the prayer was ended John turned to his wife, reminded her that this was the day come of *which he had told her when he had first proposed marriage to her*, and asked her if she was willing to part with him. "Heartily willing" was her reply. "This," he said, "is all I desire." I have nothing more now to do, but to die." He then kissed her, and the children, and said, "May all purchased and promised blessings be multiplied to you."

"No more of this," roared out the savage whose own iron heart this scene was threatening to move. "You six dragoons, there, fire on the fanatic!" They stood motionless; the prayer had quelled them. Fearing a mutiny, both among his soldiers and in his own breast, he snatched a pistol from his belt and shot the good man through the head. He fell—his brains spurted out—and his brave wife caught the shattered head in her lap!

"What do you think of your husband now?" howled the ruffian. "I aye thocht muckle o' him, Sir, but never sae muckle as I do this day." "I would think little to lay thee beside him" he answered. "*If you were permitted*, I doubt not you would; but how are ye to answer for this morning's work? "To men I can be answerable; and, as for God, *I will take him in my own hands!*" And, with those desperate words, he struck spurs to his horse, and led his dragoons away from the inglorious field.

Meekly and calmly did this heroic and Christian woman tie up her husband's head in a napkin, compose his body, cover it with her plaid—and not till these duties were discharged did she present the pent-up current of her mighty grief to burst out, as she sate down beside the corpse and wept bitterly."

Why can Presbyterians now have a family altar without fear of losing home thereby? Why can they go to their churches without fear of losing life therefor? Why can they worship daily and weekly under their own vine and fig tree with none to molest? Ah! these blessings have been bought, and bought with blood. Yet many, O how many Presbyterians, like greedy pigs, constantly eat the fruit and never think of the tree from which it falls. M.

ELDERS' AND DEACONS' SCHOOLS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Bro. A. H. Mecklin has asked to hear from the Elders about this school, this, together with Bro. Webb's very handsome apology, is a sufficient excuse for my attempting to write an article on the subject of "Schools for Elders and Deacons." When he says, "They hear a sermon at their ordination, and that is generally the last they hear as to their distinctive duties," I wish I could return the compliment and make as good an apology for the great want of information on the part of some of our ministers in the practical workings of Church government. Don't you think, Bro. Webb, it would be a good idea to take in a few of the preachers into this Elders and Deacons school?

Now, I think Bro. Webb has "hit the nail on the head" in bringing this much needed subject of giving the elders and deacons more and better information as to their duties and important trust. I have felt the great want of such training during my whole life of forty-six years as an elder, and I believe this is but the experience of many Elders and Deacons. I heartily concur in all the expressed views of Bro. Webb, with one exception; that is, his plan for having only three schools in the Synod. This is not practicable, for the reason that the elders and deacons could not and would not, generally, attend these schools on account of the very great distance they would have to travel to reach them. I respectfully suggest that a more practicable and better working plan would be to have one or more such schools in each of the five Presbyteries in our Synod. Even three or four in each Presbytery would work better still, and then I believe the elders and deacons would attend, and then this long-felt want and desired information brought to the attention of the Synod of North Carolina by Bro. Webb could—and would be satisfied and the desired information be diffused.

I hope to hear from some of my brother elders or deacons, who can probably give more light on this subject than I have done.

Jan. 31st. A. G. NEEL.

LAST SEPTEMBER'S COLLECTION FOR THE EVANGELISTICAL FUND IN ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

DEAR BRETHREN: A few days ago information came to me from our Treasurer, Mr. W. S. Primrose, in Raleigh, that our Evangelistic Fund had been overdrawn by $223. This announcement was a great surprise,—and inquiry was immediately made as to the promptness of the churches in forwarding their last September collection for this cause. Mr. Primrose has kindly sent me a list of those churches from which funds have been received since Sept. 1st, 1887. for the Evangelistic Fund. They are as follows, viz: High Point, $7; Lexington, $12; Shilon, $5; Oxford, $20.52; Nutbush, $9.52; Graham, $14.50; Hillsboro, $9.30; Raleigh, 1st., $56.43; Madison, $1.20; Chapel Hill, $10; Greensboro, $20.70; Stoney Creek, $2; Leaksville, $4.02; Winston, $16.68; Little River, $5; Red House, $6; Pittsboro, $7; Madison, $5; Fairfield, 93 cts.; Littleton, $2.25; Washington, $38.25; Durham, $22.46; Alamance, $13.44; New Hope, $2.53; Mt. Airy, $2.50. And since this account was made out, Henderson, $22.75.

It will be seen by this list that although it has been five months since the time appointed for taking up this annual collection, of the 67 churches in our Presbytery, but 23 of them have yet reported their collections to the Treasurer.

And on examination it will be found that the sum total contributed by these 23 churches amounts to $2,52.51, while the sum total of apportionments of these churches approved by the Presbytery is $621. The resolution was passed by Presbytery that we would endeavor to raise $1.000 for this cause. The committe on Assessments apportioned this amount amongst the churches and the total amount apportioned to the above mentioned churches was $621 and they contributed $252.51.

The apportionment of one of these churches was $65, it contributed $14 50; of another $110, it contributed $56.43; of another, $115, it contributed $20.70; of another, $65, and it contributed $16.68.

Two of these churches, (Lexington and Pittsboro), paid their apportionments; three of them overpaid—Shiloh by $1, Oxford by 25 cents and Mt. Airy by $1.50. All the others fall below their apportionments, and many of them far below half of what was asked of them.

You will easily see from this how it is that our Evangelistic Fund is now in debt. But we can easily meet this indebtedness if the churches will forward the money they have for this cause. Many churches retain their contributions until the meetings of Presbytery and then pay them to the treasurer; but we need all we can get to meet our current expenses. It is important, therefore, that this matter shall be attended to immediately. Doubtless some of our church treasurers have forgotten about this collection and have the funds on hand, as has been found to be the case in one instance. Whether it is wise to make up the deficiency in those churches that have fallen far short of their appointments, they must decide; but you see very plainly that sad results must follow if the churches not yet heard from do not meet their appointments any nearer than those which have already reported.

Fraternally yours,

ALEXANDER SPRUNNT,
Agent Home Missions, Orange Presbyt'y.
Henderson, N. C., Feb. 4th, 1888.

JUST FOR TO-DAY..

Lord, for to-morrow and its needs
I do not pray;
Keep me from stain of sin
Just for to-day.

Let me both diligently work
And duly pray,
Let me be kind in word and deed
Just for to-day.

Let me be slow to do my will
Prompt to obey,
Help me to sacrifice myself
Just for to-day.

Let me no wrong or idle word
Unthinking say
Set thou a seal upon my lips
Just for to-day.

Lo, for to-morrow and its needs
I do not pray,
But help me, guide me, hold me, Lord,
Just for to day.

—*Selected.*

ACTION TAKEN BY THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA CONCERNING UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

At its recent session in Fayetteville the Synod of North Carolina took the following action, viz:

Resolved, That the Synod urges all its pastors and supplies, at as early a day as practicable, to present the claims of the Seminary to their congregations, and recommends that the Sessions and deacons canvass the congregations, affording each individual the opportunity of giving to this cause and forward all collections to Col. J. P. Fitzgerald, Treasurer of Union Theological Seminary, Farmville, Va.

2. That the Synod appoint a committee of three within the bounds of each Presbytery to superintend the work within the bounds of the Presbytery, and see that the above resolution is carried out and to cooperate with the agent in the immediate prosecution of the work. These committees are instructed to report to the Synod at its next meeting."

If pastors and supplies will make a prompt and earnest effort to carry out the Synod's plan and afford to every member of their congregations an opportunity of contributing to this important cause, the endowment of the seminary can be completed, the enterprise withdrawn from the attention of the church and the expense of the agency terminated. If the Presbyterians of North Carolina alone would contribute to the seminary an amount equal to what has been expended by the seminary in the education of their candidates, all our wants would be supplied. Brethren let us conclude this business without further delay. Send subscriptions to Col. J. P. Fitzgerald, Farmville, Va. Subscription lists to Rev. S. T. Martin Hampden Sidney, Va.

From the *Independent.*

THE TYRANNY PARTLY RELAXED.

We showed last week to what extent the orders lately issued by the Indian Bureau interpreting the former orders which prohibited utterly the use of the Indian vernacular in all schools on the reservations, whether supported by the Government or by private beneficence, have modified this interdiction. We showed that all use of the vernacular, except in giving certain religious instruction, is still forbidden, but that in schools to which the Government gives no support, at points where the English was not known, distant from Government schools, native teachers will be allowed to teach in the language of the people. Also that in a single boarding school permission has been given to train preachers in a theological class if the instruction is given in a separate building and so as not to interfere with the English studies. We said then that it was an impertinence for the Indian Bureau to pretend to exercise any control over schools supported wholly by mission funds; and that it was little less than an insult to allow Indians to instruct in these out stations, while a normal class in which they may be taught how to give their instruction is stringently forbidden even in mission schools.

We now propose to give a few illustrations how the orders now modified have been applied, most arbitrarily and tyrannically to the suppression of mission schools. Mind, we do now speak of schools which the Government partly or wholly supports, but of schools supported by missionary bodies, and some of them supported wholly by the Indians themselves. These schools are all in hamlets, at points distant from the whites, often among wild, blanketed Indians, and where no English is spoken. We will instance some schools among the Sioux of the Dakota Presbytery.

Omitting boarding schools, and all those which receive any aid from the Government, there are the following seven Presbyterian day schools; Yankton Agency. White Swan, White River Crow Hill, Wood Lake, Cheyenne River and Elm Creek. The three first are supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and the remaining four by the Native Missionary Society, that is, by Indians. It will be seen that they are sufficiently civilized and Christianized to send out their own missionary teachers to their heathen brethren. The teacher in every one of these

but the first was a native. We have no report of the school at Elm Creek, but in the others the number of little children attending school were respectiveiy 45, 32, 37, 20, 35, 20. Of these children the numbers who could talk simple English were respectively 4 ,1, 0 1, 2, 0. Of the Indians within three miles who could talk easy English the proportion is 1-15, 1 30, 1 50, 1 50, 1-100. That if to say, these schools are, with one exception in hamlets, far from Government schools, and the children have not learned English in their homes.

The order forbidding the use of the vernacular has come to these schools. What has been its effect?

Yankton Agency is least affected. Miss Hunter taught only one-fourth of her time in the vernacular, and this has been suspended. Even the reading of the Scriptures and prayer is ordered to be in English, though only one in ten of her pupils can understand a fair English sentence. It may seem strange that more do not talk English, but the same children do not often attend continuously long enough to learn it, and they are soon taken out of the day school to go to a Government or other boarding school. So long as they attend only a day school and hear English spoken only in school they learn the language slowly. Hence Government day schools have been a failure in teaching English The school at White Swan is closed. The teacher at White River is continued, but he can do little at school work, and his meetings are thereby injured. The Crow Hill teacher is continued, teaches a little English, and holds religious meetings. Wood Lake school was taught by the pastor; it is closed to the serious detriment of his work. Notice that the pastor of the church was forbidden to teach the children of his own church. The Cheyenne River teacher remains holding meetings, but his school is closed. This is the school of which United States Inspector Bannister declared: "*Daily* religious services will not be allowed." Elm Creek is a new station where the orders prevented the school being opened. Besides these seven schools there should be mentioned Hill, where the new orders prevented a school being opened.

Let it be remembered that to prevent the child from learning in his own language is to prevent Christianity from reaching the parent. Nearly one-half of the Christian Indians are dependent on their children for hearing the Scriptures read in their families.

We could easily add largely to these facts by reports from other mission schools, not Presbyterian, shut up by this wicked order. But these are specimens. We can hardly conceive that we are in a Christian country when we have to record that school after school has been shut up by this great Government, schools supported wholly by Indians, and taught only by Indians, because these Indians taught in their own native tongue, and not in the language of their oppressors. This particular form of oppression will now cease, but other impertinent interference continues. The Bureau that could ever make such blunders, and that now corrects them so grudgingly and imperfectly, itself needs pruning.

This Inspector Bannister, of whom we have spoken above, deserves further notice. He is the man who three months ago told Mr. A. L. Riggs that daily religious services in the vernacular would not be allowed in the out stations, at the same time ordering the discontinuance of two schools on the Cheyenne River, among heathen Indians, and one supported wholly by Indians, because the native Indian teachers used the vernacular. The schools were accordingly discontinued. One of the teachers writes from an Indian out station, one of the few where there is a white teacher:

"The order makes our work harder, but where the missionaries *will*, they can do much work. Inspector Bannister said we should only have two services on Sunday, and two in the week, that we should not read the Bible in the houses, but we never stopped. We have all our meetings, and I read the Bible in the houses whenever I can. It would not sound well to have it said that in America we were imprisoned for reading the Bible in a tongue that was not English."

AN ITEM.

Receipts at Home Mission Office in Atlanta for colored evangelistic work during January and February 1887, were $2,213; during same months 1888, they were $3,148. Gratifying increase.

J. N. C.

Atlanta, Feb. 4th.

PRO-RE-NATA MEETING OF MECKLENBURG PRESBYTERY.

The constitutional requirements having been complied with, I hereby call a *pro re nata* meeting of Mecklenburg Presbytery to meet in the Second church, Charlotte, on the tenth day of February, 1888, at twelve o'clock, to receive and consider a call from Sugar Creek church for the pastoral services of the Reverend J. L. Williamson, of Concord Presbytery.

J. M. McLAIN,
Moderator.

Gastonia, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1888.

TO THE MINISTERS AND CHURCHES OF CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

The Constitutional requirements having been complied with, I hereby call a special meeting of Concord Presbytery to convene in the Presbyterian Church of Statesville at 11 a. m., on the 14th day of February, 1888, to transact the following business, viz:

(1) To consider the application of Rev. A. W. White for a dissolution of the pastoral relation existing between him and the Taylorsville and Wilkesboro churches.

(2) To consider the request of Rev. A. W. White for a letter of dismission to the Presbytery of Western Texas.

(3) To elect, if necessary, an agent of Sabbath Schools and appoint a chairman of the committee on the property of Salem Church.

B. L. BEALL,
Moderator
Lenoir, N. C., Feb. 1, 1888. Per C. A. M.

BY THE WAY.

Here are some weighty facts brought out by the *National Presbyterian*:

"The only argument that men of ordinary morality bring against the prohibitory law is the assertion that it is impossible to enforce it. Any facts, then, bearing on this question are of special value. The Attorney General of Kansas has received reports on this subject from seventy-two of the eighty-five counties of the State. These reports show that eighty per cent. of the arrests for violations of the liquor law resulted in conviction, while of the arrests for other crimes the convictions were only fifty per cent This seems to indicate not only that the law is in harmony with the public sentiment, but also that it is practicable to enforce it as effectively, at least, as well as laws against other crimes are enforced."

Yet there are scores of Christian men who will reject such testimony, and greedily accept an anonymous newspaper squib, or associated press dispatch to the contrary.

Monsignor PRESTON is credited with saying this in his sermon on the Pope's Jubilee:

"It is said that politics is not within the province of the Church; and that the Church has only jurisdiction in matters of faith. You say, 'I will receive my faith from the Pontiff, but I will not receive my politics from him.' This assertion is disloyal and untruthful. Of course, it is not his business to tell you whom to vote for, but when a question arises which concerns society, it is the duty of the Pontiff to speak, and it is the duty of the Catholics to obey. * * * You must not think as you choose; you must think as Catholics. The man who says, 'I will take my faith from Peter, but I will not take my politics from Peter,' is not a true Catholic."

Capt. A. G. NEEL responds in a very practical and very sensible manner to the article on Summer Schools for Elders and Deacons. The object of Rev. R. A. WEBB in writing was to call out such articles as Capt. NEEL's, and we hope we shall have more of them.

We advise every one to read the article "The Tyranny Partly Relaxed"—to be found in another column. One can almost imagine, in reflecting upon this whole transaction, that he lives in Spain, in Austria, or in one of the South American States, where Romanism dominates. It seems almost inconceivable that these things can be; but read the article.

The Prohibition party is a political party, therefore Prohibition is politics.

Very poor logic. It all depends upon the major premise, which is here assumed to be: Prohibition (that is, the broad principle of prohibitive legislation), and the Prohibition party (that is, a part of those who approve of the principle of Prohibition), are convertible terms. The major is false, and of course the conclusion fails. Yet we have just seen an article of considerable length built on that very proposition. So men assume what will suit their view, and the pen flies over the ground, and editors approve it, and printers set it, and publishers give it to the world, and readers are not edified exactly, albeit they are built up, in error.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

Correspondence Wilmington *Star*: Lilesville is looking up. We have several more stores now than we had last year. Depot street assumes quite a city like appearance. Every house on it is filled with goods. Since the cotton season opened we have had as good a market as any other in Anson. We have had a good trade all the winter from Richmond, Stanly and Montgomery counties, and our energetic business men intend to make as good a market here for all the necessities of life as any other in this section of the country.

Shelby *New Era*: Cleveland county is to have another cotton factory. It will be located on First Broad river, in the lower part of the county, and will be near the C., C &C. Railroad. A gentleman from Connecticut, one from Charlotte and several Shelby citizens are the interested parties. It is proposed to build a $100,000 factory.

Raleigh *Chronicle*: At a meeting of the trustees of Peace Institute held last week Mr. W. S. Primrose was elected President; W. C Stronach, Secretary and Treasurer, and Geo. Allen, of Newbern, Vice President. The school is in a flourishing condition. The stockholders will get a 2½ per cent. semi-annual dividend. —— There are three propositions now before the Board of Aldermen for lighting the city, also another petition to lay gas mains in the city by Julius Lewis and his associates. From present indications Raleigh will have plenty of light and at low prices. "Turn on the lights." —— Raleigh's cotton receipts this year are one thousand bales in excess of last year. The receipts are 28,047 bales.

Letter in Charlotte *Chronicle*: At Lexington a large cotton factory is running on full time and thriving, besides several other new manufacturing enterprises have been recently put into successful operation. At Thomasville a gold reduction work is in operation employing about fifty hands; several wood working factories of various kinds, also boot and shoe manufacturing on a small scale. At High Point more wood is being worked up into valuables than any other place in North Carolina. Several new brick stores have been erected, the streets are being paved and beautified, and signs of progress, are visible all over the place, and in the adjacent country. I went down the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad and was astonished at the progress made with in the past few years on that line, several new and thriving towns have sprung up. This line passes near by the many flourishing cotton factories of Deep River. Liberty, the first town of importance on this road, is a beautiful place and is building up rapidly. A beautiful academy building is in full view of the road. At Siler City, Chatham county, a very flourishing school is in operation.

Elizabeth City *Falcon*: Fishermen report no fish of any consequence yet, but they are busy as bees making preparations for the capture of the finny tribe.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Jan. 31st, by Rev. A. G. Buckner, at Wadesboro, N. C., Mr. OWEN L. HAIRE and Miss FLORA I. DOTY, both of Wadesboro.

On Jan. 25th, at the residence of the bride's mother in Lancaster, S. C., by Rev. J. L. Williamson, Mr. T. J. FLOW of Mecklenburg, N.C., and Miss J. E. WILLIAMSON.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

At Hycotee, Caswell county, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1888, Miss REBECCA C. SMITH, in full assurance of a blessed immortality. From early life she had been a consistent member of Red House church and was ready for her change. A few days before her death she asked her brother who was about to bid her adieu for a season to read aloud that beautiful hymn beginning

"One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er,
Nearer my parting hour am I
Than e'er I was before," &c., &c.

Her bereaved friends are much comforted with the Christian belief that their loss is her eternal gain, and that Jesus did (as she said He would do) send His angels that night to take her to mansions in the skies. HER PASTOR.

Of pneumonia, after a very short illness, at his home in Reidsville, N. C., January 17th, 1888, Mr. ROBERT M. SLOAN.

Mr. Sloan was born in Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 27th, 1834, and lacked only a few days of being 54 years old. In early life, soon after leaving college, he engaged in the banking business, which was his life work, in Greensboro, Winston and Reidsville. He became a member of the Presbyterian church of Greensboro in 1860, and soon afterwards was elected and ordained a deacon in the Greensboro church, which office he held until he removed his membership to Reidsville, N. C, in 1885. Mr. Sloan was a man of untiring energy, and was known far and wide, especially in banking circles, as a man of the strictest integrity of character. He was kind and courteous to all men. He was a true friend, a dutiful son, an affectionate father, and a devoted husband. He loved his church and was a constant attendant upon her services, and in all the relations of life he was the same kind, faithful and true man. His loss will be sorely felt, but when we look back and see his Christian life and his preparation for his departure, in things both spiritual and temporal, we are persuaded that death was no surprise for him, and that our loss is his everlasting gain. He leaves a widow and six children, and a host of friends to mourn his death. He also left his aged father, Maj. JAMES SLOAN, who lived with him and whose heart was largely bound up in him. The shock of the son's death was too much for him, and within five days afterwards, Jan. 22, 1888, his spirit quietly passed away to God who gave it. Maj. Sloan was born in Lexington Va., June 24, 1807, and was therefore in the 81st year of his age. He came to Greensboro, N. C., when he was about sixteen years old, and there spent his entire after life until two or three years ago, when he removed his home and church membership to Reidsville, N. C. For more than fifty years he was identified with the Greensboro church, and saw the growth and progress of the town, and almost an entire generation pass away. He married Miss Sarah Johnston, of Orange county, N. C., who died a number of years ago. He was a man of sterling worth, and retained his energies and faculties unto the last. At one time he was a leading merchant of Greensboro, and his death will be deplored by many friends. His end was peace, and like his son, he died in full hope of a blessed immortality. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." D. I. C.

Near Reidsville, N. C., of pneumonia, Jan. 31st, 1888, Mr. RAWLEY LEE JOHNSTON, in the 24th year of his age. He was a member of the Reidsville Presbyterian church, and was a most excellent young man. His quiet and peaceable spirit, and his godly walk and conversation, were known by all who knew him. His end was peace! May the Lord comfort the bleeding hearts of those who mourn for him.

D. I. C.

Fell asleep in the arms of Jesus on the 13th ult, little ALICE MAY, daughter of Mr. J. D. and Mrs. M. C. Wilson, in the third year of her age.

She was a bright and observing child until the hand of disease was laid upon her. For long and weary months she patiently endured great suffering until relieved by death. A bud plucked from earth to bloom in heaven. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not." Q.

On 22d inst., Mrs. REBECCA E. SEARS, at her home near Aberdeen, after a protracted illness of heart disease, in the 37th year of her age. She leaves a fond husband and six promising children to mourn her loss. She had been a consistent member of the church for the last twenty years.

WILMINGTON MARKET
FOR
WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 8, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Has been quoted at 37½ cents throughout with regular sales until about the close when this price cannot be obtained and we quote at 37 cents.

ROSIN—Strained quoted at 80 cents and Good Strained 85 cents—lower to sell.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—On Wednesday quoted $2.25 for Soft and $1.20 for Hard; since $2.15 and $1.15 respectively.

TAR—Receipts taken by day at $1.10 until Saturday when price advanced 5 cents; since $1.15.

COTTON—Middling quoted in beginning of week at 10 1-16, but closing nominal at 10 cents.

TIMBER—Very little offering—demand fair, prices sustained.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals. THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Contents of January number:

1. Revivals of Religion, by Thomas E. Peck, D. D., LL D.
2. Boards in the Northern Church, by R. K. Smoot, D. D., LL. D.
3. The Hittite Empire, by W. W. Moore, D. D.
4. Who Was Melchizedek? by Joseph H. Alexander.
5. The Organization of Churches in Heathen Lands, by H. M. White, D. D.
6. Presbytery vs. Episcopacy, by W. C. Clark, A. M.
7. Legislative Enforcement of Sabbath Observance, by S M. Shelton.
8. Notes: Bible Study in College, by J. B. Shearer, D. D. After Springfield, What? by J. L. Withrow, D. D. National Reform, by R. P. Kerr, D. D. The "Personal Liberty" Movement, by Mason W. Pressly.

Criticisms and Reviews by Drs. J. L. Girardeau, H. C. Alexander, W. W. Moore, Geo. D. Armstrong, S. M. Smith, and President Henry E Shepherd.

Notices of Recent Publications.

$3 PER ANNUM, 80 CENTS PER NUMBER.

Address all orders and communications to the Manager, Chester, South Carolina.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.

Andrew Murray, administrator of Eli Murray, deceased, petitioner, against James T. Murray, Willie Murray, Mary J. Tate, Joseph A Tate, Samuel Murray, Marshall H. Murray, Robert A. Murray, William C. Murray, Ralph M. McGee and wife Martha A. McGee, Defendants.

This is a special proceeding brought for final account and settlement of the estate of Eli Murray, deceased, by Andrew Murray, administrator, against the heirs of law and next of kin of Eli Murray, and it appearing to my satisfaction, that the Defendants, J. T. Murray, Lemuel Murray, Marshall H. Murray, Rob't A. Murray, William C. Murray, Ralph M. McGee and wife Martha A. McGee, are non-residents of this State and cannot, after due diligence, be found therein, and have an interest in a subject matter of this proceeding, and are necessary parties thereto, now this is to command said Defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in Wilmington, on Monday, the 7th day of May, 1888, and answer or demur to the petition filed in this proceeding.

Dated Feb. 4th, 1888.

S. VAN AMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND PHOSPHATES OF
LIME, SODA, IRON.

Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous Humors.

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "*Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime*" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, should be careful where they purchase this article. The results of its use are its best recommendations; and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its great success in pulmonary complaints. The Phosphates possess a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod-Liver Oil by Dr Wilbor. It is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.



The DUPLEX CORSET

Guarantees a perfect fit, and perfect figure. Double Bones, Steels, and Seams; needs no breaking in. Money refunded if Bones or Steels break. Received highest premium wherever exhibited. Send $1.00 for sample Corset. English Sateen, $2.00 Catalogue Free. *Agents Wanted.*

DUPLEX CORSET CO.,
No. 218 6th Ave., New York City.

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

AN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.



McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md., Manufacture Bells for Churches, Schools, Farms, Court Houses, &c. Also CHIMES and PEALS. Warranted Satisfactory. Prices and Catalogue Free. Address H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md. Mention this paper.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

KIRKWOOD FEMALE SCHOOL.

This school, for girls from 12 years old and upwards is located in Lenoir, N. C., at the terminus of the C. & L. N. G. R. R.

It is a family school in charge of the Misses Rankin, and the number of pupils is limited to fifteen.

TERMS:

Board and tuition per session of twenty weeks		$85.00
Tuition alone from	$15 to	20.00
Music on Piano		20.00
Use of Instrument		2.50
Drawing		10.00

Washing from $1.00 to $1.50 per month. Tuition at $20.00 will include Latin, and French for beginners, if desired. Each boarding pupil will furnish her own lights, towels, and one pair of sheets and pillow slips.

Payments one half in advance and the remainder at the close of the session. Books will be furnished *for cash* at publishers rates.

The first term of the year begins January 26th, the second August 2nd.

For further information, address
Miss E. L. RANKIN,
Lenoir, Caldwell Co. N. C

READ THIS!

1,000	BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
500	BUSH, FRESH GROUND MEAL.
2,000	BUSHELS CORN.
100	BOXES D. S. C. R. SIDES.
100	BAGS COFFEE.
75	BARRELS SUGAR.
200	CASES LARD.
300	KEGS NAILS.
300	BUNDLES HOOP IRON.
300	HHDS. AND BARRELS MOLASSES

TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, LYE, POTASH CANDY, CANDLES, CRACKERS, MATCHES, &c.

For sale by
WORTH & WORTH.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550.000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:
FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM
$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES January 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,
For Cash.

OLD U. S. AND CONFEDERATE STAMPS. Postage Stamps used prior to 1865. Cash given for these if in good condition and on original envelopes or letters. Many valuable these old Stamps will bring fine prices, and it to your interest to look over old letters, as may be thus realized. Be sure never to tear or cut Stamps from envelopes or letters, but the whole thing by mail to
G. M. BAST[illegible]
C[illegible]

References as to my responsibility: [illegible] McDonough, Casanova, Fauquier Co.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

THE PASTOR'S CALL.

"Good morning, Mrs. Minty!" observed the pastor, as the door opened to his knock.

The door seemed to have a surly way with it, and opened scarcely wide enough to let the pastor in, although Mrs. Minty invited him to enter, and brushing some invisible dust from a chair with her apron, asked him to sit down.

The pastor saw at a glance that Mrs. Minty was not pleased, but he could not surmise what was the matter. He had accidentally heard that day of the sickness of her daughter, and at the very first opportunity called to see the young girl. Not seeming to notice the mother's manner, he said, "I hear that Miss Maria is sick."

"Yes! and she might ha' died for all she's seen of you!" replied Mrs. Minty, with an energy that almost shook the pastor out of his seat.

The pastor was a meek man, and, overlooking the rudeness of her reply, he asked, "How long has she been sick?"

"Two weeks, and over," said the mother.

"Have you had a physician?" inquired the pastor.

"Had a physician? What a question! Why the girl has been almost dead! I wonder you got here before she was dead. Had a physician!"

These last words Mrs. Minty fairly ground out between her teeth with ill-suppressed scorn. It now became evident that Mrs. Minty on each day of her daughter's sickness, and the pastor's delay in calling to see her, had added to her wrath, and it had now reached a degree of intensity that really suggested strategy or flight. The pastor resolved to try the former first.

"Ah! you have had a physician?" he observed. "How did he happen to call?"

"'How did he happen to call?"—Well, did any one ever hear such a question as that?"

"Perhaps some one told him Miss Maria was sick, or perhaps he was passing, and dropped in," interjected the pastor.

"Do you suppose I'd let my own daughter lie sick in the house and not send for the doctor?" fairly screeched Mrs. Minty.

"Ah, you sent for him? said the pastor.

"Do you think he'd come if we didn't send for him? How'd he know Maria was sick?" replied the mother, looking at the pastor as though she pitied his stupidity.

"Do you always send for the physician when you want him?" asked the pastor with a rather provoking mildness.

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed Mrs. Minty. "What do you ask such questions as that for?"

"I did not know," said the pastor, "but that as you expected the minister to find out as best he could that your daughter was sick, without sending for him, you might do the same with the physician.

Something had been gradually dawning upon the mind of Mrs. Minty, which the last words of the pastor, uttered with inimitable good nature, resolved into a full intellectual surmise. Her severe face relaxed into a broad smile.

"Ha, I see!" she exclaimed. "I thought them was mighty queer question. Well, I guess I had ought to ha' sent for you, too, seeing as how I sent for the doctor. And you didn't know Maria was sick?"

"No," observed the pastor. "If I had, I should certainly have called before this. I accidentally heard of her illness this morning for the first time."

"Well, really, I hope you'll excuse me? Step this way; Maria's in the back room; she'll be all sorts of glad to see you!"—*St. John's Chronicle.*

THE EYESIGHT OF BIRDS.

When telegraphic wires were first put up numbers of birds were found lying dead beneath them, and were supposed by those who did not understand electricity to have been struck dead by an electric message which passed through their bodies while they were perching on the wires. The fact is that they were killed by striking the wires, and not by electricity, which could not pass through the body of a perching bird. One day, when I was in Paris, I saw a heedless sparrow fly against an overhead wire and fall to the ground in two pieces, the head having been severed as neatly as with a knife. It is worth noticing that at the present day birds are hardly ever killed by similar accidents, they having now learned to look out for posts and wires as well as for trees and branches. In order, therefore, to permit a bird to espy dangerous objects in time to avoid them, its eyes must be "long-sighted." In point of fact, many birds which need to detect small objects at a great distance have eyes which are equal to our best telescopes. Such, for example, are those of the vultures, who, when searching for food, ascend to such a height in the air that they are scarcely distinguishable. From this immense elevation they can survey a vast range of country, and if an animal should be dead or even dying, it is sure to be detected by a vulture, which instantly swoops down upon it. Besides watching the earth the vultures watch each other, so that if one of them should swoop downwards, it is immediately followed by a train of its fellows, who understand perfectly that such a descent from the skies means a meal. A more familiar instance of the telescope eye is to be found in our common kestral, or windhover, as it is often named. You may see it suspended high in the air, remaining in almost the same spot and keeping its face to the wind, its wings playing with a peculiar quivering movement, and its head bent downwards while its eyes are eagerly scanning the ground. So motionless is it that the late Mr. T. W. Wood, who executed many illustrations for me, once made a beautiful sketch of a kestral on the wing by means of a telescope. He happened to possess a telescope fixed on a stand, and, seeing out of his window a kestral hovering in the air, he brought the glass to bear on it. Finding that the bird did not move out of the focus, he fetched drawing materials, and actually made a colored sketch of the bird while viewing it through the telescope.—*J. G. Wood.*

THE EAST WIND.

"Such a horrid day!" said little Phœbe pettishly as she entered the hall flushed and tumbled after an encounter with the east wind, "Now, mother, isn't this wind dreadful? I could not get along at all: my hat blew one way and my umbrella blew inside out—look!" and Phœbe displayed a most extraordinary arrangement of silk and steel before her mother's eyes.

"Gently, Phœbe!" said her mother. "I do not like such ugly words from a little girl's mouth." "Everybody dislikes the east wind," Phœbe [illegible] length whilst watching her mother, who, [illegible] dexterous twist, had restored the umbrella [illegible] original shape.

"Every one, Phœbe; Kingsley has called [illegible] 'end of God.'"

"Mother, why?" asked Phœbe.

"Why it is in many ways a very useful wind. [illegible] it is true, and ruffles my Phœbe's hair [illegible] temper. But it blows away the foul [illegible] as a scavenger in the close courts and alleys of our cities It shakes the trees too, and sends the sap along the branches; and it does no harm to little girls either if it makes them run faster along the roads, instead of dawdling as they sometimes do."

"Well, if it does all that, I must be more polite to it next time," said Phœbe merrily; "but, all the same, I should like to live in those countries where it is never cold."

'Those countries have their disagreeables as well Should you like a sandstorm, for instance, when the sand comes in such clouds that you are obliged to lie flat on your face on the ground until the storm is past?"

"Why," asked Phœbe.

"Because the sand would get up your nose and into your mouth, so that you could not breathe. Or would you like to be half eaten up by mosquitoes or bitten by snakes or—"

'O, mother, stop! After all, the east wind is nothing when I think of those things.'

"'There is no bad but there might be worse,'" quoted mother; "and we will be contented with that state of life in which it has pleased God to place us."—*Sunday.*

THE YOUNG NATURALIST.

John James Audubon was born near New Orleans, May 4, 1780, and died at the present Audubon Park, New York City, Jan. 27, 1851. His father, the son of a fisherman, of La Vendee, was a French naval officer, who having become wealthy, had acquired a plantation in Louisiana and married a lady of that colony of Spanish descent. The son imbibed a love of nature at an extremely early age, which was probably strengthened by his short residence on his father's plantation in Santo Domingo, and was not repressed, but mastered the situation when he was sent to France to be educated. It is recorded of him that he was accustomed to amuse himself when a mere child by trying to draw the birds he saw around him; and that his crude efforts not being satisfactory, he used to make a bonfire of them at each birthday. His father desired him to be qualified for some occupation connected with the navy, or with engineering. He was sent to France, where his father had bought an estate near Nantes, on which his stepmother was living, to be taught mathematics, drawing, geography, fencing and music. His drawing-master was the celebrated artist David, who set him to drawing "horses' heads and the limbs of giants," but he preferred birds, and improved such opportunities as he could get to exercise himself upon them, and spent much of his time in excursions into the woods, collecting specimens and making drawings of them. The real supervisor of his operations was his indulgent stepmother, who gave him ample scope for the exercise of his own tastes. When Audubon's father returned from sea, he was astonished at the large collection his son had made, and then asked him what progress he had made in his other studies. The reply not being satisfactory, he took the youth in hand himself, and kept him for a year in the close study of mathematics. But every opportunity for natural history rambles was still improved. Audubon spent another year at Nantes, when he went over, after having returned to America and settled at Mill Grove, to expose the unfaithfulness of an agent whom his father had entrusted with the charge of one of his enterprises, and to consult his parents respecting marriage. During one of these residences in Nantes he is credited with having made a hundred drawings of European birds.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

IRON PIPE OF WOOD PULP.

The *Industrial Journal* says that there seems to be no limit to the uses for which wood pulp is adapted. Among the latest practical developments of the industry is the utilization of this material for making iron pipes! That is to say, they now make a tubing out of wood-pulp that has many advantages over iron for gas and water pipes. There is a factory of this kind at Mechanicsville, New York, but the adoption of the wood-pulp pipe by the Westinghouse people at Pittsburgh for natural gas and other purposes has made it necessary to start a large plant somewhere, and parties are looking about for a location. The pipe is said to be susceptible only to the destructive action of fluoric acid.

PREMIER CRISPI AT HOME.

The Rome *Corriere della Sera* says: The premier is nearly 80 years old. His bronzed face, surrounded by a white beard and white curly hair, and his deepest eyes are expressive of energy, self-confidence and a proud, obstinate, indomitable will. In talking he looks straight into the face of the person whom he addresses, as if trying to look through the eyes into the mind. If the person addressed is intelligent M. Crispi's attention is soon attracted; he holds his head higher, his face expresses interest, he listens and he replies. If he is face to face with an indifferent person his eyes wander about, he smiles half pleasantly, half disdainfully, his head sinks on his chest, his hands fall on his knees, he shrugs his shoulders, expresses distrust, and ends the conversation as soon as possible. M. Crispi has all the characteristics of the silent Sicilian. There are in Sicily two races of men—the old Greco-Roman race and the race of the more recent conquerors, the Arab-Normans. The latter is very much like the inhabitant of southern France. He is gay, lazy, conceited, untruthful without knowing it, exaggerating, not bad, but superficial, voluble, always ready to make promises, although not able to keep them, and more inclined to words than to deeds. The Sicilian of the Greco-Roman race is silent, suspicious, wise, faithful, unable to forget either a good or evil deed without having rewarded or revenged the same; he is not easily moved from his purpose, and is always armed with infallible logic. Full of boundless self-confidence, he hates cowardice and indolence, will use any means in order to obtain a desired end. He is a faithful friend, a terrible, irreconcilable but honest enemy and more inclined to action than to words. To this latter race belongs M. Crispi, and to it has belonged every Sicilian who has ever attained to anything. Francisco Crispi's only passion is politics. He neglects literature and knows the names of the most famous authors and poets only from hearsay. At the theatre he goes to sleep whenever he is obliged to accompany his family, but as soon as he enters the chamber of deputies he is a different man. On the platform he stands straight like an arrow, his fist tightly clenched and his voice grows loud as thunder. His speeches are caustic, nervous, trenchant, not always fluent, but enlivened at every point by logical hits and conclusions which unveil his thoughts and show him as he is. He admired Garibaldi very much, and has taken great pains to collect all Garibaldi's arms, which are collected as sacred objects in a room in the ministerial palace. M. Crispi regards M. Cavour with respect, but without admiration. He has has an excellent memory, and remembers all the small incidents and the less prominent names of the revolution. Two offenses he has never forgotten—one is the attacks of the members of the right after he had lost his seat at Palermo, the other is the opposition of several groups of the left, for the purpose of preventing him becoming home secretary after the death of Victor Emmanuel. He demands the highest esteem for existing institutions; respect for the government he holds to the greatest necessity, and he tries to raise it in the press as well as by his words and actions. The British constitution arouses his greatest admiration, and his recent toast at Turin has shown that he considers a parliament like that of England to be the best system of constitutional government.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Miss Mary Graybiel, one of the missionaries sustained in India by the sect known as Disciples, writes very interesting letters to her family in Buffalo. It is now over four years since she went to Hindostan, in company with Rev. Mr. Wharton, formerly pastor of the church of Christ, and his wife. The place at which Miss Graybiel is now located is in the heart of India, on the line or the railroad which is to be built from Bombay directly across to Calcutta. The children of the Sunday schools of the denomination in the United States contributed a fund of some $5000 with which to erect a house for this mission, and in her last letter she modestly tells how the work was done. It appears that she had to serve as architect, master builder and general boss mechanic. First, she bought four yoke of buffaloes to do the teaming; then a few big trees—they are very scarce in that part of the country. She employed a hundred natives, or nearly that number, whom she taught to quarry the stone, which had to be hauled several miles, and to make brick, first trampling the clay, fashioning it into the bricks and then burning them, using the spare portions of the trees for fuel. The trunks of the trees were laboriously, by hand, sawed into boards for the floors, roof, etc. A stone foundation three feet thick was laid three feet below ground and as much above, this solid base woll being deemed necessary to keep out the white ants, which are a great pest of the country. Evidently a good job was made of the wall, for Miss Graybiel ingeniously relates that an Englishman visitor inquired who had been the engineer, and expressed much surprise when told that she had directed the work herself. It takes a Buffalo girl to hold her own among the heathen; or any where else. Incidentally Miss Graybiel states that the son of a German missionary living some forty miles distant was killed by a tiger. She attended the funeral, making the journey through the solid jungle in a cart drawn by a pair of the buffaloes, with the chance of being sprung upon by that or some other tiger at any moment. Such is life in the wilds of Hindostan.

The wife of General Crook, the Indian fighter, is regarded as a public benefactor by the people of Arizona. It came about in this way: She was traveling across the territory by rail several years ago. Her lunches had been provided by a city caterer, and the most striking feature of them was the abundance of watercresses. There were altogether too many cresses to suit Mrs. Crook's taste, and accordingly she threw them out of the window. But she did not dispose of them haphazard. The country is crossed by innumerable brooks, and it was only in passing them that Mrs. Crook threw out the superfluous cresses. They took root on the spots where they fell and multiplied with marvellous rapidity. The result is, that to-day this delicate appetizer is to be found in almost all parts of the territory, where before Mrs. Crook's chance sowing it was entirely unknown.

A very pretty floral decoration is to curtain a mirror with roses. This is easily done by draping these curtains over a mirror and after they are properly arranged, pin on the roses or whatever flower the decorator may desire to use. The effect is wonderfully pretty. The curtain material should be entirely recovered with the flowers, buds and foliage.

Mrs. M. R. Field—the "Catharine Cole" of the *Picayune*—who has been several times abroad, is considering a flattering proposition to pilot a corps of Kentucky school teachers through Europe next summer.

THINGS USEFUL.

How to Clean Kid Gloves: With a little care and patience gloves may be beautifully cleaned in the following manner.—Wet a piece of white curd soap; rub on it a piece of flannel, and with this rub the gloves, taking care to rub them lightly towards the fingers. Great care must be exercised not to wet the gloves through, or they will be spoiled.

Sallie Lunn: Seven cups sifted flour, one-half cup shortening warmed in one pint of milk, salt and yeast; each housekeeper can best judge of the quantity of her own make of yeast: stir well, pour into flat pans and let rise over night. Bake about twenty minutes, or until it will not "stick to a splint." For shortening I use equal portions of good lard and good butter.

A Simple Cure for Croup: Mothers with young children will do well to remember that one-third of a teaspoonful of powdered alumn, mixed with double quantity of sugar, will give almost instant relief in croup. It is also good for a hard cold, as the smallest children take it without trouble, and it enables them to eject from the little stomach what cannot be raised in any other way, and relief follows as a natural consequence.

Cold Dinner Beef: Take a piece of beef flank six or eight inches wide, as long as can be got. Sprinkle salt on it; if fresh; prepare stuffing as as for fowls, and spread over it; roll up every tight and tie with strings to keep in place, and the heat will curl it. Then tie or sew it up in a cloth, and drop into rapidly boiling water. Cook several hours; the larger the piece the longer it will take. Try with a fork When done lay between boards and put a weight on it, keeping the cloth on still. When cold it will slice beautifully. It is best cooked the day before it is wanted.



For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our *positive guarantee*. See wrapper around bottle. **Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c. a vial. by druggists.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

ALLISON & ADDISON

—MANUFACTURERS OF—



RICHMOND, VA.

—FOR—

COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO CROPS.

ALL THE FERTILIZERS WE SELL ARE MANUFACTURED BY US IN OUR OWN Factory, and under our own personal supervision. Our increased facilities for manufacturing have enabled us to maintain the **high grade** of our goods, and at the same time **reduce the price.** Having been sold in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the last

TWENTY YEARS,

THEIR VALUE AND REPUTATION ARE NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED AND WE REFER TO THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED AND ARE STILL USING THEM.

☞ THEY ARE DRY AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION FOR DRILLING, AND THE STANDARD WILL BE FULLY MAINTAINED.

For sale by Agents at all points in the Cotton and Tobacco Growing States.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
Richmond, Va.

Fishburne School,

WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.

English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B.,.....Principal.

New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first-class schools.
Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.
Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.
Thirteen States now represented in the School, '87 to '88.
Send for Catalogue.



☞ **BLACKWELL'S**
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET.
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all VERY BEST offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

HEAVY GROCERIES,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 7 South Water Street.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

ly

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

FLUFFYDOWN'S JOURNEY.

Fluffydown's nest hung high in a tree
When the May-time skies were blue and fair,
And in it rocked her birdlings three,
With not a dream of anxious care.

One day she spied, on a distant hill,
Some berries so red and fair to see;
She said, "I will fly and fly, until
I bring a treat to the birdlings three."

"Nay," Father Browny said, "let me go;
The way is long, and your wings are small."
Fluffydown, tossing her head, said "No;
You must stay near, for the birdlings call."

She bathed her breast in the morning dew,
And preened her wings with dainty care;
Away from the tall tree-tops she flew,
With joyous song, through the fragrant air.

Resting her wings from her daring flight,
She warbles a sweet and merry trill,
Glancing to earth like a ray of light,
Her prise is gained on the distant hill.

She gathers her berry, happy and proud;
But the lightning played in the tree-top tall,
The rain dashed out of the drifting cloud,
Fiercely beating her wings so small.

But bravely she carried her little treat
To the birdlings three in the old oak nest;
Where Browny, waiting with song so sweet,
Welcomed her back from her wayward quest.

—*Our Little Ones.*

PAID IN YOUR OWN COIN.

"Grandmother, I hate to go away from you; you like me, and nobody else does. Last night, George Redin and I had a quarrel. I struck him and he struck me. Nobody likes me."

Peter Jones said this as he was sitting on his box ready to start for home.

"He only paid you in your own coin," said grandmother; "people generally do—a blow for a blow, cross words for cross words, hate for hate."

"I don't know but it is so," said Peter, looking very sorry; "but it is a poor sort of coin."

"How different it would be if your pockets were full of the right sort of coin," said grandmother.

"What kind?" asked Peter.

"The coin of kindness," said grandmother. "If the great pockets of your heart were full of that sort of coin, the more you paid away the more you'd get back, for you are generally paid in your own coin, you know; then how happy you would be."

"The coin of kindness," repeated Peter, slowly, "that is a good coin, isn't it? I wish my pockets were full of it, grandmother. If I'd be kind to the boys, they'd be kind to me?"

"Just so," said grandmother.

Peter's own mother had died. After that he was sent to grandmother's, for he had a quarrelsome, fretful temper, and his aunt could not manage him with the other children. His grandmother dealt kindly and patiently with him, and helped him to improve himself. Peter now had a new mother, and his father had sent for him to come home. Peter did not want to go. He felt sure he should not like his new mother, and that she would not like him.

"That depends upon yourself, Peter," said grandmother; "carry love and kindness in your pocket, and you'll find no difficulty."

The idea struck the boy's mind. "He wished he could," he said.

"And the best of it is," said grandmother, "if you once begin paying it out your pockets will never be empty, for you'll be paid in your own coin. Be kind, and you'll be treated kindly; love, and you'll be loved."

"I wish I could," said Peter.

All the way home he more or less thought of it. I do not know about his welcome home, or what his father and new mother said to him.

The next morning he arose early, as he was used to at grandmother's, and came down stairs, where, everything being new, he felt strange and lonely.

"I know I sha'n't be contented here," he said to himself. "I know I sha'n't. I am afraid there is not a bit of love in my pocket."

However, in a little while his new mother came down, when Peter went up to her and said, "Mother, what can I do to help you?"

"My dear boy," she said, kissing him on the forehead, "how thoughtful you are! I thank you for your kind offer; and what can I do to help you? For I am afraid you will be lonely here at first, coming from your dear, good grandmother."

What a sweet kiss was that! it made him so happy. "That's paying me in more than my own coin," thought Peter. Then he knew he should love his new mother; and from that good hour Peter's pockets began to fill with the beautiful bright coin of kindness, which is the "best small change" in the world. Keep your pockets full of it, boys and girls, and you will never be in want.

—*Christian Globe.*

LITTLE PIERRE.

In a humble room, in one of the poorest streets of London, Pierre, a fatherless French boy, sat humming by the bedside of his sick mother. There was no bread in the closet, and for the whole day he had not tasted food. Yet he sat humming to keep up his spirits. Still, at times he thought of his loneliness and hunger, and he could scarcely keep the tears from his eyes, for he knew that nothing would be so grateful to his poor invalid mother as a good sweet orange, and yet he had not a penny in the world.

The little song he was singing was his own—one he composed with air and words, for the child was a genius.

He went to the window, and looking out, saw a man putting up a great bill with yellow letters announcing that Madame Malibran would sing that night in public.

"Oh, if I could only go!" thought little Pierre; and then, pausing a moment, he clasped his hand; his eyes lighted with a new hope. Running to the little stand, he smoothed down his yellow curls, and taking from a little box some old stained paper, gave one eager glance at his mother, who slept, and ran speedily from the house.

"Who did you say is waiting for me?" said Madame to her servant. "I am already worn out with company."

"It is only a very pretty little boy, with yellow curls, who says if he could just see you he is sure you will not be sorry, and he will not keep you a moment."

"Oh, well, let him come!" said the beautiful singer with a smile. "I can never refuse children."

Little Pierre came in, his hat under his arm, and in his hand a little roll of paper. With manliness unusual for a child he walked straight to the lady, and bowing, said, "I came to see you because my mother is very sick and we are too poor to get food and medicine. I thought that perhaps if you would only sing my little song at some of your grand concerts maybe some publisher would buy it for a small sum, and, so I could get food and medicine for my mother.

The beautiful woman rose from her seat. Very tall and stately she was. She took the roll from his hand and lightly hummed the air.

"Did you compose it?" she asked—"you, a child! And the words? Would you like to come to my concert?" she asked.

"O, yes?" and the boy's eyes grew bright with happiness, "but I couldn't leave my mother."

"I will send somebody to take care of your mother for the evening, and here is a crown with which you may go and get food and medicine. Here is also one of my tickets. Come to-night; that will admit you to a seat near me."

Almost beside himself with joy, Pierre bought some oranges, and many a little luxury besides, and carried them home to the poor invalid, telling, not without tears, of his good fortune.

When evening came and Pierre was admitted to the concert hall he felt that never in his life had he been in so grand a place. The music, the myriad lights, the beauty, the flashing of diamonds and rustling of silk, bewildered his eyes and brain.

At last she came, and the child sat with his gaze riveted on her glorious face. Could he believe that the grand lady, all blazing with jewels, and whom everybody seemed to worship, would really sing his little song.

He strikes he wakes. The band, the whole band, struck up a wild, plaintive melody; he knew it and clapped his hands for joy. And O, how she sang it! It was so simple, so mournful, many a bright eye dimmed with tears and naught could be heard but the touching words of that little song—O, so touching!

Pierre walked home as if he was moving on air. What cared he for money now? The greatest sinner in all Europe had sung his little song, and thousands had wept at his grief.

The next day he was frightened at a visit from Madame Malibran. She laid her hands on his yellow curls, and turning to the sick woman, said, "Your little boy, madam, has brought you a fortune. I was offered, this morning, by the best publisher in London, £300 for his little song, and after he has realized a certain amount from the sale little Pierre is to share the profits. Madam, thank God that your son has a gift from heaven."

The noble hearted singer and the poor woman wept together. As to Pierre, always mindful of Him who watches over the tried and tempted, he knelt down by his mother's bedside and uttered a simple but eloquent prayer, asking God's blessing on the kind lady who had deigned to notice their affliction.

The memory of that prayer made the singer even more tender-hearted, and she who was the idol of England's nobility went about doing good. And in her early, happy death, he who stood by her bed and smoothed her pillow and lightened her last moments by his undying affection was little Pierre of former days, now rich, accomplished, and the most talented composer of the day.—*Christian at Work.*

A STRONG BROTHER.

"Run out to the shed, little one, and bring a bit of wood for mother. I'd go myself, only father will be here to supper soon, and I'm in a hurry. Only a little—you're such a mite of a thing."

Kitty was proud of being asked to do such a big thing, and toddled out with lively steps. Plenty of light wood lay in the shed, and she could have carried a few of the small sticks very easily. But the little girl wanted to do great things; so she piled some of the sticks of hard wood on her arm, and struck out bravely for the house. But, poor little girl! they grew heavier every short step, and before she was well out of the shed one stick went one way and one another, and then the whole went down. But she picked them up again and tugged on.

"Don't bring so much, darling," called the mother, catching sight of the toiling little figure. "Bring only two sticks."

But Kitty did not like to give up. With uncertain little steps she kept on until she struck her foot against a small stone, and then lassie and wood and all went over.

Mamma was about to go and help her, when her brother Jim came around the shed into sight. He was ready for his supper, and would have passed Kitty without much notice if he had not caught a glimpse of the woe-begone little face. "Ho, little sister, what's the matter? Hurt your foot? Such a heavy load? Yes, too heavy for Kitty. But brother's big and strong. See, now!" He flung the wood over one arm, and held out his other hand. "Take hold." With a warm, strong grasp he took her hand, and suiting his steps to hers, led her along with petting and encouraging words.

The tears came into the mother's eyes as she watched the two. The way is long and the burden heavy for others than little Kitty. But an Elder Brother stands close beside the overburdened pilgrims, ready to lift the loads of care and grief, and with his strong right hand to lead and support over rough paths—all the while giving words of loving sympathy and cheer to weary, sorrow-worn hearts. The mother could not have said all she felt to Jim; but the touch of her hand on his head was very tender as she whispered, "You're a real help and comfort to Kitty and me."—*N. Y. Observer.*

DO THE BEST YOU CAN.

"When I was a little boy," said a gentleman one day to a friend with whom he was talking, "I paid a visit to my grandfather. He was an aged man, and wore a black velvet cap and knee-breeches with large silver buckles at the knees. When I went to say good-by to him, he took me between his knees, kissed me kindly, and laying his hand on my head, he said, 'My dear boy, I have only one thing to say to you. Will you try and remember it?' I looked him in the face and said, 'I will grandpa.' 'Well,' said he, 'it is this: whatever you have to do, *always do the best you can.*' This was my grandfather's legacy to me. It was worth more than thousands of gold and silver. I never forgot his words, and have tried to act upon them."

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

Did you know that this familiar phrase, "Hobson's Choice," preserves the memory of a very good and useful man?

Thomas Hobson was born in 1544; he was for sixty years a carrier between London and Cambridge, conveying to and from the university letters and packages, also passengers. In addition to his express business, he had a livery stable, and let horses to the university students. He made it a rule that all the horses should have, according to their ability, a proper division of work and rest. They were taken out in regular order, as they stood, beginning with the one nearest the door. No choice was allowed, and if any man refused to take the animal assigned him, he might go without any. That or none. Hence the phrase, "Hobson's Choice."

In the spring of 1630, the plague broke out in England. The colleges of Cambridge were closed and among the precautions taken by the authorities to avoid the infection, Hobson was forbidden to go to London.

He died in January, 1631, partly, it is said, from anxiety and fretting at his enforced leisure. Dobson was one of the wealthiest citizens of Cambridge, and did much for the benefit of the town, to which he left several legacies. His death called forth many poems from members of the university, officers and students, among them two by the poet Milton, then a student of Christ's College.

A HEART GENTLEMAN.

Willie's gentlemen friends were well dressed, and he had learned to think all well dressed men, gentlemen, but at the same time he knew a gentleman ought to behave politely to all.

One day he saw a well-dressed young man jostle rudely against an old lady with a market-basket, upsetting her things on the pavement. He did not ask pardon, or offer to help her, but a rough man in ragged clothes spoke kindly to her and helped her.

Willie was puzzled until auntie explained that clothes did not make a gentleman, but a good heart. "Then," said Willie, "I mean to be a heart gentleman, auntie."

If Sufferers from Consumption,
Scrofula, Bronchitis, and General Debility will try **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Salisbury, Ill.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.
PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.
Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,
Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S.
(Late Hancock & Daggett's).
Wilmington, N. C.

MAKE A SIGN For a Cent
Worth Twenty-five Cents
AGENTS WANTED. Samples Free.
J. W. STOAKES, MILAN, O.

$35 **UNIVERSITY ORGANS,**—They Lead the World.—$55 to $500. Sold Direct to Families. No Middleman. Solid Walnut 5-Octaves-Double Couplers. Guaranteed for Six Years and sent, with Stool and Book, for TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME BEFORE YOU BUY. ESTABLISHED 1859. **$35** MARCHAL & SMITH, 235 East 41st Street, New York.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER
Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

S. H. FISHBLATE,
KING CLOTHIER!
Wilmington, N. C.
FINE READY MADE
—AND—
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
A SPECIALTY.
On Every article Purchased at this Establishment, perfect satisfaction guarenteed, or money cheerfully refunded.

Paine's Celery Compound
For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged
CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.
AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.
AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.
AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.
AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.
Recommended by professional and business men. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C.



22 YEARS A dealer in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shoninger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger upright Piano's $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new Circulars and art'cles.

NEW and GOOD
MUSIC BOOKS ISSUED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO.
Modern Anthems, Vol. I.
By W. F. SUDDS. 208 pp. of the choicest original and selected anthems by this well-known writer. In every respect his best work of the kind. Price, $1.50 by mail, postpaid. Will be ready Feb. 1st.
Dainty Songs
For Little Lads and Lasses. By J. R. MURRAY. A most charming collection of bright and pleasing children's songs for use in the Kindergarten, School or Home. Price, 35 cts. by mail, postpaid.
Zanie.
By H. P. DANKS. A new and pretty operetta of moderate difficulty, for the use of amateurs. Price, $1.25 by mail, postpaid.
Murray's 100 Voluntaries.
Edited by J. R. MURRAY. A very superior collection of choice voluntaries for the Pipe or Reed Organ, selected from the works of the great European composers. Price, $1.00 by mail, postpaid.
All of the above are for sale by Music Dealers generally.
PUBLISHED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.
Mention this paper.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - - - - CASH.

NEW AND VALUABLE SMALL BOOKS.
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,
SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS WORK: HOW TO DO IT. Gordon. Cloth 30cts.; paper 10 cents.
DIVINE AND HUMAN: FOREORDINATION and FREE AGENCY. Wilson. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents.
SEVENTH COMMANDMENT. Cannon. Paper, 5 cents.
COVENANT AND ITS SEALS. Alexander. Paper, 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN MEXICO. Graybill. Paper. 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN CHINA. Houston. Paper, 5 cents.
BIBLE STUDIES ON BAPTISM. McLean. Paper, 5 cents.
CATECHISM ON BAPTISM. Cleveland. Paper, 5 cents.
INFANT BAPTISM. McElroy. Paper, 5 cts.
GIVEN TO CHRIST. Pratt. Paper, 10 cts.
WILLIAM THE BAPTIST. Chaney. Paper, 25 cents.
OUR COUNTRY, Strong. Paper 25c; cloth 50c.
PHARAOHS OF THE BONDAGE. Robinson. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.
And all supplies of any publisher needed by MINISTERS, STUDENTS, CHURCHES, and SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
Address:
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Agent.

DRESSMAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.
FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mason & Hamlin
ORGANS: Highest Honors at all Great World's Exhibitions for eighteen years. One hundred styles, $22. to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments or Rented. Catalogues free.



PIANOS: New mode of Stringing. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing "wrest-pin" system. Remarkable for purity of tone and durability.
ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N. Y. 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Manteis & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, societies, lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

FARM NOTES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh *News & Observer:* Capt. B. P. Williamson, of this city, will break his farm lands this year with "Flying Dutchman" plows. He has just received two of them. They resemble a sulky plow, and the operator rides and drives three mules which draw them. They turn fourteen inches of ground and plow twelve inches deep.

Lincolnton correspondence of Wilmington *Star:* Nearly all our farmers made larger crops last year than in 1886, and in many respects are better prepared to commence another year's work than they have been for several seasons. We hope for a large crop this year, and believe that we will have it.

GEORGIA:

The Albany *News and Advertiser* believes that the alfalfa can be successfully grown in Southwest Georgia. If it can be, it can soon be made to reclaim every acre of waste land in this section. It has been the means of doubling the value of lands in Texas and California within the last few years, and if we can establish the fact that it can be successfully grown in Southwest Georgia, the future of this God-favored region, with its salubrious climate and naturally fertile soil, will be assured.

Items from the *Savannah News:*

The farmers of Whitfield county are turning their attention more and more to the raising of improved cattle.

It is feared that there will be a failure of the peach crop in Clarke county again this year, as the warm weather is already swelling the buds. Some of the buds are nearly ready to burst into bloom.

One bank at Hawkinsville loaned $30,000 last year to farmers, and every note except one was paid promptly. Only one mortgage against a farmer was foreclosed in Pulaski county this season, and that was not done by the bank. The good showing is in a measure attributed to prohibition.

A large majority of Terrell county farmers have stored away enough corn and meat to supply their home needs this year.

Peach blooms for Dawson in January are a very rare occurrence, but several were discovered on a tree in that city last Sunday.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending February 3d, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

G H Cole, Atlanta, Ga., plug switch for telephone circuit.

C F Dietz, New Orleans, La., fishing-hook.

J C Eckstine, Chewsville, Md., straw-stacker.

G S Elliot, Mobile, Ala., vehicle hub

W H Evans, Baltimore, Md., ammunition case.

D Genese, Baltimore, Md., artificial tooth.

H L Harwood, Norfolk, Va., harrow tooth.

C Kerrison, Charleston, S. C., fish hook.

I Lihetentag, New Orleans, La., making artificial stone.

C T Mason, Sumter, S. C., electric motor.

M McCormick, Calverton, Md., sulky.

J R McCord, Jackson, Ga., fertilizer distributor.

J R McDonald McKenzie, Tenn., harness attachment.

L D Miller, Jacksonville, Ala., fence post.

F H Penkins, Covington, Ky., die for finishing box loops.

A H Smith, Augusta, Ark., boat-propeller.

W R Steiner, Frederick, Md., harvester.

J C Wharton, Nashville, Tenn., ice-shaver.

SAY-SOES.

A Paris correspondent says: "According to the *Vigie Algereinne*, a well of boiling sulphurous water has been discovered in the neighborhood of Thenobela, on the banks of the river. In pursuing the digging the laborers came across a mill supposed to be 1,600 years old. This led to some more digging in the hope of discovering the famous treasure which, according to the legend, Scipio Africanus had hidden in a cave."

No horseman can afford to be without it.—We have used Salvation Oil in our stables, and can say it's the best and cheapest liniment we have ever used.

SEIBERT & McDONNELL,
Crescent Club Sale Stables, Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.

CLAN MACINTYRE.—The Macintyres are a sept of the Clan Macdonald, the principal family in the Highlands being represented by Macintyre of Glencoe. The Macintyre arms are as follows: Quarterly first and fourth or, an eagle displayed armed and langued sa; second argent ...y, her sails furled sa, flags gu; third ... a sinister hand couped fessways gu, ... a cross crosslet fitchu sa. Crest, ...er hand holding a dagger in pale, p.pr. Motto, "Par Ardua." They also a tartan similar to the Macdonald.

The New York *Post* relates an election ... worth repeating. A mill-owner ...ched an Irish laborer at the polls and advised, "Don't vote the Democratic ticket. It is a free-trade ticket. If that party wins your wages will be reduced one-half." "Divil trust you now," exclaimed Pat; "if that's so, ye'd vote it yourself."

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1888 has been received, and is even superior to any previous issue. It contains 128 pages, crowded with useful information concerning the best varieties of Seeds for the Farm, Vegetable and Flower Garden, as well as Bulbs, Plants, Thoroughbred Live Stock and Fancy Poultry. A special feature of this Catalogue is the fact that the descriptions of the various Vegetables and Flowers are true to nature, having been written from notes taken during growth on the firm's trial grounds. There are a dozen or more strictly New Novelties in both Vegetables and Flowers, with illustrations from ... and the enviable reputation established by W. Atlee Burpee & Co. for introducing only valuable varieties warrants favorable attention to these new candidates. The Catalogue is copiously illustrated, contains handsome colored plates, and is bound within an attractive cover. It is mailed free on application to W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Uncle James," said a city young lady, who was spending a few days in the country, "is that chicken by the gate a Brahma?" "No," replied uncle James, "he's a Leghorn." "Why, certainly, to be sure!" said the young lady. "How stupid of me! I can see the horn on his ankles."

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS
FURS AND WOOL.

BALTIMORE, Md.

With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequaled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.

PIANOS. Mason & Hamlin's Piano Stringer was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experts the "greatest improvement in pianos in half a century."

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.

Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.
154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N. Y.
149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

100 PER CENT PROFIT and SAMPLES FREE to men canvassers for Dr. Scott's Genuine Electric Belts, Brushes, &c. Lady agents wanted for Electric Corsets. Quick sales. Write at once for terms. Dr. Scott, 846 B'way, N. Y.

LIBERTY ACADEMY.

[At Liberty, on C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 23 miles from Greensboro and 74 miles from Fayetteville.]

The school is for both sexes.

The Principal has made *methods* of teaching a specialty, having taught for the past ten years in various Normals and County Institutes, which have been held in different parts of the State.

Young men and young ladies who desire to prepare themselves for teaching, for college, or for the practical duties of life, are solicited to consider the advantages here offered before going elsewhere.

Dr. Rondthaler, President of Salem Female College, says: "We have in our school at present (1885 and 1886) young ladies from nine different States, who have come from a great variety of schools, and I am free to say that in the solid requirements *none* have come better, and *few* as well, prepared as those who have come from your most excellent school."

Dr B. Craven, founder of Trinity College, gives the following testimonial: "Prof. J. M. Weatherly was one of the regular teachers in the last Trinity Normal. He is apt—quick—showed abundant evidence of scholarship and skill in school management generally. I recommend him as one of the best teachers in our whole country."

FOUR ASSISTANTS.

J. M. WEATHERLY,
Principal.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	8.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 86. Daily ex Sunday.
Leave Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 40p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 01a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	.....	10 50a m	5 40p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh R. R. daily, except Sunday, 3 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No. 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence.	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence..	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS
ORIGINAL ONLY GENUINE
SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE NEVER FAIL.
ASK FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND TAKE NO OTHER
OR INCLOSE 4d PARTICULARS RETURN MAIL
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. MADISON SQ. PHILA. PA.
5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS LADIES WHO HAVE USED THEM.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

(Established in 1793.)

FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

Fall and winter stock now open, and we are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS in all the newest and most approved styles.

Lace and Portier Curtains, and Upholstery Goods, Shades and Shadings, Cocoa and Straw Mattings, Rugs, &c.

CARPETS.

HEMPS, INGRAINS, EXTRA SUPERS, THREE PLY'S

TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, VELVET.

Smyrna Rugs at $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $8.00, $10.00 and as high as $50.00, in extra large size, 9x16 feet.

WINDOW SHADES.

Embracing a great variety of new things.

R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28th, 1887.

BURPEE'S SEEDS. FARM ANNUAL FOR 1888 Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 pp., with hundreds of illustrations, Colored Plates, and tells all about the BEST GARDEN, FARM and FLOWER Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Valuable New Books on Garden Topics. It describes Rare Novelties in VEGETABLES and FLOWERS of real value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete Catalogue published.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

WE DESIRE TO CORRESPOND with several reliable and active men, with a view of getting them to represent our house, travelling either on the lines of railroad or in the country districts. Please state age and business experience. To save time, better send names and address of references with application. No attention paid to postal cards. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. Address B. G. A., Box 11, Richmond, Va.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 28—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Monday, Oct. 71, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	8 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	9 40 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton.....	9 57 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	11 50 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	12 05 P. M.	8 20 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	2 17 "	12 20 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 40 "	1 33 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	6 00 "	7 45 "
Leave Greensboro.....	10 10 A. M.	
Arrive Pilot Mountain	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Pilot Mountain	4 10 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	8 30 "	
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 30 P. M.	2 15 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 50 "	3 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 15 "	7 05 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 30 "	5 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 27 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 05 A. M.	4 25 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 40 "	6 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	1 30 P. M.	
" Factory Junction	2 30 "	5 35 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	3 15 "	6 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

Close connection is made at Maxton with Carolina Central Railway Passenger Trains to and from Wilmington.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c. Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c. mch.2:. 48t-1y

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to

W. J. MARTIN.

WILLIAM BLACK,

Attorney-at-Law,

MAXTON, N. C.

Collections promptly attended to. Will practice in any of the Courts of the State.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,049. WILMINGTON, N. C., FEBRUARY 15, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,669.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue of this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front rank of the *battle for truth and righteousness.*

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. G. B. Bogg's from Oxford, Miss., to Byhalia, Miss.

Rev. J. P. Marion, from Lancaster, S. C., to Richburg, Chester county, S. C.

Rev. C. M. Hutton from Sumterville, Ala., to Pleasant Ridge, Ala.

Rev. A, M. Hassell, from Newberry, S. C., to Cross Hill, Laurens county, S. C.

Rev. S. C. Caldwell from Memphis, Tenn., to Hazelhurst, Miss.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. J. D. Stanford writes from Kenansville, Feb. 8th: As stated in the last number of the PRESBYTERIAN a majority of the committee appointed at the last meeting of Presbytery to organize a church at Beulahville, Duplin county, if the way be clear, met there on Friday before the third Sunday in January, and after a most excellent sermon, by Rev. J. W. Primrose, one that was greatly enjoyed by the large congregation, a Presbyterian church was duly organized with eleven members. Our prospects there are very flattering and it will not be long before "Beulah" will be one of our most flourishing churches. Since my last letter we have received two members at Cobb's Mills, and on Sunday last we received one at Chinquepin. On Saturday night before the first Sunday in this month. I preached to a very large congregation at Maple Hill, Pender county, and administered the communion, the first time it has ever been administered with the young church.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A correspondent writes from Grier's Church: On the second Sabbath in January, at the close of the sermon, Rev. Mr. Coppedge requested the congregation to remain for the purpose of electing elders and deacons. Mr. James Newman and Mr. B. F. Walker were elected elders and Mr. A. Graham and Mr. S. C. Smith deacons. These officers will be ordained in March or April. This now gives us four elders and three deacons. When Rev. J. L. Currie reorganized the church in 1875 there were only two male members (the two elders) and in all some five or six members now our little flock numbers twenty.

We are pleased with our new pastor and his most excellent sermons. May God give him many souls for his hive.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. A. N. Fe-guson writes: I would state that we have had quite a refreshing season of grace at Montpelier church, to which I have been giving afternoon services twice a month for five years past. We commenced service there on Friday, before 5th Sabbath in last month, which continued for ten days. Bro. J. B. Mack, D. D., agent for Davidson College, was with us and did all the preaching; and those who have ever had the privilege of hearing this brother know what excellent preaching we had, and how plainly and forcibly the truth was presented. There were 20 accessions to the church; and last, but not least, we trust that the Christians of that community have been greatly revived and so will go forward with renewed zeal in the Master's cause.

Laurinburg, N. C, Feb. 7, '88

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Mr. E. L. Harris writes from Raleigh, Feb. 10th: At a congregational meeting called by the session Mr. A. Baumann was elected from the deaconship to the eldership, and Messrs. H. W. Jackson, W. A. Withers and D. L. Hudgings were elected deacons. On Friday 10th, at 8 p. m. Little Maud, two years old, daughter of our pastor, Dr. J. S. Watkins died, (the first break in the household) and was buried Saturday. The parents and family have the sympathy of the whole community

Rev. R. A. Mickle, Evangelist of Mecklenburg Presbytery for Highlands and vicinity, writes us, Feb. 9th: On the last Sabbath of January, at 3 o'clock, Satulah Chapel, in the vicinity of Highlands, N. C., was dedicated to the worship of God in the presence of a large and deeply interested congregation. It is a neat, comfortable, and beautifully located little edifice, 16x30, and capable of seating one hundred persons. It commands a full, broad side view of Satulah Mountain, from which it derives its name. And thus one more humble little flock of hearers is comfortably housed, thanks, under Providence, to those kind, generous friends who contributed to the erection of this chapel. May the Lord richly reward them!

Charlotte Observer: The ladies of the First and Second Presbyterian churches of this city are determined to made a success of their proposed Presbyterian Home and Hospital, and have already effected an organization. Mrs. A G. Brenizer has been elected president; Mrs. Lyon and Mrs. Frank Osborne vice-presidents; Mrs. Grace Chambers, secretary, and Mrs. Junius Smith, treasurer. A board of managers has been elected, consisting of twelve members, six from each church.

VIRGINIA.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian*:

Rev. Dr. Thomas Drew, of Richmond, has received a very cordial invitation to take charge of the Union Springs Presbyterian church, Alabama.

The Franklin street church, Baltimore, (Rev. Dr. Murkland, pastor) received at its late communion sixteen new members. Quite a large colony has lately gone out from it to form the Maryland Avenue church, but the place of these is already in a good measure supplied by the growth of the church.

The Presbyterian church at Wytheville lately made vacant by the removal of the Rev. Mr. Vance to Alexandria, has unanimously called the Rev. F. J. Brooke, of Clarksville, W. Va., and there is hope that Mr. Brooke will respond favorably.

West Hanover Presbytery met in Charlottsvill on Tuesday, January 31st, at 7:30 p. m., at the call of the Moderator. The object of the meeting was to consider Rev. A. A. Little's proposed resignation of the charge of the Gordonsville and Orange C. H. churches, and his acceptance of a call to the Manchester church. Messrs. Wallace and Grannan appeared as commissioners for Orange C. H., and Messrs. Dinwiddie and Newman for Gordonsville, and Mr. Fitzgerald for Manchester. Mr. Little was willing to leave the decision to Presbytery. Mr. Painter moved that Presbytery decline to dissolve the pastoral relation. All the commissioners were heard. The protest against Mr. Little's resignation on the part of his two churches was represented as unanimous and hearty. Presbytery declined to assent to Mr. Little's resignation.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Items from the *Southern Presbyterian*:

The congregation of Smyrna church, Newberry, have united with the pastor, the Rev. A. M. Hassell, in a request for the dissolution of the pastoral relation. Mr. Hassell will take charge of the churches of Liberty Springs, Lisbon, Woodruff, and Waterloo, in Laurens county. His address will be Cross Hill, Laurens county.

Nashville Presbytery, which met on Monday to consider the dissolution of the pastoral relations of the Rev. J. F. Cannon with the church at Shelbyville, Tenn., adjourned until Monday next without taking action on the matter. It was thought that no opposition would be made to Mr. Cannon's acceptance of the call to Westminster church in Charleston, and for this reason it was deemed unnecessary to send commissioners to the Presbytery from Westminster to prosecute the call. There is strong opposition on the part of his present charge to his removal, and hence the delay in final action by Presbytery.

The ladies of the Presbyterian churches of Charleston have determined to procure a "Presbyterian Home," to care for infirm and invalid members of the Presbyterian Church. At a meeting of the ladies in the lecture-room of the Second church on Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. C. S. Vedder was called to the chair. Addresses on the subject of the Home were made by the Rev. Dr. Brackett, the Rev. C. E. Chichester, and Dr. Vedder. After the addresses had been finished the organization of an association, which will take the necessary steps to procure a Home, was commenced. The election of officers of the association resulted as followers: President, Mrs. G. R. Brackett; Vice President, Mrs. C. S. Vedder; Secretary, Mrs. M. P. Pickett; Treasurer, Miss Mure. These ladies represent the several Presbyterian churches in the city. A committee, consisting of Rev. Drs. Brackett, Thompson, and Vedder, and Rev. Messrs. Chichester and Burgess, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the association.

TEXAS.

Messrs. W. C. Lawrence and C. A. Leps were, on 29th ult., ordained deacons in the church at Cameron, Texas.

TENNESSEE.

Central Presbyterian: A called meeting of the Presbytery of the Western District, held on 26th ult., dismissed Rev. W. A. Slaymaker to the Presbytery of Louisville, where he expects to take charge of the field embracing the churches of Glasgow, Cave City, Munfordville, &c. As evangelist of Western District Presbytery, he has wrought a good work in building up and strengthening the weak and vacant churches.

St. Louis Presbyterian: Rev. S. C. Caldwell, lately released from the charge of the Lauderdale street church, Memphis, has entered upon his work as pastor of the church at Hazlehurst, Miss.

Christian Observer: A meeting of eight days was held in the Westminster church, Nashville, in which the pastor, Rev. J. G. Patton, assisted by Rev. R. F. Bunting, D. D., resulted in great good to us, in that God's people were revived and precious souls were released from the bondage of sin, and enabled to take a bold stand for the Master.

FOREIGN.

The following letter from Mr. Graybill, writing from Linares, we find in the *Missionary*: After much delay and difficulty I succeeded in effecting an entrance with my family into Linares on the 30th ultimo, last Thursday. The first delay was one week at Monterey, on account of impracticable roads caused by excessive rains. We arrived at Montemorelos in our hired hack, drawn by four mules, on the 23d, where we were cordially received and entertained by Rev. Leandro Garza y Mora and his amiable wife. On the 25th, he and I went on horseback to Linares, thirty miles, so secure a house, before taking my family to the place, which turned out to be a more prudent precaution than we had suspected. On the night of our arrival, two houses were offered us, and the owners were anxious to rent. Next morning they informed us very unexpectedly that they were not ready to rent.

We were taken by a friend to another house. The owner, a polite old lady of one of the first families, showed me a very suitable house for fifteen dollars per month. I agreed to the price. She handed me the key, and told me to return at 3 p. m. for the written contract. I did so, but she shook her head, and said she had learned we were Protestants, and she could not rent her house to us; whereupon Leandro preached her a good sermon. But she pointed to an image of the Virgin, and said, "We are all under her care here." I returned the key. A friend told us that the priest had been there after our departure in the morning.

Another house was offered to us the same day. We told the owner that we were Protestants, and we had learned that that there was a difficulty to proprietors of houses in Linares. He replied that it was none with him; but in an hour he was visited by a commission of senors, and repented. The priest was now fully aroused, and determined to keep us out of the city. Another house was offered for twenty-five dollars per month by a physician. He assured us that he would make out the papers on the following morning, that he wanted the money, and was not afraid of the priest. At 12 o'clock the next day he said there were difficulties, but that he would have the papers ready by Monday. We had to return to Morelos Saturday night, as Leandro had communion the following Sunday. On Monday a telegram announced that we could not get the house.

I immediately accepted, by telegram, three lower rooms of a house belonging to the city, which was the only resort. And we arrived here on last Wednesday. The house has no windows or fireplace. There is a big family over head; several families use the same yard, as also horses, mules and hogs, all with rights and privileges that we have no power to dispute. But it is the best we can do, and the priest is beaten, so far as his effort to keep us out of the city is concerned.

But on Sunday (yesterday) we were greatly cheered by the spiritual outlook. In the first place, we had no sort of insult offered us as we went to the hired room on the edge of the city, in which Leandro has been holding services monthly for a year—the only permanent Gospel work ever done in Linares. A believer, who had helped us to hunt a house, had the room opened and in order, and about fifty persons assembled and listened attentively to the Word. Mrs. Graybill organized a Sunday school of ten children. At night we had about fifty again, including those that stood at the doors. We have not benches to seat more than thirty. I announced regular preaching four times a week—Sunday morning and night, Tuesday and Thursday nights. The people are of the poorer class, and many seemed to hear the word gladly, where at our hearts rejoiced. We feel that the Lord has a people here, and we desire the prayers of His people at home for His blessing on the work.

My furniture and books reached here, by a good providence, the same day we arrived. The mud was so deep that two yoke of oxen had to be hired, for most of the way, to supplement the horses, so that the expense of moving has been increased in several ways by the excessive rains.

Church at Home and Abroad: From the darkest corner of the earth tidings reach the Mission House which may well awakened thanksgiving. On the West Coast of Africa, at the station on the Ogovi river, a region only recently added, as one might say, to the known world, there have been displays of divine grace in connection with the labors of our missionaries such as have never before been witnessed during our forty years of labor on that coast. Fully eighteen months ago the letters from our brethren there began to contain allusions to the increasing interest in religious truth manifested by the natives. This interest rapidly increased. Soon Mr. Good was writing of one hundred and sixty added to the roll of their catechumens. The number has since been still further enlarged, until not less than two hundred of the Galwas have become earnest inquirers, and many have been hopefully converted. Scorn, poverty, dangers on every side, await these poor Africans on the avowal of their faith; and yet Mr. Good writes of more than a hundred and sixty who have "decided for Christ." Among these are many women. This is a new feature in religious affairs at Kangwe. It has for years been the lament of the missionaries at that place that so few women seemed to have been reached by the Gospel message. Only four had been received into the church. The number of women among the inquirers, as mentioned in the last letter, was sixty-three. This development of deep religious interest at Kangwe is the more remarkable for the reason that in no other place have the Roman Catholic priests opposed and reviled our missionaries more bitterly, or done so much to bewilder and frighten the natives. The Bible they have torn up before them with every sign of rage, and have threatened the people with the ill-will of the French powers, who rule the coast. The French officers themselves have not stopped with the closing of our schools because they were not conducted in the French language—a language which neither missionaries nor natives could understand; they have subjected the few native preachers and helpers to all sorts of restrictions, hampering and annoying them. Yet the very spot where the difficulties a short time ago seemed most disheartening has been chosen as the scene of the most cheering proofs of the power of the Holy Ghost.

Associated Press Dispatch, 23d ult., from Dublin, Ireland: When the Protestant Episcopal Church at Balleek, county Fermanagh, was opened on Sunday morning last it was discovered that an attempt had been made to burn the building during the night. Rushes and straw had been heaped in the aisles, and all the Bibles in the church and the altar linen placed thereon, and the whole had then been fired. Many of the pews were badly damaged.

Canada Presbyterian: At the thirty-third annual meeting of the Scottish Auxiliary of the Chinese Mission of the Presbyterian Church of England, the report contained the following statistics: Communicants in the five centres of Amoy, Swatow, Hak-Ka, Formosa and Singapore at December 31, 1886, 3,553; children baptized in 1886, 186; total baptized children, 1,962; membership under suspension, 308; total membership, adults and children 5,778; number of stations, 106; native agents, ninety-eight; theological students, forty-six; native contributions over £1,200. The income of the auxiliary for the year had been £2,603 2s. 5d.

THREE PERIODS IN DAN. 12.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

In answer to Daniel's question, "How long?" three periods are named. Can they be identified? The first was the end of persecution by that power which was to continue (Dan. 7:25) time times and a half. A time—360 times (dual) 720 and a half 180, in all 1260, given also Rev. 12.6. But a common year exceeds a prophetic year by six days, so 1260 common years exceed 1260 prophetic by 18, of 1242 prophetic years—1260 almanac years,

Cardinal Baronious and others inform us that the title of Univeral Bishop was given to Boniface III, who began to reign 606. The States of the Church, with his triple crown, were ere long accorded to him. From that date, history has been largely filled with Papal persecutions. But 1242 plus 606-1848 when the Republic was proclaimed at Rome and Pius IX fled to Naples. Although the fugitive was brought back in 1849 by France, yet the sword of persecution was not restored. May we believe that Roman Catholics even rejoice at that great change in the Papacy.

Another power is referred to as one that takes away the Daily Sacrifice, i. e., that suppresses God's worship. This was done by Antiochus, Dan. 11.31, and by the Romans, Mat. 24.15, and more largely by Mohammedans, sweeping away the churches of the East, Rev. 9.

This period, Dan. 12.11, ends 1290 or 30 years after the other or 1848 plus 30-1878. Then the Russo-Turkish war and the Berlin Conference obliged Turkey to sheath the sword of persecution. Thanks to Russia for that glorious issue!

The third Period ends or begins in 1335, Dan. 12.12. This number reduced to prophetic years by deducting 19-1316 and adding 606-1922. Blessed is he that cometh to this period. Is it then the seventh archangel shall sound, [illegible] the "The kingdoms of this world have become [illegible] kingdom of our Lord." If 1848 ended [illegible] times and a half, and 1868 ended Mos[illegible] ties, then may 1922 witness the tabernac[illegible] with men?

GEO. C[illegible]

West Chester, Feb. 3, 1888.

SUSTENTATION.

FROM THE HOME MISSON OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA.

The sustentation work of our church was never better exemplified than in the present necessity for it in certain portions of Texas. In certain portions of that State there have been, for two or three years past a terrible drought. It has not been universal, but extensive in spots. In some of these spots we have churches and ministers, their condition is such that they must be aided, for the present sustained by the Lord's people who are more favored elsewhere. It is the cause of our common Saviour, and when one part of the work needs brethren everywhere should come to its aid. We are thankful to say that rain which have recently fallen have renewed the hopes of the people and some of those desolated places have promise of better things this year.

The present status may be gained from letters such as these, from points in different counties in the central part of the State. 1st, from a physician, an elder, himself a liberal man. Speaking of his minister, "he still preaches to us on the second Sabbath of each month. We can do nothing for his support now, perhaps something if a crop is made. When I pray now I ask for one day's rations liberally." 2nd. A minister says of one of his churches, "They made nothing, hence can pay nothing. I am still serving them and hope we may hold out until a crop is made." 3d. In another county the minister says, "The drought has consumed us. We are living on what little we have outside of support. During this last cold spell, I have seen farmers counting their dead stock; their living stock too weak, in many cases to get up, when once they get down.

I have eaten at their tables corn-bread, bacon and weak coffee, all that they have." The Presbyterial chairman very properly says, "Poverty has its temptations." In some of these sections not a grain of corn was made last year, nor cotton enough to furnish seed. In some places the drought has continued for several years. The aid needed now is not to extend but hold for the time, what has been gained in past.

These two months, January and February, the months in which this cause has full audience before the Church. On the 1st another important cause will demand [illegible] and the others will follow on their [illegible] great bulk of all that will be given to [illegible] tion will be (must be) given now. It is therefore that all churches, societies, [illegible] who work this course well, will do [illegible] now.

Respectfully,

J. [illegible]

Feb. 7th, 1888.

The Presbyterian.

A WORD WITH THE GIRLS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

I know that you are all busy, one way or another, but listen to me for a few moments.

Do you realize, dear girls, that there may come a day, when in looking back upon these bright days of your girlhood, you will remember that you had influence that might have been strong enough to rescue some poor fellow from the snares of intemperance, and yet, that you did not take time from pleasure to use it aright? "And now" perhaps will be your bitter cry—'and now! he is going down, down far beyond the reach of my friendly hand."

I believe that many a girl fails in this noble work, simply for want of thought about it; from a failure to realize her responsibility.

Can you remember when some young man came near you with the odor of whiskey on his breath, that you either did not notice it, or if you did, made it a subject for a joke?

Do you remember how many times you have smiled at that saddest of sights, a man under the influence of drink?

Have you not allowed those who drink the same privileges of calling upon you, and escorting you, that you permitted to men of steady habits?

Do you ever express yourself firmly, yet kind y upon this subject?

The day when ladies, outside of the gay and fashionable world, took wine with gen-men has passed. The reform in that pect is manifest—but there is room for till more. If you would resolutely refuse the escort of a man upon whose breath you can detect the odor of liquor—telling him kindly, yet positively why, you would not only enhance your own value, but if he cares at all for you would stimulate him to give up what makes his presence distasteful to you.

Have you ever seen your brother or your friend, who in his sober moments was genial, intellectual, lovable, make a fool of himself, because he was as is both inele-r and unjustly called "tight." Ah, not laugh then! You may have one of those smiles with which wo-arn to hide the anguish of their -but you did not laugh, Oh no!

ere is a tender, womanly aye, a Christ-e pity, which must take the place of all tterness towards the erring, which gladly lends them a hand in their struggle out of this slough of despond, that is far removed from the toleration of the habit of drink-ing, far removed from the levity, the heart-eaness which sees in these symptoms of a fatal moral disease, only food for laughter d ridicule. Be it yours to take the true position for a woman. Kindly, yet firm-ly to refuse to see anything trifling in this matter, and may the day never come when with a bitter cry of: "Too late!" You see that through your neglected influ-ence some soul has gone down to a drunk-ard's grave! A. L. O. S.

THE DIRECT ROUTE.

"You can't make a man sober by act of Parliament." So they said. I thought it ver. It didn't seem to me a self-evident roposition.

"Why not?" said I. Then came a crusher.

"You might as well try to cure the tooth-ache by act of Parliament."

This made me reflect. I had been troubled with the toothache; worried by maddened by it, kept off work, my als, my happiness by it. My health was ling in consequence.—My temper was one. My mind was going. I was invited to try various remedies.

"Stop it," said some.

"But how?" I inquired.

"Fill the tooth with gold," they ex-claimed.

The tooth was thus primed, but the othache went on.

"Clear it out," said others.

"How—how?" was my agonized excla-ion.

"Cleanse the blessed thing out," they e.

d. I got it inspected, illuminated, d, fumigated, made beautiful with rated chalk, bath black, late pow-d floriline. No good.

it a rest on Sundays," said a cleri-d.

this. Even on Sundays there was *fide* twinges; on Mondays d as ever. What was I to

"Be extra careful what you let into it," advised a friendly civic functionary.

Nothing could exceed my care.—Three magistrates certified the good, harmless character of all I put into my tooth. I felt safe. Not for long. I soon felt sold. The results were disappointing, distressing, excruciating. Somehow the certified application lost its virtue the moment it got inside.

"Hold a drink of water in your mouth and sit on the fire till it boils," urged a knowing one.

I began to think this was the only remedey. At last I took counsel of a fanatic.

"Try the parliamentary cure," he said.

"What's that?", said I.

"Have the tooth out; a short act will do it."

This seemed drastic. It would leave a gap in my social system. I should miss an old friend. The tooth had a vested interest. I took courage.

"Let the operation cost what it may, it must come," I cried, and so summoned the dentist.

"I am ready for the parliamentary eure.

It took a strong pull. It was done, the tooth was gone. So was the toothache. I was happy.

Once more I reflected. Extinction cures toothache. I had never realized this before. No tooth, no ache.—This is strange, but true. And yet you can't make a man sober by an act of Parliament?

Let us see: no tooth, no toothache. Granted. No drink traffic, no drink. Eh, what! Is that a fact? No drink traffic, no drink. I never thought of that. No drink, no drunkenness. A mule with no hind legs doesn't kick. He is quiet. If a man can get nothing to drink, he doesn't drink. He is sober. An act of Parliament can make him so. By whitewashing the public house? Not quite. Sanctifying it on Sundays in big places only? What, then, do you want Parliament to enact? Peohibition!—*Irish Temperance League Journal.*

THE ENDURING WORD.

Did you ever stand in some old cathedral, or ruined church, where for centuries the word of God had been preached? And did there never come ever you, with a strange rush of feeling, the thought; "Where are all the men and women that bowed their kness here, beneath the vanish d roof of this place?"

I remember once standing in the old church of Torcello, the mother church of Venice, built by the fugitives from the eastern coast more than a thousand years ago. And there were the bare, severe stone benches, on which the vanished presbyters had sat, and the simple rude old church in which for a millenium men and women had worshipped. And there seemed to come out, from the caves of the past, a sighing wind that, as it whistled through the open windows, with their wooden shutters, asked this question of my text: "The fathers, where are they? And the prophets, do they live forever? Gone, gone, all gone!

There is nothing so transient as the words that are spoken by Christian teachers. Of all the seed that is sown, our Master taught us that three-fourths, at least, was likely to perish. And even where the word takes root in men's hearts, how swiftly the speaker of it passes and is forgotten! No workers so soon have their work covered with oblivion as preachers. As long as the living voice sounds, there is some chance of our being remembered, and but for a very, very little period thereafter; like some great singers whose reputation must needs die as soon as the generation that heard the sweetness of their tones had passed away.

And in another way, too, the prophets fade and perish, inasmuch as new circumstances rise about which they know nothing, new phases of thought which antiquate their teachings. new difficulties in which their words have no counsel, new conflicts in which they can strike no blow. So that when I can go into a second-hand bookseller's shop I find lying in the rubbish-box at the door the books of men that in my younger days were the guides and teachers of the church. "The prophets, do they live forever?" Their word is but for a moment.

And yet, in all these fleeting and mingled human utterances, does there not lie an immortal and imperishable germ, even the word of the living God? Much ingenuity is expended nowadays in trying to discriminate between the permanent and the transient in Christian teaching. I am old-fashioned enough to believe that that line is to be drawn between this book and men's conclusions from it; and that whatever lies on the pages of the New Testament, the completed revelation of God to man—whether it be in the record of the incarnate and eternal, personal word, or whether it be in what I consider the authoritative teaching of his apostles—is the permanent element in Christianity. "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth," the human systems and institutions based on the revelation of God in Christ, as recorded and expounded in Scripture, shall break up and disappear. "But the word of the Lord endureth forever"—and this enduring word is that story of Christ's incarnation, death for our sins, resurrection, and ascension, which by the gospel is preached unto you.

Therefore, we have to look beyond the dearest of human teachers, and to those to whom we owe most. We are at the best but lights kindled, and therefore having but a season to burn, during which any can rejoice in our light. But he is unkindled, uncreated, and unconsumable light, who forever and forever will be the guide and teacher of his church. Christ is the truth; which is with us and shall be in us forever. The clouds that are painted roseate and lovely by the sunshine melt and disappear into the blue, but the sun abides. "The prophets, do they live forever?" "They truly were not suffered to continue by reason of death," but this Man continueth ever our Friend, our Prophet, Priest, and King—*Alex. Maclaren.*

WHAT THE CHURCH NEEDS.

The Church of to-day is, in many respects, in advance of the Church of any former time. There is greater liberality of thought, more charity towards the erring and needy, and more systematic work than at any former period in the history of the Church. But in spite of all this, there are some things in which the average Christian of to-day may learn a good deal from the Christians of a former generation.

We need more close and devout study of the Bible. The vast number of newspapers books and magazine which is a marked feature of our times has, we fear, to some extent thrust the Bible aside, and caused it to occupy a secondary place in the reading of many families. In spite of all the valuable work being done in our Sunday-schools, a large portion of our young peop'e are not so thoroughly grounded in Bible teaching as they ought to be. Many have too largely substituted helps and expositions for the Bible itself. No piety that is not based upon an intelligent faith in the great truths of the Holy Scriptures will sustain and comfort in the great emergencies of life. All those Christians of former days whose consecration to God was so full and so fruitful, not only studied the Bible closely, they loved it with deep affection, and its precious promises and admonitions were the nourishing food of their souls. Comparatively few read the Scriptures in order to draw comfort and strength from their holy lessons.

The Church of to-day needs more frequent and devout communion with God. This is a busy age. Business, pleasure and sleep occupy so much time, that there is little time left for prayer. All the great saints who had power with God were men and women of prayer cannot be measured by its length, yet self-examination and prayer require time. From the biographies of such men as Baxter, Rutherford, McCheyne, Flethcher, Benson, Wesley, and Whitfield, we learn that they were much given to prayer. Their communion with God was the secret of their power and usefulness. By fellowship with God faith is strengthened, love is intensified, joy is increased, the spiritual vision is clarified, the sense of obligation is deepened, and the soul is girded to work in battle.

"When one holds communion with the skies
Has filled her soul where the pure waters rise,
And once more mingles with us meaner things,
'Tis even as if an angel shook his wings,
Immortal fragrance fills the circuit wide,
And tells us where his treasures are supplied."

Another very desirable thing is more thorough integrity in the business transactions of life—more of the power of religion in the daily intercourse of men with men. This is a mammon-worshipping age. Our civilization and luxury, especially in our cities, are a wide departure from the simplicity of the primitive period of this country's history. It require more money to keep up the appearance of respectability than formerly. Wealth is more eagerly sought than at any former period. Competition is keener. The man of money not only has the means of supplying every earthly want, he is obsequiously honored and praised. His words are deemed wise and his conduct admirable. The intensity with which money is desired increases the temptation to swerve from the strict line of rectitude and honesty in order to obtain it. Some professing Christians who were fully trusted have betrayed their trust. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that Christian men in all the secular transactions of life, show that religion is not merely a sentiment and an experience, but also a practical deliverance from the slavery of covetousness. Men of the world may neither understand or accept the professed experiences of Christians, but all can understand and appreciate honesty, truthfulness, and brotherly kindness.

THE POOR-HOUSE "ROCK ME TO SLEEP."

[A lady of a wealthy eastern family, through some estrangement, left her home and went to the west. Misfortune and ill-health swept away her little all, and in her old age she was found sitting by her bed, reading the poem, "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," and weeping. That night the death angel came, and the tired feet rested on "the echoless shore."]

"Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep."
Why does the reader pause? Why does she weep?
Withered the quiv'ring lips, head bowing low,
Care-worn the wrinkled face where the tears flow;
Far from her childhood home, old and alone.
No one, and nothing, to claim as her own;
Fortune and friends are lost in the past.
Found, in her old age, the poor house at last.

"Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep,"
Trembles the voice, for the mem ries that sweep
Far from the sunny land when she was young,
Rush o'er her heart as a harp left unstrung,
Music that once has charmed, chords lost so long,
Love's sweetest harmonies, joy's happy song,
Come from the silence so long and so deep—
"Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep."

"Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep,"
Just as when weary of playing "Bo-Peep"
Long, long ago, she would turn to her breast,
Yearning for love words and kisses and rest,
Turns she to night, a child now once more;
"Mother, come back from the echoless shore!"
What do her dim eyes see? What does she hear?
Why does she linger where tear follows tear?
Over and over in sobs low and deep—
"Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep."

Morn came; the sun, like a fond mother's face,
Waked earth with a kiss from night's still embrace;
Hushed were those lips in that peaceful repose
Only the friendless who finds it e'er knows.
Mother had come from the "echoless shore,"
Clasped her again in her arms as of yore;
Open the book lay beside the lone dead,
Tear-marked the lines o'er and o'er she had read.
Nevermore here e'er to wake or to weep—
"Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep."

'Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep."
Oh! when the night shadows round the heart creep,
When all the strife and the toiling are done,
Empty and priceless the fame we have won;
Friends whom we loved passed away from our sight!
Hopes we have cherished all buried in night,
Fondly we turn to our childhood again,
Longing for love and caresses, as then;
Once more the words from the weary heart leap—
"Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep."

—*Youth's Companion.*

REVIVAL PREACHING.

Last week we spoke of two different kinds of revivals. One that reached the unconverted without stirring the life of the church and one that aroused and quickened the life of God's people and reached the unsaved through the revived church. We have a few suggestions to offer in respect to the methods adopted by different preachers for the promotion of revivals. One may be characterized as the emotional method and the other the teaching method.

The first proceeds upon the theory that Christianity is at bottom a religion of the emotions; and that anything that arouses them and turns them in the direction of Christ is the better method to be pursued. It takes it for granted that the audiences to be dealt with are acquainted with the great doctrines of Christianity and only need to be aroused through the emotions of hope and fear, to take a step which will commit them to Christ by a public profession of faith and union with the visible Church. In meetings conducted on this plan there is little careful presentation of truth; little thorough elucidation of the great scheme of grace, little probing of the conscience and development of the principles of righteousness which look toward the building up of character. We do not mean that these great matters are disregarded by the revivalists themselves, but that they are regarded as being of secondary importance in the immediate business of winning men to Christ.

The impending doom of Sodom and the urgent appeal to Lot and his family to escape for their lives and to stay not in all the plain, is a typical subject for their sermons. On the other hand the joys of Heaven, the blessedness of meeting departed friends, and the felicity of an eternity spent amid the glories and splendors of the city of God whose streets are of gold and whose gates are of pearl, are set forth until the imagination is thoroughly aroused, and the will overborne by emotion, is carried over to the side of God and religion. Sinners are urged aud entreated, threatened, and promised by turn; every appeal known to the art of the speaker is used. Sometimes the voice is that of thunder, sometimes that of pathetic lament. All this produces an effect upon the sensibilities which hastens decision. We do not for a moment wish to be understood as decrying any one or all of these methods of address; but only to suggest that unless there is a clear and intelligent conviction of the conscience and persuasion of the higher reason based on the truth "as it is in Jesus," the effects produced by such preaching will pass away (as a rule) as the writing on the sand passes away when the waves of the sea wash over them. Taken out of a surrounding in which these emotional movements of the soul were produced, they will subside, and the influences of the worldly and carnal life, always strong, will efface them; and the converts thus won will decline and fall back into old habits of thought and feeling, and conclude that their former convictions were the result of excitement. Of course there will be some out of many in whom the Spirit of God will have wrought effectually, but only in proportion as the subject has been informed in the Word of God, either previously or subsequently, by a careful study of the Bible, and training under the guidance of experienced Christians.

The other method proceeds upon the theory that genuine conversion and regeneration is the result of the action of the Holy Ghost and the Word of God. Only; as men "receive with meekness the engrafted word," the instrument of the Holy Ghost in bringing men to God, will they be permanently reconciled to God and won to righteousness. Conviction of sin and conversion is not the result of an appeal to the *nntural* conscience but to the divinely instructed and convinced conscience. It is the office of the Holy Ghost to convince men of sin, of righteousness and judgement" and this he does by "taking the things of Christ" and showing them to us. It is not an *impression* of things however high and holy that converts men, but it is the intelligent reception by them of Jesus Christ himself into their hearts. "As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God; even to as many as believed on his name; which were born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." It is clear that such a reception of Christ cannot be had unless he is clearly presented in every aspect of his person and work, as Son of God, son of man, and Redeemer of the world; as the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world; as the Resurrection and the Life, who only is able to give life and immortality to those who receive him. Sin will not be rightly understood unless it is held before the conscience, in the light of the cross on which it was expiated by that one great offering which Jesus Christ made of himself to God through the Holy Ghost. The Holy Spirit cannot take of the things of Christ and show them to the conscience unless they are intelligently preached. A Christian life cannot be understood unless it is interpreted in the light of Christ's own life upon the earth.

Therefore it was that the apostles and early preachers dealt almost exclusively with the person of Christ, his life on earth, his sacrificial death and his resurrection. Jesus and the resurrection was the theme that rang forth from the apostolic pulpits (if they had any pulpit). "Preach the word"; "in season and out of season," were the injunctions left by the apostles to those who should follow in their work. In all the New Testament there is not a single appeal made to a sinner to turn from sin in view of *death.* Christ and him crucified is the constant theme, as setting forth the love of God and his desire for the reconciliation of the world to himself. A recovered character and the inwrought image of Jesus Christ is set before men as the end of salvation, rather than "a mansion in the skies." Heaven indeed is the home of the saints; but men and women must become saints through union with Christ and his dwelling in them, before they are prepared even to think of Heaven. It follows from all this that if men are to be truly and permanently converted to God they must be taught in the Word and fully instructed in God's method of righteousness. The teaching method is the only safe and abiding method.—*Independent.*

Fine thoughts are wealth, for the right use of which men are and ought to be accountable.

—*Bailey.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Aimee—A Tale of the Days of James II, by Agnes Giberne. Robert Carter & Bros., New York.

The heroine of this story is Aimee a young Huguenot residing in Languedoc, France. The tale opens with a sketch of her life with her brother in their beautiful chateau and a most thrilling account of the capture of these two by the officers of Louis XIV, carrying out his persecutions. Henri is tortured and cast into a dungeon pit. Aimee escapes, by the aid of faithful servants, to England. Her life here is beautiful, and although but a girl she bears her trials with Christian fortitude. Henri comes again into the story at the last and all their sorrow is turned into joy by their reunion after so many years.

The romantic is woven into the story enough to make it natural, and all the characters are life-like and well drawn.

We can recommend this story as a true life of the English people in the 17th century in regard to both their home life and politics.

It is an instructive book for the young.

The Gospel Story or The Story of Christ for the Young.

This is a most excellent book, containing mostly words of one syllable. It is plainly written so that the young can understand it and read it themselves; the paper and type are good, and the illustrations well executed. The object of this little work is to tell the stories of the life of Christ in their natural order as well as can be determined by a study of the four Gospels.

The Gospel Story would make a good addition to either Sunday school or home libraries. Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, Va.

China Painting—A Practical Manual for the use of Amateurs in the Decoration of Hard Porcelain. Miss M. Louise McLaughlin, the author of this work, has attained a very wide reputation for her lessons in art. Her books are prepared with the greatest care, and every statement is based upon actual experience. Amateurs cannot find a better manual to aid them in their work. We give the table of contents—Firing, Materials, Preparing the Design, General Directions for Painting, Composition of Palettes for Various Styles of Painting, Tinted Grounds, and General Remarks on Decoration. That this work has been appreciated is shown by its being now in its *fourteenth thousand.*

Bound in fancy boards, 75 cents. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.

WHY MY "PIECE" IS NOT PRINTED.

In common with all editors, we are often at a loss to know what to do with verses sent by contributors for publication. There may be some merit in some of these pieces, but we can easily select all we want of better pieces. To the ordinary reader, the fact of the piece being published for the first time is of no consequence, unless it is good. A reprinted selection is just as acceptable to the lover of poetry as if it was "original." The question, then, that an edilor has to settle is, "Shall I, in order to please young writers and their friends, publish inferior verses in preference to choice selections?" That question ought to receive a negative answer. If, in a moment of weak sympathy, we put in some poor verses, this is sure to be quoted against us by some one who thinks his rejected piece is quite as good as that published piece, which may really be true. The failure of a piece of poetry to appear immediately should not be taken as evidence of its rejection. Verses are not like articles containing news; they do not lose their interest by being kept. They are just as good after months to the readers as if they had been published the day on which they were written. Sometimes an editor is asked to give his reasons for not publishing a piece. This would be an unwise and unprofitable course that will hardly ever do any good. If the writer of verses could be made to feel the full force of the objections that can be urged against his piece, he never would have written or sent it. The fact of any one sending a piece for publication proves that according to his taste and judgment it is a meritorious production. We are constantly compelled to lay over such pieces till we find time to consider them more fully.—*Christian Guardian.*

A SICK CHILD.

An occasional visitation of sickness is a great blessing to a home. He is not a wise man who says, "Were it in my power—were I master of my own destiny, I would never have any disease or any ailments in my fomily." That is a child's inexperienced utterance. Much of the joy of home is begotten in the sick-room. Have you never noticed how affliction unites a family? How it endears the members of a household? Uninterrupted prosperity has a great tendency towards pride and selfishness, and towards other like disagreeable qualities. But trouble softens the nature and produces kindliness, gentleness, and a womanly, yea, a motherly sweetness of temper. Mark how the young are calmed into thoughtfulness! How the impetuous take time! How the strong and buoyant set down the foot softly and speak in whispers lest the least sound or stir should annoy the sufferer! The sick one in the house commands our every energy and our utmost resources for his comfort and safety. Wits are set to work—I do not mean intellectual-wits only but heart-wits also—to find out new delicacies and new remedies and new modes of entertainment and pleasure. Men becomes women, and women become angels when sickness enters a home.

You would not be to-day the man you are if you had not been called in the Providence of God, to watch with deep anxiety, at the bedside of your sick child. People remark a new tone in your voice, a new warmth and kindliness in the grasp of your hand. And, instead of the cold, proud air which made men stand aloof, there is a sweetness and a pity in your glance which bespeak at once their affection and confidence.

Thank God for our family troubles. We need them as a check to the hardening influence of our daily occupations. If it were all buying and selling and getting gain—all racing for riches or for preferment—our lives would very soon lose all beauty and all sweetness. The first traits of character—the most delightful qualities—are brought out and are developed under the chastening of the Lord. "There is a want," says M'Cheyne, "in those men who have never been in sore trouble." "Happy is the man whom God correcteth; therefore, despise not thou the chastening of the Lord." "When we are chastened by the Lord, that we should not be condemned by the world."—*Christian Leader.*

OUR FATHER'S CARE.

We shall not require our daily bread in heaven, nor need deliverance from temptation there. But, while upon earth, it is the happy privilege of each child to know that he is verily under the loving care of his Father in heaven. Heavenly Father is a name which implies our being upon earth. How often did the Lord teach that our heavenly Father knows all our need! It is in such assurance of earthly parents that little children rest, for if aware that their father knows what they want, they are satisfied. Their simple hearts are content in the wisdom, the resources, and the love of their Father. They do not question; they do not plan; and the fact that our heavenly Father knows that we need the things of life, should quiet our hearts before Him. It would be a strange and unnatural spectacle to see a child endeavoring to right those things which the father's hand was itself arranging. Our Father in heaven has planned out our path. He has numbered the very hairs of our head. No one single incident, of however trifling a character, can occur to us without His knowledge. Many would be the anxious hours spared if the child's heart simply accepted and acquiesced in his father's care—many the disappointments and sorrowful results avoided, if the child of God had waited for Father's time to act on his behalf. He who has blessed us with all spiritual blessings in the heavenly places in Christ Jesus, has, in His wisdom and love, appointed for His children their due of food and raiment, their bodily strength and mental power. "Seek not ye what ye shall eat, nor what ye shall drink, neither be ye of doubtful mind. . . . Your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things."—Luke xii: 29, 30.

WHAT IS THE END OF LIFE?

The end of life is. not to do good, although many of us think so. It is not to win souls, although I once thought so. The end of life is to do the will of God. That may be in the line of doing good or winning souls, or it may not. The maximum achievement of any man's life after it is all over is to have done all the will of God. No man or woman can have done any more with a life; no Luther, no Spurgeon, no Wesley, no Melancthon can have done any more with their lives; and a dairy maid or a scavenger can do as much. Therefore, the supreme principle upon which we have to run our lives is to adhere, through good report or ill, through temptation and prosperity and adversity to the will of God, wherever that may lead us. It may take you away to China, or you who are going to Africa may have to stay where you are, you who are going to be an evangelist may have to go into business, and you who are going into business may have to become an evangelist. But there is no happiness or success in life till that principle is taken possession of.—*Professor Drummond.*

WILD OATS.

What a man sows, that, and nothing else, shall he reap. The one thing to do with wild oats is to put them carefully into the hottest part of the fire and get them burnt into dust, every seed of them. If you sow them, no matter in what ground, up they will come, with long, tough roots and luxuriant stalks and leaves, as sure as there is a sun in heaven, a crop which it makes one's heart cold to think of. You, and nobody else, will have to reap them; and no common reaping will get them out of the soil, which must be dug down deep again and again. Well for you, if, with all your care, you can make the ground sweet again by your dying day.

SCHOOL DAYS.

Boys, don't be in a hurry to end them. You may want to get at business right away, feeling that you are falling behind those who are earlier in business than yourself. But remember that business life is not the work of a day or a few years. It lasts through life, and the man who is best prepared for the long race comes in ahead at the end. Those who are not trained, puff and blow. Ther flesh is soft, their muscles are weak, and they fall behind when real grit and ability are needed. Many men have succeeded who have had but little schooling. Ask them, and they'll tell you that they could have had their minds disciplined by studies instead of by business mistakes. Stick to the books and the schools and teachers as long as you can. Put hard work into it. Make a business of your school. Then, when you leave the school doors, with powers well polished and exercised, you'll find the business world only another kind of school. With that fine tool of a mind, quick and strong to take hold of new ideas you'll make rapid work and forge ahead of those boys who have not been fortunate enough to have had your mental training. School won't put a business mind into a boy if it isn't there at the start; but it will take that mind and give it such training that the boy at the end of five years' business will be ahead of where he could have been without the school discipline.—*Selected.*

KEEP YOUR TEMPER.

Calm demeanor under provocation is wisest and best. A ruffled temper is no help to anybody. The greater the offense the more need of considerate decision in respect to it. Haste here is waste. Be slow to wrath. Conquer your irritability. Learn to speak as quietly and calmly to a threatening foe as to a loving friend. He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city. Time will come when you will be thankful that you held your anger in check. Harsh words and fierce deeds never yielded their speaker or doer any permanent satisfaction. God has endowed us with reasoning faculties with the design that we should use them. Storm and bluster seldom have any reason in them. Thoughtfulness and consideration are becoming to the Christian. The only vengeance the man of God may indulge himself in is that of charity in return for wrong, and kindness in exchange for violence. If thine enemy hunger feed him, if he thirst give him drink. Good deeds by you will be to him like coals of fire on his head. They will melt him down. But perform your good deeds in the right spirit. Let not vengeance be your motive. Angry charity may prove a boomerang. Approach not your opponent in a Christian's garb, but with a devil's heart. Get right within and the outward bearing will take care of itself. Be Christlike and you will appear Christlike. Hate the sin, and yet the sinner love. Make it the one grand aim of your life to put down evil and save the evil doers, whether personal friends or foes.—*Michigan Advocate.*

GOLD DUST.

Despair of the world's future is disloyalty to God.

—*Willcox.*

***

His calm and blameless life
Does with substantial blessedness abound,
And the soft wings of peace cover him round.
—*Cowley.*

***

Belief in the Bible is a capital safely invested and highly productive of interest.
—*Goethe.*

***

But words are things and a small drop of ink,
Falling like dew upon a thought produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions think.
—*Byron.*

***

The least flower with a brimming cup may stand and share its dew drops with another.
—*E. B. Browning.*

***

We never get to the end of Christ's words.
—*Dean Stanley.*

NEITHER.

"Well, I cannot understand why a man who has tried to lead a good moral life, should not stand a better chance of heaven than a wicked one," said a lady, a few days ago, in a conversation with others about the matter of salvation.

"Simply for this cause," answered one. "Suppose you and I wanted to go to a place of amusement where the admission was a dollar; you have half a dollar, and I have nothing. Which would stand the better chance of admission?"

"Neither."

"Just so; and, therefore, the moral man stands no better chance than the outbreaking sinner. But, now, suppose a kind and rich person who saw our perplexity, presented a ticket of admission to each of us at his own expense! What then?"

"Well, then, we could both go in alike; that is clear."

"Thus, when the Saviour saw our perplexity, He came, He died, and thus 'obtained eternal redemption for us,' and now He offers you and me a free ticket. Only take good care that your half dollar does not make you proud enough to refuse the free ticket, and so be refused admittance at last."—*Ex.*

TIMELY WORDS.

More and more there is growing up a disposition among parents to permit all matters of religious observance to be with their offspring mere matters of choice or preference. Your child must learn French and German and drawing; but he shall learn catechism and his Bible lesson and a reverent observance of the Lord's Day if he chooses, and not otherwise. A more dismal and irrational folly it is not easy to conceive of. I do not say there may not have been folly in another, and opposite, direction. I am not unmindful that religious teaching has been sometimes made a dreary and intolerable burden. But surely we can correct one excess—not, I apprehend, very frequent or harmful—without straightway flying to an opposite and worse one. And so I plead with you who are parents to train your children in ways of reverent familiarity with God's Word, God's house, and day. Let them understand that something higher than your taste or preference makes these things sacred and binding, and constrains you to imbue them with their spirit. And, that they may do this the more effectually, give them, I entreat you, that mightiest teaching—which consists in your consistent and devout example.—*Bishop H. C. Potter.*

EARLY YOUTH.

No matter how long you live you will never have any more valuable years than the first twenty of your lives. There is a spring and elasticity in early youth that makes then the very act of living a pleasure. Seeing a boy aimlessly jumping about in a field, a lady said to me, the other day, "Is it because he is so young that he is happy?" That was exactly the reason. Youth is pre-eminently a time of wealth or well-being. Ask that old, care-worn millionaire, who drives past you in his splendid carriage, what would he give in exchange for your youth. He will answer. "Everything I have." "What would you give to be as young as I am?" asked a fop of Talleyrand. The wrinkled old wit and diplomatist looked at him a moment and said, "I would almost be willing to be as foolish."

AN UPRIGHT LIFE.

Nothing is more certain than that human conduct produces its effect upon human character and determines its future weal or woe. Virtue and uprightness give the pure heart and clear conscience, whose working is an ample reward for effort and sacrifice. Vice and wrong inevitably leave their marks on the soul and tend to misery. Retribution follows as the night the day upon human action. Goodness hath its reward; sin hath its punishment.

PRAYING FOR THE PASTOR.

A pastor known to us began to feel a deepening earnestnes in his work, and an increasing spiritual sense of its solemnity. There seemed to be no special cause for it, but such was the fact. The result in time was a quickened church and many conversions. The pastor learned afterward that the peculiar impressions upon his mind began with the agreement, unknown to him, of the women in their prayer meeting, to make this one special subject of prayer,—a spiritual blessing upon the pastor. The prayers went silently to heaven, and the answer came. "Pray for us," Paul says, "that the Word of the Lord may have free course."—*Cangregationalist.*

WOMAN'S WORK.

One of the most promising features of mission work is the prominent part now taken in it by the women of our churches. We can count by the score the women who have gone forth from among ourselves to take part in various forms of missionl work,—as teachers, as the wives of missionaries, as zenana workers, or in some other capacity. In this noble service women have encountered hardships, braved dangers, endured persecutions, won victories,—toiled on patiently in the face of peril and of death. They have stood al the tests that the martyrs of the olden time were called upon to endure. The "women that remain at home" uphold the hands of their sisters in the great battlefield, they have organized societies, bands, boards; they have raised much money and have diffused much missionary information fitted to kindle the zeal and strengthen the faith of all Christians.—*National Presbyterian.*

LOYALTY OF WOMEN.

The loyalty of women to Christ is proverbial. He combined with manly courage the graces usually associated with the "feminine side of human character, and therefore the hearts of women were drawn to such a Saviour in the days of his earthly life." Bannerman, in his "Doctrine of the Church," justly says: "The evangelists tell us of no woman who ever came to Christ and went back from him again; of none who betrayed or denyed her Saviour; of none who in any special manner forsook him at the end." And is it not true today that, though some women by yielding to the spirit of the times do lose the fervor of their Christ-love, yet when compared with the fidelity of men the loyalty of women generally is still conspicuously true? And never in the history of his church was her loyalty more needed than it is in the present age of rationalistic doubt and greedy pursuit after the gold coined in the mint of mammon.—*N. Presbyterian.*

THE QUIET STYLE THE BEST.

The quiet girl never wears high colors on the street. You do not see her flaunting in brilliant plaids when they happen to be the style. When high hats are "in" she does not pile hers so high that it sweeps the cobwebs from the sky. She does not wear an exaggerated bang when the bang is in vogue, nor the biggest bustle in town; nor the longest train to her tea gown, nor greatest number of bangles when bangles reign. But because she does not chatter and giggle and make herself conspicuous in horse cars or at matinees, does not announce her convictions on all occasions and all subjects, and all profess her admiration at ever turn, it must not be supposed that she has no ideas, convictions, or enthusiasms: that she moves along like a star in the heavens, which obeys the laws of gravitation without selecting its course or objecting to its orbit. It is the quiet girl who makes the best match, who fills the niches which her more brilliant sisters leave vacant, who manages the servants, runs the sewing machines, remembers the birthdays, listens to the reminiscences of the old and often keeps the wolf from the door.—*Easton Argus.*

THE HOUR BEFORE BEDTIME.

All hours belong to the mother, but the hour just before the little ones go to bed is especially hers. Then, when the children are tired of play, and their daily lessons are done, she may have her confidential talks with them, hear of their temptations and of the naughty things they may have done, praise them for the progress they have made in overcoming faults and read the Bible with them, so that one of its sweet verses may be a pillow for each sunny head. Children who are accustomed to this sort of mothering will never get very far from its blessed influence in the future.

OUR CHILDREN.

Children are the salvation of the race. They purify, they elevate, they stir, they instruct, they console, they reconcile, they gladden us. They are the ozone of human life inspiring us with hope, rousing us to wholesome sacrifice. If, in the faults which they inherit, they show us the worst of ourselves, and so move us to salutary repentance, they also stimulate our finer qualities; they cheat us of weary care; they preach to us, not so much by their lips as by their innocence; their questions set us thinking, and to better purpose than the syllogisms of philosophers; their helplessness makes us tender; their loveliness surprises us into a pure joy. * * A child is a sunbeam on a winter sea, a flower in a prison garden, the music of bells over the noise of a great city, a fragrant odour in a sick room. If any one thinks this exaggerated I am sorry for him. It is literally true for me, and for tens of thousands who have far more right to it. These fingers tingle with a kind of happiness, while I am writing about them here.—*The Bisnop of Rochester.*

PREMIUMS.

☞ The *N. C. Farmer* is a 24 page (8 columns to the page) journal, neatly printed, and contains in each number articles upon Farms and Farmers, Soils and Fertilizers, Grasses and Grains, Cotton and Tobacco, Orchards and Fruits, Live Stock, Dairy, Apiary, Family Department, and a department of popular Science, Hygiene, Diseases and Remedies, and is admitted to be one of the most practical and useful journals to the farmer and his family ever published in the whole country.

We have concluded an arrangement [illegible] the *Farmer* in accordance with which we [illegible] for $2.65 the NORTH CAROLINA PR[illegible] the N. C. *Farmer*, and *one dozen p*[illegible] such as the subscriber may select fr[illegible] ing list. Now is the time to act u[illegible] favorable offer. The seed are uns[illegible] Excellence and Purity.

Persons acting under special club arran[illegible] previously made by us will, by sending 6[illegible] additional to the club offer, receive th[illegible] *Farmer* and the seed with the N. C. PRE[illegible] RIAN.

State distinctly what seed are wanted.

List of Seeds.

Artichoke.
Large Globe.
Asparagus.
Colossal.
Beet.
Ex. Early Turnip or Bassano,
Early Rep Turnip,
Early Egyptian Red Turnip,
Long Blood Red,
White French Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early York,
Early Large York,
Late Drumhead,
Late Flat Dutch,
French Oxheart,
Early Winningstadt,
Early Jersey Wakefield,
Early Flat Dutch,
Early Drumhead,
Early Sugar Loaf,
Green Glazed,
Red Dutch (for Pickling).
Carrot.
Early Scarlet Horn,
Long Orange.
Cauliflower.
Early London,
Early Dutch.
Collards—Southern.
Celery.
Large White Solid,
Dwarf White Sold.
Cress, or Pepper Grass.
Curled,
Water.
Cucumber.
Early White Spine,
Early Frame,
Early Cluster,
Early Russian,
Long Green Turkey.
Egg Plant.
Improved Large Purple.
Endive.
Green Curled,
White Curled.
Kale.
Green Curled Scotch.
Kohl Rabi
Early White Vienna,
Early Green or White,
Early Purple Vienna,
Leek.
London Flag,
Mammoth.
Lettuce.
Early Prize Head,
India Curled,
Drumhead Cabbage.
Melon.
Orange Water,
Citron (for Preserving),
Mountain Sweet Water,
Improved Gipsey,
Peerless,
Ice Cream Water,
Netted Nutmeg,
Netted Green Citron,
Persian, or Casaba,
Pine Apple,
Early Jenny Lind.
Mustard.
White,
Black, or Brown.
Okra.
Dwarf,
Tall, or Long Gr[illegible]
Onion.
White, or Silv[illegible]
Large Red W[illegible] field,
Yellow Dutc[illegible]
Parsley.
Doubled Curl[illegible]
Plain, or Sin[illegible]
Parsnip.
Fine Sugar.
Pepper.
Large Sweet,
Large Bell,
Large Red Cay[illegible]
Pumpkin.
Cashaw, (Crook N[illegible]
Connecticut Field[illegible]
Radish.
Early Long Scar[illegible]
Early Red Tur[illegible]
Early White T[illegible]
Salsify.
Or Oyster Plan[illegible]
Spinach.
Round Savoy.
Squash.
Early Bush, or [illegible] Pan,
Yellow Crook N[illegible]
Hubbard,
Winter Crook N[illegible]
Tomato.
Large Troph[illegible]
Early Lar[illegible] Red,
New Earl[illegible]
Tilden.
T[illegible]
Southern [illegible]
Red or [illegible] Top
Early [illegible] Du[illegible]
Po[illegible]
Lar[illegible]
Lar[illegible]
Lat[illegible]
Ya[illegible]
An[illegible]
In[illegible]

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1888.

IN THE CHURCH.

It might be supposed that if, upon any subject, there could be such clearness of perception as to debar all chance of misunderstanding, it would be upon such a question as: What is it to be "In the Church"? What is the status of one "In the Church"? What are his rights, privileges or immunities? And yet there are few questions which would call out such variety of answer.

Some would say that the Church is a munition of rocks to him who enters therein and so conforms to her forms and ceremonial requirements as to retain his recognition therein—within the Church he is saved, outside its pale he is utterly beyond the reach of hope. Others there are who hold that out of the Church, not meaning thereby out of their particular denomination, there is no hope, yet that in the Church does not necessarily mean salvation. Their position seems to be that only within the enclosure of the visible Church can the ordinary means of grace be made available to the soul, nevertheless even there they may be so resisted as to be ineffectual. Along with these are other and incidental beliefs and opinions—some nothing more, possibly, than mere notions—in great variety.

Protestants generally are very far from holding views such as have been stated, some, indeed, swing to the other extreme, and regard a church connection as in itself little more than a society pledge, entered into in good faith, and yet liable at any moment to be dissolved, or broken.

The act of uniting with the Church should be one of greatest solemnity. It should always imply a pledge to renounce the world and to stand ready to obey CHRIST'S commands and to suffer his will to any extent that may be required; it should be consciously and intelligently, to one who takes upon himself the vows required, such a responsibility as would [illegible] very soul to tremble; it should [illegible]ied with utter abnegation of [illegible]s enabling to performance, and [illegible]ole and entire reliance upon the CHRIST and the SPIRIT, in [illegible]ing and performing and keeping to [illegible]d. A sinner who, under a true sense [illegible] sin, and apprehension of the mercy GOD in CHRIST, turns from that sin [illegible]th grief and hatred of it, unto GOD, with full purpose of, and endeavor after new obedience, and so receives and rests upon CHRIST alone for salvation, is a member of the invisible Church, which includes all true believers, and none (fully conscious of right and wrong) who are not true believers; such an one is saved with an everlasting salvation.

Uniting with the visible Church is a duty when one has repented of his sins [illegible] exercised faith in CHRIST; it is a duty [illegible] he owes to his REDEEMER and [illegible]UR; it places him where, in associa[illegible]th others of like spirit, he can best [illegible] those powers of body and mind [illegible]he professes to have consecrated to [illegible]STER, and it places him where he [illegible]t receive those spiritual ordinances [illegible] which he ought daily to grow in [illegible] and in the knowledge of the LORD; [illegible]eing in the visible Church, that is, [illegible]g the name upon the church-roll and [illegible]ciating with the community of church[illegible]bers, determines nothing, decides [illegible]ing, as to the matter of possession or [illegible] of possession of salvation through [illegible]ST. It means, if the church-session [illegible] done their duty of receiving into [illegible]bership conscientiously, that they be[illegible]one is accepted of CHRIST, and so has [illegible]e a member of His Church invisible, [illegible]his is a mere human opinion which [illegible]ld lull no conscience to rest; it were a [illegible]y support upon which to hang the [illegible] of an immortal soul.

[illegible]are building upon nothing firmer [illegible]ct that they are "in the Church," [illegible]eting their souls, and the eternal [illegible] their souls upon a hope [illegible] than a summer dream. And [illegible]e feared that numbers do [illegible]is false hope. They cast [illegible] anxiously, balancing the [illegible]nse which, in obedience to [illegible]blic opinion, they feel they [illegible]nst the fancied immunity [illegible] by their renunciation, and [illegible]" to them means a matter [illegible]onsideration of gain or [illegible]ce exacted by a rigid despot. Religion to such is gloom; in the very nature of things can be naught else. They know nothing of joyous service, the outworking of GOD'S peace in the soul, the blessedness of a sense of the SAVIOUR'S love—how can they? Yet these furnish to the world, in large measure, the world's ideas of religion—they stand at the portals and cast the shadow of their own restless, cheerless spirits across the paths of others who else might enter. Alas! that it should be so.

A DAY OR TWO OFF.

A day or two off is all we can call it—not a vacation—editors do not have vacations, at least so does not one editor we wot of. It afforded us a very pleasant social chat with Rev. J. C. McMULLEN at Goldsboro, and we were glad to learn from him of the improved prospects for the Goldsboro church. But Durham was our objective point. We could easily hieroglyphicate several pages of paper and consume many sticks of space in writing of what we saw and heard and experienced in Durham, for Durham is a pushing, bustling, thriving tobacco town. It has the disadvantages of all new towns where wealth is rapidly increasing, and has all varieties of population, except the croaker. He does not find a lodgment in Durham. Here every one, to-day, to-morrow and in all the future, believes in Durham, for what it is and ever will be. This cheerful spirit is a great stimulator to enterprise and thrift, and so the town goes ahead, houses arise on every hill-top and in every valley, and railroads and factories are built, and progress is visible in every direction.

We have not time and space to express all the courtesies and kindnesses received. We enjoyed the company of our good friend and brother DARNALL, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and of some of the elders and others. The Presbyterians are not in material—that is, worldly—wealth, nor are they in number, as strong as some others, but they are holding fast that which is good and advancing commendably.

We met and enjoyed a few minutes conversation with Brother HACKNEY, of the *Recorder*, and were most courteously entreated at the great tobacco factories. These are the special institutions of Durham and to which it owes its wealth. At BLACKWELL'S we were surprised at the advertizing facilities, and had the pleasure of seeing a new invention for nailing boxes, and a great improvement in paper-cutting. Here we met the gentlemen of the *Tobacco Plant*, excepting the editor, whom we had not the pleasure of meeting.

Mr. BENJAMIN DUKE, one of the Duke's of Durham—chaperoned our party through their cigarette and smoking tobacco factory, most courteously explaining everything of interest throughout the entire building. Here we saw tobacco taken from the original packages and followed it through the stages of hanging to dry, wetting to soften, stemming, drying, cutting, rolling, packing and boxing. Here we saw packages marked for Norway, Bermuda, Colon and elsewhere. The deftness and skill of the operatives is simply marvellous. Human beings here become automata, and their movements as methodical and regular as machines. The factory employs seven hundred operatives, and these, with the machines also employed, manufacture 2,500,000 cigarettes per diem. We were not, indeed, surprised at the business-like regularity and order with which everything was conducted, for an enterprize so vast could not be conducted without this, but it was surprising—a gratification, may we say, as well—to see the cheerfulness exhibited in the looks of the employees, and to note that they evidently regarded the proprietors as friends and benefactors.

Not soon will we forget these and other courtesies which made the trip to Durham so pleasant.

THE FAMOUS ORDER.

Through the kindness of the Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Northern Presbyterian Church, we are enabled to place before our readers a copy of the famous order from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Indian agents, restricting the teaching of the vernacular in schools—even missionary schools not supported in whole or in part by the government. We have heretofore fully discussed this interference by the State in the affairs of the Church:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1888.

SIR:—The following regulations regarding the teaching of the English language and the vernacular in Indian schools are sent for your information and guidance:

1. No text-books in the vernacular will be allowed in any school where the children are placed under contract, or where the government contributes, in any manner whatever, to the support of the school; no oral instruction in the vernacular will be allowed in such schools. The entire curriculum must be in the English language.

2. The vernacular may be used in missionary schools only for oral instruction in morals and religion, where it is deemed to be an auxiliary to the English language in conveying such instruction.

3. No person other than a native Indian teacher, will be permitted to teach in any Indian vernacular, and these native teachers will be allowed in schools not supported in whole or in part by the government, at remote points, where there are no government or contract schools where the English langnge is taught. These schools under native teachers only, are allowed to teach in the vernacular with a view of reaching those Indians who cannot have the advantages of instruction in English, and they must give way to the English teaching schools as soon as they are established where the Indians can have access to them.

You will see that these regulations are faithfully carried out in every school on the reservation under your charge.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) J. C. D. ATKINS.

TO THE MINISTERS AND CHURCHES OF CONCORD PRESBYTEY.

The requirements of our Book of Government having been met, I do hereby call a special meeting of Concord Presbytery to be held in the Presbyterian church in the town of Concord, on Tuesday the 21st of February, 1888, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business if the way be clear:

(1) To receive Rev. J. G. Anderson into this Presbytery.

(2) To dismiss Rev. W. B. Arrowood to Mecklenburg Presbytery.

(3) To consider and dispose of the call from Sugar Creek church for the pastoral services of Rev. J. L. Williamson.

(4) To dissolve the pastoral relation existing between Poplar Tent church and Rev. J. L. Williamson and dismiss him to Mecklenburg Presbytery.

B. L. BEALL,
Moderator.

AN APPEAL FROM BRAZIL.

One of the best ways of interesting friends in Foreign Missions is to place before them facts concerning the work. From time to time the Christian public has had news of the missionary work in North Brazil. But there is one branch of the work that is now being forced to the front; it is a house of worship in the city of Pernambuco; and my wish in this letter is to show you our great need of it.

Pernambuco is the third, if not the second, city in the empire in importance. It is the capital of a large province, and is the commercial center of a large part of the North of Brazil. It is the center of sugar planting; tradesmen come here to buy and sell from up and down the coast and from hundreds of leagues in the interior. It is estimated to have one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, and extends over miles of ground. One of the two law schools of the Empire is located here, from 600 to 800 young men from every part of the Empire come to study. It is noted for the saluhrity of its climate among the coast cities.

Now, does some one ask what is being done to evangelize this great city. Some two hundred years ago, Holland, in one of her conquests, took Pernambuco and held it for a time; during that period Protestantism was tolerated and taught, and there is still here a fine Roman Catholic church pointed out as a place where the Gospel was formerly preached. But Portugal finally dislodged the Dutch, and Rome's "outer darkness" was re established, and the Gospel forbidden, until a few years ago, when a Scotchman started a little independent work.

In 1872 the Presbyterian Church sent her first missionary, Rev. J. R. Smith, to Pernambuco. Mr. Smith worked here for years alone, or with colleagues at different times, who through removal or death left him, until in 1884, the Executive Committee appointed me to assist him.

The opposition Rome makes to the Gospel where there is nothing to restrain and a government to support her, is appalling. The Bible is virtually prohibited (the only Romish version costs $30); the debauchery of the priests is a byword in the mouth of old and young; image traffic and worship are scandalous in the extreme. But our Lord has called some immortal souls from darkness into the light of this blessed Gospel from the midst of the multitudes.

The work has been carried on here sixteen years in a hired hall in a private house. Not a single chapel in this large city dedicated to the Lord's service, where these people can hear the Gospel in their own tongue.

Now, when such is the case, is it to be wondered at that we do not reach more souls? Let us suppose a city of equal size in the United States States without a single church-building, and that men must take their wives and daughters to a room in a private house to attend worship; how many would be seen going? Add to such a picture Rome's hatred, and you have our case.

A house of worship would be a standing advertisement of our work; it would teach the people that we "come to stay," and that we are not a "private club." Two examples will better prove this. In the city of Sao Paulo, in the South of Brazil, there was a church built in 1883; at the time, it was argued that the undertaking was too great, and that it would make the people too independent. Recently I met Rev. G. W. Chamberlain, pastor of the S. Paulo church. He told me there is no comparison between the contributions now and before the church was built. Before, they felt the effort was too great for them; now, since God's people in the United States have helped them, they have taken courage; last year they contributed $1,030.21 to their own support, $388.08 to the spread of the Gospel, and $160.00 to other objects. The other example is Dr. Butler, of our own mission, at Maranham. He went there in 1885; one of his first steps was to put up a chapel; now he has a good congregation some of them of the best class of people.

One lady with five children told Dr. Butler she had waited to come to his preaching, but would not do so until he gave up the private hall and opened his chapel. That lady now is earnestly seeking light for her soul. Her case is only that of many in the city.

Now with such urgent need of a building, may I not ask those upon whom God has showered His spiritual blessings and entrusted with temporal goods, to "come over and help us?"

Brethren, can you not help us? The money the Church has employed in the field is giving good returns in the conversion of souls.

Any amount contributed should be sent *direct* to the following address: Miss Mary L. Gauss, Odessa, Lafayette county, Mo.

Fraternally,
W. C. PORTER.

Pérnambuco, Nov. 1887.

NOTES FROM WEST CHESTER.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Two customs worthy of invitation characterize the Presbyterian church of Westchester, Pennsylvania.

1. The first Sabbath of the year they have reports of all their work and alms. The treasurers of the trustees of the Sabbath-school, of the woman's society, of the young ladies' society, and of the girls society all reported, in all over $6,000. The whole congregation is thus made acquainted with the amount and use of their contributions.

2. In February the women have a day for special prayer and for *thank offerings*. This instead of socials. Yesterday's meeting, despite bad walking, brought a goodly number to the two meetings and $200 to their treasury. Probably $50 more will be added by those unable to be present. How much more elevating and spiritual is this plan? The soul is refreshed, love is increased, the Lord's cause is advanced. No unpleasant thought is left for future regrets.

GEO. C. BUSH.

West Chester, Penn. Feb. 10, 1888.

A GOOD MAN HAS GONE TO HIS REWARD.

Mr. Peter Munroe died Jan. 16th, in the 76th year of his age. In many respects Mr. M. was a remarkable man. Without the advantages of an early education, a lack which he deeply felt, he was in the providence of God enabled in a quiet way to accomplish a great deal of good. He was endowed with a strong constitution, and blessed with an unusual share of physical health. And he kept this hale vigor until his silvery head became a crown of glory, because it was found in the way of righteonsness. He possessed a treasure in his disposition, always of a cheerful, buoyant spirit, even under circumstances calculated to depress and discourage ordinary men. He seemed to see only the bright side of things. He was the impersonation of activity, decision, energy, and persevering industry. What sturdy, inflexible, integrity; what courageous purpose was manifest in all that he did!

In his business relations Mr. M. was frank, upright and considerate, looking not only on his own things, but also on the things of others.

In his belief Mr. M. was thoroughly Presbyterian, accepting the creed of his church as teaching the essential doctrines of the Bible. An Israelite, indeed, in whom was no guile, walking in the ordinances and commandments of the Lord blamelesa, growing in grace, ever pressing forward, searching the Scriptures, praying without ceasing, walking and communing with God, given to hospitality, ready to distribute, visiting the sick, speaking or hearing evil of no one, not a busy-body but minding his own and Father's business, these are some of the gracious habits which made up his consistent character. Not prominent, but faithful; his life illustrates that true scriptural perfection, the consistency and perseverance of the saints.

As an officer in the church Mr. M. magnified his office, felt the full pressure of its responsibilities, and was devoted, diligent and earnest in the discharge of its duties. Planted in the courts of the Lord, he flourished in the house of God—brought forth fruit in old age. He was peculiarly gifted in prayer. It was always a pleasure to listen to his fervent petitions, especially for the young.

Mr. M.'s family relations were in accord with his reputation in the church, and in his business sphere. His home was thoroughly Christian, yet peaceful and joyous, a sanctuary where duty took the shape of love, and freedom and purity dwelt in happy unison. Like Abraham he commanded his children and God led them all in the way they should go. Through his self-sacrificing and unaided efforts he gave his six children a collegiate education. The desire of his heart was gratified in seeing three of his sons serve God in the ministry. God is to be thanked for raising up such a man among us, and for his long, useful, and exemplary life; for by the grace of God he was what he was.

Mr. M. having faithfully performed his duty to the community in which he lived, to the church of which he was a member, and to the family of which he was the head, like David "after he had served his own generation by the will of God fell asleep." His remains were borne to their quiet resting place in the church graveyard at Sandy Grove by the side of her who, for more than forty years had walked with him in loving companionship, and who two years ago preceded him to the 'Father's house where the many mansions be."

It may seem a paradox when our Lord Jesus declares: "If a man keeps my sayings he shall never see death;" and when it is said of Him that He "abolished death," that "He destroyed death and him that had power of it." This may puzzle the human intellect, but it is intelligible enough to the heart of faith. All is not lost to the world when a good man dies His character remains behind to enrich the community as certainly as the rich man's wealth remains to increase the estate of his heirs. Such men live on in the power of their wisdom, their integrity, their godliness, and continue to exert a wasteless influence long after men see their faces no more. God has so made up the things of this world that that which is true, that which is right, that which is pure, is really imperishable; and a life that is vital in all the elements of godly living is in its nature immortal.

In these days when so many men have lost faith, or never come to it, in God and His Christ; when so many are uncertain whether there be an absolute truth, and whether it be revealed; it is every thing for us to be able to look with steady gaze on a life of undeniable goodness, integrity, wisdom, purity and kindness like this.

The Bible is of God. It depends on no collateral witness. It comes to us as the Word of the living God, and in its self-consciousness of truth it simply waits for men to put it to the test, and find whether it he true or no. This man tried it and found it true. It was this that made him in every position the man that he was. It was this that gave him clear perception of duty, courage, purpose, principle, and a tenacious holding to the right. The character of our friend, formed by divine grace, and mellowed by years, by trials, and by much devout meditation on God's Word, is now a possession of the church. It is something for which to be thankful, while it bears its testimony to the truth of our holy religion. D. F.

GOSHEN CHURCH.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

"On that day David delivered first this psalm, to thank the Lord, into the hand of Asaph and his brethren." 1 Chronicles 16: 7.

It is a good and pleasant thing to be *thankful*. King David appointed ministers to animate and assist the people to glorify God, and gave them Psalms, (perhaps 96, 105, 106) reviewing God's mercies, to use in their service.

The Son of David, our King, has appointed His ministers to preach to the people *and to conduct public services* so as to help the people by every means in their power, to grateful praise. "Speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord; giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ." A conspicuous instance of this was the late Christian Conference in Washington in December last. Such a warming and toning up has rarely been experienced in our country; and the fire, then kindled, ought to be fanned, and fed and kept burning.

The people may reasonably expect more careful attention to the conduct of public services from Presbyterian ministers during this centennial year. The century has recorded many mercies, the remembrance of which will make the fire burn and the enthusiasm of Presbyterianism expand.

On the first Sunday in February, public services were resumed by Goshen church, Gaston county, having been suspended for three months for repairs on the house of worship. Although the day was wintry and roads very bad, a good congregation assembled, and when the door was opened a warm, fresh, comfortable sanctuary received the people. The pastor in behalf of the people, thanked the committee who had charge of the improvements, and then asked all to stand and join in singing, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow;" and then invoked God's blessing upon the repaired house of worship and all who come there to worship.

Goshen was a preaching place more than one hundred years ago for the people west of the Catawba River. A stranger, perhaps an immigrant looking for a home, passing through the country, took sick and after long illness, died. His pleasing manners during his sickness, awakened the sympathies of the people, who buried his body on the brow of a gentle declivity. One family after another chose to bury their dead beside the stranger, till it has become a vast cemetery, enlarged and enclosed with hewn granite walls. In choosing a place for their spiritual habitation, respect for the dead led the people to the same spot. The first church building stood a few rods from the present one, beyond a small branch. The church was organized about 1775, as well as it can now he determined. Rev. Humphrey Hunter, born in Ireland, and a valiant soldier in the Revolution, was the first pastor, serving Goshen and Unity churches, then Goshen and Steele Creek, and later, Emmanuel church, now Lincolnton, Rev. J. D. Hall was its pastor one quarter of the century and still lives on his farm and attends every service, and has the satisfaction of having all his children in its communion and his grand children enrolled on its baptismal register.

The sermon, on the first day in the improved church was historical, reciting the conspicuous events of the country, for which Presbyterians ought to be thankful; and when the 105th Psalm was announced, the people sang it like they felt it *was good to be thankful*:

"Give thanks to God, invoke His name,
And tell the world His grace;
Sound through the earth His deeds of fame,
That all may seek His face."

R. Z. J.

Lincolnton, N. C., Feb. 10, 1888.

BY THE WAY.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* at Rome, has been philosophizing as to the cause of the Pope's reticence in regard to Irish affairs, and along with a good deal that is highly conjectural manages to suggest this which is altogether probable:

The Pope helped Bismarck in the Septennate controversy on the strength of the inducements held out by the chancellor for a restoration of the papal power. Two briefs were sent from the Vatican to the Catholics of Germany and the cause of Bismarck made solid. His legislators, save three, were re-elected after having been before defeated; he secured a tighter grip than ever on the reins of the Reichstag. A stingy recompense, it is claimed, he has made in payment for the valuable interference. None of the hopes created by him regarding his intention to uphold the right of the restoration of temporal power to the Pope have been realized; rather the Vatican has been surprised by the words of Bismarck at Friederichsruhe, where a conference of sovereigns was held. He met Signor Crispi, premier of Italy, there, and in reply to his views concerning the propriety of giving back to the Pope secular authority, said that it was entirely an internal

affair, Italy alone could determine. As soon as he heard this news Cardinal Rampolla advised the Pope not to interfere in the Irish question lest English promises might prove analogous: to those of the German.

We doubt the English [British] promises. The rest is very likely.

He says further, and here is surely correct:

English sentiment [and he might safely say Scotch] is intensely opposed to papal interference in its politics. The majority of the influential of that country do not want nor will they tacitly permit it. Orangemen would rather fight until doomsday than have their differences adjusted by the Pope.

Rev. Dr. J. S. WATKINS, of Raleigh, has lost, to earthly sight, a little girl, the youngest. Parents, only, know what this means in all its fulness. Friends everywhere will heartily sympathize.

We give our readers in this issue a copy of the Government order forbidding the teaching of Indians by means of the Bible or otherwise—except through native Indian teachers, at remote points, etc., etc. This even in schools entirely independent of the Government for their support—a serious blow to Protestant missionary operations. We suppose this is the first publication of this order within the limits of the State of North Carolina, at least—possibly in the Southern States.

When doctors disagree!

Dr. PRESTON (the Monsignor) tells the Roman Catholics of New York that they must take not only their religion but their politics from the Pope of Rome.

Upon which Dr. McGLYNN retorts before an appreciative and enthusiastic audience of Irish Romanists:

"I shall never submit to the so-called right of a man in Rome to forbid me, at the request of my fellow citizens, to confer with them upon either social or political questions."

That's good sense and sound judgment on the part of Dr. McGLYNN, as we regard it.

The *Spirit of the Age* reminds its readers:

The first Monday in June is the time fixed by law for holding the local option elections in North Carolina. There are some seven or eight counties in the State that are now under the local option law and from the best information we have that law is as well enforced in those counties as any other law. We also have local-option Prohibition in Raleigh, and every one must admit that no law is better enforced here than that, and that great good is the result. There are many other towns, townships and counties in the State, which, if properly managed, may carry prohibition in June next, and the effort to do so ought, by all means, to be made. It is not too soon to begin to talk about the matter, even now. The petitions ought to be circulated in due time.

The idea is good. However the election may result the agitation will do good. The cause of intemperance has everything to lose by public discussion; the temperance cause everything to gain.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20th.

This week has been an interesting one in both branches of Congress. Speaker Carlisle again wields the House gavel, looking rather improved since his recent illness. His appearance at his post on Tuesday was the occasion of a long burst of applause, which originated on the Republican side of the hall.

In the Lowry-White election contest which was decided in favor of the Republican incumbent (Mr. White), forty-six Democrats voted with the Republicans, who, to a man, voted to keep Mr. White in his seat. Again this week the House received and referred a number of petitions on prohibition, listened to several short debates of an unimportant personal character, and paid considerable attention to District of Columbia matters.

In the Senate Senator Platt made a two day's speech in criticism of the President's message; and Senator Riddleberger has daily offended certain fastidious associates by endeavoring to give his views of the British Extradition treaty in particular, and the executive business of the Senate in general. Speeches likely to be made yet this week include Senators Saulsbury and Beck on International bimetalic coinage; Senator Call, of Florida, on the Educational bill; Dolph on Oregon Indian claims, and Teller on the tariff.

In the Connecticut Senator's long-tariff speech he said the President was a free trader, but tried to evade the issue. He said the Democratic party found it necessary to convince Democratic protectionists in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut that the President's message was not a free trade message, but a very good protection document, while in the South and West it would be understood to be free trade.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, who spends a part of each winter in Washington, has been here for sometime arranging for the great international council of women to be held in this city, beginning about the first week in March. On Tuesday she went to the Capitol and addressed the House Judiciary Committee in favor of woman suffrage.

Representative Hayes, of Iowa, who was attacked by some of the prominent temperance women of Washington for his course in refusing to present to Congress a prohibition petition for the District of Columbia from the people of his State, holds firmly to the position he has taken. He reiterates his belief that it is officious and meddling for citizens of the different States to petition Congress for specific action in respect to the local affairs of this District. And they tell him that the national Capital and the District of Columbia belongs to the nation, that they are only dealing with their own. On Sunday afternoon Rev. Sam Small talked on prohibition in the District to an overflowing congregation in the Congregational church in this city. He declared his intention to work for prohibition here as long as he had a dollar and life. He said the Congressman from Iowa had followed in the footsteps of Mr. French, of Kentucky, who denied the right of Congress in the past to receive petitions praying for emancipation in the District, but who was fought to a finish by John Quincy Adams and defeated.

The District of Columbia is on the highroad to perfection and its attainment of that end is only a matter of time if Congress will only do half it is asked to do in its behalf. The House committee having its interests in charge has just reported favorably a bill making it unlawful for any person in the cities of Washington and Georgetown to bet, gamble or make books and pools on the result of any trotting or running race of horses, or boat race or race of any kind, or on any election, or contest of any kind, and providing fine and imprisonment for any violation of the provisions of the act.

There is a probability also of the Capital being spared in the future from any more monstrosities in the name of art. The esthetic Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, presented a bill for the appointment of a national art commission, composed of fourteen members whose duty it shall be to pass upon the artistic merit of pictures, statuary, monuments, etc., purchased or erected by the Government. When this much needed commission gets to work it is devoutly to be hoped that it will doom some of the bronze equestrian absurdities which disfigure the broad avenues of this beautiful city.

I.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

Sylva *Herald*: The pig iron crop of North Carolina is becoming of considerable importance, and it is growing. The increase of last year over the year before was 103 per cent.

An exchange says Mr. George Allen of New Bern, has been re elected President of the Fish, Oyster and Game Fair, which is to be held at New Bern in March. Ten counties will make exhibits. All the committees have been appointed, and work is being already pushed.

New Bern *Journal*: The steamer Margie, of the Hyde Line Company, was burned, while lying at her wharf at Bayboro, Monday night. By the time the crew got on deck the whole aft of the boat was a fire and burning rapidly, and seeing that they could not save the steamer they directed all their efforts to the saving of the cargo. In thiir efforts to save other things some of the crew lost part of their clothing, which was about the only loss besides the steamer. The Margie was burned to the water's edge, and is considered a total loss. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is about $5,500; insurance $4,000.

Hickory *Clipper*. The Piedmont Wagon Company received an order last week for 100 wagons from one firm. At thfl rate it will be necessary for this firm to double their capabity in 1888 and make 24 wagons instead of 12 per day, their present capacity. Hurrah for Hickory! the largest manufacturing town in Western North Carolina.

Hendersonville *Times*: On Saturday, the 4th instant, through the kindness of our friend, Mr. H. G. Ewart, we were the recipients of two large baskets full, one of lettuce, the other of turnip greens. Each of these vegetables was raised in his fine garden in the suburbs of Hendersonville, the lettuce being grown in a cold frame and the greens in the open field. So mild has been the winter that Mr. Ewart has had an abundance of these vegetables without intermission. Three bunches of the lettuce weighed fourteen ounces, which shows that it has had much more than a sickly struggle for existence—it has actually flourished. The greens were also of fine and large growth.

Wilson *Advance:* Richards & Hewitt are owners of the marble and talc works situated on the waters of the beautiful Nantahala river, and on the W. N. C. railroad. This company own and work magnificent and seemingly inexhaustible beds of marble and talc, and are shipping and have a demand for all in the New York and other markets. They are also grinding and cutting talc, and cannot supply the demand. They are working about forty hands now, but will soon have to increase this force.

Elizabeth City *Falcon*: The North Carolina Pine Lumber Company is a new enterprise, organized by Messrs. W. J Griffin and W. O. Temple, of this town, and Mr. J. Sawyer, of Camden. They have bought a large tract in Tyrrell, containing about fifteen million feet of pine timber, and have contracted with a Norfolk mill to deliver the logs on the river bank. —— About ten o'clock last Friday night a large meteor fell into Pamlico Sound, about six miles south of Chickamacomico, near Gulz shoal. It lit up that section of the country for miles with brilliancy; and when it struck the water must have exploded, as it made a report like the firing of a cannon.

Maxton *Union:* The Farmers' Alliance committee have been at work the past week, among some of our merchants, and have succeeded in obtaining satisfactory terms. —— The large quantity of freight being handled at this place we are informed, necessitates putting in two more side tracks. —— Col. M. McRae informs us that he gathered last year 55,000 pounds seed cotton off 43 acres. Six acres of this 43, made 2,100 pounds per acre. Pretty good for this section.

FLORIDA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

We have a very welcome letter from Capt. R. P. Paddison, of Titusville. Capt. P. is the accommodating and popular commander of the "Rockledge" engaged in the Indian River traveling service. He says, writing Feb. 4th from Titusville:

"We are having a delightful winter out here. We have not as yet had a frost; our vegetable and flower gardens are looking beautiful just now. California has not hurt Florida this year; my travel has increased about 25 per cent. this winter. We are carrying, on an average, 160 passengers a day and our service has just opened. I wish you could bring your family and pay us a visit in this beautiful country. This Indian River is but little known yet; when it is it will be the greatest winter resort in America. We have a river from two to five miles wide and a hundred and sixty miles long. If it was possible to get a line it could be drawn from one end to the other and not touch the bank on either side. It is said to be the straightest river in the world."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen's speech was read at the ministerial banquet in Feb 8th:

The speech, after congratulating the country upon its pacific foreign relations, announces the intention of the Government to introduce a bill declaring squares and thoroughfares unsuitable for public gatherings, a bill of broad scope dealing with the Irish land valuation, and an English local government bill. The speech expresses satisfaction at the diminution of crime and the improved social condition of Ireland. Other measures announced are bills relating to land transfers, tithes, amendment of the limited liability companies Act, employers' liability for accident and improved technical education. The speech does not refer to the European crisis. Reference to foreign relations is devoted chiefly to the Afghan boundary, settlement and sugar bounties conference. The speech promises that attention will be given to the question regarding coaling stations and docks at home and in the colonies, and announces that Parliament will be asked to secure estimates of expenses connected with the Australian squadron.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Feb. 8th, at the residence of the bride's father, in Person county, Mr. JAMES C. BARNWELL and Miss SALLIE POINTER, Rev. S. H. Chester officiating.

On Jan. 29th, by Rev. J. D. Standford, at the residence of Wm. J. Andrews, in Duplin county, Mr. CLYDE SEAWELL, of Moore county, and Miss DELLA ANDREWS.

On Dec. 28th, by Rev. J. D. Stanford, at the residence of J. W. Fountain, Esq., near Richlands, Onslow county, Mr. J. O. ERWIN and Miss IDA FOUNTAIN.

DIED.

At her residence, near Carthage, on the 28th of November, 1887, Mrs. CATHARINE COLE, widow of Mr. T. C. Cole, in the 60th year of her age.

The death of Mrs. Cole, occurring as it did, so unexpectedly, was the cause of great sorrow, not only in her family and church, but in the whole community in which she lived. She was an excellent woman, even if judged by the model of the apostle. She was a lover of home, and those who have enjoyed the generous hospitality dispensed there, might have observed the same fidelity and cheerful contentment which inspired the beautiful words of the Shunamite, "I dwell among mine own people."

She was a regular attendant upon the ordinances of God's house, and was devoted to the church of which she was a member. She "looked well to the ways of her household, and shared the products of her thrift and industry with the worthy poor around her." To her son and daughter, who survive her, she has left a precious legacy in her example of a pious and well-ordered life.

PASTOR.

On Feb. 2d, at his home in Alamance county, Mr. JOHN G. WALKER, in the 76th year of his age. Mr. Walker had been an elder in Cross Roads for over 30 years He had been a subscriber to the PRESBYTERIAN from the time of its first issue. He was a pillar in the church, a friend and supporter of every good cause in the community. "His life was holy; his death was easy." Although he lived some distance from church and was for some time past in feeble health, he was almost never absent from service, and in his simple, quiet way, was always doing something to manifest his love for his church and pastor. Now that he is gone, he will be sadly missed; but we love to think of the blessedness that is now his as a sharer in the songs and praises of the heavenly sanctuary.

"Servant of God, well done!
Rest from thy loved employ,
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy."

On Feb. 10th, in Raleigh, N. C, MAUD SIMS, infant daughter of Rev. John S. Watkins and Mary L. Watkins.

"Render thanks unto the Giver
Though his gift be out of sight."

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 14, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal at 37 on Wednesday (8th) and Thursday: Friday small sales at 36½ and 36¾; Saturday and Monday 37; on Tuesday sales at 37½ cents.

ROSIN—Reported quiet generally at 80 cents for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained—closing firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.15 and Soft $2.15 until Saturday when price fell 5 cents on both grades.

TAR—Receipts taken by day at $1 10 until Saturday when price advanced 5 cents; since $1.15.

COTTON—Middling quoted at 10 cents throughout.

TIMBER—Recipts taken as they arrive at full prices.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS IN BLYMYER BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS. CHURCH. SCHOOL. FIRE ALARM
BELLS
Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.
Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19. 1888.
Circulars forwarded on application.

WE DESIRE TO CORRESPOND with several reliable and active men, with a view of getting them to represent our house, travelling either on the lines of railroad or in the country districts. Please state age and business experience. To save time, better send names and address of references with application. No attention paid to postal cards. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. Address B. G. A., Box 11, Richmond, Va.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Contents of January number:
1. Revivals of Religion, by Thomas E. Peck, D. D., LL. D.
2. Boards in the Northern Church, by R. K. Smoot, D. D., LL. D.
3. The Hittite Empire, by W. W. Moore, D. D.
4. Who Was Melchizedek? by Joseph H. Alexander.
5. The Organization of Churches in Heathen Lands, by H. M. White, D. D.
6. Presbytery vs. Episcopacy, by W. C. Clark, A. M.
7. Legislative Enforcement of Sabbath Observance, by S. M. Shelton.
8. Notes: Bible Study in College, by J. B. Shearer, D. D. After Springfield, What? by J. L. Withrow, D. D. National Reform, by R. P. Kerr, D. D. The "Personal Liberty" Movement, by Mason W. Pressly.
Criticisms and Reviews by Drs. J. L. Girardeau, H. C. Alexander, W. W. Moore, Geo. D. Armstrong, S. M. Smith, and President Henry E. Shepherd.
Notices of Recent Publications.
$3 PER ANNUM, 80 CENTS PER NUMBER.
Address all orders and communications to the Manager, Chester, South Carolina.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.

Andrew Murray, administrator of Eli Murray, deceased, petitioner, against James T. Murray, Willie Murray, Mary J. Tate, Joseph A Tate, Lemuel Murray, Marshall H. Murray, Robert A. Murray, William C. Murray, Ralph M. McGee and wife Martha A. McGee, Defendants.

This is a special proceeding brought for final account and settlement of the estate of Eli Murray, deceased, by Andrew Murray, administrator, against the heirs of law and next of kin of Eli Murray, and it appearing to my satisfaction, that the Defendants, J. T. Murray, Lemuel Murray, Marshall H. Murray, Rob't A. Murray, William C. Murray, Ralph M. McGee and wife Martha A. McGee, are non-residents of this State and cannot, after due diligence, be found therein, and have an interest in a subject matter of this proceeding, and are necessary parties thereto, now this is to command said Defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in Wilmington, on Monday, the 7th day of May, 1888, and answer or demur to the petition filed in this proceeding.

Dated Feb. 4th, 1888.

S. VAN AMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

100 PER CENT PROFIT and SAMPLES FREE to men canvassers for Dr. Scott's Genuine Electric Belts, Brush, &c. Lady agents wanted for Electric Corsets. Quick sales. Write at once for terms. Dr. Scott, 846 B'way, N.Y.

FOR GAS. BAILEY'S COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS REFLECTORS! A wonderful invention for LIGHTING Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. FOR OIL.

The Comfort Corset
EASE and COMFORT with style and taste of a French Corset.
NO BONES TO BREAK.
Is cut to fit form perfectly, and elegantly corded. No other corset has more than ONE size at the top for any one waist size.
THE COMFORT CORSET
has several shoulder Sizes for EACH WAIST SIZE so as to fit tapering waists as well as straight forms. Send for descriptive circular giving all information, prices, etc., to
BOSTON COMFORT CORSET CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
BOSTON, MASS.
For sale by stores generally
(NAME THIS PAPER.)
PATENTED. Latest Style.

MAKE A SIGN FOR 3 CENTS
Worth Twenty-five Cents.
AGENTS WANTED. Samples Free.
J. W. STOAKES, MILAN, O.

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE INSTITUTE.
SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.
NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.
Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.
For Catalogue, with full particulars, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

KIRKWOOD FEMALE SCHOOL.
This school, for girls from 12 years old and upwards is located in Lenoir, N. C., at the terminus of the C. & L. N. G. R. R.
It is a family school in charge of the Misses Rankin, and the number of pupils is limited to fifteen.
TERMS:

Board and tuition per session of twenty weeks		$85.00
Tuition alone from	$15 to	20.00
Music on Piano		20.00
Use of Instrument		2.50
Drawing		10.00

Washing from $1.00 to $1.50 per month. Tuition at $20.00 will include Latin, and French for beginners, if desired. Each boarding pupil will furnish her own lights, towels, and one pair of sheets and pillow slips.
Payments one half in advance and the remainder at the close of the session. Books will be furnished *for cash* at publishers rates.
The first term of the year begins January 26th, the second August 2nd.
For further information, address
MISS E. L. RANKIN,
Lenoir, Caldwell Co. N. C

READ THIS!
1,000 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
500 BUSH. FRESH GROUND MEAL.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
100 BOXES D. S. C. R. SIDES.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BARRELS SUGAR.
200 CASES LARD.
300 KEGS NAILS.
300 BUNDLES HOOP IRON.
300 HHDS. AND BARRELS MOLASSES
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, LYE, POTASH
CANDY, CANDLES, CRACKERS, MATCHES, &c.
For sale by
WORTH & WORTH.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550.000
Insures Against Fire and Lightning.
This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:
FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM
$30.00 TO $125.00.
WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Information cheerfully given on application.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.
Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.
For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,
For Cash.
OLD U. S. AND CONFEDERATE STA[MPS] Postage Stamps used prior to 1865. [will be] given for these if in good condition and [on] original envelopes or letters. Many varie[ties] these old Stamps will bring fine prices, and [it is] to your interest to look over old letters, as [money] may be thus realized. Be sure never to [tear] or cut Stamps from envelopes or letters, but [send] the whole thing by mail to
G. M. BASTA[RD]
References as to my responsibili[ty] McDonough, Casinova, Fauquier.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

JAMES WATT.

THE INVENTOR OF THE STEAM ENGINE.

In a small cottage at Greenock, near Glasgow, in Scotland, there was living, about a century and half ago, a very bright but delicate boy. In many ways he was quite unlike other boys of his age. He was very fond of books, yet he disliked going to school so much that, being feeble in health, his parents kept him at home. He was a very truthful boy. When any dispute took place between him and his playmates, his father would always say, "Let us hear what James says about it. From him I always get the truth."

When this boy was seven or eight years old a neighbor said to his father, "Why don't you send this lad to school? He is wasting his time doing nothing here at home."

"See what he is doing," was the father's reply, "before you say he is wasting his time."

The neighbor looked down at James, who was seated on the hearth. He was not amusing himself with playthings, but was very busy drawing triangles and curves and other mathematical lines. "You must pardon my hasty words," said the neighbor; "his education has not been neglected; he is, indeed, no common child."

Not far away from his home lived an aunt of James, with whom he often staid. One day the aunt found him in the kitchen studying her tea-kettle. He was bent over it, and was closely watching the steam which puffed from its spout. Then he would take off the lid, hold a cup over the steam, and carefully count the drops of water into which it was condensed. The aunt roundly scolded him for what she thought was trifling. She little dreamed that the boy was taking his first lesson in science by the pursuit of which he was destined to change the whole character of the industries of the whole world, and win for himself an immortal fame.

James Watt's pastimes and tastes, indeed, from earliest boyhood were very different from those of other lads. His father kept a store for the sale of articles used by ships, and it was a favorite recreation of James to spend his time there among the ropes, sails, and tackle, finding out how they were made, and to what uses they were devoted. He was often found in the evening, too, sprawled at full length on the sward of the hill near Greenock, gazing hours together at the stars. Already an ambition to learn the great secrets of astronomy had arisen in his mind.

When he was fifteen years old young Watt was known in his neighborhood as a prodigy of learning for his age. He had now been to school for a year or two, and had ardently studied mathematics and natural philosophy. At the same time he had learned a great about mineralogy, chemistry, botany, and physiology. Not only had he learned a great deal from books, but he understood how to apply his knowledge in many ways. He had become a good carpenter: he knew how to work in metals; and he took a great delight in making chemical experiments in a little laboratory which he had fitted up at home. But perhaps the most wonderful thing that he did was to construct a small electrical machine, which astonished every one who saw it.

There was a queer old man in Glasgow, which was not very far from Greenock, who kept a small dingy shop where he mended spectacles, fishing tackle, and fiddles. In this shop young Watt worked for a while as an apprentice. But he was now eighteen years old, and quite a man in his thoughts and aims. He longed to make his way in the great world; above all, he desired to see London, and learn what could only be acquired in that great city. So one day, supplied with a small bundle of clothes, and accompanied by his friend, John Marr, he set out for London on horseback. It took the travellers ten days to make their journey, and as Watt had never before been far away from his native place he saw many sights on the way which interested and delighted him.

His father was poor, and Watt carried but a small sum of money with him. So when he at last reached London he looked up some very humble lodgings in an obscure part of the city. He ate only enough to keep body and soul together, and after spending a few days in viewing the wonders of the vast, crowded capital, he set to work on his studies with all his might. He took service with an instrument maker, and soon became very skilful in making quadrants, compasses, and other instruments.

But so delicate in health was he that he soon broke down with hard work and meagre fare, and was obliged to go home again. His native air restored his strength, and he resumed work with redoubled zeal. At the age of twenty-one Watt opened a shop of his own in Glasgow, and put out his sign as a mathematical instrument maker. But he did many other things besides making instruments. He made organs, fiddles, guitars and flutes. At the same time he pursued other studies with the greatest ardor, and soon knew a great deal about engineering, natural history, languages and literature. He became well known to the professors and students of Glasgow University, in the shade of which his little shop stood, and his amiable disposition and ripe knowledge made him a great favorite with them, and secured him many warm and valuble friends.

It was while Watt was engaged in these many busy and useful occupations that an accident occurred which changed the whole course of his life; and which in time led to fame and fortune. One day an old steam-engine, made by a man named Newcomen, was brought to him to repair. This engine was the best that had ever been invented, but it was a clumsy affair, after all, and could not do better or quicker work than horses. As soon as Watt's keen eye examined it he saw that the Newcomen engine was not good for much. Yet it showed him that an engine might be made which, with the use of steam, would perform wonders.

From that time he gave himself up to an absorbing study as to how to make a really useful and powerful steam-engine. There was something wanting—what was it? This was the question which perplexed him for days and weeks, and even years: how to keep the cylinder of the engine always as hot as the steam which entered it, and yet to have the cylinder get cold enough to condense the steam when the piston descended. Many a time Watt was on the point of giving up the problem in despair; but his resolute will kept him at work, and impelled him to bravely persevere.

One day, as with knitted brow he was sauntering across Glasgow Green, all of a sudden an idea struck him which solved the difficulty which had long worried him. It occurred to him that, as steam was elastic, it would rush into any space or vessel the air in which had been exhausted. He hurried home in a fever of impatience. Constructed a vessel separate from the cylinder, and made a connection between them, and the vessel being exhausted of air, he found that the steam rushed into it.

This was the most important of all Watt's discoveries. He worked away on his engine now with redoubled zeal; but years were to pass before the object was fully achieved. It was during his walk on Glasgow Green before his idea had taken shape in an actual working steam-engine. His health more than once failed him, and on one occasion, so discouraged had he become, he bitterly exclaimed "Of all things in the world, there is nothing so foolish as inventing!"

But the triumph of his life, bringing with it world-wide renown and ample wealth, came at last. Just a hundred years ago Watt set up his first complete steam-engine in London. It saved labor, and in many industries at once took the place of man and horse power. All the world saw after a while what a wonderful machine it was; but no one then could have foretold to what vast uses the idea of Watt's engine was to be put. We, who live in the days of steamships, railways, great mills, elevators, and a thousand other results of Watt's invention, more clearly see of what enormous benefit it has been to mankind.

James Watt lived to a happy and prosperous old age, crowned with honors and revered by all his countrymen. He pursued his labors and researches to the end, and many were the ingenious devices which he invented. A fine statue of him stands in the Museum at Glasgow, near which the little model of his steam-engine, made by himself, was long kept for every one to see. The visitor to Wesminster Abbey may see among poets, statesmen, and the most famous of Britain's sons another statue of Watt, in a sitting posture, with an eloquent inscription by Lord Brougham. —*Harper's Young People.*

TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS.

When Wm. H. Vanderbilt died, Dec. 8, 1885, you remember it was announced that the richest man in the world had fallen, and that his wealth was estimated at $200,000,000? We all knew that was an immense sum of money, but we were not able to comprehend the vastness of his riches. The fact that the interest of his money brought him about twenty dollars every minute, both night and day, gives some idea of the value of so much money; but the following clipping from the *Christian Union*, will make the worth of this vast estate more comprehensive to your mind:

"Nothing is more difficult than for the human mind to fully grasp the idea of numerical immensity. Certain Australian tribes cannot count beyond ten. To other races low in intelligence, twenty is the limit; to others, a hundred. As we advance in civilization, our mathematical comprehension broadens, yet it is doubtful if many of us really know what a million is. The New York *Times* thus describes in terms of linear, square, and cubic measurement the late Mr. Vanderbilt's great fortune;

"'If this sum of $200,000,000 were in standard silver dollars it would present such features as these:

"'Put lengthwise, dollar after dollar, it would stretch a distance of 4,672 miles, making a silver streak from New York across the ocean to Liverpool.

"'Piled up, dollar on dollar, it would reach a height of 355 miles.

"'Laid flat on the ground, the dollars would cover a space of nearly sixty acres.

"'The weight of this mass of silver would be 7,160 tons.

"'To transport it would require 358 cars, carrying twenty tons each (this is the capacity of the strongest freight cars), and making a train just two and a half miles long.

"'On ordinary grades it would require twelve locomotives to haul this train. On roads of steep grades and sharp curves, fifteen or twenty locomotives would be needed.

"'In one-dollar bills this two-hundred-million-dollar fortune would assume such shapes as these:

"'The bills stretched lengthwise would extend 23,674 miles, or nearly the circumference of the earth at the equator.

"'Piled up one on another, close as leaves in a new book, they would reach to a height of twelve miles.

"'Spread out on the ground, they would cover 746 acres, or nearly the whole surface of Central Park, including ponds and reservoirs.

"'A safe deposit vault to contain these bills would require to be 23 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 20 feet high.'"

The impressive words of Matthew Henry are very appreciable here: "There is a burden of care in getting riches; fear in keeping them; temptation in using them; guilt in abusing them; sorrow in losing them; and a burden of account at last to be given up concerning them."

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

In Berlin and other large European cities florists pursue the regular business of renting flowers and plants by the month to families who do not wish the care of a greenhouse. For a small sum of money the florist contracts to supply the drawing-room, dining-room or balconies with suitable plants. He has all the care of them and exchanges them as occasion or the health of the flowers may demand.

A clergyman of New York City, died two years ago, leaving a wife and three daughters without means. The oldest daughter, a girl of eighteen, called upon some of her wealthy friends, and asked to furnish them with light breakfast muffins. The muffins were delivered by the little sister, hot for the table, and orders increased so rapidly that the young lady is now proprietor of a large establishment, the sole business of which is to supply the breakfast tables of rich New Yorkers with light hot muffins.

A female surpliced choir is an innovation in an English church, that is creating something of a sensation. The singers wear surplices not unlike an M. A. gown, and purple velvet caps. There is a choir of the same kind in Melbourne, Australia.

"Catherine Cole" says that since she began to write for the New Orleans *Picayune*, six years ago, there has been a great change in the way working women are regarded in the far South. At first, women who worked for a living were thought to be out of their sphere; then for a time they became the fashionable "craze;" and now they have ceased to attract attention, and their right to work is accepted as a matter of course. Catherine Cole's own example and influence have undoubtedly helped to bring about this beneficial change. She received many letters of sympathy and appreciation on her sixth anniversary.

A letter should be the essence of conversation. A lady whose deafness required the use of a hearing-trumpet used to say that it saved her from much frivolous chit-chat, people did not care to send self-evident remarks about the weather down its imposing tube! It should be the same with letters. We should write exactly as we speak when we are speaking at our best. We should not consider so much what we think worth telling as what our correspondent will care to hear. Are we writing to one who has gone out from among us? Then a new picture should not be put upon the home walls without his being told exactly what it is and where it hangs. Let the vision of home in his mind be kept up to a present reality and not a vanished one. Tell him all about the new friends; if some of these grow near and dear, try to send him a photograph which shall lend a living shape to their names. We knew one sweet mother, deservedly cherished by her son, whose faithful letters from her Eastern home to the young student in England would even contain little scraps of her new dresses, so that he might think of her exactly as she was. Call this not trivial; only a rarely tender and sensitive nature could have thought of such a thing. Nothing can be trivial which keeps bright the links of affectionate remembrance between loving hearts.—*Leisure Hours.*

THINGS USEFUL.

A Delicate Wholesome Desert - An almond custard is very nice and perfectly harmless to an irritable stomach. The ingredients are one pint of milk; one teacupful of sugar, one-fourth of a pound of blanched almonds pounded fine, two spoonfuls of rose water and the yolks of four eggs. Stir over a slow fire till thick as cream. Pour into a dish; beat the whites of the eggs with a little sugar and lay on top.

Castors for heavy furniture made of leather are a late invention. They are easier on carpets than metal.

A German writer gives this as a remedy for inflammatory rheumatism, of which malady he was cured in two days' time:—Make a soup of the stalks and roots of celery, cut the celery into bits, boil it in water till soft, then serve warm on pieces of toasted bread; drink the celery water. In Germany the root and stalks are boiled and eaten as a salad with oil and vinegar.

Oysters: For eating from the shell, Blue Points are the finest; for frying or boiling, Saddle Rocks are preferred; while oysters of medium size make the best stew. For broiling, have a clear, steady fire, butter the bars of your small wire broiler, place the oysters upon it, and hold over the fire until they become a delicate brown; place quickly upon a plate, putting a bit of butter, a few drops of lemon juice and a dash of cayenne pepper on each, and you have a dish fit for a king. In stewing, remember that a quick boil of ten or fifteen seconds is all that is required. A longer time will make the oyster leathery. A spoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a little milk and stirred into the stew at the moment of boiling, makes it of a fine consistency, and is better than flour for the purpose.

Apple Custard: Stew apples with the grated rind of a lemon added and till they are soft, rub them through a sieve, and to three cups of strained apples add nearly two cups of sugar. When cold, beat five eggs very light, and stir alternately into a quart of milk with the apples; pour into a pudding dish and bake. To be eaten cold.

G·M·D.

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established.

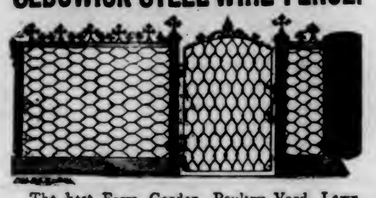
Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS — Anti-Billious and Cathartic.
25c. a vial, by druggists.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,
SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.

Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

ALLISON & ADDISON

—MANUFACTURERS OF—



RICHMOND, VA.

—FOR—

COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO CROPS.

ALL THE FRTILIZERS WE SELL ARE MANUFACTURED BY US IN OUR OWN Factory, and under our own personal supervision. Our increased facilities for manufacturing have enabled us to maintain the **high grade** of our goods, and at the same time **reduce the price.** Having been sold in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the last

TWENTY YEARS,

THEIR VALUE AND REPUTATION ARE NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED AND WE REFER TO THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED AND ARE STILL USING THEM.

☞ THEY ARE DRY AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION FOR DRILLING, AND THE STANDARD WILL BE FULLY MAINTAINED.

For sale by Agents at all points in the Cotton and Tobacco Growing States.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
Richmond, Va.

Fishburne School,

WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.

English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B.,.....Principal.

New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first-class schools.

Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.

Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.

Thirteen States now represented in the School, '87 to '88.

Send for Catalogue.

☞ BLACKWELL'S ☜
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET.



Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

HEAVY GROCERIES

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

WAITING.

"Will you never wake up, little brook?
You are sleeping, so cold and still;
Have you nothing to say,
Till the snow flies away,
And the daisies the springtime fill?"
"Wait," the little brook lisped, very low,
"I have wonderful things to tell:
Though the winter seems long,
I shall break into song
With the bluebirds that flash through the dell."

"You look withered and lonely, poor tree!
Will you soon wear your crown of green?
Only icicles fall
From your boughs, dark and tall,
Where a torn, empty nest is seen."
"Wait!" the tree murmured softly, "still wait!
Though the snow all around me lies deep,
When the warmer wind brings
The flutter of wings,
I shall rock the sweet birdies to sleep."

"Are you stirring below, tiny seed?
For I'm longing to see you peep;
When the storm blusters near,
Are you frightened to hear?
Will you soon to the sunlight creep?"
"Wait," the tiny seed whispered, "I'll come
When the rain-drops above me call;
Then, in gold, pink and blue,
With a sweet 'How d'ye do,'
I shall welcome the little ones all!"

—*The Independent.*

ARCHIE'S SACRIFICE.

When school was out there was a hurried scampering of little feet, and a confused buzz of young voices. Miss Blake had given the children a half holiday, and none felt happier than she did at the bright smiles on the fresh looking faces of her scholars. Just before dismissing them she had read to them her accustomed chapter from the Bible. This afternoon the story of Abraham's sacrifice, and his obedience to God, was the passage selected and more than one of the little ones manifested great interest in the story, even though they were restless to get out into the open air.

"That was a good story," observed one of the big boys, as he left the school house with his books under his arms.

"Yes," replied a small boy, with a voice of approval, "I've heard mamma read it to me before."

"I wonder what we'd have done if we had been in Abram's place when God asked him to kill his son," said little Archie Allison, trying to look wise, although he was the smallest boy of the group.

"Done?" exclaimed two or three voices in derision, "why, guess we'd have obeyed. Any man would have killed his son when God commanded him."

Archie fell back abashed, as he found his suggestions unpopular with the big boys. Then gaining courage, he once more raised his little voice.

"Well, I guess we don't do everything that God commands us to do, and I don't believe you'd have been so brave and good then, as you make out for, Will Walton."

This was addressed to the oldest boy of the company, and the one who had been the loudest in laughing at Archie's words.

"But I tell you I would," answered Willie, with some show of anger. "I'm willing to give up anything to do what is right."

"Suppose God should ask you to give up your new velocipede to some poor boy," continued the self made little philosopher; "would you do it?"

"Of course I would," replied Willie with emphasis. "But God don't ask me to do that, and I ain't going to do it for nothing. If he should ask for it, I would hand it over without a word."

"Well," and Archie began to think, but wisely concluded to say nothing more.

The homes of the three boys lay in the same direction, and they walked along the dusty roads in company, laughing and shouting as they went. It was a fine afternoon, and the birds were singing from nearly every hedge and fence. The summer flowers were in bloom, and the air was laden with their fragrance. Several of the boys plucked bouquets of wild roses and violets as they walked along, and before they reached the cross-roads they had made quite a collection of them.

"Here boys, let's give them to Annie Smith to take home to her mother," shouted one with a laugh.

Annie Smith was the only child of drunken parents, who lived in the outskirts of the village in a small, dirty hut. For her training she was a neat and apparently good-natured girl, but her home connections always made her a butt for the jokes of the other boys and girls. These she resented with anger sometimes, and her exhibition of spite only made her more interesting to her tormentors. She would not attend school regularly on this account, but sought to hide her shame in solitude.

When the boys reached the cross road they saw Annie returning from the village, and the suggestion to give her all the flowers was made, and greeted with a loud laugh by the other boys. Annie's face colored up as she heard the shouts, and she looked about her for an avenue of escape. In doing so she suddenly struck her foot against a large stone in the roadway, and fell heavily on her face.

The boys at heart were not bad, and when they saw the girl's misfortune they did not laugh at her, but hurried up to her side. When they reached the place of the accident they found Annie in tears. In her fall the small basket, containing a dozen of eggs, had flown out of her hands, and the fragile things were scattered in the middle of the road broken into small pieces, their insides mixing with the dust and dirt.

"Are you hurt, Annie?" asked one of the boys in a sympathizing tone.

"No," sobbed the girl, without attempting to rise, "but my eggs are broken, and mamma will whip me."

Then breaking into a loud wail, she made the boys happy to think that they had mothers who would not punish them merely for an accident. They well remembered the stories told about the harsh treatment which Annie sometimes received at the hands of her mother, and they thoroughly pitied the little girl.

"What can I do? I'm afraid to go home without the eggs," she sobbed in a wailing tone.

None of the boys seemed able to find a solution to her troubles, and they remained looking on in silence. Archie Allison had not yet spoken; he was looking at the girl sorrowfully, and in an irresolute manner. He started towards her once and then recovered himself and stepped back. Finally he stepped towards the prostrate girl and said:

'Here, Annie, I've got just thirty cents that I've been saving up. Take it, and buy some more eggs with it for your mother."

The tear stained face immediately brightened, and she accepted the money with a smile.

The rest of the boys looked on in astonishment, and hugged their own pockets, where a few bright coins were snugly hid from all eyes.

"He's a fool," said Will Walton to his nearest companion, and then turned and walked away.

None knew how much that sacrifice cost Archie. He had been saving the pocket money which his father gave him for weeks past, to purchase a ball and bat. In another week he would have had enough money to have secured the coveted play things, but now his money was all gone, and just to keep a drunkard's daughter from being punished. His indecision had been overcome at the proper moment by the remembrance of the story of Abraham's sacrifice to God, when he was to offer up his son on the altar.

He did not think at the time that he would receive any reward for his little self-sacrifice; but he did. At the end of the week he found the much-longed for bat and ball in his bed-room. Miss Blake, the school-teacher, had witnessed the whole scene, and the bat and ball were a present from her.—*Mid. Continent.*

THE REWARD OF PERSEVERANCE.

At one of the mills in the city of Boston, a boy was wanted, and a piece of paper was tacked on one of the posts, so that all the boys could see it as they passed by. The paper read:

"Boy wanted. Call at the office to-morrow morning."

At the time named there was host of boys at the gate. All were admitted; but the overseer was a little perplexed as to the best way of choosing one from so many, and said he: "Now, boys, when I only want one of you, how can I choose from so many?"

After thinking a moment, he invited them all into the yard, and driving a nail into one of the large trees, and taking a short stick, told them that the boy who could hit the nail with a stick a little distance from the tree should have the place.

The boys all tried hard, and, after three hard trials, each failed to hit the nail. The boys were told to come again the next morning, and this time, when the gate was opened, there was but one boy, who, after being admitted, picked up the stick, and, throwing it at the nail, hit it every time.

"How is this?" said the overseer. "What have you been doing?"

And the boy looking up with tears in his eyes, said: "You see, sir, I have a mother, and we are very poor. I have no father, sir, and I thought I would like to get the place, and so help all I can; and, after going home yesterday, I drove a nail into the barn, and have been trying ever since, and have come down this morning to try again."

The boy was admitted to the place.

Many years have passed since then, and this boy is now a prosperous and wealthy man; and at the time of an accident at the mills, he was the first to step forward with a gift of $500 to relieve the sufferers. His success came by perseverance. —*Anon*

A TERRIBLE LESSON.

"Even again!" cried Syd Stanley to Ned Oldham as they came out of the school-house together one beautiful afternoon. "Funny, isn't it, how you and I keep together? Ninety-five every month!"

"Yes, and nobody else anywhere near us—the lunkheads!" said Ned, scornfully.

"I know, and that's funny too, for they try hard enough, some of them. Bob Adams does, I know, and Sam Lewis; and they're real nice fellows. I wish they'd catch up a little."

"Indeed, I don't, then, wish anything so stupid," rejoined Ned. "I like to be ahead. The only thing that troubles me is that I ain't at the very top. And if you don't look out, Master Syd, I'll be there next month. I'm going to have that medal if trying can get it."

'All right, old boy!" said Syd, cheerily. "Go ahead, and do your best. I shall do the same. And hurrah for the fellow that wins!"

He tossed his cap in the air with a merry shout, as he ran off to join his comrades; but Ned did not join in the good-natured outburst.

Unhappily, Ned was not a good-natured nor a generous hearted boy. He cared little for any one but himself; he wanted always to be the first, and have the best of everything; and it had long been a sore-point with him that Syd Stanley should keep so close abreast of him. Now, when they had once again come out exactly even in their monthly examination, he made a stubborn resolve to get ahead of him in some way, by fair means or foul, before the annual prize was awarded.

To this end he studied more diligently than ever, and Syd did the same, from a noble motive. As the last days of the term drew on, they were still about even, and Ned fairly gnashed his teeth as he thought how short the term was in which to make his innings.

He wished savagely that something might happen to his rival—an accident, a fit of illness, anything; and in his evil ambition he was rife for any evil deed.

They were playing leap-frog one day at recess, and it was Ned's turn to be "King Log." One after another of the line had come leaping over his bent back, and now it was Syd who came baunding forward.

A wicked thought darted suddenly into Ned's mind, and as Syd made a spring he started up with a quick movement that sent poor Syd headlong to the ground, striking against a rough bit of rock as he fell.

He lay there motionless; and a shout of horror went up as the blood oozed down his death-white face.

"You have killed him," they cried; and then they took him up as gently as they could and bore him into the school-house, followed by Ned, whose guilty face was almost as pale.

Was Syd really killed? And was he his murderer?

Oh! what a terrible half-hour it was till the injured boy opened his eyes and looked round upon the anxious faces about him?

He tried to smile as he saw his rival's deadly face.

"Never mind; you didn't mean it; and I'm all right now, ain't I, doctor?"

"Thank heaven, yes, I believe so"—and Ned could wait for no more. He fled out into the woods, and, throwing himself upon his knees, cried out to God as he had never done before, in wild thanksgiving and entreaties for forgiveness.

He did not get the medal, but he got a lesson that was worth more to him than all the medals in the world would have been.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

"DRATHERING."

It was a warm day in August. Mrs. Putnam stood looking out of the back window. The kitchen stove, which was heated to bake the Saturday's bread, made the air uncomfortably hot, while the pile of unwashed dishes gave a rather forlorn look to the usually tidy room, quite in contrast to the scene without. Under the shade of the maple trees in the yard two little girls were playing croquet. Dressed in their cool afternoon lawn dresses, they made a pleasant picture. The mother smiled in spite of her aching head, to see them so happy. But nevertheless the game must be spoiled, for there was some brushing up and dusting to be done elsewhere, and the children must "do the dishes."

"Millie!"

The oldest little girl dropped her mallet and ran at once to see what was wanted.

"Can you and Helen do the dishes for poor, tired mamma?"

"Oh, mamma!" exclaimed Millie, for she knew that this was mamma's polite way of saying, "You and Helen must do the dishes," and a very decided frown puckered her forehead.

Sometimes it was almost more of a trouble for mamma to get any work out of Millie than to do it herself, and she was afraid it was going to be so this afternoon. But to her surprise the cloud suddenly disappeared from the little girl's brow, and in a brisk, cheerful tone she called out:

"Come on, Helen, we're going to do the dishes for mamma."

The checked gingham aprons were soon buttoned on, and a few minutes later two sweet voices were heard singing over the work. The song was improved for the occasion and ran thus:

"Only a dishwiper, proudly I stand.
Wiping the dishes at mamma's command;
Watching if 'Rinse them' shall the order be,
Standing by the table, serving faithfully."

And then came the chorus

"Surely my mamma may depend on me,
Though but a dishwiper I may be."

"Bless their dear little hearts," said mamma to herself, and soon the house was in order for Sunday.

A little later mamma was resting in a darkened room, and the game of croquet was resumed.

That night, after the children were in bed and little Helen was asleep, mamma sat on the side of Millie's bed to have the usual good-night talk. That night talk gave the mother a stronger hold on child's confidence than anything else could. The work and hurry of the day was over, and the little girl always opened her heart to her mother, as some flowers only open at night.

'You were a real help and comfort to mamma to-day, dear; but you know sometimes you do what I ask you to in such an ungracious way that I would rather do almost any amount of work than to ask you to help. What made you do it so nicely to-day?"

"Well, mamma, I'll just tell you. You looked so tired, and I remembered what you told me about doing things to help other people, and all at once I just felt as if I'd *drather* do it than not."

And then she added, with a burst of thought: "And, mamma, isn't it funny how much difference *drathering* makes?"

"Yes, dear, it does make all the difference in the world. None of us can choose what we will do from day to day, but we *can* choose to do what is given us to do cheerfully and well, and as you say, 'drathering' makes all the difference. Give me my kiss. Good-night.—*Southern Presbyterian.*

LIZZIE'S REBELLION.

This was the first of it: Four-year old Dewey, in his long white night gown, was kneeling by mamma's knee, saying his prayers and when to "Jesus, tender Shepherd, lead me," he added, "God bless papa and mamma and little sister," Lizzie, who was sitting upon mamma's lap, like any other two year-old baby, piped up to every one's surprise.

"Not little sister: little sister take care her's self."

This Lizzie repeated every evening, and she grew so naughty and rebellious over it that grandma said.

"It is only a baby's freak, and it will soon be forgotton if we don't take any notice of it."

So every night for some time Dewey waited until his little sister's blue eyes were fast asleep before his prayer was uttered.

One morning, after several weeks had slipped by in this way, the two children were at play in the grain-room at the barn.

"Don't leave sister, Dewey," and, Don't climb, baby," said mamma, as she left them and ran across the garden to a neighbor's.

Lizzie, who was as fond of climbing as if she had been made with claws, like a kitten, instead of with plump dimple fingers and toes, paid no heed to her mamma's words, but, scrambling upon a rickety chair, she soon gained the top of a high bench, and from there climbed upon a hogshead over the open top of which was thrown a large piece of sacking, perhaps to keep the chickens out of it.

Instead of the firm foundation she expected to find, there was nothing to hold her, and down she went, nearly to the bottom, upon a few bushels of green oats. But she was not hurt, and not badly frightened.

"Oh! oh! Lizzie!" shrieked Dewey. "Are you dead, Lizzie!"

"No," came the smothered answer; "I'm awful s'prised."

Pretty soon she called again. "Are you crying, Dewey? What are you crying for?"

"Oh, yes," sobbed the little boy. "I don't know what to do. I can't get you out, and I mustn't leave you to go for mamma. Oh dear!"

"Why don't you pray?" said Lizzie, encouragingly. "Tell God Lizzie's tumbled into a hole where she can't take care her's self."

Just then the butcher appeared in his white frock, and seeing Dewey's grief, he inquired what the matter was. Then, as he reached down his long arms and lifted Lizzie by her upreached hands, she sobbed for the first time:

"Oh, thank you, God, for coming down for me. I'll let Dewey ask you to take care of me every time now." And she did. So that was the last of it.—*Harper's Young People.*

If Sufferers from Consumption,
Scrofula, Bronchitis, and General Debility will try **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULSEBY, M. D., Salisbury, Ill.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE

SINGER
Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO., 217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NERVES! NERVES!!
What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.
Headache, Neuralgia,
Indigestion, Sleeplessness,
Nervous Prostration,
All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using
Paine's Celery Compound
For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.
THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC
Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.
It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alterative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it
CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
$1.00 a Bottle. Send for full particulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C.

22 YEARS A dealer in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shoninger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger upright Piano's $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new Circulars and art cut.

NEW and GOOD
MUSIC BOOKS ISSUED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO.
Modern Anthems, Vol. I.
By W. F. SUDDS. 208 pp. of the choicest original and selected anthems by this well-known writer. In every respect his best work of the kind. Price, $1.00 by mail, postpaid. Will be ready Feb. 1st.
Dainty Songs
For Little Lads and Lasses. By J. R. MURRAY. A most charming collection of bright and pleasing children's songs for use in the Kindergarten, School or Home. Price, 35 cts. by mail, postpaid.
Zanie.
By H. P. DANKS. A new and pretty operetta of moderate difficulty, for the use of amateurs. Price, $1.00 by mail, postpaid.
Murray's 100 Voluntaries.
Edited by J. R. MURRAY. A very superior collection of choice voluntaries for the Pipe or Reed Organ, selected from the works of the great European composers. Price, $1.00 by mail, postpaid.
All of the above are for sale by Music Dealers generally.
PUBLISHED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.
Mention this paper.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - - - - CASH.

NEW AND VALUABLE SMALL BOOKS.
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,
SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS WORK: HOW TO DO IT. Gordon. Cloth 30cts.; paper 10 cents.
DIVINE AND HUMAN: FOREORDINATION and FREE AGENCY. Wilson. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents.
SEVENTH COMMANDMENT. Cannon. Paper, 5 cents.
COVENANT AND ITS SEALS. Alexander. Paper, 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN MEXICO. Graybill. Paper. 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN CHINA. Houston. Paper, 5 cents.
BIBLE STUDIES ON BAPTISM. McLean. Paper, 5 cents.
CATECHISM ON BAPTISM. Cleveland. Paper, 5 cents.
INFANT BAPTISM. McElroy. Paper, 5 cts.
GIVEN TO CHRIST. Pratt. Paper, 10 cts.
WILLIAM THE BAPTIST. Chaney. Paper, 25 cents.
OUR COUNTRY, Strong. Paper 25c; cloth 50c.
PHARAOHS OF THE BONDAGE. Robinson Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.
And all supplies of any publisher needed by MINISTERS, STUDENTS, CHURCHES, and SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
Address:
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Agent.

DRESSMAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St. - WILMINGTON, N.C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.
FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mason & Hamlin
ORGANS: Highest Honors at all Great World's Exhibitions for eighteen years. One hundred styles, $22. to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments or Rented. Catalogues free.

PIANOS: New mode of Stringing. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing "wrest-pin" system. Remarkable for purity of tone and durability.
ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N. Y.
149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.


JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and out of the mountains.
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for low rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED.
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, lodges, private barns and stables, farming and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 22 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending February 10th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

W F Beasley, Oxford, N. C., sheet metal seal.

J A Bonsack, Bonsacks, Va., printing attachment for cigarette machines.

M Commander, Greensboro, Ala., hame tug.

L R Corder, Jacksonville, Ark., cotton-chopper.

A B Cosby, Richmond, Va., churn cover.

T R Crane, Heathsville, Va., fertilizer feed for drills.

C S Edwards, Forkland, Ala., car-coupling.

P Fiege, Lanesville, Va., road cart.

J T Hays, Emmitsburg, Md., milk-cooler.

G H ffner, Louisville, Ky., nut lock.

D J Hyneman, Corinth, Miss., hay press.

J B Kester, Clarksburg, W. Va., sash-fastener.

J B King, Baldwin, Miss., cotton-chopper.

H E Knerr, New Orleans, La., machine for cleaning cotton seed.

F C Kniese, Baltimore, Md., making water gas.

W W LeGrade, Louisville, Ky., electro mechanical signal apparatus.

J H Macke, Baltimore, folding music stand.

E K Miller, Louisville, Ky., combined skirt and bustle.

J W Moose, Mt Pleasant, N. C., base ball bat.

C E Morton, Madisonville, Ky., cutter for mowers.

H Shaw, New Orleans, La., package comprising fragile articles.

R W Shelbourne, Blandville, Ky., plow.

I B Stone, Seffner, Fla., advertising cabinet.

C M Thompson, Lexington, N. C., plow.

A P Waddell, Union City, Tenn., buckle.

O Walden, Wheeling, W. Va., coffee-roaster.

J F West, Staunton, Va., cable grip.

E C Wiley, Independence, Va., automatic grain-weigher.

SAY-SOES.

The lustre of morocco may be restored by varnishing it with the white of an egg. Apply with a sponge.

When a man is seriously ill he should call on his doctor at once; but when his trouble is only a cough or a sore throat, he need only invest 25 cents in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Life: Many a homely, unattractive girl gets a husband on account of her pa value.

The following is recommended as a simple cure for croup: Mothers with young children will do well to remember that one-third of a teaspoonful of powdered alum, mixed with double the quantity of sugar, will give almost instant relief in croup. It is also good for a hard cold, as the smallest children take it without trouble, and it enables them to eject from the little stomach what cannot be raised in any other way, and relief follows as a natural consequence.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 6th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Chicago Tribune: "You needn't order me around, sir," said the washer-woma, I'm not the hired girl. It's Bridget's place to look after the milk. I'm the laundry lady." "That doesn't scare me," said the man. "I'm the milk gentleman, and I'm the P. W. G. R. K. of the U. O. G. G. and Most Eminent Past G. W. of the Ancient Order of M. X. Q. Z, and I want somebody to take this milk." "Yes, sir," said the washer-woman, meekly, as she went to find a crock.



WHITE: EXQUISITELY PERFUMED: PURE

COLGATE & CO'S TOILET SOAPS; including 103 varieties both scented and unscented, are made from only the ...test and purest materials, and are ...ted to every taste and use.

WILLIAM BLACK,

...rney-at-Law,

MAXTON, N. C.

...s promptly attended to. Will prac... of the Courts of the State.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS, AND WOOL.

BALTIMORE, Md.

With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequaled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.

PIANOS. Mason & Hamlin's Piano Stringer was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experts the "greatest improvement in pianos in half a century."

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.

Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.

154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N.Y. 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.



UNIVERSITY ORGANS. They Lead the World.—$35 to $500. Sold Direct to Families. No Middlemen. Solid Walnut 5 Octaves Double Couplers, Guaranteed for Six Years and sent, with Stool and Book, for TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME BEFORE YOU BUY. ESTABLISHED 1859. MARCHAL & SMITH, 255 East 21st Street, New York.



The DUPLEX CORSET Guarantees a perfect fit, and perfect figure. Double Bones, Steels, and Seams; needs no breaking in. Money refunded if Bones or Steels break. Received highest premium wherever exhibited. Send $1.60 for sample pair. Finest English Sateen, $2.00 Catalogue Free. *Agents Wanted.* DUPLEX CORSET CO., No. 218 6th Ave., New York City.

S. H. FISHBLATE,

KING CLOTHIER!

Wilmington, N. C.

FINE READY MADE

—AND—

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

A SPECIALTY.

On Every article Purchased at this Establishment, perfect satisfaction guarenteed, or money cheerfully refunded.

LIBERTY ACADEMY.

[At Liberty, on C. F. & Y. V. R R., 23 miles from Greensboro and 74 miles from Fayetteville.]

The school is for both sexes.

The Principal has made *methods* of teaching a specialty, having taught for the past ten years in various Normals and County Institutes, which have been held in different parts of the State.

Young men and young ladies who desire to prepare themselves for teaching, for college, or for the practical duties of life, are solicited to consider the advantages here offered before going elsewhere.

Dr. Rondthaler, President of Salem Female College, says: "We have in our school at present (1885 and 1886) young ladies from nine different States, who have come from a great variety of schools, and I am free to say that in the solid requirements *none* have come better, and *few* as well, prepared as those who have come from your most excellent school."

Dr B. Craven, founder of Trinity College, gives the following testimonial: "Prof. J. M. Weatherly was one of the regular teachers in the last Trinity Normal. He is apt—quick—showed abundant evidence of scholarship and skill in school management generally. I recommend him as one of the best teachers in our whole country."

FOUR ASSISTANTS.

J. M. WEATHERLY, Principal.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt.	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m, arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m, Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

ORIGINAL ONLY GENUINE

SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE NEVER FAIL.

ASK FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND TAKE NO OTHER

OR INCLOSE 4c PARTICULARS RETURN MAIL

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. MADISON SQ. PHILA. PA.

5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS LADIES WHO HAVE USED THEM.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

(Established in 1793.)

FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!

Fall and winter stock now open, and we are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS in all the newest and most approved styles.

Lace and Portier Curtains, and Upholstery Goods, Shades and Shadings, Cocoa and Straw Mattings, Rugs, &c.

CARPETS.

HEMPS, INGRAINS, EXTRA SUPERS, THREE PLY'S

TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, VELVET.

Smyrna Rugs at $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $8.00, $10.00 and as high as $50.00, in extra large size, 9x16 feet.

WINDOW SHADES.

Embracing a great variety of new things.

R. M. McINTIRE,

Sept. 28th, 1887 WILMINGTON, N. C.



Warranted Seed. I have founded my business on the belief that the public are anxious to get their seed **directly from the grower.** Raising a large proportion of my seed enables me to warrant its freshness and purity, as see my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1888, **FREE for every son and daughter of Adam.** It is liberally illustrated with engravings made directly from photographs of vegetables grown on my seed farms. Besides an immense variety of standard seed, you will find in it some valuable new vegetables not found in any other catalogue. As the original introducer of the Eclipse Beet, Burbank and Early Ohio Potatoes, Hubbard Squash, Deephead Cabbage, Cory Corn, and a score of other valuable vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

BURPEE'S SEEDS. **FARM ANNUAL FOR 1888** Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 pp., with hundreds of illustrations, Colored Plates, and tells all about the BEST GARDEN, FARM and FLOWER Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Valuable New Books on Garden Topics. It describes Rare Novelties in VEGETABLES and FLOWERS of real value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete Catalogue published, to **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

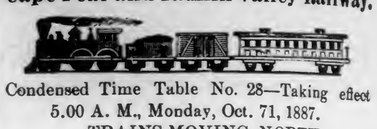
THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 28—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Monday, Oct. 71, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	8 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 40 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton	9 57 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	11 50 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville	12 05 P. M.	8 20 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	2 17 "	12 20 P. M.
Leave Sanford	2 40 "	1 33 "
Arrive Greensboro	6 00 "	7 45 "
Leave Greensboro	10 10 A. M.	
Arrive Pilot Mountain	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.

Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Pilot Mountain	4 10 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro	8 30 "	
Leave Greensboro	10 00 A.M	7 45 A.M.
Arrive Sanford	1 30 P. M.	2 15 P.M.
Leave Sanford	1 50 "	3 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 15 "	7 05 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 30 "	5 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 27 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 05 A. M.	4 25 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 40 "	6 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	1 30 P. M.	
" Factory Junction	2 30 "	5 35 P. M.
Arrive Millboro	3 15 "	6 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

Close connection is made at Maxton with Carolina Central Railway Passenger Trains to and from Wilmington.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Superintendent.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c. mch.2. 48:-1y

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D, President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.

W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-Presdent, and Professor of Chemistry.

W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.

W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.

W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.

H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to W. J. MARTIN.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,050. WILMINGTON, N. C., FEBRUARY 22, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,670.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past conrse by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. J. D. Thomas to Salem, Roanoke county, Va.

Rev. J. P. Word, from Calera, Ala., to Quitman, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In another place will be found very interesting notes from Asheville, one of the most prosperous and pushing towns in North Carolina.

Rev. A. M. Watson, until within a few months past had never failed in ministerial service for as much as two consecutive Sabbaths. Since October last he has been incapacitated by sickness for any serious work. Not only within the bounds of his pastoral charge, Bethesda and Bethel churches in Fayetteville Presbytery, but throughout our Synod the news will be hailed with welcome that he is regaining his health, and hopes by Presbytery to be able to resume his labors.

Charlotte Chronicle: The members of the Steel Creek congregation have secured a subscription amounting to $5,000 for the re-building of their church.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Ronceverte *News* says: Rev. Dr. S. J. Baird surprised and saddened his congregation last Sunday by announcing the probable severance of his official relations with the church there. This is to be regretted, as the church has prospered under his able administration.

VIRGINIA.

Central Presbyterian: On Sunday February 5th, ten persons were received into the Second Presbyterian church, Norfolk, on profession of faith in Christ, five men and five women. The majority of these were the outcome of three weekly cottage meetings, lately started by the pastor and his helpers in different parts of the city, and well attended by those for whom they are intended.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Items from the *Southern Presbyterian:*

The Rev. J. L Stuart, who has been a missionary to China for nearly twenty years, visited Columbia last week. On Sunday morning he occupied the pulpit of the Second church. In the afternoon he talked to the Sabbath-school children of the First church, and at night addressed a large audience in the First church. On Wednesday afternoon he addressed the Ladies' Missionary Society of the First church. It is hoped that these interesting sermons and addresses, setting forth the great needs of China as a mission field, may serve to stimulate the missionary zeal among our people. Mr. Stuart will return to his distant post, Hangchow, China, next fall.

Woodruff church, which is a part of the field in Laurens county, just taken charge of by the Rev. A. M. Hassell, enjoyed the services of the Rev. T. H. Law on the 1st Sabbath of this month, when three members were received into the church on profession of faith. Mr. Law also organized at Woodruff a branch Bible Society to be in connection with the Spartanburg County Auxiliary Society.

At a special communion service held in the Spartanburg church on the 29th ult., the names of sixteen communicants received on profession were announced. These were immediately the fruits of the recent revival serviees, conducted by the Rev. R. G. Pearson.

The Rev. Thos. H. Law has received a renewal of his commission as District Superintendent of the American Bible Society in North and South Carolina, for the year beginning next April.

On last Sunday five communicants were added to the Second church, Charleston, two by letter, and three on profession of their faith.

MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis Presbyterian: A friend writes us that the earnest Presbyterians at Red Banks have succeeded, in the face of much difficulty, in building a neat house, which is nearly or quite paid for, and have secured the services of Rev. G. W. Boggs, who also supplies the church at Byhalia and another point.

LOUISIANA.

S. W. Presbyterian: Last Sunday morning the Presbyterian church at Plain's Store caught fire during service, while the congregation was assembled. It was a wooden building, and soon the flames gained such headway that it was impossible to save it. A defective flue was the origin of the disaster. The congregation rushed from the building as soon as the flames were discovered. No one was injured, we are glad to learn, but there were no means at hand to extinguish the flames, so that they were compelled in utter helplessness to watch their beloved church consuming to ashes. The church owed its existence to the self-sacrificing energy of Rev. Z. Young. Under his leadership, a little band went forward with steady zeal, until the neat and commodious structure was completed. The loss is great for that community; but the next thing we expect to hear is, that they have gone to work, and are building another church.

KENTUCKY.

Christian Observer: The following brethren were ordained and installed, as ruling elders, by Dr. W. F. V. Bartlett, on Sunday, Feb. 5th, in the First church, Lexington: Messrs. Jas. A. Headly, H. B. McClellan, E. M. Norwood, and Wm. S. Rule.

DOMESTIC.

Christian Observer: The Associate Reformed chapel is located on Columbia avenue in Baltimore Rev. R. S. Brown is in charge of this work: In September, 1885, we began work with a little congregation of thirty; this was the attendance at the morning service. At night we had about sixty-five or seventy; the attendance at prayer-meeting was from six to twelve. God has answered the prayers and rewarded the labors of his children in the conversion of many precious souls. At our communion service, Feb. 5th, there were thirteen men and women received into our membership on profession of faith, and one young man by letter. Since October, 1885, we have had sixteen communion services; and at fourteen of these services there have been accessions, amounting in all to fifty-seven; and fifty of these were received on profession of faith. Now our congregation ranges from two to three hundred, and the attendance at prayermeeting is from seventy-five to one hundred. Our collections have increased 500 per cent. Within the past six months the chapel has been frescoed, carpeted and refurnished at a cost of $7,400.

FOREIGN.

We gather these items from the Sitka, Alaska, *North Star*, of February:

The Presbyterian Church at Fort Wrangle has lately been repaired at an expense of $225.

The Rev. S. Hall Young has sent in his resignation as missionary at Fort Wrangle, to take effect the 1st of July next. The brethren of his Presbytery will part with him with regret. During his ten years of faithful service at Wrangle he has led his people forward until in matured Christian character they are in advance of any other tribe in Southeastern Alaska.

At our last communion service, (Sitka), on the first Sabbath in November, a solemn and impressive sight gladdened the eyes and cheered the hearts of the laborers of the S. I. T. School, when thirty-nine persons kneeled before the altar, to be baptized into the death of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, believing they had been raised with him into a new life. These people thus publicly renounced their belief in the old superstitions of witchcraft, the sorceries of the Indian doctors, etc., and entered into a covenant to be the Lord's children forever more. Lila's face (one of the Indian girls), was beaming with joy, as she saw her father, mother, and five brothers among the number; she is a bright, beautiful girl; has been very anxious about her parents, and has been laboring and praying for them with a zeal that would make many a white Christian blush with shame, at their lack of faith and zeal for the Master's cause, while their friends are out of the Ark of Safety and ready to perish. "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings Thou hast perfected praise." A number of others will unite with us at our next communion. Six persons united with the church last month, and five children were baptized. "Who are those that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows?" Poor heathens of the shadow of death, and dwelling in habitations of cruelty. Now they are "sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in their right mind." The Sitka church was organized Sept. 7th, 1884. We have at present, a membership of over two hundred, and have baptized two hundred and forty-eight, nearly all of them Alaskans. This is the Lord's work, and it is marvelous in our eyes. With Paul we would say, "And let us not be weary in well-doing; for in due time we shall reap if we faint not."

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR IT?

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The chart introduced by Dr. Houston, Secretary of Foreign Missions, into some of our church papers, and taken from Dr. Strong's book, "Our Country," ought to make a deep impression on the people. It represents the wealth of Protestant church members in the U. S. as $11,078,840,000. "The annual increase of wealth over and above all expense of living and all benevolencies" is placed at $497,230,000; and "our total annual contributions to Foreign Missions" amount to $4,000,000. This want of just proportion between the annual increase of wealth and contributions towards evangelizing the world is now taken as a text for the general failure upon the part of the people of God to meet the demands of a perishing world upon them. God has given us means and says "Occupy till I come;" and he has commanded us to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." And while He has assured us that the time will come when "none shall have occasion to say to his brother, know the Lord for all shall know him," He further assures us this must be accomplished by the use of the means and instrumentalities already committed to us. And yet anyone who is awake to the solemn responsibilities thus committed to us as the Lord's stewards and overseers, knows how great is the need for means wherewith to supply the destitutions on all sides manifest to us. The men we have chosen to manage our aggressive work in the Church know, and sadly know, how hard it is to get the means to keep the machinery of our Church going. These secretaries are often sick at heart and sore tried because of the feeble answers given by the Church to their soul-stirring appeals and plain statements of spiritual destitutions. As samples see Drs. Craig and Houston's appeal last week. Our own Presbyteries, some of them, are calling for means to meet the inviting fields opening to them, and answers are received which scarcely enable us to maintain a position we have been occupying with difficulty for years, without stretching out our hands to others inviting us. What is the reason of all this poverty of the Church? Has God not given us money? Has He not given us men? Yes, there is money enough and men enough, Then why is not the money forthcoming and the men at work? Here is the question of responsibility suggested at the head of this article. Whose is the responsibility? The people have the money and they have or will have the disposition, by the grace of God, when they have the facts which call for the disposition, to come up to the help of the Lord. It is the writer's candid opinion that the pastors first, and the elders and deacons next, are responsible for this sad state of affairs. Three-fourths of our people know nothing of the condition of our church work and its necessities except what is told them by their pastors; and at least one-half of the elders and deacons in our churches do not take a religious paper where these necessities are often set forth. Our pastors attend the meetings of Presbytery and Synod every year and receive the church papers (or ought to) and circulars from our secretaries, and have the facts in their possession if they will use them. Yet it is a common thing for these appeals to find a place in the waste-basket or fire without being read, and as common for them to go no further than the pastor's study or house. They do not reach the people. Some of our country congregations, (and town congregations too, for that matter), learn more about the work of our Church in its several branches at the sessions of one of our Presbyteries or Synods than they will learn in five years from other sources. It is a sad fact, as many of our people know, that some pastors never present these appeals to the people of their charge nor do they explain and enforce the various departments of our church work on the occasions of our annual collections. It has been demonstrated, time and again, that when the pains are taken to inform the people as to what is expected of them that they cheerfully respond. If the members are only instructed in the grace of giving they will be as ready to respond as the people were in olden times when they knew what was wanted. We have instances of the people's willingness to do this in Ex. 35:20; 1 Chron. 29:6-10 and Philippians 4th chapter. Sometimes our pastors say it is not their business to attend to these matters—but if it is not the duty of the pastor to instruct the church in every Christian duty and declare the "whole counsel of God" whose duty is it? The duties of a church or congregations are not confined to the bounds of their or any particular congregation, they extend to the whole Church and to the ends of the earth. If, therefore, the pastor doesn't attend to this work of the church at large it will not be attended to at all, as our present impoverished condition demonstrates.

A.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, IN VIRGINIA.

The catalogue of this institution for 1887-88, is just issued. It gives ground for rejoicing, encouragement and hope. Among the points of interest which it presents, we would notice especially the following:

1. The number of students—sixty-two—is greater than it has been for many years. Indeed there has been such an increase in the attendance that the Intendant has expressed the opinion that the Board will be obliged to provide additional accommodations at once.

2. One of the students is a pastor who, by consent of his congregation, is pursuing a three-months' post-graduate course. Other pastors might do this with profit. It is understood that the Faculty will endeavor to make the mid-winter months specially rich in homiletic material for the benefit of any who may wish thus to gain a fresh impulse, and to pump into the reservoir from which they are so constantly pumping out. How great the advantage of thus renewing around one a literary atmosphere and the glow and zeal of concerted study.

3. The library which has been selected with great care from the beginning, and receives annual additions, now contains over 14,000 volumes.

4. The gymnasium, long and sorely needed for the health of the students, is at last finished, and equipped with a great variety of apparatus for refreshing and invigorating exercise.

5. The special lectures by distinguished gentlemen constitute an entirely new and attractive feature—pp. 26, 27.

6. The conspectus of the course of study, distinct from the detailed statements of the work in each department, is a new and convenient addition—pp. 13, 14.

7. The *Historical Statement*, always too meagre heretofore, is enlarged so as to give an interesting account of the career of the institution.

8. The annual address to the gradnating class at the close of this term, will be delivered by the Rev. John W. Primroses of Wilmington, N. C.

9. The Board of Directors has recently had two valuable accessions—Prof. W. J. Martin, LL.D., of Davidson College, and the Rev. J. M. Rawlings, of the University of Virginia.

We think this is the most complete annual catalogue the Seminary has ever issued. The printing is admirable.—*Christian Observer.*

COLLECTION FOR PUBLICATION.

Office of Ex. Com. of Publication,
Richmond, Va., Feb. 15, 1888.

To the Pastors, Sessions and Churches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States:

Dear Brethren:—In directing your attention to the annual collection for the cause of Publication, and inviting your liberal contributions at the time appointed by the General Assembly, viz: the first Sabbath of March, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, we shall pass by all the different departments of the work entrusted to this committee, except one, viz: the missionary colportage work, basing our present appeal upon that alone.

The Executive Committee was enabled, in the good providence of God, to announce to the General Assembly of 1887, that the debt so long resting upon this cause, and hindering its usefulness, was at last practically extinguished, sufficient funds being in sight, though not all actually realized, to complete the payment. Under these circumstances, the General Assembly, in pursuance of a policy already determined on by previous Assemblies, directed the Executive Committee to inaugurate a general missionary colportage work. In obedience to this direction, the organization of such a work has been undertaken, with as large a measure of success as could be anticipated, and has proceeded as rapidly as is consistent with that caution necessary in the beginning of any such enterprise. Six colporteurs have been employed, and are actively engaged in the work. Others will be appointed as soon as suitable persons can be found and proper arrangements made for them, until we have at least one missionary colporteur at work in each Synod.

It need scarcely be said that this whole number might be most profitably employed in any one of our Synods, and then not overtake the work; but measuring our prospective means by the support given this cause in past years, this is all we could safely appoint. But we are persuaded that when it shall appear to our people, that their contributions to the cause of Publication are hereafter to be used in sustaining a form of aggressive work that has always proved so abundantly fruitful in the growth of the Church, and that none of the funds so contributed are to be employed for the payment of old debts, or in support of the business departments of the Publication work, there will be so liberal a response as to enable the Committee very greatly to increase the number of colporteurs now proposed, and to render this a most efficient auxiliary of our Home Missionary agencies in the evangelization of our land.

The missionary colportage work is attracting increased attention in other denominations, and is being most efficiently employed.

The Congregational body, which organized this work only six years ago, spent upon it last year more than $15,000, with results far beyond any equal outlay in any other form.

The successful work of the American Sunday-school Union, and of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, is too well known to need more than mere mention here.

The Baptists, during the year ending [illegible] 31, 1887, employed in the State of Virginia one General Superintendent and thirty colporteurs. They report 4,306 days [illegible] 38,733 miles travelled, 22,155 families [illegible] 6,651 families, prayed with or conversed with on the subject of religion, 996 persons found entirely neglecting the preaching of the gospel, 1,713 families destitute of the Bible, 1,733 families destitute of all other religious books, 667 sermons preached, 426 addresses, 283 Sunday-school addresses, 185 prayer meetings held, 38 Sunday-schools organized, 3 Sunday-school conventions held, 29 persons baptized, 489 additional conversions, and 4 churches organized. Who can measure the results of such a work?

Should our appeal meet with such a response in this and in succeeding years as the importance and promise of the work demands, there will be called into the working force of our Church, a corps of consecrated men, chiefly laymen, who will canvass our wide field until our whole people become familiar, and are supplied, with Presbyterian literature; who will organize Sabbath-schools in destitute fields, and thus lay the foundations of churches; who will carry the gospel to the people by a house to house missionary visitation; and who will bear the message of salvation to those deprived of regular gospel ministration by services of prayer and praise as opportunity may offer.

We know that many in our Church have been longing for such an agency as this, and we believe that all will joyfully welcome it as meeting a most pressing need.

Now, shall we have it, have it at once, in such efficiency as will meet this need? The answer is with you! If the funds shall be furnished, they will be applied in the manner above indicated, and the work will be limited only by the measure of the funds entrusted to us. The average yearly contribution to the Publication cause has been not far from $7,000. Could this be doubled, or even increased one-half, the work might be thoroughly organized and prosecuted, and we are confident that the result would not only jusrify the outlay, but prove a successful plea for still larger investment.

By order of the Execniive Committee,

James K. Hazen,
Secretary.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

Concord Presbytery will hold their next regular meeting at Franklin church, beginning on Thursday, 12th of April next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Wm. W. Pharr,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Mecklenburg will meet in the Sugar Creek church at 11 o'clock a. m., on 11th, 1888. Rev. C. W. Robinson, (Davidson, N. C.,) chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

Attest: R. Z. Johnston,
Stated Clerk.

Lincolnton, N. C., Feb. 17th.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville stands adjourned to meet at Jonesborough, Moore county, on Wednesday before the *third* Sabbath and 11th day of the month, at 7:30 p. m.

J. P. McPhe[illegible],
Stated Clerk.

Blanks to be filled by the churches will be forwarded by mail in a few days.

The Presbytery of Central [illegible] Mexia at 7:30 p. m., on Wednes[illegible]

The Presbyterian.

PAPERS ON BAPTISM.

BY REV. J. W. PRIMROSE.

SUNDRY WATER BAPTISMS.

Baptist. I understood you to say that there were still other baptisms mentioned in the Bible besides the five already considered.

Presbyterian. Yes indeed. Were not the Jews familiar with baptism before the days of John?

B. No! John was the first baptizer. Therefore he is called *the* Baptist. He instituted the ordinance.

P. You are too hasty. That notion is easily disproved. The word "baptism" was perfectly familiar to the Jews when John was an infant, and the whole nation was practicing baptism before and during the ministries of John and Jesus.

B. I cannot think so. I am sure the Bible does not say so.

P. Turn to Mark 7:2–4, 8.

B. "And when they saw some of His disciples eat bread with defiled, that is to say, with unwashen, hands, they find fault For the Pharisees and all the Jews except they wash their hands oft, eat not, holding the tradition of the elders. And when they come from the market, except they wash they eat not. And many other things there be which they have received to hold, as the washing of cups and pots, brazen vessels, and of tables. * * * Ye hold the tradition of men as the washing of pots and cups."

P. Now read Luke 11:37, 38.

B. "A certain Pharisee besought Him to dine with him; and He went in, and sat down to meat. And when the Pharisee saw it, he marvelled that He had not first washed before dinner."

P. Very well! Those passages alone establish my point. It appears that the Pharisees and *all* the Jews except they first washed their hands ate not.

B. I do not see what that has to do with baptism.

P. Just this. Luke tells us that the Pharisaic host of our Lord marvelled that He had not first washed before dinner—literally, was not first *baptized*. Mark says that all the Jews eat not when they came from the market except they *baptize*. He says so, but verse 4 tells us also that there was the washing, literally *baptism* of pots, &c. In verse 8 our Lord does not hesitate to use this language: "the washing"—literally, the *baptisms* "of cups and pots." So then, we have here the words "baptize" and "baptism" four times. You may feel assured of my accuracy because I challenge your pastor and the editor of your religious paper to subscribe a printed denial that the word is "baptize."

B. Well, I suppose I must give up that point.

P. Notice the precise extent of your admission. I do not wish to take advantage of you. The *facts* compel you to admit that baptism was perfectly familiar to the Jews before John preached inasmuch as they practiced it daily, and even several times a day.

B. But is it not possible that it was introduced in consequence of the popularity of John's baptism, and therefore after John preached?

P. Impossible! The narrative tells us that these baptisms were "received" as "traditions of the elders" or fathers. They had been handed down to that generation by their ancestors.

B. Undoubtedly you are right. I admit that the Jews, for a long time had been familiar with baptism, but it certainly was not John's baptism, nor Christian baptism, because—not to mention other reasons—it was a baptism of things as well as of persons. Christian baptism is not of cups.

P. Water was used.

B. Yes, these were water baptisms.

P. Then you will not, I hope, fail to observe that there are *divers water baptisms* in the Bible. Here we have two at least, if not three, a baptism of persons which is not "John's baptism" and a baptism of things. What was the nature of these baptisms?

Verses 2 and 5 of the 7th chapter of Luke tell us that the Pharisees found fault because they saw some of the disciples eat with defiled, that is with unwashen hands; they postulated with the Master.

In Luke 11:38 the host of Jesus marvelled that He had not first washed ("*baptized*" before dinner. This is therefore a case of baptism before meals which the Pharisee had neglected. Is it merely because their hands were soiled?

B. I should certainly say not. The Pharisees were not the only people disposed to personal cleanliness; nor would cleanliness need to be enforced or introduced by tradition of the elders. Undoubtedly our Lord would not have suffered man to find occasion of fault with Him for violating the law of personal neatness and the proprieties of social life. Oh no! the tradition of the elders was not in the interests of physical cleanliness or social propriety, but a religious ordinance.

P. To be sure. The word "defiled" is literally *common*. You will find it so in the margin of your Bible. In Acts 10:14 we have the same word. Peter in a trance replies to the Lord that he had never eaten anything *common* or (in other words) unclean, and the Lord answers: what God hath cleansed that call not thou *common*. The things referred to as common were not filthy, but those animals, birds and creeping things among the "all manner" of such as were in a religious sense unclean and prohibited by law to a people ceremonially clean. Peter was thus prepared for opening the doors of the church to Gentiles, hitherto regarded as common or unclean, without requiring them first to become Jews by submission to Jewish ceremonial laws. He tells Cornelius that though it had been unlawful for a Jew to come unto one of another nation, "God hath shewed me that I should not call any man *common* or unclean." Acts 10:28.

So too, the baptism of things was a ceremonial cleansing from ceremonial defilement, for our Lord would never have protested against cleanliness of table-ware and furniture.

B. I believe you are right. Our Saviour protested against these baptisms, as you say he called them, because they were the traditions of uninspired men. The Jews had divine laws for cleansing such as had touched a leper or a corpse, but Jesus teaches that none but God has a right to make a religious ordinance, and that man made ordinances should be rejected religiously, as He himself did for an example to us.

P. You never were more correct, nor spoke to better purpose.

Very plainly then, these baptisms of persons and things were ceremonial cleansings were they not?

B. Yes, certainly.

P. That is—a man or thing baptized was a man or thing religiously purified. Baptism among the Jews meant PURIFICATION.

B. I did not know what you were driving at. But, there is no doubt about it. The *facts* prove it so.

P. Look now at Mark 7:4 and you will notice that the words "when they come" are in italics. What does that mean?

B. It means that they are not in the original, but are supplied by the translators to complete what they supposed to be the sense.

P. Suppose we read the passage without them as we have a right to do.

B. "And from the market except they wash." It seems to me that is necessary to supply the words "when they come."

P. To my mind the original words make excellent sense without the addition of any others; and from the market except they wash. Baptize from the market. (The word is *baptize* you know.) It was the market which defiled or was supposed to defile, and from the market they purified themselves. The ancient "markets" were thoroughfares or streets for all sorts of trade and even public discussions. The word had no such restricted meaning as it has among us. Paul we are told in Acts 17:17 reasoned with the Athenians in the *market place* every day. Once it is translated "*streets*;" "they laid the sick in the streets," Mark 6:56. In these crowded places the Jews thought they must of necessity touch the unclean and contract defilement. Hence they baptized (purified) from the market. If this baptism were something in addition to the baptism before meals, its nature was the same—a purification.

B. Well, what of the mode or manner of using the water?

P. We will consider that next. But don't forget that "to baptize" meant "to purify." We are not therefore surprised when we read in John 3:25, 26: "There arose a question between some of John's disciples and the Jews about PURIFYING. And they came unto John and said unto him, Rabbi, he that was with thee beyond Jordan, to whom thou bearest witness, behold the same BAPTIZETH, and all men come to him."

Every sufferer coins his own calamities. There is no arrow of judgment which falls down upon us but was first, in sinning, shot upward by us; no shower of miseries that rains down but was caused by the ascent of the vapors of sin: no print of calamity upon the earth but sin was the stamp that made it.

"ECONOMY IN THE NATURAL WORLD."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

In the miracle of the loaves, the Divine Master said to his disciples, "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost." John 6:12.

Some reflection on this passage has led me to consider what I will term, Economy in the Natural World, a principle doubtless well recognized by scientists. As I do not belong to that learned class, I have not had occasion to study the chemical questions involved in the subject. Therefore the thoughts I will present below may be crude, perhaps somewhat presumptuous.

The inference from the passage quoted is that although the disciples had so shortly before been deeply impressed with the necessity of this vast concourse of people being supplied with food, yet now that it had been so bountifully provided by the miraculous power of the Master, they doubtless would have allowed the fragments to have gone to waste.

Man has ever been prone to be prodigal of the vast and varied resources placed at his command by the bountiful hand of God's providence. Perhaps it is almost as universal a disposition for mankind to give very little consideration or real thought for the preservation of whatever comes readily and costs nothing to procure. Rebuking such carelessness and lavishness, the Master commands the disciples, "that nothing be lost."

Did not the Creator here give utterance to one of the great principles established when this wonderful world was brought into existence. In Genesis, 1:31, we read, "And God saw everything he had made and behold it was good." Because it was very good, therefore, it should be preserved. So in God's plan of creation it may be said that there is no waste in the natural world, saving perhaps the heat which the earth loses.

Everything in every stage of its existence serves a purpose. While change is written in unmistakable letters on all things, these changes do not of necessity mean loss of matter. That which serves one purpose to-day, is turned to another to-morrow. In past ages mighty forests flourished. Then they succumbed to the inevitable; were laid low and covered in the bowels of the earth. No doubt man would have said, "to what purpose is this waste." But God, in his economy, was laying up great stores of coal, oil and natural gas for man's use in future ages. Not only these products, but an astonishingly long list of by-products which are now derived from them. These and other by-products were for a long time wasted by man; but now, as the secrets of nature are gradually unlocked to the diligent student, the very wastes are being brought into use in the economies of the world in a manner which compels our admiration: perhaps, first, at the ingenuity of man, but more than all at the wonderful resources of God's universe.

As an ignorant man may find a diamond, examine it with a passing curiosity and throw it away as a worthless pebble, so the most intelligent men for centuries have thrown away as worthless in many cases, and as but of little worth in others, untold millions of value. I almost feel, in thinking of this subject, like venturing a prediction that the genius of man in the future will mainly be employed, not so much in finding out absolutely new resources, as in utilizing the waste of resources now in use. I will mention a few illustrations going to show how some of these waste products are now being employed. These instances could easily be multipled, and they go to support the assertion that in nature there is no waste of matter essential to the economy of the world. I will not attempt to group these illustrations in the order of discovery, but simply as they occur to me.

It has long been a recognized fact that the waste of heat even in ordinary open wood fires and coal-burning grates is considerable. This is true of course to a much greater degree in locomotive and boiler stacks generally. A considerable number of manufacturing concerns are now using a mechanical device for utilizing this waste heat in warming water before its entrance into the boilers, thereby saving fuel to the extent of 20 per cent., which is considerable.

The smoke and waste heat of locomotives are now also beginning to be used to some extent. Not very long since it was deemed impracticable to convert iron ore containing any considerable amount of phosphorus into steel rails, (and it is a common thing for the ores of many mines to contain more than the maximum percentage), but now by a recent discovery such ore is being readily used. At the same time turning out one ton of good marketable fertilizer, worth $30, to every three tons of steel rails, worth but little more per ton.

Then the slag from iron furnaces is also now being used in making a good quality of paving blocks, which bid fair to supplant more costly material. A few days since I read that a first-rate article of writing paper is now being manufactured from tobacco stems; paper that equals the best grade linen paper in appearance. I also learned from a farmer friend that such tobacco stems only bring about 50 cents per 100 weight when sold, as they largely have to be, for fertilizing matter. By all means I should mention the utilization of such common material as pine straw, as manufactured by the Acme Company, of Wilmington, in matting, carpets and upholstering work. The use of this last named substance shows what may be done even with the commonest material.

Consider, too, for how long a time the wonderful resources now developed in electricity were unknown to the world. What important results have been accomplished by its use, and who can dream of what may yet be accomplished by this wonderful force. Very cheap illuminating gas is now produced mainly from water. Another kind about as cheap, from wood-pulp. The query, "Can carbon be extracted from the air around us?" is being discussed and may soon be solved. The question of utilizing the great water-falls, such as Niagara, to furnish motive power for electric light plants in distant cities has been many times thought of. Truly this may be called the utilitarian age of the world.

These few illustrations tend to show how much has, until a comparatively recent time, been lost by the ignorance of man. And there are yet very many grand secrets of nature locked to our ken. Hamlet well says, "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

What a great economic principle was laid down by the Master, "that nothing be lost." How important this principle is, inculcating thrift and economy, in manufactures, in agriculture, in our households, and in our lives. How much of our *time* has already gone to waste. We should continually remember the Divine injunction, "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost."

W. S. P.

THE LEGEND OF THE PINES.

Long, yes, long ago, before man's morning dawned upon the world, the ocean rolled and beat its mighty breast against the yielding sands. It swept their shifting, golden masses into hills, and hollowed them in dales. It sang in grand, full tones as it worked: "This is God's will, and this," and moved the sands upward, onward.

Thus it worked, singing, until ages passed away. The ocean had done its work among the sands. Early one morning a storm arose. First came a wind whose wild wings swept the crested waves, and bore the foam far on into the upper air. The ocean, lashed to fury, beat on the sandy ridges, rolling the shifting sands hither and thither. It surged through the valleys with resistless power, sending up a voice to mingle with the wind, that echoed far away in the clouds of mist that arose in the east. But, at sunrise, the storm fell, the wind passed on and the ocean voices sang alone.

The sands lay still and shining under the blue waters. They could listen to the song, and answer in their listless way by surging back and forth, shifting to its changes. At last the waters were hushed and a far-distant voice rising from the deep came near and spoke. It was from the very heart of the ocean, this tender, loving voice and it spoke to the sands.

"Farewell!" it said. "Farewell!"

Then, as the sands were silent, spoke again:

"We go, never to return. Farewell!"

Then cried the sands in one long entreaty:

"Do you leave us? We must lie here, then, until eternity, without motion, without sound. How shall we live without thy grand voice, singing at morn and eve, telling us we are all a part of the Eternal?"

But the ocean was already drifting farther, farther away.

"Farewell!" it cried. "Farewell!"

Just then an angel passed, trailing its soft cloud wings upon the shifting sands.

"Wait," said the angel, tenderly. "The voice you mourn shall return to you. It shall live forever in the trees that grow from these sands the ocean waves have washed. The voice will sing and chant from morn till eve. It is God's will. Be patient, then, and wait."

The sands lay lifeless, waiting; their golden masses waste and desert, their hills and dales quivering under the rays of the sun. At last they felt there was life among them. Something stirred within this sandy waste and covered it with green. Years passed by; the green things grew up and up toward the sky, becoming in time stately trees.

Then came the voice.

One day a wind swept inland from the ocean. It lingered in the branches of the trees that grew out of these sandy ridges, and swayed them back and forth.

"The voice has come," cried the sands.

"The tide is coming in," cried others. "Listen to its roar; soon one will see the crested waves break over the hill-tops, and our valleys will be full of water."

They waited in vain; no crested waves came into their sight.

But the voice is ever with them.

Thus they wait and listen. The tide of ocean to them is ever coming in, and the passing winds bear tidings of the rolling waters they have left behind in their flight.

And the pines sing on. Their songs are always of the ocean; the grand roll of the coming tide; its power; its strength.

It is their work for the Eternal.—*Ada M. Trotter in the Independent.*

LESSONS AT THE FORGE.

A fireless forge, with its ashes heaped,
And half-burned coals, where the flames once leaped,
A handful of shavings lightly piled,
And a flickering match:—Is the man a child
To seek to kindle, with careless ease,
The dead black embers with chips like these?
Nay, for a vital breath soon plays
On the chips and coals, and the ruddy blaze
Creeps and kindles and sparkles and grows,
And the blackened coal in a red heat glows.

Paltry enough is the offering small,
O longing heart, when thou givest all—
Honest effort, resolve, desire—
Shavings only to kindle a fire.
"The Spirit quickens." His breath divine
Must touch and kindle, O heart of mine,
The meagre heap I may dare to lay,
Where I long to see the quick flame play,
Faith, with its tremulous match, may light,
But the breath divine makes the flame burn bright.
And oh, when the altar fire burns low,
And the faintest spark may its living show,
'Tis only the Spirit's vital breath
Can quicken again the seeming death.

The piece of iron is quickly brought,
And placed in the flame, till its hue is caught,
And then withdrawn, on the anvil placed,
While sharp blows follow with cautious haste.
Is it quite enough? Nay, again and again
The bar is plunged in the coals, and then
'Tis plied with the swiftly-shaping blows,
Till its form and purpose the iron shows.
Ah, dull, cold metal, so quick to cool,
Ere the Master fashions the useful tool;
It is not strange that the furnace heat
He must again and again repeat.

Marvel not, O thou heart sore tried,
That the fiery heat be so oft applied.
Will the Master leave thee unformed and crude?
Not once, until the similitude
Of an instrument ready for use appear;
The gain is great, though the cost be dear.
'Twas a simple thing on the anvil wrought,
And for homely use needing little thought,
And yet it was filed and smoothed with care,
Not a blemish left in it anywhere.
All this labor and care addressed,
That this of its kind might be the best.
So, dear heart, though thy place be small,
Fill it well, if thou fill it at all;
And, though but the lowliest work be thine,
The tool must be burnished with care divine.

—*Herald and Presbyter.*

THE ANXIETY DEPARTMENT.

"I do not need to do any worrying in this life," said one friend, good-naturedly, to another; "my wife attends to the anxiety department in our household." We are quite sure that this particular friend does not suffer, but we have an impression that in many households this "anxiety department" is overfilled. Worrying, if indulged, gets to be a passion, and, just as some persons with unconscious irony, say they "enjoy poor health," so there are others who are never quite happy unless they are miserable over some real or imaginary trouble.

If they made only themselves miserable it would not be of so much consequence; but the fact is, they frequently succeed in annoying and exasperating other people who do not enjoy being miserable. There, is no pleasure in worrying all by one's self. Somebody else must be dragged into the anxious circle to make the enjoyment complete. Another unfortunate thing about this anxiety department—it is constantly enlarging.

It begins, perhaps, with the baby's croup, but it extends its domain, until it takes in all the children and the husband and servants and the whole neighborhood; so that neighbor Jones cannot hang out her clothes on Tuesday, instead of Monday, and neighbor Brown cannot go out to the barn ten minutes later in the morning than is his wont, without giving occasion for anxiety and remark.

We acknowledge that undue anxiety is often but an excrescence on other most admirable qualities—care and thoughtfulness, and loving self-sacrifice—but, on that account, it is even the more to be avoided; a flaw in an otherwise perfect gem is the more noticeable. Let us all curtail the anxiety department.—*Golden Rule.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Musical Record. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, publishers. This is one of the best musical journals published in America. The selections are from the best composers and many of the popular airs are given in both songs and for instruments alone.

Many valuable hints are given for teachers and pupils, and miscellaneous reading for the public at large. The subjects of all the articles bearing upon matters of musical interest. Price $1 per year.

St. Nicholas, for February, is full of rich papers. One very charming story Michael and Feodosia, by Amelia E. Barr; The Story of an Old Bridge by Treadwell Walden; The Astrologer's Neice How a Great Sioux Chief was Named, are all very interesting. Sara Crew, by Mr. Burnett, is concluded, and it is one of the sweetest little stories.

Wide Awake, for February, is rich in pictures and reading. It is an excellent magazine for the children, and its illustrations are very artistic. Among its noted contributors are Sidney Luske, Margaret J. Preston, Katharine Pyle, and Felix Oswald. Price $2.40 a year.

RICHESSE OBLIGE.

Communism is a social heresy. B, who is poor, has no right to say to A, who is rich, "share your possessions with me." But A has no moral right to put his possessions simply to his own uses. In his use of his wealth he must keep the community in mind. His money ought to do good, not simply to himself alone, but to his fellow men also. The very fact of his wealth puts obligations upon him that do not press upon his poorer neighbors. At least they ought to press upon him; they ought to control his distribution of his money.

There is a wide application of this principle that with wealth comes obligation.

It has an application in business matters, in the relation of employers and employed. In business both capital and labor are necessary. If capital grows by labor, labor is supported by capital. But labor is the more dependent party; capital, therefore, should be generous as well as just. We think that those employers—individuals or firms or corporations—have learned the true secret, who have instituted some equitable system of profit-sharing with those by whose labor, in part, the profits have accrued. As we have had occasion to say before this, as a mere prudent business proceeding we believe that such a system is wise.

Wealth, moreover, in a business establishment, ought to have to do with the humanity of those who labor. Labor is not a commodity; it is a man laboring, and you cannot separate the work and the man. The mistake that is so often made is just this of regarding a man as a machine, out of whom just so much work was to be got, and who then was to have no more attention than the machine standing still for the night in the silent factory. Every employer, rich or not, is bound to take into consideration the humanity of those whom he employs. Where employers grow rich they are still more bound to do this, for then they have opportunities not possessed before; and opportunity, always and everywhere, is simply another word for obligation.

Wealth—and the term may be used both absolutely and relatively—brings its obligations in other departments than business relations. Every man whom God has honored with means beyond the average of his fellows is by just so much under obligations to do more than they for the promotion of human happiness and the advancement of the kingdom of God among men.

One of the speakers at the late Conference of the Evangelical Alliance at Washington told of a wealthy man in New York city who said to him that he could give the $50,000 asked for for the year's work of the Education Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and not feel it. "I could," he added, "give the $150,000 which the church asks for Foreign Missions, and the $200,000 which she asks for Domestic Missions, and not touch my capital. I could run the Episcopal Church in her general and aggressive work, and still add to my capital year by year." Yet this man evaded the question of personal responsibility for the use of this large wealth when it was urged upon him by the thought—"*Our* church did well for this cause. We gave $3,000!"

It is confessedly a hard matter to know how to use large wealth wisely, even when there is the heart to give. But the problem cannot be solved by keeping wealth hoarded. There are rich men who are giving freely, and doubtless they have a satisfaction in so doing sweeter than any accumulation can bring to them. There is, however, a wide field for the use of means. The philanthropic and religious enterprises of the day ought to be pushed forward with the largeness of plan and munificence of endowment which mark purely secular undertakings. Better tenements in the crowded cities, better opportunities for technical education, reading-rooms and libraries, places for lawful recreation, people's churches where the people are—these and other instrumentalities might be put to large use by consecrated wealth.

It is, moreover, this sense of the obligation of wealth that will operate to take away the real core of whatever reason for existing communism has. Every intelligent man, as soon as delivered from blinding prejudice, must see that a condition of inequality of fortune is impossible in this world. If, then, the reasonable poor can see that the rich are using their means for the common good, they will find that the envy is gone out from honest poverty, and brotherly kindness will be established.

Let rich men—and we mean here not simply the absolutely but the relatively rich—remember the inspired word, "Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required."—*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

DAILY FOOD.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Under the different names of Dew-Drops, Sunshine and Starlight, Every Day, Daily Food, and similar pretty and symbolic designations, we are all familiar with little hand-books of devotion, which serve a pleasant and convenient purpose in our lives. These are not intended to supplant habitual reading of the Word. They are merely intended to supplement it, by giving us a taste of something sweet and good, as an appetizer. Before leaving the chamber in the morning, before laying the tired head on the pillow at night, how easy it is to take the little book, familiar by long and loving usage, and con the text for the day, the verse for the night. In the morning the verse comes with the ring of a marching order, and we enter upon the usual routine with a sense of higher responsibility for the brief word from the King. In the evening, when we are spent and unnerved, and perhaps discouraged with ourselves and fearful that we have blundered and hurt others by our weakness or our inconsistency, then the little text gives us cheer, comfort, an assurance that one fights the battle with us, whom the hosts of hell cannot defeat, much less the forces of earth disturb.

The thing, next to entire neglect of God's Word, against which we ought to guard, is a perfunctory use of it, reading it carelessly, or with a merely superstitious reverence, which is satisfied when the allotted portion has been gone over, although no glimpse of the innermost meaning may have been obtained. One cannot study, pore over, be saturated, so to speak, too deeply with the Bible, in psalm, prophecy, history, epistle, gospel. The Christian life grows and thrives when it is supplied constantly from this fountain, and we would have less worldliness in our hearts, swifter answers for those who question us, more intimate communion with God, if we spent more time in the searching of the Scripture. But, while not every man, or woman, can bestow upon the Bible hours of time daily, let the desire be ever so pressing, yet every one can learn by heart a single verse a day; every one can read over a single sweet stanza from some tender and beautiful hymn; every one can fasten, like a nail in a sure place, some one thought in memory.

It might be a good plan for some of us in the year which is yet new, to make a Daily food of our own. Take a small blank book, a diary with page and date for each day is very convenient for the purpose, and selecting a favorite text, write it out in full, with chapter and verse at the bottom. Under this, as you please, copy a stanza from some dearly loved hymn, or a verse from any chosen poet. Thus if you have written down, "They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength," etc., beneath it, you might add Whittier's familiar lines,

> "I know not where his islands lift
> Their fronded palms in air,
> I only know I cannot drift
> From out his love and care."

This would be pleasant work for an invalid unable to engage in active affairs, but having leisure to sit at the feet of the Master; or a young girl might begin such a book now, and present it to her mother, or friend, as a Christmas gift at the close of the year. Red lines between the verses would make an agreeable contrast, and doing the work daily, it would make only a slight draught upon the time of the maker. Any inexpensive blank-book would answer the purpose, if the girl who plans this work has little pocket-money, and cannot afford to purchase a regularly printed and numbered diary.

None of us would expect to be well informed concerning the political situation of our country and of Europe, if we never read the newspapers. Most of us would grow rusty in our knowledge of history if we never looked into a volume, so much as for reference. The finest pianist would lose her technique if she altogether abandoned her practice. We assent in all mundane affairs to the necessity of continual attention, constant receptivity, invariable following up of every enterprise. Applying this principle to the practical side of religion, we shall find our piety stimulated, and our spirituality quickened by daily food.

There is a lovely little book of religious extracts, gathered from many sources, both ancient and modern, the culling of years, as they were placed in a lady's scrapbook, just as they impressed her, in her ordinary reading. It is entitled, "Between the Lights," and is published by Randolph. I have found it very satisfactory, its paragraphs brief, bright, tender, and suggestive, and its gems of poetry just the kind which are helpful, and have a trick of lingering in the memory.

We, in this generation, are not given to so much learning by heart passages of the Bible, hymns, and poems; as was once the fashion. And therein we are losers, having one resource the less. For nothing is, pleasanter than to sit in the dusk, or when lying awake at night, to solace the passing moments by the repetition of that which has become a part of our mental wealth our daily food.—*Interior.*

AN AGE OF SOCIETIES.

The *Barrie Examiner* has a very sensible article on the inroads societies of all kinds are making on home life. It has not spoken out by any means too soon. Here are some of its remarks: This is pre-eminently an age of societies. Man as an individual has almost ceased to exist, and his personal identity is merged in some society, at least amongst all English speaking peoples. Now this law of association is all right enough within certain reasonable limits. But it is carried altogether too far. There are so many meetings to attend, all more or less of a useful character, that about every night in the week is taken up with them, and there is no time left for attendance on home duties, or sharing in the responsibilities and joys of the family circle and the wife seldom ever sees the husband except at meal times. Now, this is all wrong. And let it be clearly understood once for all, that neither the Church nor any other organization, religious or secular, has any claim on a man that will justify him in setting aside home obligations. These remarks apply mostly, of course, to persons living in cities and towns, where there is a meeting of some society or other every night, Sundays not excepted. We ourselves know men who are rarely seen at home except at meals and bedtime; and we unhesitatingly assert that the man who leads this sort of life—we care not what kind of meetings he attends, secular or religious, is doing injustice to his highest manhood, and is depriving his wife and family of society to which they have the first claim, and which it should be his supremest pleasure to give and share, and would be a better man and Christian for doing so. Our young men too, should spend at least half of their spare time at nights in improving their minds by study, instead of wasting time and money on so many societies.

GOLD DUST.

Earth hath this variety from Heaven,
Of pleasure situate in hill and dale.
—*Milton.*

***

Man's greatest strength is shown in standing still.—*Young.*

***

When the sun is setting, cool falls its gleams upon the earth, and the shadows lengthen: but they all point toward the morning.—*Richter.*

***

The moon put on her veil of light,
Mysterious veil, of brightness made,
That's both her lustre and her shade.
—*Butler.*

***

All true glory rests,
All praise all safety, and all happiness
Upon the moral law.
—*Wordsworth.*

***

Flattery is a false coin which has circulation only thro' vanity.—*Rochefoucauld.*

WHAT CONSTITUTES MANHOOD.

In a country like our own where the influence of public opinion is so powerful as to be well nigh if not absolutely controlling, there is a very strong temptation to submit to its dictation. Men of ordinary nerve are strongly inclined to make their principles and opinions conform to the popular demand. But the good and true man takes counsel, not of the newspapers as the reflectors of public opinion, but of his own conscience as it is enlightened by the infallible guide. In choosing his path he inquires not what will be the popular course, but what is right, what will be pleasing to God and meet the approval of his own conscience. On subjects which involve questions of morality he has an opinion, and he stands by his convictions without inquiring how this course is to affect his interests. This is what constitutes manhood. It is not simply Christian manhood; it is the only manhood that commends itself to the moral sense of enlightened men.—*National Presbyterian.*

A CONJUROR'S CONVERSION.

One Sunday we were sitting round a lodging-house fire in Sheffield, when a quack doctor pushed his chair back, and, pulling his box towards him, began turning over the paper in which he wrapped his pill-boxes. I saw something glitter among the pieces of paper, and said to him, "What's that?"

"Only a little Testament I bought in Nottingham for fourpence," he said.

"Fourpence!" I exclaimed.

"Yes, only fourpence," he replied.

"I'll give you fourpence for it."

"Well, you can have it; it's no use to me."

So the precious treasure became my property. I immediately left the kitchen, and went to the top room of the house, and began reading somewhere in Corinthians. Why I should begin there I cannot say, except that the Christians I went among when I was a little boy always read a portion of the Corinthians before having the Lord's Supper.

> "God moves in a mysterious way
> His wonders to perform."

His ways are not our ways; his thoughts are not our thoughts. I read till I came to these words: the kingdom of God?" etc. (1 Cor. vi. 9–11). When I read these words, I fell on my knees, but I could not pray. I was in a fearful state—something like the Philippian gaoler at the midnight hour, but unlike him also. He had some one who spake unto him the word of the Lord, but there was not a soul in the lodging-house who knew anything about spiritual things. Soon after I removed to Manchester, and there, under the teaching of a kind city missionary, I was able to see the finished work of Christ, and passed from death unto life.

The foregoing is copied from a manuscript narrative of the life of Robert Craig, who died on December 21, 1886, aged sixty-four. The incident occurred in 1849, and for thirty-six years the subject of it continued, not only to adorn the gospel by a blameless life, but was also a most acceptable preacher. Before taking to street conjuring—which he followed for two years—he had learned brace-making, by which he ever after maintained himself, residing chiefly in London, where also he died. The incident shows how, under the most unfavorable circumstances, the word of God may become his power unto salvation.

In kindly communicating the above, the secretary of the Open Air Mission writes: "At the time of Robert Craig's conversion it was fourteen years since he had looked into a New Testament. He was a very useful member of the Open Air Mission, and in 1858 spent five weeks with me in Holland, preaching to the Dutch by interpretation. On his return from that tour he applied himself to learn the Dutch language, in which he made considerable progress."—*Gleanings for the Young.*

FOR AMBITIOUS BOYS.

A boy is something like a piece of iron, which, in its rough state, isn't worth much, nor is it of very much use; but the more processes it is put through, the more valuable it becomes. A bar of iron that is only worth $5 in its natural state, is worth $12 when it is made into horseshoes; and after it goes through the different processes by which it is made into needles, its value is increased to $350. Made into penknife blades it would be worth $3,000; and put into balance wheels for watches, $250,000. Just think of that, boys; a piece of iron that is comparatively worthless can be developed into such valuable material!

But the iron has to go through a great deal of hammering and beating and rolling and pounding and polishing; and so if you are to become useful and educated men, you must go through a long course of study and training. The more time you spend in hard study, the better material you will make. The iron doesn't have to go through half so much to be made into horse-shoes as it does to be converted into delicate watch springs; but think how much less valuable it is! Which would you rather be, horse-shoe, or watch-spring? It depends on yourselves. You can become whichever you will. This is your time of preparation for manhood. Don't think that I would have you settle down to hard study all the time, without any intervals for fun. Not a bit of it. I like to see boys have a good time, and I should be very sorry to see you grow old before your time; but you have opportunity for study and play, too, and I don't want you to neglect the former for the sake of the latter.—*Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*

THOUGHTS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Every man must in an important sense educate himself. His books and teachers are but helps—the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in case of emergency, all his mental power in vigorous exercise to effect his proposed object. It is not the man who has seen the most, or who has read the most, who can do this; such a man is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an overwhelmed mass of other men's thoughts.

QUARRELING.

If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is a quarrel. No man fails to think less of himself after than he did before; it degrades him in the eyes of others, and, what is worse, tends to blunt his sensibilities, and increases his irritability. The truth is, that the more peaceable and quietly we get on the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten the better course is, if the man cheats you, to quit dealing with him; if he slanders you, take care to live down his slanders. Let such persons alone, for there is nothing better than this way of dealing with those who injure us.

THE MEN WHO WIN.

There is an old saying that has almost passed into a proverb—"He is a fool who has no enemies." It is undoubtedly true that a strong character provokes animosity. No one gets hurt running against a feather, but a stone wall gives a different result. We by no means hold up the stone wall type of a man as the kind we most admire, though his usefulness calls for one of the qualities of that ancient obstructionist stability. But the danger lies in this quality degenerating into an obstinacy that possesses no element of desirableness. But a man who has no enemies is not to be devoid of any staying quality—a negative sort of being who, while he does no harm does no good, and to be negatively good is to be a milksop—a creature despised even by those who laud his amiability. No, this time and season calls for agressive men. It is the man of force that kicks the stone out of his path, not wasting time or strength to go round it. But, nevertheless, it is not worth while to estimate a man's usefulness by the number of his enemies. There is nothing so easily manufactured as an enemy, and there is with most of us no call to run the factory at night.

HOW TO TREAT MISTAKES.

I know somebody who can never let a mistake pass uncorrected. He somehow seems to think our blood would be upon his head if we believe we started out for a walk at half-past three, when he could prove to us it was only twenty-seven minutes past. In view of it I made a New Year's resolution not to speak of any mistake that did not make a difference. Such a resolution would keep many a breach from being made, and give people much more ease with each other. It is a blessed thing to feel at home with a friend. Did you ever have an argument about nothing at all, and then feel uncomfortable with your antagonist for half a day?

THE BIBLE IN THE HEART.

The Bible may be in the hand or house, and not in the heart. Physiologists say that food is never really in the body until it is in the blood, and to put it there requires the process of digestion. The living bread of Christ must pass through the head and heart into the life-blood of character before the tissues of the soul can receive spiritual life and growth. When the celebrated Grimshaw first found Christ, he told a friend that if God had drawn up his Bible to heaven and sent him down another, it could not have been newer to him. Yet the only difference was that between the Word in the hand and the Word in the heart; but how vast the difference!

There is dew in one flower and not in another, because one opens its cup and takes it in, while the other closes itself and the drop runs off. So God rains goodness and mercy as wide as the dew; and if we lack them, it is because we will not open our hearts to receive them.

PREMIUMS.

☞ The *N. C. Farmer* is a 24 page (3 columns to the page) journal, neatly printed, and contains in each number articles upon Farms and Farmers, Soils and Fertilizers, Grasses and Grains, Cotton and Tobacco, Orchards and Fruits, Live Stock, Dairy, Apiary, Family Department, and a department of popular Science, Hygiene, Diseases and Remedies, and is admitted to be one of the most practical and useful journals to the farmer and his family ever published in the whole country.

We have concluded an arrangement [illegible] *Farmer* in accordance with which we [illegible] for $2.65 the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTE[illegible] the *N. C. Farmer*, and *one dozen papers* of such as the subscriber may select from the [illegible] ing list. Now is the time to act upon this favorable offer. The seed are unsurpassed [illegible] Excellence and Purity.

Persons acting under special club arrangements previously made by us will, by sending 60 cents additional to the club offer, receive the *N. C. Farmer* and the seed with the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

State distinctly what seed are wanted.

List of Seeds.

Artichoke.
Large Globe.
Asparagus.
Colossal.
Beet.
Ex. Early Turnip or Bassano,
Early Rep Turnip,
Early Egyptian Red Turnip,
Long Blood Red,
White French Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early York,
Early Large York,
Late Drumhead,
Late Flat Dutch,
French Oxheart,
Early Winningstadt,
Early Jersey Wakefield,
Early Flat Dutch,
Early Drumhead,
Early Sugar Loaf,
Green Glazed,
Red Dutch (for Pickling).
Carrot.
Early Scarlet Horn,
Long Orange.
Cauliflower.
Early London,
Early Dutch.
Collards—Southern.
Celery.
Large White Solid,
Dwarf White Sold.
Cress, or Pepper Grass.
Curled,
Water.
Cucumber.
Early White Spine,
Early Frame,
Early Cluster,
Early Russian,
Long Green Turkey.
Egg Plant.
Improved Large Purple.
Endive.
Green Curled,
White Curled.
Kale.
Green Curled Scotch.
Kohl Rabi
Early White Vienna,
Early Green or White,
Early Purple Vienna,
Leek.
London Flag,
Mammoth.
Lettuce.
Early Prize Head,
India Curled,
Drumhead Cabbage.
Melon.
Orange Water,
Citron (for Preserving),
Mountain Sweet Water,
Improved Gipsey,
Peerless,
Ice Cream Water,
Netted Nutmeg,
Netted Green Citron,
Persian, or Casaba,
Pine Apple,
Early Jenny Lind.
Mustard.
White,
Black, or Brown.
Okra.
Dwarf,
Tall, or Long Green.
Onion.
White, or Silver Skin,
Large Red Wethersfield,
Yellow Dutch.
Parsley.
Doubled Curled,
Plain, or Single.
Parsnip.
Fine Sugar.
Pepper.
Large Sweet,
Large Bell,
Large Red Cayenne.
Pumpkin.
Cashaw, (Crook Neck
Connecticut Field.
Radish.
Early Long Scarlet,
Early Red Turnip,
Early White Turnip.
Salsify.
Or Oyster Plant.
Spinach.
Round Savoy.
Squash.
Early Bush, or Patty-Pan,
Yellow Crook Neck,
Hubbard,
Winter Crook Neck.
Tomato.
Large Trophy,
Early Large Smooth Red,
New Early Acme,
Tilden.
Turnip.
Southern Prize,
Red or Purple Top,
Early White Dutch,
Pom[illegible]
Lar[illegible]e Gl[illegible]
Lar[illegible]ite No[illegible]
Lar[illegible]iteHe[illegible]
Yel[illegible] Aberd[illegible]
Amber Globe,
Improved Pu[illegible]
Yellow [illegible]

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1888.

"IN THE SESSION."

If there is not as much misapprehension concerning the meaning of the expression "In the Session" as concerning the phrase "In the Church," there is, at least, enough of misunderstanding to justify a few moments discussion.

In the first place "In the Session" does not imply lordship, mastery, dominion or any such thing. In the Presbyterian system there is no such principle as lordship; there should be no such spirit as mastery: these terms are entirely foreign to the genius of Presbyterianism which takes heed to the command: "Be ye not called Rabbi, for one is your MASTER, even CHRIST, and all ye are brethren." The spirit of Presbyterianism then is fraternity, with eye-singleness to the service of God, and there is no such thing as individual rule, or power, or authority in the Presbyterian Church.

It has been said that if two angels were sent to earth, the one to rule a kingdom, the other to sweep the streets, there would be in neither a disposition to exchange employment, both finding it their highest delight to glorify GOD in the service appointed them. This is the ideal spirit of service under Presbyterianism.

But there is government surely! Yes, government in its perfection, government that does not represent lordship over GOD'S heritage, but jurisdiction; government by law—principles laid down in the constitution in accordance with the supreme law of GOD, and expounded and directed in their application by the courts of the Church.

To be "in the session" then means to be one of the several who are called to exercise jurisdiction in the spirit of fraternity, primarily over the affairs of a particular church, and when duly commissioned for the purpose, in the higher courts, over the affairs of the Church at large. A ruler in GOD'S house should be full of earnest purpose to serve the MASTER, and possessed of the soundest judgment and most practical good-sense. The ruling elders, as distinguished from the minister, (both being members of the session and equal in authority in the courts,) is supposed to be over the people, to know from a common experience their special needs, and so to be a most important adviser and help to the pastor, and to be moreover in a specially favorable position for adjudging and determining such questions concerning the welfare of the Church, as may arise in the congregation.

Then he represents the people? Yes, and no! He is supposed to be one of the people, is chosen by the people and in the sense referred to above may be said specially to represent the people. But though chosen by the people, his authority is not derived from the people, neither is he subject to the people. His authority is from CHRIST, and to Him alone is he responsible. It is misapprehension just at this point that causes a congregation to feel that a session has been derelict when, acting in all good conscience, it has opposed the will of the congregation. Such cases may at any time arise, for not unfrequently, by reason of their position, admitting equal qualifications otherwise for adjudging, the members of a session may have information beyond the reach of the people generally. Much as this misapprehension on the part of the congregation is to be regretted, it is light in its consequences when compared to the case of misconception on this point by members of the session themselves. When these conceive that their allegiance is due to the people apart from the Head of the Church, or above the Head of the Church, they adjudge only by the will of the congregation and often must seriously imperil the highest and most sacred interests. The most that can be said of the will of the congregation is that it is a factor, and often a very important factor, to be considered in determining the line of duty.

In passing we perhaps ought to say just here that the heresy of rotary-eldership, allowed in the Northern church, subverts, or utterly perverts, the principle of subjection to CHRIST in the eldership, and makes the ruling elders answerable directly to the people, and so prone to serve as unto men and not as unto GOD. The natural suggestion of irresponsibility on the part of the session ought also to be explained. There is no more of oligarchy in Presbyterianism than there is of autocracy. The right of appeal and the facilities provided for appeal to even the humblest member of the Presbyterian Church, place it within the power of any one aggrieved, to have his cause fully tried and adjudged by those who are entirely disinterested.

But let us dwell upon the phase of the question that members of the session are to serve as unto the LORD, and not as unto men. Reflect how infinitely this heightens responsibility, how absolutely it necessitates independence of thought and action, and how imperatively it demands consecration to the will of the MASTER. Such reflection should tend to humility, for who may meet this responsibility, or unaided encounter these demands? It calls to prayer most urgently, for only from the strength which GOD Himself supplieth can come the firmness, the independence, the fearlessness, the humility, the love of man and the love, above all, of the MASTER, that should be represented by the term "In the Session."

LECTURE ON THE JEWISH TABERNACLE.

On the evening of Friday last a large audience assembled in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian church of this city to hear the lecture of Rev. P. H. HOGE on the Jewish Tabernacle.

After what seems to us must have been most careful study of the Bible on the subject, and at infinite cost of painstaking care, the lecturer had prepared the various parts of the tabernacle in detail, and with these the sides of the building were erected, the pillars placed in position, the veils, of appropriate representative material, were adjusted and the covering of the whole overlaid. The furniture as described in the Bible had also been made, and was exhibited. As the construction of the tabernacle proceeded the various parts and their uses and adjustment were explained; an explanation also was made as to the furniture. Then was exhibited the tabernacle as it stood within the enclosure, the places of the furniture, the positions of the Israelites as they were encamped, the mode of removing the tabernacle and the order and position of the tribes on the march. The whole construction of building and furniture, it is perhaps needless to say, was in due proportion of measurement and the former in strict accordance with scale.

The relative positions of the holy place, and the most holy place, and the post of the pillar of cloud and the pillar of fire, of course, were duly pointed out. The whole was a most capital object lesson. We confess the exhibition and the accompanying expositions of the momentous spiritual truths symbolized, made clear to us as noonday many things of which heretofore we have had most inadequate conception. We only wish that the lecture could be heard and the object-teaching seen throughout our Synod.

DR. GRAY IN RICHMOND.

Dr. GRAY, of the *Interior*, has been traveling around in the South with a view we suppose to working up, to use a political phrase, the reunion movement. We hope we do not wrong the doctor. His is the pen of the ready writer. Indeed when it runs into a line to bring into ridicule and contempt such a man as Dr. R. L. DABNEY it is far too ready. Dr. DABNEY is not, in the South, and cannot be in any place where he is truly known a fit subject for disrespect. Any attempt to make capital by slurring one whose superior intellectual abilities and Christian manliness are so universally recognized can only result in damaging recoil.

But few can write so entertainingly as Dr. GRAY and our readers will thank us for the following extract from a late letter to his paper. He is writing of Richmond:

I went at 4 o'clock to hear Dr. Hoge. I followed a gentleman who is considerably older than myself to the door of the church, and as he preceded me I was struck with the thought that I was following him closely also toward the grave. In the order of nature he falls first, but I fall so closely after, that my hand may rest at his feet. I passed him, opened the door, and held it open while he went in. He turned promptly, took my arm and said, "Come, stranger, to my seat." He made room for me in his pew and borrowed room for himself of a neighbor. I am well aware that a receptive frame of mind has much to do with the proper appreciation of a good sermon, and possibly there may be something in that—though I am not conscious of it—to mislead my opinion of Dr. Hoge's sermon, but to the best of my judgment I thought that I never had heard its equal. The doctor is well past his three-score, but his voice is as sweet as a woman's and clear as a bugle. His theme was the Eternal Priesthood of Jesus Christ. It was more inspiring than I can tell, and it was now irresistibly touching and now sublime. His refrain, "But this man hath an unchanging priesthood," reminded me, not then (for I was too much absorbed in the sermon to be reminded of anything beyond it), but afterward it recalled West's description of the Blind Preacher's refrain, "Socrates died like a philosopher, but Jesus Christ died like a God"—only that the present preacher's was a recurring rest for the soul on the bosom of its God—and there he left us, enfolded in those almighty and everlasting arms of love.

I must say in a word what I would like to have a column of room to say, that I found a vast mass of humanity composed of the poor, the neglected, the depraved—the "unreached masses" of all kinds—in the great "Market Hall," in the evening, waiting for the coming of *their pastor*, Dr. Hoge. He has given them one-third of his time, a Sabbath and a mid-week service, for three years. They cram the hall, and listen with silent and often with tearful attention, though when he began, three years ago, they were disorderly. They gather and crowd upon him at the close, and they come to him in every kind of sorrow and bereavement. Here is one of the most eloquent preachers in the South, going into the dense midst of the masses and carrying how much assuagement, joy, hope, comfort, peace, God knows.

A comical and yet a touching evidence of their desire to reward him for preaching to them was the wish expressed that he could be induced to "run for mayor" of Richmond! Their highest idea of worldly honor, next to the presidency, is the mayoralty. The slums would vote for him to a man. W have to laugh at the idea, and yet it lies in the direction of tears, too.

Two ladies, one elder and a younger, sat in front near the preacher's desk, and I sat also in front at one side. I feared I should be rude in gazing at them, but there was something about the elder face that was at once beautiful and familiar (I make no comparisons—the younger brought no dim reollections). After they had passed out I learned that they were Mrs. Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, and her daughter Jessie (Mrs. Donan). It is twelve years since I spent Assembly week as Dr. and Mrs. Talmage's guest. She was a very handsome woman then—she is handsomer now. (We old people must be allowed to think so of each other—there! I'm afraid that spoils it!)

I looked over the audience, expecting here to find a fair proportion of black faces—not one! not a face that had a shade of black in it—and the disappointment was painful. Are the black lost sheep to be left to be eaten by the wolves? On returning to the hotel I found a brother who is giving his time to children's work and asked him, "Why were there no negroes out to hear Dr. Hoge to-night? Do you propose down here to bar them out of ear-shot of Christ, even in the streets?" My friend turned to me with a little defiance in his eye: "Did you ever see a mixed religious meeting of negroes and Irish in Chicago?" I had to answer no. "The low down class of whites," he said, "would be the very last to acknowledge the manhood of the colored man. The thing would not be possible here." And then he continued on the aggressive: "Do your great preachers go out and gather up the Bohemians and Poles, the socialists and anarchists, the drunken and depraved, and preach to them like that?" I could not claim much on that score. "Well then," he said, "whenever you northern gentlemen have your own work well in hand, come down and tell us how to run ours." But, my friend continued to inform me, the colored people themselves withdrew from us at the close of the war. They dismissed the white preachers, withdrew from the white churches, and formed churches of their own, and they did it of their own volition, and it is all right. As slaves they were members in all our churches. "In the church where I was raised, they had one side of it to themselves, and white people were not allowed to crowd them or drive them out, when the church was over full. We want them to prosper, of course we do, and there are the kindest feelings, and we help them all we can."

There is another side to this picture which I will present when I come to it. Meantime I will postpone the subject of the future smooth running of the churches when they are reunited—will postpone that topic *sine die*. I will give the facts and statements as I gather them and let the reader do the ratiocination. I finish this in Columbia—in "Hail Columbia"—S. C. It is about as warm here as in Chicago in the first to the middle of May (I write Feb. 1). This is the theological "storm center." The theological earth grumbles yet, and emits a slight odor of fire and brimstone.

DEATH OF MILES C. SMITH.

In this city on the night of Thursday last Mr. MILES C. SMITH, after pain and suffering of many months passed to the heavenly rest. Mr. SMITH was 32 years of age. His afflictions though heavy to the earthly sense wrought out for him the reward eternal. He united with the First Presbyterian church a short time before his death;

Mr. SMITH never married. He led a quiet, unobtrusive life, in such faithful practice of devotion to those who were measurably dependent upon him, as was worthy of all imitation. As he grew to manhood and entered upon life's duties, his parents and his sisters claimed the affection of his heart and the service of his hands, and willingly and unlimitedly the claim was recognized and absolved.

NOTES FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

During January special services were held for over two weeks in the Asheville church. In the evening a prayer-meeting was conducted under the auspices of the Young Men's Association of the Church, and in the evening the pastor preached, the sermon being followed by an after-meeting for personal consideration. The services were well attended, and at the communion following there were ten additions by profession of faith.

Since August forty persons have been received into the communion of the church. Many of these are by letter, and they come not only from North and South Carolina but from Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Michigan and Scotland.

The lecture-room in the basement of the church has been comfortably finished off for occupancy by the Church Aid Committee of the Woman's Work, and the study has been tastefully furnished by the ladies.

The Home Missions Committee of the Woman's Work has been assisting Rev. W. H. Davis in the completion of the Brevard church; the Foreign Missions Committee is working under the direction of Dr. Houston.

The Young Men's Association is working through its various committees for the young men of the city. It sustains a weekly prayer-meeting that is very profitable.

The psalms hymns and spiritual songs of Dr. Chas. S. Robinson have been introduced into the church and the general distribution of these books through the pews has made a marked improvement in the singing.

Steps have been taken towards the organization of a mission-chapel in a section of the city remote from all churches.

Rev. Mr. Eidman, a member of the Presbytery of Buffalo, and noted for his courses of Bible study, has become a resident of Victoria, one of the suburbs of the city, and has kindly consented to give a course entitled "General Readings for Bible study on subjects pertaining to Christian life and service." The course will occupy the last week of February at least.

A ministers' Association was formed about the beginning of the year, composed of pastors and resident ministers of evangelical communions. The Association meets in the Presbyterian study every two weeks, and Rev. Dr. Rankin of the Methodist church is moderator. At its last meeting a committee of one from each church was appointed to arrange for the meeting of Rev. Mr. Pearson in May, and Mr. R. M. Garrett, representing the Presbyterian church, was made chairman. Mr. Pearson, like Mr. Eidman, will hereafter make Asheville his home, and will build a house at Victoria.

[The above article does not mention, and so we take liberty of stating, that Rev. W. S. P. Bryan is pastor of the church at Asheville. It is clear that he is energetically pushing forward work and building in a most masterly manner upon the faithful and successful efforts of the late pastor, Rev. J. P. Gammon].

AN OVERSIGHT IN REPORTING THE RECEIPTS FOR THE EVANGELISTC FUND IN ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

I regret exceedingly that I have been guilty of an oversight in my recent statement of receipts for the Evangelistic Fund. On receiving the treasurer's list as sent to me, I find three churches omitted in my statement, and these the first three that reported. They are, Fairfield, $3.07, which with the sum 93 cents afterwards sent pays their apportionment in full; Burlington $5.00 the full amount asked of them, and Milton, $20.00; only two dollars short of their apportionment. In justice to these churches I make this acknowledgement as soon as possible. After, I had made this discovery, I received a statement from Mr. Primrose calling my attention to it, and adding these additional receipts, viz: Wentworth $1.06, New Bern $28.25, New Bern Sunday-school $4.37, Graham, $63.55; Winston $48.32, Nutbush $2.00. This additional contribution from Winston church meets their apportionment in full.

The treasurer calls my attention to a typographical (?) error in the amount received from Alamance church. They are credited with $13.44, while they sent $13.94.

Fraternally yours,

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,

Agt. Home Missions, Orange Presbytery.

THE SCHOOL FOR ELDERS AND DEACONS.

I see that a school for Elders and Deacons is advocated in the columns of your paper. Please let us hear what text books will be used, how long will the school continue, what amount of expense will be incurred, how long will it take a pupil to graduate, and do or will they give diplomas or certificates of being fully equipped for the office?

Would it not be a little cheaper to have one in every church, especially where they have a minister or some one capable of instructing them? Then they could attend oftener and perhaps would be more apt to attend? By the way has not the Presbytery or General Assembly made it binding on the ministers to deliver a sermon on the nature and duties of the offices once or twice a year?

The above suggestion is merely for consideration. I think both offices very important and responsible. In the study of the peace and prosperity of the Church self-will have to be laid aside, but they that use either office, will purchase to themselves a good degree, and great boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus. 1st Tim. 3:13.

Would like to encourage any effort to make them more efficient and useful.

Gravel Hill, Feb. 14th. W. J. C.

[We respectfully refer the questions above, so far as they may be answerable to the brother who first suggested the "School for Elders and Deacons."]

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Committee appointed by the Presbytery of Mecklenburg to prepare a programme for the Centennial Celebration, to be held during the session of Presbytery at Sugar Creek in April, have selected the following topics:

1. A History of Sugar Creek Church, by Rev. G. D. Parks.

2. A History of Mecklenburg Presbytery, by Rev. R. Z. Johnson.

3. Presbyterianism in the Foreign Field, by W. E. McIlwain.

4. Presbyterianism and Liberty, by Rev. Wm. R. Atkinson.

The Celebration will be held at a time to be designated by Presbytery; but the Committee will recommend that it be made the first order of the second day.

A meeting of unusual interest is anticipated, and brethren of other Presbyteries who may find it convenient to be with us, are cordially invited to attend.

C. W. ROBINSON,
J. Y. FAIR,
JOHN CALDWELL,
Committee.

Charlotte, Feb. 20th.

BY THE WAY.

Through the kindness of Rev. Dr. McGILVARY we are in receipt of a Report of the North Laos Mission (Siam) in connection with the Northern Presbyterian church. Our readers, thanks to Dr. McGILVARY, are not uninformed as to this useful work of our brethren, and will, we think, find the report interesting. We so regard it, certainly.

We had the pleasures a few days ago of a visit from Mr. McKAY MCKINNON, of Maxton. He was returning from a visit to Rev. Dr. L. MCKINNON, President of Davidson College, who at present is at Clinton, N. C., taking, on account of his health, an enforced season of rest. We are glad to hear that the Doctor is improving. His friends one and all—and they are everywhere throughout the South—will hope for his speedy and entire restoration to health.

Mr. MCKINNON informs us that the old Floral College premises have been bought by a company who will make all needed improvements and revive the institution. This news will be especially gratifying to those who know what the old college was in its palmy days. Robeson county was in times past celebrated for its excellent schools—a fact that might go without the attesting to those who know that its population is largely made up of Scotch people.

Since, we learn that Dr. H. G. HILL is president of the Association having the revival of Floral College in hand. The appointment is capital, not only because of Dr. HILL'S ability but because of his personal popularity—an allimportant consideration in the establishment of new enterprises.

We tender our thanks to the Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Co., of Toronto, for the Presbyterian Year Book for the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. It is a most valuable compend of information concerning the enterprises and general work of the Church in the Dominion, with a roll of ministers, &c. The price is 25 cents.

We call attention to our offer of the *N. C. Farmer* and of garden seeds in connection with the PRESBYTERIAN. The seed, we are satisfied, are of the purest quality. Premium list will be found on 3d page.

We beg our North Carolina ministers and others to send us news from their churches direct. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN is generally the medium to which every one naturally and properly looks for news concerning churches, or concerning other matters interesting to Presbyterians, within the bounds of our Synod. Thanks to the kindness of our brethren it has an excellent reputation in this regard and we desire to sustain it.

The editor of the Hickory *Press and Carolinian* must be a red-hot fanatic. How do we know? Well, because he reasons from cause to effect—or back from effect to cause. Catch an anti-fanatic doing that! His treasury of knowledge is full of facts that ain't so. He disposes of every objection to his conclusions by an emphasis that stands marvelously well—to him—in place of proof. Now see how Bro. MURRILL arranges facts that carry their irresistible conclusion:

The fanatic!

The proceeding in Mayor's courts as published in the daily papers furnish some strong arguments in favor or against the laws of the different citses. A Wilmington exchange reports:

"Dixon Manly, colored, drunk and down; fined ten dollars or to work twenty days on the streets.

"W. Holloway, charged with being drunk, failed to answer and forfeited the twenty-five dollars "put up" for his appearance.

"E. J. Smith, a stranger, drunk and disorderly, was fined $10, or to work thirty days on the streets.

'A white man and woman, charged with drunkenness were fined $10 each."

A Charlotte exchange reports:

"Grant Laurence, colored, for being drunk, forfeited a cash bond of $5 by failing to appear.

"William Carson, black, was adjudged to have been drunk $3 worth.

"John Baker, white, drunk, also paid $3 for the fun."

Both of them are license "or wet" towns.

We looked closely in our Raleigh, (a "dry" town) exchange and found no such cases in court. Make your own comments.

Since, we have looked into the *News and Observer* of several days later date and find this:

"His Honor Mayor Thompson had no cases to try yesterday."

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Feb. 14th, near Graham, Alamance county, by Rev. S. H. Chester, Mr. JOHN T. SHAW and Miss ELLIE ALBRIGHT.

On Feb. 2nd, in the Presbyterian church in Henderson, N. C., by the Rev. Alexander Sprunt, Mr. THAD. R. MANNING, editor of the Henderson *"Gold Leaf,"* and Mrs. FANNIE L. PORTER.

On Feb. 1st, in the Presbyterian church in Whiteville, by the Rev. A. McFadyen, assisted by Rev. G. W. McMillan and Rev. F. W. Peschau, Mr. WILEY M. POWELL and Miss MATTIE SCHULKEN.

Also at the same time and place and by the same Mr. MILLARD F. COOKE and Miss LILLY SCHULKEN. Both brides are daughters of Mr. Martin Schulken.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1888.

It was not without great reason that the General Assembly of 1886 authorized the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions to make an appeal at this time, as well as in October, for free-will offerings to this cause; and the subsequent Assembly, after careful consideration of the matter, confirmed this action. The life of the Church at home, as well as the salvation of the heathen, demands that the Christians of the land be awakened to a true consecration for the work of bearing the Gospel to those who have it not.

The subjoined diagram, kindly sent us by Mr. William E. Blackstone, of Illinois, is a terrible showing of the unfaithfulness of the Church in this land to the impressive command of her Lord to give his Gospel to every creature. Mr. Blackstone has the aid and favor of all the principal missionary societies of this country in collating missionary statistics, and his statements are prepared with great care. We hope that every one in our Church will ponder his diagram and the remarks he made on it. The question which he asks may well startle the conscience, "How will it fare with the stewards when the Master comes?"

It may be that some, perhaps many, who see this presentation of facts, will desire at once to make an offering to the Master for His service in sending the Gospel into all the world. We invite such to remit their money to the treasurer of Foreign Missions, post-office box 131, Baltimore, Md.

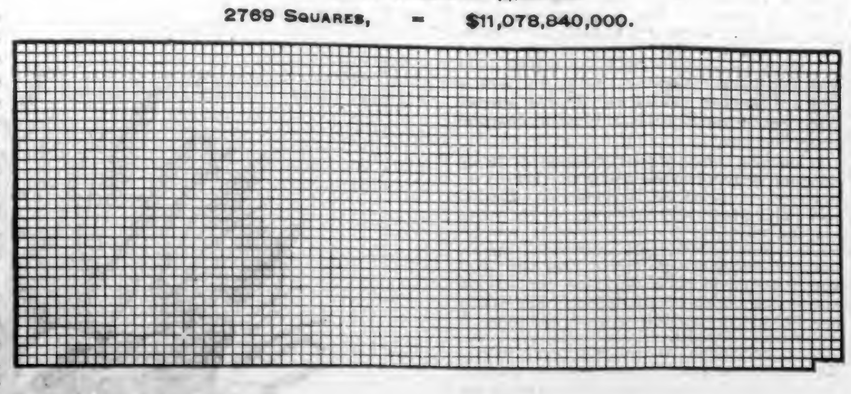
Respectfully,
M. H. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE

Wealth of Protestant Church Members in the United States.

EACH SQUARE REPRESENTS $4,000,000.

2769 SQUARES, = $11,078,840,000.



ANNUAL INCREASE OF WEALTH
OVER AND ABOVE ALL EXPENSE OF LIVING AND ALL BENEVOLENCES.

124 SQUARES = $497,230,000.

ONE SQUARE = $4,000,000. OUR TOTAL ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO FOREIGN MISSIONS.

"IF THEREFORE YE HAVE NOT BEEN FAITHFUL IN THE UNRIGHTEOUS MAMMON, WHO WILL COMMIT TO YOUR TRUST THE TRUE RICHES?" LUKE 16:11.

The above diagram is based upon the statistics given by Dr. Strong, in "Our Country," p. 201.

It should be carefully noted that the Annual increase of wealth, nearly **five hundred million dollars**, is the amount saved by church members after paying all expenses of living, luxuries, ornaments, gifts, contributions, etc. One tenth of this would put 12,000 more missionaries in the field.

How will it fare with the stewards when the Master comes?

These leaflets are furnished at 30 cents per hundred post paid. Address WM. E. BLACKSTONE, Oak Park, Cook Co., Ills.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF MISS SU LU MARABLE.

BY E. A. L.

Once I knew a lovely woman
In the bloom of health and youth,
She was loved by all most dearly
For her sweet and simple truth.
All who knew her felt the influence
Of her pure, unselfish life,
As she daily, monthly, yearly,
Strove to overcome all strife.

Again I knew a *Christian* woman
On a bed of sickness thrown:
God had seen best thus to test her,
As He often does His own.
And with patient, sweet submission
Bowed she to her Father's will;
Feeling sure that He had blest her
With a mission to fulfill.

When the Father's test was over
And she passed the "Golden Gate,"
I am sure she heard Him saying,
"They too serve, who stand and wait."
And me thinks I see the angels
Hov'ring round her as they sing;
Bid her welcome with sweet music,
'Till they make the heavens ring!

And I see across the river
In that fair and happy land,
Free from sickness, pain and sorrow.
Joined to heaven's bright, holy band,
Her sweet, patient face made radiant
With the light of heaven's bright ray,
Which will shine throughout the morrow,
In one long, eternal day.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday 15th, Thursday and Friday 37½ cents; Saturday and since 38 cents—closing steady.

ROSIN—Strained 80 cents and Good Strained 85 cents throughout—steady at close.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.10 and Soft $2.10 throughout.

TAR—No change in quotations.

COTTON—Quoted at 10 cents for Middling until Monday—closing steady at 9⅞.

TIMBER—Receipts taken as they arrive at full prices.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

Near McMillan's chapel, Cumberland county, on the 10th inst., JAMES ADDISON HOLLY, son of Osburn and Nancy Holly, aged 16 years.

The large concourse of sorrowing and sympathizing friends who attended the funeral of this young man, bear testimony to his character and popularity. He was universally esteemed and loved. His life was the outworking of the heart within; it was transparent goodness. A country youth, without culture and with limited education, his motto in everything was, "I'll do the best that I can." At a period most unfavorable to seriousness, when the exuberant spirits of the young generally urge them heedlessly after the pleasures of sense, this young man gave his heart to the Saviour and faithfully walked with his God. His neighbors and young friends bear testimony with singular unanimity to the goodness and consistent piety of this youth. He made a public profession of religion the past summer by uniting with the Bluff church and was, we believe, a soul saved through the agency of the efficient Sabbath school at McMillan's chapel.

May God comfort the stricken parents with the hope of meeting where sorrow and death are known no more. McB.

On February 12th, at her home in Orange county, Miss FANNIE PICKETT, in the 32nd year of her age. She was a consistent and much valued member of Cross Roads church. Her suffering was great and long-protracted, and when death came it was as a sweet release. Her faith was of the fearful kind, but it is with no fear that we think of her meeting with that Saviour who does not break the bruised reed, nor quench the smoking flax.

In Raleigh on 21st of Jan. last, Mrs. ZILPHA WASHINGTON, wife of Mr. Daniel McDonald of Kyle's Landing, N. C. Aged about 65 years.

In chronicling the death of this excellent Christian woman, we but utter the general sentiment of those who were intimately acquainted with her, when we bear this testimony that she was faithful—faithful in all the relations of life.

She was devoted to her church, the Bluff. She was a worker in the church, and her labors for good, were abundant in the community in which she lived. The memory of the just is blessed.

PASTOR.

Dr. DANDRIDGE BIBB GARDEN, a ruling elder in the Henderson church departed this life on Wednesday, Feb. 8th, 1888. He was confined to his bed for three months with bright's disease of the kidneys, and during this confinement was a sufferer, more or less, all the time. Yet his patience and submission impressed every one with his resignation to the will of God. He seemed impressed with the fact that this sickness was the call of his heavenly Father, and he endeavored to prepare his family for his departure. He was a quiet conscientious, upright Christian man, and we believe has gone to his reward.

PASTOR.

At his residence, near Lumber Bridge, on the 9th inst., Col. DANIEL A. MALLOY. Aged 61 years, 3 months and 17 days.

Col. Malloy was a great sufferer at times, for several years, with catarrh, which gradually impaired his health, and finally terminated, or paved the way for other diseases, that did terminate his useful life.

He was born, lived and died in the same section of country, and exerted a prominent and controlling influence in all its interests. Educational, civil, military and religious for nearly a half a century. His influence was of the quiet, unobtrusive, peaceable sort, always commanding respect, stimulating confidence and engendering love for the sterling qualities of head and heart that made up the model man.

In early life he made a profession of religion, and connected himself with Lumber Bridge Presbyterian church.

In the year 1859, he was elected to the office of ruling elder, and on the 30th day of January of the same year was ordained and installed in office. The duties of which he nobly and faithfully performed until death translated him from the Church militant to the Church triumphant in glory.

Col. Malloy loved his Church, and was a constant attendant at all her services when able to get there. As clerk of the session, as superintendant of Sabbath-school, in all the duties and in all the relations of life he was the same kind, faithful and true man.

His loss will be sorely felt about Lumber Bridge, where his noble impress is left on every thing; but when we look back and see his uniformly beautiful Christian life, the great good he accomplished, the preparation made in things temporal and things spiritual, for his departure, we thank God, he was spared so long, and feel assured that our loss is his everlasting gain.

He leaves a widow and nine interesting children to mourn his death, but they weep not as those who have no hope.

He was a true friend, an affectionate father and a devoted husband. And now he is gone, it may well be said of him, in all the responsible and important stations and relations of life which he filled. "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile." A. McQ.

IN MEMORIAM.

[The following resolutions were recently passed by the students of Davidson College in mass-meeting.]

WHEREAS, The All-wise and All-powerful Ruler of the universe has seen fit to remove from His courts below to those above our late friend and teacher, Prof. W. J. BINGHAM, and

WHEREAS, He occupied the chair of Latin in this institution for several years, and during that time we learnt to love him as a man, and as a Christian gentleman: We, the students of Davidson College, think it but meet that we should publicly declare our respect and affection for him. His death has only endeared him to us the more and as long as we live we shall entertain none but feelings of the highest esteem and admiration for his character. He had many sorrows and very many griefs, but through them all he retained his cheerfulness and was ever ready to enter into any of our plans and to help us in our difficulties. Since such was his character; and such was our love and esteem for him; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1*st*. That we extend our sincerest sympathies to the family of the deceased in their sad affliction; and hope that He who gave and has taken away "may pour the oil of His consolation into their broken hearts and cause them to feel that, though He chasteneth, still He loveth; and that the Great Healer may soon replace the bitterness of the blow by the remembrance of the many beauties of their dear one's character.

2*d*. That Christianity has lost one of its truest and most devoted disciples and warmest supporters; one who by his walk and conversation commended his Master to the world.

3*d*. That the cause of education has lost a noble and zealous upholder, and one whose whole life was spent in active preparation for advancing knowledge and man's love of letters.

4*th*. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and that they be published in the Davidson College *Monthly*, *Charlotte Chronicle*, NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN, and *Southern Presbyterian*.

W. H. Baker, S. R. McKee, W. J. Martin, Jr., W. P. Nesbitt, C. Brenizer, Committee.

Rev. JOHN HANNAH COBLE, who departed this life on Sabbath afternoon January 15th, 1888, was born in Guilford county, N. C., April 14th, 1829. He was the son of George and Theresa Coble. He graduated at the State University 1857. He pursued his theological course at Princeton Seminary, N. J. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Louisiana January 1st, 1860, and for year or more was pastor of Bethany church in that Presbytery. Owing to failing health he gave up this charge, and returned to his native State. Early in the year 1862 he took charge of Centre church in Fayetteville Presbytery; was installed pastor thereof in 1863.

On the 17th of March of the same year he was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Purcell, daughter of Mr. Malcom Purcell, a prominent member of the Centre congregation.

He remained pastor of said church until the close of 1871. During part of this time he was also President of Floral College, which was then a flourishing female institution, contiguous to the Church.

In January 1872, he commenced preaching at Laurinburg church, giving one-half of his time thereto. And in connection therewith he ministered to the Rockingham church for two years.

Leaving off Rockingham he served for a time Bethel and Montpelier churches in connection with Laurinburg; preaching at the former three years and at the latter about five years. In November 1879, he was installed pastor of Laurinburg church for two-thirds of his time. (Up to this period he had been serving the congregation in the capacity of stated supply.) In 1881 said church proposed to take the whole of his time, to which proposition he consented. And so from that time to the close of his ministerial service on earth, he went in and out before this devoted people faithfully breaking unto them the bread of life. While the labors of this beloved brother, had the seal of the Divine favor upon them and so were blessed to the different congregations which he served; yet we may safely assert that to the Laurinburg church his labors were more abundantly blessed, and here doubtless, the best work of his ministerial life was accomplished.

This church, which is now one of the most prosperous and one of the best equipped churches in the bounds of Fayetteville Presbytery; under the blessing of God owes much of the credit of its success, to the faithful preaching, the earnest prayers, and persevering efforts of the recently deceased and greatly lamented pastor. In 1872 when he began his labors here, the church building was unfinished. the membership small and encumbered by a church debt which had been overhanging them for a number of years. But now a new era in the history of this struggling church began; and a few years brought about a most pleasant and desirable change. Through the united efforts of minister and people the church building was completed, all debts liquidated, and by the blessing of God upon the preaching of the Word, and upon other Christian efforts, new recruits were brought in from time to time, materially increasing the number and strength of the members, so that at the termination of our brother's labors in this church the membership was trebled if not quadrupled. And during all this ministerial connection, the most pleasant relations existed.

The attachment between minister and people continued to grow stronger and stronger. And often did his devoted flock manifest in a substantial way their love for him, and their appreciation of his labors by act of kindness in the form of free-will offerings, or contributions, thus cheering his heart, and time and again adding materially to the comfort and support of himself and family. Of our lamented brother much, yea very much, might be said or written in the way of *truthful* eulogy, but we deem it unnecessary to dwell at length on this line. Suffice it to say, he was not only greatly beloved and esteemed by those of his own charge and denomination, but also by those of other denominations as well.

Amid his own family circle his virtues shown brightest; but we will not invade the privacy of this circle further than to say that he was a most affectionate husband, and a most tender and loving father; and faithfully discharged the duties incumbent upon him in this responsible position.

He and his beloved companion earnestly endeavored to train up their children "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," and time and again were their hearts filled with unspeakable joy in seeing their children one after another at very early age, confessing Christ, and thus taking their stand on the Lord's side.

A few hours before the dissolution came the dying father realizing that the time of his departure was at hand, he called his children around him, (eight in number) and addressing them in a most affectionate manner, he with perfect calmness and composure, delivered to them his parting counsel, reminding them of their duty to their mother, of their duty to one another and of their duty towards the loving Saviour. May his dying counsel ever remain fresh in the memories of these fatherless ones. And may the great loving father of all comfort and sustain the bereaved mother and children, and may they ever realize in Him the Judge of the widow and the Father of the fatherless.

"They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Resolutions on the death of Prof. WM. J. BINGHAM, adopted by the Faculty of Davidson College, N. C., Feb. 3, 1888.

Resolved, I. That we have heard with profound regret of the death of Wm. J. Bingham, who filled the chair of Latin in this college for four years.

II. That we consider it a privilege to have been intimately associated with one so talented, so pure and so true; and that we will always cherish his memory, and strive to emulate his Christian character and virtues.

III. That we sympathize most sincerely with his family in this mysterious bereavement, and pray that God may comfort them in this hour of deep distress.

IV. That these resolutions be recorded in our minutes; be published in the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN and the *Davidson Monthly* and a copy be sent to Professor Bingham's mother.

GONZALEZ LODGE,
Clerk of the Faculty.

Davidson College, N. C., Feb. 7, 1888.

The class of '89 Union Theological Seminary, met Feb. 11th, and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, God, in His infinite wisdom, has been pleased to call to Himself, on Feb. 5th, our brother and former class-mate, Mr. J. P PAISLEY, be it resolved,

First, That while we recognize the hand of our Sovereign God in thus calling to a higher service one so full of promise of usefulness. and rejoice that our loss is his eternal gain; yet we would express our keen sense of sorrow at our loss of a dear brother, and at the loss which the Church has sustained in the death of an earnest and faithful young servant.

Second, That we tender to the sorrowing widow and friends of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy, and unite our prayers that an all-sympathizing Saviour may give them a sweet experience of His love and peace in this time of trial.

Third, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased; also that copies be sent to the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN, the *Central Presbyterian* and the *Christian Observer* for publication.

J. B. Swaim, O. B. Wilson, J. H. Davis, J. M. Clark, P. F. Price, Committee on Resolutions.

PALE SICKLY LOOKING CHILDREN

subject to SPASMS are most likely troubled with WORMS. The best remedy for this is the celebrated B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE. Been 40 years in use and never fails. Observe particularly that the initials are B. A. thus avoiding imitations

SEEDS GIVEN AWAY! A package Mixed Flower Seeds, (500 kinds), with PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE, all for 2 stamps. New flowers, new engraving; teems with floral hints. Everybody delighted. Tell all your friends. Send now. G. W. PARK, Fannettsburg, Pa.

DO YOU LOVE FLOWERS?

If so send two stamps for PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE and a package of mixed Flower Seeds (500 kinds). Both Guide and Seeds will delight you. Address at once.

G. W. PARK, Fannettsbug, Pa.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

READ THIS!

1,000 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
500 BUSH. FRESH GROUND MEAL.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
100 BOXES D. S. C. R. SIDES.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BARRELS SUGAR.
200 CASES LARD.
300 KEGS NAILS.
300 BUNDLES HOOP IRON.
300 HHDS. AND BARRELS MOLASSES

TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, LYE, POTASH CANDY, CANDLES, CRACKERS, MATCHES, &c.

For sale by
WORTH & WORTH.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES*.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL
ORIGINAL ONLY GENUINE
SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE
ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND NEVER FAIL.
ASK FOR CHICHESTER'S OR INCLOSE 4c PARTICULARS RETURN MAIL TAKE NO OTHER
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. MADISON SQ. PHILA. PA. PILLS
5,000 LADIES UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS WHO HAVE USED THEM.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

(Established in 1793.)

FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

S. H. FISHBLATE,

KING CLOTHIER!

Wilmington, N. C.

FINE READY MADE
—AND—
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
A SPECIALTY.

On Every article Purchased at this Establishment, perfect satisfaction guarenteed, or money cheerfully funded.

BURPEE'S SEEDS. FARM ANNUAL FOR 1888 Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 pp., with hundreds of illustrations, Colored Plates, and tells all about the BEST GARDEN, FARM and FLOWER Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Valuable New Roots or Grain Topics. It describes Rare Seeds and FLOWERS of real value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete Catalogue published, to W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FRENCH SATEENS

I have just put on sale some THREE THOUSAND YARDS of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED and DESIRABLE GOODS, and wish to call attention to them thus early in the season, so that those in want of them may get CHOICE STYLES.

Samples sent on application.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

I am keeping up my stock in every line, so you may be able to get almost anything NEW AND DESIRABLE.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS

Prepared at all seasons to furnish goods in this line, also a great variety of

WINDOW SHADES

Lace Curtains, Poles, Rugs, Mats, Art Squares, &c.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTYRE
WILL

Feb. 22nd, 1888.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

BUDS IN THEIR WINTER OVERCOATS.

What a cold day it is! We must wrap up warmly if we go out of doors to-day. Even the trees, bare as they look, have put winter jackets on their buds—the buds which next spring will open and dress the trees in green. Just look at this big bud at the end of a horse-chestnut twig. You see that the outside is shiny and very sticky, so that it sheds the rain from its surface and forms a rubber-coat for the bud, which keeps the leaves inside dry and comfortable. Now, we will take off these outer leaves or scales, and notice, as we do so, that they are put on like shingles on a roof, so that the cracks between the inner leaves are covered by the outer ones. Within, we find more leaves, but these are soft and white, packed quite closely together, and all covered with down. If we look still farther in, we may find a pyramid of little white balls, which, when the warm spring sun shines on them, will grow and blossom out into the beautiful spikes of flowers which make our horse-chestnut trees in bloom look like Christmas trees covered with lighted candles. So now you see—do you not?—what a fine white winter overcoat this bud has—waterproof outside, with a lining of down.

You may open many other buds, and you will find that they are all prepared to face the cold winter winds, and that they need not be afraid of Jack Frost, even when he puts on his most nipping air.—*Little Unity.*

A NATURAL WASH-TUB.

In the yellowstone country a large hotel is erected upon a great geyser terrace, and a dormant water-crater is the receptacle for all the house drainage, and in the same romantic region the Chinese laundryman attached to one of the hotels, gets through his labors by throwing the clothes into a bubbling, frothy pool, and fishing them out when they have been tossed about enough.

Eggs are often boiled in the island geysers, and bacon is fried on the Hawaiian lava streams. In the Rotorua area of New Zealand the banks of the lake are so perforated with springs that every native hut has its own natural boiler, which is used a a kitchen. The Kuirua spring is strongly alkaline, and, on account of its saponaceous qualities, is utilized as a general wash-tub. In Iceland to cook food in the geysers is a regular portion of the tourist program. Tea is infused with water from the Great Geyser, and trout are boiled in the Blesi, or hot-water pond. They require to be immersed for about twenty minutes tobe cooked to a tnrn.—*Our Earth and Its Story.*

THE ENGLISH BIBLE AS A TEXT-BOOK.

I cannot but express my fears tbat there is one subject of paramount importance in education which, under the present system, is being gradually driven into a corner, so that it constitutes no longer the main pillar of our educational system—I mean the study of the Bible. The Bible finds, alas! no place in the six standards or in the in pector's ex mination; its teaching has to be huddled into odd corners, or to be confined to the Sunday-school; and I have a strong suspecion that the youth of this generation do not study it, do not know it as their fathers did. If this indeed be so, it is a serious national misfortune, and is of itself enough to account for a deterioration in the literary fibre of our youth. Apart altogether from its sacred character, the Bible is the grandest book that the world has ever produced for feeding the intelligence, the con-cience, the taste, the imagination of the young It is all that Homer ever was to the Greek or Roman, and much more. There is history in it, there is poetry, there is romance, there is philosophy; it is a fountain of wisdom, great, simple, and univer-al; it is a storehouse of instruction and and illustration for every form of human emotion, for every phase of human character, for every incident of private life, for every kind of social and political institution. There never was a richer or nobler granary out of which to feed the heart and mind of a nation. It is a model of style, or rather of many styles; it speaks in a language at once popular and classical, and presents for the formation of our vocabulary an inexhaustible "well of English undefiled." May the day never come when the simple facts of the Bible shall cease to be studied in our schools as the foundation of human knowledge, or its ideas and literary form to shape the conscience, to develop the taste, and to fire the imagination of our young!—*Proj. Ramsay, of the University of Glasgow.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

N. O. Picayune:

The proposition to have a conservatory of music in New Orieans is a difficult one. and is only to be solved in one way. It is quite out of the question to expect to form such a conservatory by the methods of a stock company. Mrs. Thurber tried to do this in rich New York and failed, and it is not to be thought of in New Orleans a city the most musical in the country, but without the means to gratify or foster its artistic tastes. A conservatory of music is only to be established as a part of the Sophie Newcomb College, by the splendid munificence of some rich philanthropic person. There are rich women—young, lovely, distinguished, charming, who might very well follow the example of that broad-minded and gracious young girl, Miss Annie Howard, the worthy member of a public-spirited family whose gift to New Orleans of the magnificent library building now in process of erection is her contribnted share to our city's good. Miss Howard can hardly be called a citizen of New Orleans, yet whether in Europe or the north, she does not forget her old home nor the needs of a people to whom in one fair carnival day she was a gentle and gracious queen. Mrs. Newcomb, living in far New York, did not forget New Orleans, the home of her girlhood, and founded here a great college for women. There are others here equally able, who might endow a college of music. Great singers and fine musicians have come of New Orleans soil; here, if anywhere, such a college properly managed ought to thrive. One hundred thousand dollars contributed by half a dozen lovely and gracious young heiresses would sweeten their names forever to the memory of the while south. It is not easy to understand how a woman with ample means, a bright mind and a woman's heart can refrain from active and active encouragement to the people around her own. There may be other sweet charities there are; but in all the world there is none sweeter than the satisfaction and consolations from giving willing service to those who will repay it by the exercise of their best talents.

[illegible] pretty and touching incident occurred the other day. Mdlle. Nicolle, forty-six years ago, was admitted [illegible] of the Salpetiere as a nurse to the insane mother. When her mother died she entreated the director to allow her to remain and to devote herself to the care of the idiots. In this work she has been wonderfully successful, humanizing and improving them to an extent hardly believed possible. When, on the last day of the year just closed, the new President of the French Republic, M. Carnot, made the rouud of the hospitals, he only intended to bestow two rosettes upon the head doctors of the Salpetiere and the military hospital of the Val de Grace. These physicians were already Knights of the Legion of Honor.

When the President saw what prodigies Mdlle. Nicolle had accomplished, he asked the physician, on whom he had bestowed the rosette, for the knight's ribbon, for which he had no more use, and pinned it upon the breast of the poor teacher, who fainted from agitation.

The bestowal of the ribbon of the legion upon a woman is a very unusual thing in France, and the distinction in this case is as marked as it is merited. It shows the power of woman's work of charity to move an admiration which goes at once beyond precedents. Faithful service need not waist always for recognition.

Woman's Work: The sham is composed of feur linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, joined together with a fancy stitch. They are easily made, and, in comparison with the tucked and ruffled ones, easily laundried, and they present a neat and attractive appearance on the bed. They can be lined with pink or blue silesia, if one so desires; but there is nothing prettier for a bed than spotless white.

The size of the handkerchief will depend on the size the sham is to be. A very good quality for such can be purchased for fifteen cents. The shams are edged with linen antique lace. If fine handkerchiefs with embroidered corners are used and joined together wiih torchon insertion and edged with a gathered frill of torchon lace the shams will be very handsome indeed.

IN THE COURTS.

From the *N. O. Picayune.*

[Decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.]

No. 10,015—City of New Orleans vs. the Great Southern Telephone and Telegraph Company—Appeal from Orleans.—1. Annual charge of $5 per pole upon the poles of a telephone company already established, imposed by a municipal ordinance as "a consideration for the privilege" is not a tax either on property or as a license, and cannot be sustained as an exercise of the taxing power. 2. It is not an exercise of the police power, as it involves no consideration of public order, health. morals or convenience. 3. A municipal ordinance granting to a particular company authority to construct and maintain telephone lines on the streets, without any limitation as to the time and for a consideration stipulated, when accepted and acted on by the grantee by a compliance with all its conditions and the construction of a valuable and expensive plant, acquires thereby the features of a contract which the city cannot thereafter abolish or alter in its essential terms without the consent of the grantee; and the imposition of new and burdensome considerations is a violation thereof. 4. A provision in the ordinance to the effect that "the acts and doings of the company under the ordinance shall be subject to any ordinance or ordinances that may be hereafter passed by the city"—does not convert the grant into a mere revocable permit. On the contrary it assumes that the ordinance is to continue in full force and effect and recognizes the right of the grantee to do and to act under and in accordance with it and only subjects "such acts and doings" to future municipal regulations not inconsistent with the ordinance itself. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Fenner, J.

No. 10,013—H. Reary, for the use, etc., vs. the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad Railroad Company.—It is not within the scope of the employment of a baggagemaster connected with a railway train, but not shown to have been put in charge of the same, to invite or permit any person or persons to enter and ride on a coach of such train. Permission given in such circumstances cannot create the relation of carrier and passenger between the company and the person thus riding on such car. The company is not liable to such persons for injuries which they may receive, unless for negligence or tortious acts on the part of the company. A railway company is not bound to the same degree of care in regard to mere strangers who are unlawfully upon its premises that it owes to passengers conveyed by it. A railway company is not liable to a person, whether passenger or trespasser, who in a state of pain or fear jumps out of a train in motion and is ijured thereby, in the absence of proof that such panic or fear was caused or inspired by word or act of an agent or employe of the company. Judgment reversed and suit dismissed. Opinion by Poche, J.

No. 10,041—Gabriel Rawitzky vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company.—A railroad company is not responsible in damages for ejecting a passenger on the ground that the ticket which he tenders for his fare had expired by limitation under its very terms, at the time that it was tendered. A stipulation in a ticket sold as good for thirty days, that the purchaser shall have himself identified as such at the terminal point of his journey, and that the ticket shall be good fifteen days only after date of identification, is not illegal or unreasonable; but is binding on the party who thus contracts with the company. A party suing on such a contract and alleging the same will not be allowed by parole to prove a different contract. Judgment reversed and demand rejected. Opinion by Poche, J.

SCIENCE.

The London *Times* announces that photography in colors is now an accomplished fact; that after three years of study, experiment, and chemical research, a Mr. Mayall, of New Bond street, has produced several colored photographic portraits, without the aid of hand-work or brush, which posses the brilliancy and delicacy of highly finished miniatures in oil.

Cotton is not a fiber, but a plain hair. It holds to be spun into a thread because of peculiar twists in each hair, shown under the microscope, especially in polarized light. Linen thread may be spun because the flax fibers have certain roughness on their surfaces, which enable them to cling together. Hence it is impossible to make as fine linen as cotton cloth, but it is much stronger.

Items from the *Independent*:

From time to time the most wonderful plants known on the earth are shoved aside by wonders still more wonderful. It is not so very lonfi ago since thousands flocked to see the great Queen of the Amazon, the Victoria water lily. Many a greater vegetable marvel has appeared since tnen—now it is a giant aroid, which those interested in these vegetable curios are waiting and watching for the Royal Kew collection. It is not far removed botanically from our common Indian turnip, and when its flowers expand, as hoped for this year, the odor of the skunk cabbage is expected to be increased a hundredfold. While our *Arum* or Indian turnip has a tuber of about six inches in circumference, this will reach five feet. The leaf-stalk of ours is from twelve to eighteen inches—this is about ten feet, and the stalk itself is three feet round, as against three inches in ours. The circumference of the leaf blade is forty-five-feet. Only think of a leaf-bade to a plant that dies to the ground every year, extending fifteen feet across! The Victoria lily leaf, six or eight feet across, was deemed something prodigious. The flower will be somewhat like our well-known calla lily, but with a long and curiously twisted spadix, from whence it receives its generic name. It is called *Amorphophallus titanum.*

It has long been a subject of discussion in agricultural or horticultural circles whether any injury resul-s to peas from the pea-weevil—*Bruchus pisi.* This weevil deposits its egg in the young pea, and when the planter is about to sow his peas he finds holes in them from which the insect has emerged. The larvæ does not seem often to eat the plumule, or radicle, but only the material that forms the cotyledons. The wormy peas have been carefully selected and sown by themselves. They all, or nearly all, grow, and hence it has come to be accepted that a wormy pea is as good as a whole one. Still the question is a fair one, What good is a cotyledon to the pea if the plants grow as well without as with it? Mr. Theodore Wood, in the *Proceedings of the London Entomological Society,* has been experimenting with the bean, when injured by a related weevil—*Bruchus granarius.* He finds, as in the other case, that the perforated seeds seem to grow as well as the others, but that the ill-effects of the insect attacks appear in after life. The flowers are few; and the plant often dies before producing any flowers at all. It seems probable that the weakness of the plants in Mr. Wood's experiments may have been due to some other cause than the early loss of the cotyledons. One can hardly conceive how a plant when once it get roots of its own to feed with, could not in time overcome the early check which one might suppose would follow from the deprivation. Still the matter is one of immense practical importance as well as of scientific interest, and the results of any intelligently conducted experiments are worth placing on record.

THINGS USEFUL.

Cabinet Pudding: Cabinet pudding is an appropriate dessert at any time. A recipe for making it as follows: Butter a pudding-mould and sprinkle the bottom with raisins, chopped citron and currants; cover this with pieces of sponge cake, then more fruit, and so on until the mould is full to within an inch and a half of the top. Mix in a bowl three tablespoonfuls of sugar and the yolks of three eggs until they are cream; then mix in slowly a pint of milk brought just to the boiling point, and pour this over the cake, etc., in the mould. Put the mould into a pan containing enough water to reach one-third up the sides of the mould. Set it on the fire till the water boils, then put pan and all into the oven; bake one hour. Serve with cream sauce.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing, no matter how dry or hard it may be. Saturate the spot two or three times, then wash out in soapsuds.

A Delicious Dessert: To make a delicious dessert, line the sides of a mould with sponge cake, and the bottom with sliced bananas. Fill the mould with stiff-whipped cream. Set it on the ice till eaten.

Hickory-nut Cake: Three eggs, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, the same of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, two and one-half cupfuls of flour and one cup of nut meats.

Bran water is excellent for cleaning matting. For an ordinary sized room infuse two handfuls of bran, put in a bag, in half a gallon of boiling water, pressing the bag so that all the goodness of the bran will be in the water. Dilute this water and wash the matting with a woolen or crash cloth, drying with another cloth immediately. By repeating this process every fortnight, for a room that is much used, the mattinn retains its good appearance and is kept perfectly clean.

OVER WORKED Women

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our *positive guarantee.* See wrapper around bottle. **Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.
PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.

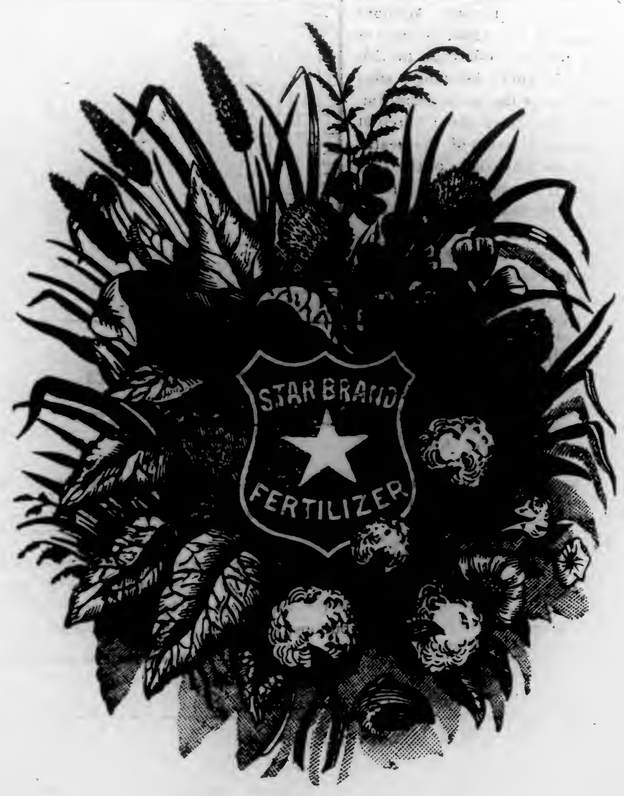
Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

ALLISON & ADDISON
——MANUFACTURERS OF——



RICHMOND, VA.
—FOR—
COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO CROPS.

ALL THE FRTILIZERS WE SELL ARE MANUFACTURED BY US IN OUR OWN Factory, and under our own personal supervision. Our increased facilities for manufacturing have enabled us to maintain the **high grade** of our goods, and at the same time **reduce the price.** Having been sold in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the last

TWENTY YEARS,

THEIR VALUE AND REPUTATION ARE NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED AND WE REFER TO THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED AND ARE STILL USING THEM.

☞ THEY ARE DRY AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION FOR DRILLING, AND THE STANDARD WILL BE FULLY MAINTAINED.

For sale by Agents at all points in the Cotton and Tobacco Growing States.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
Richmond, Va.

Fishburne School,
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.
English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B.,.....Principal.

New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first-class schools.

Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.

Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.

Thirteen States now represented in the School, '87 to '88.

Send for Catalogue.



DURHAM TOBACCO

☞ **BLACKWELL'S**
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it **THE BEST.**

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all **VERY BEST** offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
——WHOLESALE DEALERS IN——
HEAVY GROCERIES,
——AND——
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES, SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

HIS MOTHER'S BOY.

A mother once owned just a common boy,
A shock-headed boy
A freckle-faced boy,
But thought he was handsome and said so with joy;
For mothers are funny, you know,
Quite so—
About their sons' beauty, you know.

His nose, one could see, was not Grecian, but pug,
And turned up quite snug,
Like the nose of a jug:
But she said it was "piquant," and gave him a hug;
For mothers are funny, you know,
Quite so—
About their sons' beauty, you know.

His eyes were quite small, and he blinked in the sun;
But she said it was done
As a mere piece of fun
And gave an expression of wit to her son;
For mothers are funny you know,
Quite so—
About their sons' beauty, you know.

The carroty love-locks that covered his head
She never called red
But auburn instead.
"The color the old Masters painted," she said;
For mothers are funny, you know,
Quite so—
About their sons' beauty, you know.

Now, boys, when your mothers talk so, let it pass;
Don't look in the glass,
Like a vain, silly lass,
But go tend the baby, pick chips, weed the grass;
Be as good as you're pretty, you know,
Quite so—
As good as you're pretty, you know.

—*Ellen V. Talbot in St. Nicholas.*

THE POST-WOMAN.

Papa Gray was going to have a fence built around the back yard, and Jotham was digging the post-holes.

The children were looking on, and helping what they could, which wasn't a great deal, perhaps.

"They have to have a finger apiece in every pie," laughed Jotham, good-naturedly.

"We're going to bring the posts to you," said Robin. "We'll hitch a rope on, you know, and haul 'em out one at a time, just like horses. There'll be four horses, and Mamie is going to team us. Won't that be fun? Want one now, Jotham?"

"Yes-es, I guess so; might's well," said Jotham. So away pranced the team, Richie and Robin and Sadie and Beth, with Mamie's short little legs flying in the rear; and they were back again dragging the light cedar post, before Jotham ever thought of such a thing.

"Why, you're dretful smart!" said he. "I guess I'll have to hustle round."

"S'pose we'll get 'em all set to-day?" asked Robin, with such a grown-up air that Jotham laughed in spite of himself.

"Well, I don't see anything to hinder," said he, "with such help as I've got."

But you never can tell what will happen. Before Jotham had the first post fairly set, papa wanted him to help about something at the store, and of course that fun was over.

"It's always just the way!" pouted Robin.

"But we can do something else," said Beth cheerily. Then all of a sudden she gave a hop skip and a gleeful laugh. "Oh, I'll tell you!" cried she. "Let's —— Will you?"

"Yes, ma'am-ree!" said Robin. "Come on!" and away they went.

It was about a half an hour after, that Mrs. Trimble, the next door neighbor, ran across the garden into Mamma Gray's kitchen.

"Mrs. Gray," said she, "there's been a woman standing out in your back yard for the last ten minutes, stock-still as a post."

Mamma smiled. Mrs. Trimble was something of a gossip. But she looked out of the kitchen window all the same, and true enough, there stood a little old woman in a shabby black dress and a shabbier gray shawl, and a bonnet with the veil over her face.

"There, now!" said Mrs. Trimble. "Who do you s'pose 'tis?"

"I'm sure I don't know," said mamma. "She may be a crazy person. I must see where the children are. Poor thing! perhaps I'd better take out a lunch to her, and ask her to go along."

"I would," said Mrs. Trimble.

So mamma heaped a plate with a luncheon fit for a queen, and went out. Mrs. Trimble went, too. The strange woman stood very still. She did not stir, even when Mrs. Trimble cleared her throat with a loud "Ahem!"

"It's the queerest thing I ever heard of," said mamma, going closer every minute; "she must be deaf—or crazy. She—why—why, Mrs. Trimble, it—*isn't* a woman!"

Then up from each one of the five nearest post holes popped a head.

"Oh! ho! ho!"

"It's a post-woman, mamma!"

"Oh, didn't we fool you?"

"Didn't we though, mamma?"

"I should say you did," said Mrs. Trimble, trying hard to frown, but not succeeding very well. "The 1st of April doesn't come till next year, children."

"And so think I didn't know grandma's old bombazine dress and bonnet, as many times as I've seen them," said mamma, laughing until the tears ran out of her eyes. "Well, well!"

And then she gave that nice lunch to the children, who ate it without offering the poor postwoman so much as a mouthful.

You never heard anyone laugh as Jotham did when they told him about it.

"If you *ain't* the beat'n'most!" said he. "Ho! ho! ho!"—*Youth's Companion.*

THE DISINTERESTED BOY.

The sun had set; and the night was spreading its mantle over hill-top and valley, and lonely wood and busy village. While the winds were beginning to sweep through the trees, lights were here and there peeping through the windows, to tell that, though the wind was cold and blustering without, there might be peace and comfort within.

At this hour Mr. Bradley passed through a little village among these hills, and, urging his horse forward as the night became darker, took his way through the main road toward the next town, where he wished to pass the night. As he passed the last house in the village, he thought he heard some one call; but, supposing it might be some boy shouting to another boy, he thought little of it. He heard the call again and again. At last, it occurred to him that some one might wish to speak to him; and he stopped the pace of his horse, and looked behind the chaise to see if he could discover who was calling.

"Stop, sir, stop," said a little boy, who was running with all his might to overtake him.

Mr. Bradley stopped his horse; and a little boy of eight or ten years came up, panting at every breath.

"Well, my little fellow, what do you wish for?" said Mr. Bradley.

"You are losing your trunk, sir," answered the boy, as soon as he could speak.

"And so you have run all the way to tell me of it, have you, my good boy?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Bradley jumped out of his chaise and saw that his trunk, which was strapped underneath the carriage, was unfastened at one end, so that a sudden jolt might have loosened it altogether, and he might have lost it without knowing where it had gone.

"You are very kind, my little lad, to take all this trouble; you have saved me from losing my trunk, and I feel much obliged to you. And, now are you tall enough to hold my horse while I fasten the trunk as it should be?" said Mr. Bradley.

"Oh, yes, sir," said the boy, stepping up and taking hold of the bridle. He held the horse till Mr. Bradley was ready to start, and then said "Good night, sir," and stepped away.

"Stop a moment," said Mr. Bradley, taking a shilling from his pocket; "here is a piece of money to pay you for your trouble, and I feel very grateful besides."

"No, sir, thank you," said the boy, casting his eye full in the gentleman's face. "Do you think I would take money for such a thing as that?"

"Ah!" said Mr. Bradley, as he afterward related the story, "I saw by his noble look that he had run from one-half to three-quarters of a mile for the sake of doing a kindness to a stranger, and not for the hope of pay; and I could not find it in my heart to urge him to take the money, for I knew that the thought of doing good was greater reward to him than money could have been. So I bade him 'good night,' and he ran toward home, while I gave whip to the horse and again rode briskly on; but I often think of that journey, and the noble-hearted boy who lived among the hills."
—*London Child's Companion.*

MINNA'S "WHATSOEVER."

The prize was to be a lovely little red Testament with gilt clasps. Miss Lucy had promised to give it to the one of the infant class who should learn the Sermon on the Mount the best.

"I think I can get it," said Minna to herself; "I know Charlie is quicker than I am about learning, but then he is a very careless little boy; he'll forget to study the verses, and I won't remind him."

So the days went by. Both children learned the first two chapters, and said them over to mama; then Charlie, who was, as Minna had said, a care less little boy, got interested in his rabbit-traps and forgot about the Sermon on the Mount, and the little red Testament, while Minna kept on studying. She had gotton as far as the twelfth verse: "Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them." There she stopped.

"If you had forgotten about the prize," whispered Conscience, "you would like Charlie to remind you."

Minna hesitated a while, and then said with a sigh, "Yes, I 'spect that's my 'whatsoever;'" and a little later you might have seen her hearing Charlie say his chapter.

When the infant class met at Miss Lucy's to try for the prize, Charlie won it; he had by far the best memory of them all.

"But please, Miss Lucy," he said as he saw the teacher take up her pen, "write Charlie and Minna Brent in it, 'cause if my sister hadn't reminded me I would never have got that last chapter learned in time.

"Ah!" said Miss Lucy, "I see some of my little people have got this beautiful sermon by heart as well as by memory.

And then underneath the two names she wrote in red ink, just the color of the backs:—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."—*The Sunbeam.*

"LENDING A HAND."

This is a pleasant little watchword, which is becoming more and more common. It may be that we shall have more to say about it some time, but just now let us think a little about the ways in which we may do some of this blessed "hand-lending."

Our first item comes from a letter of one of our missionaries, and contains a hint which some of our city boys and girls may like to act upon.

"Two little girls in our mission school in Monterey, Mexico, came to their teacher recently and asked permission to use their little store of pennies to bring an old blind woman belonging to the church to the afternoon service. Very tenderly they helped her on and off the street-cars, and sat beside her in the church." It was a kind act inspired by the Spirit of Christ, and was the direct result of the teaching given in the mission school.

Have you ever thought how much we might help others by simply not saying and not doing? Here are a few questions, taken from a exchange, which have a deep meaning for school girls who have a taste for gossip:

"I don't want to say anything against her, but—"

Don't you want to say anything against her? Then why do you say it? Are you ro in the habit of denying yourself that this half-hour's chat at the expense of a girl you profess to care for—this clear matter of duty—should be so cheerfully performed?

You did not want to go to Sunday-school last Sunday; did you go? Do you always find irksome duties as absorbing as this one seems to be? When you meet this girl who has been the painful theme of the last half-hour, will you not be likelyto have a little fling at your companion just now?

One question more: Did you ever for a week, for a day, try to live by the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians?

THE PUZZLING TIME TABLE.

How it is Prepared by the Railroad Superintendents.

Did you ever know a man or woman, especially a woman, who being accustomed to travel daily on some railroad or other did not have a growl to make at the time table? asks the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*. If you know of a seraphic being who has not this failing write to P. T. Barnum; he will pay a large price for such a curiosity, and the railroad managers can easily be induced to present a handsome testimonial to the individual as well.

I heard the superintendent of a railroad in this vicinity say recently that he would give almost anything short of his soul—for he still calls that commodity his own—for a plan by which he could run express trains every ten minutes from every suburban station within twenty miles of the city between the hours of 7 and 10 in the morning and 4 and 7 in the evening. He told me that he received requests every day from people who travel upon the road asking him to order such and such an express train to stop at the flag station near which the writers dwell.

"If I acceded to these polite and often impolite petitions," said the railroad man, "I would either have to make all of the express trains acccommodations or the accommodations expresses."

The fact is that a very small percentage even of those who spend an hour or two every day in the cars know anything about what governs the composition of a railway time table. It would do the traveling public in general a good deal of good if it could see the process of a time table's compilation. It would see the division superintendents conferring at the central office of the line, to begin with. The division superintendents take counsel with the managers of the connecting roads and the passenger agents, and arrange first the schedule for the through passenger trains, so as to make the connections close and the delays as few and far between as possible. This done, each division superintendent retires to his own office and proceeds to arrange a schedule by which the freight and passenger trains under his special jurisdiction shall be run.

The superintendent must know every inch of track upon his division; the grades must be at his fingers' ends, and the little causes for loss of speed, such as extreme curves, crossings of other railroads at grade, towns whose by-laws regulate the speed of trains within their limits, and such matters he has to bear in mind constantly. Of course the ruler of a railroad division must also have a thorough knowledge of the demands liable to be made upon the road and its rolling stock. In short, he must know all about the road from its track bolts to the point where the benign interstate commerce law flutters in.

When he has ascertained what trains, passenger and freight, are needed, the superintendent gets out a big board, ruled somewhat like an immense time table. On this board are written, in a column on the left hand side, the names of all the stations on the road. The space opposite to them is ruled off with 288 perpendicular lines, twenty-four of which are thicker than the rest. These twenty-four lines mark division of a day into hours, and the smaller lines denote the fractions of the hour in periods of five minutes. These perpendicular lines are bisected by horizontal lines equal in number to that of the miles comprised in the divisfon. The superintendent lays this board on the table and proceeds to mark out the course of each train. To start a train he sticks a pin in the desired section of time marked on the board against the point of departure. Then if it is a freight train he takes a bit of black thread, ties it round the pin set at the starting point and takes it down the board square by square. At the first stopping place another pin is inserted, and the thread is carried along horizontally to the line which denotes the minute at which a fresh start is to be made, and is marked by another pin. Proceeding thus the freight train is conducted to its destination, its passage being shown on the board with the swollen-headed pins and the black thread. Usually the angle at which the line standing for freight trains in passage appears upon the board is of less than 45°. You can see just how fast it is scheduled to run at one place on the road by the degree of its deflection from the right line upon the board.

A passenger train is denoted by a red thread and its allocation on the time table is procured by the same means as in the case of a freight train. You can pick out the passenger trains easily enough, because their course is always nearer to the perpendicular than that of the freight. Where the road is operated over a single track the arrangement of the time table is naturally more difficult than where two tracks or more are available.

When all the trains are marked out upon the board the latter looks very much like a big spider's web with the pins' heads for captured flies. From it the superintendent takes down the figures for the time table. On such systems as that of the Pennsylvania the care in printing from the written plan of the superintendent is simply marvelous. Proof after proof is taken, and every one compared with the threaded board, before the time table is ready for the railroad employes to use and the public to puzzle over and abuse.

If Sufferers from Consumption,
Scrofula, Bronchitis, and General Debility will try **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Salisbury, Ill.


The DUPLEX CORSET
Guarantees a perfect fit and perfect figure. Double Bones, Steels, and Seams; needs no breaking in. Money refunded if Bones or Steels break. Received highest premium wherever exhibited. Send $1.00 for sample Corset. English Sateen, $2.00. Catalogue Free. *Agents Wanted.*
DUPLEX CORSET CO.,
No. 218 6th Ave., New York City.

100 PER CENT PROFIT and SAMPLES FREE to men canvassers for Dr. Scott's **Genuine Electric Belts, Brushes,** &c. Lady agents wanted for Electric Corsets. Quick sales. Write at once for terms. Dr. Scott, 846 B'way, N. Y.

OPIUM and **Whiskey Habits** cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent **FREE.**
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 63½ Whitehall St.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE

SINGER
Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED,
For Cash.
OLD U. S. AND CONFEDERATE STATES Postage Stamps used prior to 1865. Cash given for these if in good condition and on the original envelopes or letters. Many varieties of these old Stamps will bring fine prices, and it is to your interest to look over old letters, as dollars may be thus realized. Be sure never to remove or cut Stamps from envelopes or letters, but send the whole thing by mail to
G. M. BASTABLE,
Catlett, Va.
References as to my responsibility: Rev. A. A. McDonough, Casinova, Fauquier County, Va.

NERVES! NERVES!!
What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.
Headache, Neuralgia,
Indigestion, Sleeplessness,
Nervous Prostration,
All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using
Paine's Celery Compound
For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.
THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC
Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.
It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alterative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it
CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
$1.00 a Bottle. Send for full particulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C.

22 YEARS A dealer in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shoninger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger upright Piano's $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new Circulars and articul.

EASTER MUSIC
SERVICES.
In the three following, the music is interspersed through and in connection with the Responsive Readings instead of being printed all together, after them.
SAVIOR VICTORIOUS, By J. E. HALL.
EASTER MORNING, By E. E. REXFORD.
THE RISEN CHRIST, By J. E. HALL.
In the following the Carols are printed after the Readings instead of being interspersed through them, proper references being given to show how the music can be used to best advantage with the Responses.
EASTER GEMS, WITH CAROLS, By ROOT, MURRAY, COLLIER, BOEX, &c.
EASTER CHIMES, With CAROLS, By ROOT, MURRAY, SWENEY, PORTER, &c.
HE IS RISEN, With CAROLS, By ROOT, MURRAY, TOWNER, WESTENDORF, &c.
THE EASTER ANGELS, By H. BUTTERWORTH and GEO. F. ROOT.
THE STORY of the RESURRECTION, By W. F. SHERWIN
16 pages in each. Price of either of the eight services 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail, postpaid, $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid. Send for our catalogue of Easter Music of all kinds. Parties having no account with us, will please send cash with order, or give reference.
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - - - CASH.

NEW AND VALUABLE SMALL BOOKS.
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,
SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS WORK: HOW TO DO IT. Gordon. Cloth 30cts.; paper 10 cents.
DIVINE AND HUMAN: FOREORDINATION and FREE AGENCY. Wilson. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents.
SEVENTH COMMANDMENT. Cannon. Paper, 5 cents.
COVENANT AND ITS SEALS. Alexander. Paper, 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN MEXICO. Graybill. Paper. 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN CHINA. Houston. Paper, 5 cents.
BIBLE STUDIES ON BAPTISM. McLean. Paper, 5 cents.
CATECHISM ON BAPTISM. Cleveland. Paper, 5 cents.
INFANT BAPTISM. McElroy. Paper, 5 cts.
GIVEN TO CHRIST. Pratt. Paper, 10 cts.
WILLIAM THE BAPTIST. Chaney. Paper, 25 cents.
OUR COUNTRY, Strong. Paper 25c; cloth 50c.
PHARAOHS OF THE BONDAGE. Robinson. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.
And all supplies of any publisher needed by MINISTERS, STUDENTS, CHURCHES, and SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
Address:
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Agent.

DRESSMAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.
FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mason & Hamlin
ORGANS: Highest Honors at all Great World's Exhibitions for eighteen years. One hundred styles, $22. to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments or Rented. Catalogues free.

PIANOS: New mode of Stringing. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing "wrest-pin" system. Remarkable for purity of tone and durability.
ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N. Y.
149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.


JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and out of the mountains.
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for loss at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED.
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, lodges, private barns and stables, farm products and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; Chas. E. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. [illegible] tary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 22[illegible] Street.
Telephone No. 63.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20th.

The week's work in Congress, so far, makes a poor showing. Both the Senate and House have acomplished less than usual. The District of Columbia has had more attention than any other section of Uncle Sam's domain, and several bills of local interest have been passed. There has been no lack of interesting debate however, in both ends of the Capitol.

A quartette of Territories are knocking loudly for admission to the sisterhood of States, and an enabling act will soon be reported, which will probably be passed before the session ends. An "enabling act" does not enable, strictly speaking. As Mr. Springer says, (he is the Chairman of the Committee on Territories) it is simply an act of encouragement. After such encouragement, the Territory forms a State Constitution, constructs the machinery for State government, prepares for admission into the Union as States, and demands it. The aspirants alluded to are Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico I did not mention Utah, who did not wait for Congress to give her the initiative. The people of Utah held their Territorial Convention, adopted a State Constitution, and now demand admission to the Union. This they had a right to do, Chairman Springer says, only they will have to pay all of their own expenses, whereas, if they had waited for Congress to pass an enabling act, the United States Treasury would have paid all of their expenses.

The Blaine letter of declination created quite a stir in polititdal circles here. Interest in it was particularly intense in the Senate, for quite a number of the Senators have had the Presidential bee buzzing around them. Senators Hawley, Sherman, Allison and a few others were even congratulated, laughingly, that the path to the Presidential nomination had been so happily opened to them.

General Sheridans most intimate friends here take special pains to represent him as entirely free from the Presidential mania. They say that the measure of his ambition is filled within the office he now holds, and that he has no intention of plunging into political strife. If true, the pathway is still more open to those who are willing to endure the wear and tear of mind and body, the vexation of spirit and sickness of soul that must come to every man who allows the buzzing insect to enter his ear, for "Little Phill" would make a popular candidate.

The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Assocation have been holding a convention in this city for the past three days and the meeting attracted prominent educators here from all parts of the United States. The daily sessions and the subjects discussed have been highly entertaining to all persons interested in educational matters.

The Blair Educational bill which has had such a long and tempestuous voyage through the Senate has at last passed that body again, by a vote of 39 to 29. The bill has occupied much valuable time duriug three Congresses, and has gained no converts in the Senate wing. A comparison of this last vote with that of two years ago shows that the longer the measure has been thought of and talked of the weaker it has grown. Every Senator who voted against before voted against it on this last occasion, while some, including Senators, Kenna, Blackburn, Voorhees and Spooner, who voted in favor of it two years ago, voted against on Wednesday. It is believed by many that the bill will stand no chance of getting safely through the House.

Senator Blair himself made the closing speech on his cherished measure, and in it attacked the Jesuits for their opposition to the common school system. I.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending February 18th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

E E Baker, Morgantown, W. Va., file box.

A E Banks, Bland C. H., Va., liniment

J D Blakeman, Smith's Grove, Ky., trace detacher.

P Brown, Louisville, Ky., car coupling.

D H Carpenter, Orlando, Fla., gage wheel.

J B Comstock, New Orleans, La., grinding machine.

W J Connel, Charlestown, W. Va., window screen.

S R Estep, Lady Lake, Fla., cultivator foot.

J K Freeman, Seney, Ga., car coupling.

W E Hardin, Montery, Ky., spoke socket.

M J Hart, New Orleans, La., electric conductor support.

W B Harvey, Memphis, Tenn., electric lock.

W H Heeson, Baltimore, Md., furnace.

F E Heinig, Louisville, Ky., cork retainer.

Hevner, Baltimore, Md., straightening walls.

Johnson, Baton Rouge, La., safety latch for pins.

H Johnson, Chattanooga, Tenn., cutting nippers,

A Jordan, New Orleans, La., nut

Loomis, Baltimore, Md., locomotive conduit.

Oliver, Chattanooga, Tenn., adjustable board.

Pritchard, Roanoke, Va., device for pressure to railway brakes.

Rinsland, Maysville, Ky., thill

, pleasant Hill, Ala., gas en-

A D Thomas, Little Rock, Ark., cotton press.

T S Waters, Baltimore, Md., artificial tooth.

R S Welch, Baltimore, grain scouring machine.

A Weyer, Atlanta, Ga., gas generator.

W N Wheless, Augusta, Ga., pencil sharpener.

B M Wilkerson, Baltimore, inhaler.

SAY-SOES.

Use Salvation Oil for severe headache, and you will always find almost instant relief by so doing. We recommend it as a good family medicine.

It is well to have all jars labelled with the names of the things contained in them, that wrong ones may not be opened by mistake.

THE SUCCESS OF ENTERPRISE.

Often you will find yourself thinking and wondering how it is that some large, and thriving industry has been so successful, to stand alone as it were, and to be able to safely defy all their competitors. There is no doubt that energy and enterprise has been the foundation of their success, having gained the confidence of their customers. This is indeed the main point. When you have confidence and know by experience that your judgment has been well placed you are truly satisfied.

Such has been the general policy of the enterprising Dry Goods House, Chas. Simon & Sons, of Baltimore, established many years ago, 1816. To-day they stand in the foremost rank, having by enterprise, and liberality gained an enviable reputation, not only in their own locality, but through the entire South. We take pleasure in calling our readers attention to this firm for prompt and satisfactory dealing they are the parties to apply.

In another column will be found their advertisement. And it is well worth your attention.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:
FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM
$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES January 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.
MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
W. J. MARTIN.

ROYAL


BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS, AND WOOL.
BALTIMORE, Md.
With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popular larity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.

Andrew Murray, administrator of Eli Murray, deceased, petitioner, against James T. Murray, Willie Murray, Mary J. Tate, Joseph A Tate, Lemuel Murray, Marshall H. Murray, Robert A. Murray, William C. Murray, Ralph M. McGee and wife Martha A. McGee, Defendants.

This is a special proceeding brought for final account and settlement of the estate of Eli Murray, deceased, by Andrew Murray, administrator, against the heirs of law and next of kin of Eli Murray, and it appearing to my satisfaction, that the Defendants, J. T. Murray, Lemuel Murray, Marshall H. Murray, Rob't A. Murray, William C. Murray, Ralph M. McGee and wife Martha A. McGee, are non-residents of this State and cannot, after due diligence, be found therein, and have an interest in a subject matter of this proceeding, and are necessary parties thereto, now this is to command said Defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in Wilmington, on Monday, the 7th day of May, 1888, and answer or demur to the petition filed in this proceeding.

Dated Feb. 4th, 1888.

S. VAN AMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Contents of January number:

1. Revivals of Religion, by Thomas E. Peck, D. D., LL D.
2. Boards in the Northern Church, by R. K. Smoot, D. D., LL. D.
3. The Hittite Empire, by W. W. Moore, D. D.
4. Who Was Melchisedek? by Joseph H. Alexander,
5. The Organization of Churches in Heathen Lands, by H. M. White, D. D.
6. Presbytery vs. Episcopacy, by W. C. Clark, A. M.
7. Legislative Enforcement of Sabbath Observance, by S. M. Shelton.
8. Notes: Bible Study in College, by J. B. Shearer, D. D. After Springfield, What? by J. L. Withrow, D. D. National Reform, by R. P. Kerr, D. D. The "Personal Liberty" Movement, by Mason W. Pressly.

Criticisms and Reviews by Drs. J. L. Girardeau, H. C. Alexander, W. W. Moore, Geo. D. Armstrong, S. M. Smith, and President Henry E. Shepherd.

Notices of Recent Publications.

$3 PER ANNUM, 80 CENTS PER NUMBER,

Address all orders and communications to the Manager, Chester, South Carolina.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 28—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Monday, Oct. 71, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	8 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	9 40 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton.....	9 57 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	11 50 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	12 05 P. M.	8 20 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	2 17 "	12 20 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 40 "	1 33 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	6 00 "	7 45 "
Leave Greensboro.....	10 10 A. M.	
Arrive Pilot Mountain	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Pilot Mountain	4 10 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	8 30 "	
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 30 P. M.	2 15 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 50 "	3 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 15 "	7 05 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 30 "	5 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 27 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 05 A. M.	4 25 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 40 "	6 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	1 30 P. M.	
" Factory Junction	2 30 "	5 35 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	3 15 "	6 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

Close connection is made at Maxton with Carolina Central Railway Passenger Trains to and from Wilmington.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby	10 52 A. M
Leave Lincolnton	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

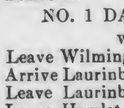
Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

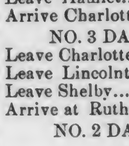
Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.


BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.


McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.
Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19, 1888.
Circulars forwarded on application.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex. Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	.....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train ou Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence.	12 15a m	1 25 a m	6 20p m
			No 59
Leave Florence..	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

MAKE A SIGN FOR A CENT
Worth Twenty-five Cents.
AGENTS WANTED. Samples Free.
J. W. STOAKES, MILAN, O.


WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2c. 481-1y

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,051. WILMINGTON, N. C., FEBRUARY 29, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,671.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. J. W. Roseborough from Palmyra, Mo., to Columbus, Miss.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. G. D. Parks writes Feb. 20th: Am thankful to say that I am slowly recovering from the attack of typhoid malarial fever with which I was taken early in January. Am able to walk about a little now, but entirely unfit for any ministerial duties. As I frequently receive letters relative to church work which I am unable to attend to will you kindly make known my condition through the columns of your paper? It will be some time yet, my physician thinks, perhaps months, before I can resume any active work.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. W. E. McIlwain writes: We have just moved into our new manse at Gastonia and are simply delighted with our new quarters. It is located on Main street, and is a very short distance of the postoffice, stores, churches and depot. It has seven good rooms, and when all improvements are made on the premises will cost not less than $1,600. This, with the new manse just occupied by Bro. M. A. Henderson in Rutherford county, makes 20 manses in this Presbytery. The roll is as follows: 1st church, Charlotte; 2d church, Charlotte: Wadesboro, Monroe, Huntersville, Asheville, Waynesville, Franklin, Rutherfordton, Brittain, Shelby, Lincolnton, Gastonia, Castanea and Unity, Providence, Sharon. Mallard Creek, Sugar Creek, Hopewell and Steele Creek. These 20 homes for our ministers are worth at least $35,000. At the organization of the Presbytery, October, 1869, there was not a manse in the Presbytery.

Gastonia, Feb. 21.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A lady writes the following from Newton, Feb. 20th. It is the first information we had of the serious illness of Dr. Anderson. We trust soon to hear of his entire restoration.

"Owing to the feeble health of himself and other members of his family, Dr. R. B. Anderson asked leave of absence for three months, that he might take his family to a warmer clime for the winter.

"His pulpit in this place was filled, in January by Rev. C. A. Monroe; on the 5th Sabbath by Rev. Wm. W. Pharr, and on yesterday, morning and evening, by Rev. Mr. McIlwain, of Gastonia. All these ministers have preached earnest, excellent sermons, which we have greatly enjoyed.

"It is with deep regret that we learn of the serious illness, in Columbia, S. C., of our beloved pastor. God, in His goodness, grant that he may soon return to us, in health and vigor."

Since receiving the above we have the *Southern Presbyterian* which says: The Rev. Dr. R. Anderson, pastor of the church at Morganton, is very seriously ill in this city Some time ago he went to Florida with his wife and daughter, and after spending some weeks there came to Columbia. He was taken very ill soon after his arrival, and has been confined to his bed since. His son, Dr. James Anderson, was telegraphed for and is now here nursing his father. All that medical skill can suggest is being done, and we trust he will soon be entirely restored to health.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

During a visit lately of Dr. Mack to St. Paul's church, in Robeson county, $266 in cash was given to endow the Professorship of "Bible and Presbyterian History" in Davidson College. Besides this, there were subscriptions, which will be paid in the fall. *

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

We are glad to be able to report an interesting and profitable meeting in our church. Brother G. L. Cook was with us during the time and did all the preaching, and every sermon was clear, pointed and convincing. Impressions have been left which will not soon be forgotten. Preaching began on Wednesday 15th, and continued one week without interruption; and had we not had a single addition to our number, we could say, that "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." Never was better attention given to a presentation of truth as it is in Jesus. God's people are all spiritually better. Out of one family two sisters professed conversion. Out of another the only one remaining out of the church found Jesus precious to her soul. Out of the third, a daughter, whose confession gladdened us all and we trust others will yet come. These four were admitted to full communion. On Sabbath we celebrated the sacrament of the Lord's Supper and with great joy to my heart. May God continue thus to bless His people.

Rutherfordton church, Rutherfordton, Feb. 27.

VIRGINIA.

Central Presbyterian: The Second Presbyterian church, Lynchburg, Rev. R. H. Fleming, pastor, has lately been strengthened by the election of three new elders: Messrs. A. G. Hancock, T. S. Preston, and E. H. Cumpston, Jr. Also three deacons, Messrs. Julius Duncan, W. A. Brown, and J. A. Gordon. Mr. Cumpston of the newly elected elders, is a son of the late Rev. E. H. Cumpston, a former pastor of the church.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

On Sunday, February 5th, ten persons were received into the Second Presbyterian church, Norfolk, on profession of faith in Christ, five men and five women. The majority of these were the outcome of three weekly cottage meetings, lately started by the pastor and his helpers in different parts of the city, and well attended by those for whom they are intended.

Twenty four members were admitted to the church in Christiansburg (Rev. Daniel Blain, pastor), two Sabbaths ago,—eighteen on profession.

There were three accessions to the Jeffersonville church at Tazewell, C. H., Sabbath morning, February 12th.

GEORGIA.

Christian Observer: Brunswick church, of which Rev. Paul F. Brown is pastor, has received, during the past year, nine members on profession and nine by letter. The present number of communicants is 106. Besides the usual church expenses, nearly $100 has been raised for benevolent causes during the year. Among the excellent features of this church are boy's prayer meeting and girl's prayer meeting.

ALABAMA.

Rev. L. S. Handley writes to the *Christian Observer* from Birmingham: Work has been resumed on our new church building, and is being pushed vigorously. The sound of the saw and the hammer on the Lord's house is music to me. If we have no further hindrance—and I hope we will not—we will be able to occupy the building by the first of May, possibly sooner. We have moved back to our renovated home, with thankful hearts.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Columbus (Miss.) *Dispatch* has the following item about the late pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place: "The successor of Rev. R. B. McAlpine will have a difficult task to fill his place, with the ability, learning and eloquence always manifested by him With other denominations, as well as with the outside world, Mr. McAlpine was deservedly popular. With a high order of talent combined with deep erudition his suavity of manners and earnest piety, and eloquence in the pulpit, won the hearts of all. In common, with hundreds of others outside his own denomination, we regret his departure." During his pastorate in Columbus, 128 persons were, under God, added to the church, mostly on profession of faith; and the Sabbath school increased from 86 to 202. The Presbyterians there have recently built a beautiful and well-arranged church.

MISSOURI.

Items from the St. Louis *Presbyterian*:

Rev. A. A. Pfanstiehl, pastor of the church at Columbia, has been seriously sick at Fulton, whither he went to assist Mr. Marquess in services following the Day of Prayer for Colleges. After four days' preaching he was taken quite ill, and is yet confined to the house, convalescing slowly. No other help being procurable, the meeting closed. Seven persons had confessed Christ.

As noted above, elsewhere, seven persons confessed Christ during the meeting at Fulton, which was interrupted by Mr. Pfansteihl's sickness. Prof. J. N. Tate, Mr. Jas. T. Crawford, Dr. N F. Baker and Dr. R. R. Vaughan have been added to the Session.

TENNESSEE.

Christian Observer: The church at Morristown of which Rev. G. F. Robertson is pastor, has received six members lately on profession of faith—four of these were baptized. This makes sixteen additions at Morristown within the last four months.

DOMESTIC.

Scottish American of New York city: Resignation of Rev. Dr. Ormiston.—The Rev. Dr. William Ormiston has resigned his office as pastor of the Collegiate church, Fifth Avenue and 29th street, this city. The letter of resignation, which was read from the pulpits of all the Collegiate churches on Sabbath, says:—"As I have repeatedly suffered in past years during the winter months from severe and sometimes protracted hoarseness and loss of voice, which disqualify me for the full performance of my pastoral work, and as now for a number of weeks from the same cause, though otherwise in excellent health, I have been unable to discharge the duties of my office, and feeling uncertain how long my present disability will continue, I feel constrained, after the most careful consideration, to ask you to accept my resignation. After nearly eighteen years of pleasant labor and delightful intercourse with you, having received so many tokens of your hearty appreciation of my labors, and grateful expressions of your affection for myself, you will readily conceive with how great mental anguish, and with what pain of heart, I make this proposal." The letter had previously been read at a meeting of the Consistory on Thursday. When the resignation was accepted it was resolved that Dr. Ormiston receive a sum of money sufficient for the maintenance of himself and his family, and, in addition to this, his salary in full to the first of July—which will complete his eighteenth year of service in the church—and the use of a pew is also granted him for life. Dr. Ormiston hopes yet to recover his voice and preach occasionally, but has no plans as to whether or not he will ever again hold a permanent pastorate.

Items from the *Presbyterian Journal*:

At the late Communion service in Wharton Street church, Philadelphia, (Rev. F. E. Smiley) 30 persons were announced as received since the last previous communion—22 on confession of faith and 8 by letter On Thursday evening last the Young Ladies' Aid and Yoke-Fellows' Societies held their first anniversary in the lecture room of the church. There was a short address by the pastor, and a musical and literary entertainment. These societies are composed of the young people of the Church.

The thirteenth anniversary of Bethany Sunday school, Philadelphia, was celebrated on Thursday evening of last week. There was a very large audience present and the platform was decorated with flowers. The exercises opened with a hymn, "We Greet You All," composed for the occasion by Prof. John R. Sweeny, the musical director. A literary and musical programme was varied by addresses from the Superintendent John Wanamaker, and the pastor of Bethany Church, the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson. Mr, Wanamaker signalized the event by giving a gold medal to Thomas Wiley, the chief doorman, who has not failed in attendance once in twenty-six years, and by making valurble gifts to the members of the volunteer orchestra.

A short series of popular services to emphasize the present duty of all Christians, in view of the liberties conferred by "the new license law," was begun in Westminster church, Broad and Fitzwater streets, last Sunday week. The pastor, Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, and other speakers occupied the platform. "Save the children" was the subject announced for last Sabbath evening. At the service in the First church in West Chester, Sabbath week, the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, the pastor, thanked his congregation from the pulpit for a silver plate, bearing $366, given to him and his wife on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding.

The Rev. Joel Gilfillan. the late pastor of Dilworthtown church, Chester county, has entered upon his duties as pastor of a church in Los Angeles, Cal., whither he was called weeks ago.

Y. M. C. A. ITEMS.

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF THE Y. M. C. A. OF RALEIGH.

Raleigh being the capital, smaller places and one larger have, during the last twelve months, imitated our example in organizing for definite work for young men.

Wilmington, containing more young men than any city in the State, has a new Young Men's Christian Association, with P. B. Manning, a University Y. M. C. A. man, as President, and George C. Worth, a Bingham Y. M. C. A. man, as Secretary. 2 Chron. 15:7.

Durham pushes well whatever she undertakes and now has organized to save and elevate her young men. James Southgate, another Chapel Hill Y. M. C. A. man and a member of State Executive Committee, is President, and W. G. Burkhead, a Trinity man, is Secretary. They have a good Board of Directors. 1 Cor. 15:58.

Both places will doubtless move to place General Secretaries in the field.

The Oxford Association has moved into nice quarters and received many valuable presents in "fixing up." The ladies must have "taken hold." Dr. J. E. Wyche, of Baltimore Y. M. C. A. training, is President, and William Biggs, Secretary. 2 Cor. 9:8.

At Reidsville the gymnasium is receiving attention. The whole man for Christ. 1 Tim. 4:8.

New Bern is losing members on account of 25 cents a month dues. Can any one tell Bro. Baker how to avoid this difficulty? Phil. 4:19.

Henderson has new rooms and sustains meetings. Isa. 40:30, 31.

Rutherford College. The Association have procured a room of Dr. Abernethey and are beautifying it. Josh. 1:6 to 9.

Maxton (formerly Shoe Heel) (Macks' town, of course) throws us all in the shade. Town of 350 white people. The only Association in North Carolina that sent a delegate to the International Convention which met at San Francisco, Cal., last May. Sustains good meetings and has $2.000 pledged for a building and needs only a suitable site; made the largest contribution from North Carolina to International Convention. O, that more of our towns would change their *names*, at least for giving towards the Lord's work, for support and a building. Job. 22:21 to end.

Selma has a furnished room and an organ. Brother B. S. Liles is there now. Dan. 12:3.

Laurinburg will be addressed by Rev. J. L. White soon on work for young men.

Fayetteville has organized and proposes to work earnestly for her young men. A good set of officers, and now the only Association in North Carolina, except Raleigh, with a General Secretary. The *Bulletin's* greeting. Zeph. 3:17.—*Our Young Men.*

The General Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North Carolina will be held at Charlotte, beginning April 19th.

MISSIONARY ITEMS.

Condensed from the *Missionary Review of the World.*

Dr. Happer, *en route* to China, writes of the prospects and uses of the College: $50 a year will support a student, and $1000 will endow a permanent scholarship. The present rented buildings will only accommodate 30 or 40 students and 100 are waiting to enter.

The fathers and the children. Miss Lucy Guinness, a daughter of Rev. H. Grattan Guinness, writes of having seen Mrs. Wilder and her daughter on their way to India. Her sister Geraldine was about to sail to China. A daughter of Dr. Pierson is about to go to Japan as the wife of Rev. F. S. Curtis, a recent graduate of Princeton Seminary.

The Institution of Rev. H. Grattan Guinness has just sent out 100 missionaries to Africa, and has sent out 500 in 14 years. There are now 100 missionary students and an average of one a week goes to some part of the great fields.

A beautiful memorial. Mrs. Reed, of Tasmania, has presented to the Livingstone Inland Mission a beautiful steamer, the "Henry Reed," as a memorial of her husband. It is intended for the work of the mission on the Upper Congo.

In the province of Shantung, China, in a single district, the Baptist Mission has 55 students, all self-supporting and ministered to by native pastors.

In the province of Ibauri the China Inland Mission recently baptized 210 converts in one day.

In the Fukian province the Church of England Missionary Society have recently received over 900 members, and there are over 2,300 inquirers reportad.

The China Inland Mission last year prayed for 100 new missionaries, October 26 they only lacked *six* of the number.

The *South Sea Islanders* at their last missionary meeting raised $1,531 for a new yacht to carry the Gospel to New Guinea.

In Japan the native converts contributed last year $27,000 for mission work; 3,640 adults were baptized, making a total membership of 14,815. There are 193 organized churches, 64 of them self-supporting; 93 native ministers, and 169 theological students.

A discouraged missionary in Japan once said, "If I ever see one of these natives converted to Jesus Christ I will see something more nearly approaching the resurrection of a dead body than anything I have ever seen. There are now half a million native Christians in India.

There are Y. M. C. Associations at Jerusalem, Beirut, Damascus, Joppa, and Nazareth.

Twenty years ago the Gospel was not allowed to enter Spain. In 1869 the first evangelical church was dedicated in Madrid. There are now from 12,000 to 14,000 open professors of the evangelical faith.

Central Presbyterian: Rev. Henry M. Woods, one of the missionaries of our Church in China, has removed from Chinkian, to Tsingkiang, and writes: "We are now settled at this place, the new station decided on by the mission. Our location is a very central and important one, not far from the Northern border of the province, on the old bed of the Yellow River, which, rumor says, will this year forsake the channel it has been occupying for fifty years through the Shantung province, and return to its old channel here! The Chinese are much stirred up about it, and great floods in the north-west seem to give some ground for the rumor."

His address is care Jos. Dalziel, 8 Seward Road, Shanghai, China.

The Missionary, March, 1888: Mr. Painter, of our China mission, who for the present, on account of his health, is in Japan teaching English, says: "The young men and boys I deal with are very respectful, industrious and bright. It is a real pleasure to me to teach them. In the Bible classes they do ask some most unexpected and difficult questions. Mr. Painter is himself a thorough Biblical student, and this mark is another indication that able men are needed for the work in Japan.

Of the work in Nagova, Mr. Painter further says: "Two weeks ago we rented a theatre, and for seven hours nearly had an audience of from six to eight to twelve hundred. I preached through an interpreter."

DEATH OF MRS. SHESHADRI.

The Presbyterian has this to say of the death of Mrs. Sheshadri: The wife of the Rev. Naryan Sheshadri, who is well remembered in this country, died on the 31st of October at her home in Jatna, near Poonah, India. Saibai, which was her Indian name, was educated in the mission schools, and was a fine specimen of what those schools are accomplishing. Her father was a native Christian teacher in one of the mission schools of the Free Church of Scotland. Impressed with the evils of early marriage and enforced widowhood, he determined to rescue her from such a possible destiny, and to give her the best education in his power. After teaching himself as far as was practicable, he procured teachers for her in more advanced studies until she was fifteen years of age. Not a word was spoken to her of marriage. His mother, who lived with him, a Hindoo woman, religiously attached to the old customs, determined to interfere, and succeeded in spiriting the girl away from home during her father's absence and hiding her in an obscure part of Bombay. When her father returned his distress was unbounded, but through the agency of the mission and the interference of the magistrates he was able to rescue his daughter from her captors and to place her in a female boarding school in charge of a devout Christian lady, Mrs. Leitz. The disappointed relatives went to law, and procured the arrest of the missionaries who were concerned in the transaction, making a charge of illegal detention of Saibai. When the girl was brought before the Chief Justice of Bombay she told him she had made up her mind to embrace Christianity, and that she desired to remain where she was; the case was dismissed. She made a profession of Christianity in 1851, and in 1853 became the wife of the Rev. Naryan Sheshadri. A recent letter from her husband to Mr. George H. Stuart, Philadelphia, says: "She possessed a rare power to commend the religion of Jesus in a most unobtrusive way. She was very fond of gathering poor people together and in instructing them of the gospel of God's kingdom. She was very fond of hymns and wanted them sung during her last illness; and when shortly before death Rev. Mr. Small repeated the hymn by Toplady, 'Rock of Ages,' and the line 'Simply to Thy cross I cling' several times." She died in Poona hospital to which she had been taken for treatment.

The Presbyterian.

DEATH AND LIFE.

Have you heard the tale of the Aloe plant,
Away in the sunny clime?
By humble growth of a hundred years
It reaches its blooming time;
And then a wondrous bud as its crown
Bursts into a thousand flowers.
This floral queen, in its beauty seen,
Is the pride of tropical bowers;
But the plant to the flower is a sacrifice,
For it blooms but once and in blooming it dies.

Have you further heard of this wondrous plant,
That grows in the sunny clime—
How every one of its thousand flowers,
As they fall in the blooming time,
Is an infant tree that fastens its roots
In the places where they fall to the ground,
And fast as they drop from the dying stem
Grow lively and lovely around?
By dying it liveth a hundred fold,
In the new that spring from the death of the old.

Have you heard of the tale of the Pelican,
The Arab's Gonel El Bahr,
That lives in the African solitudes,
Where the birds that live lonely are?
Have you heard how it loves its tender young,
And toils and cares for their good?
It brings them water from fountains afar,
And fishes the sea for their food.
In famine it feeds them what love can devise—
The blood of its bosom, and feeding them dies.

Have you heard the tale they tell of the Swan,
The snow white bird of the lake?
It noiselessly floats on the silvery wave,
It silent sits on the brake!
For it saves its song till the close of life;
And then in the calm, still even,
'Mid the golden rays of the setting sun,
It sings as it soars to heaven!
And the blessed notes come back from the skies,
'Tis its only song, for in singing it dies.

You have heard these tales. Shall I tell you one,
A greater and better than all?
[illegible] you heard of Him whom the heavens
[illegible],
[illegible] whom the hosts of them fall?
[illegible] left his choirs and anthems above,
[illegible] earth in its wailings and woes,
[illegible]ered the shame and pain of the cross,
And die for the life of his foes?
Oh, Prince of the noble! Oh, Saviour divine!
What sorrow, what sacrifice equal to thine?

Have you heard this tale, the best of them all,
The tale of the Holy and True?
He dies, but his life now in untold souls,
Spring up in the world anew.
His seed prevails, and is filling the earth,
As the stars fill the sky above.
He taught us to give up the love of life,
For the sake of the life of love.
His death is our life—his life is our gain—
The joy for the tear, the peace for the pain.

[illegible]e tales, O weary and worn,
[illegible]s have sacrificed all.
[illegible]r has told us the seed that would

[illegible] dark bosom must fall,
[illegible] from the sight and die away,
[illegible]hen will the fruit appear.
[illegible] grain that seems lost in the earth below
[illegible]ill return manifold in the ear.
Through death comes life, with life comes gain—
The joy for the tear—the peace for the pain.

N. O. Picayune.

BIBLE BAPTISM EXAMINED.

[illegible]OPYRIGHT, 1888, BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

TO BAPTIZE, TO PURIFY.

Baptist I believe we were to investigate the mode of Jewish baptisms referred to in Mark 7:2–8. Does the word *wash* throw [illegible] light on the mode?

[illegible]resbyterian. The word is *nipto*. It is [illegible]me that is used to describe the wash- [illegible]f the disciples' feet by Jesus.

[illegible] That seems to me more in keeping [illegible] immersion than with pouring or [illegible]kling.

[illegible] Why?

[illegible]. Because more readily suggests the [illegible]f cleansing.

[illegible] I presume a soiled article would be [illegible]ed by immersion if *steeped* long [illegible]gh, but you do not *steep* your candi- [illegible]s, you *dip* them; that is, you take them [illegible] immediately. A material cleansing is [illegible]ccomplished by dipping.

[illegible] No. But neither is it by pouring or [illegible]kling.

P. Very true. Let me remind you, [illegible], that these baptisms were not real, but [illegible]monial cleansings. In this sense a [illegible] was thoroughly washed or cleansed [illegible] sprinkling. In Ezek. 36:25, we have [illegible]e words: "Then will I sprinkle clean [illegible] upon you and ye shall be clean." [illegible] had nothing to do with this [illegible] Also in Psalm 51:7: "Purge [illegible]hyssop and I shall be clean." [illegible]knows that a bunch of hyssop [illegible]prinkle with. These Scriptures [illegible] purgation,—a cleansing,—a [illegible]—a BAPTISM might be effected [illegible]G. I do not say that bap- [illegible]ding, any more than I would [illegible]y as horse-back riding. Just [illegible]may be made on horseback, so a baptism may be effected by sprinkling.

B. But it is not said that *these* purifications were by sprinkling.

P. No. It is not absolutely clear how the water was used. It seems, however, very sure that it was not by dipping.

B. Well, let us investigate the matter.

P. If you will take up the revised New Testament at Mark 7:4 you will find a marginal note on the words "wash themselves." That note reads as follows: "Greek *baptize*. Some ancient authorities read *sprinkle themselves*." Two of these ancient authorities which read "sprinkle themselves" are manuscript copies of the Scriptures known as the Vatican and the Sinaitic. The latter was found by Tischendorf in the convent of St. Catharine at the foot of Mount Sinai in 1859 and is now preserved in the Imperial library at St. Petersburg. It contains the whole Bible and is thought to be one of the fifty copies ordered for the churches by the Emperor Constantine in the year 331 A.D. These manuscripts are written in capital letters. The two words "baptize" and "sprinkle" are very much alike in capitals. Each has eleven letters and all the letters are the same except the first and third which are very similar in appearance. A mistake in copying is thus easily accountable. The question is—which was the original word.

B. It seems that both the James and Victorian versions think that "baptize" and not "sprinkle" was the original word.

P. So they do. But this diversity in the manuscripts proves one thing. It proves that these ancient copyists and their cotemporaries saw no substantial difference between the two. There were two sets of manuscripts which have come down to us, one set having the word "baptize" and the older set the word "sprinkle" in Mark 7:4. All through the centuries from the 5th to the 12th, but mainly in the 5th and 6th, alterations were suggested by critics as the true readings and recorded in the margins of these manuscripts. The Sinaitic bears numbers of these. And yet nowhere, neither on the margins nor in ancient writings is there any comment by scholars upon these two readings, nor does any one suggest that "baptize" should be "sprinkle," or "sprinkle," "baptize." This can be explained only on the theory that critics and scholars all through these centuries, believed that baptism, in Christ's day at least, meant either sprinkling, or a purification effected by sprinkling. As to the *facts*, I have asserted concerning these manuscripts, I challenge denial.

B. I cannot deny that when Jehovah speaks of cleansing the soul in the passage you quoted from Ezekiel, He does it in language which recognizes sprinkling as one mode of ceremonial purification, but it seemed to me that your writers are generally unfair in their treatment of Mark 7:4 in that they ignore a possible explanation.

P. What is that?

B. They assume that the hand-washing and the baptism are one and the same ceremony. Why may it not be that Mark rerefers to two modes of purification, one by hand-washing and the other by baptism?

P. Your point is well taken. Whether there were two modes of purification is a perfectly legitimate enquiry, and one not to be evaded by those who would ingenuously seek the truth. If it were so, then to baptize did not mean to purify, but baptism was only *a* mode of purification. But Mark you!—it would still be an open question what that mode was,—whether dipping or not.

B. That I admit.

P. The question now is, whether baptism was itself a change of condition from defilement to purity, or only a mode of effecting such a change of condition.

P. Yes, exactly. And now I ask you to notice that Mark 7:3 tells us that the Jews ate not except they washed their hands. Then it is added in verse 4: "And when they come from the market except they baptize they eat not." This certainly looks as though Mark were describing a second mode of purification. The first mode—hand-washing—was neglected by the disciples; the second, baptism, was disregarded Luke tells us in 13:38 by Jesus himself.

P. That this baptism was a purification or for purification is plain from the fact that Jesus reproached the Pharisees with the hypocrisy of scrupulous ceremonial cleansing while careless of inward defilement. But what defiled them externally?

B. I suppose they thought they may have touched something unclean.

P. Mark 7:4 tells us that they thought themselves "defiled" by the market; that is, by some unclean touch when thronged by the crowds. This is plain whether we omit the words "when they come," or whether we retain them. If we leave them out, as we have a right to do, they being no part of the sacred text, we have: "And from the market except they baptize they eat not." This clause seems to be added as an explanation of the supposed need of purification and not as another occasion for purifying or another instance of mode. The market defiled, and from the market they—did not dip nor pour upon nor sprinkle (very awkward expressions)—but from the market they baptized, that is—purified.

And again, if baptism were only one mode of purifying resorted to only by those who had been in contact with the multitude, had the Jews any reason for thinking that Jesus only, and not his disciples, needed baptism? Did He alone frequent thoroughfares?

B. No. His disciples went with Him everywhere.

P. And yet in Mark the complaint is that the disciples had eaten with unwashen hands, not that they neglected to baptize. So too Matthew puts it in 15:2: "Thy disciples * * * wash not their hands when they eat bread" Now I repeat that the disciples as well as the Master were exposed to the defilement of promiscuous crowds. The inference is that hand-washing before meals was the traditional baptism commonly resorted to upon a bare suspicion of possible defilement, but more *especially* when they came from the market did they think it necessary to baptize, that is—purify by hand-washing, having just reason to suppose a *certainty* of defilement. The complaint against the disciples in Matthew and Mark, and against Jesus in Luke is one and the same.

You will observe that the word purify does not occur, though the ceremony was for purification. Its equivalent—baptize—is substituted. Because the disciples and their Master mingled freely with publicans and sinners, verse 4 was added—and from the market except they baptize they eat not—to show that in the eyes of the Jews the neglect of the disciples was all the more a palpable and flagrant transgression of traditional customs. This is my exposition of the passage, and it is fortified and confirmed by the kind of provision which the Jews made for purifying.

But this, we must postpone to another day.

REPORT OF THE NORTH LAOS MISSION FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1st, 1887.

1. The Workers. The enforced return, in September '86, of Mr. and Mrs. Martin to the United States, left the mission during nearly half the year with only a half dozen workers upon the field. Dr. and Mrs. McGilvary and the lady teachers, Miss Griffin and Miss Westervelt, were at Cheung Mai, and Dr. and Mrs Peoples at Lakawn. In February the mission was reinforced by the arrival of Rev. and Mrs. D. G. Collins, A. M. Carry, M. D., and Rev. W. C. Dodd. The mission's joy was tempered by the death of Mrs. Cary on the way up from Bangkok. This inscrutable providence not only bereft the mission of an exceptionally lovely and gifted woman, but it changed the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Collins from Lakawn, as originally contemplated, to Cheung Mai. Lakawn has been the loser, and Dr. and Mrs. Peoples are still alone in their isolated station. In June the mission suffered another loss in the return of Miss Griffin to the United States. We hope it may be a temporary loss, as it is certainly a felt one. Aside from Miss Griffin's illness, the health of the mission has been good. With a net gain of three missionaries, prevalent good health, perfect unanimity of feeling, and a spirit of devotion to the common work, the workers have just cause of gratitude to God.

II. The work accomplished has been along four lines.

1. Translating has had to take only what time and strength Mrs. McGilvary could spare it from a full quota of domestic duties. During the year the gospel by Matthew has been revised, and about half of the Acts translated. This is all the completed translation of Scripture which the Laos have in their own dialect.

2. Educational work in an organized form has been carried forward through the girls' school, under Misses Griffin and Westervelt. Twenty-six weeks of solid work were done. Twenty-five boarders were enrolled, and more than that number refused for lack of accommodations. The roll has also included twelve day pupils. In a less formal way much teaching has been done, not only by the missionaries in Cheung Mai and Lakawn, but by former pupils of the Girls' School, in Maa Dawk Dang, Cheung Hai and Cheung Saan, and by less qualified natives in other towns and villages. Mr. Collins has already begun teaching Siamese, as a step toward a Boys' School.

3. Medical work has had a steady growth in Cheung Mai since Dr. Cary's arrival. From various causes the practice had very much run down. Dr. Cary's skill and systematic methods had infused new life. The increase of patients has been steady, and especially encouraging from he number of surgical cases, some of them requiring skill of a high order. A neat and substantial dispensary has been built, and a temporary hospital put up with accomodations adequate for the present number of patients. A good start has also been made in the erection of a permanent hospital. In Lakawn, also, the medical work has had a year of prosperity. The record shows that superstitious fear of foreign medicine is weakening. Dr. Peoples has had a valuable native assistant, through whose aid he has been able to keep the hospital and the dispensary open at all hours. An average of five patients daily has been treated at the latter. Some satisfactory results have followed the combination of medical and spiritual treatment.

4. Evangelistic work has been as vigorously pushed as the limited number of workers would permit. Daily prayers, including instruction in the Scriptures, for all our dependents; a Friday afternoon native prayer-meeting, and on Sabbath, preaching morning and evening; Sabbath-school, and a native prayer-meeting for each sex separately in the afternoon—these have been the stated public service in Cheung Mai, and have been better attended than ever before. In Lakawn a Sabbath-school has been organized and sustained, there has been regular Sabbath morning preaching, a prayer-meeting on Sabbath afternoon, and every evening has been wholly devoted to systematic biblical of dependents and workmen.

Several evangelistic tours have been taken, reaching out in all directions from Cheung Mai. These included two unusually fruitful tours to Cheung Hai and Cheung Saan, one taken by Dr. McGilvary, the other by an assistant.

Several entirely new villages have been visited, and in most cases the interest developed was such that native helpers were left to follow up with further instruction the impressions which had been made. In the absence of the evangelist from Cheung Mai the regular service have been sustained by the native eldership. In most of the out-stations are public service, usually two, on Sabbath, have been maintained by the native Christians, and in some villages a mid-week prayer-meeting beside. Family worship seems to have been almost universal, together with study of the Shorter Catechism.

Many adults have shown diligence in learning to read the Scriptures in Siamese, while old and young join with zest in learning and singing gospel truth in the form of Zion's songs.

3. The results, so far as figures can measure them, have been two hundred and eighteen baptisms in all our churches, one hundred and ten of which have been of adults and one hundred and eight, non-communing members, children of the covenant, together with the solemnization of fifteen Christian marriages. When we remember that Dr. McGilvary has been the only evangelist in Cheung Mai with a working knowledge of the language, these results tell unmistakably of the prevenient work and concurrent blessing of the Holy Spirit. Much has been the reaping of former sowing; much the fruit of gratuitous labor of native farmers, colporters, etc,; but the immediate results of the year's work are more than commensurate with the human means employed. Not a month has passed without applications for baptism. The year has been one of constant revival.

Another result, not to be counted by figures, but none the less important, has been the steady growth of the older Christians. While a few have lapsed in faith and practice, the majority have not only remained firm but have made progress in knowledge and graces. The number of men able to lead in public prayer is proportionally large; and the nature of the petitions offered in some cases has shown encouraging growth. This growth has manifested itself, also, in the increasing number of Christians who are desirous of giving their whole time to direct personal Christian work.

4. The prospects are largely indicated in the results, yet a few facts of special interest may be added as indicative of what is yet to come.

There has been an unusually large number of whole households baptized. The ages of those baptized on profession of faith has varied from eleven years to eighty-one, a range of three score and ten. On two occasions three generations were represented in the adult baptisms in a single household.

The unusual number of children and of heads of households received and the number of Christian marriages are deeply significant.

Two men of high official rank have become believers during the year. The mission now enjoys the favor of the governors of all the provinces.

The first legacy of a deceased Laos Christian was received during the year.

The long needed Boys' School has been inaugurated. Mr. Collins has been put in charge, and hopes soon to begin the direct work of teaching. Steps have been taken for starting a training class for Christian workers—*the* need of the mission. The fruits of the Girls' School are visible at Cheung Hai and Cheung Saan. Former pupils of the school are now the centres of influence there. The good effects of colonization are equally visible at Cheung Saan.

The year has seen much building accomplished, and more gotten under way.

The work of the mission now extends over parts of five provinces, reaching from about fifty miles below Cheung Mai to the extreme northern limits of His Siamese Majesty's domains. It includes from ten to a dozen or more families in each of many scattered towns and villages, beside a large Christian community and a strong central church in Cheung Mai.

The tours taken reveal everywhere a greater readiness to hear than ever before, and far surpassing the expectations of the new missionaries.

Reinforcements are on the way.

5. The needs are emphasized by the past blessing. More Christian literature and more workers, both missionary and natives will be needed to care for the infant disciples already gathered, saying nothing of the three accessible provinces yet unreached. Without allowing for expansion we ought to have nine men—we have five and one more coming. The Boys' School, the Training Class and the region of Cheung Hai ought each to have one man. Lakawn ought to have another, and it is the judgement of the mission that another physician ought to be sent to Cheung Mai. To these seven an addition of two evangelists is modestly small to meet the needs of six remaining provinces. To cover these need and to provide for further expansion we look directly to the mother Church. Men are offering themselves. Because we have been blessed in answer to your prayers we now need those offered men. If they are called of God to come, are you not as directly called to send them? Assured of of your intelligent interest in our field—your field, and your sense of responsibility to our common Lord, we leave our needs with you in hopefulness and prayer.

W. CLIFTON DODD.

HAPPINESS.

Happiness is to be attained in the accustomed chair by the fireside, more than in the honorary occupations of civic office; in a wife's love, infinitely more than in the favor of all human beings else; in childrens' innocent and joyous prattle, more than in the hearing of flattery; in the reciprocation of little and frequent kindness between friend and friend, more than in some occasional and dearly bought indulgence; in the virtue of contentment than in the anxious achievements of wealth, distinction and grandeur; in change of heart more than in change of circumstances; in full, firm trust in Providence, more than in hoping for fortune's favor; in a growing taste for the beauties of nature, more than in the fee simple inheritance of whole acres of land; in the observance of neatness and regularity, household virtues, rather than in the means of ostentatious and therefore rare display; in a hand-maiden's cheerfulness, more than in the improved tone of politics; and the friendship of our next door neighbor, more than in the condescending notice of my lord duke.—*National Presbyterian.*

SPEAK KIND WORDS.

"Oh," said a little girl, bursing into tears on hearing of the death of a playmate, "I did not know that was the last time I had to speak kindly to Amy."

The last time they were together she had spoken unkindly to her, and the thoughts of those last unkind words now lay heavy on her heart.

Speak kindly to your father, mother, sister, brother, playmate, teacher; to every one you come in contact with. Cross words are very, very sorrowful to think of.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our Little Ones for February has charming stories in prose and verses, each of which is illustrated in a stile that never fails to make it a special favorite until another is formed and begun. The young who fail to see *Wide Awake* each month fail of a rich treat. Russell Publishing Co., Boston.

Contents of *Eclectic Magazine* for February. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, New York.

"The Power of Lose Analogies;" "Ceasar Borgia;" "Irish Secret Societies;" "Mademoiselle Aisse;" "The Drop of Water;" "Capital;" "Night Thoughts;" "Life and Letters of Charles Darwin;" "The Rosicrusian Brotherhood;" "School of Commerce;" "Doris;" "Realism and Romance;" The Parable of Indian Art;" "The Attractions of London;" "Literary Notices;" "Foreign Literary Notes."

Og lvie's Popular Reading—No 39. This book, which is one of a series, is a most excellent collection of both poetry and prose, suitable for public recitations and private amusement. There are several complete stories by popular authors and out of nearly four hundred selections there is every style—amusing, pathetic and historical—so that all can find something to suit their fancy.

J. L. Oglivie & Co., Publishers, New York and Chicago.

Hawthorn's Juvenile Speak r and Reader is an excellent collection of short articles in poetry and prose for children. The selections are well chosen and are simple that all the little ones can understand them, but they are pretty and bright, and have a good lesson locked in each. Price 25 cts. Hurst & Co., Publishers, New York.

AFRAID OF A SHADOW.

We were spending Sunday in Torquay, the pretty Devonshire port which stretches so gracefully along the curves of Tor Bay. The place has many associations which made it interesting, apart from all its beautiful scenery of land and shore. It was natural to call to mind that in one of the tall houses, about half way up the wide street that fronts the quay, Elizabeth Barrett was living, a secluded invalid, when she witnessed from the windows a scene which left its impress upon her life—that of drowning before her eyes of her favorite brother and a young friend, by the capsizing of their boat, just shortly after they had stepped from the quay. Those who know anything about the inner history of this beautiful life will remember that so great was the poignancy of the young poet's grief that for fifteen months she was never able to be removed to her home in London. In this secluded chamber, which overlooked the lovely bay which had engulfed so much that was precious to her, many a tender poem was written which has since helped to build up her worldly fame.

The readers of Augustus Hares "Memorial of a quiet life"—a book which has commended itself to such multitudes of American hearts—will not have forgotten the beautiful character of Lucy Stanley (the younger sister of Dean Stanley), who was married to the younger brother of Augustine and Julius Hare. Torquay is closely associated with her memory, for during the latter years of her life she lived on her estate near Torquay, and was so conversant with the whole neighborhood that she gives vivid glimpses of its beauties in her many letters scattered through the Memorials. "Abbot's Kerswell," she writes, the two Tors, and all the high ground one sees from Rockend—wild expanses of moorland heath, distant hills and villages, Teignmouth water, and beautiful Cradley woods; how surprisingly lovely all is?"

It was here, too, that Charlotte Elliott, the author of one of the most popular hymns in the English language, "Just as I am," lived and here did her noble work. Devonshire is also closely associated with the memory of Augustus Toplady; and not far from Torquay is said to be the spot where he wrote his immortal hymn, "Rock of Ages." We therefore, had poetic and Christian associations filling our minds as we walked about the streets of this pretty Devonshire town. To me Torquay had a tenderer memory still; for in one of its quiet cemeteries lay buried a lovely young English friend, whose going hence had left the world less bright for those who stayed behind.

The air was pa pitating that fair Sunday morning with the rich melody of the Sunday bells; we joined a great throng of people, and were swept along in their current to one of the largest Dissenting chapels of the place. We soon found ourselves in a comfortable and substantial house of worship, which the good Anglicans refuse to allow the name of church. The house was filled with a quiet and orderly congregation. The regular minister was absent, and in his place officiated a young Scotch clergyman who gave us one of the most delightful sermons I ever heard preached in a foreign land. His manner was simplicity itself, but he had a vidid and dramatic way of putting things, which made each listener feel as if he was singling him out and addressing himself specially to him. His text was the twenty-third Psalm, of which he gave a fine running commentary. When he came to the verse, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death," he abruptly paused, and said: "I am a Scotchman; let me tell you a little incident which occurred not long ago in the Scottish parish where I was laboring." He leaned from the pulpit and, with the sweetest of Scotch accents, began in a low tender voice:

"I was sitting in my study one Saturday evening, when a message came to me that one of the godliest among the shepherds who tended their flocks upon the slopes of our Highland hills was dying, and wanted to see the minister. Without loss of time, I crossed the wide heath to this comfortable little home. When I entered the low room I found the old shepherd propped up with pillows and breathin g with such difficulty that it was apparent he was near his end. 'Jean,' he said, 'gie the minister a stool and leave us for a bit, for I wad see the minister alone.

"As soon as the door had closed he turned the most pathetic pair of gray eyes upon me I had ever looked into, and said, in a voice shaken with emotion, 'Minister, I'm dying, and—and—I'm afraid!'

"I began at once to repeat the strongest promises with which God's word furnishes us; but in the midst of them he stopped me.

"'I ken them a," he said mournfully, 'I ken them a'; but somehow they dinna give me comfort.

"'Do you not believe them?'

"'Wi' a' my heart!' he replied earnestly.

Where, then is there any room for fear with such a saving faith?'

"'For a' that, minister, I'm afraid—I'm afraid!'

"I took up the well-worn Bible which lay on his bed, and turned to the Psalm which I have read to you to-day. 'You remember, the twenty-third Psalm? I began.

"'Remember it?' he said vehemently, 'I kenned it long afore ye were born; ye need na' read it; I've conned it a thousand times on the hillside.'

"But there is one verse you have not taken in.'

"He turned upon me with a half reproachful and even stern look. Did I na' tell ye I kenned it every word long afore ye were born?'

"I slowly repeated the verse, 'Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me.'

"'You have been a shepherd all your life, and you have watched the heavy shadows pass over the valleys and over the hills, hiding for a little while all the light of the sun. Did these shadows ever frighten you?'

"'Frighten me?' he said quickly. 'Na, na. Dave Donaldson has Covenanter's bluid in his veins; neither shadow nor substance could weel frighten him.'

"'But did these shadows never make you believe you could not see the sun again—that it was gone for ever?'

"'Na, na, I could na be sic a simpleton as that.'

"'Nevertheless, that is just what you are doing now.' He looked at me with incredulous eyes.

"'Yes,' I continued, the shadow of death is over you, and it hides for a little the Sun of Righteousness, who shines all the same behind; but its only a shadow; remember that's what the Psalmist calls it; a shadow that will pass, and when it has passed, before you will be the everlasting hills in their unclouded glory.'

'The old shepherd covered his face with his trembling hands, and for a few moments maintained an unbroken silence; then letting them fall straight before him on the coverlet, he said, as if musing to himself, 'Aweel, aweel! I have conned that verse a thousand times among the heathre, and I never understood it so afore—afraid of a shadow! afraid of a shadow!' Then turning upon me a face now bright with an almost supernatural radiance, he exclaimed, lifting his hands reverently to heaven, "Aye, aye, I see it a now! Death is only a shadow—a shadow with Christ behind it—a shadow that will pass—na, na, I'm afraid nae mair.'"

It is not possible that any words of mine should have power to reproduce to the eye or mind of the reader the tone, the attitude and the vivid rendering of this little incident. But as the people wended their way home that Sunday through the streets of Torquay, not a few, I am sure, repeated to themselves the words of the old shepherd, and gathered comfort therefrom: "Na, na. I'm afraid no more!"—*Margaret J. Preston, in Intelligencer.*

OUR DEAR BOY.

I saw my wife pull out the bottom drawer of the old bureau this evening and I went softly out and wandered up and down until I knew she had shut it up and gone to her sewing. We have some things laid away in that drawer which the gold of kings could not buy and yet they are relics which grieve us until our hearts are sore. I haven't dared look at them for a year, but I remember each article. There are two worn shoes, a little chip hat with part of the brim gone, some stockings, pantaloons, a coat, two or three spools, bits of broken crockery, a whip and several toys. Wife, poor thing, goes to that drawer every day of her life, and prays over it, and let her tears fall upon the precious articles, but I dare not go. Sometimes we speak of little Jack, but not often. It has been a long time, but somehow we can't get over grieving. Sometimes when we sit alone of an evening, I writing and she sewing, a child will call out in the street as our boy used to, and we will both start up with beating hearts and wild hope only to find the darkness more of a burden than ever. It is still and quiet now. I look up to the window where his blue eyes used to sparkle at my coming, but he is not there. I listen for his pattering feet, his merry shout, his ringing laugh, but there is no sound. There is no one to search my pockets and tease me for presents, and I never find the chairs turned over, the broom down, or ropes tied to the door knobs. I want some one to tease me for my knife; to ride on my shoulders; to lose my axe; to follow me to the gate when I go, and be there to meet me when I come; to call "good night" from the little bed now empty. And wife, she misses him still more. There are no little feet to wash, no prayers to say, no voice teasing for lumps of sugar or sobbing with pain of a hurt toe; and she would give her own life almost to awake at midnight and look across to the crib and see our boy there as he used to be. So we preserve our relics, and when we are dead we hope strangers will handle them tenderly even if they shed no tears over them.—*Methodist Protestant.*

NEVER TOO LATE.

We feel bound to enter a solemn warning against the use of intoxicating liquors at social tables. The punch bowl is esteemed indispensable at even the simplest reception; and at evening entertainments wines are abundant, and stronger liquors are often placed in a convenient room for the gentlemen. We have seen the young men and young women too, drinking freely. Many who take nothing else take punch or wine. It may be said they do not get intoxicated; and probably they seldom do then and there. But the habit is formed thus that ruins multitudes. A few leading ladies in any city can change this, if they will. Let wines be banished from a dozen foremost receptions, and they will disappear from all others. It may be thought an inopportune time to allude to this now, just as the social season has closed; but it is done in the hope that time to think of matter may be given before another season opens. We are convinced that no one thing would do more to save young men and women than this one reform in social customs.—*S. S. Times.*

GOLD DUST.

The spring, like youth, fresh blossoms doth produce,
But autumn makes them ripe and fit for use.
—*Denham.*

***

Ill deeds are doubled with an evil word.
—*Shakespeare.*

***

After all our wanderings thro' the labyrinth of science, religion only is the haven and Sabbath of man's contemplation.—*Lord Bocon.*

***

Thy friend has a friend therefore be discreet.
A mother is a mother still, the boliest thing alive.
—*Coleridge.*

***

Consider
The lilies of the field whose bloom is brief;
We are as they;
Like them we fade away,
As doth a leaf.
—*Rosetti.*

***

If conscience smite thee once, it is admonition; if twice, it is condemnation.—*Cecil.*

THE LORD'S MONEY—WHERE IS IT?

The conversion of the world waits on the generosity of God's people. There was a time when it waited, or seemed to wait, on the opening of doors into the heathen world. But all doors are now open. There was a time when it waited, or seemed to wait, on the consecration of men and women for the foreign field. This era is also about finished. Men and women are knocking at the doors of our missionary societies, and asking to be sent to India, China, Corea, Africa—any where—to preach and teach the Gospel of Love. Some go out at their own charges; some are waiting for opportunity to go out; and hundreds are preparing for the work. Golden opportunities offer in Japan and China and Burmah and elsewhere; the societies are anxious to seize upon them; candidates are ready to accept commission. What hinders? Simply lack of God's money.

Who has the Lord's money? The Lord's people. It is they who withhold it. He has given them in abundance. He has supplied their every want. He has bestowed so liberally, that the limits of necessity are passed and comfort is insured; and comfort broadens into ease, ease into luxury, luxury into great wealth. Where is the Lord's portion? Withheld, through ignorance or avarice. Wist ye not, O Christian people, that the Lord hath need of his money? Look around you! The harvests are ripe, the reapers are ready; all waits for you. The Lord of the harvest waits for the reapers, the reapers wait for you.

The world never lay beneath the Cross, as it now lies. There never was such an opportunity to lift up the Cross for the healing of the nations. There never was such a desire to look upon it. There never were so many willing hands to hold it up. The fullness of time has come. To wait now is to trifle with God, and with the great work he has opened before us.

More than two thousand young men and women, now studying in our colleges and seminaries, have declared their willingness to go out as foreign missionaries. There are fields for them, there are open doors for them to enter, there are societies anxious to send them; but they cannot go unless the churches furnish the funds. There is a wonderful movement in our colleges. The young men and young women are coming forward by the score, in response to the question: "Who will go?" eagerly saying: "Here am I; send me!". And the missionary spirit has become so strong in our educational institutions that they are raising funds themselves. Princeton College will maintain one missionary, Princeton Seminary will maintain one, the Union Seminary of this city will maintain one; and other seminaries and colleges will do likewise. This wonderful movement will be checked; these students, ready to consecrate their lives to foreign missions will be turned aside from their purpose; the expectant heathen, waiting for the light of the Gospel, will be disappointed; the conversion of the world will be sadly delayed, unless the good Christian people of this land seize the opportunity of the moment and pour their offerings into our missionary treasuries.

It is idle to pray for open doors, for the increase of the missionary force, for the speedy conversion of the world, and keep the Lord's money locked up.—*Independent.*

TRUE.

A man gives up a sinking cause sooner than a woman does. The men ran from the cross; the women were faithful. Men like the winning side; women are champions of the desperate hope. Deborah saved Israel, and Joan of Arc delivered France when no man could be found to lead an enterprise so unpromising. The men outran one another to catch a glimpse of the risen and victorious Christ; but it is doubtful whether they would have gone to the sepulchre at all to embalm the dead and defeated Christ. Women, too, linger over the memory of the past with a richer tenderness than men. Women tarry long, with a fidelity painful and sweet, over the recollections of their childhood, and the little incidents of their betrothal and the buried faces of their children.

A BROAD CHURCH VIEW.

Do you know that every man has a religious belief peculiar to himself? Smith is always a Smithite. He takes in exactly Smith's worth of knowledge, Smith's worth of truth, of beauty, of divinity. And Brown has from time immemorial been trying to burn him, to excommunicate, to anonymous article him, because he did not take in Brown's worth of knowledge, truth, beauty and divinity. He cannot do it any more than a pint pot can hold a quart, or a quart pot be filled with a pint. Iron is essentially the same everywhere and always, but the sulphate of iron is never the same as the carbonate of iron. Truth is invariable, but the Smithate of truth must always differ from the Brownate of truth.—*O. W. Holmes.*

SOCIETY'S SETS.

In a city it is impossible for folks to keep up with so many visitors, and so they have to classify into sets, and these sets try to draw the lines of demarkation, but they can't do it exactly, and so they dovetail into one another in spite of all they can do. Women are very peculiar about this set business—these social distinctions. Money is generally at the bottom of it—a big pile of money—but money is frequently set off by culture and style. A rich family without culture ranks pretty well with a poor family with culture. The trouble is that this keeps the poor family on a strain to keep into line, and I do think that the rich folks ought to help these poor folks out, for a rich scrub is not equal to a poor thoroughbred.

CHARACTER IN CHILDREN.

To shape the character of a child aright is a task which perhaps only those who have been wisely disciplined in youth are thoroughly competent to perform. Few know how to go about it; fewer still possess the requisite patience and equanimity to adhere persistently to the rules under which alone it can be accomplished. The great difficulty is with those strong propensities which, wholesome in themselves, and implanted in our nature for wise purposes, may become, if unregulated by principle, the source of worse vices and the most heinous crimes.

"THERE IS ALL TO-MORROW YET."

Christ forbids anxiety concerning our life, our eating, our drinking, our clothing and our future, though it be for one day or for one moment. He shames us and teaches us trust in our Heavenly Father, by citing the sparrows that God feeds, the life that God steadily preserves, the body whose stature he increases, the lilies of the field that grow and bloom and charm by their beauty and purity, and excel Solomon in all his glory, without toiling or spinning, the grass which is carefully clothed though it is soon to reach the oven, and the fact that God knows all our need. (Matt. iv: 25-34).

Moreover, He informs us that it is irreligious and heathenish to make eating, drinking, clothing, and living an earthly, selfish, sensual devilish life, the prime object of consideration. On the contrary, He assures us that every needful blessing shall be added to him that seeks first God's kingdom and righteousness He positively affirms that while each day has its own sufficiency of sorrow, nevertheless there is that preservative and compensatory power in Divine providence that renders worry needless; for the morrow shall take thought of its own things.

Nevertheless, men go on digging and delving, toiling and spinning, fretting and fighting, among themselves and against manifest destiny; gathering diligently the sticks and straws on the floor without ever looking up to see the Heavenly Father, or to behold the crown of glory that He is suspending over their heads.

There is a world of philosophy in the answer of the old colored man, whom his master was urging to put more than one day's work in the day. He replied:

"Massa, there is all to morrow that ain't teched yet."

Let us not touch to-morrow till it comes. We may touch eternity before to-morrow shall bring its sorrows.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

We cannot overestimate the harm which may occur to the Church when the thought of her members is habitually directed to the accomplishing of a large and evident success in the way of numbers. The moral aspect of the Gospel is thus obscured—truth would seem to be numerical majorities, which is counter not only to biblical teaching but to reason. In the more specialized work of the Church it thus comes that the parish is "run" simply on business principles, and its work estimated by business standards. And many a clergyman is condemned as a failure from lack of popularity, when, according to the same argument, the work of the majority of the saints, aye of the Master Himself, must be adjudged as anything but a success. It becomes every Christian who would keep himself pure and true to the Gospel, to guard carefully against any such intrusion of alien and worldly elements both in estimating his own work and his brother's. Holiness cannot be expressed in figures; the risen life with Christ is not always in statistics. In general, quality cannot be converted into terms of quantity, and the Church's mission is to work a qualitative change in the world through the power of Christ.—*Churchman.*

Not a day goes by without our detecting something fatherly in God which we never observed before. Duties grow into privileges, penances brighten up into pleasures; pains soften the heart with a delicious humility; and sorrows are heavenly presences. It is as if earth were making itself into heaven and at commonest sight and sounds some tingles in our hearts, as if God were just on the point of speaking or appearing.—*Faber.*

PREMIUMS.

☞ The *N. C. Farmer* is a 24 page (3 columns to the page) journal, neatly printed, and contains in each number articles upon Farms and Farmers, Soils and Fertilizers, Grasses and Grains, Cotton and Tobacco, Orchards and Fruits, Live Stock, Dairy, Apiary, Family Department, and a department of popular Science, Hygiene, Diseases and Remedies, and is admitted to be one of the most practical and useful journals to the farmer and his family ever published in the whole country.

We have concluded an arrangement with the *Farmer* in accordance with which we will for $2.65 the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN and the N. C. *Farmer*, and *one dozen papers* such as the subscriber may select from the following list. Now is the time to act upon this favorable offer. The seed are unsurpassed in Excellence and Purity.

Persons acting under special club arrangements previously made by us will, by sending 60 cents additional to the club offer, receive the *N. C. Farmer* and the seed with the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

State distinctly what seed are wanted.

List of Seeds.

Artichoke.
Large Globe.
Asparagus.
Colossal.
Beet.
Ex. Early Turnip or Bassano,
Early Rep Turnip,
Early Egyptian Red Turnip,
Long Blood Red,
White French Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early York,
Early Large York,
Late Drumhead,
Late Flat Dutch,
French Oxheart,
Early Winningstadt,
Early Jersey Wakefield,
Early Flat Dutch,
Early Drumhead,
Early Sugar Loaf,
Green Glazed,
Red Dutch (for Pickling).
Carrot.
Early Scarlet Horn,
Long Orange.
Cauliflower.
Early London,
Early Dutch.
Collards—Southern.
Celery.
Large White Solid,
Dwarf White Sold.
Cress, or Pepper Grass.
Curled,
Water.
Cucumber.
Early White Spine,
Early Frame,
Early Cluster,
Early Russian,
Long Green Turkey.
Egg Plant.
Improved Large Purple.
Endive.
Green Curled,
White Curled.
Kale.
Green Curled Scotch.
Kohl Rabi
Early White Vienna,
Early Green or White,
Early Purple Vienna,
Leek.
London Flag,
Mammoth.
Lettuce.
Early Prize Head,
India Curled,
Drumhead Cabbage.
Melon.
Orange Water,
Citron (for Preserving),
Mountain Sweet Water,
Improved Gipsey,
Peerless,
Ice Cream Water,
Netted Nutmeg,
Netted Green Citron,
Persian, or Casaba,
Pine Apple,
Early Jenny Lind.
Mustard.
White,
Black, or Brown.
Okra.
Dwarf,
Tall, or Long Green.
Onion.
White, or Silver Skin.
Large Red Wethersfield,
Yellow Dutch.
Parsley.
Doubled Curled,
Plain, or Single.
Parsnip.
Fine Sugar.
Pepper.
Large Sweet,
Large Bell,
Large Red Cayenne.
Pumpkin.
Cashaw, (Crook Neck)
Connecticut Field.
Radish.
Early Long Scarlet,
Early Red Turnip,
Early White Turnip
Salsify.
Or Oyster Plant.
Spinach.
Round Savoy.
Squash.
Early Bush, or Patty-Pan,
Yellow Crook Neck,
Hubbard,
Winter Crook Neck
Tomato.
Large Trophy,
Early Large Smooth Red,
New Early Advance,
Tilden.
Turnip.
Southern Prize,
Red or Purple Top,
Larly White Dutch,
Pomeranian Globe,
Large White,
Large White,
Large White,
Yellow
Amber
Improved
Yellow

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1888.

"IN THE PULPIT."

When the SPIRIT has spoken to one, as that one conscientiously believes, summoning him to preach the Gospel; when a congregation of believers has called such an one to minister to them, or some important work of Christian ministry seems awaiting him; when the reality of these apparent claims to exclusive service is confirmed by the appropriate court of CHRIST'S Church after due inquiry and examination—then having been duly commissioned and accredited, the person so ordained is to be regarded as having been called of GOD to the work of the Gospel ministry. All judgments through or by human instrumentality may prove erroneous; yet, until error can be shown one whom the court of CHRIST has thus assigned to the special service of the MASTER, should be regarded as an ambassador on behalf of CHRIST, sent forth by Him to beseech sinners, as though GOD Himself were entreating them, to be reconciled to GOD.

What an overwhelmingly responsible position! How infinitely removed it ought to be from any shade or tinge of earthly ambition! To serve the LORD CHRIST, where CHRIST would have Him serve, in lordliest place or lowliest, it all were one; this is whereunto the disciple of CHRIST is called (there is no place in the Christian Church for ambition). Whosoever will be [illegible] let him be servant of all. Let each [illegible] do his part, consecrating every thought and purpose, and bending every energy to the work that GOD has assigned him; he, who has not been called to the Christian ministry, rejoicing in that a responsibility which might make the very angels tremble is not his, and he who is called rejoicing, with utter distrust of himself and all-reliance upon GOD, that he is called to a service through which many may be brought to know CHRIST and be made partakers of His kingdom and glory. Here is no place for ambition; here is [illegible] for the deepest humility.

[illegible] the purpose of this discussion would [illegible] it do not lead to a consideration of [illegible] duty. The minister subject to [illegible] only, and striving with eye-single- [illegible] His will to perform the duty of [illegible] ching the Word and shepherding the flock, and the people, what? Can any seriously reflecting mind ponder the immense responsibility laid upon him who has the special care of souls, without feeling that this imposes a responsive or complementary responsibility upon those to be cared for? How can you help your pastor becomes a question which may not be lightly set aside. He speaks by no authority outside of His commission. his teaching does not countervail private judgment, or set aside individual responsibility, yet, as an ambassador of CHRIST, possessing special qualifications, and specifically assigned to his work, he is entitled to all sympathy, encouragement and aid. Throw no obstacles in his path, but, as far as may be, remove every hindrance to his work. Do not croak, do not grumble, do not uncharitably criticise. He is a man, having infirmities like unto other men; if you note these at all, note them to make as light of them as possible. Give him your hearty sympathy, for his work is arduous and trying, vastly more so than probably you suppose, ofttimes, oftener than you can ever know, his spirit is burdened almost beyond endurance; give him your hearty co-operation, by regular attendance on the stated means of grace, by listening to his teachings and by heeding them, and by interesting yourself in the work of the Church in whatever way it may present itself; above all, give him your prayers, for the work he has to do is a work beyond all power of unaided man. And yet what enabling, lifting, driving power it would confer upon any pastor to know that, as one man, the people of GOD were beseiging the throne of grace in his behalf. These things let us do for the sake of Him who loved us and gave Himself for us, and the interest of His Church will prosper, and will pour into the Kingdom, and in the day of reckoning we shall reap the fruit of those who diligently employed the talents conferred upon them.

Every one ought to read the decisive letter of Hon. CHAS. DENBY, United States minister to China, with regard to Missions in that country. It is in the *Missionary Review of the World* for February.

COLPORTAGE BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Methods of trade have greatly changed within the last decade. Ten years ago people were wont to seek what they wanted often at great inconvenience and expense. Now dealers find a class of persons yclept commercial travellers ready to lay before them every inducement and ready to supply any article they may need, in due course of mail or freight, and at no cost of trouble or inconvenience to the merchant. Following this same principle of saving trouble to the purchaser, we find smaller dealers sending to houses of families for their orders, and ready to deliver the goods purchased without any cost for carriage to their patrons. The colportage system follows out the same lines. The Church, we feel almost disposed to say, has been slow to adopt the example of the business world, notwithstanding the system of colportage, in a restricted way, has been in practice many years. Our General Assembly now proposes to push the colportage work as fast and as far as the churches, in realization of its importance, will furnish the needed funds. The debt which has been resting upon the Publication cause of our Church, it ought, in justice, to be said, has prevented an earlier move in this direction. Now, as our efficient Secretary, Dr. HAZEN, last week told us, that debt is practically extinguished, and the Assembly has directed the Executive Committee of Publication to inaugurate a general colportage work.

It is the right thing to do. Carry the glad tidings of Christianity to the people at their homes; spread the seeds of moral health broadcast; only thus can be counteracted the pernicious influences which we all recognize and deplore of the Satanic press. But from a distinctively Presbyterian point of view it is the essential thing to do. We believe that of all the systems presenting the claims of Christianity to the world, Presbyterianism is the most scriptural; shall we then lag in the work that is set before us?

Nothing we could say would be so effective as the presentation made by Dr. HAZEN himself, and we here append the concluding portion of his circular. Any of our readers who may have read it before we recommend to read it anew, and those who may not have done so, we advise to give it a careful perusal:

"Six colporteurs have been employed and are at work, others will be appointed so soon as suitable persons can be found and proper arrangements made for them, until we have at least one missionary at work in each Synod.

"It need scarcely be said that this whole number might be most profitably employed in any one of our Synods, and then not overtake the work; but measuring our prospective means by the support given this cause in past years, this is all we could safely appoint. But we are persuaded that when it shall appear to our people, that their contributions to the cause of Publication are hereafter to be used in sustaining a force of aggressive work that has always proved so abundantly fruitful in the growth of the Church, and that none of the funds so contributed are to be employed for the payment of old debts, or in the support of the business departments of the Publication work, there will be so liberal a response as to enable the Committee very greatly to increase the number of colporteurs now proposed, and to render this a most efficient auxiliary of our Home Missionary agencies in the evangelization of our land.

"The missionary colportage work is attracting increased attention in other denominations, and is being most efficiently employed.

"The Congregational body, which organized this work only six years ago, spent upon it last year more than $15,000, with results far beyond any equal outlay in any other form.

"The successful work of the American Sunday-school Union, and of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, is too well known to need more than mere mention here.

"The Baptists, during the year ending October 31, 1887, employed in the State of Virginia alone, one General Superintendent and thirty-four colporteurs. They reported 4.305 days employed, 38,733 miles traveled, 22,155 families visited, 6,661 families prayed with or conversed with on the subject of religion, 996 persons found entirely neglecting the preaching of the gospel, 1,713 families destitute of the Bible, 1,733 families destitute of all other religious books, 667 sermons preached, 426 addresses, 283 Sunday school addresses, 185 prayer meetings held, 37 Sunday schools organized, 3 Sunday school conventions held, 29 persons baptized, 489 additional conversions, and 4 churches organized. Who can measure the results of such work?

Should our appeal meet with such a response in this and in succeeding years as the importance and promise of the work demands, there will be called into the working force of our Church, a corps of consecrated men, chiefly laymen, who will canvass our wide field until our whole people become familiar, and are supplied, with Presbyterian literature; who will carry the gospel to the people by a house to house missionary visitation; and who will bear the message of salvation to those deprived of regular gospel ministrations by services of prayer and praise as opportunity may offer.

"We know that many in our Church have been longing for such an agency as this, and we believe that all will joyfully welcome it as meeting a most pressing need.

"Now, shall we have it, and have it at once, in such efficiency as will meet this need? The answer is with you! If the funds shall be furnished, they will be applied in the manner above indicated, and the measure of the funds entrusted to us. The average yearly contribution to the Publication cause has been not far from $7.000. Could this be doubled, or even increased one half, the work might be thoroughly organized and prosecuted, and we are confident that the result would not only justify the outlay, but prove a successful plea for still larger investment.

By order of the Executive Comittee.

JAMES K. HAZEN,
Secretary.

Pastors and others desiring a supply of the above circular, or envelopes for the collection can be supplied on application.

MISSIONARY REVIEW OF THE WORLD.

We have received the numbers for February and March. We will notice the March number next week. In the February number we note among the leading articles, "Japan and Foreign Missions," by Dr. Knox of Tokyo, "The Prayers of Islam," a testimony to Missions from the American Minister to China, and three articles from Dr. Pierson, one on the Washington Conference, one on the Crisis in our Country, and a sketch of Bishop Harrington. The reports of Organized Mission Work, the Correspondence and International departments are full of interesting matter. In the latter there is an interesting discussion of the value of the Evangelical Alliance in foreign mission work. Dr. Pierson contributes the matter for the *Monthly Concert*. The *Monthly Bulletin* and the *Statistics of the World's Missions* are full of facts that every Christian ought to know. We give some of them in our Missionary Column.

New York, monthly, Funk & Wagnall's, $2 00 per year. For two subscriptions a copy of Dr Pierson's Crisis of Missions will also be sent.

CATALOGUE OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A correspondent writes: The catalogue of Union Theological Seminary for 1887 88 is before us and there is much in it to encourage its friends and to interest the whole church.

1st. Every department of Theological Instruction is represented. Every chair is filled. The McCormick Professorship of Oriental Literature is filled by Benjamin M. Smith, D.D., LL. D. The chair of Systematic and Pastoral Theology is filled by Thos. E. Peck, D. D., LL. D. The chair of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament is filled by Henry C. Alexander, D. D., whilst Jas. F. Latimer, Ph. D. D. D., is Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity and Walter W. Moore D. D., is Associate Professor of Oriental Literature.

2d. The library is one of unusual value, having been selected with great care. And the number of books is constantly increasing. In 1884 there were 11,000 volumes, in 1886 12,000, and in 1888 14,000 volumes. A handsome and commodious fire proof building erected a few years ago furnishes superior advantages to students, to whom it is open five hours daily for consultation and taking out and returning books.

3d. The gymnasium, so long needed and repeatedly asked for by the students, has just been erected and furnished. The building is 50x30 with pitch of 25 feet, which, if my information is correct, makes it as large as the gymnasium of the Episcopal Seminary at Alexandria, Va., and larger than that of the University of Virginia. This will give every opportunity for healteful and invigorating exercise.

4th. The "Historical Statement" has been wisely enlarged from a few lines in 1886-87 to two pages and these are of such value that I feel disposed to insert them bodily. But must content myself with three brief sentences. "This Seminary was formally opened January 1st, 1824, with one Professor, John Holt Rice, D. D., and *three* students. Since 1869 the average attendance has been about sixty. More than *eight hundred students* in all have received instruction in this seminary since its establishment sixty-four years ago."

5th. Lectures will hereafter be delivered during the session "On Literary Religious and Practical Subjects" by gentlemen of recognized scholarship and who are not connected with the faculty of the institution. The lecturers for the current year are the Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., of Richmond, Va., Prof. Wm. R. Harper, Ph. D., Yale University, Connecticut, Rev. E. H. Harding, D. D., Graham N. C., and Rev. James A. Worden, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

6th. The number of students—sixty-two—is larger than for many years previous. In 1883 the number in attendance was 48, and the same in 1885. In 1887 the number was 59, thus showing a steady and encouraging growth, especially when we bear in mind the fact that Columbia Seminary has been re-opened and theological schools have been organized in connection with two or three other institutions in the South. The students are drawn largely from the whole Church. They represent 14 literary institutions, 10 Synods and 25 Presbyteries, extending from Chesapeake Presbytery, Virginia, to St. John's-Florida.

7th. The Board of Directors, recently strengthened by the addition of Prof. Wm. J. Martin, LL. D., of Davidson College, and Rev. J. M. Rawlings, of the University of Virginia, will meet May 1st, 1888, at 10 a. m. Diplomas will be awarded the graduating class May 2d, and the closing address will be delivered by Rev. J. W. Primrose, pastor of Second Church, Wilmington, N. C. The last catalogue is in every respect a good one.

For the North Carolina Presbyterian.

JAMES PORTER PAISLEY.

James Porter Paisley was born at McLeansville, near Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 24, 1858. He was the son of William Paisley, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a man of eminent piety.

In 1876 Mr. Paisley entered Davidson College as a student, and in 1880 graduated, the first in his class. During his college career his Christian character and fidelity to duty were most exemplary and praiseworthy.

After his graduation he taught one year with Mr. Horner at Oxford, N. C., and his eminent success there as a teacher lead to his being called to Davidson College as a tutor, which position he filled with remarkable success for three years from 1881–1884. While a tutor he was married to the daughter of Mr. V. Stirewalt, of Davidson College, Dec. 25, 1883.

In 1884 he went to Bennettsville, S. C., and there for two years conducted a school with great success and acceptance.

While a student in college Mr. Paisley was a candidate for the ministry under the care of Orange Presbytery. Subsequently his mind under went a change touching his call to the ministry, and he relinquished the idea of preaching. He then refunded to the Presbytery and college, and with interest, all the pecuniary benefits he had received as a candidate for the ministry.

But while at Bennettsville the conviction that it was the will of God that he should preach returned upon him, and he closed his engagement and career as a teacher, and in the fall of 1886 repaired to Union Theological Seminary and commenced his course in theology.

After a single year in the school of the prophets he found it necessary to turn his whole attention to his health, for he had been smitten by the hand of God with consumption which proved to be fatal. For weary, anxious months he struggled for his life. As a last resort, in Jan. 1888, he went to Florida, and there died in the village of Starke, Feb. 8, 1888, aged 30 years and 10 days.

Thus ends his earthly career, which from the beginning was so full of promise, except in the matter of physical strength. The quiver was full of arrows, but the bow did not possess the needed spring.

As a teacher, he was apt, gifted and successful. As a student, he was conscientious, diligent, and acquisitive of knowledge. As a Christian, he early gave his heart and hand to Jesus, and piety and consecration were outstanding characteristics always and everywhere. He ever testified that grace had done a great deal for him, and through life was ever mindful of this fact. In death he still testified his faith in the Redeemer, was conscious of his acceptance with Christ, and peacefully fell asleep on his Saviour's bosom.

All his purposes were thus abruptly broken off, but they were broken off by his heavenly Father and Friend. The promising career was interrupted in the very morning of his preparation for the Gospel ministry, but God knew best

R. A. W.

HOME MISSIONS COMMITTFE OF FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

This committee, consisting of Rev. D. Fairley, Rev. M McQueen, and Elders Waller Smith, E. T. McKethan and and Jos. A. McArthur, with the chairman, will meet in Fayetteville on Thursday, the 15th of March, at 12 o'clock, m. The place of meeting will be the office of Mr. E. T. McKethan.

Before, or by that time, churches in this Presbytery desiring aid in securing preaching or in completing houses of worship should send applications to the chairman. These applications should be signed by clerk of Session, and should state

1st. What part of a ministers time is desired.

2d. What amount the congregation, by a fair and vigorous effort can raise.

3d. What sum from the Committee is needed to secure preaching.

4th. What appropriation would render an unfinished building ready for worship.

H. G. HILL,
Chairman.

WADESBORO CHURCH AGAIN IN SORROW.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Died in peace on Thursday night, Feb. 23d, 1888, at Wadesboro, Mrs. Emeline A., wife of Capt. Jas. T. Bradley, daughter of Isham and Emeline Dumas, deceased, of Richmond county, N. C., aged 47 years 6 months and 19 days.

Married April 3d, 1861. Admitted to the communion of Pedee Presbyterian church about the beginning of 1862.

The deceased was for many years a most patient and cheerful sufferer. She did not fear death but with firm faith and Christian fortitude willingly suffered, awaiting God's own good time, then welcomed death as a blessed relief sorrowing only for those she left behind.

In her death the little church at Wadesboro has lost another of its most valuable members—one of the best Presbyterians, and one of the very best women we have ever known. Of all women, the best friend her pastor has ever found in his work for the Master. She was ever the champion, friend, and helper of the ministers of her church, as more than one of them can bear testimony.

She was one whose generous gifts and benevolence needed to be restrained—a "cheerful giver" whom the Lord loved, and, after a final attack of little more than an hour's conscious suffering, He took her to Himself.

And so this little church in the past three months has contributed three rare and radiant gems to her Redeemer's crown.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

THE WATERS ASSUAGED.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The drought of the last four months has caused the waters of the flooded district south of the Yellow River to fall rapidly. In some places the people have returned and replanted the wheat. In others, the inland lakes are falling rapidly. The refugees in the heathen villages are being cared for by officials. The government, much to its credit, has sent eight millllion dollars to the distressed section.

In Soochow the canals are low, and the wells dry and there is great difficulty in obtaining good water. Up to January 10th, the sky has been bright and the sun warm. The Mandarins closed the pork shops and for days before daylight repaired to the city temple and prayed to the dragons of the four seas and five lakes and to the gods of thunder, lightning, wind and rains, a mixed multitude of deities. On one side Buddhist priests chanted in Sanscrit and on the other, Taoist priests in Chinese; a mixed service. Yesterday the Governor, Provincial Treasurer, Criminal Judge, Prefect and three District Magistrates went to the West Gate and knelt with incense in their hands, while the Goddess of Mercy, a little bronze lady two feet high from near the Great Lake, landed amidst the explosion of rockets and followed by the Provincial Magnates was carried by eight coolies to the Imperial Garden where the Mandarins daily pray for rain.

H C. DUBOSE.

IS IT RELIGIOUS FREEDOM?

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian]

Please let the readers of your paper hear from you of the legality of heathen temple, being erected in this land of freedom as I hear of such things in one place at least. Did our fathers in framing the constitution contemplate for a moment of tolerating idolatry? Doubtless never, and is our constitution so flexible it can be made to suit every invention of the devil? Do you think the Lord is well pleased with the toleration of it and is not every citizen more or less implicated when no voice is raised against it? I have spoken of it before hoping some one would call the attention of the government to it and I think one brother promised to call the attention of the press or some of our representatives in Congress to it, but up to this time I have not seen nor heard of it. Some say it would be interfering with religious rights. There is a vast difference between idolatry and religious worship. Is not our government encouraging it when no means are used for its suppression? Were not the Israelites punished for just such toleration, and I see nothing to lead us to believe that the Lord is any more well pleased with it at this time than then?

I pen these few lines hoping to call your attention and others to it, for I cannot for a moment believe that it is well pleasing in the sight of Him who we will all have to render an account unto Him for our deeds and acts and for an enlightened nation. I do not think it all allowable.

Yours truly,
WM. J. CROMARTIE.

Gravel Hill.

BY THE WAY.

Multum in parvo: The *Northern Advocate* says:

Romanism is essentially a protest against the very civilization which has been so graciously paying its respect to its representative in the Vatican.

The way it works:

Church membership, it is said, has increased forty per cent. since prohibition has been enforced in Kansas.

The following presents a direct contrast: Two or three years ago 900 barrels of whiskey were landed in Madagascar. The authorities of that country, so recently emerged from heathenism, purchased the cargo and knocked the heads out of the barrels. The Congo Free State is under the government of European nations, and the whiskey and rum annually poured into that country threaten to destroy it utterly.

Mayor FOWLER has determined, if possible, to stop the enticement of seamen from vessels by the sailor-boarding-house keepers. As soon as the seamen get their advance wages these miscreants entice them away, get them drunk and fleece them. It has long been a serious evil, and every good citizen will heartily bid the Mayor Godspeed in his efforts. A boarding-house keeper was fined $50 in one case and given thirty days in the county jail in another.

The first promptings of reply to the article "Is it Religious Freedom?" will be to cast it aside with the thought that, undesirable as is the state of affairs represented, nothing can be done in the way of of suppression without contravening the spirit of our Constitution. But are we not a Christian nation? or at least a God-acknowledging nation? Our Constitution guarantees the right to worship GOD in such way as one may choose—but does it extend to heathenism the right to protection? or ought it to do so? We go as far as the farthest in advocacy of religious liberty—but a religious liberty that dethrones the CREATOR of the heavens and the earth, whose we are under absolute sovereignty, ought not to be aided, or abetted, or allowed by this nation.

In this way the *Christian Union* looks at it:

"In the year closing June, 1886, out of fifty religious schools supported in part by the Government and in part by religious societies, thirty-eight were Roman Catholic schools, with 2,068 pupils; twelve were Protestant schools, with 500 pupils. We have reason to believe that the disproportion is greater now, not less, than it was in June, 1886. * * * The system which gives four-fifths of Government-aided schools under religious control to the Roman Catholics and one-fifth to all Protestants is certainly a very objectionable system."

The following from Bishop STEVENS of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania has the true ring:

"This unity among Christian bodies cannot be secured by any Pharisaical assumptions of secu-

sion on our part, such as terming them 'sects,' dissenters, and leaving them to the 'uncovenanted mercies of God.' It cannot be secured by forcing upon them the confessedly human arrangements as to forms of worship and discipline which have grown up around the Church during the ages, beyond those simple principles of worship and discipline which we find in God's Word. Nor will it be obtained by traducing their orders, their sacraments, their lack of liturgical forms. * * * Nor can this unity be accomplished unless we are willing to make concessions. It must be by mutual yieldiug of that which we may prize for the purpose of securing something more valuable."

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

Concord Presbytery will hold their next regular meeting at Franklin church, beginning on Thursday, 12th of April next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

WM. W. PHARR,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Mecklenburg will meet in the Sugar Creek church at 11 o'clock a. m., April 11th, 1888. Rev. . W. Robinson (Monroe, N. C.,) chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

Attest: R. Z. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

Lincolnton, N. C., Feb. 17th.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville stands adjourned to meet at Jonesborough, Moore county, N. C., Wednesday before the *third* Sabbath in April, 11th day of the month, at 7:30 p m, 1888.

J. P. MCPHERSON,
Stated Clerk.

Blanks to be filled by the churches will be forwarded by mail in a few days.

The Presbytery of Central Texas meets at Mexia at 7.30 p. m., on Wednesday, April 18th.

L. TENNEY,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Memphis will meet in Somerville, Tenn., April 24th, 1888, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

E. M. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

The Presbytery of North Mississeppi will meet at Byhalia, Miss., Wednesday, April 25th, 7:30 p. m., 1888. Narratives, Statistical and Sabbath-school reports required from all the churches.

J. D. LESLIE,
Stated Clerk.

EDUCATION RECEIPTS,

From January 6 to February 1.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Tuskaloosa	19 80
Arkansas	4 10
Pine Bluff	3.00
West Lexington	17 45
Transylvania	5.70
Augusta	7.00
Louisville	19 95
Cherokee	60.10
Chickasaw	8 23
Western District	9.05
Memphis	185.65
Central Mississippi	4.00
Enoree	63 43
Harmony	5.00
Florida	15.15
Dallas	7 50
Montgomery	7.00
Lexington	402.73
Abingdon	3 00
Greenbrier	49.65
Winchester	2.00
East Hanover	283 39
Chesapeake	24.71
West Hanover	50.04
Indian	4.00
Ouachita	9.15
St. Louis	100.00
Potosi	23 00
Savannah	18.30
Ebenezer	62 30
Louisiana	16 60
Red River	4.85
Central Texas	6 00
Roanoke	80.42
Maryland	41.75
Washburne	16.00
Orange Presbytery, Washington, $18.82; Madison, 7.47; Ashboro, 4 45; Bethel, 3,40; Oak Hill, 1 25; Cross Roads, 3.44; Hawfields, 3.35; Mebaneville, 2; Chapel Hill, 4.95; Pittsboro, 1; Gulf, 2; Rocky Mount, 2; Nahala, 2; Shiloh, 2.05; Mt. Vernon, 1; Bethesda, 1.50; Graham 26; Kernersville, .75; Warrenton, 1; A Lady, 5; Bethel, 3 30, High Point, 4; Greensboro, 12 08; Oxford, 17.74; Stony Creek, 2.35; Fairfield, 2.43; Graham, 6.87; Leaksville, 5.75; Milton, 6; Little River, 5 21; Hillsboro, 3.20; New Hope, 3.73; Red House, 4; Eno, 2 79; Madison, 3 Nutbush, 6.15; Grassy Creek, 2 35; Fairfield, .57; Hillsboro, 2; First, Raleigh, 24; Hawfield, 2.85; Cross Roads, 3.25; Greensboro, .36; Wilson, 2	219.39
Wilmington Pby. Oak Plain. $3 73; South River, .77; First, Wilmington, 94.85; Whiteville. 2.48; Pike, 1.41; Bureaw, 2 24; Bethear, 4; Second, Wilmington, 26 03; Mt. Horeb, 2	137.51
Miscellaneou	5.00

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Judge Gilmer's charge to the grand jury of Guilford, yesterday was a masterly effort. Amongst many other charges, was one to look well after lotteries, gifts, or any effort made by which to draw a prize; it was demoralizing and against the laws of the State. As a show of that sort was advertised for last night, and two nights following, *he read the law* and said to them, *see to it*; hence no gifts were made at the show, and this indicates a reform in this State, where it has been much needed. Other judges would do well to do likewise. S.

Greensboro, Feb. 4, 1888.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev Dr. H. G. Hill, President of the association of gentlemen having in hand the restoration of Floral College in Robeson county, writes us from Maxton, Feb 1st; "We are getting on very well with Floral College. Have the buildings and about twelve acres of land paid for and title secured. The Board of Trustees has been increased to nine, Mr. Luther McLean elected Secretary and Treasurer, and your correspondent the President. A committee has been appointed to secure a new charter, and it was determined to make the Institution, as before, a female college. Some $400 in money and material remain uncollected, and a committee was appointed to solicit additional subscriptions for repairing and furnishing the Institution. Another committee on repairs was directed to examine the property and report estimates with the view of having the needful work done during the spring and summer. The trustees also determined to correspond with teachers, in order to secure a Principal for the college by the fall session. We are much cheered by the measure of success attained, and take courage for the future.

Maxton *Union*: The Maxton Guards and the Y. M. C. A. are again taking steps to build an armory and Y. M. C. A. hall combined. They expect to build of brick, but the greatest trouble is to get a suitable building lot.

Salisbury *Watchman*: Macon county has added another mineral to her already long list—that of cerussite, which has been discovered at Highlands. This mineral has been known to exist heretofore in Davidson, Gaston, Chatham, Wilkes, Caldwell and Cherokee counties.

Asheville *Citizen*: The Hot Springs company have spent a great deal of money in improvements and may well be pleased with their labors. There are several natural curiosities in the vicinity which are worthy of attention One is the boiling spring, a short distance below the hotel, the other is Silver Mine creek, across the river from the hotel. A bold stream comes down the mountain gorge, and disappears just before it reaches the river. Where it goes to no one can tell.

Charlotte *Chronicle*: Mr. Marsh, of the furniture manufacturing firm of Elliott & Marsh, yesterday made a lucky strike with a hammer. There is a large black rock on the factory lot, and yesterday morning Mr. Marsh struck it with a hammer, knocking off a piece about the size of a man's fist. The peculiar formation of the rock attracted his attention, and picking up the detached fragment he was surprised to see that it was literally filled with crystallized gold. The rock showed a spongy formation, and is literally studded with the virgin gold. Out of the small piece knocked off Mr. Marsh secured five pennyweights of pure gold. A number of our mining men inspected the rock and said that they had never yet seen anything like it. The gold was formed in the shape of crystals, needle-like, and could be picked from the rock with a knife. The rock is about the size of a flour barrel, and if it is as rich throughout as the sample that was knocked from it, Mr. Marsh is a wealthy man. A guard was placed over the rock last night. This singular discovery created a good deal of excitement among our mining men, and the result of the breaking up of the big rock is eagerly anticipated. Mr. Marsh sometime ago found gold in a rock that was broken on the same ground.

Wilmington *Star*: The Board of Directors of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company, at their meeting Friday evening, elected Mr. Whit. P. Toomer cashier, and Mr. E. S. Martin corporation attorney. The President was authorized to secure a banking office, and as soon as such office is suitably arranged the savings bank will be opened for business. At the same meeting an investment committee was appointed, consisting of the President, Col. J W. Atkinson, Mr. B. F. Hall and Mr. Geo. R. French, Jr.

Charlotte *Democrat*: Mr. T. W Mann of the Mint Hill neighborhood, this county, informs us that he worked one mule and made ten bales cotton. 225 bushels corn, 74 gallons syrup, and some wheat, oats and potatoes.

GEORGIA.

Press dispatch, 25th, from Augusta: The river about Augusta is very high. At 9 o'clock to night it was over 28 feet high and still rising. Steamers at the wharves are on a level with the streets, and are moored to trees on the sidewalk. The lower parts of the city are covered with water several feet deep. The swamps below the city are vast seas of surging water. The current is bringing down vast quantities of driftwood, which is taken as evidence that the water is still rising.

TENNESSEE.

A dispatch from Cedar Hill, Feb. 25th, says: A severe wind and hail storm passed through here last night. The cyclone struck Robert Sherrod's farm sweeping it bare for a space of 50 yards wide. On the adjoining farm of Samuel Sayers it carried away all the fences and outhouses, and barns and outhouses throughout the section were destroyed. The family residence of William Cunn, a large two-story building, was removed from its position.

GENERAL.

An Edmondton Minn., correspondent of the *Pioneer Press* gives the facts in regard to the reports of the starving condition of the Indians in the far Northwest.

He says that the failure of crops and the scarcity of game has left the Indians solely dependent on the Indian bureau for food. Government supplies have failed to come, and the consequence is most deplorable. All the stock of fish they had frozen in the early part of winter was spoiled by mild weather in January. The chiefs of the White Fish Lake and other tribes became demonstrative and threatened the Government officials with retaliation unless food was given them. The agent of Saddle Lake came down to Edmondton and refused to return without food, being afraid for his life. The correspondent accuses the Indian department of criminal negligence and says that if the Indians are not looked after the consequences may be disastrous.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 25th, says: A bitter wind, accompanied by snow and low temperature, has prevailed here all day. Telegrams from Southern Minnesota and Dakota say that the storm assumes the characteristic of a blizzard there, seriously interfering with railroad operations. A Bird Island dispatch says the wind is blowing fifty miles an hour with the snow flying badly.

CUBA.

Condensed from Havana papers by the N. O. *Picayune*:

The first shipment of asphaltum of the year, consisting of 42 hogsheads from Cardenas, was effected per steamship San Marcos, which sailed for New York on the 9th inst.

Prices for cattle continue decreasing, and at Sagua nothing above $15 per head is obtainable for fat bulls ready for butchering

A grand meeting will soon be held at this place to organize at once a local Board of Commerce, the need of which is keenly felt.

Some activity is being again noticed in the shipments of fresh fruit, which had been forcibly interrupted on account of the cold weather prevailing in the United States.

After the partial rains of last week, grinding operations, which were interrupted during two or three days at several places, have been resumed with increased activity all over the island, and it is said that the results obtained are now more satisfactory regarding both the yield of the juice and the quality of the sugar manufactured. At St. Jago de Cuba the estimates are that the crop will be larger than the previous one.

During the past month of January 108 vessels, measuring 116,269 tons, entered this port. Said vessels were of the following nationalities American 63, measuring 60,399 tons; Spanish 30, measuring 45,001 tons; British 3, measuring 6,649 tons; French 2, measuring 4,170 tons; German 1, measuring 1,477 tons; Norwegian 2, measuring 1,349 tons; Austrian 1, measuring 829 tons; Italian 1, measuring 393 tons.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Feb. 16th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Jas. L. Corbett, by Rev. K. McDonald, Mr. L. J. MERRIMON, of Savannah, Ga., and Miss MATTIE CORBETT, of Sampson county, N. C.

On Thursday night the 16th inst., at Floral College, the residence of Mr. H. C. Alford, by the Rev. H. G. Hill, D.D., Mr. J. W. CARTER, of Maxton, and Miss LENA B. ALFORD—all of Robeson county, N. C.

On Feb 8th, in the Presbyterian church at Milton, N. C. Mr. W. M. MORGAN, of Durham, N. C., and Miss ANNIE D. FAUCETTE, of Milton, Rev. T. U. Faucette, father of the bride, officiating.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

Near Lumberton, Robeson county, N. C. on Nov. 30th, 1887, of whooping cough and pneumonia, ERNEST ALPHEUS, eldest son of Frank M. and Bertha Townsend, just 12 months old.

"Safe in the arms of Jesus
Safe on His gentle breast."

"For I know the soul of our darling
Has gone to our Father above,
Clasped in the arms more tender,
Than even our fondest love."

J. T.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, God in His wise providence has removed by death our brother JOHN G. WALKER, who had been for 59 years a member and for 34 years a ruling elder of Cross Roads church, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That the death of this faithful counsellor and co worker, the church has sustained a great loss and one that will be deeply felt.

2d. That in this sad bereavement we recognize the hand of God in removing one of His own, and that we bow in submission to His will.

3d That we tender to the bereaved widow and relative our warmest sympathies, with the hope and prayer that they and we shall meet our departed brother in that land where there is no death.

4th. That this action be spread upon the session's minute and that a page inscribed with his name be devoted to the memory of our beloved brother and Father in Israel.

Respectfully submitted,
S. J. CRAWFORD,
E. C. MURRAY,
Committeee of Session.

Adopted by session of Cross Roads church, Feb. 19th, 1888.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 29, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Ruled quiet at 38 cents until Monday when sales were at 37½ cents—closing quiet.

ROSIN—Strained firm at 80 cents and Good Strained at 85 cents.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.10 and Soft $2.10 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.15.

COTTON—Quoted steady on bases of 9⅞ for Middling until Monday, when figures were moved to 1 15 16—at close market easier.

TIMBER— Receipts taken readily as they come in.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES,
CANDY, LIME, CEMENT,
PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

THE WEEKLY NEWS & OBSERVER.

The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chockfull of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the *Weekly News and Observer* until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address

NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

SEEDS GIVEN AWAY! A package Mixed Flower Seeds, (500 kinds), with PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE, all for 2 stamps. New flowers, new engraving; teems with floral hints. Everybody delighted. Tell all your friends. Send now. G. W. PARK, Fannettsburg, Pa.

WILLIAM BLACK,

Attorney-at-Law,

MAXTON, N. C.

Collections promptly attended to. Will practice in any of the Courts of the State.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S
(Late Hancock & Daggett's)
Wilmington N. C

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.



For 1888 is better than ever, and should be in the hands of every person contemplating buying SEEDS, PLANTS or BULBS. It contains 3 Colored Plates, thousands of Illustrations, and nearly 150 pages, telling what to buy, and where to get it, and naming lowest prices for honest goods. Price of GUIDE only 10 cents, including a Certificate good for 10 cents worth of Seeds.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN,
Rochester, N. Y.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL
ORIGINAL ONLY GENUINE
SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE
ASK FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND NEVER FAIL. TAKE NO OTHER
OR INCLOSE 4c PARTICULARS RETURN MAIL
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. MADISON SQ. PHILA. PA.
5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS
LADIES WHO HAVE USED THEM
PILLS

"Mens sana in corpore sano."

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

(Established in 1793.)

FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C

J. D. McNEELY,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles and Mountain Produce.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
W. J. MARTIN.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550.000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

S. H. FISHBLATE,

KING CLOTHIER!

Wilmington, N. C.

FINE READY MADE

—AND—

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

A SPECIALTY.

On Every article Purchased at this Establishment, perfect satisfaction guarenteed, or money cheerfully refunded.

1888. GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE 1888.

Warranted Seed.

I have founded my business on the belief that the public are anxious to get their seed directly from the grower. Raising a large proportion of my seed enables me to warrant its freshness and purity, as see my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1888, FREE for every son and daughter of Adam. It is liberally illustrated with engravings made directly from photographs of vegetables grown on my seed farms. Besides an immense variety of standard seed, you will find in it some valuable new vegetables not found in any other catalogue. As the original introducer of the Eclipse Beet, Burbank and Early Ohio Potatoes, Hubbard Squash, Deephead Cabbage, Cory Corn, and a score of other valuable vegetables. I invite the patronage of the public.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

BURPEE'S SEEDS.

FARM ANNUAL FOR 1888

Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 pp., with hundreds of illustrations, Colored Plates, and tells all about the BEST GARDEN, FARM and FLOWER Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Valuable New Books on Garden Topics. It describes Rare Novelties in VEGETABLES and FLOWERS of great value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete Catalogue published, to

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FRENCH SATEENS!

I have just put on sale some THREE THOUSAND YARDS of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED and DESIRABLE GOODS, and wish to call attention to them thus early in the season, so that those in want of them may get CHOICE STYLES.

Samples sent on application.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

I am keeping up my stock in every line, so you may be able to get almost anything NEW AND DESIRABLE

CARPETS AND MATTINGS

Prepared at all seasons to furnish goods in this line, also a great variety of

WINDOW SHADES

Lace curtains, Poles, Rugs, Mats, Art Squares, &c.

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTY

WILMI

Feb. 22nd, 1888.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

SOMETHING ABOUT HONITON LACE.

Honiton lace has a curious chequered history, with many fluctuations. It is said to have been first introduced by the Flemings, who took refuge in England to escape the persecutions of the Duke of Alva. Many Flemish names are still to be found in the neighborhood of Honiton, namely, Stocker, Murch, Maynard, Trump, etc. In 1660 there was such a demand for it that France thought it neccessary to issue a royal ordinance providing that a mark should be affixed to imported English thread lace. Two great fires at Honiton in 1756 and 1767 gave the first great check to its production. Queen Adelaide tried to revive it after twenty years of severe depression by ordering a skirt made of sprigs, copies of natural flowers, commencing with the initials of her name; for a very debased and hideous set of patterns had come in. This does not seem to have produced a great revival of the trade, and when our present Queen required her wedding lace it was found difficult to provide the workers; but eventually a dress worth £1,000 was made at the small fishing village of Beer. The English royal family have been most constant patrons of Honiton lace, and have done immense good in keeping the trade alive. We will end by quoting a few quaint words from Fuller's Devonshire Worthies, which sum up the plea for the revival: "Hereby many children who otherwise would be burdensome to the parish prove beneficial to their parents. Yea, many lame in their limbs, and impotent in their arms, if able in their fingers, gain a livelihood thereby: not to say that it saveth many thousands of pounds yearly, formerly sent over seas to fetch lace in Flanders.—*Saturday Review.*

DANIEL WEBSTER'S FIRST PLEA.

Ebenezer Webster, father of Daniel, was a farmer. The vegetables in his garden suffered considerably from the depredations of a woodchuck, whose hold and habitation was near the premises. Daniel, some 10 or 12 years old, and his brother, Ezekiel, had set a trap, and at last succeeded in catching the trespasser. Ezekiel proposed to kill the animal and end at once all the further trouble with him; but Daniel looked with compassion upon his meek, dumb captive, and offered to let him go. The boys could not agree, and each appealed to their father to decide the case. "Well, boys," said the old gentleman, "I will be judge, and you shall be the counsel to plead the case for and against life and liberty."

Ezekiel opened the case with a strong argument urging the mischievous nature of the criminal, the great harm he had already done, said that much time and labor had been spent in his capture, and now, if suffered to go at large he would renew his depredations, and be cunning enough not to be caught again, and that he ought to be put to death; that his skin was of some value, and that, make the most of him they could, it would not repay half the damage he had already done. His argument was ready, practical, and to the point, and of much greater length than our limits will allow us to occupy in relating the story. The father looked with pride upon his son, who became a distinguished jurist in his manhood.

"Now, Daniel, it's your turn, I'll hear what you've got to say."

It was his first case. Daniel saw that the plea of his brother had sensibly affected his father, the judge, and his large, brilliant black eyes rested upon the soft, timid expression of the animal, and he saw it trembled with fear in its narrow prison-house; his heart swelled with pity, and he appealed with eloquent words that the captive might go free. God, he said, had made the woodchuck; he made him to live, to enjoy the bright sunshine, the pure air, the trees, fields and woods. God hath not made him or anything in vain, the woodchuck had as much right to live as any other living thing; he was not a destructive animal, like the wolf; he simply ate a few common vegetables, of which they had plenty, and could well spare a part; he destroyed nothing except the little food he ate to sustain his humble life, and that little food was as sweet to him and as necessary to his existence, as was to them the food on their mother's table. God furnished their own food. He gave them all they possessed, and would they not spare a little for a dumb creature who really had as much right to his small share of God's bounty as they themselves had to their portion? Yea, more; the animal had never violated the laws of his nature or the laws of God, as man often did, but simply followed the simple instincts he had received from the hands of the creator of all things. Created by God's hands, he had a right from God to food, to liberty, and they had no right to deprive him of either. He alluded to the mute but earnest pleadings of the animal for that life, as dear to him as were their own, and the just judgment they might expect if in selfish cruelty and cold-heartedness they took the life they could not restore again.

During the appeal the tears had started to the old man's eyes, and were fast running down his sunburnt cheeks. Every feeling of a father's heart was stirred within him, and he felt that God had blessed him beyond the lot of common men. His pity was awakened by the eloquent words of compassion and the strong appeal for mercy, and forgetting the judge in the man and father, he sprang from his chair (while Daniel was in the midst of his argument, without thinking he had already won his case), and turning to his eldest son, dashing the tears from his eyes, he exclaimed: "Zeke, Zeke, you let that woodchuck go!"

IN THE COURTS.

From the Charleston *News and Courier*:

Decision of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.]

CRIMINAL CASE—CIRCUIT JUDGE'S CHARGE ON FACTS.

The State vs. Dixon U. Uddy—No. 2,147: Defendant was indicted for the murder of Josephus Swygert, and convicted of manslaughter. He appealed and submitted fourteen exceptions, principally objections to the Circuit Judge's charge on the facts. The Supreme Court decides as follows:

The Judge has the right to state the testimony in its proper order; but he must carefully avoid expressing an opinion on the facts, leaving the jury to draw their own conclusions entirely unbiassed by any impression which the testimony may make upon his mind. He must not even indicate his opinion of the facts to the jury. Redding vs. R. R. Co., 5 S. C.; Gaillard vs. White, 15 S. C., 381; Benedict vs. Summers, 19 S. C., 629; Sharp vs. Kinsman, 18 S. C., 90; 21 S. C., 559.

It is not whether the Judge's impression was itself right or wrong, but whether error to indicate that impression [illegible] of the States in the Union [illegible] upon the subject. Several of them have constitutional provisions identical with our own. The cases from these States show that the inhibition against the Judge charging on the facts is generally enforced with strictness. See Whiteley vs. State, 38 Ga.; the State vs. Vasquez, 16 Nev. 42; the State vs. Ah Tong, 7 Nev, 148; Iqy vs. Hughes, 4 Hump, (Tenn,) 154; the State vs. Rogers, 9 N. C., 523; Ross vs. State, 29 Texas, 499; Commonwealth vs. Barry, 9 Allen, (Mass.) 279; People vs. Williams 17 Cal. 142.

Reading the whole of the charge the Court concludes that the Circuit Judge did charge upon matters of fact. It is evident that the Judge did not believe the testimony of the defendant, and that he strongly indicated that impression to the jury by what in effect was an argument terse, compact and forcible.

Judgment below reversed without prejudice and case remanded for a new trial. Opinion by McGowan, A. J.

Items from the *N. O. Picayune.*

[Decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.]

No. 10,056—State of Louisiana vs. Chas. Berard.—The words of a law are generally to be understood in their most usual signification. When in act No. 100 of 1878, prohibiting the keeping of private markets within a radius of six squares, of a public market in New Orleans, the legislature used the language they had in view to fix an equal and uniform distance in order to avoid any arbitrary discriminations, and intended that the distance should be embraced, both the length of the squares and the width of the streets, in other words: 3100 and not 1800 feet, American measure, as contended by the defense. The 3100 feet are to be computed from any point on the public market limits nearer the private market. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Bermudez, C. J.

No. 9341—President and Board of Church Wardens of the Congregation of the Roman Catholic Church of the parish of Ascension vs. Rt. Rev. N. J. Perche, bishop, et al.—Motion to dismiss—Acquiescence by appellant in the judgment appealed from defeats the right of appeal. Thus, in a contest between the bishop of a diocese and a board of church wardens, involving the right claimed by the latter, denied by the former, of administering the temporal effairs of a church, in which the legal existence of the corporation represented by the board is the main issue in the cause, acts of the bishop by which he recognizes the authority of such board and deals with them as such, touching the administration of the judgment complained of, will be fatal to his right of appeal. Appeal dismissed. Opinion by Poche, J.

No. 10,029—State of Louisiana vs. A. A. Wood et als—A clear distinction exists in law as well as in fact, and must be observed by courts, between the business of an insurance agent and that of a person, firm or corporation conducting or doing an insurance business. In the contracts of insurance negotiated by insurance agents, the latter act only in a representative capacity as intermediaries between the insured and the companies which they represent; in such contracts they do not own the premiums which they receive, they are not the insurers, hence never personally liable for losses. Therefore they are not personally liable for licenses exacted by law of persons, firms or corporations who do and conduct an insurance business in this State. A suit to enforce such a license against the agents personally cannot be maintained.—Opinion by Poche, J.

THE POWER OF TRUTH.

Truth makes a coward bold, while there is no cowardice so great as that found in the want of it. Self-respect and moral dignity go by the board when we condescend to a lie, either spoken or acted, either by the suggestion of the false, or suppression of the truth. Whatever it may be that we are called on to testify or acknowledge, we should stand to openly and without wincing.

SILENCE.

The saying runs "silence is golden," and truly it is so. Who can number the short, hard battles fought and won while the lips kept a moment silent! We all know so well how one angry word leads to another, and if the first word is never spoken there can be no serious trouble. Hold back the first bitter word and the pride of self will reward you. The heart grows strong in silence, and we are spared shame and regret. Noble aims are born of silence when all the mind can be concentrated upon its work.

Good thoughts come with silent meditation.

By keeping silent we can study mankind and study ourselves; conquer the world and self by seeing the weak places in all. The world always sees wisdom in a silent mouth.—*The Home Life.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

JENNY LIND.

"Born at Stockholm, Oct. 6, 1821, of parents in the humbler walks of life, she may be said to have inherited a fortune in herself, for she was almost cradled in song. From a very early age she evinced a love for music, and the rare beauty of her voice was remarkable, as well as her aptness in reading and retaining any musical composition.

The power and pathos of her voice when she was yet very small, and only nine years of age, was noticed by an actress, through whose kind offices Jenny was admitted into the Conservatory of Stockholm, where she received lessons from Crœlius and Berg, two eminent instructors. Her ambition, which was to excel, was encouraged by her teachers. Her progress was wonderful, and it was greatly promoted after she had left the conservatory by her residence with the family of the popular Swedish composer, Adolph Frederick Linbad."

"When ten years old, she made her first appearance on the stage as one of the genii in Mozart's 'Il Flauso Magico.' In 1850 she made an engagement with P. T. Barnum, who brought her to the United States, where, at Castle Garden, New York, she commenced a series of concerts, the receipts for the tour being $610,000, and her share being $302,000.

"At one of her concerts at Castle Garden, an interesting incident occurred during the performances. Jenny Lind, as usual, was encored, and seeing John Howard Payne in one of the stage boxes, she sang "Home, Sweet Home,' with such wonderful effect and pathos, that the entire audience rose up up in testimony of their regard for both writer and singer.

During her stay in this country Jenny Lind gave away about $90,000 in charities. To Liverpool she gave a hospital, and she added a wing to one in London. Among other things she founded a scholarship in memory of her friend Mendelssohn."

"Not merely in the simple ballad or passionate lyric has she achieved her highest triumph. It was in religious music that the quality of her voice and soul found fullest development. It was in sacred music that round notes swelled into their richest harmony; and when she sang—"I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that in my flesh I shall see God," the rapture of conviction seemed in every syllable of her utterance. Such music not only enriches the language with which it is immediately linked, but summons into presence from obscure haunts of the memory all the poetry of thought that has ever entered it.

She was one of those lovely, gifted spirits whom a time of peace sends forth to humanize the world and to link the nations together. Sweden has done much in this respect In its darker times, even, it had its true hero,—Gustavus Adolphus; in its last age, its benignant Linnæus, with his child like heart, and his love of flowers, as well as his love of nature; in our own day it gives us Frederika Bremer and Jenny Lind—women who, in their own great and noble powers, have no superiors in the world."

A special novelty at the art rooms is a whisk broomholder made of a butcher's cuff. Two twigs about fifteen inches long are tied together at each end and braced apart in the center with two straight twigs, and upon these the cuff is fastened in a flattened shape so as hold the broom. The twigs are painted olive green and wound with a small braided rush which is gilded. The cuff has the effect of being bound to the twigs with gilded rush cord and ornamented with a bunch of cherries and leaves held in place with a small satin ribbon. It is one of the prettiest of all the whisk broomholders and the price but $1.15.

You can make a corner in washhutands thus: Have an enameled board, with hole cut for the basin, fitted in at a convenient height; above on one side put a small shelf for bottles and so on, on the other the towel-rail, and in the corner hang a basket for sponges; then at about seven feet from the floor fix a brass rod, on which hang two cretonne curtains that will hide the fixtures when not in use. Above that, if it pleases you, can be a bracket of light wood holding a clay statuette, and your corner becomes a thing of beauty as well as of use.

THINGS USEFUL.

To Cook Cabbage: Cabbage may be made as delicate as cauliflower cooked thus: Stew gently in boiling water, then pour off the water and stew again in boiling water until soft, then pour off this water and add some milk, season with salt and white pepper, if you have it, and thicken slightly with flour. Boiling thus in two or even three waters, takes away the strong taste of cabbage.

The very best material with which to make lamplighters is a postal card cut lengthwise into strips one-sixteenth of an inch wide. They burn readily, do not give off sparks, and leave no ashes.

Lemon Foam: Beat well together the yolks of six eggs, half a pound of powdered sugar, two grated lemons, half ounce of gelatine dissolved in cold water. Simmer over the fire until quite thick. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add them to the mixture; beat together and pour into moulds.

That unsightly excrescence commonly called a wart can be removed by touching it several times a day with castor oil. This is the simplest known remedy.

Puree of Peas: Soak two pounds of English split peas in water over night. Strain off this water in the morning and put the peas in a saucepan, pour in two quarts of cold water and let boil till dry. Then put in it a small hambone, a chopped onion and two quarts of hot stock, and let boil for two hours. Strain and press the peas through a fine sieve; season with salt and pepper; put on the sieve again; let it come to a boil, and then add one pint of cold cream or milk a little thickened, and serve. With it serve stale bread, cut in small pice pieces, fried brown.

To keep the strength of the coffee while it is boiling, plug the nose of the coffee-pot with a wad of brown paper.

G·M·D·

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip Joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS—Anti-Billious and Cathartic.
25c. a vial, by druggists.

DO YOU LOVE FLOWERS?

If so send two stamps for PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE and a package of mixed Flower Seeds (500 kinds). Both Guide and Seeds will delight you. Address at once.

G. W. PARK, Fannettsbug, Pa.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.
PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.

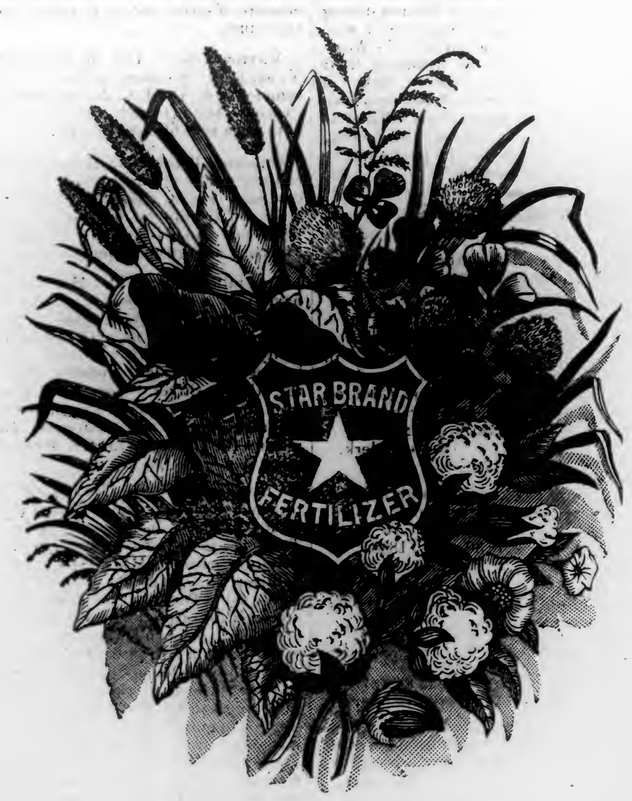
Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

ALLISON & ADDISON
—MANUFACTURERS OF—



RICHMOND, VA.
—FOR—
COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO CROPS.

ALL THE FRTILIZERS WE SELL ARE MANUFACTURED BY US IN OUR OWN Factory, and under our own personal supervision. Our increased facilities for manufacturing have enabled us to maintain the **high grade** of our goods, and at the same time **reduce the price**. Having been sold in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the las

TWENTY YEARS,

THEIR VALUE AND REPUTATION ARE NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED AND WE REFER TO THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED AND ARE STILL USING THEM.

☞ THEY ARE DRY AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION FOR DRILLING, AND THE STANDARD WILL BE FULLY MAINTAINED.

For sale by Agents at all points in the Cotton and Tobacco Growing States.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
Richmond, Va.

Fishburne School,
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.

English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B.,.....Principal.

New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first-class schools.

Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.

Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.

Thirteen States now represented in the School, '87 to '88.

Send for Catalogue.



☞ BLACKWELL'S ☜
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES. SALT FISH!
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

O the beautiful, beautiful snow!
Where does it come from? I want to know;
Do the angels fly and shake their wings
And scatter down the feathery things?

Or, perhaps they are trying up in the sky
To cover the clouds as they pass by
With a mantle so pure and pearly white
That the darkest hues may be hid from sight.

It quietly spreads its coat of down
Over the country and over the town;
They welcome alike the glint and the glow;
The children shout: "The beautiful snow,"

The mystery is, what makes it fall
And cover the earth with a snowy pall?
Do the angels think the flowers are dead?
Do they cover them up with a snowy spread?

What a beautiful cover it makes for the bed
Where the dear little pansy hides its head
Beneath the brown earth, till the warm winds of spring
To us with new beauty the flowers will bring.

The trees are leafless, their branches are bare,
Their beauty departed; they must covet a share
Of the mantle of ermine so royally given,
The purest thing sent to earth from heaven.

How softly it falls, the beautiful snow!
But where are the flakes when the wind doth blow?
We then see nought but a veil of mist—
The feathers are piled where the wind doth list.

It may be something precious is hid
Where the snow piles high its feathery lid.
It may be the angels are trying to warm
Some sweet little flower left out in the storm.

—*Christian Intelligencer.*

THE LITTLE BEAUTY.

"I know I am homely," said little Rosie Oppenheim, as she peered from the top of the chair into her looking-glass and scanned every feature. It was only too true, for the face she saw was far from fairy-like. There was no pretty dimple in the cheek, no bright, winsome eyes, no tiny, clear-cut nose, no smooth, white forehead and drooping eye-lashes. It was a dark countenance—small eyes, thick lips, large nose, and huge ears.

"Goodness! What a fright!" she exclaimed, as she got off the chair and turned her face from the mirror. "Well, I am glad that I know it, anyway; and so if the girls call me names, they won't sting me at all, because it is true." And she laughed such a merry little laugh that the sunbeam through the window caught its echoes, passed them to the clouds beyond.

Rosie took up her sewing by the window, but after a time grew tired of the work, and picking up "Alice in Wonderland," was deep in its mysteries. With what interest did she follow the adventures of that pleasant little maid! How excited she grew as page after page was quickly scanned! How—

"Rosie,"—it was Mrs. Oppenheim who spoke—"Rosie, dear, I would like you to run to the corner and match this silk."

Quick as a flash, she threw down the book, and returned in a few minutes with the article desired. Then she resumed her book.

"Sister Rosie—Posy"—The voice came from a little chubby boy of five. "Won't you please tell me a story?"

"Why of course I will, my precious," said the young girl, seizing the little fellow; and he eagerly listened while she told him such a fair story that his eyes grew larger and larger, and his mouth wider and wider, until he soon fell fast asleep.

"I don't think I shall read any more now," said Rosie to herself. "It is time to go to the piano. I have to run over those scales." And she darted up the stairs and had just opened the piano, when her father appeared at the doorway.

"You would oblige me, my darling," he said, "if you would close that piano. My head aches dreadfully."

"All right, papa. I will get up early to-morrow and finish the exercises." And she closed the piano softly, then quietly left the room as her mother entered.

"What a beautiful disposition that child has!" said Mr. Oppenheim. 'It is your training, my love."

"But I do wish that she was a little prettier, Joseph."

"Not for the world, not for the world, Hannah. Believe me, she is a little beauty as she is; if God spares her, her features will grow more regular.

Rosie did not hear her father's remarks, although she felt that she was loved even more tenderly from that hour. But the sunbeam that caught her merry laughter and bore it to the clouds heard the words of praise, and shown in extra lovely colors that evening.—*Jewish Messenger.*

A KITE WITH A TALE.

"Papa, will you make a kite?"

It was Hartwell, my little boy, who spoke.

"Go away, my son, and don't bother me about making kites. I have something more important to do."

The little fellow said no more, but, with a look of disappointment' turned away. I was quite busy that day, on what I considered an important matter; yet, in spite of my preoccupation, that sad look of pain and disappointment which my impatient answer had caused my little son would obtrude itself upon my mental vision. My conscience smote me for not, at least, being a little milder in my refusal to grant his childish request. I knew that I had spoken in an unnecessarily harsh manner, and vainly tried to reconcile my accusing conscience with the lame excuse of having been too busily engaged to give any but a short answer. Ah! too busy to give a little child a civil answer. A poor apology, surely!

Suppose a neighbor had dropped in to borrow something of me; would I have answered him so curtly? Indeed not. On the contrary, I would in all probability not only have granted his request, but perhaps have squandered a half hour or more in useless gossip, simply "out of politeness." And yet "too busy" to spare five minuses to explain in a kindly manner to my little boy why I could not comply with his request!

What made it appear to myself more culpable was the fact that I had seen the little fellow taxing his own ingenuity to its utmost in a vain attempt to make the longed for kite; and it was not until his own crude little efforts had utterly failed that he appealed to me. He had seen "papa," do so many little things requiring more or less mechanical skill that he very naturally concluded (and rightly, too,) that I could easily make a kite.

That afternoon, at a leisure interval, I got a hoop off an empty flour-barrel, and whittled out a bow for my boy's kite. The next day I had business in town, and did not forget to go to the drug-store and procure a few sheets of light, strong manilla paper and a ball of twine. Returning home, I stopped at a wood-shop and found some light pine strips in a pile of rubbish. I got home an hour or more before sunset, and, finding some starch which had been left from the week's ironing, by nightfall my little boy was happy in the possession of a neat, strong kite of "papa's own make," completed without the actual sacrifice of an hour of time from serious occupation.

The next day at noon the kite was dry and "ready for business," as my little boy said, and I went out upon an adjacent common with him, and he was soon taught "how to make it sail." The great joy it gave his childish heart was reflected with renewed strength upon my own, and I then realized the pleasing conviction that the time I had spent thus to amuse him was not wasted.—*Babyhood.*

HOW THE SQUIRRELS QUARRELED.

"I declare, it's a perfect shame!" cried Mrs. Redbrush, as she whisked around the snug little breakfast-room one October morning. "Do you hear, Mr. Redbrush? I say it's perfect shame."

"Hey, my dear, did you speak?", Mr. Redbrush, looking up from his morning paper.

"Did I speak? Here I have been talking to you for the last five minutes, and you haven't heard a single word that I've said. A pretty husband you are!"

"Hoity, toity, my dear; what's the matter now?"

"Matter enough, I should think," retorted Mrs. Redbrush, angrily. "Here it is the middle of October, and we haven't a single nut put away for the winter.

"Never mind, my dear; there's plenty of time yet," replied Mr. Redbrush.

"Plenty of time, indeed, when those children from the city come down here every day and steal all our chestnuts! We wont have a nut left for the winter if they take many more."

"Well, I suppose something must be done," and Mr. Redbrush reluctantly laid aside his paper; for squirrels don't like to be interrupted when they are reading the newspaper any more than your papa does when he sits down to read in the evening.

"Now, Mr. Redbrush, we'll have to work hard all the rest of the week, because its getting very late for chestnuts, and, I'll be bound, there's only a few left."

"Very well, my dear, let us commence at once."

So, without more ado, they scampered off, for squirrels don't have to bundle up in coats and shawls as children do.

All day they worked, running to and fro between the big chestnut-tree in the grove and their own snug little home, until they had quite a store of nuts in their tiny attic.

Now Mr. and Mrs. Redbrush were a very happy young couple, and they seldom thought of quarreling, but this evening they were both tired out after their day's work, and they forgot to be kind and good-natured.

"I tell you I brought home home twice as many nuts as you did, Mr. Redbrush."

"Mrs. Redbrush, you did not. I brought home the most."

"You did not."

"I did."

"You didn't."

"I——"

But before he could finish there was a great crash, and all of the chestnuts came tumbling down on their heads. The attic floor, which was not very strong had given way beneath its load of nuts and they had all fallen down into the room below.

The squirrels were so much surprised that they forgot that they were angry with each other, and together they picked up the nuts that had caused their quarrel. When at last the nuts were all safely stowed away, Mr. and Mrs. Redbrush sat down together, a very tired but happy little couple; for in their mutual work the quarrel was all forgotten, and I know (but it's a secret, and must never tell anyone) that they never quarreled again.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

PERSEVERING CHARLIE.

"You'll never learn to write! Such looking frights as these letters are! Better run out and play till you grow bigger."

"I'm going to learn how to make nice letters 'fore I go out to play, and teacher said I'd soon learn; so there!"

With a mocking laugh big brother Sam walked off, leaving little Charlie to wipe away the tears of mortification from his eyes before beginning anew on the stubborn letters that would not come right, no matter how hard he tried. But the little fellow was not going to be discouraged; he worked away bravely until his teacher came to his desk and sat down by his side.

"They won't come straight at all, Miss Carew; please look.

Miss Carew glanced at the crooked letters, but looked long and earnestly into the boys sober face bent over the slate on which the letters were scrawled. "Yes," she thought, "he will make a name for himself. Oh, I hope he will be a good Christian man, working for God all his life long.

"Charlie," she said aloud, "it is time now for me to shut up the school-room; clean off your slate and I will set you a copy."

When the slate was clean she wrote just *one* letter and handed it to him, saying, "Now, you must not try to make any more letters until I have seen how well you can write this one. Always remember that it is better to do one thing well than two poorly. Run away home and see what you can do before to-morrow's school-time."

Charlie thanked his teacher and ran home as she had bidden him, He had a good supper and a short play-spell; then he wrote, wrote, wrote, until his eyes grew heavy and mother thought he had better go to bed. The next morning he showed Miss Carew the letter he had made so many times. She was much pleased, and set a copy with *two* letters in it this time; these he learned to make before school opened the next day; then he rejoiced over *three* letters. So each day he had one more letter on which to practise, until he learned them all. Miss. Carew called him "Persevering Charlie," and big brother Sam game him a two-bladed knife as a token of approbation. By and by Charlie had grown to be a great boy, and a good one, too; he was very anxious to go to college and have a thorough education, so that he might become a minister of the gospel.

Now, what do think he did in order to earn enough money for all the course of study? He went to the principal law-firms in the city, and showed them specimens of his clear, regular handwriting, engaged to do all their copying if they would let him have the work. One firm gave him all their papers to copy, and another half of theirs, while a third promised to use their influence toward getting him a situation in the county clerk's office; and they kept their word, too. He did obtain the situation, and by exercising the strictest economy was ready in two years to enter the sophomore class in college. After this he had to work hard, it is true, but he persevered, overcoming one by one the difficulties which lay in his path, until he stood behind the pulpit in a pretty little church. Opening the big Bible, he read for his text these words: "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me," and preached his first sermon to the good people who had chosen him to be their pastor.

What do you think now of "Persevering Charlie?" Was it not better that he should have continued trying to learn how to write, even when his brother spoke so discouragingly to him, than to have given up, and thus have lost all interest in learning of every kind? No matter what you intend to do in the world—whether you wish to become a minister or a lawyer, a merchant or a mechanic—you must form the habit of perseverance or you cannot expect to succeed. Keep on trying to conquer hard lessons, to solve difficult problems, to commit dates in history; but, above all, persevere in the endeavor to live a pure, true Christian life, taking Christ for your example.

A BOW AT A VENTURE.

A STORY FOR VALENTINE.

"Nobody ever thinks of me on Valentine days," said Lester Matson, lightly, as he tossed over the dainty keepsakes on the counter before him.

"Poor fellow! I never had a Valentine in his life, and he is older than brother Ben. I believe I'll send him one to-morrow," whispered little Judith Bentley. "Of course it will not be a real valentine, but it will seem like as if some one cared for him," she murmured as she placed a little, delicate, blue-fringed gem in an envelope.

"Who had the impudence to send me that thing?" snapped the young man as his eyes rested on the text: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest."

Thinking that some one was trying to preach to him in this way he pitched the poor little unoffending card in the direction of the grate. He intended it for the fire, but, failing to reach that distance it fell into the ashes. The next morning old Margaret blew the dust from its dainty fringe and replaced it upon the table. When he caught a glimpse of it there, he tossed it into the waste-basket, muttering, half-angrily, "If it will not burn, let it be made over in a more useful form. I am done with it at any rate."

But he was not for a week later his little dog Blanco upset the basket, scattering its contents all over the room. The first thing that caught his eye when he came in was that card with its pleading words.

Provoked at being thus thwarted, he picked it up and was on the point of committing it to the flames, when an unseen hand seemed to hold him back, and a voice long since hushed in death whispered solemnly: "My son, it is a message from God; how dare you burn it?"

He looked around, half expecting to see his mother's accusing face, for she never allowed even the smallest portion of God's Word to be destroyed.

"For her sake I will keep it," he said, as he lifted the lid of his desk and dropped it in among his papers.

Some two years later his health failed, and he was advised by his physicians to seek a milder climate. In the midst of his preparations, while looking over some of his papers, the card turned up again.

By some means, it had worked its way into his life-insurance policy, and by a strange coincidence became entangled at the very place where it spoke of the death of Lester Matson. Startled at being again confronted with that ominous card, he took it up and read it carefully.

"If these words were not meant for me, why do they follow me so persistently?" he exclaimed, "I am weary and heavy laden now, and no one longs for rest more than I do. I have been feeding upon husks all these long years, while there is enough and to spare in my Father's house."

In search of rest he began to read his Bible, and soon the lips that had learned to scoff were singing praises to the heavenly King.

Though he was destined never to see his Northern home again, he found it easy to die, even among strangers, when the "Everlasting Arms were around about and underneath him."

Little Judith Bentley, all unconsciously, builded better than she knew. It was a bow shot at a venture, but God directed its aim with unerring precision. And a precious soul found the rest that remaineth for the people of God.—*Presbyterian Observer.*

If Sufferers from Consumption,
Scrofula, Bronchitis, and General Debility will try **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Salisbury, Ill.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS TO BLYMYER BELLS TO THE
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

BELLS
Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

The DUPLEX CORSET
Guarantees a perfect fit, and perfect figure. Double Bones, Steels, and Seams; needs no breaking in. Money refunded if Bones or Steels break. Received highest premium where were exhibited. Send $1.00 for sample Corset. English Sateen, $2.00. Catalogue Free. *Agents Wanted.*
DUPLEX CORSET CO.,
No. 218 6th Ave., New York City.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE.
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE
SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufactnrers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NERVES! NERVES!!
What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.
Headache, Neuralgia,
Indigestion, Sleeplessness,
Nervous Prostration,
All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using
Paine's Celery Compound
For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.
THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC
Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.
It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alterative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it
CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
$1.00 a Bottle. Send for full particulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C.

22 YEARS A dealer in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shoninger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger upright Piano's $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new Circulars and art-cut.

EASTER MUSIC
SERVICES.
In the three following, the music is interspersed through and in connection with the Responsive Readings instead of being printed all together, after them.
SAVIOR VICTORIOUS, By J. E. HALL.
EASTER MORNING, By E. E. REXFORD.
THE RISEN CHRIST, By J. E. HALL.
In the following the Carols are printed after the Readings instead of being interspersed through them, proper references being given to show how the music can be used to best advantage with the Responses.
EASTER GEMS, WITH CAROLS, By ROOT, MURRAY, COLLIER, BOEX, &c.
EASTER CHIMES, With CAROLS, By ROOT, MURRAY, SWENEY, PORTER, &c.
HE IS RISEN, With CAROLS, By ROOT, MURRAY, TOWNER, WESTENDORF, &c.
THE EASTER ANGELS, By H. BUTTERWORTH and GEO. F. ROOT.
THE STORY of the RESURRECTION, By W. F. SHERWIN
16 pages in each. Price of either of the eight services 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail, postpaid, $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid. Send for our catalogue of Easter Music of all kinds. Parties having no account with us, will please send cash with order, or give reference.
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - - CASH.

NEW AND VALUABLE SMALL BOOKS.
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,
SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS WORK: HOW TO DO IT. Gordon. Cloth 30cts.; paper 10 cents.
DIVINE AND HUMAN: FOREORDINATION and FREE AGENCY. Wilson. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents.
SEVENTH COMMANDMENT. Cannon. Paper, 5 cents.
COVENANT AND ITS SEALS. Alexander. Paper, 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN MEXICO. Graybill. Paper. 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN CHINA. Houston. Paper, 5 cents.
BIBLE STUDIES ON BAPTISM. McLean. Paper, 5 cents.
CATECHISM ON BAPTISM. Cleveland. Paper, 5 cents.
INFANT BAPTISM. McElroy. Paper, 5 cts.
GIVEN TO CHRIST. Pratt. Paper, 10 cts.
WILLIAM THE BAPTIST. Chaney. Paper, 25 cents.
OUR COUNTRY, Strong. Paper 25c; cloth 50c.
PHARAOHS OF THE BONDAGE. Robinson. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.
And all supplies of any publisher needed by MINISTERS, STUDENTS, CHURCHES, and SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
Address:
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Agent.

DRESSMAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.
FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WANTED,
For Cash.
OLD U. S. AND CONFEDERATE STATES Postage Stamps used prior to 1865. Cash given for these if in good condition and on the original envelopes or letters. Many varieties of these old Stamps will bring fine prices, and it is to your interest to look over old letters, as dollars may be thus realized. Be sure never to remove or cut Stamps from envelopes or letters, but send the whole thing by mail to
G. M. BASTABLE,
Catlett, Va.
References as to my responsibility: Rev. A. A. McDonough, Casinova, Fauquier County, Va.


JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, tary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayet Street.
Telephone No. 63.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24th.

Whlie the committees from the rival cities were holding their meetings in Washington, for the purpose of selecting the time and place for the National, Democratic, Presidential nominating convention, President Cleveland was inhaling the perfumes of magnolias and orange blossoms in the far away land of flowers.

The hotel proprietors have been happy this week over their brisk business caused by the unusual crowds of strangers that came with the convention. There were large delegations from San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, and other cities, each of which had hopes of capturing the nominating convention. These throngs of sight-seers, together with the fine weather, which always has the effect of enticing the residents of Washington, *en masse*, out of doors, gave the streets of the city more life than had been seen for many weeks.

One of the most notable happenings in Congress this week was the defeat by the House of the Hoar resolution, passed by the Senate, changing the date of Inauguration Day and the beginning of the Congressional terms from March 4th, to April 30th. This was by a vote of 129 to 128. Some of the members opposed the change because they did not did not like innovations on established customs.

The people of this city were especially disappointed with the vote. The present arrangement for the beginning of Congressional sessions is positively bad in some of its features and inconvenient in others, and the 4th of March falls in the most fickle season of the year as regards weather in this latitude. It is now hoped that Mr. Crain, of Texas, who strongly antagonized the Hoar resolution with one of his own providing for the opening of Congressional sessions on the first Monday in January, will succeed in carrying his proposition.

At the two hours' prohibition hearing on last Saturday, given by the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, several noted advocates of prohibition made speeches, among them Miss Frances Willard. Her plea was full of touching pathos. She said she was not accustomed to hearings of this kind, but she felt inspired to speak by that invisible throng which was pleading in pathetic tones for the protection of the American home against the saloon. She was impressed, she said, at the moment with the words of De Tocqueville when he said that life was neither a matter of pleasure or pain, but a serious business to make the most of. She did not propose to question the motives of liquor dealers, but to argue the case on its merits. "Under the license system," she said "the saloon keeper is a legalized citizen; under prohibition an outlaw. It was not claimed that prohibition would entirely prohibit, but that it is, nevertheless, the most effective way of dealing with the evil. Laws against gambling, murder, larceny etc, do not entirely prevent those crimes, yet no one will say that they ought to be repealed on that account, "She continued, "You may smile at my ideas of government, but I consider that just as a mill turns out flour and a college graduates, so government should produce protection for life, limb and property. In so far as it does this it deserves praise, and in so far as it fails, condemnation."

The reading of a newspaper article, showing the good effect of prohibition in Kansas, which was written some time ago by Senator Ingalls, Chairman of the committee which was being addressed, brought a burst of applause from the prohibitionists present.

There is little doubt that Washington will be the city fixed upon for the Centennial of the Inauguration of our first President and the quadricentennial of the discovery of America. Six bills have been introduced looking to a Congress of American nations for commercial and other purposes, and in every one of them Washington is designated as the place. The $300,000 asked of Congress for the Centennial is to be devoted to the entertainment of the presidents, chief-justices and ministers of the fifteen Spanish-American republics, who will be here as the guests of the Government during the celebration. I.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending February 23rd, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

J H Anthony, Garland, Tenn., beading cutter.

W G Brown, Atlanta, Ga., fire-extinguisher.

A Bussey, Columbia county, Ark., corn-planter.

A Chainey, New Orleans, La., device for closing water-closet lids.

F W Chappell, Baltimore, Md., sulphuric acid distributor.

W E Cole, Montgomery, Ala., brick-drier.

G W Davis, Hot Springs, Ark., track-scraper for street railways.

M V Davis, Harrison, Ark., weight-raising and lowering device.

J D Butts, Centreville, Md., corn-planter.

R W Greene, Savannah, Ga., tag-holder and hasp lock.

W B Haskins, Osceola, Ark., shoulder pad.

O D Hearn, Lebanon, Tenn., fence.

R H Hinton, Baltimore, Md., telegraphic switch.

Hughes, Ashland, Ky., dumping-

ohman, Jacksonville, Fla., saw.

B. Mann, Baltimore, Md., dental

Mason, Sumter, S. C., electric rail-

F McDermott, Memphis, Tenn., key for pulleys.

D L McKitrick, Baton Rouge, La., lubricating composition.

Z V Purdy, Birmingham, Ala., horse shoe machine.

S Ross, Newport, Ky., leather-splitter.

J C Sage, Atlanta, Ga., grading and ditching machine.

C Selden, Baltimore, Md., multiple telegraphy.

A D Shelnutt, Louisville, Ky., force pump.

N B Stubblefield and S. C. Holcomb, Murray, Ky., mecanical telephone.

W D Trimble, Hampden, Md., decoy duck.

L Whitty, Pollocksville, N. C., agricultural implement.

J Wilkins, Baltimore, Md., amalgamator.

SAY-SOES.

The color of the jelly is spoiled by boiling too long.

The old saying, "Opposition is the life of business," has not been sustained in one instance at least. Since the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup all other cough remedies have been dead stock, and the venders are in despair.

Advice to husbands: Never talk in your sleep unless you are sure what you are going to say.

This is the toast which the modest Irishman drank to the Englishman: "Here's to you as good as you are, and here's to me as bad as I am; but as good as you are, and as bad as I am, I'm as good as you are as bad as I am."

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 6th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Count von Bismarck remains at his desk nightly till two o'clock in the morning, and even during his "vacation" in Kissingen attended to his affairs until long after midnight. During his night-work he occasionally takes a little "green-corn soup," but avoids wine. His servants, and even some officials of rank, have to sit up as long as he does, to attend to his dispatches. He gets up at 10:30. When he undertakes a journey he is accompanied by eight detectives and an officer.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume

THE RICHEST. MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.

COLGATE & CO.

TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequaled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.

PIANOS. Mason & Hamlin's Piano Stringer was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experts the "greatest improvement in pianos in half a century."

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.

Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.

154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N.Y. 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS, AND WOOL.

BALTIMORE, Md.

With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.

Andrew Murray, administrator of Eli Murray, deceased, petitioner, against James T. Murray, Willie Murray, Mary J. Tate, Joseph A Tate, Lemuel Murray, Marshall H Murray, Robert A. Murray, William C. Murray, Ralph M. McGee and wife Martha A. McGee, Defendants.

This is a special proceeding brought for final account and settlement of the estate of Eli Murray, deceased, by Andrew Murray, administrator, against the heirs of law and next of kin of Eli Murray, and it appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants, J. T. Murray, Lemuel Murray, Marshall H. Murray, Rob't A. Murray, William C. Murray, Ralph M. McGee and wife Martha A. McGee, are non-residents of this State and cannot, after due diligence, be found therein, and have an interest in a subject matter of this proceeding, and are necessary parties thereto, now this is to command said Defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in Wilmington, on Monday, the 7th day of May, 1888, and answer or demur to the petition filed in this proceeding.

Dated Feb. 4th, 1888.

S. VAN AMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Contents of January number:

1. Revivals of Religion, by Thomas E. Peck, D. D., LL D.
2. Boards in the Northern Church, by R. K. Smoot, D. D., LL. D.
3. The Hittite Empire, by W. W. Moore, D. D.
4. Who Was Melchizedek? by Joseph H. Alexander.
5. The Organization of Churches in Heathen Lands, by H. M. White, D. D.
6. Presbytery vs. Episcopacy, by W. C. Clark, A. M.
7. Legislative Enforcement of Sabbath Observance, by S. M. Shelton.
8. Notes: Bible Study in College, by J. B. Shearer, D. D. After Springfield, What? by J. L. Withrow, D. D. National Reform, by R. P. Kerr, D. D. The "Personal Liberty" Movement, by Mason W. Pressly.

Criticisms and Reviews by Drs. J. L. Girardeau, H. C. Alexander, W. W. Moore, Geo. D. Armstrong, S. M. Smith, and President Henry E. Shepherd.

Notices of Recent Publications.

$3 PER ANNUM, 80 CENTS PER NUMBER.

Address all orders and communications to the Manager, Chester, South Carolina.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 28—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Monday, Oct. 71, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	8 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	9 40 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton.....	9 57 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	11 50 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	12 05 P. M.	8 20 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	2 17 "	12 20 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 40 "	1 33 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	6 00 "	7 45 "
Leave Greensboro.....	10 10 A. M.	
Arrive Pilot Mountain	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Pilot Mountain	4 10 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	8 30 "	
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M.	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 30 P. M.	2 15 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 50 "	3 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 15 "	7 05 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 30 "	5 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 27 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 05 A. M.	4 25 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 40 "	6 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	1 30 P. M.	
" Factory Junction	2 30 "	5 35 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	3 15 "	6 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

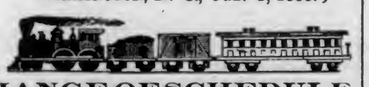
Close connection is made at Maxton with Carolina Central Railway Passenger Trains to and from Wilmington.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M
Arrive Laurinburg.....	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 45 A. M
Leave Lincolnton.....	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby.....	10 52 A. M
Leave Lincolnton.....	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte.....	3 00 P. M

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg.....	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte.....	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg.....	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

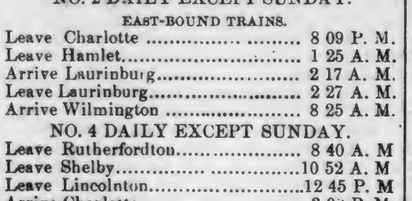
Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.



SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19, 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 42a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence..	12 15a m	1 25 a m	6 20p m
			No 59
Leave Florence..	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North. JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

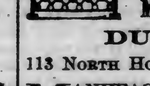
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportatien.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

MAKE A SIGN For 1 CENT

Worth Twenty-five Cents.

AGENTS WANTED. Samples Free.

J. W. STOAKES, MILAN, O.



WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c. mch.2t. 481-1y

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,052. WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 7, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,672.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. H. Keigwin from Orlando, Fla., to Leesburg, Fla.

Rev. R. D. Perry from Hasselville, S. C., to Madison, Fla.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A friend writes from, Yanceyville Feb. 29: There were three new members added to the Yanceyville church, the fourth Sabbath in February. Rev. W. R. Copped.e is pastor.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. L. C. Vass writes from New Bern, March 1st: It is impossible to write to you about the outpouring of God's Spirit in New Bern. I am too busy with souls. God is blessing Brother Pearson and the most wonderful work ever known in the religious history of New Bern, I believe, is now in progress. *Hundreds* of sinners and backsliders are being reclaimed. When the meeting is over I will try to tell you something about it. God bless Brother Pearson's visit to Wilmington. Work and pray beforehand!

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

At a late call meeting of Concord Presbytery, the pastoral relation between Rev. A. Walker White and the Taylorsville and Wilksboro churches was dissolved and he dismissed to the Presbytery of Western Texas to take charge of the church at Corpus Chri ti.

Also at a called meeting held in Concord Feb. 21st, Rev. J. G. Anderson was received from East Hanover Presbytery. Rev. W. B. Arrowood offered his resignation as evangelist and was dismissed, at his request, to the Presbytery of Mecklenburg to take charge of the churches of Philadelphia and Matthews. Also the pastoral relation between Rev. J. L. Williamson and the Poplar Tent church was dissolved, and he was dismissed, at his request, to Mecklenburg Presbytery to take charge of the Sugar Creek church.

Wm. W. Pharr,
Stated Clerk.

Mooresville, Feb. 29th.

Charlotte Chronicle of March 2d: Rev. J. L. Williamson, the pastor of Sugar Creek church, near this city, arrived at the Sugar Creek parsonage yesterday and has formally entered upon the duties of his new charge: The Poplar Tent pulpit, which he vacated, has not yet been supplied.

The *Southern Presbyterian* of 1st inst. contains the gratifying announcement that Dr. R. B. Anderson is supposed to be out of danger.

Charlotte Chronicle: The congregation of Steele Creek church, this county, have adopted plans for a new building and are making preparations to at once begin work. The plans were drawn by Mr. Sam Asbury, of this city. The new church will be of brick and the design is a very handsome one. The building will cost between $5,000 and $6,000.

VIRGINIA.

Central Presbyterian: Last Sunday was communion day at Second church, Richmond, and there were sixteen additions to the membership of the church. Several of these were, in part, the fruit of Dr. Hoge's labors at the Old Market Hall.

Christian Observer: The vacant churches at Hoge's Chapel and at Little Stony Creek were visited by Dr. E. C. Gordon, of Salem, February 19th, and the small but appreciative congregations enjoyed two of his splendid sermons. At a meeting of the session in the afternoon there were three accessions by profession of faith. The churches of that county are making an effort to build a manse and hope to have a pastor soon.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Christian Observer: Rev. Frank J. Brooks, of the Presbyterian church of Clarksburg, has accepted the call extended to him by the church at Wytheville, and will shortly remove his family to that place.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Items from the *Southern Presbyterian:*

The church at Greenwood, S. C., Rev. W. T. Matthews pastor, has ordered a fine new pipe organ, costing $700, which is expected soon.

On the 12th of February the Rev. W. G. Neville preached for the church of Beersheba, in Bethel Presbytery, S. C. Afterwards he presided at a congregational meeting, at which the Rev. M. R. Kirkpatrick was called to be pastor of the church. Mr. Kirkpatrick is now at Clover, and the plan is to have him preach at both points. He will probably accept the call.

The Rev. Wm. A. Caldwell has resigned the pastorate of the church at Union, S. C., on account of continued ill-health. Mr. Caldwell is greatly beloved by his congregation, and may be recalled as soon as his health permits. He has returned to his old home, Charleston, to recuperate.

Last Sunday the Westminster church, Charleston, S. C., was opened for worship after being closed for seventeen months on account of damage caused by the earthquake. The church has been completely renovated, and is now one of the handsomest churches in the South. The congregation has not yet been able to get a pastor to succeed the Rev. Dr. Junkin, and invited the Rev. Dr. J. L. Girardeau, of the Columbia Theological Seminary, to preach on Sunday. It is said that Dr. Girardieu has been invited to supply the pulpit regularly each Sunday for some months.

GEORGIA.

We clip the following from the Savannah *News*: The Presbyterians of Atlanta are discussing among themselves various plans for establishing in that city a Presbyterian college. The idea seems to be to establish at Atlanta a Presbyterian university for the South of such high character as to attract patronage from other States. The matter has gone so far that a meeting of the Presbyterians of Atlanta and Georgia will be called at an early day to discuss the subject.

Rev. B. Helen writes to the *Central Presbyterian:* Our meeting at Darien has been going on for nearly two weeks. God's Holy Spirit is visiting us. Many not accustomed to be at church help fill the house. The church is greatly quickened, and a number, both white and colored, are seeking Christ. Already some have joined the churches. Many colored people attend, and not only at the colored Presbyterian chapel has a service been held but by request at the colored Baptist church, which has a membership of nearly 1000. In no place has God opened up a door for me to work among that race as here, and it is our purpose to enter it as soon as we close the services in the Presbyterian church. Christians pray God to bless us and open more doors like this.

FLORIDA.

An exchange states that Rev. H. W. Gelston who has been supplying the church at DeLand for sometime has been invited to become the permanent pastor and has accepted. The house of worship is to be dedicated on the 11th inst.

Christian Observer: God blessed the meeting at Sanford, in which Rev. Ben Helm preached, both in the awakening of the church and the addition of members, and drawing out to the house of God some who had not been there for years.

ALABAMA.

A correspondent writes to the *Central Presbyterian:* The Presbytery of North Alabama, at a recent called meeting held in the First church, Birmingham, received the Rev. F. B. Weeb from South Alabama Presbytery. A call for his pastoral services from the Third church, Birmingham, was placed in hia hands, accepted by him, and arrangements made for his installation postponed until the regular meeting of Presbytery. Rev. W. J. Sinnott was received from the Presbytery of Chickasaw, and permission granted the Second church, Birmingham, to employ his services, until the spring meeting of Presbytery.

TEXAS.

Christian Observer: A correspondent writes from Bethel, Henderson county: The severe weather put an end to a precious meeting. There were seven inquirers. Our church has taken a new start, raised $100, and called Rev. R. N. Smith for one-fourth of his time—our first minister.

KENTUCKY.

Items from the *Christian Observer:*

Additions to the Louisville churches: Since the first of the year, there have been about sixty additions each to the First church, Dr. Witherspoon; the second church, Dr. Hemphill; the College street, Dr. McNair; the Warren Memorial, Dr. Willitts, and the Central church, Dr. Young. To the Third church, Rev. B. F. Bedinger, about seven; to the Woodland avenue (Parkland) church, Rev. B. L. Hobson, five; to the Park mission, J. H. Morrison, five; at the Portland avenue church, Rev. J. H. Morrison, services are still in progress; to the Highland church, Rev. A. D. McClure, three; to the Walnut street church, Rev. Mr. Collier, eight; and the Fourth church, Rev. Mr. Burlison, fifteen; services now in progress.

At Jeffersontown, ten miles east of Louisville, the services of Messrs. Evans and Hopper have been blessed. Up to last Sunday night there had been nine additions. The daylight attendance is better than has been known for years.

MISSOURI.

We see from the *St. Louis Presbyterian* that on Monday Feb. 27th, the Presbytery of St. Louis reluctantly dissolved the pastoral relation existing between Rev. Dr. A. N. Hollifield and the Grand Avenue church. Dr. Hollifield was dismissed to the Presbytery of Newark.

DOMESTIC.

Items from the *Herald and Presbyter:*

The new Mohawk Presbyterian Mission at 87 Browne street, Cincinnati, promises well. It is not yet a month old, and has a Sabbath-school of 104. The Tuesday and Thursday night meetings are well attended, and 175 persons were present at the preaching service last Sabbath evening and listened with great attention to a sermon on "The Brazen Serpent Symbolizing Christ" (John iii. 14). Two stores have been thrown together on Browne street, papered tastefully and furnished suitably for this new work of the Presbyterian Alliance. The seating capacity of the two rooms is about 200, and there are three other rooms attached, for infant-room, Bible class, and inquiry-room. The region in Browne street is destitute, there being no church of any kind on the same side of the canal for a long distance in any direction. The order of services is as follows: Rev. P. Robertson and Rev. W. W. Houston preach every Tuesday and Thursday evenings and visit among the people during the week. Mr. Robertson takes charge of the Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock Sabbath morning, and preaches in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. The Bethany Mission (West End), also under the management of the Alliance, furnishes a body of teachers and workers. In other words, a mission, not yet organized into a church, has taken charge of a mission.

Bethany Presbyterian Mission (West End).—The work of the original Bethany prospers. Twenty-nine capable persons, who very largely control the religious sentiment of the community, have been received into church-fellowship since the Alliance, in connection with the McDougall Fund, set Mr. Robertson at work in this field. The Sabbath school numbered 142 on February 5. Mrs. Robertson has organized a wide-awake missionary society of thirty-one members, who are informing themselves on the various mission fields of the world, and learning to give of their money for this great work so near the Saviour's heart. She also conducts at her home, on every Friday afternoon, a class of ladies, young and old, for the study of the Bible. An elevated course of lectures is now being given at Bethany. It is confidently expected that this young mission will, by the first of May next, assume all its running expenses (pastor's salary excepted), and contribute to all the boards of the church, and thus begin to work toward self-support. It will thus appear that Bethany has all the appliances of a church at work without the formal organization, and neither Col. S. D. Maxwell nor Mr. Robertson feel that the time has yet come for that step to be taken.

One of the most liberal donations yet made to the Ministerial Relief Board Endowment Fund is that of the little church of Canon City, Col., away up among the Rocky Mountains. The pastor of that church, Rev. E. S. Robinson, has just sent a check for $500 to the Treasurer of the Centennial Committee. The tide is rising, and if all the churches of our cities, towns, plains and mountains do proportionately as well as that of Canon City, more than ten millions will be raised.

The little Chinese Presbyterian church in San Francisco gave for Home Missions last year ninety one dollars; for Foreign Missions one hundred and fifty-eight dollars. The Chinese of Los Angeles gave thirty-six dollars to one of the native helpers in China to open a mission school.

Tahlequah, Indian Territory: The prayers offered up by friends of the Tahlequah Mission all over the land have been heard. God has poured out his spirit, and we rejoice now that all except one, of our Indian girls, and all, except one, of our boys, in the boarding departments, have been brought to Jesus. Many others are among the saved, and still the work goes on. Rev. D. Allen, of Fort Gibson, Rev. Hilman, of Moravian Church, and others, are assisting me.

Clinton, Mo.: The regular quarterly communion of this church occurred on Sabbath, February 5th. Twelve persons united with the church, three by letter and nine on profession of faith in Christ. Seven of those uniting on profession were adult pupils from our Sabbath-school. For more than a month past a remarkable work of grace has been in progress among the older pupils of our Sabbath-school. On each Sabbath morning, just after the school is dismissed, a short service of prayer is held, and all the teachers and pupils, except the pupils of the infant class, remain. At these prayer-meetings, at different times, most of the pupils have asked for the prayers of the teachers. Many who were not ready to join the church at this communion, will, doubtless be ready in a short time. We feel greatly encouraged to press on in the good work.

FOREIGN.

A Madrid correspondent of the *Belfast Witness* says: A fortnight ago the parents of a young heiress at Vigo attempted to prevent their daughter from remaining as an inmate of a convent in that city. The father argued that his child was a minor and in bad health, and consequently not in a proper condition to take eternal vows without his consent. The tribunal and municipal authorities supported his plea, and gave him a warrant to withdraw his daughter from the convent. When, however, he reached the establishment the lady abbess declared that the bishop of the diocese had authorized the novice to take the vows, and that she had done so that very morning at six o'clock Mass, before daybreak. The unhappy father retired, as the warrant of the civil authorities had no validity against a professed man. He appealed in vain to the bishops and the tribunals. The case was referred to Madrid, and will be brought before Parliament by the Liberals immediately, because telegrams from Vigo state that the nun died yesterday, and by her death her property passed to the convent. All the papers call upon the Government to interfere in this sad case, which is exciting profound indignation.

Missionary Herald:

A missionary of the China Inland mission tells an interesting story of a mandarin who gave an entertainment and presented a large testimonial to the Christian hospital, out of gratitude for medical services rendered to the aged father. The son was absent on duty and the father was relieved from a sickness which was supposed to be fatal. His gratitude was boundless, and the memorial tablet on which were inscribed the thanks of the donor was eight feet by four in size, suspended from a bamboo pole, carried by two men and preceded by a band of musicians. As they approached the house large bunches of firecrackers were fired and the tablet was presented with very polite words. The most striking incident connected with this story is that while the old gentleman was at the worst, and when it was supposed that he could not recover, the wife of the absent son, acting in the place of her husband, performed an act which was supposed to propitiate heaven and to secure the restoration of her father-in-law. With her own hand she cut a piece of flesh from her own arm and had it cooked and administered to her father-in-law that he might recover. That such a thing is possible in these days, and that it was done in the sight of mission premises and by an educated and prominent family, gives striking testimony to the depth of superstition in heathendom as well as to the sentiment of filial piety which exists among the Chinese.

A dispatch dated New York, 18th, says: The *Catholic News* has received from its Roman correspondent a brief of Pope Leo XIII to the Bishops of the United States in favor of preserving the sacred shrine in the Holy Land. The substance of the brief is a declaration that the Patriarchs, Bishops, Arch-Bishops and other dignitaries of the entire world are bound to see that the necessities of the Holy Land be recommended to the faithful. At least one collection should be taken for the purpose each year.

Christian at Work: We have already referred to a "mission" to be sent from Great Britain to India and Ceylon, in connection with the English Church Missionary Society, for the purpose of holding a series of meetings at the various stations of the society. We now learn that much interest in the matter is being aroused in many parts of India, and careful preparation is being made for the reception of these clerical and lay laborers in holding special and religious services. Meetings for prayer are being held in various places, and hearty co-operation is desired on the part of all churches. None of these preachers who are sent out will receive any pay. Their travelling expenses and the cost of supplying their pupils while they sre absent will be met. The total cost of the "mission" will be about £7,500, nearly the whole of which has already been contributed,

Just a little off the street called Straight in the city of Damascus, in a very central position, stands the mission of the Scotch Dr. Mackinnon. For a year and a half he has occupied this building as a dispensary and hospital. It is [illegible] nary Damascus house, consisting of [illegible] court, with a few trees and the build[illegible] rounding it. A covered porch at the fro[illegible] shelters the poor sufferers always in waitin[illegible] treatment. These patients, Moslems, Jews Christians, begin to gather long before the st[illegible] up, for only fifty or sixty can be properly attended to each day, and full as many more must go away without relief. At first the Mohammedans would not come to be healed, but all their prejudices have given way before the Christian missionary's kindness and manifest skill. It seems a strange thing to speak of a medical mission not far from the spot where the great missionary Paul lay in his blindness.

A NOTE WORTHY EXAMPLE.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presby[illegible]

A lady who does not wish her n[illegible] mentioned, sent me last week witho[illegible] and unsolicited, a hundred dollars, with [illegible] to use it for Davidson College in the [illegible] might think best. I was genuinely emba[illegible] what to do with the money,—there were so[illegible] ways of using it, all seeming to be best. I [illegible] turned half of it over to the *Societas Fratrum* fo[illegible] the use of a young man who ranks among the best in college, and who had been canvassing the necessity of leaving college for lack of food and clothing; and the other half I applied to the support of the son of a poor minister, who witho[illegible] aid could not keep his son in college.

What the *Societas Fratrum* is, what are it[illegible] aims, and what has been its success, I will tell you next week. I believe the society only needs to be better known in order to enjoy a much larger patronage than it gets.

This is the second time this year that a hundred dollars has come to me in the "nick of time." On the former occasion, two promising candidates for the ministry were saved from the alternative of leaving college or incurring disastrous debt.

There are plenty more such places where a hundred dollars could do a sight of good.

W. J. Martin.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

Concord Presbytery will hold their next regul[illegible] meeting at Franklin church, beginning on Thur[illegible] day, 12th of April next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Wm. W. Phabr,
Stated Clerk

The Presbytery of Mecklenburg will meet [illegible] the Sugar Creek church at 11 o'clock a. m., Ap[illegible] 11th, 1888. Rev. C. W. Robinson (Mon[illegible] N. C.,) chairman of Committee of Arrangeme[illegible]

Attest: R. Z. Johnston,
Stated Clerk.

Lincolnton, N. C., Feb. 17th.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville stands adjourned to meet at Jonesborough, Moore county, N. C., Wednesday before the *third* Sabbath in April, 11th day of the month, at 7:30 p. m., 1888.

J. P. McPherson,
Stated Clerk.

Blanks to be filled by the churches will be forwarded by mail in a few days.

The Presbytery of Central Texas meets at Mexia at 7:30 p. m., on Wednesday, April 18th

L. Tenney,
Stated Clerk

The Presbytery of Memphis will meet in [illegible] erville, Tenn., April 24th, 1888, at 11 o[illegible] a. m. E. M. Richardso[illegible]
Secr[illegible]

The Presbytery of North Mississppi [illegible] at Byhalia, Miss., Wednesday, April [illegible] p. m., 1888. Narratives, Statistical an[illegible] school reports required from all the [illegible]

J. D. L[illegible]
State[illegible]

Spring Presbytery of Red River [illegible] Keachie, La., April 25th, 7 p. m., 18[illegible] ness very important, demands full re[illegible] from the churches.

Cyrus Harri[illegible]
St[illegible]

The Presbytery of Wilmingt[illegible] Cobb's Mills church at 11 a. m. [illegible] 19th of April.

The Presbyterian.

BIBLE BAPTISM EXAMINED.

(COPYRIGHT, 1888, BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.)

BAPTIZED BY HAND-WASHING.

Baptist. You proposed to say something about the preparation which the Jews made for their purifyings.

Presbyterian. Yes. I said that the kind of provision which the Jews made for purification confirms the exposition which makes "baptize" a synonymn for "purify," when used in connection with Jewish cleansings.

B. To what do you refer?

P. I refer to the water-pots at the marriage in Cana. "There were set there six water-pots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three firkins apiece," John 2:6. This is well expressed by Godet: "conformably to *the mode* of purification customary among the Jews." There was but one kind of accommodation made for purifying and therefore but one mode. This is a reasonable conclusion.

B. We know that hand-washing was one mode but may not the same vessel have furnished water for immersion?

P. If you mean to suggest that the water may have been conveyed by means of these water-pots to the bath-tubs the answer is obvious. They contained, according to the highest estimate about eighteen gallons, according to the lowest estimate ten gallons, and were therefore too large for conveying ater from well or cistern to the bath- Even had they been small enough, mere carrying use would not have ned the language: "after the manner he purifying of the Jews."

B. That is obviously true. But may they not have been large enough for use *as* bath-tubs?

P. Geikie and others describe them as having narrow necks stopped with green leaves. But apart from this, eighteen or twenty gallons of water would not suffice for an immersion. Among the things baptized were beds. *Table* is the translation in Mark, but everywhere else it is *bed*, as when Jesus bids the paralytic take up his he word includes the couches which were large enough for three persecline upon at meals.

these water-pots were not bath-tubs. ter-pot is merely a receptacle for r. It is the same word which describes essel with which the woman of Sychar went to Jacob's well. These, of course, were larger than that.

Do you suppose that the guests of the wedding feast, male and female, disrobed nd dipped themselves by turns in the one lace where were set these six water-pots? Incredible! Ample accommodation for the purifying of the Jews was furnished by these water-pots, and on the occasion of a numerously attended feast, six sufficed. This *fact* is a complete refutation of the immersion theory.

B. But perhaps they dipped their hands only in these vessels.

P. Then you abandon the theory of two odes and return to hand-washing alone the baptism.

B. I confess that the dipping of the whole body was impracticable and incompatible with the use of water-pots for purifying. If, therefore, baptize means to dip, the dipping must have been of the hands ly.

P. Then to "baptize *themselves*" was to the hands only. You cannot contend hand-dipping without surrendering one he fundamental points of Baptist doctne—the immersion of the whole body. t least you put it in jeopardy when you laim that the Jews in the days of John and Jesus spoke of a man as baptizing *himself* when he dipped his hands only. Now *we* find no difficulty in understanding how a "few drops" of clean water sprinkling the unclean baptized or purified them. "I will sprinkle clean water upon them and hey shall be clean."

B. But have you any reason for thinkthat they may not have washed their s by dipping them into these water-

he Scriptures say nothing of the these vessels. It is generally beat the necks of these vessels were w for dipping the hands into them. wever that may be, had the water- large open basins or tubs in e guests washed their hands we nclusion from which we recoil. had purified, for they were in he feast when Jesus bade the vessels *to the brim*. The converts into wine. Do you think He would cause the guests to drink defiled water—the rinsings of their hands?

B. No indeed. But the water may have been drawn off into basins in which they washed. Have you any Scriptural reasons for thinking they did not?

P. Yes. In that case the basins, and not the water-pots would have been "after the manner of the purifying of the Jews." Next: In Luke 7:44 our Lord says to Simon: "thou gavest me no water for ("epi" –*upon*) my feet, but she hath washed my feet with tears." The tears fell upon his feet and besprinkled them. The word "washed" is one which everywhere else is translated rained, as in Lk 17:29: "it rained fire;" and in Jos. 5:7: "that it might not rain." The same passage in the Syriac translation, which is very ancient and called, for its literal exactness, the Queen of Versions, reads: "*baptized* with tears."

In the third place, we have in Deut. 21: 1–9 an account of hand-washing as a protestation of innocence in the case of manslaughter: "All the elders of that city that are next unto the slain man shall wash their hands over the heifer." This was obviously by pouring. In the fourth place, Elisha is described in 2 Kgs. 3:11 as he who poured water on the hands of Elijah. That such language was used to designate a body servant argues the universal prevalence of washing the hands by pouring. Maitland ("church of the Catacombs," p. 261) says: "In the East, the water is still poured from the vase over the hands, and caught in the bowl, so that it should not pass over them twice." This conclusion is confirmed by the Rabbins. Rabbi Akiva was a doctor of the law and President of the Sanhedrim less than one hundred years after the death of Christ. He was thrown into prison by the Romans. On one occasion the jailor thinking the supply of water too liberal, threw out half of it. Then Rabbi Akiva said: "*Pour* the water on my hands, it is better to die with thirst than to transgress the *traditions of the elders*."

B. I see that the new Revision says: wash their hands diligently, and both versions give in the margin: "Up to the elbow, Greek—with the fist."

P. The preferred rendering is always in the text, not in the margin. The meaning of the word is so doubtful that no argument can be built on it. And whatever the meaning, it would not affect our conclusion.

B. What is your conclusion?

P. I conclude from these passages that these Jewish baptisms were certainly not by immersion or dipping. In all probability they were effected by pouring. I think these large water-pots were provided with outlets which were unstopped that the water might pour on the hands, or that it might be drawn off and poured on by servants. These baptisms, like John's, were *with* water.

I conclude too that a man was baptized when water was applied to his hands only

B. Do you think then that *baptize* meant to pour?

P. By no means. The Israelites at the Red Sea were baptized but not poured upon. Jesus was not baptized by pouring from the symbol cup. In the mouth of a Jew the word baptize meant, to purify. They baptized from defilement by hand-washing.

SWEET QUIETUDE IN TRIAL.

"I was dumb; I opened not my mouth, because thou didst it." Such was the confession and acknowledgement of the tried monarch of Israel. He felt, and may have felt keenly, but murmured or complained not. And how inexpressibly precious to be able in the spirit of child-like love and confidence to recognize a Father's hand in every event of life, and a Father's gracious purpose in every cloud that may darken our pathway on earth! Such a condition of soul is not inconsistent with the keenest sensibility. It is proper to sorrow, and to sorrow deeply, under peculiar trials and afflictions, provided there is no element of rebellion in the sorrow, and provided our sorrow does not cause us to despond, to refuse instruction and comfort, does not deter us from duty, or distract us in duty, or lead us to undervalue remaining blessings, or to distrust God, or diminish our regard for His cause and service.

It is not the design of grace to destroy the feelings of the human heart, but to purify and exalt them; and this it does most effectually—what nothing else can accomplish. Hence it is permitted to feel, and to feel most tenderly and sensibly if we are only and truly submissive to the will of our heavenly Father. Such a feeling of grief can and may be cherished and yet there be the sweetest and most entire satisfaction with the appointments of Him whose providence is both real and universal; who is too wise to err, too good to be unkind, and too just to do wrong.

To share properly in this desirable quietude of soul it is alike our duty and privilege to recognize the hand of God in our every trial and bereavement, as the hand of a wise and kind and loving Father, ever near to us, and interested in all that interests us; and who, by these appointed methods of needed tutelage and discipline, would improve our Christian character, increase our usefulness and happiness, and promote His own honor and glory.—*J. A. Murry, D. D.*

FALSE SHAME.

Do not be ashamed, my lad, if you have a patch on your elbow. It is no mark of disgrace. It speaks well for your industrious mother. For our part we would rather see a dozen patches on your clothes than to have you do a bad or mean action, or to hear a profane or vulgar word proceed from your lips. No good boy will shun you or think less of you because you do not dress as well as he does; and if any laugh at your appearance, never mind it. Go right on doing your duty. Fear God rather than man; love him early and serve him faithfully, and there shall be laid up for you in heaven treasures that fade not away.

THE CAPTIVE BOAT.

A TINY boat!
I had watched it float
Where its anchor held it fast;
And it seemed to me
That the playful sea
Made sport of its fragile mast.
From right to left, from left to right,
It tossed on the ocean's breast,
From night to day, and from day to night,
With never a moment's rest,
Oh, fretful thing,
With sail-clipped wing,
Thou fain wouldst be off, I trow;
Thou art ill at ease
In these troubled seas,
Rocked uselessly to and fro.

But one fair day,
As I passed that way,
From a cottage along the shore,
A sailor rowed where the captive lay,
And its restless hours were o'er.
Its pinions white
Were outstretched for flight,
They flapped far over the sea;
Like a living thing,
I beheld it spring
O'er the boundless waters free,
There had stepped on board
The fair vessel's lord,
His hand on her helm was laid,
His wisdom had spread her full canvas abroad,
His will she with joy obeyed,

Oh, tossing soul,
Where the billows roll,
What wonder thou canst not rest!
Thou needest that He
Of the ancient sea
Should step from the troubled crest.
Thou needest His hand
To loosen the strand
That anchors thee near the shore;
Thou needest His will,
His wisdom and skill;
E'er life's idle days shall be o'er.
Oh, think not to sleep
Where the shallow waves leap,
With earth's friendly shores ever near,
True rest to the soul
Is its Master's control,
His presence to govern and steer.

—*British Messenger.*

YOUR PASTOR'S SALARY.

"My father was a pastor. A godly man he was, sometime eloquent, if I do say it, always effective as a preacher, and as a pastor, wise and tender. He, for the Master's sake and not because he could not get larger remuneration, took impoverishing fields which by other men were shunned. His salary ranged from three hundred to five hundred dollars, never even in war times 'with butter fifty cents a pound,' as the old song went, exceeding the last named sum. To be sure there was the old donation which helped to pay the rent; but after father publicly but graciously protested against the donation being made the occasion of a promiscuous kissing match, the receipts were very small. In our hardest winter we two boys of eleven and thirteen, perhaps, went about from house to house selling little articles at a small profit to gain a few extra dimes for the home. Then, too, we took the janitorial work of the meeting-house, rising at three or four o'clock in the morning and walking a mile through the drifts and darkness to light the fires. Mush and milk was in those days a staple article with us. But mother kept us all comfortably and well clad. Every article of our clothing, except our shoes and father's coat and hat, she made with her own dear hands. And mother was a feeble woman and always in ill-health. Father's threadbare garments she used to turn and cut smaller and make over for us boys. What deftness of needle, in household economy what ingenuity in planning, what fertility of resource was mother's! For a bonnet she used to take the covering from father's cast-off silk hat, freshen it till good as new, sew it neatly over the old frame reshaped and then so modestly and tastefully adorn it as to make some wealthy sisters green with envy. I remember one such triumph of skill, the total cost of which—it was for a skein of silk—was just three cents. And a purse-proud woman with expensive head-gear was scandalized at mother's extravagance.

"I am not ashamed of those old days. Of all my life I think those years the wholesomest. Poverty is an evil to the pastor's family by no means unmixed with good.

"But an evil it is, and a mighty evil, for which God will call his Church to judgment. The continued and unnatural battle against want, together with the always heavy cares and griefs of a conscientious and God-fearing pastorate, wore out the strength of both these devoted spirits before they reached their prime. My father had a mind acute to discriminate and fruitful to absorb the best that has been said or written. The few books he had, and some of these were from his father, he knew almost by heart. From them he used to repeat long passages to me when I was young. But his hungry spirit was never fed with any of the current books he longed for. To buy them would have been to take bread from his children. There was neither public nor private library in Farm Corners. The richest luxury father knew was to furnish for us boys a healthful juvenile magazine, that we at least might be nourished. Justly conscious of natural endowments, beyond many with better opportunities, he timidly sat beneath the shadow of lesser men. With his soul filled with love for his brethren, with an ardent public spirit and intensely interested in every denominational enterprise, he never could spare from his small stipend the funds to attend a single great convention or anniversary. He was pressed down and overborne and crushed by poverty. Never shall I forget the hours of gloom, the sighs, the ill-concealed tears, that would fall against his will, as I used sometimes as a child to ride with him to some afternoon appointment at an out station. Little did I understand them then, as little as the unthinking flook that he fed with his own heart's blood.

"I have told you this story, not because it is my father's story of twenty years ago, but because it is the story of hundreds of humble godly, able men and women, who are honoring our churches with their self-denying service to-day.

"Quite likely your pastor is here described. What abysmal folly in Church members to starve their own pastor's mind that they may line their pockets. Did it ever occur to you that if ten families only gave ten per cent. of their income to their pastor his salary would be equal to the average income of the ten? Or if twenty families gave five per cent. or fifty families two per cent. only, the same result would be achieved? Or considering that the pastor's expenses must needs be greater than those of his Church members, fifty families gave three per cent., the pastor's salary would be greater by one-half than theirs would average?—*Auburn Dispatch.*

FOR MOTHERS.

The importance of the mothers praying aloud with the little ones is constantly proved to us. The children in our homes are so observant. Tiny Willie, too small to be allowed at the table, see his mother bow her head in silent grace and says: "See mamma go to sleep before she eats every day;" after the explanation, nothing more is said. Little Howard, four years old, comes into his mother's room while she is on her kneess in quiet devotion; to his eager question, he receives only "hush, hush," and waits till she is through; he is then told not to interrupt mamma when she is praying. The next night little Howard, robed for bed, is told "to kneel and say his prayers;" quietly he drops on his knees, buries his face in his hands, but utters not a word, "Go on, Howard." He does not speak. "Go on, repeats the astonished mother. "Do not interrupt me, mamma," are all the words she hears. Directly, when through according to his idea, he arises and explains, "You never say anything when you pray;" so he follows her example for two or three nights, till his mother convinces him by precept he must pray aloud. We think example is more forcible.

Need we multiply instances? Mothers, pray aloud with your children; the memory of those seasons of private prayer will be a sacred legacy.

It might be well to explain to the little questioner, that when he is older and knows better what he wishes to ask God for, he can pray silently as his mother does. But while he is very young and needs to repeat prayers, like "Our Father," and "Now I lay me," he must say them aloud.

No doubt deep and last impressions are often made on children by having the mother take them into a room apart, and, quietly kneeling with them, in simple, tender words; commend them to the dear Redeemer. Mothers who are relnctant to do this would be persuaded to try, if they realized that the eternal welfare of a darling child might turn upon their faithfulness in the early dawn.—*Churchman.*

TO BOYS COMMENCING BUSINESS.

Be on hand promptly in the morning at your place of business, and make it a point never to be late, and always perform cheerfully your duty. Be respectful to your employers, and to all in authority over you, and be polite to every one; politeness costs nothing, and it will help you wonderfully in getting on in the world. Above all, be honest and truthful. The boy who starts in life with a sound mind in a sound body, who falls in no bad habits, who is honest, truthful and industrious, who remembers with grateful love his father and mother, and who does not grow away from his church and Sabbath-school, has qualities of mind and heart that will insure him success to a remarkable degree, even though he is endowed with only ordinary mental capacity; for honour, truth and industry are more than genius.

Don't be foppish in your dress, and don't buy anything before you have the money to pay for it. Shun billiard saloons, and be careful how you spend the evenings. Cultivate a taste for reading, and read only good books. With a love for reading, you will find in books friends ever true, and full of cheer in time of gloom, and sweet companionship for lonely hours. Other friends may grow cold and forsake you, but books are always the same. And in closing, boys, we would say again, that with truth, honesty and industry, and a living faith in God, you will succeed.

A JAPANESE MOTHER AND HER SON.

There is an old Christian woman, named Morita, living in Tokyo, who is very zealous in her efforts to bring others to love and obey her Lord and Master. She had a son who was very wicked, and wasted his mother's property; his wickedness went to such an extent that in the course of ten years he had been sent to prison seven times. So bad was his conduct that all his other relations and friends forsook him. Only his good and patient mother was left to pity and care for him in his wretched condition. Her faith in God did not waver, and whenever she saw him she told him of Christ, and endeavored to persuade him to forsake his sins, and walk in the ways of righteousness and peace.

But he was so hardenened in sin that he turned a deaf ear to all her loving entreaties. He only said in reply, "Dear mother, it is all right for you to be good, and to go to heaven, but I am so addicted to evil ways that I cannot stop, and it is my purpose to live on in this same course and go to hell." Still his mother did not give him up, and prayed for him day and night.

About one year ago he was sent to prison once more; and while thus in confinement his wife died of the cholera, leaving four children, of whom the youngest was only a babe. The grandmother was at first much troubled, and said, "There is surely no other way than for these little ones to die of starvation." Then after a while she said, "Oh, no, it is a great mistake to doubt the power and goodness of God, and he who has created us is also able to supply all our needs." So she took the little ones to her home and cared for them tenderly.

In November last year the son and father was released, and when he came to his home and found the motherless children thus cared for by the old grandmother his hard heart was melted. He became a truly penitent and humble seeker after that religion which had strengthened and comforted his mother's heart. From that time his house was opened as a place for preaching and frequent services were held there for his own benefit, and also to lead others to a knowledge of Christ and his salvation.

One day he read the second chapter of Ephesians, and was deeply moved by its appropriateness to his own case. He has been received into the church, and is vigorously laboring to extend the blessings of the Gospel among all his associates and friends.—*H. Loomis in London Christian.*

He that buys and lies, shall find the lie left in his purse behind—*Cervantes.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Pastor's Bible. An analysis of those Portions of Holy Scripture Pertaining to the Various Duties of the Pastor. This little volume, in pocket form, will be a convenient hand book for ministers. The Scriptural selections have been judiciously and carefully arranged and a very full table of contents has been provided which will greatly aid the pastor in selecting those portions of God's word. Suitable for all occasions which may present themselves. Price 75 cents. Presbyterian Committee of Publication 1,001 Main St. Richmond, Va.

Good Old Songs. This is the title of a collection of songs published by Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. In this collection are the most popular airs of our childhood, many of which have clung on even down to the present time. "Old songs are best to those who have tender associations connected with them, and this volume will be heartily enjoyed by many who love to look back to the pleasant days of the past.

The Popular Science Monthly—contains the following articles of interest: The Economic Outlook; New Chapters in the Warfare of Science; Underground Waters as Social Factors;" Glimpses at Darwin's Working Life; The Indians of British Columbia; The Ante Chamber of Consciousness; Our Ice Supply and its Dangers; Flamingoes at Home; Curious Facts of Inheritance; Sketch of Henry Bradford Nason (with portrait); Editor's Table; Literary Notes and Popular Miscellany; Address D. Appleton & Co, Bond St. N. Y. $3.00 a year.

The Young Ladies Home Journal for March is received and generously filled with directions, helps and hints to have the eye, taste and palate satisfied with everything delicious, artistic and pleasing. Philadelphia. Price 50cts.

GRUMBLE, GROMBLE, GROWL.

BY KNOXONIAN.

A young gentleman in one of our Ontario towns has a first-class song on the habit of complaining, which he sings at concerts with good effect. The last line of each verse is, "Grumble, grumble, growl." The gentleman has a rich bass voice, pure in tone and of considerable power. When he renders the line—swings around on the home stretch, as the sporting reporters would say—he puts on a spurt, and the effect is good. The grumblers in the audience feel ashamed of themselves, and that is the right kind of feeling for them to have.

Talmage says that with some people the working days of the week are six days' grumble, and the Sabbath a half-sanctified whine. This testimony is true, and the worst feature of the case is that chronic grumblers never know when they do grumble. They grumble instinctively. They grumble naturally. They grumble as naturally as they breathe. Their mouths take on a grumbling shape. The mouth of a chronic grumbler has a peculiar kind of droop at each corner. We have seen good men whose mouths had a slight droop at one corner because they used their briar-root too much in that corner. They did not distribute the pressure evenly over the whole orifice. But the mouth of a chronic grumbler takes on a shape peculiar to itself. In fact his whole face takes on a grumbling expression. The moment you look at him every feature seems to say grumble, grumble, growl.

It is a singular and shameful fact that a large proportion of the grumbling is done in the best places of the world, and by the people who have most reason to be thankful. Men dangerously ill do not, as a rule, complain half as much as men in good health. Dying men rarely complain. They may be troubled about the past and anxious about the future, but as a rule they do not grumble. It is, we believe, an actual fact that convicts in prisons and penitentiaries do not grumble as much as many men who are at liberty. Courts of law are places that try men's souls, but you hear very little grumbling there. The court would instantly shout "silence" to a grumbler if he began to unload his grievances. The grumbling is usually done in good places. A fine, well-managed store, where people buy and sell with mutual advantage is a good, pleasant place, but there is much grumbling done in stores. A farm with its freedom and pure air, its ample supply of the necessaries of life, its scores of blessings that can be enjoyed nowhere else, is a good place; but you can find many chronic grumblers on fine farms, and some of them seem to have a hundred horse-power engine concealed about their person. Some of them work the engine tremendously when you ask them for a subscription to the Schemes of the Church.

There are not many better things in this country than a sail in a good steamer on one of our magnificent lakes or rivers. And yet you hear any number of people grumble in the finest boats on our most beautiful waters. It is "grumble, grumble, growl," about berths, or about places at the table, or about something or another. Women put in a fair share of this work on steamboats.

There is a vast amount of grumbling on railway trains. An ordinary railway train will run a distance in three or four hours that used to take the old stage coaches about three days. A man who used to make the journey in three days on the old coach—who many a time helped to pry the coach out of the mud with a rail from the nearest fence, who had his bones nearly pounded into jelly by riding over corduroy bridges, will often be found grumbling because a train is twenty minutes behind time!

Some ministers allow themselves to fall into the habit of grumbling. They feel the lack of help in their work and the cruel pinching of genteel poverty in their homes. They know that the people who treat them coldly and meanly promised to give them support and encouragement. Instead of encouragement they meet with opposition or perhaps a treacherous, patronizing kind of help, which is a thousand times harder to endure than open, manly opposition. Who can blame them if they at times give way to complaining? Poverty they could endure; hard work they would cheerfully do, but facing and fighting the opposition of men who are under just as solemn obligations to work for the good of the congregation as the minister is under, is a severer kind of trial, and the minister gives way under it and begins to complain. That may be a natural thing to do, but it is the worst thing possible. Constant complaining would soon crush a minister who had no trouble on his hands. How can one stand it who is already overloaded? Grumbling makes matters worse. It alienates friends without conciliating opponents. But what is a minister so situated to do? Suffer in silence? Yes, a thousand times better to suffer in silence than degenerate into a chronic grumbler. "Suffer and be strong" is not a bad motto. A man may suffer and preserve his self-respect, but he can't preserve his self-respect and peddle his grievances.

The worst kind of grumbling is home grumbling. In fact a house in which there is much grumbling done should never be called a home. It may be a fine house, but it is not a home. A man who has a chronic grumbler for a wife has no home. He may have an establishment for the maintenance of which he is bound to provide funds, but he has no home. One of the hardest laws in any Christian country is the law which compels a hard-working man to provide money to keep a hen-pecking mill running to the tune of "Grumble, grumble, growl." It is grumble, grumble, growl in the morning; grumble, grumble, growl at noon; and grumble, grumble, growl in the evening. The mill runs all the time, and of course the unfortunate man who supplies the funds soon becomes pecked beyond recognition. And if one lady reader of the *Canada Presbyterian* feels indignant at these lines, let her ask herself how she would like her own son to be compelled to furnish funds for the running of a hen-pecking establishment, where the music is always grumble, grumble, growl. Yes, ladies, the contributor will accept your verdict on the question when the question is put in that way. You know the labor and anxiety and suffering expended on the early life of that boy. None do know but you and your Maker. You know how anxiously you watched his progress toward manhood, and how you labored and prayed for him, how you helped him in his efforts to make a place for himself in the world. Your heart overflowed with gratitude and joy when you saw him succeed perhaps beyond his or your expectations. Now he is a rising young man, has a good place among his fellow-men, and would soon go high if he had fair-play. He has a home—no, a house—of his own that you and he hoped he would be happy in, but your long expectations and his are strangled because the one who should be the light and comfort of that house does little but grumble, grumble, growl.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

THE FEAR OF DEATH.

Death destroys the body in which man has his domicile during the present life, and through which all his relations with this life are established and continued. It hence terminates his career on earth, and permanently dissevers him from all direct participation in its affairs, either by absolute annihilation, or by removal to some other sphere of existence. The dead man is no longer in the body he once inhabited, and no longer in this world, for any purpose.

The simple statement of the idea makes death to human thought an awful event. The destruction of the body is an appalling spectacle. Add to this our dimness and uncertainty of thought as to the future beyond death, together with the anxieties and timidities which the consciousness of sin naturally begets, and we at once see why death is styled "the King of Terror." Satan spoke the truth when he said that "all that a man hath will he give for his life." The veriest miser would part with his last penny, if necessary, to save his life. Men are naturally afraid of death; they greatly prefer to live, where, and as, and what they are, rather than die and go elsewhere, or cease to exist altogether.

There is, moreover, no relief from this fear in science, in mere philosophy, in the knowledge of the physical causes of death, in renown and high station, in poverty, in the sorrows and miseries of life, or in the fact that death is the common lot of the race. These things can neither avert death nor essentially change its facts. The fear remains to haunt and alarm the mind in spite of all such remedies. There is, indeed, nothing, in the very nature of things, that can minister relief to the mind when anticipating the event, or confronted by it as an immediate reality, except as it shall awaken hope, and in some form publish good news, as to what awaits us after death. This is precisely the service which religion, in every phase known to man, undertakes to render to the human mind. It has always had something to say about the great future into which death introduces us, and has sought to give us such ideas of that future as will cancel and remove our fears, and reconcile us to an event which we can neither resist nor escape.

The religion of the Bible is conspicuously marked by this feature. Paul, in his Epistle to the Hebrews, tells us that Christ assumed our nature, "that through death he might deliver * * * them who through fear of death, were all their lifetime subject to bondage." Christ, in what he is, in what he has done for us, and in what through him God promises to those who accept him, is the antidote for the fear of death. He has brought life and immortality to light in his Gospel, and assured us that death is not the end of our conscious being. We shall as really live after this event as we did before it. Those who by faith receive Christ into the confidence and affections of the heart, and seek to obey his precepts, though sinners, and naturally subject to bondage through fear of death, have in fact nothing to fear as the result of dying. The event will not bring to them the slightest harm, but will be the means of their enjoyment of the highest conceivable good. They will not, in their essential existence, be destroyed, and will not in the after-life be punished for the sins committed in this life. They will be pardoned by the grace of God extended to them through Christ; and when they meet God in the spirit-world, they will meet him as their covenant friend, pledged by his own word to save them and give them the "inheritance, incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven" for them. The Bible, with its suffering and redeeming Christ, sheds this glorious and heart-cheering light upon the death of the believer. Why should that believer be afraid of death? He surely has no occasion for fear.

Paul, though a sinner, had no fear of death. He had a desire to depart and to be with Christ, which he deemed far better than to abide in the flesh. Knowing that, while he was present in the body, he was absent from the Lord, he was willing to be absent from the body that he might be present with the Lord. He could and did say: "O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory?" When death by martyrdom was in immediate prospect, he said to his friend Timothy: "For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous judge, will give me at that day." The inspiring hopes of the future completely banished the fear of death from the apostle's mind. He passes from this world to the next, under an unclouded sky.

The Psalmist said: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." Christianity, though not repealing the law of our bodily mortality, is the religion of hope for sinners, and the religion of hope for those who are doomed to die. No man ever really tried its power who was not comforted by it. Millions, when leaving this world, some of them as martyrs, have been so cheered by its hopes that all fear was gone. Happy the man who at every moment is equally prepared to retain life or resign it—if retaining it, to do the work of a Christian here, and if resigning it, to go to the rewards of a Christian in heaven.

"How blest the righteous when he dies!
When sinks a weary soul to rest.
How mildly beam the closing eyes,
How gently heaves the expiring breast!

"Life's duty done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies,
While heaven and earth combine to say:
'How blest the righteous when he dies!'"

—*Independent.*

MAGNIFICENT FORTUNES.

Pliny declares that it was the magnificent fortunes the great estates that destroyed the Roman Empire. These are greater than the Roman fortunes in this country. Will they destroy it? That depends. The Roman estates were heathen estates. This country of ours is a Christian country, or at least many of its citizens are believers in the true God. Shall their magnificent fortunes be Christian fortunes? That is the question which mainly concerns Americans. That is the question on whose answer depends the future of this country. If they are Christian fortunes they will exist unselfishly.—For unselfishness is the distinguishing feature of Christianity. If they are Christian fortunes they will not keep themselves to themselves, building themselves into larger greatness at the expense of those about them; but they will make themselves perpetual blessings, and the American Pliny shall write that magnificent fortunes did not destroy America, but made her magnificent.—*Churchman.*

HEART POWER.

There is no power like heart power. He whose heart is enlisted in behalf of a truth or of a cause, will carry others with him as he urges its claim on their hearts, as no advocacy of it by the most brilliant and finished oratory of one who lacked this heart power could compass. There are arts and graces of successful advocacy which ought not to be neglected by one who is set to interest others in a truth or a cause for which he stands; but there is no art like heart, and there is no grace of style or manner like the grace of loving earnestness. He who would interest others in any direction must first be himself interested in that direction. He who would show earnestness, must first have earnestness to show. This is a principle which is applicable alike in every sphere of endeavor with others, from the sphere of professional advocacy to the sphere of individual effort with souls. If you want to have power to convince another of the importance of any truth which you think he ought to hold dear, you must first be so full of that truth in its preciousness, that it is dear to your own heart beyond your power of expression. Then, and not before, what you do say in its behalf will have added force through the pressure of your inevitable reserve of deep feeling concerning its importance. If you have not this element of power, you would do well to set yourself to gain it by becoming newly interested in the truth itself, apart from any thought of its advocacy before others.—*S. S. Times.*

PRAYER.

If it be true that for every idle word that man shall speak he shall be called to account in the day of judgment, how much greater will be the condemnation incurred by every idle word of prayer uttered? More breath has been wasted by Christian people in saying thoughtless and therefore fruitless prayers, than would have been necessary to turn the world upside down if it had been expended in real prayer. No one has a right to approach the mercy-seat without some definite petition or petitions on his heart, and these should be presented with a definite expectation that they will be granted, possibly not visibly, or in the exact manner desired, but in the way from which the largest amount of good will result. Yet, it is not lawful to restrict our prayers to those desires which arise most readily in our hearts, for then would we be unable to ask believingly, because selfishness bars out faith? There are many subjects which ought to be remembered in prayer continually, which do not present themselves to our minds uninvited. These must be carefully thought out and meditated upon until we become impressed with their importance, and are thus led to feel them as a burden on our hearts which we can not bear and from which we must obtain relief by laying it upon the shoulders of our Burden-Bearer.—*N. Y. Witness.*

GOLD DUST.

Our life is March weather, savage and severe in one hour.

***

The everyday cares and duties, which men call drudgery, are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time.—*Longfellow.*

***

Each man has more of four things than he knows
What four are these? Sins, debts, fears and woes.

—*From the French.*

***

Mornings are mysteries; the first world's youth,
Man's resurrection, and the future's bud,
Shroud in their births.

—*Vaughan.*

***

We walk amid the currents of actions left undone
The germs of deeds that wither before they see the sun

—*Bayard Taylor.*

***

Little love can perform great actions—but it requires great love to present like little children small offerings.—*Hugh MacMillan.*

WHOSE BUSINESS IS IT.

This pathetic litile incident is dedicated to the "us four and-no-more" kind: A well-known clergyman's little daughter has just been put to bed, and upon the stillness comes a tiny voice in the nightly prayer. Then silence, soon broken by these words: "And, dear Lord, this afternoon I saw out upon the cold sidewalk a poor little girl, and she has no shoes or stockings on—and—and—" another silence, as though staggered by the immensity of the problem—"it's none of our business, is it, God?"

THE CAMPBELLS AND THE GORDONS.

An old woman of the name of Gordon, in the North of Scotland, was listening to the account given in Scripture of Solomon's glory, which was read to her by a little female grandchild. When the girl came to tell of the thousand camels which formed part of the Jewish Sovereign's live stock, "Ay, lassie," cried the old woman, "a thousand Campbells say ye. The Campbells are an auld clan, sure eneuch; but look an' ye dinna see the Gordons too."

LOOK BEYOND.

Most impractical must every man appear who genuinely believes in the things that are unseen. The man called practical by the men of the world is he who busies himself building his house on the sand, while he does not even bespeak a lodging in the inevitable beyond.—*George MacDonald.*

SUNDAY LABOR IN GERMANY.

The experience of Germany, which has recently been collected, though in a somewhat imperfect way, by a Prussian Government investigation, seems to contain a great deal of instruction on this point. From returns obtained from 30 out of the 35 provinces or departments, containing 500,156 manufacturing establishments and 1,582,591 workmen, it was found that 57 75 per cent. of the factories kept at work on Sunday. On the other hand, the larger number of the workmen, or 919,064, rested on Sunday. As regards trade and transportation, it was found that in 29 provinces (out of 35), of 147,318 establishments of one sort or another employing 242,062 persons, 77 per cent. were open on Sunday, and 57 per cent. of the employees worked on that day. This state of things has led to a demand in Prussia for legislation absolutely prohibiting Sunday labor. With a view to such legislation, a canvass of the persons interested, both employers and employed, has been made. They were asked whether they were in favor of or opposed to total prohibition. It was found that of those consulted in the great factories or stores only 13 per cent. of the employers and 18 per cent. of the employed were in favor of total prohibition. In the smaller industries only 18 per cent. of the employers and 21 per cent. of the employed were in favor of total prohibition. In trade only 41 per cent. of the employers and 39 per cent. of the employed, and in transportation only 12 per cent. of the employers and 16 per cent. of the employed were in favor of total prohibition. These are very curious figures, and have been tabulated by M. Maurice Block with some care.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

It is the native and dominant tongue of nations occupying more than 10,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface. It is every day gaining ground among the 260,000,000 people of India, is the language of international commerce in China and Japan, is spoken in all the maritime ports, is the language of the high seas, has a literature second to none, has more one syllabled words than any other tongue, and is the language of more than one-half of the world's newspaper press. English has only two rivals in the way of a worldly speech. They are the Russian and Spanish.

THE HIGH ROAD.

We are on the high road of apostasy when we are continually asking, "What harm is there in this?" We have already come to the border of the land of sin. It is the sign of the feeblest and most testy faith. Whereas we should be always pressing the question, "Is there any good in it?" True piety never inquires for the "no harms," but for the "do-goods."

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

Andrew Fletcher used to say [illegible] would lose his life to serve his country [illegible] would not do a base thing to save it.

PREMIUMS.

☞ The *N. C. Farmer* is a 24 page (3 columns to the page) journal, neatly printed, and contains in each number articles upon Farms and Farmers, Soils and Fertilizers, Grasses and Grains. Cotton and Tobacco, Orchards and Fruits, Live Stock, Dairy, Apiary, Family Department, and a department of popular Science, Hygiene, Diseases and Remedies, and is admitted to be one of the most practical and useful journals to the farmer and his family ever published in the whole country.

We have concluded an arrangement [illegible] *Farmer* in accordance with which [illegible] for $2.65 the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN, the N. C. *Farmer*, and *one dozen papers* such as the subscriber may select from the following list. Now is the time to act upon this favorable offer. The seed are unsurpassed in Excellence and Purity.

Persons acting under special club arrangements previously made by us will, by sending 60 cts. additional to the club offer, receive the *N. C. Farmer* and the seed with the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

State distinctly what seed are wanted.

List of Seeds.

Artichoke.
Large Globe.
Asparagus.
Colossal.
Beet.
Ex. Early Turnip or Bassano,
Early Rep Turnip,
Early Egyptian Red Turnip,
Long Blood Red,
White French Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early York,
Early Large York,
Late Drumhead,
Late Flat Dutch,
French Oxheart,
Early Winningstadt,
Early Jersey Wakefield,
Early Flat Dutch,
Early Drumhead,
Early Sugar Loaf,
Green Glazed,
Red Dutch (for Pickling).
Carrot.
Early Scarlet Horn,
Long Orange.
Cauliflower.
Early London,
Early Dutch.
Collards—Southern.
Celery.
Large White Solid,
Dwarf White Sold.
Cress, or Pepper Grass.
Curled,
Water.
Cucumber.
Early White Spine,
Early Frame,
Early Cluster,
Early Russian,
Long Green Turkey.
Egg Plant.
Improved Large Purple.
Endive.
Green Curled,
White Curled.
Kale.
Green Curled Scotch.
Kohl Rabi
Early White Vienna,
Early Green or White,
Early Purple Vienna,
Leek.
London Flag,
Mammoth.
Lettuce.
Early Prize Head,
India Curled,
Drumhead Cabbage.
Melon.
Orange Water,
Citron (for Preserving),
Mountain Sweet Water,
Improved Gipsey,
Peerless,
Ice Cream Water,
Netted Nutmeg,
Netted Green Citron,
Persian, or Casaba,
Pine Apple,
Early Jenny Lind.
Mustard.
White,
Black, or Brown.
Okra.
Dwarf,
Tall, or Long Green.
Onion.
White, or Silver Skin,
Large Red Wethersfield,
Yellow Dutch.
Parsley.
Doubled Curled,
Plain, or Single.
Parsnip.
Fine Sugar.
Pepper.
Large Sweet,
Large Bell,
Large Red Cayenne.
Pumpkin.
Cashaw, (Crook Neck),
Connecticut Field.
Radish.
Early Long Scarlet,
Early Red Turnip,
Early White Turnip.
Salsify.
Or Oyster Plant.
Spinach.
Round Savoy.
Squash.
Early Bush, or Patty Pan,
Yellow Crook Neck,
Hubbard,
Winter Crook Neck.
Tomato.
Large Trophy,
Early Large Red,
New Early [illegible]
Tilden.
Turnip.
Southern [illegible]
Red or [illegible]
Top,
Early [illegible]
Dutch,
Pomeranian [illegible]
Globe,
Large [illegible]
Large [illegible]
Large [illegible]
Yellow [illegible]
Amb[illegible]
Im[illegible]

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1888

THERE WILL BE OCCASIONS OF STUMBLING.

When our SAVIOUR said, "It is impossible but that occasions of stumbling come," He did not mean that there was an irresistible necessity constraining weak or selfish disciples to cast stumbling-blocks in the way of others, who, but for these occasions of stumbling, would be saved. The impossibility was not the consequence of inexorable fate, but of the free, unconstrained or voluntary action and conduct of those who were lovers of self more than lovers of GOD, under a divine moral government so conducted as to conserve the liberty of created free agents. As a matter of fact, of inspired testimony and experience, the carrying out of GOD's expressed will, which is that all men should be saved and come to a knowledge of the truth, is committed to His professed people, moved by love and gratitude to live not unto self, but unto GOD. The agents in the work of extending the kingdom of CHRIST are as free in their sphere of action, under the conditions of their creatureship which take into account their moral freedom and responsibility, as CHRIST was and is in His. GOD holds His agents to account for fidelity, diligence and love, in the same way the head of a business concern holds his agents responsible, or a father his children; for our ...nsibility is likened to that of stewards, ...ts, day-laborers and children. Hence ..."impossibility" of "occasions of stumbling" not coming does not traverse the free agency of the offenders or their responsibility one iota; it does not affect, one particle, the full meaning and force of the proposition that, if CHRIST'S disciples had not loved self more than GOD, the souls lost through the occasions of stumbling given by them would have been saved—that, had the Church come up to what was expected of her, from her divine origin and the superintendence and coworking of GOD assured her, the achieve...ts of Christianity this day would have ...speakably greater—the masses ...ve died "without GOD and without ...pe" would have been saved, the ... now overshadowed with heathen ...ness would be enlightened with the ...owledge of GOD.

The only thing inexorably fixed about this is the outworking of GOD's laws, which makes His warnings and threatenings to be very far removed from merely kind persuasions or dissuasions. Unless Christian people voluntarily do, and deny themselves, as they are exhorted to do by CHRIST and His apostles, the work which CHRIST died to accomplish and which was committed solely unto the Church, will not be done. And those whose "offences" retard or prevent that work are held as strictly to account as if they were the only agents engaged in carrying it on, and the whole enterprise failed because of their unfaithfulness. The "wicked and slothful ...rvant" was as severely punished as if the ...e talent committed unto him had been ...e only talent of his lord.

It gives food for sad reflection to recall ...e instances history furnishes of conti...nts lost to CHRIST through these "occa...sions of stumbling" which came by His ...fessed disciples. The scenes of the ...sionary labors of PAUL and the other ...atles in Asia, and the northern part of ... continent of Africa, all of which ter...ry became Christianized in the first six ...turies of the Christian era, were after...rds totally lost to Christianity, and again ...ecame enveloped in the darkness of ...paganism or Mahommedanism. By the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries of this ...era China had so far been evangelized by ...he Nestorians that it was as near Christian ...as France or Italy now is, professing Christians being found in the very court of the Emperor. But it was as completely ...ined out "as when a man wipeth a dish," ...ing it upside down.

...Christian genealogy of these coun...or, of the professed followers of ... who were thus supplanted by ..., can be regularly traced, in ... line of succession, back to the ...hemselves, and through them to ... Here was apostolical succession ...rtible. But the "occasions of ..." came, so unobtrusively, so ...ly to "those by whom they ... no alarm was excited, no self-... The heat of controversies about unprofitable questions to the subverting of the hearers turned attention from the one important mission of the Church, and kept her from seeing her gradual, but slow, divergence from the path of truth into error until these apostate churches were supplanted by Mahommedanism or Confucianism. But in this effacing of even the name of Christianity from these countries we see the fulfilment of the woe denounced against those by whom offences come.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that there is no danger of the history of the Church repeating itself in this matter against which CHRIST so solemnly warns His people. Events graphically portrayed in history have a kind of scenic representation, impressing us much more than when quietly repeated under our observation or in our experience as mere matters of course, following by way of natural consequence. But the enemies of Christianity, that is, as we mean it, of "the truth as it is in JESUS," are the same in spirit in every age, however different in form. They may have herded together in an ignorant and superstitious age under some gross form of idolatry, into which those who "stumbled" by reason of Christian offences conspicuously fell, thus discovering the loss of the Church and the gain of heathenism. For this reason the losses of Christianity, referred to above, stand out with appalling clearness from the page of history. The present age, however, is one of such knowledge and intelligence that the outer world, lying around the Church, is not given up to superstition and idolatry. GOD's natural government of His moral creatures by His laws of society has educated nations to appreciate, in proportion to their enlightenment, the importance of morality to secure all that men value in this age. The intelligent world around recognizes the morality of the religion of JESUS and holds its professors up to its standard. Hence, falling away from the Church into the world is not lapsing into the impurities of false religions; it is merely ceasing to follow CHRIST as the SON OF GOD and the SAVIOUR, by His own expiatory sufferings and death, of His people from their sins, and being absorbed into the world around which still mocks at a crucified SAVIOUR. This world at the present day has such a gloss of morality upon it that the line of demarkation between it and the Church is indistinguishable; it is crossed unconsciously, and unperceived. But why can we not see the same loss to Christianity in Switzerland, Germany, Holland and New England's apostacy from the faith of the Reformers to the infidelity of Socinianism or Agnosticism? Is not the loss as irreparable? Is not the recovery of those who have thus "stumbled" as impossible? And we verily believe that in both cases the loss to Christianity has been brought about in the same way. Had the Christians of the centuries preceding the rise of MAHOMET, or, in China, before the Nestorians were wiped out, studied "the things which make for peace and wherewith one may edify another" more, and devoted themselves to their mission as the Church of CHRIST—had they manifested the same zeal in missionary work that PAUL did, those very tribes from which MAHOMET arose and among which he found his first followers, might have been saved to the Church, and MAHOMET himself might have become a reformer instead of a destroyer of the faith. And had the Reformed Church of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries devoted itself more to the practical work set for her to do by the GREAT HEAD of the Church, and less to the polemics and subtleties of the metaphysics of the theology, so many of her children would never have been driven off by unprofitable discussions, as fruitless of good as the scholastic disputations of the Middle Ages. It is significant that at the very time the polemic and metaphysical spirit of the Church was at its height, the Reformed Church seemed to ignore the great cause of Foreign Missions, save in a few instances among the Indians of North America; and at the same time began the apostacy into Socinianism of the descendants of Calvinists.

Each individual church, we may say each individual Christian, epitomizes the history of Christianity so far as the working of GOD's laws are concerned. Occasions of stumbling are given by congregations or persons, attended with results only less disastrous than those above considered, because their influence was less extended. We see the young around us given up to worldliness or the pursuit of lucre because they have stumbled at the inconsistencies of worldly and covetous professors. But the applications of this subject are innumerable.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

On the evening of Wednesday last, a large audience, assembled in the First Baptist church of this city, heard from Mr. WM. REYNOLDS, President of the International Sunday-school Convention of the United States, one of the most soul-stirring—we mean soul stirring—addresses in favor of the Sabbath-school work in general and the Sabbath-school work especially in its relations to the methods for its furtherance through the International work as now organized, and through its subsidiary agencies.

Mr. REYNOLDS is a gentleman of fine presence, with a full round voice, and a practical business-like way of getting at and setting forth the matters of which he treats. He tells us, that is, he told his audience that there are in the United States to day $100,000 Sabbath-schools, 1,115,000 teachers and officers and 8,000,000 scholars, and these teachers are teaching as they never taught before and these scholars are learning as never before, more readily, more fully, more instructively than ever before. He rightly says there is no possibility of anarchism, or infidelity, overthrowing this nation in the face of such a state of things.

The speaker told, what we heartily wish every Christian in North Carolina would take to heart, that of all the States in the Union, North Carolina is the only one not represented in this grand Sabbath-school movement. At the International Convention held in Chicago last June, the banners of every State waved over the hall, and the representatives of the States distinctively, sat under their banners—save North Carolina alone. Her banner had none to represent it. We promise in the name of the Christians of North Carolina that that banner will not float lonesomely over the next Convention.

We urge the Presbyterian schools of our noble old Synod to greet this movement. Send your representatives to the Convention called at Raleigh as per call to be found elsewhere in these columns, and let teachers and superintendents and pastors put the generously extended hospitality of our Raleigh brethren to the test. They will fully meet and discharge all demands.

We promise all who will attend that Mr. REYNOLDS will surprise them and rejoice their hearts with illustrations of the marvellous work that has been done and of the immense work that can be done for CHRIST and His cause by and through the work that is contemplated. No one need fear compromising complications; every suspicion of that will be dispelled upon hearing the plans and purposes of the Convention revealed.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR ELDERS AND DEACONS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Some time ago there appeared an article in the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, suggesting schools for the benefit of the ruling elders and deacons in our Church, in the promotion of their efficiency as office-bearers in Christ's kingdom. I have been surprised, as well as disappointed, that a suggestion of such vast importance to our Church, has elicited so little discussion in the columns of the organ of our Synod. Why has so little interest been manifested on this important question, by those who are ever ready to use their pens for the advancement of the material interests of our beloved Zion?

What is the object of such schools and what do we expect to accomplish by them? In order to give an intelligent answer to this question, we must consider the duties devolving upon these officers in discharge of their respective duties. Let us examine briefly, the duties of the ruling elders. We find that as Presbyters it is made obligatory on them to discharge the same duties that are imposed in that relation upon the teaching elder. They are required and expected to visit the sick, and in the absence of the pastor, they are to assemble the congregation for public worship, and to lead or direct the services of the sanctuary. They are to be diligent in the oversight of "all the flock, over which the Holy Ghost hath made them overseers" and as members of all the Church courts from the parochial Presbytery on up to the General Assembly, they are expected to discharge all the duties of a Presbyter with the same fidelity and intelligence as the teaching elder. They are sometimes *required* to charge pastor and people at installations, to preside as moderators at the regular meetings of our Church courts; in fact they are expected to perform nearly every duty that is required of the minister, except, to preach the Word and administer the sacraments, and woe be unto that elder who through ignorance of the duties of his office, fails to come up to the full measure of an ideal Presbyter.

Now, how does the preparation for the work and the opportunities of the ruling elder compare with the teaching elder? We have seen that to a great extent, their duties are identically the same, and that being the case, the logical conclusion would be that they would require and receive the same, or a similar course of preparation. But such is not the fact. The teaching elder, after he has acquired a complete literary education, is put through a special course of training, provided expressly for him by the Church, covering a period of three years, but the ruling elder gets no special training whatever, and very often he possesses only a limited education, and sometimes no education at all; yet, notwithstanding his want of education and training, he is expected to be as well posted and just as efficient in his place as the pastor who has had all the superior advantages of his three years special training in theology, church history, polity, &c. This while all the special training that the ruling elder has enjoyed, may possibly have been a short sermon at his ordination and a "five minutes charge" at his installation. The thing is not fair.

But, says some one, the ruling elder must be trained and prepared for the discharge of his official duties as a Presbyter by his pastor. Most of the ministrations of the pulpit are directed especially to the edifying of the members as a body; circumstances necessarily compel it to be so, and while the pastor is the teacher of the elders and deacons as well as the members, yet the scheme of schools suggested, does not in any manner contemplate the interruption of pastoral indoctrination, nor its displacement; it is designed to make the school supplemental to such teaching.

Another question presents itself, viz: What shall be taught in the proposed schools? To the minds of some people this question may be considered rather premature, nevertheless I will ask it, and in answer to it, I would suggest that the Polity of the Presbyterian Church should constitute the principal subject of instruction, especially the authority of Presbytery and the powers (general and special) of our Church courts as laid down in our standards, as those standards were understood and interpreted by the Presbyterian church of Scotland, and in America until 1879, and the respective duties of the elders and deacons holding office under those standards.

But if the powers of the Presbyterian Church Courts, as enunciated by our General Assembly in 1879, is to constitute any part of the instruction to be given our elders and deacons. Then I think it advisable not to hold the schools, for I am satisfied that the smallest amount that we have of that kind of teaching will be the best for us, as a Church and as individuals.

JOHN W. MOORE.

Huntersville, N. C.

BOARDS IN THE SOUTHERN CHURCH.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The January number of *The Presbyterian Quarterly* contains a timely and effective article, "Boards in the Northern Church." The older ministers well remember the famous fight against Boards, especially the part borne in it by those renowned champions of reform, Breckenridge and Thornwell. The Southern Church abjured the *name*. Does it, in any place, in any way, retain the reality? Such is the tendency of human nature everywhere. Are all our standing committees strictly committees, or are any, virtually, Boards or Board-aspirants? One member of a committee affirmed that his committee was "the Presbytery *ad interim*." By what authority? What is this but the claim to be a Board? If *one* standing committee be "the Presbytery *ad interim*" why not all? Another member of the aforesaid committee wished to impose upon a certain church an alliance with another against its will. When reminded that our Book states that "the Presbytery has power to unite or divide churches *at the request of the members thereof*;" shewing that said request must *precede any* action of Presbytery, without which said action would be usurpation—he replied, that the following clause: "in general, to order whatever pertains to the spiritual welfare of the churches under its care," "modified" the above decisive direction and conferred the power to impose upon a church union with another against its will! A marvelous principle of interpretation, making the "in general" clause not only *not in keeping* with the particular clause, but a a direct *nullifying* of it!

What is this but *Board power* daring to do or claim what a Presbytery cannot constitutionally do or claim? If the committee be, indeed, "the Presbytery *ad interim*," then it may summon a convention (to be held in any church, without asking the permission of the Session,) to consult about the spiritual interests of the churches,—but not, however, in reference to enterprises inaugurated or contemplated, that have not been put under its jurisdiction by those churches. If the committee be a committee only, not a Board, it may invite a conference in any church offered them, but not summon a convention, by authority. But let none participate in inviting a conference "to consult about promoting the spiritual interests of the churches," whose course on the liquor question has been a grief to the people of God, and a rejoicing to the people of the devil, especially to every grog-shop-keeper,—lest a disgusted Christian public, regarding the invitation as a monstrous farce, a horrible mockery, refuse to heed it, and indignantly respond to the committee: "Better look to yourselves, first, and begin among yourselves the much-needed work of reform."

Allegiance to Christ binds the courts of the Church to prevent the possibility of encroachments by their committees,—assuming authority not pertaining to them. Let no standing committee of Presbytery exceed five in number, that the court may protect itself against the possibility of ring control. *Obsta principiis.*

A. W. MILLER.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Will meet in the Franklin Street Presbyterian church, Baltimore, Md., on the third Thursday (17th day) of May, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m. The opening sermon will be preached by the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The undersigned, committee on Commissions, will be present in the Lecture Room of said church on May 16th at 8 o'clock p. m., and also on the following morning at 9 o'clock to enroll the names of Commissioners.

JOSEPH R. WILSON,
Stated Clerk.

ROBERT P. FARRIS,
Permanent Clerk.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

In order that the endowment of Union Seminary may be completed without further delay, a gentleman in North Carolina offers to be one of ten who shall give $1,000 each, or one of 20 who shall give $500 each to Union Theological Seminary. Shall we have a prompt and cordial response to this proposal? If the Church in North Carolina were to give five per cent. of the amount that the Seminary has expended in the education of her ministry, that institution would have funds sufficient to supply all its wants. The work of the seminary is purely benevolent. It not only affords furnished rooms and education free to all candidates for the ministry, but it also expends the revenue from $70,000 annually for the support of indigent candidates. Can we not find nine others to unite in this noble enterprise?

The work of the seminary renders fit all our agencies for extending the Redeemer's kingdom. It is a most attractive object of benefaction because it gives to every one who helps this institution a personal interest in the blessing that accompanies the ministry of the hundreds and thousands who shall be equipped by the seminary for preaching the Gospel. The church in Virginia made to the Synod of North Carolina a free gift of one-half ownership in Union Seminary. The Synod of North Carolina is an equal partner with the Synod of Virginia in the ownership of this institution with all its endowments and possessions. Is there not a special propriety in our giving liberally to the present enterprise? As "it is more blessed to give than to receive" "see that ye abound in this grace also."

S. T. MARTIN,
Agent for Union Seminary.
Hampden Sidney P. O., Va.

A CARD.

The fiscal year of our Church closes on March 31st. Will treasurers of churches and societies and all other persons who wish to have their contributions to Sustentation, Evangelistic, Invalid and Colored Evangelistic Funds, appear in report to the General Assembly, please remember in order to do this, their contributions must be received at the Home Mission Office, on or before March 31st, 1888.

W. A. POWELL,
Treasurer.
P. O. Drawer 26 Atlanta, Ga.

TO THE SESSIONS OF MECKLENBURG PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

DEAR BRETHREN:—Blanks have been forwarded and you will please observe the order of the Presbytery, requiring statistical reports to be forwarded to the stated clerk during the first week in April. Our Treasurer, Mr. C. N. G. Butt, Charlotte, N. C., reports the Presbyterial Fund behind; and arrears due this fund were sent to the churches in December last. But the treasurer has not yet been able to pay all dues on the Presbytery, and the expenses of the current year will soon be added to former claims on our Presbyterial Fund. I am therefore, constrained to urge your attention to this matter, and very *reluctantly* have to publish the following churches in arrears to the Presbyterial Fund for the years '85, '86 and '87:

Providence church	$ 30
Hopewell "	62
Philadelphia "	27
Ramah "	16
Huntersville "	16
Mallard Creek "	41
Sharon "	26
Pleasant Hill "	23
Pineville "	31
Amity "	6
Sugar Creek "	40
Paw Creek "	15
Olney "	26
Union "	30
Rutherfordton "	5
Castanea Grove "	31
Unity "	5
Asheville "	20

The annual assessments for this fund are due for 1888 from all the churches at the spring meeting of Presbytery, April 11th, as will be seen by reference to the printed directory sent with blanks to the pastors and sessions.

R. Z. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

Lincolnton, March 2, 1888.

TO SET MATTERS STRAIGHT.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

DEAR SIR: Enclosed find statement of collections taken up at Grier's church, commencing 1886 up to date, which you will please publish for me in this week's PRESBYTERIAN—not that we boast of our contributions, (rather we are ashamed we have not done more), but I want it published so the Presbytery and our congregation can see what we have done—as we have been left out in the publication and it looks as if we were not trying to do anything. Our church is quite weak and we are not able to give to all of the causes but try to give to the ones we think need it the worst. Very truly,

D. E. WILKINSON,
Treasurer of Deacons.

Ridgeville, N. C., Feb. 25th.

Collections taken up at Grier's Church for the following object:

1886.		
Mar. 21. Presbyterial Fund	$2.00	Sent to Mr. Lindsay.
May 16. Foreign Missions	6.16	
Sept. 18. Evangelistic Fund	5.00	
Oct. 17. Foreign Missions	3.00	These am'ts sent to Mr. Primrose, Mar. 10, '87.
Dec. Sustentation	3.13	
1887–Jan. 16. Evan. Fund	1.82	
Mar. 20. Presbyterial Fund	2.00	
" Fund Special	.75	
May 15. Foreign Missions	5.42	
July 31. Sustentation	5.94	
Aug. 21. Evangelistic Fund	3.59	
Dec. Education	3.55	
1888.		
Jan. 8. Home Missions for Orange Presbytery	6.10	

CELEBRATION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A joint celebration of the centennial of the General Assembly will be held at Bristol, Tenn., on May 4th. Six Presbyteries (three Northern and three Southern) in East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia, will participate. The programme will be published soon. The topics and the speakers will richly repay those who attend.

JAMES B. CONVERSE,
Chairman Cen. Com.

NOTICE.

Presbytery of Orange (236th session) will meet in the First Presbyterian church, Greensboro, Tuesday, the 24th day of April next, at 7:30 p. m. (Blanks for the usual reports will be mailed to sessions by the time this notice appears. Clerks of sessions will confer a favor by mailing their returns to the Stated Clerk at Raleigh in advance of the meeting of Presbytery.)

F. H. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

AN ADDRESS TO THE CHRISTIANS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

At a meeting of the pastors, superintendents and teachers, and others interested in Sunday-school work in the city, after listening to an address from Mr. William Reynolds, President of the International Sabbath-school Association, it was determined to hold a State Sabbath-school Convention in this city on March 21, 22, 23, 1888.

It is desired that as many schools as possible in our State be represented at this meeting. We hope your school will send a representative. We want the pastors, superintendents and as many teachers as possible to receive the benefit of this important convocation. Entertainment will be provided by the people of Raleigh. Address Mr. W. J. Young before the 20th of March, and on your arrival report at the Edenton St. M. E. church, where the Convention will be held. We believe this convention will be a blessing to our entire State. It is not the intention to put new agencies in the field, but to quicken and strengthen those already existing.

Yours fraternally,
PASTORS AND SUPERINTENDENTS
of Raleigh, N. C.

Several prominent and experienced Sunday-school men from other States will be present and take part in the convention. It will be held in the Edenton Street M. E. church, three days, viz: March 21st, 22d and 23d inst. and the following is the programme:

Wednesday, March 21st:

7:30 o'clock—Praise Service.
8 o'clock—Address of Welcome.
Response.
Address—The Object of this Convention.
Appointments of Committees.

Thursday, March 22d.

9 o'clock—Prayer Meeting.
9:45 o'clock—Reports of Sunday-school work from delegates present.
10:30 o'clock—How can we effect more through organizaton in our State?
11:30 o'clock—Reports of Committees.
3 o'clock—Conference.
Subject—Practical Methods in Sunday School Work.
4 o'clock—Temperance Work in the Sunday-school.
4:45 o'clock—Question Drawer.

7:30 o'clock—Praise Service.
8 o'clock—Address—The Sunday-School and the Church.
8:30 o'clock—Address—Requisites in Teaching.

Friday, March 23d.

9 o'clock—Promise Meeting.
10 o'clock—Results of Sunday-school Organization in Georgia.
10:30 o'clock—The Sunday-school for all classes.
11.30 o'clock—Question and Answers.

3 o'clock—Primary Work.
4 o'clock—How can parents assist the Sunday-school?
4:45 o'clock—Miscellaneous Business.

7:30 o'clock—Song Service.
8 o'clock—Closing Addresses.

HOME MISSIONS COMMITTEE OF FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

This committee, consisting of Rev. D. Fairley Rev. M McQueen, and Elders Waller Smith, E. T. McKethan and and Jos. A. McArthur, with the chairman, will meet in Fayetteville on Thursday, the 15th of March, at 12 o'clock, m. The place of meeting will be the office of Mr. E. T. McKethan.

Before, or by that time, churches in this Presbytery desiring aid in securing preaching or in completing houses of worship should send applications to the chairman. These applications should be signed by clerk of Session, and should state

1st. What part of a ministers time is desired.
2d. What amount the congregation, by a fair and vigorous effort can raise.
3d. What sum from the Committee is needed to secure preaching.
4th. What appropriation would render an unfinished building ready for worship.

H. G. HILL,
Chairman.

The seed premium offer will be found on 3d page. The N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, the N. C. FARMER and one dozen papers selected garden seeds for $2.65.

BY THE WAY.

It certainly is good news, and will cause congratulation throughout the Synod—that Rev. Dr. ANDERSON—we quote from the *Southern Presbyterian*—is supposed to be out of danger.

Religious services preparatory to the PEARSON meetings are held nightly in the churches of this city. This week in the First Baptist church, next week they will be held in the First Presbyterian. Our people are looking forward prayerfully and anxiously, hoping and expecting, that GOD will work through this agency here as in so many other places, to the advancement of his Kingdom.

Rev. Dr. PRITCHARD publishes the following card in the city papers:

I am authorized by the Pastor's Conference to say to the ministers from this section of the State who may wish to attend the Pearson meetings that if they will notify the pastors of their respective churches in the city entertainment will be provided for them.

We are specially requested to ask any Presbyterian ministers contemplating attending these meetings to notify in time, Rev. J. W. PRIMROSE or Rev. P. H. HOGE. It is also desirable that they should state the precise time they will come.

We copy the following police reports from the Raleigh *News and Observer* of last week:

Issue of Tuesday, Feb. 26th: "There were no cases to dispose of at the Mayor's court yesterday morning."

Wednesday, Feb. 29th: "The Mayor had no cases to try yesterday."

In issue of Thursday, Mar. 1st, found no report, but the issue of Friday, Mar. 2d, covers the date—it is as follows:

"His honor, Mayor Thompson, had no cases to dispose of yesterday. There have been no cases for several days past and the city is to be congratulated for preserving such excellent decorum."

Saturday, Mar. 3d: "His honor, Mayor Thompson, had no cases to dispose of yesterday.

Sunday, Mar. 4th: No report.

Rather monotonous to be sure—but then Raleigh is a dry town.

The "Papers on Baptism," or "Bible Baptism Examined," by Rev. J. W. PRIMROSE, which have been appearing are discontinued with this number; not that the series is complete, but the whole will be published in pamphlet form. We are sure that the articles have found favor with many of our readers, and the publication will be eagerly looked for. The papers yet to be published—and which will appear in the pamphlet indicated—will be found certainly not the least interesting of the series.

When Mr. REYNOLDS in his address in this city last week mentioned having found some years ago in a county seat in Southern Illinois of 2,000 inhabitants, not a single church but an exceedingly large number of bar-rooms, every soul present took in before Mr. R. stated it that it was a horribly wicked place; this by logical prescience. When he stated that from the very smallest beginnings of Sabbath-school work in a few years—five, if we remember correctly—there were seven churches and no saloons in that county, every one intuitively felt that the improvement in morals was beyond all conception.

The logic of this is, apart from the necessity of Sabbath-school work, is that the closing of a saloon, by whatever means, is *always* an inroad upon Satan's province—we wish every Christian, ministers of the Gospel included, could realize the fact in its full significance. It means too that every church devoted truly to Christ's work, is an enemy to liquor-selling. It cannot mean less than this.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Pittsboro *Home*: A large deposit of peculiar stone has been discovered at the base of Bear Mountain, half a mile from Taylorsville, that is likely to bring wealth to the good old county of Alexander. The stone is very soft when first taken from the quarry and polishes easily and beautifully, After exposure to the weather it becomes very hard. Recently, Mr. Linney, a prominent lawyer of Taylorsville was walking over his farm after a hard wind. Where a large pine tree had blown down and torn up the soil to some depth, he found a peculiar looking stone which he found soft, similar to firm clay or putty. He found that it would polish easily. Some days after this he found, to his astonishment, that the soft substance had become as hard as flint. The rock is variegated. Mr. Linney has several hands at work getting out this stone for a residence 60x30, which he says will cost much less than brick or wood. The people of Taylorsville are hoping for great thinfis from this new discovery.

FLORIDA.

Key West *Key*: In a conversation with Capt. Smith, of Titusville, he informs us that the water near the head of Indian river has become so fresh as to drive all the former fish from that vicinity. The writer of this has known this bay or river since 1835, and has known it to be the largest body of salt brine on the coast of Florida. While stationed at Fort Ann, on the Hanlover, in 1840, we procured all the salt wanted by placing some of the water in an old batteau, where it would crystalize in three days. The northern portion of the bay was the ground for the gathering of tarpon and immense sharks. All the fish were of the salt water kind, while at present, says Capt. Smith, the fish are, few and fresh water ones at.

OTHER STATES.

A dispatch from Washington City says: The House Commerce Committee has acted favorably upon the bill for the establishment of a number of new life saving stations, among which are stations at Lynhaven Inlet, Va., Johnson's Hammock, opposite Davis Island, N. C., and Pellitory, southeast of Harbor Island, N. C.

Press dispatches from Chicago state that there is no longer any doubt about the removal of Libby prison to Chicago. The final transaction in the deal was completed yesterday, and the building is now the property of a local syndicate whose purpose is to transplant it in this city by June 1. The parties interested declare that it will not be converted into a chamber of horrors, but that it will be made an interesting place of resort, alike unobjectionable to Northern and Southern people. To show the friendly feeling of the leading citizens of Richmond toward this project it is announced that a number of them have signified their willingness to come to Chicago and deliver addresses at the opening ceremonies.

A dispatch from Detroit says. Twenty eight counties in Michigan have voted for prohibition under the local option law. The first county to go "wet" is Washtenaw, which voted by a majority of 1,550 against prohibition.

Baltimore *Sun*: In Boston the will of the late William Emerson Baker, the eccentric proprietor of the magnificent estate at Wellesley, was disallowed by Probate Judge McKill, who appointed the widow administratrix of the estate. Judge McKill, in rendering his decision, says that it appeared that the will had been in part destroyed in the great fire in Boston in 1872. It had been scorched and burned so that a portion of it was entirely gone, and all the leaves were broken into fragments. It appeared further that Mr. Baker since that time had always spoken of his will as having been destroyed in the great fire. Fragments were discovered in an old trunk in an attic among other burned papers, all of which were preserved by Mr. Baker only as relics of the fire, and not for any useful purpose. It also appeared that Mr. Baker had accepted the destruction of the instrument as a revocation. Therefore Judge McKill finds that it is not the last will and testament of the deceased.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

On Feb. 26th, Mr. WM. N. RANKIN, in the 65th year of his age, at his home in Guilford county. For over 42 years he was a consistent member of Alamance church. His end was peace.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Absent from the body, present with the Lord." Present with the Lord, what can be wanted more than this to constitute perfect bliss—eternal happiness. Present, with the "fulness of joy and pleasures forevermore," the unchanging residents of that happy world have been attracted to each other, and every one reposes perfect confidence in all the rest. Present, where entire holiness of character is attained, where every member of Christ's mystical body has been brought, and where no separation can ever again take place:

Oh, who this dark world would not leave,
And cheerfully die to be there.

December 13th, 1888, Mrs. MARGARET PARKE fell asleep in Jesus. Her early life bore glad testimony that she was a child of God. That testimony grew brighter and stronger with the years, and when summoned home, she was found working for the Master. She loved the church of her Redeemer, and her faith made her an earnest worker for its advancement in heathen lands. She, too, was a loving wife and mother, a sympathizing friend, and a kind, obliging neighbor. She will be missed, because her place is vacant. Peace to her honored ashes.

WHEREAS, God, in His wisdom, has removed by death one of our number, Margaret Parke, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we humbly bow in submission to His divine will, knowing that "He doeth all things well."

2d. That in her death Bethpage church, and the Ladies' Missionary Society, of which she was an esteemed and honored member, have sustained a loss deeply felt and regretted by us all.

3d That we tender our heart-felt sympathies to the bereaved family and relatives.

4th. That a copy of this memoriam, and these resolutions, be furnished to the family of the deceased, and to the Concord *Times* and N. C. PRESBYTERIAN for publication.

Mrs. Louise Arrowood, Mrs. M. L. Frerr, Mrs. Allie Isenhour, Committee on Memorial.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING MARCH 6, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominally 37½ cents on Wednesday (29th ult.); Thursday sales at 37 cents; Friday and since until Tuesday offered at 36½ cents without buyers.

ROSIN—Wednesday Strained 80 cents and Good Strained at 85 cents firm; Thursday and since until Tuesday 82½ and 87½ respectively. On Tuesday firm at 85 and 90.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.10 and Soft $2.10 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.15.

TIMBER—No stock remaining unsold, and receipts readily taken at improved prices.

WHAT IS HEATHENISM?

HAVE YOU READ
THE DRAGON, IMAGE AND DEMON?
—OR—
CONFUCIANISM, BUDDHISM AND TAOISM.

By Rev. HAMPDEN C. DUBOSE, Soochow.

In 30 Chapters, with 188 Illustrations. Price: One copy, $2; four copies for five ($5) dollars. Postage paid by A. C. Armstrong & Son, 714 Broadway, N. Y.

SEEDS GIVEN AWAY! A package Mixed Flower Seeds, (500 kinds), with PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE, all for 2 stamps. Every flower lover delighted. Tell all your friends. G. W. PARK, Fannettsburg, Pa.
☞ Be prompt. This offer appears but once more.

DO YOU LOVE FLOWERS?

If so, send two stamps for PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE and a package of mixed Flower Seeds (500 kinds). Both Guide and Seeds will delight you. Address at once, G. W. PARK, Fannettsburg, Pa.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

THE WEEKLY NEWS & OBSERVER.

The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chockfull of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the *Weekly News and Observer* until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address

NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Contents of January number:

1. Revivals of Religion, by Thomas E. Peck, D. D., LL D.
2. Boards in the Northern Church, by R. K. Smoot, D. D., LL. D.
3. The Hittite Empire, by W. W. Moore, D. D.
4. Who Was Melchizedek? by Joseph H. Alexander.
5. The Organization of Churches in Heathen Lands, by H. M. White, D. D.
6. Presbytery vs. Episcopacy, by W. C. Clark, A. M.
7. Legislative Enforcement of Sabbath Observance, by S M. Shelton.
8. Notes: Bible Study in College, by J. B. Shearer, D. D. After Springfield, What? by J. L. Withrow, D. D. National Reform, by R. P. Kerr, D. D. The "Personal Liberty" Movement, by Mason W. Pressly.

Criticisms and Reviews by Drs. J. L. Girardeau, H. C. Alexander, W. W. Moore, Geo. D. Armstrong, S. M. Smith, and President Henry E. Shepherd.

Notices of Recent Publications.

$3 PER ANNUM, 80 CENTS PER NUMBER.

Address all orders and communications to the Manager, Chester, South Carolina.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.

Andrew Murray, administrator of Eli Murray, deceased, petitioner, against James T. Murray, Willie Murray, Mary J. Tate, Joseph A Tate, Lemuel Murray, Marshall H. Murray, Robert A. Murray, William C. Murray, Ralph M. McGee and wife Martha A. McGee, Defendants.

This is a special proceeding brought for final account and settlement of the estate of Eli Murray, deceased, by Andrew Murray, administrator, against the heirs of law and next of kin of Eli Murray, and it appearing to my satisfaction, that the Defendants, J. T. Murray, Lemuel Murray, Marshall H. Murray, Rob't A. Murray, William C. Murray, Ralph M. McGee and wife Martha A. McGee, are non-residents of this State and cannot, after due diligence, be found therein, and have an interest in a subject matter of this proceeding, and are necessary parties thereto, now this is to command said Defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in Wilmington, on Monday, the 7th day of May, 1888, and answer or demur to the petition filed in this proceeding.

Dated Feb. 4th, 1888.

S. VAN AMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Windów Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- Presdent, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
W. J. MARTIN.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address.
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.



PATENTED. Latest Style.

The Comfort Corset

EASE and COMFORT with style and taste of a French Corset. NO BONES TO BREAK. Is cut to fit form perfectly, and elegantly corded. No other corset has more than ONE size at the top for any one waist size.

THE COMFORT CORSET

has several shoulder Sizes for EACH WAIST SIZE so as to fit tapering waists as well as straight forms. Send for descriptive circular giving all information, prices, etc., to

BOSTON COMFORT CORSET CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
BOSTON, MASS.
For sale by stores generally
(NAME THIS PAPER.)

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
ORIGINAL ONLY GENUINE
SAFE. ALWAYS RELIABLE. TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE. NEVER FAIL.
ASK FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND TAKE NO OTHER
OR INCLOSE 4c PARTICULARS RETURN MAIL
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. MADISON SQ. PHILA. PA.
5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS LADIES WHO HAVE USED THEM.

S. H. FISHBLATE,

KING CLOTHIER!

Wilmington, N. C.

FINE READY MADE
—AND—
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
A SPECIALTY.

On Every article Purchased at this Establishment, perfect satisfaction guarenteed, or money cheerfully refunded.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S *Established 1827. It is now over sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for WORMS, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the Sovereign Remedy for WORMS.*

VERMIFUGE.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORK
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Wove[illegible]
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, [illegible]
mch.2.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

FLOWER FARMING FOR PERFUMERY.

A correspondent inquires from Pattersonville as to the processes for making extracts from flowers for the purposes of perfumery, with the probable cost of apparatus for use in the premises.

The manufacture of floral extracts and essences is not difficult, although, of course, a practical knowledge of the business is indispensable. The perfumes of flowers exist in the form of volatile essential oils which are extracted by two principal methods.

The first is by distilling the blossoms in water. The apparatus is simple, a small copper still holding a few gallons and furnished with a receiver to be immersed in cold water to condense the steam or vapor which contains the oil, being all that is required. Such a still may be ordered through a reliable druggist or made by a local coppersmith at a probable cost of from $50 to $100, depending on size. The extract thus obtained will have to be redistilled several times to concentrate it, and care must be taken that the degree of heat used shall be only sufficient to accomplish the distillation as any excess of temperature would damage the delicate odors.

There are flowers, such as the jessamine, tuberose and violet, which will not yield their perfumes to the distiller. They must be procured by enfleurage, which is the second principle process. It consists in soaking the flowers in pure fats heated to the temperature of boiling water, in close vessels. Refined lard or pure cotton seed oil will serve. After the fats shall have acquired by absorption the fragrance of the flowers, the pomade or ointment is treated with alcohol, which extracts the perfume and leaves the grease behind. In point of fact these processes should be conducted with great care and nicety, and there are many important details which cannot be given in a brief paper like this.

The best text book on the manufacture of perfumes is that of Septimius Piesse, who long conducted extensive flower farms at Nice, France. It can be procured from or through the New Orleans booksellers at a cost of a dollar or two. The flower farms of the country around Nice yield as an average yearly crop 2,000 tons of orange flowers, 1,000 tons of roses, 150 tons of violets, as many of jessamine flowers, and lesser quantities of other blossoms. The larger portion of the oil or attar of rose comes from the rose farms of Roumelia in Turkey and from Ghazipur in India. It is reckoned that 200,000 rose blossoms are required to produce an amount of the attar equal in weight to a silver rupee—about 50 cents of our money—and worth $50 an ounce. Large quantities of the oil of orange peel and the oil of orange flowers, known as neroli, and made in Sicily. Much of the oils of peppermint, thyme, rosemary and lavender comes from Surry, England, while in North Carolina large quantities of oil of sassafras are distilled, the business rising to the proportions of a considerable industry.

Without doubt there is no more favored region than is to be found in Louisiana for the culture of flowers on a large scale for the uses of the perfumer. Persons undertaking the business would do well to confine their operations exclusively to the production of the commercial oils, leaving to skilled perfumers the task of compounding them. It is claimed that odors constitute a gamut and possess facilities for harmonious or discordant combinations as is the case with musical sounds, sounds, and only those persons acquainted with the diatonic scale of odors should attempt to combine them.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A ROOK LAWSUIT.

This bird is not very well known in America, because he is an English bird. But he is very much like the crow, which our farmer boys know so well. Rooks live in colonies, many thousands going off together and building their nests in the tops of neighboring trees. In these bird towns or rookeries there seem to be certain laws which all the birds understand and obey. One of these laws is that no rook shall build a nest within the limits of the town except those born there, and another forbids the young rooks going out of the town to build. If any bird disobeys these laws the other birds promptly tear down his nest and drive him back to his native town. They are also said to hold courts for trial of offenders. The birds assemble upon a few trees, the guilty one sitting by himself, with drooping head, and after much croacking and flying hither and thither, which we may imagine is their way of examining the witnesses and hearing the pleas of the advocates, the charge of the judge and the verdict of the jury, the birds fall upon the culprit and execute the sentence of death, or whatever the penalty may be.—*Selected.*

HOW THE AIR-BRAKE WORKS.

A railroad official who believes that not one person in a hundred who travels understands how the pressure of air is used to apply the brakes to a train, thus enlightens the public on the subject in an interview with a Chicago reporter: "When the air-brake was first invented, the air was turned into the cylinder under each car when the car was to be stopped, and the pressure was exerted to force the brakes up against the wheels. But at the present day the brakes are held against the wheels by springs, and the air is turned into the cylinders to push the brakes away from the wheels as long as the train is in motion. When it is desired to stop the train, the air is let out, and then the springs apply the brakes and stop the train. This last method of using air pressure has great advantages over the old way on the score of safety. Whenever an accident happens to a train, one of the first effects it is apt to have is to rupture the air pipes leading from the engine to the cylinder under the cars; and that of itself stops the train instantly. It is very important for everybody to understand this matter, because a child five years old can stop a train in thirty seconds from any car in the train if he simply understands how. You will see, if you look for it, that there is a sort of rope projecting from the toilet room of every car. That connects with the air pipes under the train. If you catch hold of it and give it a little jerk it will stop the whole train."

SLEEPING APARTMENTS.

A bed-chamber should be divested of all unnecessary furniture, and, unless of considerable size, should never contain more than one bed. There cannot be a more pernicious custom than that pursued by some, indeed by many families, of having their children sleep in small apartments with two and sometimes with three beds placed in the same room. It is scarcely necessary to observe that cleanliness, in the most extensive signification of the term, is, if possible, more necessary with reference to the bed-room than with almost any other apartment of the house. The practice of sleeping in a room which is occupied during the daytime is unwise. Perfect cleanliness and sufficient ventilation cannot, under such circumstances be observed, especially during the cold weather; hence the atmosphere becomes constantly more vitiated, and altogether unfit for respiration. While too great a degree of caution cannot be observed to avoid sleeping in damp rooms, beds, or clothing, the temperature of the bed-chamber, if possible, should never be increased, under the ordinary circumstances of health, by artificial means. As this apartment is to be reserved solely for sleep, a fire is never necessary, excepting, possibly, during extremely cold weather, and even then the temperature ought not to exceed fifty degrees. A sleeping apartment in which a heavy fire has been kept for several hours prior to retiring may, to some persons, at first thought, offer great comfort. But, right here, great danger is very liable to occur, since by heating the room to such an extent as has been referred to the system becomes greatly enervated, creating an increased susceptibility to the influence of the cold air, and thus the way is opened to the attack of some of most serious diseases, especially of the throat and lungs. Happy indeed should those persons esteem themselves whose means forbid an indulgence in this form of luxury! A person accustomed to undress in a room without a fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest of winter weather. The natural heat of the body will very speedily render a person, under such circumstances, even more comfortable than he or she will be who sleeps in a heated apartment, as experience has amply verified. But this is not all. The constitution of the one accustomed to sleeping in a room which is not artificially heated will be rendered more robust and strong, and far less susceptible to the influence of artificial vicissitudes, than that person who is not so accustomed to sleep.—*The Housewife.*

SALT WATER FOR THE FEET.

If the feet are tender and painful after long standing or walking, great relief may be obtained by bathing them in warm salt water, as warm as can be borne. A handful of salt to a gallon of water is the proper proportion. The feet should be immersed and the water thrown over them with the hands, and also over the legs as far as the knees. When the water becomes too cool, dry the feet and legs, rubbing with a coarse towel upward. Neuralgia of the feet has been cured by perseverance in this method night and morning. It is also said that persons with weak lungs or bronchia, as well as weak throats, are wonderfully benefitted by gargling every morning with strong salt water.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Items from the *N. O. Picayune.*

The New Orleans Flower Mission grows in membership and in its opportunities for doing good. In order to be a member one does not have to be pledged as a periodical visitor to hospital and almshouse. This would be neither wise nor convenient. But the mission has a certain selected number of young ladies whose duty it is to be almoners of the gifts sent to the mission, and these faithfully visit the old, the pauper and the sick, carrying fruits, flowers, sweetmeats, books, etc., while the passive members of the mission have nothing to do but pay their dues—a dollar a year, or less or more, as one sees fit. A very good method of getting money for this mission work might be adopted and called the doubling up method. A member pledges herself to secure one new member, who must in turn pledge herself to secure a new member also. When a little coterie of membership of ten is thus made, dues for a year are collected and the whole amount sent to the mission's treasurer. Charitable entertainments, donation parties, given on this plan have invariably been extremely successful.

Folding Screens: A folding screen is now an almost necessary article of furniture, and few things are more useful. As handsome three-fold screens are expensive, many ladies manufacture their own by first having a plain frame made by a carpenter. The frames can be of common pine. The height varies according to individual taste; four feet is a good height and about sixteen or eighteen inches wide for each panel. The frame may be mounted on tiny brass castors, if liked.

The cover for the screen depends, of course, on one's own fancy. A pretty cover is dark brown Canton flannel on one side and a deep shade of red on the other. By laying the frame down on the floor or on a large table it is easy to tack on one side. Then, if the cover is not embroidered and you wish to decorate it, it is best to do so before putting on the other side. For instance you tack on the red Canton flannel, and by using brass headed tacks you can finish the edges very prettily. If plain tacks are used, it is best to finish the edges with a narrow gimp, or with black braid, herring bone stitched with gold silk; this makes a particularly pretty finish. Now for the decorations. A few Japanese fans, as varied in shape and color as possible, are to be sewed on the different panels. A small umbrella, with the stick broken out and sewed on flat, looks very well. Then take a medium sized umbrella, of as bright color as possible and without figures, take out the stick and cut the umbrella in half; one-half will look well put on one of the panels, low down; then the other half cut in two again, and fit one piece in the upper corner of a panel, and the other piece in the lower corner of the panel farthest removed from its counterpart. It adds very much to finish the top of the screen with little gilded balls. These can be purchased at almost any toy shop. After the decorations are all sewed on one side, lay the screen down and tack on the plain flannel.

The Thimble. This useful little adjunct of a lady's work-box is said to have been invented in the year 1684, by a young Dutch goldsmith of Amsterdam, who devised the "thumb-bell"—for this was its original name—in order to protect his sweetheart's thumb tops when she was engaged with a needle and thread. The "thumb-bell" has, as a rule, however, become a "finger-bell," but in shape only a little change has taken place in it since the loving Hans placed the first thimble on the thumb of his lady love. In Germany the name for thimble is "finger hat."

THE MANUFACTURE OF PERFUMES IN SOUTHERN STATES.

In this practical world it is meet that all natural advantages be turned to good account, and here, in a land of flowers, the very perfumes now almost wasted on desert air, may be made a source of wealth. Mr. J. Ambrose Storck, M. Ph., a local chemist, says of perfume making in the South:

This branch of commerce has received but little attention in the United States; not because of any lack of materials, but probably from the fact that most people are not acquainted with the details and commercial importance of this most important branch of industry. Right here in the Southern States, and especially in Louisiana and Florida, we have here grown in abundance the most important adluvant known to the perfumer's art, namely, the orange tree. This most important tree yields three oils; one from the leaves called petit-grain, another from the rind of the fruit called portugal or orange; and the water used in the process of distiling the oil from the flowers is sold under the name of orange flower water. In the three cities, Grasse, Cannes and Nice, in the south of France, over 3,050,000 pounds of orange flowers are used annually to manufacture oils, pomades, etc., and used principally in perfumery. The value of this enormous amount of flowers is about $300,000. These figures may give some idea of the commercial importance of this one item. A great many people will say that we could not obtain the materials in sufficient quantities. To this I would answer that there is land enough to raise orange and other trees in Louisiana alone to supply perfumers for all the world. Then again we have any amount of jasmines, tuberoses and the rose, and I will add among others the magnolia and violets. I have prepared floral pomades from the flowers above mentioned on a small scale, by absorption, and found them to equal the French pomades of the same odors.

"Nature's swift and silent working hand,
The garden grows, and fills the
Liberal air with sweetest odors."

THINGS USEFUL.

White fruit cake. Two cups of white sugar beaten to a cream with one cup of butter, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, 2½ cups of flour, whites of seven eggs, two teaspoons of baking powder. When all has been thoroughly mixed, add one pound of each of sliced citron, raisins, blanched almonds and figs.

For membranous croup or an attack of asthma, take a little tar and turpentine, place it in a cup on top of the stove, or some live coals. A dense smoke will be emitted which will bring relief to the sufferer.

Go over the carpets once a week with a broom dipped in hot water to which has been added a little turpentine. Wring a cloth in the hot water and wipe under pieces of furniture too heavy to be moved.

Frosted apples. Pare, core and slice apples of a large, tart kind. Bake them till nearly done. Put them away to get entirely cold; then prepare some sugar icing, and, first pouring off all the juice, lay the icing thickly on the tops and sides, as much as you can. Return them to the oven to just harden and be set. Serve with crem.

The whites of three eggs well beaten, without any sugar, makes a nice frosting for a pudding. Spread immediately before carrying to the table.

Fish is made more digestible and has its flavor brought out by a few drops of lemon juice squeezed over it.

WILLIAM BLACK,
Attorney-at-Law,
MAXTON, N. C.
Collections promptly attended to. Will practice in any of the Courts of the State.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington D. C.



For 1888 is better than ever, and should be in the hands of every person contemplating buying SEEDS, PLANTS or BULBS. It contains 3 Colored Plates, thousands of Illustrations, and nearly 150 pages, telling what to buy, and where to get it, and naming lowest prices for honest goods. Price of GUIDE only 10 cents, including a Certificate good for 10 cents worth of Seeds.
JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN,
Rochester, N. Y.

DO YOU LOVE FLOWERS?
If so send two stamps for PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE and a package of mixed Flower Seeds (500 kinds). Both Guide and Seeds will delight you. Address at once.
G. W. PARK, Fannettsbug, Pa.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.
PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.
Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.
ALEX. DELANEY,
Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

ALLISON & ADDISON
MANUFACTURERS OF



RICHMOND, VA.
—FOR—
COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO CROPS.
ALL THE FRTILIZERS WE SELL ARE MANUFACTURED BY US IN OUR OWN Factory, and under our own personal supervision. Our increased facilities for manufacturing have enabled us to maintain the **high grade** of our goods, and at the same time **reduce the price.** Having been sold in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the las
TWENTY YEARS,
THEIR VALUE AND REPUTATION ARE NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED AND WE REFER TO THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED AND ARE STILL USING THEM.
☞ THEY ARE DRY AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION FOR DRILLING, AND THE STANDARD WILL BE FULLY MAINTAINED.
For sale by Agents at all points in the Cotton and Tobacco Growing States.
ALLISON & ADDISON,
Richmond, Va.

Fishburne School,
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.
English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training
JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B.,.....Principal.
New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first-class schools.
Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.
Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.
Thirteen States now represented in the School, '87 to '88.
Send for Catalogue.



☞ BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.
Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST
B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.
HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES. SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.
☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.
Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

DANDELIONS.

I always think of a lion
With tossing yellow mane,
When March, the loud and blustering March,
Roars over the hill and plain,
Roaring and shaking the tree-tops,
Leaping upon the lake,
As if with hungry claws and fangs
Its very life to take.

So I said this wild bright morning
With a shudder and a sigh,
To Ted who watched the withered leaves
And sticks go flying by.
Pointing his little finger,
He said with grave wise air,
"It makes me think of a lion, too—
That dandelion there."

And sure enough he had spied one,
The first of all the year,
That common, sunny little flower
The children hold so dear.
And I said, as he ran bareheaded
After the bit of gold,
"If dandelions are come at last,
Who cares for wind and cold?

—*Our Little Men and Women.*

BENNIE'S FAITH.

BY SYBIL WARREN.

Little Bennie Brayton, who was only six years old, was standing on the porch one warm summer morning. In his impatience he kept kicking the armchair, by which he was standing, until the toes of his new shoes began to look quite shabby.

Bennie was going with his mamma to visit relatives who resided in a village twenty miles distant, and he was in such a hurry to start that it was almost impossible for him to keep quiet. The horses and carriage were waiting at the gate, and if Mrs. Brayton had not appeared soon, I think perhaps Bennie's toes might have peeped through his shoes.

For a long distance the road passed through a forest, and Bennie thought this delightful. The birds sang merrily, the squirrels skipped from one place to another and the summer breeze made fairy-like music as it swept through the forest trees.

They had left home early in the morning and arrived at their destination before noon; so Bennie had a merry time playing with his cousins until, tired and sleepy, he was taken to bed. He slept soundly all night and in the morning he awoke early. As soon as he was dressed he went to a window and looked out.

The sun had just climbed above the eastern hill-tops. As Bennie looked toward them he saw a cloud of smoke. This made him think that a fire was near by. His mamma told him that she thought it was in a forest several miles distant, and that it would not reach the place where they were staying. Thus reassured, Bennie went to play with the other children, but all day long the fire continued burning and the cloud of smoke seemed to be coming nearer and nearer, though the fire was still several miles away.

When he went to bed that night he kept thinking about the fire, and it was a long time before he fell asleep. In the morning when he awoke his first question was about the fire.

There was a dense cloud of smoke hanging over the village, which made it like twilight, although it was broad day. The fire appeared to be rapidly approaching, and Bennie was terribly frightened. His mamma endeavored to calm his fears, but she was not very successful, for the men and women were alarmed, as well as the children.

A strong wind was blowing directly towards the village, which was a large and flourishing place, and every gust of wind carried with it pieces of burning wood and leaves and cinders. These were continually falling on the roofs of the houses and the men and boys who were able to assist were kept busy trying to save their own homes from sharing the same fate that had overtaken many others.

Then, to add terror and confusion to the scene, people were hurrying into the place from a mining village several miles distant, which had been completely destroyed by the conflagration. These people formed a strange looking procession, which was enough to frighten the children if there was no other cause. Some were in wagons, sitting on the top of whatever household goods they had been able to save from the flames before they had been driven away from their homes. Some were leading cows with ropes tied around their horns, while others were driving their pigs; for each one was carrying whatever he had saved from the destroying element. The people in this strange procession numbered many hundreds. Men, women, children, horses drawing wagons, cows, pigs and dogs were all hurrying into the village in a state of the wildest excitement.

Finally Bennie went to his grandma and asked her if she believed God would do what a little boy six years old would ask Him to, if he should pray to Him.

His grandma answered: "Yes, I believe God will answer a little boy's prayer as well as a man's prayer."

"Then," said Bennie, "I shall pray for rain to put out the fire," and forthwith he proceeded to offer a petition for the desired blessing.

After dinner, Mrs. Brayton and Bennie started for home, and several times on the homeward journey he knelt in the carriage and offered the same petition. Once they came to a piece woods where the fire had caught in several places and a streak of flame swept across the road but a short distance in front of the horses and frightened them so that they became nearly unmanageable.

The day had been a terrible one to Bennie, and I don't think there was ever a little boy who felt more thankful than Bennie did when he reached home; and the first thing he did after entering the house was to kneel by his bed and again pray for rain to put out that awful fire.

When he went to his room that night there were still no signs of rain, but Bennie did not forget to pray for it, the last thing before jumping into bed. The tired boy was soon asleep, but a short time after midnight he awoke and said, "Mamma, do you hear the rain yet?" When his mamma answered, "No," he crept out of bed and again prayed earnestly for rain, even though there should be a thunderstorm, of which Bennie had a great dread.

Bennie soon fell asleep again. When the clock struck the hour of five next morning, Mrs. Brayton awoke and heard the sound of rain pattering softly on the roof; but Bennie slept soundly till the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of eight.

When he awoke and heard the sound of the falling rain, he tumbled out of bed in haste and shouted for joy. Then he said to his mamma who had just entered the room, "I knew God would send the rain if I only kept praying for it."

In a few days Mrs. Brayton received a letter from one of the relatives whom they were visiting when the terrible conflagration was raging, and learned that a heavy rainstorm had quenched the fire. The rain had commenced falling a few hours after Bennie and his mamma had left for home, and Bennie firmly believes that God sent the rain at that special time solely in answer to his prayers.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

HELPING HANDS.

A True Story.

Miriam Fulton sat by the window of her own little room, with a look of gloom on her face sad to see in one so young. Cheerful household sounds, the boys talking in the hall below, the whirl of her mother's sewing-machine, the *pianissimo* of her little sister's scales softly practiced in the distant parlor, the merry chirping of the canary in his cage, came pleasantly blending to her ear, yet she hardly heard them, so preoccupied was her mind with a great disappointment.

A letter lay on the table, open. Mechanically she picked it up, and read it for the twentieth time, as though she did not already know its contents by heart. Glancing from the page, she saw in the yard below the familiar figure of Jack, driving Brindle Bess through the bars for the evening milk. Her father was coming home across the field, and she noticed, with a thrill of unaccustomed pain, that he was bowed more than formerly, and looked anxious and careworn.

"Poor father!" sighed the girl to herself. "And I shall never be able now to help him as I meant to. I might have done so much, if I could have gone on and gained my diploma. It all looked so straight and easy before me, and I wouldn't have been selfish about it. It was for the others I wanted to study, as well as for myself. But here I am, shut up to sweeping, dusting, scrubbing scouring, and an everlasting round of washing the dishes. How I despise the drudgery that never comes to anything! And then years and years of it, till I grow as bent as a crooked pin, and as gray as Methuselah!"

Of course Miriam did not say this aloud, but her thoughts were quite audible to herself; and as she mused over her prospective hardships, she grew more and more self-pitiful.

It was hard! Miriam loved nothing as she loved books, and she had grown up in the reasonable hope of taking a college course, and fitting herself for teaching. Her great-aunt's legacy, safely invested, as all the family thought was certain, it had been supposed, to bring in enough annual interest to pay all reasonable expenses of board, tuition and wardrobe. That Miriam was provided for had been the greatest comfort her hard working parents had known through patient, toiling years; and the last thing in their minds was the possibility that any untoward accident, any disaster, should happen to "Miriam's money."

Miriam had a stratum of New England granite in her nature, too, and, shaking off her grief and disappointment, she took her pen and wrote a short letter, explaining the situation to the president of the distant college, for the freshman class of which she had already passed a satisfactory examination. The bank had failed, there was no money, her plans were altered, everything must be given up. She sealed and stamped her letter, and sent it by Jack to the post-office. That was over.

"You might try the Chautauqua readings, first," suggested Aunt Kate, who had a talent for saying the wrong thing, or choosing the wrong time in which to say the right thing. To-morrow the hint might have had a ring of hope. To-night it sounded like the refrain of despair.

"Chautauqua!" echoed poor Miriam, who had been thinking of a different style of school, of great halls filled with workers, of lectures and professors, and the college atmosphere, perhaps as much as of what she was to acquire. "O Aunt Kate!"

"Well, my dear," began Aunt Kate, intent on explanation. But the wise mother diverted the stream of talk by asking her sister how to make corn muffins, and sending Miriam out with a message to her father. The deacon was standing beside the bars, looking off toward the horizon. As his daughter came up to him he turned, and with an unwonted tenderness of manner put an arm around her and together they stood silently. Then, after a moment, the deacon spoke.

"I know it's hard, Miriam, but if it's best for you, there'll be a way made. 'I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help.'"

Day after day passed, and Miriam, without complaint, went about the round of her duties, relieving her mother, going to the sewing society, and teaching her Sunday-school class.

Aunt Kate's suggestion of the Chautauqua readings had been accepted, and a pleasant circle of girls was formed, meeting at intervals to study, and going over much historic grounds in the quiet hours at home. Though the disappointment was not forgotten, the ache of it grew less poignant, and Miriam spent a happy winter acquiescent in God's will.

There is a beautiful old legend carved over many an ancient mantel and gate-way in lands across the sea: "God's Providence is mine inheritance." If we could always believe that literally, how care free and happy we should be; with what light hearts should we walk on our way, even when it seemed rough and difficult!

The president of the———College was sitting in her own private nook one day, when she was waited upon by a committee of girls whose faces were full of an eager purpose.

"We have formed a little circle, a 'Ten,'" they said; "and we have been considering what special work, as daughters of the King, we can take up. We think we would like to carry through her four years' course some girl who has not the means to pay for it, but who *wants* to get an education, and who will be likely to put her education to some real use. Now, dear Miss L," they said pleadingly, "do *you* know of any one who could be our—ward? We have counted the cost."

"You are ready to assume the responsibility, and carry it through the whole time, are you, girls? It means a *long* self-denial, you are aware."

The ten girls belonged to well-to-do families, and had very liberal allowances. They repeated, or the three who spoke for them did. "Yes, Miss L., we have counted the cost"

"Then I do know the very girl to whom this good news will go with a perfect sunburst of delight. I am so very glad for her, so thankful that God put it into your hearts; but—I must make one stipulaaion."

The president's face grew grave, the steady eyes look scrutinizingly into those which met their gaze.

Girls, you are not to know who it is that you are helping, and she is not to know to whom she is indebted. On both sides, so far as this is concerned, there must be absolute trust in me. I will be the link between your hands and hers. There will then be no embarrassment on either side—no temptation on your part to be patronizing, on hers no uncomfortable sense of obligation to some of her schoolmates."

The girls looked a little doubtful. There was a faint shadow visible on the brows which had been so bright.

"Are you doing this for your own pleasure, or for Christ's sake, my dears?" asked the teacher. "Isn't your motto, 'In His Name?'"

"You are right, Miss L.," replied the leader. "And I think the girls will agree to abide by your decision."

"Then when you have quite made up your minds, let me know. I have selected a girl who will pass on the cup of blessing; of that you may be sure."

It was again at sunset that Miriam Fulton, sitting in her chamber that looked to the west, read an open letter again and again. It seemed too good to be true, and she could scarcely take in the whole of it; but after they had all talked it over in the family, and one and another had said the word of congratulation, she went out to her father, standing in his favorite place beside the bars. Again he put a tender arm around his daughter: the mild blue eyes kindled with a new light, and the deacon straightened himself unconsciously as he said: "You remember, Miriam, our verse—'I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help.'"—*Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, in the Congregationalist.*

POLITE PROFANITY.

"O h. Mamma, we have two weeks vacation! Hurrah!" and Johnnie rushes past in wild joy, flinging up his hat, and comes with a thump on Mamma's slippered foot. "*Great Goodness!* You rough boy, how you have hurt me!"

Little Bessy, in trying to reach her doll on the table, knocks over Auntie's work-basket and spills its contents upon the floor. "*Heavens and Earth!* Bessy, how careless you are!

Exclamations like these we hear every day from the lips of sweet-faced women and pretty young girls. Ladylike manners and Christian gentleness hold sway, till in a moment of impatience or sudden pain, both are forgotten. Women who are shocked to hear a strong expression from husband or brother, will utter words themselves that will not bear searching examination. Exclamations are vulgar, as a rule in any case; even such innocent ones as "deary me," "sakes," "law," are shunned by cultivated people; and all women who really try to lead Christians lives should be careful in this respect. Take any one of the common expression of polite profanity—examine it—and the result in each case will be a direct appeal to Heaven or an apostrophe to the Eternal Good. "Oh, Lord!" is a most familiar one. Listen to any group of women who are well enough acquainted to drop "company" manners, and at each hitch in sewing or fancy work, each little accident, each exciting piece of news or account of dire illness, a chorus goes up of "oh Lord!" "Goodness, Gracious," etc. It may be that there is no intentional wrong, no desire to break the commandment, but the continued repetition of such expressions must blunt the delicacy of woman's perceptions and coarsen her religious fervor. Should we lightly call upon our divine Lord to bear witness to our astonishment, or invoke the Heavens if we hurt a foot, or run a pin into the skin?

Confine yourselves, my dear sisters, if you *must* exclaim, to comparatively harmless "oh's" and "my's"; at any rate shun as moral infection, all calls upon the Deity or His attributes. Remember, as *ladies*, they verge upon the vulgar, and as *Christians*, that they are certainly profane.

"Swear not at all; neither by heaven, for it is God's throne; nor by the earth, for it is His footstool. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, for thou cannot nor make one hair black or white. But let your communication be yea, yea; nay, nay; for *whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.*"—*The Occident.*

THE WAYS OF BAY ELEPHANTS.

How the young elephants in the large herds escape from being crushed is something of a mystery, as they are almost continually in motion; but when a herd is alarmed the young almost immediately disappear. A close observer would see that each baby was trotting along directly beneath its mother, sometimes between her forelegs. On the march, when a little elephant is born in a herd, they stop a day or two to allow it time to exercise its little limbs and gain strength, and then they press on, the mothers and babies in front, the old tuskers following in the rear, but ready to rush forward at the first alarm. When rocky or hilly places are reached the little ones are helped up by the mothers, who push them from behind and in various ways; but when a river has to be forded or swum a comical sight ensues. The stream may be very rapid and rough, as the Indian rivers often are after a rain, and at such a place the babies would hardly be able to keep up with the rest; so the mother and father help them. At first all plunge boldly in—both young and old—and when the old elephants reach deep water, where they have to swim, the young scramble upon their backs and sit astride, sometimes two being seen in this position. But the very young elephants often require a little more care and attention, so they are held either upon the tusks of the father or grasped in the trunk of the mother, and held over or just at the surface of the water. Such a sight is a curious one, to say the least—the great elephants almost hidden beneath the water, here and there a young one seemingly walking on the water, resting upon a submerged back, or held aloft while the dark waters roar below.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.
Use after each meal **Scott's Emulsion** with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THO. PRIM, M. D., Alabama

BELLS
Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells.
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."
BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793.)
FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Celery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is

Paine's Celery Compound

It fills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the strain and paralysis of the nervous system.
Recommended by professional and business men. Send for [illegible]. Sold by druggists.
WELLS [illegible] Proprietors

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C.



22 YEARS A dealer in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shoninger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger upright Piano's $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new Circulars and artigue.

EASTER MUSIC
SERVICES.
In the three following, the music is interspersed through and in connection with the Responsive Readings instead of being printed all together, after them.
SAVIOR VICTORIOUS, By J. E. HALL.
EASTER MORNING, By E. E. REXFORD.
THE RISEN CHRIST, By J. E. HALL.
In the following the Carols are printed after the Readings instead of being interspersed through them, proper references being given to show how the music can be used to best advantage with the Responses.
EASTER GEMS, WITH CAROLS, By ROOT, MURRAY, COLLIER, BOEX, &c.
EASTER CHIMES, With CAROLS, By ROOT, MURRAY, SWENEY, PORTER, &c.
HE IS RISEN, With CAROLS, By ROOT, MURRAY, TOWNER, WESTENDORF, &c.
THE EASTER ANGELS, By H. BUTTERWORTH and GEO. F. ROOT.
THE STORY of the RESURRECTION, By W. F. SHERWIN
16 pages in each. Price of either of the eight services 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail, postpaid. $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid. Send for our catalogue of Easter Music of all kinds. Parties having no account with us, will please send cash with order, or give reference.
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - CASH.

NEW AND VALUABLE SMALL BOOKS.
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,
SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS WORK: HOW TO DO IT. Gordon. Cloth 30cts.; paper 10 cents.
DIVINE AND HUMAN: FOREORDINATION and FREE AGENCY. Wilson. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents.
SEVENTH COMMANDMENT. Cannon. Paper, 5 cents.
COVENANT AND ITS SEALS. Alexander. Paper, 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN MEXICO. Graybill. Paper. 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN CHINA. Houston. Paper, 5 cents.
BIBLE STUDIES ON BAPTISM. McLean. Paper, 5 cents.
CATECHISM ON BAPTISM. Cleveland. Paper, 5 cents.
INFANT BAPTISM. McElroy. Paper, 5 cts.
GIVEN TO CHRIST. Pratt. Paper, 10 cts.
WILLIAM THE BAPTIST. Chaney. Paper, 25 cents.
OUR COUNTRY, Strong. Paper 25c; cloth 50c.
PHARAOHS OF THE BONDAGE. Robinson Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.
And all supplies of any publisher needed by MINISTERS, STUDENTS, CHURCHES, and SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
Address:
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Agent.

DRESSMAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.
FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mason & Hamlin
ORGANS: Highest Honors at all Great World's Exhibitions for eighteen years. One hundred styles, $22. to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments or Rented. Catalogues free.



PIANOS: New mode of Stringing. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing "wrest-pin" system. Remarkable for purity of tone and durability.
ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
54 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N. Y. 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Manteis & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains,
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, societies, lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; [illegible] Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24th.

The customary batch of prohibition petitions presented in the Senate this week was even larger than usual. Senator Platt, of Connecticut led off with a number of petitions from citizens of New Jersey, Virginia and West Virginia, mostly from members of the order of Good Templars, praying for the passage of a prohibition law for the district of Columbia. Then Senator Vance followed with the petition of 3,000 male citizens of the District, remonstrating against such legislation. In presenting the petition, the North Carolina Senator remarked pointedly that it did not come from New Jersey or West Virginia, but from people who live in this District and who would be affected by the law. Senator Cullon followed next with another petition in favor of prohibiiion. This, he said, casting his eyes towards Senator Vance, came not from citizens of this district, but from the citizens of Illinois. Petitions favoring prohibition were also presented by Senators Sherman, Evarts, Wilson and Stockbridge. The Senate Committee on the District agreed that its regular meeting to-day the question of prohibition as embodied in the bill introduced by Senator Platt and in other phases shall be finally disposed of.

This week witnessed the obsequies of Washington's foremost private citizen and philanthropist, beloved of those who knew of him as much as by those who had the honor of a personal acquaintance. Although Mr. Corcoran died on last Friday his remains were not laid away in the handsome family mausolem until Tuesday morning. Throughout the city flags floated at half mast from the day of his death until his burial, and at the Capitol his death elicited as much comment from Senators and Representatives as if he had been in public life. Among the many tributes paid to his memory I mention one by a New York Congressman, who had come in contact with Mr. Corcoran only in business relations. He said, 'He was the finest exponent of practical Christianity that I have ever seen."

A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Gorman, for remodeling the U. S Patent Office and its laws. This seems timely in connection with wail that is coming up from inventors all over the country to the effect that they cannot get patents, mingled with the wail of the patent lawyers that they are powerless under the existing state of affairs in the Patent Office, where work is months and months in arrears.

In the spring of 1884 the U. S. Patent Office made a spurt and did an enormous amount of work. Tht then Commissioner of Patents hoped to be retained by Mr. Cleveland, and he issued an order that those examiners who were behind with their work should work additional hours until they had cleared their dockets. The way those examiners worked both during regular and extra hours had more edification in it than was ever claimed by a mountebank for his side show. In six weeks those who had been four and five months in arrears had caught up, and it was possible for an inventor to get his patent in a week or ten days after application. That Commissioner of Patents ought to have been retained, and it is not too late to reappoint him.

The present Commissioner, Mr. Hall is an educated, intelligent man, so eruditeindeed that the patent lawyers cannot get at the meaning of his rulings. He ought to have retirement and leisure to write abstract treaties on the divisions of applications. His presence is an obstruction to business, and his genius is not in accord with a practical people and a progressive age.

The bill just presented provides for a Court of Patent Appeals from the rulings of the Commissioner, and patent attorneys say that it has many excellent features. In connection with the notice issued recently by the Civil Service Commission, stating that it had need of stenographers and type-writers in the Washington departments, in addition to ordinary clerical attainments I will just mention some facts that may be interesting. The entrance grades in the Departments are usually $900, $1,000 and $1,200. The examinations in stenography consists of exercise in dictation, and at least eighty-five words a minute must be written accurately. In type-writing, a speed of twenty-five words a minute is required. Applicants may be examined at Washington on any Monday, and blanks may be obtained by addressing the Commissioner of Civil Service.

The new tariff bill is at last in shape. It will be given to the press to-day. It provides for a reduction of $60,000,000 in the annual revenue.

I.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending March 2d, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

O E Davidson, Nashville, Tenn., steam motor.

J R Gathright, Louisville, Ky., railway street-sprinkler.

O Mergenthaler, Baltimore, Md., machine for producing type bars.

R S Rinker, Rinkerton, Va., hoe.

H R Robins, Baltimore, Md., apparatus for treating cereals.

W J Sculthorp, Columbian Grove, Va., tobacco-hanger.

T Sharp, Nashville, Tenn., ore-washer.

R P Sorrels, Hartford, Ky., cane-stripper.

E Spencer and J C Sanders, Level, combination padlock.

Wiggins, Cleveland, Tenn., buggy-

Wallis, Memphis, Ala., cotton-

Harper, Pine Log, cotton-chopper.

move dirty stains, etc., from oil apply ox gall with a soft brush stains disappear, and then sponge ater.

SAY-SOES.

There is but little bad luck in the world, but there is a heap of bad management.

"Some feelings are to mortals given with much of earth and none of heaven," as, for example, headache, neuralgia, and the like. One bottle of Salvation Oil sends them hence. Oh! let us be joyful.

Nature is bound to keep up the average; when she makes a man who can accumulate a fortune, she usually produces a family of spendthrifts to squander it.

A French dandy went to a photographer to get his picture taken. When the job was done he refused to pay, on the ground that the picture did not look like him, and he left the establishment. Next morning he passed by the place and saw his picture hanging in the show-case, and under it were the startling words in big letters, "The biggest fool in the whole town." He rushed into the store and abused the photographer. "But, my dear sir," said the latter, "since the picture doesn't resemble you, what in the world are you complaining about?"

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES; FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

MAKE A SIGN FOR A CENT

Worth Twenty-five Cents.

AGENTS WANTED. Samples Free.

J. W. STOAKES, MILAN, O.

THE ACME

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

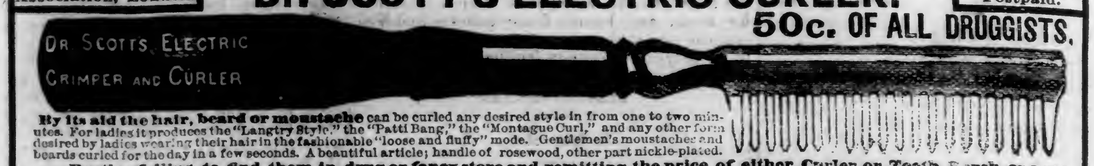
Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

Pall Mall Electric Association, London.

Dr. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC CURLER.

Sent on Trial, Postpaid.

50c. OF ALL DRUGGISTS.



By its aid the hair, beard or moustache can be curled any desired style in from one to two minutes. For ladies it produces the "Langtry Style," the "Patti Bang," the "Montague Curl," and any other form desired by ladies wearing their hair in the fashionable "loose and fluffy" mode. Gentlemen's moustaches and beards curled for the day in a few seconds. A beautiful article; handle of rosewood, other part nickle-plated.

Parties failing to find them in drug or fancy store and remitting the price of either Curler or Tooth Brush or both direct to Dr. Scott, will receive a valuable Book free, publishers price, 25c. Always mention this paper.

Dr. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSH OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

The finest Tooth Brush ever made, constructed by a new patented process which renders it impossible for Bristles to come out in use. Each of above articles guaranteed and sent on trial, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50cts., or both for $1. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Canvassing Agents wanted for Dr. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC CORSETS, BRUSHES, BELTS, &c. No risk, quick Sales. GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, New York. Sold at Drug and Fancy Stores. Mention paper.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence	12 15a m	1 25 a m	6 20p m
			No 59
Leave Florence	2 40a m		†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter	4 25a m		8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m.

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	
Arrive Florence	1 20am	9 40 a m	
		No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19, 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

SEDGWICK WOVEN STEEL WIRE FENCE AND GATES.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and Wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Pliers. Ask dealers in hardware, or address

SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.

FRENCH SATEENS!!

I have just put on sale some THREE THOUSAND YARDS of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED and DESIRABLE GOODS, and wish to call attention to them thus early in the season, so that those in want of them may get CHOICE STYLES.

Samples sent on application.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

I am keeping up my stock in every line, so you may be able to get almost anything NEW AND DESIRABLE.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS!

Prepared at all seasons to furnish goods in this line, also a great variety of

WINDOW SHADES.

Lace Curtains, Poles, Rugs, Mats, Art Squares, &c.

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTIRE,

Feb. 22nd, 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.

BURPEE'S SEEDS.

FARM ANNUAL FOR 1888

Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 pp., with hundreds of illustrations, Colored Plates, and tells all about the BEST GARDEN, FARM and FLOWER Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Valuable New Books on Garden Topics. It describes Rare Novelties in VEGETABLES and FLOWERS of real value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete Catalogue published, to

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3 05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt	2.17p m		7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m		9 38a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw		10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3 00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m, daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m. Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m, arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C, 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,

—:o:—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—:o:—

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS AND WOOL.

BALTIMORE, Md.

With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 28—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Monday, Oct. 71, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	8 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 40 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton	9 57 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	11 50 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville	12 05 P. M.	8 20 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	2 17 "	12 20 P. M.
Leave Sanford	2 40 "	1 33 "
Arrive Greensboro	6 00 "	7 45 "
Leave Greensboro	10 10 A. M.	
Arrive Pilot Mountain	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.

Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Pilot Mountain	4 10 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro	8 30 "	
Leave Greensboro	10 00 A.M	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 30 P. M.	2 15 P. M.
Leave Sanford	1 50 "	3 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 15 "	7 05 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 30 "	5 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 27 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 05 A. M.	4 25 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 40 "	6 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	1 30 P. M.	
Factory Junction	2 30 "	5 35 P. M.
Arrive Millboro	3 15 "	6 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

Close connection is made at Maxton with Carolina Central Railway Passenger Trains to and from Wilmington.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Superintendent.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE

SINGER



Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvassers's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO., 217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,053. WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 14, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,673.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time. a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals.'

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. James W. Shearer from DeLand, Fla., to Micanopy, Fla.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. A. Currie is located at Wadesville, Montgomery county and is supplying the churches of Rev. K. M. McIntyre.

Rev. W. R. Coppedge, in a letter in which he refers to the lessening of his labors through the kindness of the people of his charge, states that one young man was received on profession at Stoney Creek, on first Sabbath, March 4th, inst.

VIRGINIA.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian*:

On Sunday afternoon, March 4th, Rev. R. R. Howison conducted the services at Mizpah church near Richmond, and preached to a very attentive congregation. Then, according to a regular notice previously given, a congregational meeting was held, and Rev William S. Campbell was elected pastor, and a call was made out accordingly.

Dr. Dinwiddie has just closed ten days of preaching in the Second church, Norfolk, holding two services each day. The meetings were well attended, and nine persons have joined the church with more to follow. The pastor *pro tem*, has taken in within three weeks some 19 persons, 17 on profession of faith. Nearly one-half men.

High Bridge church, which has been vacant for more than four years, has at last obtained a supply in the person of Rev. George A. Long, who was formerly a minister in connection with the Lutheran church, but is now in connection with Lexington Presbytery, and has been laboring of late in Augusta county.

Rev. Mr. Long had his first communion on the fourth Sabbath of February, when four interesting additions were made to the church. The preaching was earnest and solemn; the congregation large and attentive; and everything gives promise of increasing interest and activity under our new minister. A congregational meeting for the election of two additional elders and two deacons will be held in a few weeks, and when these are installed the church will be in good working order, and as we hope will be self sustaining in the future, which it is not now, as Mr. Long's ministerial support has to be supplemented by the church of Ben Salem, to which he will give about one-half of his time.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Central Presbyterian: The church at Glenville, Gilmer county, Presbytery of Lexington, has extended a hearty and unanimous call to Mr. F. L. McCue, a student in Union Theological Seminary. They are greatly encouraged by the prospect of his acceptance.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

On Sunday, March 6th, there were reported as additions to the First Church, Columbia, thirteen persons, viz. Ten by certificate and three by letter.

Items from the *Southern Presbyterian*:

The health of the Rev. Dr. R. B. Anderson is steadily improving. He is now able to sit up at intervals, and it is thought that he will soon be in his usual health.

As Evangelist of Harmony Presbytery, the Rev. J. G. Richards organized a church of twenty one members at Jefferson, S. C., on Feb. 19. Capt. Neil F. Graham and Mr. W. A. Clark were made ruling elders, and Messrs. Alexander Johnson and H. Clark, deacons. This church is located in an intelligent, thrifty community, and it is hoped and expected that it will do great good.

Last Sunday at the Ebenezer church, Charleston, S. C., Messrs. J. L. Kent and E. H. Cobia were ordained and installed as deacons. The Rev. T. P. Burgess is pastor of this church.

GEORGIA.

Christian Observer: The church at Marietta will soon have a very neat and comfortable house ready for their late pastor, costing $1,650, besides the lot, which is worth $500. In these days, when too often, we see aged or infirm ministers left to shift for themselves, after being worn out in the service of the church, it is pleasant to see this church providing for the comfort of their late pastor. This church is still vacant.

FLORIDA.

Rev. J. W. Shearer takes charge of the Micanopy, Centre Point and Reddick churches. He removes from DeLand.

ALABAMA.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

The pastoral relation between the Rev. J. P. Word and the church at Calera, was dissolved at this meeting, and a letter of dismission was granted him to the Presbytery of Savannah, Ga.

Rev. H. M. Jones who has been preaching for Geneva church so acceptably for two years, and who was lightly paralyzed, last summer, filled his appointments in January and February. At his last he announced that his feebleness would compel him to give up his charge after Presbytery.

LOUISIANA.

S. W. Presbyterian: At the close of a pastorate of thirty-one years, Rev. Dr. H. M. Smith resigns his pastorate of the Third Presbyterian church of New Orleans. For more than nineteen years he has edited the Synodical paper, the *Southwestern Presbyterian*, in connection with his pastoral work. As Synod declines to accept his resignation, he feels himself compelled to ask a release from the pastorate. At a congregational meeting on last Sabbath, the congregation extended an invitation to Rev. C. A. Hyland, of the Presbytery of Central Mississippi, to become their pastor.

DOMESTIC.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

There are now in the training schools at Sitka, Alaska, in charge of Prof. W. A, Kelly, one hundred and fifteen boys and girls, representing eight different tribes. Many of them were helpless and homeless waifs. On November 20th, Rev. E. S. Williard received ten persons into the Presbyterian church at Juneau. Seven Alaskan children accompanied by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., left Alaska recently for eastern schools.

Klawack, Alaska, Feb. 7th, 1888.

L. W. C.

Special to Baltimore *Sun* from Salisbury, Md., March 6th: Rev. James Jones Smyth, A. M., for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Salisbury, died at the home of his son, Mr. S. S. Smyth, at 1:30 o'clock this morning, of kidney disease. Mr. Smyth was born in Londonderry, Ireland, February 17, 1817. He graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1841, being a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Chalmers. He arrived in this country in 1843, and in 1844 was granted license to preach at Harper's Ferry, Va. After a few years he went to Indiana, where he became a personal friend of the Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks. He ran on the State ticket with Mr. Hendricks for superintendent of the public schools, Mr. Hendricks being the candidate for governor. Mr. Smyth arrived in Salisbury in April, 1873, and was pastor of the Presbyterian church until he resigned in 1882, since when he has led a retired life. He was an accomplished linguist and a scholar of fine attainments. He will be buried on Thursday in Salisbury.

[This we presume refers to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, at one time pastor of the church at Laurinburgh N. C., and afterwards at Greensboro', N. C.—Ed. N. C. P.]

Interior: Peoria, Ill.—The First Presbyterian church of this city held their communion on Sabbath, February 19th. Thirty-seven new members were received, thirty two on profession of faith, making sixty three received into this church during the present pastorate of less than a year. The pastor of this church, Rev. N. D. Hillis, is fully sustaining his reputation as an earnest and eloquent preacher of the Gospel, and proving himself a faithful and successful pastor. The regular church services and weekly meetings are largely attended and full of interest. The women's missionary societies and mission bands continue to be noted features in the work of this church. At the last praise meeting of the foreign missionary society contributions more than double any previous year were made. The old church property of this congregation, corner Main and Madison streets, was recently sold, and the erection of a new building will be commenced early this spring, on the site purchased last year on the bluff. The outlook for the First church was never more promising than at present, and by God's blessing, still better things will be accomplished in the future.

HOME MISSIONS COMMITTEE OF FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

This committee, consisting of Rev. D. Fairley Rev. M McQueen, and Elders Walter Smith, E. T. McKethan and and Jos. A. McArthur, with the chairman, will meet in Fayetteville on Thursday, the 15th of March, at 12 o'clock, m. The place of meeting will be the office of Mr. E. T. McKethan.

Before, or by that time, churches in this Presbytery desiring aid in securing preaching or in completing houses of worship should send applications to the chairman. These applications should be signed by clerk of Session, and should state

1st. What part of a ministers time is desired.

2d. What amount the congregation, by a fair and vigorous effort can raise.

3d. What sum from the Committee is needed to secure preaching.

4th. What appropriation would render an unfinished building ready for worship.

H. G. Hill,
Chairman

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Will meet in the Franklin Street Presbyterian church, Baltimore, Md., on the third Thursday (17th day) of May, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m. The opening sermon will be preached by the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The undersigned, committee on Commissions will be present in the Lecture Room of said church on May 16th at 8 o'clock p. m., and also on the following morning at 9 o'clock to enroll the names of Commissioners.

Joseph R. Wilson,
Stated Clerk.

Robert P. Farris,
Permanent Clerk.

NOTICE.

Presbytery of Orange (236th session) will meet in the First Presbyterian church, Greensboro Tuesday, the 24th day of April next, at 7:30 p. m. (Blanks for the usual reports will be mailed to sessions by the time this notice appears. Clerks of sessions will confer a favor by mailing their returns to the Stated Clerk at Raleigh in advance of the meeting of Presbytery.)

F. H. Johnston,
Stated Clerk.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

Concord Presbytery will hold their next regular meeting at Franklin church, beginning on Thursday, 12th of April next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Wm. W. Pharr,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Mecklenburg will meet in the Sugar Creek church at 11 o'clock a. m., April 11th, 1888. Rev. C. W. Robinson (Monroe, N. C.,) chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

Attest: R. Z. Johnston,
Stated Clerk.

Lincolnton, N. C., Feb. 17th.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville stands adjourned to meet at Jonesborough, Moore county, N. C., Wednesday before the *third* Sabbath in April, 11th day of the month, at 7:30 p. m., 1888.

J. P. McPherson,
Stated Clerk.

Blanks to be filled by the churches will be forwarded by mail in a few days.

The Presbytery of Central Texas meets at Mexia at 7:30 p. m., on Wednesday, April 18th.

L. Tenney,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Memphis will meet in Somerville, Tenn., April 24th, 1888, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

E. M. Richardson,
Secretary.

The Presbytery of North Mississsppi will meet at Byhalia, Miss., Wednesday, April 25th, 7:30 p. m., 1888. Narratives, Statistical and Sabbath-school reports required from all the churches.

J. D. Leslie,
Stated Clerk.

Spring Presbytery of Red River meets in Keachie, La., April 25th, 7 p. m. 1888. Business very important, demands full representation from the churches.

Cyrus Harrington,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Wilmington will meet at Cobb's Mills church at 11 a. m., on Thursday the 19th of April.

A. McFadyen,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of West Hanover meet in Arvon church, Rockingham county, on April 18th 8 p. m.

Chas. White,
Stated Clerk.

SOCIETAS FRATRUM.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

This is the rather sonorous name of a very modest and very useful institution in connection with Davidson College. I promised last week to tell something about it, and I begin at the beginning.

In the year 1876, some students of the college seeing the struggles, often ineffectual, of poor boys to meet the necessary expenses of college life, conceived the idea,—I believe Mr. H. E. Fries was the father of it, of a society from the student body whose business it should be to aid indigent and promising comrades by loans of money to be repaid without interest out of their first earnings. The society organized May 12th, 1876, with a dozen members, and its first "*protege*" received aid during the scholastic year 1877–8. The scope of the society was soon enlarged by admitting as honorary members all friends of the scheme who, being elected, were willing to pay the annual membership fee $2.00. These fees, with such donations from well-wishers as may be received, make up the revenues of the society for the current year, augmented of course by repaid loans from former beneficiaries. They usuallly have three or four beneficiaries on their funds each year, and the maximum amount that may be borrowed by any one *protege* is $100 a year. Each recipient must be recommended by a standing committee, elected by the society, and approved by the Faculty. I believe that no funds of the college have been more wisely handled or have been more useful than these. The young men helped have been among the best students in college, have made good use of their opportunities, and have promptly paid the debt as soon as they were in a position to do so. In its short life of less than twelve years the society has received, in round numbers, $900, and has aided students to the amount of more than $1800. So that each dollar has, on the average, already "gone the rounds" twice, *i. e.*, once in six years, and this period will naturally be shortened as the society grows older. Could a hundred dollars be put to a much better use than thus to help an eager student to help himself to an otherwise impossible education, and to do this over and over every six years?

W. J. Martin.

THE KUYPER-MOVEMENT IN THE STATE CHURCH OF HOLLAND.

BY THE REV. HENRY E. DOSKER.

Since my last communication, I have read a very exhaustive article on the above subject in the *Presbyterian Review* for January, 1888, by Principal John Cairns, D, D., LL.D. The paper is in the main correct, yet it contains some inaccuracies, which might as well be pointed out. One of them regards the origin of the Middle or Ethical-Irenical party, which the author, if I do not utterly misunderstand him, derives from the Groningen school. This is an evident mistake. Professor Hofstede de Groot, of the Groningen University, was the author of a distinct Socinian Theological party. And although it is true that many of his followers, in later years, have joined the Ethical ranks, yet this party, as such, owes its origin to the Schleiermacherian Theology of Germany. It is an importation, not an endemic Dutch growth. In close connection with the above misunderstanding, is another, found on page 90, where the probable future of the Modern party is discussed, any where it is said that "but for a tendency to coalesce with the Ethical school, it would probably soon fall." It is true that about two years ago, Professors Kuenen and Knappert, leaders of the Moderns, sounded the alarm; but since then a reaction has set in their favor, owing principally to the deterioration of the Ethical party. The latter is moving toward the former, *not the reverse*. The statistics of the universities bear witness to this fact. Utrecht, the Ethical stronghold, is waning; Leyden, the Modern, life-center, is growing. The Ethical party is slowly losing its distinctive character. Its followers fellowship, as above indicated, with the Socinian Groningers, with the outspoken Modern, with all factions alike.

Especially the younger leaders of the party are deeply influenced by the Rationalistic Theology of Ritschl. Men like Doekes, of Utrecht, have lost their grip. They are out-generated and crowded to the wall. The followers of the distinctive theology of Van Oosterzee no longer give any any signs of life. This faction, as such, appears to have outlived itself. Nor is the reason far to seek. Van Oosterzee was rather a *compiler* than a *originator*. His theology was rather a reflection of German Theology than an individual system, and thus his life work rapidly loses influence.

Let me point out one more mistake, which might lead students of the movement in this country astray. It is said by Dr. Cairns, on page 92, "that an appeal was made to the body, called the '*Classikaal Besuur*, which according to the defective Presbyterian organization of the Netherlands Church, locally works along with and controls each session." Now this very point, *the intrusion of the classis into the affairs of the Consistory of Amsterdam*, this telescoping of authority, if you so please, is just one of the great grievances of the "*doluenden*." In all the [illegible] and regulations of the Church there is no least justification for such a course. It was [illegible] and deliberate tyranny. Defective as the system of church organization may be, the spheres [illegible] kept *distinct*, and the term "*doende wat des kerkeraads is*"—"assuming consistorial authority," will figure largely in latter reviews of this matter.

Professor Hoedemaker has, since my last article, utterly broken with the "*dolurenden*." He has preached in one of the principal churches of Amsterdam and has even accused the Free University, of which, till lately, he was a professor, of being tainted with heresy. In the light of later revelations, the words of Dr. Cairns on page 100: "His (Hoedemaker's) conduct is a beautiful example of Christian candor and friendship"—will hardly stand.

The struggle, however, is fairly progressing. Many former supporters of the Free Uni[illegible] have withdrawn their aid. And still the [illegible] cies in the Church increase at an appalling [illegible] whole sections of the country being abs[illegible] without ministering administration. The [illegible] tion reached the Lower House, on Decem[illegible] 5th and 6th, in the shape of an interpellation [illegible] the Government, by Mr. de Savornin Lohm[illegible] one of the ablest jurists of the country, and [illegible] Kuyper's legal adviser, and colleague in the Fr[illegible] University, in the Department of Law. He desired some light, as to instructions, given by the Minister, to sundry magistrates, in administering justice to "*doluenden*." He pointed out a few examples of flagrant malfeasance and—got no satisfactory reply. The debate in the House of Representatives shows how deeply the matter has laid hold on public sentiment.

Under date of January 8th, 1888, Dr. Kuyper and Dr. Rutgers, received a final bull from the Synod, at the Hague, declaring them no longer members of the State Church. This final instrument is a mystery to many, and no one divines its use. It was sent to a dozen or more corporations, officers, church dignitaries, etc. With inimitable sarcasm, Dr. Kuyper calls it, in the *Herald*, "*vornehmthaerei*," an untranslatable, but exceedingly pregnant German word. Our nearest equivalent is "spreadeagleism."

An official statistic gives the exact results of the movement, which virtually began to be tangible only one year ago. *Nine* provinces are affected by it. Thirty-four classes are represented in it, and 150 churches. In June, 1887, at the time of the convention, the total number of churches was 71. In half a year the movement gained 70 churches. At a much lessened rate of increase, it portends grave things to the State Church. Something entirely new has started up, as an outgrowth of this movement. It laid bare the wretched state of administration of church affairs, in consistorial circles, and caused an investigation into the scope and possibilities of the long neglected diaconate. A convention for the full discussion of this practical and important subject was called, for February 2d and 3d, of which the results are unknown to me at this date.

The romance of the affair is not lacking. At Hardenberg, practically the entire Church has served itself from the authority of the Synod. A medical doctor of the place, a nominal church attendant, climbed, with another fellow, into the tower of the church, from without. They let themselves down with a rope into the church proper, and, fastening the doors, occupied [illegible] held the premises. The magistrates held [illegible] they were in the right against the trustees [illegible] protected them in the possession of the chu[illegible]

How bitter the feeling against the "*do[illegible] den*" is, may appear when I say that a pod[illegible] at Rotterdam, was refused a Bible, by the [illegible] of the Bible Society, because he was a follo[illegible] Dr. Kuyper; and for the same reason, [illegible] visitor of the prisons who was to be elect[illegible] humanitarian society, having even the su[illegible] the Catholic ladies, was rejected by the [illegible] Irenical members of it. Truly Tal[illegible] correct when he said, "Words are [illegible] hide ideas."—*Independent*.

The Presbyterian.

DELIRIUM.

"Oh! bartender, fill
A cooling gill—
The best in your bright saloon,
To quench the flame
That burns my frame,
Like the breath of the red simoon;
Oh, God! what a dream!
How the demons scream
In agonies of woe!
The condensed shout
Of the battle rout
Of the banner fiends below.

"That's cool, thanks! pass
Another glass,
One more ere I expire;
Oh, heavens! the sight
I have seen to night,
In the realms of endless fire;
Oh! take it away!
That owlet gray,
That hoots in the broken pane;
Oh! the dreadful pangs
Of the adder's fangs
That rankle in my brain.

"Fill another mug
From the old brown jug,
It will give me strength to bear
The demons scowl
Where the goblins howl,
In the regions of despair;
Where skulls and bones
O'er the scorching stones
Are toss'd like scattered hail,
And brimstone rains
O'er the burning plains
In storms that never fail.

"More drink! more wine!
In a bumper join;
Oh, God! did you hear that scream,
The cry of doom
From the gulf of gloom?
No? no! it was not a dream.
I saw the priest
Devour'd by the beast,
The monk by the scorpion stung,
Heard the bishop ask
My whisky flask
To cool his blister'd tongue.

"Oh! one cup more
On this burning shore,
Oh, Lord! is the bottle dry?
Hear! the tiger's growl;
List! the gaunt wolves howl;
Hark! the fierce hyena's cry;
See! the dreadful things
With scales and wings
That crawl through the smoking brakes,
See! the bats in swarms
Sweep down like storms,
Across the burning lakes.

"Yes! one more drink
On perdition brink,
Ere I plunge in the fiery flood.
Come! tapster, come!
One glass of rum
To clear your skirts of blood.
Oh! many a soul
Reached the burning goal
In rum's dark liquid drenched
Through ages of time,
In the realms of crime—
Where the fires are never quenched.

—*Charles J. Beattie in the Inter Ocean.*

"ECONOMY IN THE NATURAL WORLD."

No. 2.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

In my article of last week on the question of waste, I said I was not a scientist. My article no doubt showed it of itself, though it must have been obvious to every one who reflects on the use of words, as it should have been to me, that nitrogen should have been used in the place of carbon, in one of the last paragraphs. Last week I mainly made use of the principle as applied to manufactures; in this article I wish to apply it to agriculture. I have the greatest sympathy, as well as respect, for the farmers of North Carolina. They constitute by far the largest part of our population and of all classes of our citizens *they* should be not only the happiest or rather the best contented people in the State, but also the most thrifty and progressive. Instead of this, to judge of the oft-told tale of bad crops, unfavorable seasons, mortgages on not only personal property but also on the old homestead, we are forced to conclude that it is high time for farmers to study the best methods of their calling and to practice economy in all departments. The injunction, "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost," and the principle that there need be no waste in the natural world where man often makes it, applies to the farm as well as elsewhere. On Monday of the present week, by the kind invitation of Mr. Priest-Mangum, the worthy son of a distinguished family in North Carolina, in company with a few of the most progressive farmers around Raleigh, I visited his farm a mile and a half from Wake Forest. Mr. Mangum became convinced twenty-five years ago that farming could not be profitably conducted on the thin soil of a large part of the State, which washes badly, unless some methods should be devised to stop this destructive waste, which is so liable to carry off the treasured compost, the expensive commercial fertilizers, the growing crops—the pride of the farmer's heart—and last, and most important, the soil itself. By good farming and the use of careful methods the soil on Mr. Mangum's plantation is better to-day by far than it was when a large part was cleared from the forest growth of sixty years standing, and the remainder under cultivation inherited from his ancestors, and to-day there is not a wash in his cultivated lands. His methods are not extravagant, but within the reach of all good farmers. I will not mention the successive experiments with varying success, by which the above results have been reached; but will tell of his farming land as we found it.

Mr. Mangum had perhaps the best system of hillside ditches in Wake county a few years since, when he read of the level terrace system practiced to some extent in Georgia. He tried this system fairly on twenty-five acres and found that it would not do for his farm, which is a good representative tract of middle and Piedmont North Carolina land. Finally Mr. Mangum worked out the scheme of the "Modified Terrace" which we saw and which I will briefly describe: He utilized his hillside ditches, plowing down the upper bank several times using hoes where necessary, allowing the lower embankment of the ditch to remain. In front of the embankment, where the ditch was, is a space of ten feet on a dead level and about twelve inches below the embankment. This level drain has a fall of one and one-half inches, or one inch to nine feet.

The guide row is then staked off and horizontal furrows run, plowing through this level drain and the embankment just as the furrows chance to run.

To run these terraces a spirit level set in a light frame thirteen feet four inches wide is used, and of course as much judgment is needed to run them as to prepare a good system of hillside ditches.

Plowing down the hillside across the ten foot level drain and embankment, the water is distributed uniformly and slowly, and in the severest rain will never overflow. Whatever sediment or soil washes down is saved in the terrace, gradually giving it more soil and it becomes the richest part of the field. We saw land which had formerly had ravines and gullies, now presenting a beautiful and uniform slope, the very site of the gullies, as in case of the terraces presenting a better show of crops than other parts of the field.

Now as to the advantages, or at least some of them A larger crop is made, as the entire field is cultivated. The soil is preserved and added to. Fertilizing and compost matter are fully utilized as the soil has enough basis and humus to digest them to advantage. So here we have, and the imagination is not drawn upon to support the facts, land which is getting richer; land which produces greater crops, without strain, and both results, at a less cost than under the old hillside ditch system. Again, the hillside ditches have been a kind of catch-all; grass, which the farmer endeavors to weed out, always finds a welcome lodgment on the ditch bank and without let or hindrance flourishes. As soon as the seed of this self-improvised grass plot is washed out or blown out by the wind, it takes revenge on the farmer for endeavoring to kill it by spreading itself on the slope below and comes up smiling the next season.

The terrace system rids the field of grass. Every part of the land is under cultivation. Grass weeded out finds no place of lodgment and dies. On one particular cotton field of Mr. Mangum's where it had been necessary from the rapid slope to have frequent hillside ditches, which have now been for about two years converted into terraces, I found out that by the present method one-sixth more land is in cultivation. The waste of the ditches is saved. Of course this would not amount to quite so much in a field where a modified slope renders ditches less frequent. The cultivation of the land occupied by the ditch is but a small part of the result gained. As before remarked the best crops are on the terrace, i. e., the ten foot level and the embankment. Then, too, one gets rid of grass to a great extent. Mr. Mangum employs certain excellent methods in farming which should be used by all good farmers, such as composting, making good use of clover, rotation of crops, &c., &c., but he is firmly convinced of the great saving which comes to him by the modified terrace system. The past two years in this section have been wet seasons in certain, critical times, yet his terraces have stood the test and are now in fine condition. Mr. Mangum raised last year with all the disadvantages of the season, a bale of cotton to the acre and twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre. The excellent farmers with me were also convinced, and five other farms, and splendid ones at that, will hereafter be cultivated under this system.

The farm of the Agricultural College near Raleigh during the last fall was terraced after Mr. Mangum's plan.

I have mentioned the utilization of this kind of waste at length as I consider it a most important matter. And I can add just this, whoever is incredulous as to the fact that this system of drainage is not a vast improvement upon the old, and that it will stop a great WASTE, will be amply repaid by visiting Mr. Mangum's place near Wake Forest, Wake county, N. C.

In my first article I mentioned that the utilization of waste applied to manufactures, to agriculture, to our households and to our lives. In that article I am sure the principle was proved as to manufactures, from illustrations given. In this, no one will deny that it appliesto agriculture as well; although only one point is touched upon and all candid readers will be as ready to admit that it can be applied as truthfully to our "Households and our Lives." I will not, however, weary your readers further on this general subject except to say once more, "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost."

W. S. P.

STOPPING THE PAPER.

Mrs. Jacob Willis sat lost in thought, not very pleasant thought either, judging from the manner in which she knit her brow and tapped an impatient foot. The fact was, Mr. Willis had been complaining that family expenses were increasing instead of decreasing. Something must be done to cut them down—that was evident, and she, Mrs. Willis, must be the one to devise some plan whereby the income must be made commensurate with the outgo of the family funds.

"The very foot with which I am tapping the floor this minute needs a new shoe," she soliloquized, "to say nothing of Jamie and Jennie, who need not only shoes, but rubbers and mittens to keep out the cold, and to-morrow the milk bill will be left. I owe Mrs. Jenks two dollars for making Jamie's pants, and next week two dollars and a half must be forthcoming to pay our subscription to our religious paper for the year—that is, if we continue to take a religious paper. I wonder—" here she again became lost in silent thought, but her brow was still knit in perplexity, and the impatient tapping of the shabbily-booted foot went on.

Pretty soon she broke out again, but more impetuously than before.

"I believe it will have to be done. Of course, I can't expect Jacob to give up his daily paper; a man wouldn't know where to find himself without his paper, and I'd be ashamed of a man who would be content not to know what was going on in the great world from day to day. It will come hard, awfully hard, but really I begin to think it my duty to deny myself the luxury of my religious paper. With our growing family and increasing expenses I must make the sacrifice, and might as well go about it at once. Shoes we must have, school-books must be bought, food is a necessity, and help in the kitchen I can not do without; so I see no other way to begin saving but to write and stop the paper."

She was not a weak-minded woman by any means, Mrs. Jacob Willis; but once convinced a certain course was the inevitable or the best one to pursue, she set about pursuing it forthwith. So down she sat and penned a little note, full of regrets, but said plainly the pressure of unavoidable expenses necessitated the act on her part of stopping the paper. "And it *was* my paper, and I loved it," she said, as she closed the envelope, and brushing away a falling tear she called Jennie and bade her post the letter on her way to school.

When Friday night came, Mr. Willis remarked to his wife that, as he was to take part in the meeting, he should like to run over her paper a moment.

"I've stopped it," she said.

"Stopped it!" he ejaculated blankly; "why, wife, what made you do that?"

"Because you said we must cut down expenses," she answered, her voice trembling," and besides," she added gently, "you have said two or three successive years, when the subscription price was due that it seemed a useless expense."

"Very true, so I have," assented Mr. Willis, "and I believe that we can very well do without it, at least better than we can afford to pay for it year after year."

So Mr. Willis departed for the meeting without the useful hints with which the religious paper might have furnished him had he been able to afford it.

On Saturday morning a neighbor ran hastily in, asking Mrs. Willis if she would allow her to see her paper for a moment.

"I heard," she said, "there was another list of those useful recipes such as you allowed me to copy once, and I knew you would spare it a few moments."

"I've stopped my paper," faltered poor Mrs. Willis.

"Stopped it! O, well, never mind," and the neighbor departed rather confused.

'What made you tell her you'd stopped it?" asked Mr, Willis, who was just leaving for his business when the neighbor appeared. "I'm a little ashamed to have it known we, a Christian family, take no religious paper."

"I'm not half as ashamed as I am regretful," his wife answered gently.

Saturday night found the week's work nicely done, the children had taken the usual bath, and now are gathered about their mother, lesson papers in hand.

"Come, mother," said Jamie, "Jemie and I are ready for our Sunday-school lesson. Where's the paper? I'll get it."

"We have no paper to-night, Jamie, Mrs. Willis answered cheerfully; "so we'll try to get along without its help."

"Why, where is it?" persisted Jamie.

"We could not afford it this year, my son," spoke up Mr. Willis. "You can learn your lesson just as well without it."

"O, dear me," piped up Jennie, "what shall we do without it? I don't see what you stopped it for; I say it's real mean."

"You shouldn't say things are real mean which can't be helped," remarked Mr. Willis. "Ma and I know best about such things."

And Jennie was silenced but by no means convinced.

"And there's the story mother always read to us after the Sunday-school lesson was learned," wailed Jamie. "What shall we do without that?"

"Come, come!" exclaimed Mr. Willis, impatiently, "don't let me hear any more about that paper; make the best of a necessity. We can't afford it, that's enough. I'm surprised it makes such a fuss all around, just one paper."

No more was said that night.

The next morning, which was Sunday, just as Mr. and Mrs. Willis were starting for church, a man so lame that he walked laboriously and only crept pai: fully along, was seen coming up to the door.

"Ah, here comes poor Mr. Edson," said Mr. Willis; "what could he have come all this distance for? Good morning, Mr. Edson, how is your wife this morning?"

"Better, sir, thank you; considerable better. She is sitting up to-day, and I came over, seeing she was feeling so smart, to see if you'd kindly lend me your paper. Wife said 'twould be good as cordial any day to hear me read one of those nice articles."

Mr. Willis hastened nervously to forestall his wife's forthcoming declaration

"I'm very sorry, Mr. Edson, very sorry, but our religious paper didn't come this week. I'll find last week's copy for you, and next week I'll send one of the children with this week's issue, if possible."

Nothing more was said on the subject until the family were seated at their ample dinner; then Jennie asked a little timidly:

"Pa, *are* you going to take mamma's paper again?"

"Yes, Jennie, I am; and I'm going to black my own boots hereafter to help pay for it."

The children were very quiet for a moment; then Jennie asked thoughtfully:

"And wouldn't it help if we didn't have raisins in the pudding? I'd a *great* deal rather have one nice story every week than to have plums in our puddings."

"Yes, Jennie, that would help," replied the mother; "and as Margaret is about to leave, I'll hire a less expensive girl and do more of my own cooking; that will probably be a great saving in more respects than one. I miss the information and pleasure derived from my paper enough to make the extra effort willingly."

It was surprising how much happier they all felt, and when toward the last of the week the paper came, impulsive Jennie kissed it.

"Why, it looks just like an old friend," she exclaimed.

"Yes' and it is a friend in more ways than we realize and not only a friend, but a help and teacher," replied her mother.

Mr. Willis was silent; he saw the child's enthusiasm and heard the mother's comment, but afterwards, when only his wife and himself were in the room, he said:

"Wife, I am positively ashamed that I ever could have been so blind and stupid as not to properly appreciate the worth of a good religious paper. Absolutely ashamed that my poorer neighbors and my own children knew more of the worth and teaching of the religious press than I did. We will economize in some other direction than this in the future, do without something not actually indispensable to our comfort and satisfaction; and I promise you have heard the last from me you are ever likely to about not being able to afford one religious paper. We can't afford not to have it."

And that was how Mrs. Willis succeeded in stopping her religious paper.—*Golden Rule.*

THE DISCIPLINE OF SICKNESS.

Severe illness is a great teacher. It comes unbidden and unwelcome. Its stay is often prolonged, as if it were not an unsolicited visitor. At first we feel impatient, and submit with a very bad grace to the enforced confinement; we think that business cannot be neglected, that people must be seen, that no one of numerous things can go on well without us. But this original impression soon wears away. We perceive that the great machinery of the world moves steadily on without our help, and even without so much as noting our absence. Our anxiety about many matters steadily diminishes, until after awhile we wonder at the intensity of the interest which we once felt in subjects which we have come to regard as of very little importance. We grow philosophical. The days seem longer, because we have attained a calm, patient, reflective mood, but they also have become pleasanter. Pain, if we suffer it, we have become accustomed to, and maybe we feel a new veneration for science on account of the relief which medical knowledge has afforded us. If the morning lowers, we confine our thoughts within doors, where all is cheerful. It is the sunshine which, on a bright afternoon, streams into the windows of a still sick chamber which awakens the greatest flood of reflections. We go back to our childhood and school days. We think of those whom, perchance, we have not thought of for years before. But how fresh and distinct is our remembrance of them now! When we proceed to reflect what has become of them, and where they are now, our thoughts wander over many lands, but they rest mostly upon the church-yards. It is to those that one after another—it seems, as we summon them in memory, as if it were nearly all—of our youthful companions are gone. And yet it seems but yesterday that we were playmates together. We become sensible that, in reality, human life is, indeed, but a mere span.—*Freeman.*

WHY CALVINISM IS STRONG.

A writer in the *Reformed Church Messenger* says: Calvinism is strong because it singles out, emphasizes, and builds upon, a great, central, radical, essential truth; a truth for all times and for all men; one of the "everlasting possessions." It is the truth of God's sovereignty and man's absolute dependence on God. God rules in heaven. He works out, with unerring wisdom, his purposes and plans. Our times are in his hand. The very hairs of our head are numbered; naught can befall us without our heavenly Father's will; all things are made by his providence to be subservient to our salvation. We do not say that this is the most central thing in the realm of truth; but it is a great and fundamental truth, the glory and power of which will be displayed wherever it meets with recognition, and honor, and belief. Let a man believe this with a perfect conviction, and he will be calm, and strong and brave; and the more he feels himself to be dependent on God, the more independent he will be of men. Now, it is with the strength of this truth that Calvinism is strong; it is from this high source that it draws whatever power is peculiar to it. The teaching of the doctrine of a limited atonement has had almost nothing, the emphasizing of the truth of God's sovereignty and man's absolute dependence on him has had almost everything, to do with the strength and power of Calvinism.

A PROPHECY.

The time is coming when a generation unborn will look back to these days with astonishment, wondering that the followers of the God of purity would consent to allow license-money from bar-rooms to be placed in the town treasury. *It is the price of blood. It is condoning felony!* Such will be the judgment of posterity upon the Christians of this age.—*Our Monthly.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Expositor for January presents to us in the frontispiece the strong Scotch features and "Brainy" head of Dr. Davidson, which is accompanied by an admiring sketch from Prof. Elmslie. Archdeacon Farrar contributes a paper on the characteristics of Modern English Exegesis, which is to be followed by others from other pens on the labors of particular exegetes. Prof. Godet who is always welcomed by the reader, discusses the Pastoral Epistles. Prof. Cheyne's article on the use of Mythic Phrases by the Old Testament writers is interesting and suggestive. We often find ourselves unable to follow Prof. Cheyne, but why this theory—that the sacred writers adopted phrases that had their origin in heathen myths—should be thought heretical, we fail to see. In the New Testament an indisputable case confronts us in the use of the word Hades. Hades in Greek mythology was not the name of a place, but a god—Pluto. His domain was called Hades' (sc. abode), and as the designation of a place always in classic Greek appears in the genitive (possessive) case. Not only is the term Hades adopted by the New Testament writers as the equivalent of the Hebrew Sheol but there are places where the classic construction is used, that *on its face* involves the personality of Pluto, but is really only a usage of language.

The February number contains a critico-historical paper on Jewish-Christian controversy by Dr. Neubauer, a paper on Christ's use of the Book of Proverbs, by Rev. R. F. Horton; The Last State Worse than the First, by Dr. Marcus Dods; a discussion of Delitsch and Dillman on the Pentateuch, by Prof Whitehouse; some interesting expository suggestions from Prof. Elmslie. Both numbers contain the usual surveys of Biblical Literature in Great Britain and America.

New York, A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $2.50 a year.

American Authors for Young Folks. This is a well written work by Amanda B. Harriss, giving the young folks an insight into the works of our most famous authors. This book is a valuable addition to a home library, for how can we expect the children to cultivate a love for the best writers unless we give them aid in the form of books which pick out for them the works suitable to their understanding? To those especially who are reading and working alone will this book be valuable. There are sixteen very good illustrations which will aid and greatly please the children.

Attractively bound in red cloth with black and gilt it will please the eye as well as its contents please the mind.

D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass.

Comforting Thoughts, spoken by Henry Ward Beecher. This book is a collection of thoughts from Beecher, gathered from his various sermons, addresses, and prayers; These selections are arranged under several heads and the many admirers of the "Plymouth Pastor' will find this book very interesting and comforting. The book is very attractively bound in blue and black and will find a ready sale.

Fords, Howard & Hurlbert, New York.

D. Lothrop Company, Boston, Mass., will send Paul Hamilton Hayne's Poems, the Illustrated complete edition, on receipt of $3.00; former price, $4.00.

Many friends of Col. Hayne will be delighted to find in the February number of *Wide Awake* the last poem written by our great Southern poet, "The Story of an Ambuscade," finely illustrated. Our readers may like to take advantage of a generous offer, which D. Lothrop Company authorize us to make to Mr. Hayne's admirers. It is this: That to everyone who sends, before May 1st, $3.00 for the copy of Mr. Hayne's poems above mentioned, they will send their admirable magazine *Wide Awake* for one year, beginning with the present volume. When it is understood that Messrs. Lothrop Company pay a royalty to Mrs. Hayne on each copy so sent, the generosity of the publishers will be seen. Of *Wide Awake* we can say only words of praise. No other young folks' magazine so fully meets the needs of the family circle. For $2.40 a year (the subscription price), it is a "modern wonder."

The Pansy for March has come. For once let us tell what is in it.

Pansy's story on the Golden Texts for the month. Pansy's other story, Up Garret. Margaret Sidney's story The Old Brimmer Place. Mrs. Archibald's story of a disagreeable girl. A cat story. Mrs. Livingston's Pansy Society story. A sea story. Several missionary sketches. The Indian School at Carlisle. Baby's Corner. Pictures, a dozen or two. A lot of letters to Pansy from boys and girls. And a Queer Story.

$1 a year, 10 cents a number.

D. Lothrop Company, Boston, will send you a sample copy of *The Pansy* (back number) if you send five cents and ask for it.

FOUR MAINE BOYS.

Thirty years ago I knew, in the town of G——, in Maine, two brothers whose identity I will disguise under the names of Willard and Langdon Newman. In the same town I knew also two boys, not brothers, whom I will call Charles Smallman and George Winfast. The two former were sons of a farmer; the two latter sons of master mechanics. The farmer lived in the outskirts of the town, in the wild country, which rendered them plebeians; the latter in the village, which made them patricians, as boys saw those things.

From the time they were nine and ten years of age, Willard and Langdon had to assist in the farm work in summer time and therefore could not attend school. They worked at planting and hoeing and haying, from five in the morning until eight or nine at night in the longest days. In the winter, for a few years more, ten weeks at school was possible, for which they walked nearly a mile, going home for dinner between twelve and one.

Willard and Langdon by 1863 were compelled to leave school and go into the forests to cut and haul wood. At fourteen the latter used to yoke his oxen before light on those short winter mornings, drive into the woods through snow from two to four feet deep, load a cord of wood, heavy sticks four feet long, and haul it to the railway station a mile distant. This he would do four times a day, frequently eating his dinner on a stump with the thermometer at zero. But all this time these two boys were occupying their few spare moments in improving their minds. Their evenings were passed around the great fireplace where they studied their books and read weekly papers. I have seen one or the other of them sitting on an ox-sled of a cold winter day reading the newspaper. Occasionally, in the fall, they would still attend a part-term at the academy, and thus amid hardships and privations prepared themselves to be teachers.

They had brown faces, big, rough hands, and wore old clothes, frequently much patched, and in summer went "barefoot," in winter wore great heavy cow-hide boots.

The village boys, Charles and George, were little dandies. Their parents supported them in idleness. They had every opportunity to attend school, an opportunity which they improved but little. They "looked down" on the farmer boys, made fun of their old clothes, called them "Shadageeites," and because they were known to be studious, nicknamed Langdon "Little Wisdom." So every time he went to the village George and Charles would call out to him: "Hello, Little Wisdom, how are things over in Shadagee? Taters all dug?" or something equally tantalizing.

At last hard times overtook the two patricians. One lost his father, and the father of the other failed, and they had to go to work. They had not education enough to enable them to enter on any of the more "genteel" pursuits, and no trades. When I visited the town last summer both were trying to scrape a living out of little rocky farms. They were as poor, and ragged, and dirty as ever the Shadagee boys were.

And where were the Shadagee boys, do you ask? Willard, a graduate of a Maine college, is now a successful principal of an academy in his native State. Langdon has already attained high rank in one of the professions, has written several successful books, lectured before large audiences, traveled north, south, east and west and in Europe. He has been elected to positions of honor and responsibility in a large New England city. And this is "Little Wisdom," as his wife sometimes jokingly calls him.

Willard and Langdon improved their small opportunities. George and Charles neglected their great opportunities.—*W. S. Nevins. in March Wide Awake.*

RELIGIOUS READING.

Consider the value of such literature in the home. It effectually arrests the currents of secular thought after the labors of a busy week are over. Who can estimate the importance of this, even from a worldly point of view? Without some kind of wholesome interruption, experienced at regular periods, no man can very long endure the strain on nerve and brain. He needs something more than a daily cessation from exhausing toil; absolute deliverance he must have, in order to the best possible fitness for future work. Nothing will accomplish this so well as the religious book or newspaper read in the home circle during the evening hours, read where the dearest companions of his life may share with him in the common blessing.

WALKING WISELY.

What is a "wise walk towards them that are without?" In the first place it is such a walk as does not give the lie to our professions. We tell the unconverted that the religion of Jesus Christ will make them cheerful under trials, and then, perhaps, fall to fretting at Providence, and put on a distressing gloom as soon as trials smite us in the face. We talk about patience, and lose temper under the first provocation. In the prayer-meeting we pray as if religion was the "one thing needful," but elsewhere live as if money-grabbing or social ambition were the chief end of our lives. What is all this but belying our Christianity, and disgusting other people with it. If in walking through an orchard we pick up a fair-looking apple, but on puting our teeth in it find it setting our teeth on edge, we fling it down and try no more from that tree. So the world tastes of Christian, and if they find them sour or bitter in temper, or worm-eaten, they turn away in disgust and disappointment. "By your fruits shall men know you," says our Master. We must make our religion taste sweetly if we want to recommend it to outsiders. Very few people are made infidels by pernicious books; it is the unworthy walk of too many church members which makes them skeptics. When a man of the world says scoffingly, "one of your church members cheated me in trade," I feel that the wickedest part of the fraud was that he robbed the man of his respect for the religion of Jesus Christ. On the other hand, a noble, honest godly life is the most convincing and converting sermon that can be delivered. Christ's people have got to *live* the world to him, or the world is lost.

(2.) We never can win outsiders by compromising with them. "Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you"—*i. e.*, when the lovers of sin shall applaud you. A minister of Christ may purchase his popularity at the dear price of losing all his influence over men's consciences. Human favor gained by connivance with wrong—in business, in politics, in social fashions—is treason to our Master. The people of the world *do not expect* Christians to do as they do; when we surrender our principles, they are secretly shocked and disgusted If we would draw men out of a pit we must have a firm, strong foothold or they will draw us in. He who walks closest to Christ will have the most power to convert sinners to him. When Jesus lives in us, it is not we who move others; it is the Christ incarnated in our conduct. "I tried to be a skeptic when I was a young man," said Cecil; "but my mother's life was too much for me." It was Jesus Christ in his good mother that was "too much" for him and converted him.

(3.) This subject has a vital bearing on all direct efforts for the conversion of the impenitent. "He that is *wise* winneth souls;" that is the correct reading of the often perverted text. It is astonishing to observe how little common sense some good people exhibit in their well-meant efforts to bring their children or their scholars or their friends to the Saviour. A father will ask for prayers for an unconverted son, and then treat the boy so harshly or talk to him so tauntingly as only to harden him. Some good people badger their children with ill-timed and ill-tempered talk about their souls. Nothing requires more tact and gentleness and loving-kindness than to converse with persons on the most vital of all questions. If we want to water a flower we don't dash a whole pailful on it and wash it out of the ground; we *sprinkle* it. God does not send His spirit as a water-spout, but as a rain. Let us pray for wisdom when we are trying to win souls. Paul was consumed with zeal, and yet showed wonderful sagacity in adaptation to every case he took hold of.

We must watch for opportunities. "Walk in wisdom toward them that are without," says the Apostle, "redeeming the time." The literal meaning of the phrase is "*buying the opportunity.*" Chances must be sought for to put in the right word; and when God gives us the chance, we must make the most of it. Here was the secret of Harlan Page's wonderful success in winning souls. He watched for opportunities and then spoke a very plain, close-fitting truth in a very loving way. There was no cant about him. The Spirit of God helped him, as he will always help us if we undertake the conversion of souls to please our Master.

We must go on the principle *now or never.* This will make us eager to embrace opportunities; and in turn we must urge the impenitent to accept Christ at once. Every act of kindness we can do to the unconverted may help to give us a key to their hearts. Then let use it to introduce our Master there. They that are wise in their walk, and wise in their work may turn many to righteousness. They that are wise to win souls shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and as the stars forever and ever.—*T. L. Cuyler in the Independent.*

GOLD DUST.

Patience and love in a chastened heart
Are pearls more precious than rubies.
—*Trowbridge.*

***

Three treasures—love and light,
And calm thoughts, equable as infant's breath.
—*Coleridge.*

***

Constantly rising up, a man should reflect and ask, What good thing have I done this day. The setting sun will carry away a portion of my life.—*Anon.*

***

Our motive for missions should be not only on account of eternity, but on account of time.

***

Youth longs, and manhood strives, but age remembers.
—*O. W. Holmes.*

***

There is life with God
In other kingdoms of a sweeter air
In Eden every flower is blown.
—*Volyer.*

I WILL TELL IT.

Many a physician has gained his practice by one patient telling others of his cure. Tell your neighbors that you have been to the hospital of Jesus and been restored, though you hated all manner of meat, and drew near to the gates of death; and maybe, a poor soul just in the same condition as yourself will say, "This is a message from God to me." Above all publish the Lord's goodness for Jesus' sake. He deserves your honor. Will you receive his blessing, and then like the nine lepers give him no praise? Will you be like the woman in the crowd who was healed by touching the hem of his garment, and then would have slipped away? If so, I pray that the Master may say, 'Somebody hath touched me," and may you be compelled to tell the truth and say: "I was sore sick in soul, but I touched thee, O my blessed Lord, and I am saved, and to the praise of the glory of thy grace I will tell it, though the devils should hear it; I will tell it, and make the world ring with it, according to my ability, and to the praise and glory of thy saving grace."—*Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.*

TO BOYS COMMENCING BUSINESS.

Be on hand promptly in the morning at your place of business, and make it a point never to be late, and perform cheerfully our duty. Be respectful to your employers, and to all in authority over you, and be polite to every one; politeness costs nothing, and it will help you wonderfully in getting on in the world. Above all, be honest and truthful. The boy who starts in life with a sound mind in a sound body, who falls into no bad habits, who remembers with grateful love his father and mother, and who does not grow away from his Church and Sabbath-school, has qualities of mind and heart that will insure him success to a remarkable degree, even though he is endowed with only ordinary mental capacity; for honor, truth and industry are more than genius.

Don't be foppish in your dress, and don't buy anything before you have the money to pay for it. Shun billiard saloons, and be careful how you spend the evenings Cultivate a taste for reading, and read only good books. With a love for reading, you will find in books friends ever true, and full of cheer in time of gloom, and sweet companionship for lonely hours. Other friends may grow cold and forsake you, but books are always the same. And in closing, boys, I would say again, that with truth, honesty and industry, and a living faith in God, you will succeed.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part; there all the honor lies."

CHOOSING RELIGIOUS GUIDES.

It is astonishing to see how stupid men are in choosing religious guides. They will follow a man who knows nothing about his soul, the future state, or God above, and they credulously swallow his ignorance for Gospel. They don't ask an ignoramus about real estate or stocks. They trust an expert everywhere else, but in the momentous and awful destinies of eternity they follow a leader who, by his own confession, is lost upon the trackless desert. The blind lead the blind, and both fall into the ditch.—*Northwestern Presbyterian.*

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

There are two kinds of love—love which receives, and love which gives; and it is more blessed to give than to receive, a mother's love which is always giving is the choicest love of all. Children honor most the mother that loves most; and religious daughters make pious mothers. One hundred and twenty clergymen, being assembled together, were invited to state the human instrument of their change of heart. How many laid the crown of that mercy on their mother? Above 100! Her children rise up, and call her blessed.

SILENCE.

John Wesley one day remarked to Dr. Adam Clarke, 'As I was walking through St. Paul's Churchyard I observed two women standing opposite to one another. One was speaking and gesticulating violently, while the other stood perfectly still and in silence. Just as I came up and was about to pass them, the virago, clenching her fist, and stamping her foot at her imperturable neighbor, exclaimed, 'Speak wretch, that I may have something to say.' Adam," said Wesley, "that was a lesson to me; silence is often the best answer to abuse."

GRUNTING THEIR LIVES AWAY.

Shakespeare makes Cæsar say that cowards die many times before their deaths. And so they do. And so do thousands upon thousands of persons who grunt their lives away. They make themselves old with imagined aches and pains and anticipated distresses. It is not good to give way to megrims. Anticipation brings the misery that it looks for. If we think we are sick we shall be sick. If we anticipate decrepitude it will run to meet us.

SPEAKING EVIL OF EACH OTHER.

When you speak evil of another you must be prepared to hear others speak evil of you. There is an old Buddhitt proverb which says, "He who indulges in enmity is like one who throws ashes to windward, which comes back to the same place and covers him all over."

WHAT AILS THE GIRLS?

"I have been reading a very able article on the subject of old bachelors," said Col. John Treat, "and why they don't marry. The writer says it is because girls are extravagant and want too much money for gewgaws. Nonsense; he doesn't know what he is talking about. Now, listen to me, and I'll tell you exactly what's the trouble. It is because our girls are not educated to be housewives. Why, bless 'em, they can't cook. They don't know the elementary principles of plain cooking. How many of them do you suppose can go out into the kitchen and make a loaf of bread or properly instruct a domestic in the art? How many of them can properly fry an egg or even boil one to that fine digestible point? That's the trouble. The girls are not educated in the arts that won their fathers. A man can't dine on a Beethoven sonata or sup on a crazy-quilt or a decorated snow-shovel. Let the girls take an educational shoot in the right direction and there will be fewer old maids and bachelors."—*Kansas City Times.*

OUR WORDS.

By the manner of life and behaviour the character of every person is formed. The Christian has a character to form—a character for holiness of life and obedience to the divine precepts. The character of every person is open to inspection, and the Christian is especially subject to the severe criticism of the world. This is a fact well known. There is nothing watched more closely than the life of a professing Christian. How important, then, that the life of every Christian should be blameless before God and man! The Christian should watch his own life more closely than he is watched by the outside world. The advice of the Saviour to watch should always be heeded; and every thought and act, and every turn of life, should be earnestly considered in the light of God's Word. The influence of religion in the heart will be manifest in the life of every one. "Old things have passed away; behold all things are become new." The life of a professing Christian should show the reality of religion. "Make straight paths for your feet, lest that which is lame be turned out of the way."

CONTAIN YOURSELF.

Avoid extremes and "gush;" do not exaggerate the significance of trifles; do not describe molehills as mountains. If the raindrop wets your face do not say the storm was terrible; if a person is polite to you or does you a favor do not immediate conclude that he adores you and would die for you; if, on the other hand, he seems somewhat offensive do not infer that he hates and would like to kill you. Appreciate all good things, but do not sentimentalize over them; and do not "pour yourself out" when perhaps it might be just as well to contain yourself.

NICE TIMES.

The father of a family, becoming annoyed at the fault-finding of his children over their food, exclaimed in a rage one day at dinner—"You children are intolerable; you turn up your noses at everything. When I was a boy I was often glad enough to get dry bread to eat." "Poor papa," said Rose, the pet of the family, "I am so glad you are having such nice times now living with mamma and us."

A BOY WITH THE WATCH.

The boy that wears a watch is an important character. At school he is envied, and in the street he is respected. None of the boys grab him and throw him down, for they might break his timekeeper. He has a way of twisting the chain when he talks, and of looking at his watch when he hears a train, and saving twelve-ten, or six-five, or eight-sixteen. The other boys stand by and regard him with admiration. He grows up, and probably goes to college with a distinguished air, but in after he pawns his watch with a man who bo,b often stood by and admired it.

PREMIUMS.

☞ The *N. C. Farmer* is a 24 page (3 columns to the page) journal, neatly printed, and contains in each number articles upon Farms and Farmers, Soils and Fertilizers, Grasses and Grains, Cotton and Tobacco, Orchards and Fruits, Live Stock, Dairy, Apiary, Family Department, and a department of popular Science, Hygiene, Diseases and Remedies, and is admitted to be one of the most practical and useful journals to the farmer and his family ever published in the whole country.

We have concluded an arrangement with the *Farmer* in accordance with which we will send for $2.65 the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN, the N. C. *Farmer*, and *one dozen papers* such as the subscriber may select from the following list. Now is the time to act upon this favorable offer. The seed are unsurpassed in Excellence and Purity.

Persons acting under special club arrangements previously made by us will, by sending 25 cents additional to the club offer, receive the N. C. *Farmer* and the seed with the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

State distinctly what seed are wanted.

List of Seeds.

Artichoke.
Large Globe.
Asparagus.
Colossal.
Beet.
Ex. Early Turnip or Bassano,
Early Rep Turnip,
Early Egyptian Red Turnip,
Long Blood Red,
White French Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early York,
Early Large York,
Late Drumhead,
Late Flat Dutch,
French Oxheart,
Early Winningstadt,
Early Jersey Wakefield,
Early Flat Dutch,
Early Drumhead,
Early Sugar Loaf,
Green Glazed,
Red Dutch (for Pickling).
Carrot.
Early Scarlet Horn,
Long Orange.
Cauliflower.
Early London,
Early Dutch.
Collards—Southern.
Celery.
Large White Solid,
Dwarf White Solid.
Cress, or Pepper Grass.
Curled,
Water.
Cucumber.
Early White Spine,
Early Frame,
Early Cluster,
Early Russian,
Long Green Turkey.
Egg Plant.
Improved Large Purple.
Endive.
Green Curled,
White Curled.
Kale.
Green Curled Scotch.
Kohl Rabi
Early White Vienna,
Early Green or White,
Early Purple Vienna,
Leek.
London Flag,
Mammoth.
Lettuce.
Early Prize Head,
India Curled,
Drumhead Cabbage.
Melon.
Orange Water,
Citron (for Preserving.)
Mountain Sweet Water,
Improved Gipsey,
Peerless,
Ice Cream Water,
Netted Nutmeg,
Netted Green Citron,
Persian, or Casaba,
Pine Apple,
Early Jenny Lind.
Mustard.
White,
Black, or Brown.
Okra.
Dwarf,
Tall, or Long Green.
Onion.
White, or Silver Skin,
Large Red Wethersfield,
Yellow Dutch.
Parsley.
Doubled Curled,
Plain, or Single.
Parsnip.
Fine Sugar.
Pepper.
Large Sweet,
Large Bell,
Large Red Cayenne.
Pumpkin.
Cashaw (Crook Neck)
Connecticut Field.
Radish.
Early Long Scarlet,
Early Red Turnip,
Early White Turnip.
Salsify.
Or Oyster Plant.
Spinach.
Round Savoy.
Squash.
Early Bush, or Patty-Pan,
Yellow Crook Neck,
Hubbard,
Winter Crook Neck.
Tomato.
Large Trophy,
Early Large Red,
New Early A
Tilden.
Turni
Southern
Red or P
Top,
Early W
Dutch,
Pomerani
Globe.
Large Wh
Large Wh
Large Wh
Yellow A
Amber Gl
Improved
Yellow Ru

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1888

THE ORGANIC UNION PAPERS.

The Conference Papers have crowded out a great deal of other matter. Such papers are necessarily long, and to a great many persons very uninteresting, but their publication is an absolute necessity, for the question is one that will have to be considered. The Conference, in our view, has developed nothing new and does not materially change the situation. Much is to be said—much that has already been said will be said again—and much will be said that had far better be left unsaid. We suggest that the discussion hereafter treat more of the actual, real, practical advantages of union. Show that these can and will more than offset the lack of concord, the discouragement arising from a sense of being in a hopeless minority in council, etc., etc. Heretofore there has been too much of the *ad captandum;* too much appeal to the sentiment of the desirableness of being known as one united Church, with little regard to consequences which would proceed or flow from union. Good people without the pale are distressed, we are told, with the unseemliness of the separation. It is by no means clear that these good people would not find some other cause of distress if this were removed—they generally do. Of all unprofitable work in which churches or individual ...ans can engage, is that of trying to ...e the good people who cannot be ...d with things as they are. We ...ly refuse to admit that any mere sen...ent should control in this matter. If ...ose who favor organic union can show the advantages of union they ought to do it—show it, we mean, not assume it. "Hold fast that which is good" is a divine injunction, going along with "prove all things."

Let the discussion keep clear, if possible, of abuse of all who are not ready to shout for union, and clear of abuse of those who have all along been recognized as among the purest and noblest and most deservedly-...ored ministers of our Southern Church. ...n be shown that union will promote ...gress of the Kingdom of CHRIST, ... have union; but do not let us go ... matter with a whoop and a whirl, ... knowing nor caring what the ...s.

THE PRESBYTERIES.

The spring sessions of Presbyteries are near at hand. Usually they have work left over from the fall, or have questions pertaining to their distinctive fields which make these meetings of the courts most important.

The last Assembly sent down to the Presbyteries, for their advice and consent, sundry emendations of the Book of Church Order—verbal alterations in the clauses relating to the ruling-eldership; changes reported as desirable by an *ad interim* committee, and which changes the Assembly approved. The fall Presbyteries generally acted upon these, and with singular unanimity, if we recollect aright, agreed to them. It does not seem necessary to publish them here.

The Lexington Presbytery sent to the last Assembly an overture asking that the consent of three-fourths of the Presbyteries be required to form organic union with other bodies. The overture was adopted with the substitute of two-thirds for three-fourths. The amendment actually approved by the Assembly and ordered to be sent down to the Presbyteries was as follows:

That chap. v. sec. 6, par. 5, of Form of Government, be amended by striking out the words 'by consent of the majority of the Presbyteries,' and adding after the word 'Church' the following provision for organic union with other bodies of like faith and order (there being no such provision in our Book) viz: 'And when organic union with other bodies of like faith and order shall be proposed, to appoint a committee to arrange plans and terms of union with such other bodies, whose report shall receive the recommendation of the Assembly to which it is made, the concurrence of at least two-thirds of the Presbyteries and the consent of the subsequent Assembly.'"

Although this action was really taken, as ... is beyond reasonable doubt, the ... of the Assembly state that the ... was rejected. Dr. FARRIS, Per...clerk, in a manly explanation of ... matter, takes the whole blame ...self, and shows that Providential ...nces caused the lack of vigilance ...ld have prevented the error. ...RRIS will communicate with the ...es and ask them to proceed to ... matter precisely as if the minutes had been correctly recorded. The *South Western Presbyterian* contends that the whole matter must now go over to the next Assembly. It says:

* * * * * * * *

"It would be well indeed if the Clerk could retrieve the error, as he wishes to do, by correspondence with the Presbyteries. The Clerk, however, has no right to direct Presbyteries, or to negotiate with Presbyteries, except under the instructions of the Assembly. As a functionary to the Assembly, he has no standing whatever in the Presbyteries. It is well enough to wish to retrieve an error so serious as to involve or hinder the action of the next Assembly; but he cannot make use of the Presbyteries; nor could the Presbyteries assist him even if they so desired. The Presbyteries may respond to the Assembly, but not to a simple functionary of that body, acting on his own authority.

Moreover, the printed minutes are, on the face of them attested by both the Clerks of the Assembly, and stand as the public law until modified by another Assembly. The Clerk has no more right nor power to go behind them than any one else. This is not a *correction*, but a reversal of the record, and should the Presbyteries take such action as the Clerk suggests, they would be unable to show to the next Assembly any authority for doing so. And it would be quite unavailing to take the action which the Clerk wishes, for the reason that the record does not warrant it, and that no one can make a different record but another Assembly.

* * * * * * * * *

The admission of the Clerk leaves no doubt that the Minutes are wrong, yet no one has the authority to officially notify the Presbyteries of the fact but the next General Assembly.

The argument of our South Western contemporary certainly is solid. It does seem monstrous that a clerical error, absolutely known and admitted to be such, should be allowed to frustrate the design and intention of the General Assembly, yet, following the analogy of the civil bodies in such cases, and we have nothing else to guide us, the matter has passed entirely beyond any power to correct, save the body, or a similar body, to that which first took action.

WORK OF GRACE IN NEW BERN, N. C.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

This whole community has been signally blessed by a rich outpouring of God's Spirit The immediate occasion of the blessing has been a visit from that devoted servant of God, Rev. R. G. Pearson. Our Young Men's Christian Association, representing in its membership the several churches, invited Bro. Pearson to conduct a series of meetings in New Bern, and he agreed to do so. The Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches, heartily endorsed the movement, and united their forces in earnest and prayerful preparation for the expected services. For two weeks before Bro. Pearson's coming daily meetings were held. One week the three churches met separately to organize their respective congregations; and then one week's daily union services were held in the Presbyterian church. God was present in these preliminary devotions and it was felt that a blessing was already vouchsafed to a praying people. Conversions began in the Presbyterian flock during this time.

At this juncture Bro. Pearson arrived and preached his first sermon on Sabbath morning 19th February. All the Bible readings and sermons were conducted in the Presbyterian church, as it had the largest seating capacity, and the overflow and after-meetings were held in the Methodist church, which was quite near. At the very first after-meeting, on Sabbath night, there were many professions of conversion. Bro. Pearson said he felt this to be a gracious evidence of faithful preparation, accepted of God. So these precious services continued, under the leadership of this zealous and humble worker for Christ, for two weeks, until the 2d of March. Interest was wide-spread and increased daily. Wet weather, sloppy walks, cold weather, business, failed as Satan's helps to keep people away. Nothing could hold them back. Our church was literally "packed and jammed," and disappointed crowds went away.

What were the results? It is impossible to say yet. Admissions to church membership were not made during the meetings; but on each Sabbath, the names of those desiring to be received were taken. It is thought to be an entirely safe estimate that more than two hundred and fifty persons professed conversion; and that the backsliders, who returned from their wanderings, and church members, who reconsecrated themselves to Christ, numbered several hundred. At this writing there have actually been received into full Church membership by the Baptist church twenty-four; by the Methodist church, forty-six; and by the Presbyterian church, forty two. There are many others who will join. What a glorious work, if it stopped even with the above accessions! In the additions to the Presbyterian church are heads of families, a whole body of young men and women, and a most promising band of boys and girls of thirteen to sixteen years of age. It is so I believe in the sister churches cooperating. The Episcopal church stands coldly off, though many of its members attended and enjoyed the meetings. It is sad that all God's people cannot unite in such works!

But the blessing upon Christians is incalculable. Hearts have been greatly warmed; thanksgivings have been kindled, and many homes have been made glad. Wandering sons have been reclaimed; liquor stores have been or will be closed; and a higher standard of living will be the rule. So we feel and think as we look over the field of work; and we trust God will continue his blessing to our churches for many days.

Brother Pearson has no exciting machinery. All that he despises and deprecates. He relies on God's Word and Spirit; preaches with intense earnestness, and terrible sharpness against all forms of sins; and especially does he smite with mailed hand, drinking, dancing, card-playing, and lasciviousness. Not knowing the persons to whom he speaks, he can say, and does say, many things a pastor cannot say, but is exceedingly glad to have said. His satire is keen; his wit broad, sometimes perhaps too broad; and his pathos irresistible. Tears often follow smiles with astonishing rapidity. He excels in apt and original illustrations, which will not be forgotten.

I must close this hasty account. I have to seize a late hour of the night to dash it off as rapidly as my pen can move. Let me urge all Christian brethren in Wilmington to be very faithful in prayerful preparation for Brother Pearson's visit; for God will surely bless you if you lean on His promises, and give a loving support to this laborious, trusting humble, and self-denying ambassador of our Lord Jesus Christ. Let me say that Mrs Pearson, who accompanies her husband, is a noble and useful co adjutor; an agreeable and accomplished servant of the Church, zealous of good works for the Master's honor. She will meet with your women, and help them in many ways.

May God bless Wilmington. I wish I could be with you in your meetings.

L. C. VASS.

New Bern, N. C, March 9th, 1888.

THE COPRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COMMITTEES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Below will be found the correspondence between the Committees of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches. It will be remembered that these Committees met during the month of December in Louisville, Ky. All the members of both Committees were present, except Dr. E. P. Humphrey, of the Northern Committee, who died suddenly a few days before the meeting took place. The correspondence was introduced by the two letters following:

LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 14, 1887.

To the Rev. J. T. Smith, D. D., Chairman of the Committee of Conference of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America:

DEAR BROTHER —The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, at its recent meeting in St. Louis, Mo., adopted the following preamble and resolutions in reference to organic union with the Church your committee represents:

"WHEREAS, A number of overtures in reference to closer relations to the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, have come to this Assembly, and

"WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has just adopted the deliverance of the two Synods of Missouri on the spirituality of the Church, and

"WHEREAS, The two Assemblies ought to labor together for the accomplishment of the great object they have in view, if they are sufficiently agreed in their principles to make them more efficient for their work united than they now are divided, and

"WHEREAS, The recent action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, apparently different from their former action as to the spirituality of the Church, makes the impression on the minds of many of our people that one obstacle to closer relations to that Church has been, or soon may be removed; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of four ministers and four ruling elders, together with the Moderator, be appointed to meet with a similar committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, if such committee shall be appointed, for the sole purpose of inquiring into and ascertaining the facts as to the point above mentioned, and as to the position that Assembly proposes to maintain as to the colored churches, Ecclesiastical Boards, and any other subjects now regarded as obstacles in the way of united effort for the propagation of the Gospel, and report these facts to the next General Assembly for such action as they may warrant."

In accordance with this action, the following Committee was appointed: Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., Rev. M. D. Hoge, D D., Rev. J. B. Wilson, D. D., Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, D. D., Rev. W. F. Junkin, D. D., W. M. McPheeters, M. D., P. H. Carter, R. T. Simpson and W. S. Primrose. I have the honor to inform you that this committee, by arrangement with your committee, is now present to discharge the duties imposed upon it. We respectfully suggest that a joint meeting of the two committees be held to-night. After that we desire, with your permission, very respectfully to address to you such communications as will secure the information we are appointed to obtain.

And just here, I beg to say that since a misapprehension has arisen in some quarters because of our appointment with instructions to institute inquiries rather than confer with your committee touching differences which are alleged to exist between the two bodies, on questions of doctrine and polity, our committee takes this early opportunity at its preliminary meeting to declare that we are as ready to receive inquiries as to propound them, and that the sole object of our appointment was to ascertain in fraternal conference with a committee of your Assembly the points of difference between our churches, if such exist, that we may make a clear and authentic report of the information thus secured, for the consideration of the Assembly we represent.

Praying that the blessing of the Great Head of the Church may rest on our conference, and that His glory may thereby be promoted,

Yours Fraternally,
G. B. STRICKLER,
Ch'm. Com. Pres. Ch. in U. S.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 14, 1887.

To the Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D, Chairman of the Committee of Conference of the Presbyterian Church in the United States:

DEAR BROTHER:—Yours of this date just received. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at its recent meeting at Omaha, Neb., in May, 1887, took action as follows:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of four ministers and four ruling elders, with the Moderator of this Assembly added thereto as ex-officio chairman, be appointed by the present Moderator of this Assembly to confer with a like committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, concerning the whole subject of Organic Union, Co-operative Union, and any other relations between the two Assemblies; and that said committee be directed to report the result of their joint conference to the Assembly at its next meeting in May, 1888, for its approval or its disapproval.

"*Resolved*, That the officers of this Assembly be instructed to notify the General Assembly sitting at St. Louis, that we have appointed a Committee of Conference, without specific instructions, except to report their action the next Assembly for approval."

The following Committee was appointed: Ministers: Jos. T. Smith, D. D., David C. Marquis, D. D., Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Jas. T. Leftwich, D. D., Robt. M. Patterson, D. D. Elders, Geo. H. Shields, Warner Van Norden, Johnson H. Baldwin, Wm. H. Averill, M. D. Owing to the death of Rev. Dr. Humphrey, D. D., the Rev. Wm. E. Moore, D. D., was appointed in his stead.

I have the honor and the pleasure to inform you that the committee above named are present, and prepared to enter on the duties assigned them.

I acknowedge the receipt of your fraternal letter, and on behalf of the Committee, accept your proposition for an informal conference with your Committee this evening at 8 p. m.

Reciprocating your kind wishes for the blessing of our common Lord,

I am, yours truly,
JOS. T. SMITH,
Chairman.

After these letters were received there was a long, fraternal private conference between the committees, at the conclusion of which the Committee of the Southern Church addressed to the Northern Committee the following communications:

1.

SPIRITUALITY OF THE CHURCH.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 16, 1887.

Rev. J. T. Smith, D. D., Chairman Committee of Conference of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America:

DEAR BROTHER:—Our delightful conference with your committee having come to an end, we desire to express our hearty appreciation of the Christian courtesy with which your committee responded to our request for the information which we were appointed to obtain, and the pleasure we experienced in our associations with them in worship and in consultation.

We desire now, in obedience to the instructions of our Assembly, to request your aid to enable us to ascertain the doctrine of your Assembly on the Spirituality of the Church. We refer, of course, especially to what are known as "Political Deliverances."

The doctrine of our Church on this subject will be found in the well-known passages in our standards, and in the address of our Assembly to the churches of the world in 1861, to which you are referred.

We are aware, of course, as to the doctrine of your Church on the deliverance made by your last Assembly; and as that deliverance is expressed substantially in the language of your standards and of ours, it would be regarded by us as containing the information we seek, were we sure we understood what is meant. Apparently it contravenes former deliverances and therefore we can not be certain that we understand your present position, unless we can be assured that your Church as now constituted, holds on this subject, views different from those entertained by the two Assemblies you succeed.

II.

COLORED CHURCHES.

The relation of the Presbyterian Church to the colored people in the Southern States is one in which is involved very largely the purity and peace of the Southern Church, and the progress of religion in its Presbyterian form, among the colored people.

The desire of Southern Presbyterians for the spiritual elevation of the colored race is both profound and very extensive.

Connected with the preservation of their own church life and usefulness comes into the hearts of the great majority of our people, the wish to find some wise and practicable method by which the colored people can be speedily and effectively reached with Gospel influence and brought into Presbyterian churches.

Immense practical difficulties surround this problem—difficulties which can only be fully realized by those who have had long association with the negro and his surroundings in the South. It is not the part of wisdom to expect only beneficent results, while such grave problems are being worked out. We believe the hand of an All-ruling Providence is plainly seen in the changes which have taken place in the relation of races in this country, and this same Providence is to be continually invoked that the Church of God may do her full part in preventing evil, and in the accomplishment of good, so far as her connection with this great subject is concerned.

Realizing, therefore, that great differences of views must and do exist, especially between Northern and Southern Presbyterians in regard to this matter, and feeling sure that any method will be liable to objection and difficulties, we nevertheless believe that should organic union be accomplished between the Northern and Southern branches of the Church that one of two plans can be adopted, viz:

1st. That the colored people can be organized into an entirely separate existence.

2d. If this can not be accomplished, that the colored people shall be organized into separate churches, separate Presbyteries and separate Synods; the organization of each being complete without the presence of white Presbyters, except when such Presbyters shall be provisionally associated with them for their guidance and help.

Representation shall be given to the Presbyteries, so organized, in the General Assembly on the same terms and conditions as prevail in case of white Presbyteries, and the Synods shall be subject to review and control, just as all other Synods are.

This arrangement is proposed as provisional, with the hope and expectation, that under the careful and sympathetic assistance of their white friends, the colored people will reach up to a higher plane of Church life, and be prepared to stand in their own strength, a Presbyterian Church, independent of all organic connection with any other Church, thus realizing for its people the rich blessings which we believe can come only through such independent action.

III.

ECCLESIASTICAL BOARDS.

Inasmuch as, upon the floor of our last General Assembly there was manifested great difference of opinion as to the powers and responsibilities of the different ecclesiastical boards of your Church, this was included among the subjects upon which we were directed to ask information in this conference with you. We would therefore respectfully request that in view of the importance of a thorough understanding on the part of each Church of the practical methods of church work in use by the other, you will do us the kindness to give us the facts as far as they are in your possession, going to show what are the powers and responsibilities of the Boards of your Church and to what extent these Boards are under the control of your General Assembly.

IV.

DOCTRINE.

Our committee, having conferred with yours at considerable length and with much particularity upon the subject of doctrine in its various aspects, and this greatly to our satisfaction, still find it necessary in view of the report which is required for the information of the Assembly we represent to request your committee to state in writing the substance of what you were pleased to communicate to us orally upon some of these matters of interest, as for example, and mainly the attitude of opinion within the bounds of your Assembly touching those portions of the Confession of Faith which more specifically involves the great system of truth, known as the Calvinistic, and particularly whether there is traceable any distinct tincture of such Pelagian and semi-Pelagian heresies as were matters of controversy in 1837.

Yours truly,
G. B. STRICKLER,
Chairman.

As will be seen by the following note from Dr. Smith, of the Northern Committee, an immediate answer to these communications could not be given:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10th, 1887.

Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., Chairman:

REV'D AND DEAR BROTHER: We had hoped before the adjournment of our committee to have had a final interview with the members of your committee. Failing to find them, I communicated to you in person the message which I had hoped to impart to the entire committee. We found from the fact that one of our committee had left and others were under the necessity of leaving this evening, that in the little time at our command it would be impracticable to frame such a reply to your communications as was wished.

We therefore adjourned to meet in Baltimore in January on a day to be named by the chairman. The result of our deliberations will be communicated to you at once.

The committee I represent reciprocate most cordially your expressions of fraternal kindness and esteem. Our interview was in every way delightful to them. And as we talked together of the things pertaining to the King, we felt that our heart was as your heart.

With kindest regards to yourself and the brethren of your committee, all whom we have learned to love,

Yours in Christ,
J. T. SMITH,
Chairman.

The answer promised in this note was received a short time since, and is now at the earliest practicable moment laid before the churches for their information.

G. B. STRICKLER,
Chm. Cimmittee of Inquiry.

Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D.,

DEAR BROTHER: Your communication of the 16th of December has been received and laid before the committee, of which I am chairman. I am instructed by the committee to say that they reciprocate to the fullest extent your expressions of fraternal regard. The longer our intercourse was protracted the more closely we felt ourselves drawn to the members of your committee, and whatever may be the immediate outcome of our deliberations we will ever cherish the memory of our delightful intercourse at Louisville, and the full, free, and cordial interchange of opinions for which it furnished the occasion.

We regret that the lateness of the hour at which your paper was put in our hands, and the necessary absence of several members of this committee, made the delay in answering necessary:

I. Touching the doctrine of the spirituality of the Church: Our committee beg leave to say that we do not conceive it to be any part of the duty with which we are charged to sit in judgment upon the consistency of our Church with itself at different periods of its history or to institute any comparison with a view to this end between the earlier and later deliverances of its successive Assemblies; but rather to represent the present attitude of our Church towards certain issues which are regarded as pending between the two bodies which we respectively represent. Our reunited assembly has no other doctrine on the whole subject involved in this question than that quoted in the Omaha paper referred to by you, to wit: "Synods and Councils are to handle or conclude nothing but that which is ecclesiastical; and are not to intermeddle with civil affairs which concern the commonwealth, unless by way of humble petition in cases extraordinary or by way of advice for the satisfaction of conscience, if they be thereunto required by the civil magistrate." Confession of Faith, Ch. 31, Sec. 4.

This is the language of the Confession of Faith, which is held equally binding by your Church and ours. We hold that the rule should not be read without the exceptions nor the exceptions without the rule; both are equally binding as essential elements of the article in question, and the exceptions justify "Intermeddling in civil affairs" under the specified conditions.

It is in accordance with this that our General Assembly is charged—Form of Government, Ch. 12, Sec. 5—with the duty of "recommending and attempting the reformation of manners, and the promotion of charity, truth and holiness, throughout the churches under its care."

We are glad to see that in accordance with your Book of Church Order, Part 1, Ch. 5, Sec. 2, pp. 18–20, "Your Church Courts can make no laws binding the conscience, but may frame symbols of faith, bear testimony against error in doctrine and immorality in practice, within or without the pale of the Church," and "decide questions of conscience," and further that "every court has the right to resolve questions of doctrine and discipline, seriously and reasonably proposed, and in general to maintain truth and righteousness, condemning erroneous opinions and practices which tend to the injury of the peace, purity and progress of the Church." These statements of doctrine are even stronger than those of our Church, and certainly justify the bearing of testimony against immorality, even though the "commonwealth" may be dealing with the same question in their political relations.

We would not regard the fact that a question of public morals is involved in politics, as absolving us from the duty, or depriving us from the right of attempting, in accordance with our standards, this "reformation of manners" in such cases. We disclaim all power as a Church to "intermeddle with civil affairs which concern the "commonwealth" save as indicated in the Confession and pointed out in the powers attributed to the judicatories of the Church as cited above.

II. As to the relations of the colored people in the South to the Church: Our Church is not in favor of setting off its colored members into a separate, independent organization. We believe that we have a great work to do among the colored people for their own salvation and for the good of the country; and that this is to be done by recognizing those who are in the Church, as entitled to all the rights and privileges that are

involved in church membership and ordination. We believe too, that the great work among them can only be fully done by our churches reunited as one, and this is one strong motive prompting us in our desire for reunion

We believe that the best interests of the church and of the colored people themselves, demand a careful supervision of their churches, in order that the principles of Presbyterianism be inculcated and preserved; that a well defined system of moral and scriptural education of the colored people is necessary to their advancement in religion; and that the unity of the Church requires that the evangelization of these people should be continued under the direction of the General Assembly.

On the other hand our General Assembly has recognized that this work of evangelization is best accomplished by the education of colored ministers, and the organization of churches composed of colored members, and of those connected with this work. It has also organized them into Presbyteries and Synods, and has given such Presbyteries full representation in the General Assembly.

From observation and investigation this committee believes that this policy is preferred by the colored people themselves, not only because of social reasons, but because they recognize the educational power of self-management in their local organizations.

We are of the opinion that our Assembly will agree to a basis of organic union, by which the present boundaries and constituences of Presbyteries and Synods in the South shall remain in *statu quo* to be changed only with the consent of the parties interested; and that all the new churches and all new Presbyteries hereafter established, shall be organized by, and received into connection with Presbyteries and Synods respectively, as the interested parties may mutually agree.

III. As regards the question of Boards :—the Boards of our Church are eight in number. Of these, the Board of Education, Home Missions and Foreign Missions, were organized prior to 1837; the Board of Publication in 1838; while your Church was a constituent part of the General Assembly; these Boards are chartered corporations, under name of "Boards" or "Trustee of Boards."

By the terms of these charters, they are declared to be the agents of the General Assembly organized for certain specified objects, and subject to the Assembly's direction and control. Their powers are defined and delegated; the policy is shaped, and the work outlined by the Assembly; and they are immediately responsible to the General Assembly for what they do and for the manner of doing it. Their entire work, including "Minutes and Proceedings" and "Books of Accounts," is submitted to each General Assembly for approval or disapproval. The General Assembly has absolute control of the constitution, rules of operation, and official membership (electing one-third of each board annually), and can modify, change, or abolish them as it may deem best.

In illustration, we refer you to the complete reorganization of the Board of Foreign Missions in 1870; to the action touching the Board of Home Missions in 1883; to the re construction, change of names and modes of operation of the Board of Publication in 1887. In short, the Boards are but the Assembly's Executive Commissions to do its bidding under the general law of the Church, and they are held to a strict account for their stewardship. It is difficult to see wherein committees, all of whose members are appointed annually could be more entirely subject to the government and control of the Church.

IV. As to your Fourth Inquiry concerning the existence of heresy in our Church:—our answer is given only with a view to enable your Committee to correct the misapprehension, which you say existed in your Church on this subject; in order that you may lay the facts before your Assembly, we answer emphatically in the negative. In respect to this subject of Doctrine in its various aspects, we say that so far as our knowledge goes (and it embraces the records of all our judicatories) there is no question of doctrine or of polity agitating any part of our Church. The re-union of 1869, was effected on the basis of the standards without condition; and we believe that the subscription to these standards on the part of our ministers and elders, is frank, sincere, and without reservation.

In conclusion, permit us to express the hope that our conference thus far, may have disclosed such substantial unity of belief and practice between our two Assemblies, as will induce your Assembly to continue and enlarge the powers of your Committee for the purpose of full conference on the subject of Organic Re-union, with a similar committee of our General Assembly.

We wish frankly to add that while our Church is heartily in favor of organic reunion with yours we do not believe that such reunion is desirable, or could ever be effective in the great work of the Master unless it be consummated with the fullest confidence in the Christian character, and doctrinal soundness of each other; upon terms of perfect equality and reciprocity, with an earnest and sincere desire to maintain the unity of the Church, and our common faith; and, on the basis of a candid and sincere acceptance of our common standards.

Adopted by the Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America, and respectfully submitted to the Committee of General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

(Signed)

Yours in Christ,
JOSEPH T. SMITH,
Chairman.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2d, 1888.

REQUEST IN BEHALF OF UNION THEOLGICAL SEMINARY.

The Board of Trustees of Union Theological Seminary at their last annual meeting made the following request :

WHEREAS, There is ample room around the gallery of the Library building for likenesses of those who have been connected with the Seminary and are now dead; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board requests friends and relatives of the deceased Directors and Trustees to furnish to the librarian, Rev. B. M. Smith, D. D., any likenesses they may have (or copies) of such directors to be placed securely in the library building.

It is sincerely hoped that the friends of the said directors will endeavor to comply with the above request. In doing so they will honor the worthy dead, and confer a favor upon the living.

CHAS. WHITE,
Stated Clerk.

MR. PEARSON AT STATESVILLE.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Having looked in vain for some communication in the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN with reference to the visit of Rev. R. G. Pearson to Statesville, I venture, at this late day to send this. He preached twice a day for two weeks, Saturdays excepted, to a congregation of from two to three thousand, who went through the rain, mud and sleet a great part of the time. As this eminent servant of God in his peculiar manner, set forth the fearful denunciations of the word of God against sin and proclaimed the glad tidings of salvation for the sinner, the Holy Spirit gave witness to the truth and two hundred and forty-nine professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and over four hundred backsliders professed repentance and promised reformation A great company of heads of families pledged themselves to begin family worship, who had neglected that duty. One among the most delightful features of the occasion was the unity and brotherly feeling among all denominations. We could truly say, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," and we sincerely hope that this, with all the other good of this visitation of the Spirit, may abide with us and be cultivated more in the future. There were sixty-five additions to our church on examination and a considerable number of additions to the other churches here and the probability of others in the churches in the country. Mr. Pearson is a remarkable preacher and must be heard to be appreciated. A you are to have this privilege soon, will say that we think it one that is seldom had in a life time and that you will not regret the loss of the time from business it will require to attend every service not omitting the "after meetings." May such visitation of the Holy Spirit come on your city as it has never experienced in the past.

BEN.

HOME MISSIONS IN WILMINGTON PRESBYTERY.

DEAR BRETHREN: Many of the churches have not complied with the Committee's request to send in the January collections as soon as raised. We cannot form any conception of the work we can do without knowing the funds at our disposal. *Please write me a postal card at once stating the amount that has been raised*, and then forward to the Treasurer of Presbytery the amount itself as soon as convenient. PEYTON H. HOGE,
Chairman.

Wilmington, Mar. 13, 1888.

PROGRAMME.

For the North Carolina State Sunday School Convention, to be Held in the Edenton Street M. E. Church Raleigh N. C.

Wednesday, March 21st :

7:30 o'clock—Praise Service.

8 o'clock—Address of Welcome, by W S. Primrose, of Raleigh.

Response, by Rev. C. W. Byrd, of Salisbury.

Address—The Object of this Convention by Wm. Reynolds, of Illinois.

Appointments of Committees.

Thursday, March 22d.

9 o'clock—Prayer Meeting.

9:45 o'clock—Reports of Sunday-school work from delegates present.

10:30 o'clock—How can we effect more thorough organizaton in our State, by Jas. T. Lineback, of Winston.

11:30 o'clock—Reports of Committees.

3 o'clock—Conference.

Subject—Practical Methods in Sunday School Work.

4 o'clock—Temperance Work in the Sunday-school, by N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh.

4:45 o'clock—Question Drawer.

7:30 o'clock—Praise Service.

8 o'clock—Address—The Sunday-School and the Church, by Rev. E. A. Yates, D D., of Durham.

8:30 o'clock—Address—Requisites in Teaching, by Wm. Reynolds, of Illinois.

Friday, March 23d.

9 o'clock—Promise Meeting.

10 o'clock—Results of Sunday-school Organization in Georgia, by R. B. Reppard, of Georgia.

10:30 o'clock—The Sunday-school for all classes, by Rev. Jas. Y. Fair, of Charlotte.

11.30 o'clock—Question and Answers.

3 o'clock—Primary Work, by Hon. W. H. Dodd, of Raleigh,.

4 o'clock—How can parents assist the Sunday-school, by Rev. E. Rondthaler, D. U., of Salem

4:45 o'clock—Miscellaneous Business.

7:30 o'clock—Song Service.

8 o'clock—Closing Addresses.

Delegates and persons who expect to attend the Convention and desire entertainment will please address Mr. W. J. Young, Raleigh, N. C., before March 20th, 1888.

Delegates on arrival will report at the Edenton Street M. E. church.

A special low rate of fare has been secured and tickets will be on sale March 20, 21 and 22 at all stations along the R. & D. R. R., A. C. Line, R. & G. R. R., R. & A R. R., and other connections in the State. Tickets good to return until March 28th. Ask for ticket to "Sunday school Convention at Raleigh."

All pastors, superintendents and teachers are invited to attend this convention and take part in its deliberation.

BY THE WAY.

We republish the programme of the State Sunday-school Convention, now completed by giving the names of the speakers. We call special attention to the notice of reduced fares on the railroads. Mr. REYNOLDS writes us that it will be a "good" Convention.

Do not fail to read the inspiriting news from Mr. PEARSON'S work in Statesville and New Bern. GOD does bless the work of this servant. May the HOLY SPIRIT come with him and abide with him and with all of us in the work in Wilmington. It is all of GOD'S infinite grace, and to HIM be all the glory and all the praise.

The *Spirit of the Age* notes that judges get sick like other people, and that provision ought to be made for the contingency of our judges getting sick when otherwise they would be holding court. Last week —or week before—Judge SHIPP was sick and so was detained at home for some days. As a consequence the business of the court was postponed at great cost and inconvenience to the persons summoned to attend. The matter ought to be inquired into and corrected.

And this reminds us that we see Judge SHIPP is mentioned for the nomination to the bench of the Supreme Court. If the sickness is periodical—or worse still if it is chronic—we would think it not best to select the judge. Hearty, robust health, is most desirable in all upon whom the people are dependent for service.

The following is from the *Associate Reformed Presbyterian*, published at Due West, Abbeville county, South Carolina: "The Prohibition election for Abbeville county came off last Saturday, and the result is very gratifying to the friends of temperance. The majority for 'No License' was 820. Not only is the result most gratifying, but all the more so because it was secured without a campaign. We have therefore in this quiet vote the calm, dispassionate sentiment of the intelligent citizens of the county." In Due West are a Theological Seminary, a male college and a female college, the town being the educational and religious training-centre of the A. R. P. Church. In the place are three churches—A. R. P., Baptist and colored Presbyterian. The town cast a solid vote—"from centre to circumference"—against the liquor traffic. So much for good, sound influences. With our contemporary, "We thank God and take courage."

A writer informs the public that the liquor-sellers just outside of the Raleigh city limits are exceedingly anxious that Raleigh should remain dry because their sales of liquor are greatly increased. This, we suppose, is true. We have no doubt it is true. Through that peculiarity of logical perversion to which anti-prohibitionists seem to be naturally prone it is implied that therefore the privilege of selling liquor should be restored to Raleigh.

But, see! It is an unequivocal confession that the sale of liquor has largely decreased in Raleigh—that is: the prohibitory laws are, there, effective. But if effective in Raleigh, they would be effective if duly applied around Raleigh. If not, why not? And if extending the jurisdiction of prohibitory laws over the entire county of Wake would drive the selling, as in Raleigh, beyond the limits of their jurisdiction, why should they not be applied? The statement certainly tells for an extension of prohibition; not for its limitation.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Newton *Enterprise:* Car loads of logs are constantly passing down the Western road. They are shipped from Morganton, Glen Alpine and other points on the Western road. They go direct to Europe. Several English companies are doing a big business in this line.

Wilmington *Star*: The first car load of California red wood and white pine was received by Messrs. Fore & Foster at their planing mills yesterday.

Fayetteville *Journal*: Capt. Chas. Humphreys, of the U. S River and Harbor Improvements, tells us that his force is working up to Fayetteville and will reach here in a few days. Owing to the small appropriation the work is confined chiefly to removing from the chanuel of the river all obstructions, such as sunken logs, snags, overhanging trees, etc. At present the plant is at Thames, fifteen miles below Fayetteville.

Asheville *Citizen*: The Banner sold some of the best yellow leaf at $60 per hundred.

Rockingham *Rocket:* The farmers are greatly retarded in their work by the recent heavy and continued rains.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On the 28th February, by Rev. T. H. Pritchard D. D, J. C. BAIN, of Cumberland county, and Miss SALLIE BROWN, of Wilmington.

On Feb. 29th, by the Rev. J. Evans, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOSEPH S. COX and Miss ELIZABETH McL. McCORMICK, daughter of Dugald McCormick, Esq.

On March 8th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. M. W. McLEAN and Miss SALLIE, daughter of Mr. Neill McLean—all of Bobeson.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

At Stilesboro, Ga., Nov. 10, 1887, in her 27th year, Mrs. FANNIE L. MILAM, wife of Jno K. Milam, and daughter of W. M. and Mary W. Stevenson. She was a noble daughter, a model wife and a model Christian. E. W. N.

Near Madison, N. C, on March 4th, 1888, Mr. W. B. CARTER, Sr., in the seventy-fourth year of his age. In this death the Madison church sustained a heavy loss. He was one of her ruling elders.

At the home of her widowed mother at Soddy, Tenn., Nov. 24th, 1887, Mrs. JAMES SHAW, nee Miss Sallie Anderson, in the 33d year of her age. For many years Mrs. Shaw had been a member of the Soddy Presbyterian church. She bore her last protracted illness with patience and resignation to the divine will. Her bereaved mother, stricken husband and sorrowing brothers are permitted to mourn not as those who have no hope. "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again even so also them which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." D M.

Miss NINA CLIFT, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Clift on March 2d, in the 27th year of her age. She was a child of the covenant, dedicated to God in baptism and in early life united with the Presbyterian church at Soddy, Tenn. To a friend who asked her on her death bed if the Saviour was near. She replied yes, in a few moments before the dissolution of soul and body. D. M.

Of paralysis, at her home Alfordsville, FLORA L. beloved wife of Mr. Samuel Hubbart, aged 44 years. Only God's grace can enable these bereaved ones to bow submissively to this terrible affliction. In her early years she had given herself to Jesus, and all through life amid the many labors and cares of a numerous family, she lived near her Master and labored for his glory. In her home, she was the loving and devoted wife, the tender, self-sacrificing mother, the refined, intelligent, and cheerful friend—the centre of its love and joy. May the assurance of the great gain to her they loved so well sustain her husband and children in their unspeakable loss. PASTOR.

Miss JULIA A. MINOR, who died Feb. 24th, 1888, in her 89th year, at the residence of Col. Jas. S. Amis in Oxford, N. C., was no ordinary woman. Mrs. Col. Amis and Mrs. Louis B. Amis of Granville were her neices. She was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church in Hillsboro and died in the communion of the church in Oxford. The writer was four years her pastor, and knew her only in her old age when past eighty. Even then she taught in her own room a Bible class of young people. Her religious views were of a pronounced character, and could not be otherwise because the result of intelligent Bible study. She was fully capable of instructing others in Divine truth, and having long taught could count scores of pupils whom she had carefully indoctrinated. Her Presbyterian faith was rigidly held because she fully appreciated its doctrine of a free and finished salvation in Christ alone. She loved to talk of the love of God. Miss Minor was a lady of exceptional culture, a woman of dominant spirit and great decision of character. As was to be expected of one who always loved the sanctuary and the word of God, her faith was strong and found confident utterance in her last illness. Tenacious of life and shrinking from the thought of death, she departed this life quietly and peacefully. J. W. P.

IN MEMORIAM.

The session and deacons of Prospect church having met adopted the following which was ordered to be read to the congregation, recorded in our session book and a copy to be sent for publication to the N. C PRESBYTERIAN.

In the inscrutable providence of God, Prospect church is called to mourn the loss of one of her most promising members and efficient officers in the death of Mr. J. AUGUSTUS JAMISON.

Mr. Jamison was the son of J. F. and S. C. Jamison born Feb. 28th 1858, and on the 25th of January 1888, while topping a tree in his grove was thrown violently to the earth by the falling top and crushed beneath it and died almost instantly.

We, the session and deacons of Prospect would desire to put on record, our high appreciation of his character and usefulness and commend his virtues to the imitation of others.

Endowed with an unusually fine person and being almost the picture of health, he had, to all human appearance the promise of a long and prosperous life. But alas, how little we know of the divine purposes. Gifted with a kind, pleasant and cheerful disposition and force of character, he was rapidly growing in popularity and influence and used that influence for good

Being a child of the covenant, he made a public profession of his faith in Christ at the age of seventeen, and in the year 1883, was elected and ordained to the office of deacon, which office he filled with fidelity. He not only looked after the ordinary monetary interests of the church, but like a good deacon, he looked after the poor and needy of the church and provided for their wants. He was a member of the young men's prayermeeting and the leader of the choir, and in all these relations, will be much and long missed. In view of his sudden death and the loss sustained, we would bow with submission to an Allwise providence and heed the solemn warning of our Saviour, "Be ye also ready, for at such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh."

Mooresville, N. C., March 5th.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING MARCH 12, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday (7th) sales at 36 cents; since until Monday 35½; Monday nominally 35—closing dull.

ROSIN—Strained 85 cents and Good Strained 90 cents—closing dull.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.10 and Soft $2.10 until Saturday when price fell off 10c. on each quality.

TAR—Wednesday $1.15. Receipts taken since at $1 17½ cents.

TIMBER—Receipts taken readily at advanced prices as noted in last issue.

CRAYON PORTRAITS.

FOR A FEW WEEKS I WILL TAKE ORders for life-size crayon portraits for $13.00, (former price $25.00.) Smaller portraits made from $5.00 up.

MISS B. T. WILLARD.

DO YOU LOVE FLOWERS?

If so, send two stamps for PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE and a package of mixed Flower Seeds (500 kinds). Both Guide and Seeds will delight you. Address at once, G. W. PARK,
Fannettsburg, Pa.

WANTED--HOUSEKEEPER!

A RESPECTABLE, CAPABLE, MIDDLE aged white woman as working housekeeper in a medium-sized family.

Apply, with references, to P. O. Box 418, Wilmington, N. C.

SEEDS GIVEN AWAY! A package Mixed Flower Seeds, (500 kinds), with PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE, all for 2 stamps. Every flower lover delighted. Tell all your friends. G. W. PARK, Fannettsburg, Pa.

Send at once. This notice will not appear again.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

THE WEEKLY NEWS & OBSERVER.

The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chockfull of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the *Weekly News and Observer* until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address

NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Contents of January number:

1. Revivals of Religion, by Thomas E. Peck, D. D., LL D.
2. Boards in the Northern Church, by R. K. Smoot, D. D., LL. D.
3. The Hittite Empire, by W. W. Moore, D. D.
4. Who Was Melchizedek? by Joseph H. Alexander.
5. The Organization of Churches in Heathen Lands, by H. M. White, D. D.
6. Presbytery vs. Episcopacy, by W. C. Clark, A. M.
7. Legislative Enforcement of Sabbath Observance, by S M. Shelton.
8. Notes: Bible Study in College, by J. B. Shearer, D. D. After Springfield, What? by J. L. Withrow, D. D. National Reform, by R. P. Kerr, D. D. The "Personal Liberty" Movement, by Mason W. Pressly.

Criticisms and Reviews by Drs. J. L. Girardeau, H. C. Alexander, W. W. Moore, Geo. D. Armstrong, S. M. Smith, and President Henry E. Shephe.d.

Notices of Recent Publications.

$3 PER ANNUM, 80 CENTS PER NUMBER.

Address all orders and communications to the Manager, Chester, South Carolina.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington. N. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- Presdent, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to W. J. MARTIN.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORK

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven

Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees

mch.2..

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

HOW THE SALMON JUMPS.

It seems very natural that fish should *descend* waterfalls, in fact, one would think they could hardly avoid it, but that they can climb those of much height, seems almost incredible. Naturalits, however, have frequently made the discovery that they will ascend a fall of several feet in height. A few paragraphs from a late paper are of interest in showing their manner of doing this. We quote as follows:

"Professor A. Landmark, chief director of the Norwegian fisheries, has published some interesting particulars of his studies of the capability of salmon to jump waterfalls. He is of the opinion that the jump depends as much on the height of the fall as on the currents below it.

"It there be a deep pool right under the fall, where the water is comparatively quiet, a salmon may jump sixteen feet perpendicularly; but such jumps are rare, and he can only state with certainty that it has taken place at the Hellefos, in the Drams River, at Hangsend, where two great masts were placed across the river for the study of the habits of the salmon, so that the exact measurement may be effected. The height of the water in the river varies, of course, but it is, as a rule, when the salmon is running up stream, six teen feet below these masts. The distance between the two is three and one half feet, and the professor states that he has seen salmon jump from the river below across both masts.

"As another example of high jumping, he mentions some instances of Carratunk waterfall, Reumbec, in North America, where jumps of twelve feet have been recorded. Professor Landmark further states that when a salmon jumps a fall nearly perpendicular in shape, it is sometimes able to remain in the fall, even if the jump is a foot or two short of the actual height. This, he maintains, has been proved by an overwhelming quantity of evidence.

"The fish may then be seen to stand for a minute or two a foot or so below the edge of the fall in the same spot, in a trembling motion, when, with a smart twitch of the tail, the rest of the fall is cleared. But only fish which strike the fall straight with the snout are able to remain in the falling mass of water. If it is struck obilqnely, the fish is carried back into the stream below.

"This, Professor Landmark believes to be the explanation of salmon passing falls with a clear descent of sixteen feet. The professor believes that this is the extreme jump a salmon is capable of and points out that, of course, not all are capable of performing this feat."

EXERCISE IN THE OPEN AIR.

I know two men, about fifty-five years old both of them, and both of them admirably active. They tell me that their bodily activity has been preserved by an effort of the will; that if they had not resolutely kept up the habit of using legs and arms in daily work or amusement, their limbs would have stiffened into uselessness, and their constitutions would have been unable to bear the call of any sudden emergency. One of them has four residences in different parts of the same county, and yet he will not keep a carriage, but is a pedestrian terrible to his friends; the other is at the head of a great business, and gives an example of physical activity to his work people. Both have an absolute faith in habitual exercise; and both affirm that if the habit were once broken, they could never afterwards resume it. We need this faith in exercise—this firm conviction of its necessity—the sort of conviction that makes a man go out in all weathers, and leave the most urgent intellectual labor for the mere discipline and hardening of the body. Few students possess this faith in its purity. It is hard to believe that we shall get any good from exercise proportionate to the sacrifice of time.—*Philip Gilbert Hamerton*

SCIENCE.

An extremely useful cement for experimental use is made from equal quantities of gutta percha and white pine pitch melted together. The compound should be without lumps. It improves by remelting and softens at about the temperature of boiling water.

Prof. Jaeger claims that the odor of camel's hair, which is so distinguishable, has a most beneficial use. He asserts that it produces sleep in persons suffering from insomnia, and he advises them to sleep on pillows covered with camel's hair and stuffed with hair.

It is said that a Baltimore man has invented a foot-measuring machine, which he says measures accurately every inequality on the surface of the foot, adapts itself to the curves of the instep and overcomes the difficulties heretofore encumbered in obtaining a good fit. The machine reproduces the shape and size of the foot on a diagram, with the diameter and circumference of the various parts.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Items from the *N. O. Picayune.*

An American lady who is at present in St. Petersburg thus describes a court reception at the Winter palace: "It was a bitter cold day when we drove in a gorgeous sleigh to the Winter palace—which was like a fairy picture in the fading light without, illumined within with the brilliancy of thousands of candles—to attend a court reception. The effect of the light on the snow and upon the gay equipages of the numerous guests was indescribable. We approached the empress through 3,001 officials. We passed through superb state apartments, each blazing with a thousand wax tapers and gorgeous with priceless hangings, malachite pillars, works of art, and tropical flowers and forms. The sight was worth the journey from New York to Russia. The floors were things of beauty, inlaid with ebony, rosewood and ivory. As we waited for our turn I had a good opportunity to see, and I made much of it. At last we entered the throne room, and there, surrounded by a sea of splendor, stood the empress, herself a moving mass of diamonds. She was the most dazzling sight of all. On her head was the crown once worn by the great Elizabeth. It was the first time I had seen a real crown on royalty, for the diamond tiara worn by Queen Victoria last summer at her reception was not a crown except in name. Mrs Astor used to wear as fine a one. But this one on the imperial head was worthy to adorn the empress of all the Russians. Describe it? No. I only saw visions of colored rays and white sparks of fire emitted from it at every motion of the royal person. The necklace was made from what went over the crown. It reached from her throat to her waist, and had rubies, sapphires, and diamonds enough in it to have supplied a thousand ordinary royal necklaces. The imperial orders on her breast contained all the gems of earth. They scintillated with light, and that is all I can say of them. The stuff of her gown was gold velvet with a train of white velvet bordered with enough gold to stock a jeweler, bordered with real gold balls. The front of the gown was ornamented with ropes of linked picked coral, set in diamonds and fastened at intervals. Never saw I human being thus arrayed. Solomon might have put on more, but I do not believe it. She was enough of herself to take the breath out of a body; but surrounded as she was by grand duchesses, each one ablaze with jewels worth a kingdom, she was the most wonderful sight ever witnessed in my life. The officials in their semi-barbarous grandeur numbered hundreds upon hundreds, but I paid no attention to them; the empress and the palace were what I went to see, and the sight has thrown me into a peculiar mental condition."

Isabelle d'Orleans de Montpensier, Comtesse de Paris, is a clever and happy woman, domestic in her tastes and dearly loved by her husband. Nature has not been very partial in its physical gifts. Her nose is too long, her eyes too small and set too far apart, her mouth too large, but her teeth are fine and she smiles frequently. She wears her hair cut short on her forehead, and plaited simply at the back. As for her dress, any one can see she cares very little about it, putting on the proper dress for each special occasion by rule, in a manner entirely devoid of coquetry or desire to please. The tailor-made gown and the habit have her preference. A daring horse-woman, she looks like business in her saddle.

IN THE COURTS.

Items from the N. O *Picayune*:

[Decision of the Supreme Court of Louisian.)

Fo. 10,059—C. A. Fish & Co., vs. Martin H. Sullivan.—Suit for $3746.14 on account. A contract of affreightment by charter party is valid when made by parole, and when terminable at at the will of the charterer. There are two kinds of contract of affreightment by charter party. The first is where the owner agrees to carry a cargo which the charterer agrees to provide. The second is the contract of the instant case, that is to say, where there is an entire surrender by the owner of the vessel to the charterer, who hires the vessel as we hire a house, takes her empty and provides the officers, crew provisions, etc. In such a contract, the charterer is substituted in the place of the owner, and becomes owner for the voyage, or owner pro hoc vice. Here, therefore, the charterer and not the general owner is liable for materials and supplies in an action on account against the alleged owner of a ship for materials or supplies furnished the vessel under the general issue the defendant may prove a charter party showing demise of the ship to the charterer during the time covered by the amount. Reaffirming R. R. Co. vs. Heirne, 2 An., 129. Judgment reversed and plaintiffs' demand rejected at their costs. Opinion by Poche, J.

No. 10,050—Alphonse Martin vs. Muncy and Marcy.—The right of action of an accommodation acceptor of a draft, and who pay or retires same with his own means against the drawer is for reimbursement and it rests on the implied or conventional promise of the drawer to indemnify him. By such a transaction the draft has no longer any value as such, and the drawer is entirely discharged of all obligations thereon; his liability being to the acceptor for indemnity, and the draft being an item of evidence. The fact that a member of a commercial firm in whose name negotiable papers has been issued by the managing partner is ignorant of the transaction and that no entry of the same has been made in the partnership books will not release him from liability if it is proof that the transaction had been made for, and had enured to the benefit of the firm. The acceptor who has paid such draft can recover only legal interest on the promise of indemnity. Judgment amended and affirmed. Opinion by Poche, J.

Fom the *Albany Law Journal*:

[Decision of New York Court of Appeals.]

MASTER AND SERVANT— NEGLIGENCE—DEFECTIVE MACHINERY.

Plaintiff, a servant in defendant's employ, was injured by a machine, at which he was working, and which was held in check by pressing his foot upon a pedal. While working the machine his foot slipped from the pedal, the machine suddenly started and his hand was caught and crushed. Plaintiff claimed negligence on the part of the defendant for not providing a clutch or some contrivance other than the pedal to hold the machine in check; and he testified that before the accident he had called the defendant's attention to the danger and requested a change or improvement in that respect. The plaintiff had worked the machine in that condition for a long time, and the pedal used on the machine in question was the same as used on all machines of that make. In an action to recover for the injuries received, held, that the action could not be maintained; that the defendant could not be required to provide himself with other machinery or with new appliances, or to elect between the expenses of so doing and the imposition of damages resulting from such an accident. It is evident that this is not a case where the machine, by means of the business carried on, was temporarily out of repair, as in Clarke v. Holmes, 7 Hurl. & N. 937; or Kain v. Smith, 89 N. Y. 375, or where the defect exposed the servant to any latent extraordinary danger, but at most one where the employer failed to discard a machine, or part of a machine, and supply its place with something different, and in the opinion of the plaintiff, something safer. He was under no obligation to do so. The machine was safe in any view of the evidence, so long as the pedal was pressed by the operator. It was not automatic; neither was the proposed substitute. Each required the attention of an intelligent actor, and the real condition and efficacy of the one in use was not concealed from or unknown to the servant. He knew as much about it, and the risk attending its use, as the master. The defendant could not be required to to provide himself with other machinery or with new appliances, nor to elect between the expense of so doing, and the imposition of damages for injuries resulting to servants from the mere use of an older or different pattern. In the absence of defective construction, or of negligence or want of care in the reparation of machinery furnished by him, the master incurs no liability for injuries arising from its use. The general rule is that the servant accepts the service subject to the risks incidental to it, and where the machinery and implements of the employer's business are at that time of a certain kind or condition, and the servant knows it, he can make no claim upon the master to furnish other or different safeguards. DeForest v. Jewett, 88 N. Y. 264, where a car-coupler stepped into a sluice in defendant's yard and was run over. Hayden v. Smithville Manf'g Co., 29 Conn. 548, where an employee in a mill received an injury to his hand by being caught in the gearing of a spring frame. In Gibson v Erie R. Co., 63 N. Y. 449, the last case is cited with approval, and the rule applied where an employee was killed by a projecting roof. Under such circumstances the servant is regarded as voluntarily taking the risks resulting from the use of the machinery, unless as is said, the master by urging on the servant, or coercing him into danger, or in some other way, directly contributes to the injury, or assumes the risk. Kain v. Smith, *supra;* Hawley v. Northern Cent. Ry., 82 N. Y. 370 cited by respondent, went upon that ground, and although in one the tool was defective, and in the other, the roadbed out of repair, negligence was not imputed to the servant. This exception is relied upon by the respondent. We think the evidence does not bring the defendant within it. If the defect had been in the pedal and a promise made to repair that, and yet directions given for its use, it might be otherwise, but here the promise, if there was any concerned a new appliance, not attached to that particular machine, nor to any machines of that make. The "Adams machines," as the plaintiff's witnesses proved, were uniformly furnished with the pedal. A clutch had never been seen on one. They were for different purposes. The pedal was to stop the machine; the clutch was to put the machine in motion. But we think there was no promise made to the plaintiff nor inducement offered him to take the risk. *Sweeney* v. *Berlin and Jones Envelope Co.* Opinion by Danforth, J.

[Decided March 2, 1886.]

THINGS USEFUL.

Boys soil their white straw hats very quickly. They can be cleaned by washing in milk, and a little liquid gum rubbed on them when nearly dry. It is said that Leghorn hats or bonnets may be cleaned by washing with lime juice, a little gum being applied afterwards.

Chicken Salad Without Oil: Mince fine the white meat of cold, boiled chicken, take once and half times as much celery in bulk, having cut in pieces a quarter of an inch long; prepare a dressing of three eggs beaten light, one fourth cup of melted butter, one-half cup each of cream and vinegar, a half tablespoon each of made mustard and sugar, with salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and put in a dish over boiling water, stirring constantly till it thickens like custard. Pour it over the salad when cold and only a short time before using.

Trifle: Soak a dozen sponge cakes in sweet cream; after they are well soaked draw off any cream that may remain; make a custard of a pint of milk, the yolks of four eggs and white of one, flavored and sweetened to taste. When cool pour over the cakes. Beat the whites with sugar and lemon, and put the meringue on the custard as high as you can. Just before serving put little squares of currant jelly here and there on the meringue.

For cleaning children's heads, take half pint of wheat bran in a tin dish turn a quart of boiling water upon it, stir it thoroughly, and let it stand and settle till cold. Drain off the liquor, and add a teaspoonful of spirits of ammonia.

New Way to Cook Mutton: Put the leg of mutton in an uncovered stewpan with a wine glass of water on a brisk fire. When the water has evaporated and the mutton is a good color pour over it a wine-glassful of red wine and the same quantity of stock, seasoning with an onion, two bay leaves, three sprigs of parsley, a little thyme, salt, pepper and other spices to taste. Cover the stewpan and let the contents simmer until the mutton is done. Before serving strain the gravy, mix with it half a pint of cream and set it on the fire. Let it boil up once and thicken it with two yolks of eggs. Dish the mutton; pour the sauce over it and serve.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume

THE RICHEST. MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.

COLGATE & CO. TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL

ORIGINAL ONLY GENUINE
SAFE. ALWAYS RELIABLE. TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE
ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND NEVER FAIL. TAKE NO OTHER
PILLS

Ask for CHICHESTER'S. OR INCLOSE 4 PARTICULARS RETURN MAIL.
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. MADISON SQ. PHILA. PA.
5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS LADIES WHO HAVE USED THEM.

WILLIAM BLACK,
Attorney-at-Law,
MAXTON, N. C.
Collections promptly attended to. Will practice in any of the Courts of the State.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.
PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.
Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,
Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

ALLISON & ADDISON
—MANUFACTURERS OF—



RICHMOND, VA.
—FOR—
COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO CROPS.

ALL THE FRTILIZERS WE SELL ARE MANUFACTURED BY US IN OUR OWN Factory, and under our own personal supervision. Our increased facilities for manufacturing have enabled us to maintain the **high grade** of our goods, and at the same time **reduce the price**. Having been sold in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the last

TWENTY YEARS,

THEIR VALUE AND REPUTATION ARE NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED AND WE REFER TO THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED AND ARE STILL USING THEM.

☞ THEY ARE DRY AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION FOR DRILLING, AND THE STANDARD WILL BE FULLY MAINTAINED.

For sale by Agents at all points in the Cotton and Tobacco Growing States.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
Richmond, Va.

Fishburne School,
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.
English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training
JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B.,.....Principal.
New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first-class schools.
Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.
Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.
Thirteen States now represented in the School, '87 to '88.
Send for Catalogue.



DURHAM TOBACCO

☞ BLACKWELL'S ☜
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET.
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES. SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

"THE SCRIPTURE CANNOT BE BROKEN."

No equal has the word of God
To meet all human need;
Who leans on other staff or rod
Shall find a broken reed.

In words like these, when sight is dim,
What comfort may there be:
"In perfect peace Thou wilt keep him
Whose mind is stayed on Thee."

To him whose hope He would inspire
He says, "If ye believe,
What things soever ye desire,
Ask, and ye shall receive."

The man by sin or sorrow prest
May trust His loving word,
And "find from every burden rest
If cast upon the Lord."

It is not always sure release,
But strength is given in this:
"For weakness that disturbs thy peace
My grace sufficient is."

To think such words for me may be!
His tenderness to prove;
"The love with which I have loved thee
Is everlasting love."

"If called in dark, divided sea,
"Mids't roaring waves to stand,
Thou'lt find the cloud that covers thee
The shadow of mine hand."

"The cup of trembling that was filled
With fiery dregs and pain,
Thou, weary one, the tempest stilled,
Shalt never drink again."

"The hungry, thirsty, anxious soul,
Fainting, distressed, astray,
Cries to the Lord, and finds the goal,
Led forth by the right way."

And thus it reads from page to page,
Gracious, and good, and pure.
What other word of any age
Shall "thro' all time endure?"

So precious is this fund of truth,
So filled with every good,
It meets all wants of sage or youth,
'Tis love, 'tis light, 'tis food.

—*Christian Intelligencer.*

LITTLE SUNSHINE.

"We're going skating, Susie Barnes and I," said Nannie, as she walked slowly through the house. "But I don't know as I want to go."

"Why, Nannie! On such a beautiful day," said her aunt, "I thought you liked to go skating."

"Yes, so I do," said Nannie, "but mamma says I've got to wear my old shoes and they're such clumsy old things I can't bear to."

The whine in her voice became a growl before she had finished speaking, and somehow the growl seemed to have something to do with her forehead; for if it was wrinkled before, it was fairly tied up into a knot now.

Have you ever noticed how, when little girls or boys get into a bad temper, the bad temper seems to go all over them? The dancing feet move sullenly, the dimpled hands are not ready for doing little loving deeds for anybody. The light goes out of the pretty bright eyes and the lips go down at the corners, and the dimples—O dear! they surely go up into the forehead, for you have seen how it will be marked and seamed. I never did like dimples in the forehead, did you?

And the little ripple of a laugh is gone, and what a whine and whimper and growl have taken its place! Yes, you can easily see that the whole boy or girl is wrapped up in that ugly temper.

What a pity! thought Aunt Carrie, as Nannie sulked and fretted. First it was because of the shoes, but she could not keep on all the time about one pair of shoes, so she soon found something else to grumble at.

"I wonder why Susie doesn't come I think it's too bad of her to keep me waiting like this. We ought to have been off half an hour ago. The best part of the day is going."

"There's a hole in one of my mittens," was the next complaint.

"Well, as you are waiting, it will be a good time to mend it," said Aunt Carrie. "Here is a needle and some yarn."

"I never did like to mend," said Nannie.

"There are a great many things in the world harder than mending," said Aunt Carrie. "But they have to be done, and it is so much nicer to do them pleasantly, don't you think so?"

"If I could have fixed things they shouldn't have been hard," said Nannie.

She did not, however, refuse to take the needle and thread which Aunt Carrie offered her. But I am afraid the darn in her mitten must have looked like the knot in her forehead.

"I know Susie'll be here before it is done," she said.

But Susie did not come until the hole was mended and the needle put away.

"Why have you kept me waiting so long?" asked Nannie, when at length she came in.

"O, I'm sorry," said Susie, with a smile, "but mamma wanted me to help a little with the baby Doesn't the sun shine bright and isn't it a nice day? I saw a blue jay as I came along, and he twittered just as if he wanted to say, 'Isn't this a beautiful day for little girls and birds?'"

It would have done you good to look from Nannie's face to Susie's. She had surely brought in a good share of the sunshine with her in her bright little face, and the blue jay's twitter could not have been merrier than her voice.

And dimples! Her dimples were all in place, just where God meant they should be when he made little faces to be the dearest and sweetest things in our homes. Blue eyes, cheeks, lips and all went to make up the smile, You could feel pretty sure that mamma and baby at home had been left happy after the help such a cheery little lassie.

"I hate to wear old shoes and old mittens," said Nannie, still keeping up the grumble as she went out of doors, for all the clear, frosty air was so crisp that Susie could not help skipping along like a fairy.

"Old shoes? You don't call those old, I hope?" said Susie, laughing. "Just look at mine—they're twice as bad as yours. And look," she said, taking one little hand out from between the buttons of her jacket. "I lost one of my mittens last winter and mamma hasn't been able to get me another pair yet, so I have to keep my hand covered up. But, don't you see, I never have the trouble of taking my mitten off when I put on my skates, so there's some good in it."

Yes, good in every thing for such as Susie. Even Nannie's frowns had melted away before her lively chat, and she forgot what a badly used little girl she was long before they reached the skating ground.

And then everybody who came near Susie felt the influence of her sunny face and her loving kindly ways.

Which of these little girls would you wish to be like?

Dear little children, if you have been in the habit of scowling and complaining, bringing a cloud over the sunshine of your home and a burden on the spirit of your mother, or others who give you tender care, stop and think if you can not do better.

Turn about at once and try a cheery word, a bright smile or a loving effort to do kind things for others. Try if all the sunshine you make for them does not shine back on your own hearts and beam out on your dear little faces, making them things of beauty and sweetness for any one to look on.—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE MISSING FIVE CENTS.

Holding out his hand for the change, John's employer said: "Well, my boy, did you get what I sent you for?"

"Yes, sir," said John; "and here is the change, but I don't understand it. The lemons cost twenty-eight cents, and there ought to be twenty-two change, and there's only seventeen, according to my count."

"Perhaps I made a mistake in giving you the money."

"No, sir. I counted it over in the hall to be sure it was all right."

"Then, perhaps the clerk made a mistake in giving you the change."

But John shook his head. "No, sir; I counted that, too. Father said we must always count our change before leaving a store."

"Then how in the world do you account for the missing five cents? How do you expect me to believe such a queer story as that?"

John's cheeks grew red, but his voice was firm. "I don't account for it sir; I can't. All I know is that it is so."

"Well, it is worth a good deal in this world to be sure of that. How do you account for that five cent piece that is hiding inside your coat-sleeve?"

John looked down quickly, and caught the gleaming bit with a cry of pleasure. "Here you are! Now it is all right. I couldn't imagine what had become of that five-cent peice. I was certain I had it when I started from the store to return."

"There are two or three things that I know now," Mr. Brown said, with a satisfied air. "I know you have been taught to count your money in coming and going, and to tell the exact truth, whether it sounds well or not—two important things in an errand-boy. I think I'll try you, young man, without looking farther."

At this John's cheeks grew redder than ever. He looked down and up, and finally, he said, in a low voice: "I think I ought to tell you that I wanted the place so badly I almost made up my mind to say nothing about the change if you didn't ask me."

"Exactly," said Mr. Brown; "and if you had done it, you would have lost the situation, that's all. I need a boy about me who can be honest over so small a sum as five cents, whether he is asked questions or not."—*Pansy.*

MAKE SOME ONE HAPPY TO-DAY.

As Mabel was starting for school, grandma said, "Good-bye, dear; make some one happy to day," and leaving a kiss on the rosy cheek, she went back to her knitting.

The wood fire crackled away and blazed, while it sung out "Good-bye Mabel; make some one happy to-day."

"Good-bye, grandma! Good-bye, old fire!" and Mabel threw another kiss to each, and bounded off to school, dragging her sled after her.

Just ahead of her was her dear friend Maud Eastlake. Mabel ran faster than ever to overtake her.

But around the corner, between her and her friend, came Philip Saunders and his little sister Dora. A good mile they had come this cold morning, and Dora was crying because she was cold and tired.

Mabel ran by and left them; but some echo-voice said "Make some one happy." She looked on at her friend, sighed a little sigh, then turned straight around and ran back to Philip and Dora.

"This horse is too gay," she said to Philip. "Put Dora on, then take hold, and we'll be a span."

"You're real good, Mabel; Dora is real tired. I've helped her all I can." And Philip lifted his little sister on.

"Don't cry, Dora. We'll have you there in five minutes," he said, as they started.

But the tears had already been driven back by the prospect of a ride.

And when at last Philip and Mabel drew up in grand style, it was a pretty happy girl they lifted from the sled; Philip, too, had been made happy.

"Thank you," said Philip again, as they stopped. "You've made us both happy."

"And," said Mabel, "that's what I did it for." Then she told what her grandmother had said to her at starting.

"Well" said Philip, "you can count two you have made happy already. It's a good rule. I believe I'll try it too."

"And, grandma," said Mabel, as she told of this and some other things at night," we ought to count it three, for it made me happy too."—*Advent Christian Times.*

EDGAR'S SOLDIER LESSON.

Really, it was too bad. Edgar was going out to play soldier. He slipped on the steps, and twisted his ankle.

"My little lad must go to bed and get well," said Mamma Gates.

"Boo-hoo!" howled Eddy.

Uncle Caspar looked up from his paper and smiled.

"I don't want to go to bed; I want to go and be a soldier," sobbed poor Edgar.

"But, if your ankle is not bathed and put to bed, you will be very lame to-morrow."

"I don't care," whined Eddy; "I don't want to go to bed."

"I thought you were playing soldier," said Uncle Caspar.

"Yes, sir!"

"Well, what does a soldier do?"

Edgar looked up puzzled. "He marches, and he drums." Eddy looked at his drum, and began to cry again.

"Is that all he does?"

"He don't have to go to bed," whined Eddy.

"But sometimes he gets hurt badly. He is shot in battle. Then what does he do? Does he howl and cry?"

Now Uncle Caspar was an old soldier, whom Eddy admired very much.

"No-o-o! I guess not. I don't know," said the boy.

"No. He goes to the hospital. There he is as brave as when he drums and marches."

Edgar wiped his eyes, and looked eagerly at his uncle. "Is going to bed and not crying being a good soldier?" he asked.

"Yes, my boy, that's the bravest part of it. Now let me be the ambulance—that's a wagon, you know—and take you to the hospital."

Uncle Caspar picked Eddy up in his arms, and carried him gently to his chamber.

"Now I'm going to be a good soldier," said the boy, with a smile. He did not wince when his uncle felt of the sore ankle, and bound it up.

"That's a brave lad, Eddy," said his uncle. "Now play it does not hurt, and go to sleep."

Half an hour later Edgar was dreaming. He looked like a brave little corporal taking his rest.

Uncle Caspar hung up Eddy's flag and gun where he could see them when he waked. The drum, with the soldier cap and belt upon it, was placed on the bed.

Edgar limped down stairs the next day, and went into camp on the sofa. He whined and complained no more. He had learned the lesson that a brave boy is patient in suffering.—*Our Little Ones and the Nursery.*

THE SOFT ANSWER.

Susie bathed Charlie's hurt foot with very gentle hands, for she saw by his face the pain it gave him. His sister Mary came in and held his hand, and said, "How did it get hurt?"

"Oh it was all Jack Brand's fault. I hit him with my ball, but I didn't mean to. Then he hit me with his bat, and I hit back, and he hit back, and then he ran; and I was climbing over the wall to run after him and hit him again, and a great stone fell on my foot. Oh! oh!"

"I'll soon be done," said Susie.

"Jack Brand is always quarrelling with me," said Charlie.

"But it always takes two to make a quarrel, you know," said Mary. "One boy can't make a quarrel."

"Do you mean that I quarrel?" said Charlie.

"It seems like that, doesn't it? If you had not struck back when he struck you there would not have been a quarrel."

"If he had stopped, I would have stopped," said Charlie.

"But you should have stopped first, Charlie. You forgot to try the soft answer, I'm afraid."

"I guess I did," said Charlie, in a low voice.

"Try the next time," said his sister earnestly. "It will be hard, perhaps, when you feel angry; but a Christian soldier must get used to hard things. And his great Captain will always be sure to help him."

By this time the bruised foot was carefully bound up.

"I wish you'd bring me my paint-box, Susie," he said. "I am going to make something to help me to remember!"

He painted a motto in bright colors on a piece of card-board, and hung it up in his room. It read: "A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger."

BABIES OF THE ANTIPODES.

Thomas Stephens, one of the editors of the *Outing*, thus describes, in *Babyhood*, a curious sight that he saw in China:

"One day, when traveling through China on my bicycle tour around the world I came to a very novel and interesting sight. It is the first thing of the kind I ever saw or heard about. My overland journey led me through many out-of-the-way districts where the people are primitive and curious in many respects. In one of these obscure communties, in the foot-hills of the Mae-Ling mountains, I saw about twenty Chinese infants tethered to stakes on a patch of greensward, like so many goats or pet lambs. The length of each baby's tether was about ten feet, and the bamboo stakes were set far enough apart so that the babies wouldn't get all tangled up. Each baby had a sort of girdle or *kammerbund* around its waist, and the end of the tether-string was tied to the back of this. Some of the little Celestials were crawling about on all fours; others were taking their first lesson in the feat of standing upright by steadying themselves against the stake they were tied to.

What queer little Chinese mortals they all looked, to be sure, picketed out on the grassland like a lot of young calves whose mothers were away for the day! In this respect they did indeed, resemble young calves; for I could see their mothers at work in a rice field a few hundred yards away. All the babies seemed quite contented with their treatment. I stood and looked at them for several minutes, from pure amusement at their unique position; but although they regarded me with wide eyed curiosity, I never heard a whimper from any of them. Nobody was paying the slightest attention to them, and from appearances I should conclude that they were picketed out in this manner every fine day while their mothers worked in the neighboring fields. Very probably these Chinese babies soon come to regard their daily outing at the stake with the same degree of satisfaction that very Young America derives from his perambulator ride on Sunday afternoons in the park.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.
Use after each meal **Scott's Emulsion** with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THO. PRIM, M. D., Alabama

BELLS
Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS IN BLYMYER BELLS TO THE
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

"Mens sana in corpore sano."
BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793.)
FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

Paine's Celery Compound
For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged
CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.
AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.
AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.
AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.
AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.
Recommended by professional and business men. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, BURLINGTON, VT.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C.

22 YEARS A dealer in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shoninger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger upright Piano's $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new Circulars and art cut.

EASTER MUSIC
SERVICES.
In the three following, the music is interspersed through and in connection with the Responsive Readings instead of being printed all together, after them.
SAVIOR VICTORIOUS, By J. E. HALL.
EASTER MORNING, By E. E. REXFORD.
THE RISEN CHRIST, By J. E. HALL.
In the following the Carols are printed after the Readings instead of being interspersed through them, proper references being given to show how the music can be used to best advantage with the Responses.
EASTER GEMS, WITH CAROLS, By ROOT, MURRAY, COLLIER, BOEX, &c.
EASTER CHIMES, With CAROLS, By ROOT, MURRAY, SWENEY, PORTER, &c.
HE IS RISEN, With CAROLS, By ROOT, MURRAY, TOWNER, WESTENDORF, &c.
THE EASTER ANGELS, By H. BUTTERWORTH and GEO. F. ROOT.
THE STORY of the RESURRECTION, By W. F. SHERWIN
16 pages in each. Price of either of the eight services 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail, postpaid, $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid. Send for our catalogue of Easter Music of all kinds. Parties having no account with us, will please send cash with order, or give reference.
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - - CASH.

NEW AND VALUABLE SMALL BOOKS.
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,
SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS WORK: HOW TO DO IT. Gordon. Cloth 30cts.; paper 10 cents.
DIVINE AND HUMAN: FOREORDINATION and FREE AGENCY. Wilson. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents.
SEVENTH COMMANDMENT. Cannon. Paper, 5 cents.
COVENANT AND ITS SEALS. Alexander. Paper, 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN MEXICO. Graybill. Paper. 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN CHINA. Houston. Paper, 5 cents.
BIBLE STUDIES ON BAPTISM. McLean. Paper, 5 cents.
CATECHISM ON BAPTISM. Cleveland. Paper, 5 cents.
INFANT BAPTISM. McElroy. Paper, 5 cts.
GIVEN TO CHRIST. Pratt. Paper, 10 cts.
WILLIAM THE BAPTIST. Chaney. Paper, 25 cents.
OUR COUNTRY, Strong. Paper 25c; cloth 50c.
PHARAOHS OF THE BONDAGE. Robinson Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.
And all supplies of any publisher needed by MINISTERS, STUDENTS, CHURCHES, and SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
Address:
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Agent.

DRESSMAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.
Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequaled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.
PIANOS. Mason & Hamlin's Piano Stringer was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experts the "greatest improvement in pianos in half a century."
A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.
Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.
154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N. Y
149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

FOR GAS. **BAILEY'S** COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS **REFLECTORS!** A wonderful invention for *LIGHTING* Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free.
BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. FOR OIL.


JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Manteis & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains,
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for loss at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED.
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, lodges, private barns and stables, farm and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster. Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

SAY-SOES.

It requires capital to start a newspaper; it will stop itself.

"You can't come it," said a customer to a druggist who endeavored to palm off his own mixture when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup was asked for, and Bull's he got. Price 25 cents a bottle.

One of the sayings of Goethe's mother was: "I always seek out what is good in people, and leave what is bad to Him who made mankind, and knows how to round off the angles."

DRESS GOODS.

34 in. Snow Flake Suitings at only 10c. per yard.
Colored Nunsveilings 8 Shades at only 18c. per yard.
36 in. Draped Alma, a dozen Shades very cheap 28c per yard.
36 in. Cashmeres in 16 Shades, very cheap, 28c. per yard.
36 in. all Wool Aldine Suitings at only 45c. per yard.
36 in. all-Wool colored Albatross, special 45c. per yard.
Full lines of finer Dress Goods such as Sebastopols, Wool Henriettas, Serges, etc.

DRIVE IN SILKS!

Satins in a dozen Shades at 83c worth 50c per yard.
Silk Moiree in 10 Shades at 68c. worth $1.00 per yard.
Surah Silks in 10 Shades at 66c. worth $1.00 per yard.

GINGHAMS!

800 pieces of domestic and foreign at 10c. 12½c. 15c. 18c. 25c.

SATTEENS!

50 Styles and colors at 10c. per yard.
40 Styles of new colorings at 16½c per yard.
Superb line of Satine francaise figured and solids at 25c. per yard.

LACE CAPS!

Infants and Children's Caps 19c, 24c. 30c. 35c. 50c. to $3.00 each.
Largest line of Embroideries and Laces at most moderate prices.

READY!

Send for illustrated Sheet of Muslin Ladies' Under Wear. All kinds of Samples sent free upon application.

NOTICE!

If goods don't suit you may return them, money be refunded without delay.
1,000 Men's Under Shirts, Linen Bosom reinforced front and back only 48c each.

H. BARUCH,
Charlotte, N. C

Worry is the child of unbelief; it is the child of distrust. No one can trust God fully and worry at the same time.

The following is a good mixture for asthma and bronchitis: Paregoric, two drams; chloric æther, two drams; tincture lobelia, ætherated, one and a half drams; camphor water, six ounces. Two teaspoonfuls three times a day, or when necessary.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years o suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 6th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Common Sense: There is no sense like common sense, yet it is most uncommon; it is the faculty of saying and doing the most reasonable and right thing at the most reasonable and right time.

An old man living near Wabash, Ind., cut a railway telegraph wire, ran the line into his house and was utilizing the electricity as a cure for rheumatism when the linemen discovered where the break was.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S *Established 1837. It is now over sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for WORMS, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the Sovereign Remedy for WORMS.*

VERMIFUGE.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Peries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Agent for Naval Stores and Cotton so-

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.

Andrew Murray, administrator of Eli Murray, deceased, petitioner, against James T. Murray, Willie Murray, Mary J. Tate, Joseph A Tate, Lemuel Murray, Marshall H. Murray, Robert A. Murray, William C. Murray, Ralph M. McGee and wife Martha A. McGee, Defendants.

This is a special proceeding brought for final account and settlement of the estate of Eli Murray, deceased, by Andrew Murray, administrator, against the heirs of law and next of kin of Eli Murray, and it appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants, J. T. Murray, Lemuel Murray, Marshall H. Murray, Robt A. Murray, William C. Murray, Ralph M. McGee and wife Martha A. McGee, are non-residents of this State and cannot, after due diligence, be found therein, and have an interest in a subject matter of this proceeding, and are necessary parties thereto, now this is to command said Defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in Wilmington, on Monday, the 7th day of May, 1888, and answer or demur to the petition filed in this proceeding.

Dated Feb. 4th, 1888.

S. VAN AMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.



For 1888 is better than ever, and should be in the hands of every person contemplating buying **PLANTS** or **BULBS.** It contains 3 Colored Plates, thousands of Illustrations, and nearly 150 pages, telling what to buy, and where to get it, and naming lowest prices for honest goods. Price of GUIDE only 10 cents, including a Certificate good for 10 cents worth of Seeds.

SEEDS,

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN,
Rochester, N. Y.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,

—:o:—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—:o:—

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS,
AND WOOL.
BALTIMORE, Md.

With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals. THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19 1888.
Circulars forwarded on application.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

MAKE A SIGN For a Cent

Worth Twenty-five Cents.

AGENTS WANTED. Samples Free.

J. W. STOAKES, MILAN, O.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 28—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Monday, Oct. 71, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	8 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	9 40 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton.....	9 57 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	11 50 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	12 05 P. M.	8 20 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	2 17 "	12 20 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 40 "	1 33 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	6 00 "	7 45 "
Leave Greensboro.....	10 10 A. M.	
Arrive Pilot Mountain	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail. No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Pilot Mountain	4 10 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	8 30 "	
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M.	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 30 P. M.	2 15 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 50 "	3 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 15 "	7 05 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 30 "	5 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 27 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 05 A. M.	4 25 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 40 "	6 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	1 30 P. M.	
Factory Junction	2 30 "	5 35 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	3 15 "	6 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

Close connection is made at Maxton with Carolina Central Railway Passenger Trains to and from Wilmington.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

WHAT IS HEATHENISM?

HAVE YOU READ
THE DRAGON, IMAGE AND DEMON?
—OR—
CONFUCIANISM, BUDDHISM AND TAOISM.

By Rev. HAMPDEN C. DuBOSE, Soochow.

In 30 Chapters, with 188 Illustrations. Price: One copy, $2; four copies for five ($5) dollars. Postage paid by A. C. Armstrong & Son, 714 Broadway, N. Y.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvassers profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FRENCH SATEENS!

I have just put on sale some THREE THOUSAND YARDS of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED and DESIRABLE GOODS, and wish to call attention to them thus early in the season, so that those in want of them may get CHOICE STYLES.
Samples sent on application.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

I am keeping up my stock in every line, so you may be able to get almost anything NEW AND DESIRABLE.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS!

Prepared at all seasons to furnish goods in this line, also a great variety of

WINDOW SHADES.

Lace Curtains, Poles, Rugs, Mats, Art Squares, &c.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 22nd, 1888.

BURPEE'S SEEDS. FARM ANNUAL FOR 1888 Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 136 pp., with hundreds of illustrations, Colored Plates, and tells all about the BEST GARDEN, FARM and FLOWER Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Valuable New Books on Garden Topics. It describes Rare Novelties in VEGETABLES and FLOWERS of real value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete Catalogue published, to **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 43a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m, arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C, 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

—o—

WILMINGTON, N. C.

—o—

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby.....	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte.....	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg.....	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte.....	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg.....	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence.	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No 59
Leave Florence..	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33p m
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46p m
		No. 68.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,054. WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 21, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,674.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals.'

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. E. E. Erwin has accepted a call to the church at Shelby, subject to the action of his Presbytery, and expects to enter upon his work there sometime in April.

Southern Presbyterian: The Rev. Dr. R. B. Anderson, of Morganton, at present in this city, is on the fair road to recovery. His many friends will be glad to know that he is no longer confined to his room, and looks remarkably well, though not yet very strong.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. Joseph Rennie, a candidate of East Hanover Presbytery is at present serving effectively the church at Powhaton. At an election for ruling elders Mr. J. C. Smith and Mr. O. S. Nicholls were chosen.

The church at Hampton has extended a call to Rev. L. A. McLean, of Chatham, and it is proposed to include Newport News in the pastoral charge.

Mr. W. B. Shepherd and Mr. B. W. Jones have been ordained as ruling-elders and installed in Chatham church; Mr. Frank Wilson has been qualified and installed as deacon, Mr. J. W. Whitehead has been elected to the latter office, but not yet installed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

We have the following gratifying news from Dr. Anderson: "Being too feeble to write much please allow me in this way to acknowlege the many letters of sympathy and inquiry received during my late illness, and to thank the friends who took such an interest in my welfare. I can say to them that through the mercy of a kind Providence my strength is gradually coming back and I hope, in a few weeks, to be able to resume my work.

Columbia, S. C., March 19th.

GEORGIA.

Savannah *News*: The Presbyterian church of Marietta on last Sunday called Rev. H. K. Walker to the pastorate of that church, and it is highly probable that he will accept and be there in the next sixty days. He is now pastor of the Presbyterian church at Decatur.

Items from the *Christian Observer:*

Central Church, Atlanta, and Missions: "West Fair Mission."—Eighteen months since some of the ready workers of the Central church went out into a quarter of the city where Presbyterians had no organized work, and established the West Fair Mission Sabbath-school, that has increased until it now has 150 pupils on its roll. Mr. B. H. Cameron has been its efficient superintendent, assisted by Mr. Robt. Rushton and a number of teachers from the church. Recently Mr. Helmer has been employed by the church to labor in this and its other mission, "Rankin's chapel." There are a number of Presbyterians in this part of the city remote from the other churches, who desire to be organized into a church. Recently the church determined to build a chapel for Sabbath-school and worship; and on the last Sabbath of February, Dr. Strickler raised $2,200 in a few minutes. He did not ask for more than $100 from any one, but some gave from $300 to $400, and gave it cheerfully. Very recently they had raised $7,500 to pay off a debt on the church. Dr. Strickler doubted the propriety of asking them, so soon thereafter, for this enterprise. But to his joy and encouragement, they responded with alacrity to this call. They have purchased a handsome corner lot, and will erect very soon a neat chapel on it. Rankin's Chapel in connection with this church has a good Sabbath-school of 175 scholars, Dr. Rankin, superintendent, with regular services by Mr. Helmer. In these two schools there are 325 pupils, and some 400 in the Central, showing what this church is doing for the youth of the city.

First Church, Atlanta, Mission Work: Marietta street Mission. Some two years since, a number of workers from the First church, went out into waste places of the city and organized a mission school on Marietta street, and built a chapel that would seat about 200. There they have built up a school of over 290 pupils. Dr. Barnet preaches here regularly every Friday night, and Sabbath night they have services, usually conducted by some of the young men of the church, with occasional preaching. The church has also sustained a day school here for some time. Now, their quarters have become too small to accommodate all, and they are raising funds to enlarge it. The prospects are good here for a church at no remote day.

Canton: The friends of Presbyterianism here have raised some $700 for a church, which is supplemented by the handsome sum of $1,000 from Major Campbell Wallace, of Atlanta. He is the father of Campbell Wallace, Jr., recently moved to Canton. This noble gift was made by him after doing his part towards raising the amount for West Fair Chapel, Atlanta. This insures a building of a church at Canton.

Rev. N. Keff Smith, pastor of Third church, Atlanta, writes: "Thr congregation of the Third Presbyterian church, Atlanta, Ga., unanimously decided, on Sabbath, March 4th, to build a new church and in a more desirable place, if their building and parsonage could be sold, and an additional sum could be raised. A few hundred dollars were at once subscribed, and considering the fact that the entire membership is composed almost entirely of the laboring class, the amount is remarkable, over $800; and the pastor is convinced that the absentees from the meeting (on account of the inclement weather) will run it up to $1,200. Prof. W. W. Lumpkin, elder from Dr. Strickler's church, was present, and not only spoke earnestly of the project, but subscribed. Friends such as he, in our other churches, we are assured will help us, but not as much, however, because the Central church, Sabbath before last, raised in a few minutes, about $2,500 towards building a church in another part of the city; and the First church finds it necessary to have a larger building for their wonderfully prosperous mission at the Exposition Cotton Mills, and have already taken steps toward building.

MISSISSIPPI.

A special to the N. O. *Picayune* from Edwards, says that Rev. C. A. Hyland, pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place, has received a call to the Third Presbyterian church of New Orleans. He has accepted, and will enter upon the duties of his new charge next month. Mr. Hyland is greatly beloved by all denominations, and his departure will be regretted. He received his education at Hiawassee College, the university at Clarksville, Tenn., and princeton.

TENNESSEE.

Recently the church at Jackson received into its communion some twenty members, and others are expected to come in shortly. During the past church year fifty have been received. Rev. Dr. R. H. Nall is pastor.

KENTUCKY.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

The meeting conducted by Messrs. Evans and Hopper at Jeffersontown, twelve miles east of Louisville, has been much blessed. It was closed about a week ago. To the little band of Christians there were fourteen additions. A young men's prayer-meeting was organized, with eighteen young men to take an interest in it. The church was assessed for the Kentucky Evangelistic work, the sum of five dollars. Besides this sum it raised sixty dollars more for that cause. The subscription list for the support of a pastor was swelled two hundred dollars.

Last Sunday was communion day at Highland church, Louisville. Rev. A. D. McClure welcomed twenty-three new members on profession, and two by certificate. Eight were baptized. Rev. J. M. Evans preached, and Elder Hopper, his co-laborer, assisted at the communion. The special services here have been very profitable. After the communion service, the congregation elected to the eldership Messrs. A. A. Wheeler, H. T. Hanford, and J. F. Speed, and to the diaconate, Messrs. Gernert, Walker and Barr.

At the Third church Rev. B F. Bedinger received four more members, last Sunday.

At the Portland Avenue church (Rev. J. H. Morrison), there were three accessions on profession and one by letter.

DOMESTIC.

The Wilmington *Star* of 15th inst., says: Work on Grace M. E. church is progressing favorably. The lecture room will be ready for occupancy next Sunday. It is a nice room, well ventilated, with a plenty of light and well adapted for Sunday-school purposes, prayer-meetings or for lectures. Messrs. Fore & Foster have donated an elegant desk of their own manufacture, for use in the lecture room. The room will not be entirely completed, and there will be considerable work to be done upon it next week. It will be so near completion, however, that it can be used. On account of the pressure of work to get the lecture room ready for use by Sunday next, the work on the main buildlng has been somewhat delayed, although progress is being constantly made in every part of the structure and the building is nearing completion.

[The arrangements were not sufficiently advanced to allow preaching last Sabbath, but barring that, the above item we suppose is entirely accurate.]

A special to the Baltimore *Sun*, March 15th, says: Between six and seven o'clock this evening Rev. Eugene Peck, pastor of the Eastern Presbyterian church, located in Northeast Washington, was walking along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track, between the Y and the depot. He was struck by the engine of an incoming train and instantly killed.

Scottish American: The Evangelical Alliance is soon to commence a house-to-house visitation in Brooklyn and invite every family to connect itself with some church. If the invitation be accepted only by one half of those to whom it is extended, it is said that Brooklyn will lose its right to be called the "City of Churches." In some parts of the city there is not one church to each five thousand of the population, and in the outlying districts the disproportion is even greater.

The *Witness* says: Mr. Moody has determined not to go to the Pacific coast this winter, but will return to his home at Northfield, Mass., early in the spring. He is at present in Iowa. The work at Northfield and Mount Hermon is going on smoothly and with great success. At Mount Hermon there are now over 260 young men at school.

To the great regret of his congregation, the Rev. Moses Smith, D. D., of the Woodward Avenue Congregational Church of Detroit, Mich. has resigned his pastorate. Since Dr. Smith has had charge of the church 825 persons have been welcomed into its fellowship, and it is now the largest church of the denomination in Detroit.

Items from the *Interior*:

A Presbyterian church was organized in Ragan, on Sunday, 19th ult. After an excellent sermon by Rev. W. F. Ringland, president of Hastings College, eleven persons were enrolled as charter members and the organization completed by the election of elders and trustees. In the evening Rev. Mr. Ringland preached an excellent sermon to a large audience, after which the sacrament of baptism was administered to three of the newly received members, and the elders elected were set apart to their work by ordination and installation. The new church starts under very favorable auspices. Rev. W. A. Pollock is expected to supply the church, half time, until the 1st of November. The service will be held in the waiting-room of K. C. & O. depot.

At a congregational meeting of the North Presbyterian Church, held Wednesday evening, February 29, by unanimous vote of the congregation, the name of the church was changed to the Second Presbyterian church, and the salary of the pastor, Rev. W. R. Henderson, was raised to $1,800 per annum. This was a worthy act on the part of a devoted people, who fully appreciate the faithful labors of their beloved pastor. Rev. John Gordon, pastor of the Westminster church, held services every evening last week, preparatory to the administration of the Lord's Supper on last Sabbath. He was assisted by the other Presbyterian pastors of the city. The meetings were well attended and did much good. On last Sabbath twenty-seven new members were received into the church, seventeen by profession and ten by letter.

FOREIGN.

A correspondent writes from Siam to the *Interior:*

I began to write this in the boat yesterday, as I was returning from a mission tour to one of the fishing villages. Miss Cole and Miss Westervelt are visiting our station, and we three ladies accompanied Mr. Dunlap when he went to administer the communion to the fishermen. We spent all day Saturday in the village, going from house to house and talking with the women and children, and trying to sell them some clothes, of which all stood in great need. They would not buy on Saturday, and when they came for things on Sabbath, I would not sell; so I had the sordow of bringing nearly all back with me, and leaving scores of naked youngsters running on the beach.

I held a special meeting on the Lord's day with the women and children, and there were thirty-eight present. I gave each one a pretty card for coming, and they were so pleased with the cards that they wanted another service. As we were sitting in the morning service, a little cupid came up and offered his cigarette to each of us ladies, and seemed very much surprised because we would not accept it. In the afternoon we had the Lord's Supper. The church numbers twenty-eight members, some of whom were not present, notably the one poor old woman who is a communicant. There were three applicants for baptism; only one was received. He said his wife would like to join the church, too, but she did not know enough. During our stay Mr. Dunlap prescribed for a great number of sick folk and gave away much good advice.

I sat down to watch some young girls make fish-nets, and tried a few loops myself to see how easy it was. I told them of Christ walking on the water, the miraculous draught of fishes, and also how James and John, at the call of the Master, left their nets and followed Jesus all the rest of of their lives. Many of the people asked me to open a school in their village. I would like so much to do so, but we have no native teacher willing to go there. I tried to get some of the boys and girls to come home with me, especially one young girl of eighteen, whom I promised to send back in two years as a teacher; but none of them would come. We started home a little before sundown, crossing an arm of the Gulf. The wind blew quite strongly, and the waves beat and tossed our little boat so that I was real sea-sick and very glad to come to anchor at Baulam about half-past nine o'clock. We waited till morning, and then came up the river to our homes.

That you may have some idea of the trouble these lttle trips cost us, I will tell you that we left here Friday afternoon, and while we waited for the tide at Baulam, the mouth of the river, we visited the people, ate our supper, and gave a magic lantern entertainment. Then we crossed the Gulf through the moonlight, and landed the next morning in Paktalay. We spent two days there, including Sabbath, and reached home Monday afternoon. Thus the trip took four missionaries four days, with two boats and nine boatmen, and we had to carry chairs, food, water and bedding for the party. The village is only about eight miles across the rice-fields and palm groves from here, but there is no water in the canal at this season, and there is no road, just a foot-path along the dykes that separate the fields. The king is now opening roads along the lines of telegraph, and they will be a great benefit to the land.

We have just received the first copies of a new newspaper from Bangkok. It is the only one published in Siamese, except a little court journal issued from the royal press. Our little monthly missionary paper, which we hope to begin this year, has not yet appeared. The only man capable of taking charge of it has been too busy with other work to get the press set up. But we still hope to see it started before 1888.

The foreign minister and his sister have come to attend the ceremony of hair-cutting of one of their nieces. She, with four of her sisters, all daughters of the Duke of Petchaburee, has been attending one of our schools. I think the sacred topknot is to be chopped off to-morrow morning at sunrise, by a priest and a Brahman appointed for the special service. They believe if an ordinary person cuts off this forelock, the child will go crazy. I have cut off more than one, and my poor little victims are growing smarter every day and have more sense than ever. Still, I would like very much to see the native performance, and we have sent a messenger to the governor's palace to ask if we can go to morrow.

I took Miss Cole out to see some of my schools, and she is delighted with them, and thinks they would have no trouble in establishing such schools in Chieng Mai, especially in the walled city, which is far away from their present school on the mission compound. My eight schools are not nearly so good as I would like to see them, but we must do the best we can, and hope and pray for better in the future.

We went into a temple to-day, and tried to sell some books to the Buddhist priests, but not one of them would buy. They were just taking their noonday meal, the last they will be allowed to eat until to-morrow morning. One of them showed me a book he had received from the Roman Catholics, which purported to be an "Account of the only true religion and the Buddha, who is the true God and Creator of all things." I had heard that they called Jehovah "Buddha," but I had never seen it in any of their books before. I intend to borrow this book some day and examine it well. Oh, the subtleties of Satan and the Roman Catholics! The priest who owned the book said he had not read it through, and I doubt if he ever will, for these monks are so lazy and indifferent. The Catholics are building what they call "Assumption College," in Bangkok. They received large sums from the foreigners, and also from the king and his nobles. And the crown prince, a little lad of ten years, was induced to lay the corner-stone. They had quite a big time over it. They secured their gifts from the Siamese by promising not to teach religion in the college. There must have been a mighty big "mental reservation" when that promise was made. Our work goes on, and the future outdo the past. We want every one to pray for us.

The *Independent* says: Mr. Wm. Petrie has found the remains of the two surmounted by statues described by Herodotus, standing in the midst of Lake Mœris, at a place called Biahamu in the Faiyum. The "pyramids," so-called, prove to have been really pedestals of large size, each surrounded by an open court, with whose inclosing walls, as high as the pedestals, were sloping on the outside and thus constructed so as to look, from a distance, like pyramids; both pedestals and walls stood about twenty-two feet high. Upon the pedestals rested the bases of thrones, and upon the thrones were seated colossal statues. Nome figures were sculptured around the bases, and the usual Nile figures upon the sides of the thrones The only portion recovered of either statue, serving for a basis of estimation as to its size, was a nose, which measuring about one foot in width, or eight times natural size, indicates a height of about thirty-five feet for the statue. Aside from these relics, which the account of Herodotus in every part of an inspription was recovered Amenemhat III, the very king who have created or regulated Lake Mœris, conjecturing that the Father of History statues at a distance and during an inundation the Nile, his entire account is correct true.

Herald and Presbyter: There comes a the building of a church in Junapeo, a Mexico. After the people had raised sum, four young men, studying for the offered to make the tables, benches and When the building was partly done, it was that sixty beams, thirty-six feet long, would needed. But these would cost ninety dollars large sum. A Christian Mexican offered to the beams if the church would cut them in pine forest, eighteen miles away. So all the in the neighborhood were gathered—thirty —and, with two men to each yoke, the process started to get the beams on a Monday morning. The friends along the road furnished food and shelter for men and beasts, and, after two round trips, each taking three days, the beams were put in place by Saturday night. Was not this voluntary offering to the Lord a beautiful sermon in wood, and as sacred to him as the gold given for the tabernacle? The story is as interesting though the scene had been laid where the Sidonians hewed ceder trees out of Lebanon for the temple at Jerusalem.

CENTENNIAL SUGGESTIONS.

For Each Church.

It is important that in celebrating the centennial of our Church, the statistics should be as correct as possible.

To accomplish this, each church however in every Presbytery, should send a correct statistical report to Presbytery this spring. churches make no report at all from year to Consequently, the statistical tables in the utes of the General Assembly are full of The only columns the Stated Clerk are permitted to fill are the number of elders, deacons members. These are taken from the Minutes the General Assembly of the previous year. is not always correct, for the condition of churches is constantly changing.

We make the suggestion then, that each church pay special attention to this matter, this year. Let pastors and sessions remember that if they make no correct report to Presbytery, no correct report of your church will appear in the Minutes of the General Assembly. If you have not received the proper blanks, write to the Stated Clerk and he will forward them immediately. Remember also, that the General Assembly requires each church to report every one whose residence is known, whether member or non-resident. See Minutes General Assembly, p. 215, 1884.

The suggestions as to statistical reports apply equally as well to the Sabbath-schools as to narratives of the state of religion.

Do not fail to send to Presbytery all reports. A little attention in time will make it necessary.

Let us then have full and correct reports on these subjects. It will afford the Presbytery and General Assembly much satisfaction to ascertain the condition of the Church, for this the centennial year.

The Presbyterian.

OUR CO-PASTOR.

Dr. C. S. Robinson always scores a point when he writes. The reason is that he knows what he is writing about, or else writes about what he knows—as church music for instance. He has experience in the pastoral care of metropolitan churches and we therefore believe what he says in *The Interior* of February 16th about "Pastors Simply, Without Pulpits." How such men as he and Dr. John Hall, and Drs. Withrow, McPherson and Barrows of your city, can get at any time for pastoral work, with all the claims that pulpit, platform and press make upon them, is a mystery to us country folks. It is evident that we must give up the old idea that the preacher is to visit all his hearers twice a year, and as often as the doctor does when they are sick—at least in our cities.

But out here we are sharper than the city folks in some things. We have a co-pastor, or at least some people claim that we have "free gratis and for nothing." In our town they call her "the Rev. Mrs. Smith." Her husband is our minister. He is Rev John Smith because he has been duly licensed and ordained, and Rev. is the accepted prefix of the ministerial profession. But Mrs. Smith has never been ordained. She is therefore not a minister, but only a minister's wife. We don't say Judge Mrs. Jones, or Hon. Mrs. Jones, because Mr. Jones is the presiding officer in our county court. We say Mrs. Judge Jones, meaning simply who is Judge Jones' wife, but no more duties in regard to the ration of justice in the country any other woman. And so we say Dr. Thompkins. She takes care of doctor's home and of their children. She does not visit his patients as an assistant physician. This is not expected of her any more than I expect Mrs. Sharp to come and help her husband when I hire him by the day to chop wood for me.

But as I said before, the case of Mrs. Smith is different. She is the minister's wife, and of course belongs to the parish as much as he does, and ought to do an extra unt of pastoral work because she does to prepare sermons. She is bound o look after the sewing circle emale prayer-meeting. She must larly not only strangers and the all the families in the congregad if she don't do it there is trouble. men talk about her, and soon the say. "We will have hard work raisrother Smith's salary next year if his does not help him better."

One of these grumbling elders came to the other day, with a long face and a ning tone, to talk the matter over. He d a budget of complaints. Mrs. Simkins as sick abed a whole week before Mrs. mith went to see her, and Debby Dunkins says that the pastor's wife hasn't darkened her door for more than three months, and she so poorly that she can't go to church more than half the time. And last Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Smith wasn't the female praying meeting! True, her ghbor, Mrs. Thoughtful, told the ladies t one of Mrs. Smith's children was sick; t they said that was not enough to keep r away. "I tell you, Oldschool," said elder, "we must have a minister whose can do more for the parish than Mrs. ith does. We counted on her help en we called him. We might have ed a young man or an old bachelor and had a family to support. She must do ter or they will have to go."

After listening patiently to this rigma- I said. "Why, elder, I was present en we called Bro. Smith, and nothing s said about his wife's doing a part of the storal work. The salary we voted was his services and his support. It was so ted in the call. There was no mention it of Mrs. Smith at all. And when the Presbytery came and installed him there was no charge delivered to her, and no intimation from the committee that she was be his co-pastor. You think that we ht as well have called a young man, or old bachelor, do you? Well, Paul think so. Though some folks say couldn't have a wife because he abor as an evangelist, yet he said, p (his pastor) must be the hus- ne wife." And he exhorts wives pers at home." I believe that ith's first duty is to her husband family. She didn't marry the She married him, and she cannot faithful wife if she has to serve arish. No man in the congre- real home—a place of rest comfort, more than the about from day to day d comfort his people; he almost staggers back to the parsonage sometimes, he is so loaded with the burdens of others. Now if, when he enters, he finds the fire out, no supper ready, the children hungry and crying for mother, because she is out on her round of parish duty, trying to hunt up all the strangers and visit all the sick and satisfy the demands of every lazy and unreasonable old woman in town like Debby Dunkins, what shall he do? Shall he turn housekeeper and nurse?

I have no sympathy whatever with the position of Mrs. Dr. X., who, I am told never goes to the female prayer-meeting or to the meetings of the Women's Christian Association. She claims that as the minister's wife she has no duties to the congregation. She is there not to work for the church, but simply because he is there, and her only business is to take care of him. The minister's wife ought to be the best and most useful woman in the congregation. She ought to co-operate with the other godly women in all departments of church work, so as to be a connecting link between them and her husband. She ought especially to be the friend, the model and the monitor of the young women. But all this she can be without neglecting her home, in most cases. But when the home duties and the parish duties interfere the home duties should take precedence. Our churches are built on Christian homes, and I often think that the very best work that a pastor's wife can do in any community is to sustain there a model home, to teach her sisters how to train up plants of righteousness in the nurseries of the Lord.—*Obadiah Oldschool, in the Interior.*

SPEAK KINDLY.

A city pastor lately tod his people that more than one person has been driven from that church, or prevented from coming to it, by unkind remarks. Things had been said that created ill feeling, and the bitterness thus wrought had led to the result mentioned. There is reason to believe that much harm is done, in not a few churches, by unkind words. People are free to express their opinions of individual conduct, condition, or even appearances, and their opinions find plenty of means of communication. Thus they reach the ears of the persons who are made the subject of remark—as they are quite apt to do, sooner or later; and the result is, much harm is done, and sometimes serious harm.

It is one of the singular things in human nature that most criticism is unfavorable. Indeed, the word "criticism" has come to mean, in common acceptation, just this. Yet, primarily, the idea of criticism is to give a careful examination of a given subject; to examine it thoughtfully with reference to its merits and its defects, so as to form an accurate and impartial judgment. Human nature, however, is so much quicker, or more willing, to find blemishes or defects than to discover merit, that the current understanding of the office of criticism is probably as mentioned above. It is said that once at a Cambridge dinner-party, the artist Allison was asked his opinion of a painting then attracting much attention, and was desired to point out its defects. "Artists," said Allison, "prefer to study the merits rather than the defects, of a picture." Surely Christians ought rather to find excellencies in their fellow-men, than to seek to discover blemishes.

Would it not be well for us to bestow praise oftener, and not look so much for faults? It is just as easy to praise as to blame; and it is certainly received with much more satisfaction, and perhaps with more profit. Yet how seldom we compliment or praise others, and how frequently we indulge in harsh criticism! There are abundant opportunities to pay a merited compliment; but they seem to be seldom improved, so prone is human nature to discover and comment on the disagreeable and unfortunate features of life.

It surely needs no argument to show among members of a Christian church anything like unkind feeling or painful criticism is not only out of place, but is in itself wrong. It is one of the obligations of church-membership to watch over each other,—not to watch for faults or infelicities, but to have a kind and loving regard for individuals, and to labor for their welfare. Church members ought not to screen each other in wrong-doing; but they ought to shield each other, and they are entitled to this by the very terms and conditions of membership. If there is anywhere a place where one should restrain his speech, and cultivate kindness of spirit and grace, it is in the family and in the church. There will be acerbities enough in the world, in business, in politics, in the affairs of daily life; but in the church home and family home there ought to be entire kindness and courtesy. "Thinketh no evil." Neither should one church-member express any of another.

Church members owe it to themselves and to each other, not only to be tale-bearers, but to discountenance unkind criticism. If invidious remark or disagreeable conversation cannot readily be turned aside, or into a different vein, it would be better to tell the offender frankly that we do not like to discuss other people's faults or frailties, and especially not those of our own church family. Such a rebuke, uttered in the right spirit, need give no offense, and it might do good.—*Edward H. Peabody in S. S. Times.*

JESUS OF NAZARETH PASSING BY.

BY THOMAS HEMPSTEAD.

Yes, these are the hills, the silvery calms,
The spicy winds and the tender glow,
These the stately and rustling palms
Of the way that runneth by Jericho;
Still waves the corn and the fields are gay,
As when in the darksome years ago,
I clamored for alms beside the way
Clad in the rags of a helpless woe.
Love and laughter and light to spare,
The greed around and the blue on high,
But mine the bitterness, gloom, despair,
Till passing, the Healer heard my cry.

Blind, blind, O never to see the sun,
Or the blaze of dew on the morning grass,
Never to see how the rivers run
Or the shadows over the barley pass!
Never to look on a face, a flower,
Or the glory of Lebanon's snowy shroud;
Never, at evening's holy hour
See the day go out in a ruby cloud;
Never to know when the light is done,
Ever the darkness,—such was I,
Till that wild multitude cried as one,
Jesus of Nazareth passing by!

I remember how my mother took
The hand of her lonely and sightless child,
And led me down by the sparkling brook
Where the lilies stood in the light and smiled.
I knew that the tufted sod was soft,
She said that the fields were sweet and green,
I heard a light wind running aloft,
The spreading terebinth boughs between;
But what to me was the glory shed
On blooming valley and blushing sky!
Alone, I waited the kingly tread
Of Jesus of Nazareth passing by.

They bade me cease—could I be still?
My life, my heaven, my all were there;
My bosom shook with a fiery thrill,
A nameless Presence suffused the air;
He spake, I looked in a human face,
The first that these stony orbs had seen;
O eyes for the world a resting-place!
O face as the dying day serene!
He called, I arose at that command;
More, more than enough for such as I,
To see the smile and to feel the hand
Of Jesus of Nazareth passing by.

Sing, O wind, in the stately palms
Measures tender and strange and low;
Brood, O golden and tranquil calms,
Gardens blossom and roses blow;
Smile, transparent and beautiful dome,
Be as the dome of the Sinless Land;
When he again for his blind shall come,
I on the Sinless Hills shall stand;
Then will my sweetest remembrance be
That, homeless, hungry, and glad to die,
Paradise opened its gates to me
In Jesus of Nazareth passing by.

—*Churchman.*

DOING GOD'S ERRANDS.

Hester loved to do errands for her mother, and have her call her a faithful servant when she did them well. One day she had been talking with her mother about God, when she quickly raised her head, with a bright thought in her eyes, and said:

"Why, mother, then God is sending us on errands all the time! I am his little errand girl, too."

"Yes, dear; he has given us errands to do, and plenty of time to do them, and a book written full to show us how. Every day we can tell him how we try to do them, and ask him to help us, so when he calls us we will run to meet him, and give him our account."

"I like that," the child said, nestling back to her comfortable seat. "I like to be God's little errand-girl."

"One of my errands is to take care of you," said her mother.

"And one of mine is to honor and obey you," said Hester quickly. "I think he gives us very pleasant errands to do."

FOLLOW ME.

Some years ago, a gentleman tells us, he was traveling in Syria and stopped to watch three shepherds who were watering their flocks at a well. All the sheep mixed together, and to a stranger they appeared as one. Presently one of the shepherds arose from the well-side and called out, "Men-ah!"—the Arabic word, "Follow me!"

To the American's surprise about thirty sheep, separating themselves from the others, followed the man up the hill.

The second shepherd cried out, "Men-ah!" "Men-ah!" and away went the second flock.

The American was very much astonished at this, and seeing the third shepherd gather up his crook and a few scattering dates that had fallen from the palm tree under which he had rested, he stepped up to him and said:

"Would your sheep follow me if I called them?"

The shepherd shook his head.

"Give me your cloak and crook, and let me try!"

The shepherd did so, even taking off his dirty turban and twisting it around the American's head, with a grin of amusement; and then stood and watched the American call out, "Men-ah!" "Men-ah!" until he was quite hoarse.

The sheep stood lazily blinking at him, basking in the sunshine, but not one moved a step.

"Do they never follow any one but you?" asked the American of the shepherd.

"Only when a sheep is sick, and then the silly creature follows any one," replied the shepherd.

So the American and you and I learn this lesson: that if any of Christ's sheep cannot hear his voice or distinguish it from the world, the flesh and the devil, it is because the sheep is sick. Yes, soul-sick, sinful; backslidden, and oh, so foolish! Is that what troubles you? Are you tired of prayer and Bible-reading and working for Jesus? Oh, poor, sick soul! come back to your Shepherd to-day, let your prayer be this: "Cause me to hear thy voice," and when you hear it again, keep close to his side.

"NEITHER."

"Well I can't understand why a man who has tried to lead a good, moral life should not stand a better chance of heaven than a wicked one," said a lady a few days ago, in a conversation with others about the matter of salvation.

"Simply for this cause," answered one. "Suppose you and I wanted to go into a place of interest where the admission fee was one dollar. You have fifty cents and I have nothing. Which would stand the better chance of admission?"

"Neither," was the solemn reply.

"Just so; and, therefore, the moral man stands no better chance than the outbreaking sinner. But now suppose a kind and rich person, who saw our perplexity, presented a ticket of admission to us at his own expense! What then?"

"Well, then we could go in alike; that is clear."

"Thus, when the Saviour saw our perplexity, He came, He died, and thus obtained eternal redemption for us,' (Heb. 9:12,) and now He offers you and me a free ticket. Only take good care that your fifty cents do not make you proud enough to refuse the free ticket, and so be refused admittance at last."—*Church Life.*

THOUGHTS ON HOME.

The road to home happiness lies over small stepping-stones. Some men are at home everywhere; others are at home nowhere. He is happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his home. The first indication of domestic happiness is the love of one's home. To Adam, Paradise was home; and among the good of his descendants home is paradise. What a man is at home, that he is indeed—if not to the world, yet to his own conscience and to God. Some persons can be everywhere at home; others can sit musingly at home and be everywhere. There is something in that little word "home" which lifts the heart into the throat, and ever excites intense emotion.

ROME UNDER THE TEMPORAL SOVEREIGNTY.

Greater changes have taken place in Rome since fifteen years ago. It has become a noble, wealthy and prosperous city. The old squalor has disappeared, magnificent houses have been built in every direction, and the people have a contented, well-to-do appearance, as if they had plenty to live upon. Very different from what things were in the days of the old Pope-sovereignty. The Pope still keeps to the Vatican very closely, and chooses to speak of himself as a prisoner; but his revenues have largely increased, and it is evident that as a spiritual ruler his power may become greater than it was when he was an indifferent Temporal Prince. Nothing has been done amid the great changes in Rome to harm the relics of the old Roman Empire; these have been everywhere carefully preserved. The forum has been further excavated, and one can form now a better idea than ever of that mighty centre of Roman life. A new temple of Vesta has been discovered and laid bare to view Statues in marble of the famous vestal virgins—grand-looking women they were—stand around its walls, and give one an intensely realistic impression of this ancient temple. It looks as if they had come back to visit the scene of their labors, and to look for their vanished altars.—*The Scottish Church.*

THE SCOTSMAN.

Why does the Scotsman succeed everywhere? Why in Australia, New Zealand, and all the other British colonies, do you find him landowner, director of companies, at the head of enterprises of all kinds? Again, why do you find in almost all the factories of Great Britain that the foreman is Scotch? Ah! it is very simple. Success is very rarely due to extraordinary circumstances or to chance, as the social failures are fond of saying. The Scot is economical, frugal, matter of fact, exact, thoroughly to be depended upon, persevering and hardworking. He is an early riser. When he earns but half a crown a day he puts by sixpence or a shilling; he minds his own business and does not meddle with other people's. Add to these qualities a body healthy, bony, robust and rendered impervious to fatigue by the practice of every healthful exercise—and you will underetand why the Scotch succeed everywhere. His religion teaches him to trust in God and to rely upon his own resources—an eminently practical religion, whose device is, "Help yourself and Heaven will help you." If a Scotsman were wrecked near an outlandish island in Oceanica I guarantee that you will find him a few years later installed as a landed proprietor, exacting rents and taxes from the natives. Where the English—the Irish especially—will starve, the Scotch will exist; where the English can exist the Scotch will dine.—*Max O'Rell.*

PURPOSE.

If I could get the ear of every young man but for one word, it would be this: "Make the most of yourself." There is no tragedy like wasted life—life failing of its end, life turned to a false end. The true way to begin life is not to look off upon it to see what it offers, but to take a good look at self. Find out what you are—how you are made up, your capacities and lacks—and then determine to get the most out of yourself possible. Your faculties are avenues between the good of the world and yourself; the larger and more open they are, the more of it you will get. Your object should be to get all the riches and sweetness of life into yourself; the method is through trained faculties. You find in yourself a mind; teach it to think, to work broadly and steadily, to serve your needs pliantly and faithfully. You find in yourself social capacities; make yourself the best citizen, the best father and neighbor, the kind son and brother, the truest husband and father. Whatever you are capable of in these directions, that be and do. Let nothing within you go to waste. You also find in yourself moral and religious faculties; beware lest you suffer them to lie dormant or but summon them to brief periodic activity. No man can make the most of himself who fails to train this side of his nature. Deepen and clarify your sense of God. Gratify by perpetual use the inborn desire for communion with him. Listen evermore to conscience. Keep the heart soft and responsive to all sorrow. Love with all love's divine capacity and quality. And, above all, let your nature stretch itself toward that sense of infinity that comes with the thought of God. There is nothing that so deepen and amplifies the nature as the use of it in moral and spiritual ways. One cannot make the most of one's self who leaves it out.—*Theodore Munger, in "On the Threshold."*

TO THROW DUST IN ONE'S EYES.

This means to mislead. The allusion is to a Mahometan practice of casting dust into the air for the sake of "confounding" the enemies of the faith. This was done by Mahomet on two or three occasions, as in the battle of Honein; and Koran refers to it when it says, "Neither didst thou, O Mahomet, cast dust into eyes; but it was God who confounded them." But the following incident will suffice: One day the Koreis Lites surrounded the house of Mahomet, resolved to murder him. They peeped through the crevice of his chamber door, and saw him lying asleep. Just at this moment his son-in-law Ali opened the door silently, and threw into the air a handful of dust. Immediately the conspirators were confounded. They mistook Ali for Mahomet, and Mahomet for Ali; allowed the prophet to walk through their midst uninjured, and laid hands on Ali. No sooner was Mahomet safe than their eyes were opened, and they saw their mistake.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Domestic Journal published at Springfield, Mass., is well filled with articles of wholesome help in many departments of home life, both domestic and social. Price 50 cents a year.

The Century comes this month rich in attraction for all. "Some Pupils of Listz" will be full of interest to lovers of music. The articles on "Bismarck" and a continuation of "Russian State Prisoners" are timely; while "Franklin's Home and Host in France," cannot fail to find interested readers. Capt. Frank Moran contributes a fine illustrated paper on "Colonel Rose's Tunnel at Libby Prison." Other articles are given of usual interest. Price $4.00 per year. Century Co. N. Y.

The Musical Record comes to us with its usual amount of reading matter on musical topics and the two very popular songs, "Half Past Kissing-Time" and "Hush, my Darling, do not Cry." The instrumental compositions this month are for beginners who will greatly enjoy them. Oliver, Ditson & Co.

We have the pleasure of a copy of charming little poems composed by O C. Arvinger and published under the title of *Scythe and Sword*. The subjects of these poems are mostly called from nature's vocabulary and the poems themselves are songs of one who is deeply imbued with the love of nature. This little volume is tastily bound in brown and gilt. Published by D Lothrop & Co., Boston.

Littell's Living Age. The numbers of *The Living Age* for February 25th and March 3d contain Darwin's Life and Letters, and Cabot's Life of Emerson, *Quarterly*; Personal Experiences of Bulgaria, and The Evolution of Humor, *National*; Home Rule in Norway, *Nineteenth Century*; A Jacobean Courtier, *Fortnightly*; Mary Stuart in Scotland, *Blackwood*; Some Wiccamical Reminiscences, and the Romance of History—Bayard, *Temple Bar*; Unser Fritz, *Time*; Thackeray's Brighton, *All the Year Round*; with "A Tumbler of Milk," "The Five Horseshoes," and poetry. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (for more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10 50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The Leading Facts of English History by D. H. Montgomery. We have read this work and can heartily give it our words of favor. Its chief purpose is to give facts in a manner that shall illustrate this great law of national growth. This object has been attained. The work is comprehensive, the topics logically arranged; the numerous maps and genealogical tables excellent, and the style of the book exceedingly pleasant. Ginn & Co., Publishers Boston.

MOFFAT.

One day a Scotch lad, not yet sixteen, started from home to take charge of a gentleman's garden in Cheshire, England. He bade farewell to his father, brothers and sisters, but his mother accompanied him to the boat on which he was to cross the Firth of Forth.

"Now, my Robert, she said, as they came in sight of the ferry, "let us stand here for a few minutes, I wish to ask one favor of you before we part."

"What is it, mother?" answered the son.

"Promise me that you will do what I am going to ask you."

"I cannot, mother," replied the cautious boy; "till you tell me what your wish is."

"Oh, Robert," she exclaimed, and the big tears rolled down her cheeks, "would I ask you to do anything that is not right?"

"Ask what you will, mother, and I will do it," said the son, overcome by his mother's agitation.

"I ask you to promise me that you will read a chapter in the Bible every morning and evening."

"Mother, you know I read my Bible."

"I know you do, but you do not read it regularly. I shall return home with a happy heart, seeing you have promised me to read the Scriptures daily."

The lad went his way. He kept his promise and read every day his Bible. He read, however, because he loved his mother, not from any pleasure he found in the sacred Book. At length, inattentive though he was, the truths he daily came in contact with aroused his conscience. He became uneasy, and then unhappy. He would have ceased reading but for his promise. Living alone in a lodge garden, his leisure was his own. He had but few books, and those were works on gardening and botany, which his profession obliged him to consult. He was shut up to one book, the Bible. He did not pray until his unhappiness sent him to his knees. One evening while poring over the Epistle to the Romans, light broke into his soul. The apostle's words appeared different, though familiar, to him.

"Can it be possible," he said to himself, "that I have never understood what I have read again and again?"

Peace came to his mind, and he found himself earnestly desiring to know and to do the will of God. That will was made known to him in a simple way. One night, as he entered a neighboring town, he read a placard announcing that a Missionary meeting was to be held. The time appointed for the meeting had long passed, but the lad stood and read the placard over and over. Stories of missionaries told him by his mother came up as vividly as if they had just been related. Then and there was begotten the purpose, which made Robert Moffat a Missionary to the Hottentots of South Africa.

BLESSED FAILURES.

None will doubt that it is well when we fail in our *sinful* projects; success in a wicked adventure is the worst of calamities. Achan secured the golden treasure and the Babylonish garment. Judas was prospering in his bargain, and got the thirty silver pieces safe into his pocket, but to Achan and Judas success meant death and everlasting shame. All success in evil enterprises bears a deadly fruit. In such a case failure is a mercy. It is well for ourselves and for others when our wrong-doing miscarries, and our false hopes are blighted.

In our *mistaken* efforts also failure is blessing. We aim at what we think is good, and miss it. We mistake the fire for a glittering gem, and God prevents our childish hands from reaching it. We ought to rejoice that we are withheld from doing many things that we would, from grasping much that we reach out after.

It is also well for us to miss some *good* things. Failure yields to discipline. It is well that we are sometimes disappointed in our lawful aspirations, that we do not at the first effort get everything we need. Sudden and easy success is often injurious. If we could, without painful struggle or the discipline of failure. compass all our lawful aspirations, we would be tempted to sit down in useless ease If good never eluded us we would never develop our strength in pursuing it. If all our efforts were at once successful, we would get an overweening confidence which would lead us into rashness. We need the check of frequent failure. There is discipline in disappointment; the dross in us is burned a way, and the gold is refined in the crucible loss and pain, and sorrow.

TWO ENDS.

When a small boy, I was carrying a not very large ladder, when there was a crash. An unlucky movement had brought the rear end of my ladder against a window. Instead of scolding me, my father made me stop, and said very quietly, "Look here, my son, there is one thing I wish you to remember; that is, every ladder has two ends." I never have forgotten it, though many years have gone.

Do not we carry things besides ladders that have two ends? When I see a young man getting "fast" habits, I think he sees only one end of the ladder, the one pointed toward pleasure, and that he does not know the other is wounding his parents' hearts. Ah, yes! every ladder has two ends; and it is a thing to be remembered in more ways than one.

HOW HE FOUND GOD.

More than a hundred years have passed since a young man in England, who belonged to a pious family, but was himself far from God, was to find God by a strange means. He had been the child of many prayers, but to all the entreaties of his pious mother and others he answered by inwardly resolving not to become a Christian. When he and his mother were on a visit to Ireland, on the Lord's day they went to a place where a good man was going to preach. He was very earnest in his sermon, and put the question to the unsaved present, whether they would give themselves to Christ or remain rebels? Every time the young man said in his own heart, "I will not yield, I will not yield." His heart was hardened against God's grace. And at the close of the sermon it seemed to be harder than ever it had been. When the sermon was finished the minister gave out a hymn. It begins:

"Come ye sinner, poor and needy,
Weak and wounded, sick and sore."

The congregation, stirred by the earnest sermon, sung the hymn with their whole heart. And what a sermon could not do the singing of the hymn did. It broke the hard, unyielding heart. He found God and gave himself to him. He lived to be an honored preacher of the Gospel. He was Augustus Toplady, the author of the great hymn.—

"Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee."

—*National Presbyterian.*

PROHIBITION IN ALASKA.

It may not have occurred to many of our readers that Alaska has more stringent laws, prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, than has any other state or territory. *The Alaskan* of April 30th publishes the full text of a very important decision recently rendered by Judge Deady, of the U. S. District Court of Oregon. On May 25, 1886. the grand jury then in session at Sitka "found indictments against all the then known liquor dealers in Alaska." By agreement with the defendents, in order to make a test case, one dealer was tried, waived his right to trial by jury, was found guilty, and sentenced to a nominal term of imprisonment. The case was then appealed, the principle point set up in defense being that the law was unconstitutional. Judge Deady has affirmed the decision of the district court of Alaska, and decided that Congress had the right to make such a law as that now existing. According to Judge Deady's decision the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating ltquors is positively forbidden in Alaska, except for mechanical, scientific and medicinal purposes. And even then the following strict regulations have been prescribed.

No intoxicating liquors shall be landed at any port or place in said Territory *without a permit from the chief officer of the customs*, at such port or place, to be issued upon evidence satisfactory to such officer that the liquors are imported and are to be used solely for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes.

No person shall manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors within the Territory of Alaska *without first having obtained a license from the governor of said Territory*, to be issued upon evidence satisfactory to that officer, that the making and sale of such liquor will be conducted strictly in accordance with the requirements of the statute.

"Thus it must be apparent that the plea of having sold liquors only for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes cannot be accepted by the courts, even when accompanied by proof of the fact, unless it is likewise shown that the regulations above quoted have been fully observed and complied with. A permit to land intoxicating liquors in the Territory does not authorize their sale; a license to sell must first be obtained, or the party selling is just as much liable to prosecution as he would be had no permit been given."

In addition to this double-barrelled regulation, the district attorney has received imperative orders from the head of his department to prosecute every person found violatingits provisions. If this law is strictly enforced, drunkenness will be unknown in Alaska, and all saloons will be closed. We hope our officers will do their duty.—*Sitka Glacier.*

FOR DEPRESSED SPIRITS.

I looked around me, and think how many are in the same trouble as myself, perhaps much greater, and they have no Father to go to. I look behind me, and think of all the way I have been led, and the mercy upon mercy whibh I have experienced. I look beneath me, and think of the hell which I deserve. but which has no place for me. I look before and above me, and think of my heaven at the door, Jesus my forerunner there, my God there, where through wondrous grace I shall soon be myself. And by the time I have looked at this last, all my trouble is gone.

GOLD DUST.

The sentinel stars set their watch in the sky.
—*Campbell.*

***

In eastern lands they talk in flowers,
And they tell in a garland their loves and cares;
Each blossom that blooms in their garden bowers
On its leaves a mystic language bears.
—*Percival.*

***

Ignorance gives a sort of eternity to prejudice and perpetuity to error.—*Robert Hall.*

***

Our bodies are our gardens; to the which our Wills are gardeners.
—*Shakespeare.*

***

Conviction is useless till it be converted into action.—*Carlyle.*

***

Gradual sinks the breeze
Into a perfect calm; that not a breath
Is heard to quiver through the closing wood.
—*Thompson.*

***

Sweet woman is like the fair flower in its lustre.
Which in the garden enamels the ground.
—*Gay.*

NOTHING UNCOMMON.

The other day, in a town near New York, a life went out as a candle does that is burned to the very end. It had been a life more than ordinarily brave, simple and patient, yet she who had lived it had no idea of being remembered either as a martyr or as a heroine. Probably to most eyes she was neither, and she will be missed no more from this bright world than the last leaf is that flutters down from the bough of the wind-tossed maple. But the angels who have watched her know that in God's account a life like hers is not lost.

The people who go to church where she did will miss, for a few Sundays, a grave, sober-faced woman, with a wonderfully sweet though rare smile, a stoop in her shoulders and a decent black dress. Some of the older ones remember dimly how, a long time ago, the worn elderly woman was a bright girl, with a radiant face, cheeks like roses, and dancing eyes, full of light and sparkle. She was merry as a mountain brook in those days, when there crept over her first the shadow and the blight of a life-long disease. Then one beautiful sister after another grew up, faded away and died, and the patient, suffering one, without a word or thought of herself, nursed and petted and cared for each, to the very verge of the chilly waters.

Left alone with a broken-hearted mother and a loving but stoical father, both unable to care for themselves, she turned to account the trade she had learned in her youth. Through the worn hands rippled and rolled waves of gay y-tinted silk and foam of priceless lace, and snatches of silvery laughter were often heard in the little room, for somehow this dressmaker had the art of making friends of her patrons. Nobody ever patronized her or condescended to her. Her serene self-respect and unconscious ladyhood were patent to everybody, and needed no assertion. Whether it was that she had been trained in a school at which it is the fashion in certain circles to sneer, and fed, as on pap in childhood, on the nutritious diet of the Westminster divines, we do not know, or whether it was from innate strength of fabric and innate fineness of grain we cannot tell; only of this we are sure, that no mortal ever heard from her lips a single murmur of complaint. They were set sometimes, as if in grim defiance of fate, when the coin was scant in the purse, and the loaf was almost gone from the closet, but they never upbraided God or man. Always a child's smile moved them to an answering smile, and a child's greeting received cheerfully reply.

Mother died; father was stricken down; the brave heart was left well nigh alone. But it bore the burden still, as steadfast, if wearier, than at the first, and when at last death came, it met him meekly, composedly, fearlessly and gladly.

It is a world of blare and blatant talk. People are clamoring for rights; people are pushing and elbowing for place; some are down, some are up. The papers are full of confused accounts of turmoil here and uproar there. The things that do not get into the papers are such lives as these—honest, upright, God-fearing; shadowed, it may be, by apparent ill, but white and clean and precious in the memory as attar of roses.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

THE OLD SCOTCH WOMAN'S FAITH.

By the side of a rippling brook in one of the secluded glens of Scotland there stands a low, mud-thatched cottage, with its neat honeysuckled porch facing the south. Beneath its humble roof, on a snow-white bed, lay not long ago old Nancy, the Scotchwoman, patiently awaiting the moment when she should fall asleep in Jesus; experiencing with Paul, "We know that if our earthly house of this tabenacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

By her bedside on a small table, lay her spectacles and her well-thumbed Bible—her barrel and her cruse," as she used to call it—from which she daily, y a, hourly, spiritually fed on the "Bread of Life."

A young minister frequently called to see her. He loved to listen to her simple expression of Bible truths; for when she spoke of her 'inheritance incorruptible, undefiled and fadeth not away," it seemed but a little way off, and the listener almost fancied he heard the redeemer saying, "Unto Him that loveth us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood."

One day the young minister put to the happy saint the following startling question:

"Now, Nannie," said he, "what if after all your prayers and watching and waiting, God should suffer your soul to be eternally lost?"

Pious Nannie raised herself on her elbow and turning to him a wistful look, laid her right hand on that "precious Bible," which laid open before her, and in a very quiet manner replied:

"Ah, dearie me! is that a' the length ye hae got yet, mon?" and then continued, her eyes sparkling with almost heavenly bright ess, "God would hae the greatest loss. Poor Nannie would but lose her soul, but God wud lose His honor and His character. Haven't I hung my soul upon His 'exceeding great and precious promises?' and if He break His word, He would make himself a liar, and a' the universe would rush into confusion!"

By faith the old Scotchwoman had cast her soul's salvation upon God's promise in Christ by the Gospel. In every sorrow she had found him a "very present help in trouble;" and now, about to leave the weary wilderness for her everlasting home, could she think that He would prove unfaithful to His word? No. Sooner than poor old Nannie's soul would be lost, God's character, God Himself must be overturned, and 'a' the universe would rush into confusion!" Dear old pilgrim!

HOME DUTIES OF WOMEN.

The man who considers that the home duties of a woman are inferior to the political work of a man must either be a bachelor or blind. The very highest qualities of the heart and intellect may be exercised by a mother, a sister, or an elder daughter, in watching over the physical, mental, and moral growth of the children in their care. Heroic patience, a vigilance that never tires, an adaptation of means to the end, a careful study of individual traits, a keen psychological insight, may find ample room for exercise within the four walls of even a humble home.

A PLEA FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Don't expect too much of them. It has taken forty years, it may be, to make you what you are, with all the lessons of experience, and I will dare say you are a faulty being at best. Above all, don't expect judgment in a child, or patience under trials. Sympathize in their mistakes and trouble; don't ridicule them.

Remember not to measure a child's trials by your standard. "As one whom his mother comforteth," said the inspired writer, and beautifully does he convey to us the deep, faithful love that ought to be found in every woman's heart, the unfailing sympathy with all her children's griefs. When I see children going to their father for comfort, I am sure there is something wrong with their mother.

Let the memories of their childhood be as bright as you can make them. Grant them every innocent pleasure in your power. We have often felt our temper rise to see how carelessly their plans were thwarted by older persons, when a little trouble on their part would have given the child pleasure, the memory of which would have lasted a lifetime.

Lastly, don't think a child hopeless because it betrays some very bad habits. We have known children that seemed to have been born thieves and liars, so early did they display these undeniable traits; yet we have lived to see those same children become noble men and women, and ornaments to society. We must confess they had wise, affectionate parents. And, whatever else you may be compelled to deny your child by your circumstances in life, give it what it most values—plenty of love. —*Advocate and Guardian.*

DISAPPOINTED.

An English lord who visited America was at a dinner given in his honor. A little daughter of his host, who was too well-bred to stare, but who eyed him covertly as the occasion presented itself, finally ventured to remark: "Are you really and truly an English lord?" "Yes," he answered, pleasantly; "really and truly." "I have often thought I would like to see an English lord," she went on, "and—and—" "And now you are satisfied at last?" he put in laughingly. "N—o." replied the truthful little girl; "I'm not satisfied; I'm a good deal disappointed."

BE CAREFUL.

An old man is like an old wagon, with light loading and careful usage it will last for years; but one heavy load or sudden strain will break it, and ruin it forever. Many people reach the age of fifty, sixty, or even seventy, measurably free from most of the pains and infirmities of age, and with reasonable prospects and opportunities for continued usefulness in the world for a considerable time. Let such persons be thankful, but let them also be careful. An old constitution is like an old bone—broken with ease, mended with difficulty. A young tree bends to the gale, an old one snaps and falls before the blast. A single hard lift; an hour of heating work; an evening of exposure to rain and damp; a severe chill; an excess of food; the unusual indulgence of any appetite or passion; a sudden fit of anger; an improper dose of medicine—these, or other similar things, may [illegible] a valuable life in an hour, and [illegible] fair hope of usefulness and en[illegible] a shapeless wreck.—*Hasting's Bl[illegible] Rock.*

PREMIUMS.

☞ The *N. C. Farmer* is a 24 page (3 columns to the page) journal, neatly printed, and contains in each number articles upon Farms and Farmers, Soils and Fertilizers, Grasses and Grains. Cotton and Tobacco, Orchards and Fruits, Live Stock, Dairy, Apiary, Family Department, and a department of popular Science, Hygiene, Diseases and Remedies, and is admitted to be one of the most practical and useful journals to the farmer and his family ever published in the whole country.

We have concluded an arrangem[illegible] *Farmer* in accordance with which [illegible] for $2.65 the NORTH CAROLINA PRES[illegible] the N. C. *Farmer*, and *one dozen pa*[illegible] such as the subscriber may select from [illegible] ing list. Now is the time to act upon [illegible] avorable offer. The seed are unsurpas[illegible] Excellence and Purity.

Persons acting under special club arrang[illegible] previously made by us will, by sending 6[illegible] additional to the club offer, receive the [illegible] *Farmer* and the seed with the N. C. PRESBY[illegible] RIAN.

State distinctly what seed are wanted.

List of Seeds.

Artichoke.
Large Globe.
Asparagus.
Colossal.
Beet.
Ex. Early Turnip or Bassano,
Early Rep Turnip,
Early Egyptian Red Turnip,
Long Blood Red,
White French Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early York,
Early Large York,
Late Drumhead,
Late Flat Dutch,
French Oxheart,
Early Winningstadt,
Early Jersey Wakefield,
Early Flat Dutch,
Early Drumhead,
Early Sugar Loaf,
Green Glazed,
Red Dutch (for Pickling).
Carrot.
Early Scarlet Horn,
Long Orange.
Cauliflower.
Early London,
Early Dutch.
Collards—Southern.
Celery.
Large White Solid,
Dwarf White Sold.
Cress, or Pepper Grass.
Curled,
Water.
Cucumber.
Early White Spine,
Early Frame,
Early Cluster,
Early Russian,
Long Green Turkey.
Egg Plant.
Improved Large Purple.
Endive.
Green Curled,
White Curled.
Kale.
Green Curled Scotch.
Kohl Rabi
Early White Vienna,
Early Green or White,
Early Purple Vienna,
Leek.
London Flag,
Mammoth.
Lettuce.
Early Prize Head,
India Curled,
Drumhead Cabbage.
Melon.
Orange Water,
Citron (for Preserving.)
Mountain Sweet W[illegible]ter,
Improved Gipsey,
Peerless,
Ice Cream Water,
Netted Nutmeg,
Netted Green Citron,
Persian, or Casaba,
Pine Apple,
Early Jenny Lind.
Mustard.
White,
Black, or Brown.
Okra.
Dwarf,
Tall, or Long Gre[illegible]
Onion.
White, or Silver Sk[illegible]
Large Red Wethe[illegible]field,
Yellow Dutch.
Parsley.
Doubled Curled,
Plain, or Single.
Parsnip.
Fine Sugar.
Pepper.
Large Sweet,
Large Bell,
Large Red Caye[illegible]
Pumpkin.
Cashaw,(Crook N[illegible]
Connecticut Field
Radish.
Early Long Scarle[illegible]
Early Red Turni[illegible]
Early White Tu[illegible]
Salsify.
Or Oyster Plant.
Spinach.
Round Savoy.
Squash.
Early Bush, or Patty-Pan,
Yellow Crook Neck,
Hubbard,
Winter Crook N[illegible]
Tomato.
Large Trophy
Early Large Red,
New Early
Tilden.
Turn[illegible]
Southern
Red or [illegible] Top,
Early W[illegible] Dutch,
Pomerani[illegible] Globe.
Large W[illegible]
Large W[illegible]
Large W[illegible]
Yello[illegible]
A[illegible]
I[illegible]

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1888

THE PEARSON MEETINGS.

Rev. R. G. PEARSON, the evangelist, arrived in this city on Friday night last, and first conducted services in the Tabernacle on last Sunday night. The Tabernacle is really an apartment of the Champion Compress buildings arranged with seatings, some cautious persons say for 2,500 persons, other judicious persons, 2,700. Opening upon this by means of a folding-door is another compartment, ample for the purposes required, and which will be used as an inquiry-room. The order of the night meetings is a preliminary service commencing at 7:30 and conducted by one of the pastors of the city. At 8 o'clock precisely Mr. PEARSON takes charge. After the general service, two classes of persons, only, besides the choir, are invited into the inquiry-room, namely, those who wish to inquire the way of salvation, and those who will help them to find it.

On Sunday night the audience hall was crowded, a large number remained outside near the doors, and a great many were turned away—certainly not far from 3,000 persons heard the sermon.

[illegible], at 8 o'clock, Mr. PEARSON [illegible]pon the platform we imagine that [illegible] in that vast hall were disap[illegible], and when he first spoke the dis[illegible]ntment was in nowise lessened. [illegible]rtheless there was perfect stillness, as [illegible] attention of nearly 3,000 was concen[illegible]rated upon the speaker. There was no enthusiasm, nor disposition to applaud, such as one is filled with when a popular orator appears on the scene, but, better, there was interest—deep, profound interest. Mr. PEARSON, in person and in countenance, resembles the late ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS—at least that was the first impression made on us, and it clings to us [illegible]tently. Further than this we shall [illegible] of Mr. PEARSON'S person, and [illegible] thoroughly convinced, from [illegible] have seen and heard, Mr. [illegible]himself would have it. That the [illegible]ay know the message of HIM who [illegible]t is the thing, the only thing, to be [illegible].

[illegible]at is the secret of Mr. PEARSON'S [illegible]? We think we know: First, it is [illegible] in his appearance, nor in his voice, nor [illegible]his style—even in a very considerable [illegible]ree it is (let this be for a paradox), [illegible]n from a merely human point of view, [illegible]s entirely independent of Mr. PEARSON [illegible]mself. Hundreds of persons attend the [illegible]abernacle to hear a message from the KING; hundreds of Christians had pre[illegible]pared themselves by prayer for these [illegible]occasions, and they expected the KING through this man to make Himself felt in [illegible]ir souls, and to bless them and to make [illegible]mself known to whosoever would that [illegible]hould be so, and to bless them. A [illegible]ge part was in the hearers; there was [illegible] atmosphere of expectancy—numbers [illegible]nfidently awaiting the coming of the [illegible]NG, and these controlled the feeling; [illegible]rs attended from a vague drawing, [illegible]ve mere curiosity, yet strongly allied [illegible], and others still from merest desire to [illegible] what might come of this—but all [illegible]ectant.

[illegible]r. PEARSON'S message was in these [illegible]s: "Be not deceived; GOD is not [illegible]ked: for whatsoever a man soweth, [illegible] shall he also reap."

[illegible]The MESSAGE was laid before the audi[illegible]e; it was enforced by apt illustrations [illegible]n nature, from jurisprudence and from [illegible]man experience, above all from the [illegible]Word of GOD itself. The discourse grew [illegible]upon one. There were no superfluous [illegible]words; there were no softenings-down; [illegible]there was simple, plain, direct, forcible [illegible]livery of the message. The messenger [illegible]behind the message, was obscured by [illegible]ssage, was eclipsed by the message, [illegible]hind the message was the SPIRIT of [illegible]mself, pressing it upon the hearts [illegible]iences of those who heard. This, [illegible]e secret of Mr. PEARSON'S power: [illegible]uses him in that way in which [illegible]nger will be nought, and God [illegible]e All-in-All.

[illegible]e heard scores of sermons judged [illegible]al rules of judgment, very far [illegible] the discourse of Mr. PEARSON, [illegible]eard few, perhaps we should [illegible]or in magnetic power. It [illegible]elieve that any one who [illegible]erately listened to, the message Sunday night, does not know, that is, does not consciously apprehend, as from GOD, Himself, speaking through His Word, that "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Men and women may cast it off, GOD permits to them the power to do so if they will, but the truth will haunt them—rejected, it will ring through the chambers of their soul through time into the boundless ages of eternity.

We summarize, then—the power, so far as Mr. PEARSON is concerned, lies in the principle of consecration and the practice of placing honor, sole honor, and all power upon GOD'S Word. We write on Monday morning, before even the forenoon service, and so make no reference to further exercises of the meetings, nor to tangible results. The impression was very deep and decided, and many went into the inquiry-room deeply concerned.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES.

One of our secular newspapers charged Judge PHILLIPS with having visited a certain man, BUCHANAN by name, partaking of his hospitality and drinking his wine to intoxication—all this during a time while a trial of BUCHANAN was pending. The party arraigned was tried before Judge PHILLIPS and acquitted. Judge PHILLIPS denounces the charge as maliciously false, and states that he never knew BUCHANAN previous to his trial, and from the statement of circumstances given by the judge, there would seem to have been not even a justifiable pretext for the charge. We believe what Judge PHILLIPS says, and believe the public will fully exonerate him. The charge in its inception was most probably malicious, and if possible, and it ought to be possible, the perpetrator ought to be severely punished. It does not follow that the publication was malicious. It may have been quite otherwise; it probably was made with full belief in the truth of the charge, and from an earnest desire to conserve the public morals. That is to say the paper was, we do not doubt, in the strict line of duty, endeavoring to serve the very best interests of the community, although amenable to the charge of indiscretion, in acting with undue haste, and without full inquiry.

We regret exceedingly that this has happened, because it will have a tendency to render the public incredulous, when like charges are made, as possibly, in due time, they may be made by our papers against other judges of our courts. Nothing can be more certain than that drunkenness ought not to be tolerated in the judgeship. And nothing is surer than that, if the secular papers half-way do their duty no person of intemperate habits can secure election to the judgeship, superior or supreme, in either party. This, simply because the people of North Carolina will not at this day, knowingly, primaries, conventions, bossism or what not to the contrary, elect a man whom they know to be intemperate in his habits. Just let it be settled that the people will vote for one man, and will not vote for another man, and that settles the question of nomination. The politicians (those to whom politics is a business) make the nominations, and will for all time make the nominations, and there is no way for the uninitiated and unsophisticated to prevent it. These last cannot control in the nominating conclaves—never! but they can control by letting the makers of nominations understand that good men put before the people will carry the votes, and that bad men will not carry the votes, in other words that the good man is the available man, and the bad man is not an available man. Just let it be understood that scores, or hundreds, of men, free, unshackled men, will settle the matter at the ballot-box, and the politicians will not fail to meet the demand upon them.

In our opinion the time is past in North Carolina when any man, known to be a drunkard, can get any high and responsible office if the people know the fact fully and clearly before hand, and we hope our political papers on both sides will keep the people well informed on this point. This year there may be an effort to run in some very objectionable parties under cover of the general popularity of tickets. We hope not, but any such effort, the politicians ought to understand will jeopardize the whole ticket. We sincerely hope that both parties will put up men of unexceptionable character—men without the least moral taint; yes, Christian men preferred, of course—but whatever they do, do not let them endeavor to put upon the people judges who are "given to much wine."

Ragged School Philosopher, (laying a dime on the bar): "The rich are getting richer and poor poorer."

Wealthy Saloon-keeper, (dropping the dime into the drawer): "Yes, that's so."

TWO DESIRABLE BOOKS.

Not quite six years ago, we think it was, Rev. H. C. DUBOSE, our missionary to China, during a visit home, visited some of our Synods, and there, as well at in several of the largest churches of our Southern country delivered lectures on the religions of China. These lectures were highly instructive and interesting as well. Now, in response to many requests, he publishes the substance of those lectures, adding thereto very much gathered from further study and research, thus presenting to the reading public a most admirable dissertation on Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism, which work he entitles "The Dragon, Image and Demon."

The author's qualifications for the work he undertakes it is always desirable to know. Mr. DUBOSE has been for some fifteen years an active missionary, going among the people of whom he writes studying their religious views and noting their manners; he has evidently spared no time that could possibly be employed, in deference to his regular duties, in studying such books, almost invariably Chinese books, as would throw light on the subject treated; not the least of his qualifications is the simple, direct way in which he sets forth the facts and the natural and reasonable manner in which he comments upon them. There are nearly two hundred illustrations; these serve to make clear as the day the statements and explanations in the text. Altogether we cannot conceive of anything more complete and satisfactory in the way of treatise on the religions of the Land of Sinim.

The object of Mr. DUBOSE in publishing this work is to give some small impetus, at least, to Christian missions in China. We trust it will have this effect. We are sure it should. It is impossible to secure hearty interest in matters with which persons have no acquaintance. This all business men so thoroughly understand that they spare no pains to impart all possible knowledge concerning enterprises which they wish to secure the favorable consideration of the public. We feel no hesitation in commending the work of Mr. DUBOSE from any point of view. The price of the "Dragon, Image and Demon" is $2.00, but four copies will be sent by the publishers—A. C. Armstrong & Son, 714 Broadway, New York—for $5 00 postpaid, and twelve copies for $15.00, with an extra copy free to the getter-up of the latter club.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon bears this testimony in the *Sword and Trowell:* "A very wonderful book. Liberally and singularly illustrated, this volume is sure to arouse great interest. Written by a missionary, who has drawn his waters from native wells, and seen and heard for himself, there is a freshness about it which can never be found in books made with scissors and paste in a professor's study. Here we have 'the Dragon' of China and its State Church, Confucianism, with all its specialities. Next comes 'the Image,' or Buddhism, the Indian intruder, and all its multifarious deities; and, lastly, 'the Demon' is Taoism, the philosophical religion of Taotsso. We confess we grew tired of all the absurdities of these abominable superstitions. Our author has done his work thoroughly, and kept to his subject with pertinacious diligence. He has given us much sickening information in as pleasing a style as could well be conceived. For seven and sixpence we have chambers of imagery opened to us enough to last us for a life-time; enough, also, we trust, to compel many young men to go forth to enlighten the dark land of Sinim."

Of few countries do we know so little as of Mexico, near neighbor as she is, and yet there are the fewest countries more attractive than the land of the Montezumas. Mexican history is largely a portrayal of the predominant characteristics of the people in contest to the death with Spanish greed. But it is not so much the political history of Mexico that is attractive as the history of the people in their domestic relations. The educational system of the Mexicans; their religious ceremonies and superstitions; their marriage and other social customs; their manners and habits in every-day life in their homes or at their several occupations; these are matters about which it is desirable to know, and matters that cannot fail to interest in the knowing. The Mexicans are not American, but decidedly anti-American in their tastes and habits and modes of living and working. Averse to all progress and to all reform. We speak of the masses, for there are various classes and conditions of society in Mexico, from the wealthy grandee of pure Castilian blood, to the wretched Zambos; from the refined and cultured and morally elevated, to the ignorant, besotted and utterly degraded.

For very many reasons the most desirable history of Mexico would be one written by an observant, intelligent, quick-witted woman, such a history as Madam Campan wrote of the court of Marie Antonette—a history that would narrate with faithfulness of detail circumstances and events which the male historian would consider too tediously trivial to be noted for the public. From such a work alone can one learn who the people are and what they are. Mrs. FANNY CHAMBERS GOOCH has, through FORDS, HOWARD and HULBERT, publishers, New York, given us precisely the book to be desired. It is entitled "Face to Face with the Mexicans," and gives her experience of several years under peculiarly favorable circumstances. She had access to the highest circles and every encouragement from them in the pursuit of her plans, and she possessed the tact which enabled her to surmount the barriers of prejudice against foreign intrusion, and so to have admission to every place and intercourse with every person necessary to the accomplishment of her purpose, namely, to set before the American public the "domestic life, educational, social and business ways, statesmanship and literature, legendary and general history of the Mexican people."

There is little or no philosophizing in the book, no set opinions and notions dogmatically set forth, but a plain narration of facts. We cannot say that the style is specially attractive,—it lacks graceful rhythm,—nevertheless we have found the book to grow upon us, and chapter after chapter to prove more interesting. We must seriously demur at the compliance, at times—certainly not a conscientious compliance—with the superstitious forms of Mexican so-called worship, albeit this very assent to the customs of the country favored and facilitated the intercourse so essential to the work in hand.

The get-up of the book is superb: Without flash or gaudiness, on heavy book paper, 600 pages, 7x10, new long-primer type and profusely illustrated in the highest style of art. The publishers sell by subscription and want to employ canvassing agents.

DEATH OF HENRY BERGH.

Among the memories that deserves to be cherished as those by whom the world was bettered for their having lived is that of HENRY BERGH. The Baltimore *Sun* furnishes this sketch of him:

Mr. Henry Bergh, the philanthropist, died in New York Monday morning. He was born in New York city in 1823. After graduating at Columbia College he studied law, and, having a taste for literature, wrote several dramas, tales and poems while yet young. In 1863 Mr. Bergh was appointed secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, and afterward served as vice-council at the Russian capital. One his return to America, in 1866, he organized the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Animals, in connection with which his name has since become so well known, and to the success of which he has since devoted not only a very considerable private fortune, but all his time and talent.

Whispering of his true mission in life came to Henry Bergh about the time of his appointment as secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, in 1862. For years he had taken note of the cruelties practiced on dumb animals in European countries and the brutal sports in which animal life was sacrificed. His strong sense of justice and human obligation led him to regard such cruelty as one of the greatest blemishes on human character. In Russia the common people have or had a profound respect for official position. Mr. Bergh's footman wore the gold lace that served to distinguish members of the diplomatic corps. One day he interfered in behalf of a donkey that was being cruelly beaten, and made the happy discovery that the owner of the beast as well as the crowd stood in awe of the gold lace of his equipage. "At last," he said, "I've found a way to utilize my gold lace, and about the best use that can be made of it." So he formed a society of two for the protection of dumb animals, his coachman, as executive officer, sympathizing in the work to the extent of the wages paid him. Before leaving Russia he determined to devote the remainder of his life to the interest of dumb animals. On the whole his success has been steady and progressive. Thirty-six States of the Union have societies founded on the Bergh model, and the impulse of his work has been felt in foreign lands The society of which he was president has 325 agents in the State of New York. Mr. Bergh received no salary for his work, giving his time and best energies to his work of defending the animals who were incapable of defending themselves.

Next to Mr. Bergh himself the society's greatest benefactor was Louis Broard, a Frenchman, who bequeathed to the society $150 000. Wills aggregating half a million dollars in bequests have been drawn in favor of the society since by philanthropic men who are still living.

OUR ANNUAL COLLECTIONS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

There is a great deal of confusion in the minds of our Church officers upon this subject, and as long as this confusion remains there, considerable friction will be experienced in the several departments of our Church work. The secretaries and treasurers of our Executive Committees are often in receipt of letters of complaint from church treasurers and others because due credits are not given them for remittances at certain times. And sometimes Presbyterial agents are charged, with deliberate attempts to place certain congregations in a false light before the church at large by omitting to mention the remittances from these congregations when receipts are published in our Church papers. Ordinarily these complaints arise from a misapprehension, on the part of the complainants, of the system of our Church collections. Church officers are not infallible and they sometimes make mistakes; and when they do they should be willing to make all due acknowledgments. But they are not always to blame when complaints are raised against them.

It is commonly known that the fiscal year of our Church begins on April 1st and ends with March 31st. But "the year" as it applies to the various departments of our Church work, does not close at the same time as the fiscal year of our Church work as a whole. The year as it applies to Foreign Missions, for example, is not the same as the "year" of Home Missions. So far as the number of months included in each of these "years" is concerned, they are the same; but they do not include the same months. The "Foreign Mission year" begins with the first Sabbath in May and ends with the last Sabbath in April. The "Home Missions year" begins with the 1st Sabbath in January and ends with the last Sabbath in December. The "Publication year" begins with the 1st Sabbath in March and ends with the last Sabbath in February. It will be seen at a glance that the "year" is not the same when applied to the different departments of Church work. Many seem to think that April 1st begins a new year with each branch of our work; which is not so. There must be a time appointed for the making and receiving of reports concerning the work as a whole; but it is obvious to any one that the time thus agreed upon will not be and cannot be the end of the year for the various branches of the work of the Church. Nor is it possible to settle upon a uniform time for beginning and closing the year as it applies to these various departments of the Church's work. The General Assembly has been overtured again and again upon this subject. The Presbyteries thus overturing, pray that such a uniform time be appointed. But they always reply, it cannot be done and it ought to be obvious why it cannot be done. At the last Assembly there was an overture on this subject, and the Assembly spent just so much time upon it as the commissioner of the overturing Presbytery consumed in making a speech in defense of the overture. The brother displayed no little earnestness and zeal, but that there was less wisdom in his speech than zeal was manifest when the vote of the Assembly was immediately taken and was well nigh unanimous in support of the report of the committee on Bills and Overtures. "It is not practicable."

When the Assembly directs that on the first Sabbath in May, or as soon *thereafter* as possible, a collection shall be taken up in behalf of Foreign Missions, all collections and remittances to Foreign Missions received after the first Sabbath in May and until the next first Sabbath in May following), will be credited to the May collection prior to the time the collection was received. If, therefore, a congregation takes up a collection for Foreign Missions on the first Sabbath in April and forwards that collection the week after it is taken up, it will be credited to the May collection preceding the Sabbath that it was taken up and not to the succeeding May collection, although the difference of time between these two collections is so great. The fact that the next month after this April collection is taken up, is the time appointed by the Assembly for a collection for this object of beneficence, does not alter the rule that all April collections for Foreign Missions must be included in the previous May collection and not the succeeding May collection. In other words the Assembly appoints a certain time for taking up collections for the various branches of our church work (Home Missions, on the first Sabbath in January; Publication, on the first Sabbath in March; Foreign Missions on the first Sabbath in May; Invalid Fund, on the first Sabbath in July; Evangelistic Fund, on the first Sabbath in September; Education, on the first Sabbath in November, and Colored Evangelization on the first Sabbath in December.) If the collection is not taken up on this appointed time, it is to be done 'as soon *thereafter* as possible," and not *before* that time.

"Foreign Missions" has been used in the foregoing comments simply as an example. The law applies alike to all the objects of beneficence.

If all our Church officers will fix these facts in their minds and observe them they will save a great deal of trouble to those who have to manage these collections and various departments of Church work.

ALEXANDER SPRUNT.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The statistical reports of our church as published in the minutes of the General Assembly, are looked to with much interest by many of our people, and if more of them could be interested in the workings of the Presbyterian Church, I think a good work wants to be accomplished. I am of opinion that this would be accomplished to a good degree at least by a reduction in the price for which the minutes are sold. It has been the usage to sell ten copies for three dollars or thirty cents each. One copy or any less number than ten at fifty cents each. We cannot imagine why this great difference should be made. It cannot be the postage for that cannot be more than six cents per copy.

Would it not be good policy to sell the minutes in any quantity at twenty-five cents per copy. Our Church extends large sums every year to publish the minutes, and they are not made to accomplish the good for the Church they ought to, and the want of funds cannot be pleaded as there is all the time ample funds in the hands of the stated clerk for the purpose of publishing a much larger edition than is published. By enlarging the addition the price per copy would be reduced, and indeed, the minutes bear no proportion to the cost of publication; in fact the Church has no expectation of realizing from sales anything near the cost of publishing, the object being to diffuse information of the work of the Church.

Could some plan be devised to fill up blanks in the minutes? Many of our churches appear to

make no reports. Is there no way to reduce vacant churches to send up reports to Presbytery? In one instance a whole Presbytery has blanks all the way through except what is taken from the previous years reports, I refer to Fayetteville which has the laconic statement no report for this year. Why no report? who is in fault for fault there must be somewhere, fifty two churches with near five thousand communicants with the statement, "this year's report not received."

I very much wish that some plan could be adopted to get reports from all our churches. Will you or some one else suggest a way?

C.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Will meet in the Franklin Street Presbyterian church, Baltimore, Md., on the third Thursday (17th day) of May, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m. The opening sermon will be preached by the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The undersigned, committee on Commissions will be present in the Lecture Room of said church on May 16th at 8 o'clock p. m., and also on the following morning at 9 o'clock to enroll the names of Commissioners.

JOSEPH R. WILSON,
Stated Clerk.

ROBERT P. FARRIS,
Permanent Clerk.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The *Interior* says:

Reliable advices come to us from Wisconsin which seem to indicate that it will be perfectly safe for us to continue to keep a wide-awake eye upon that Indian Bureau at Washington. The reservations of the Menominee and Stockbridge Indians lie side by side in a Wisconsin county, and both tribes are under the charge of the same agent. The former have been under the influence and teachings of the Roman Catholics, and their schools having been taught by nuns, while the latter are Presbyterians. The Indian agent is reported, upon good authority, to have used his influence to induce the Presbyterian Stockbridge Indians to discontinue their own school and to send their children to the Menominee Catholic school, where they would be boarded at the expense of the government. These proposals were declined; the Stockbridges have selected the daughter of their minister as their teacher, and have sent their decision to Washington. They await the decision of the government with no little anxiety. If that decision should be against them, it will be the duty of the Presbyterian church to see that it is reversed, and that these Indians allowed their rights.

On this subject Rev. JOHN P. WILLIAMSON writes to the *Northwestern Presbyterian*:

Our Church papers I think have handled the modified Indian orders about as they deserve. To us on the field, they bring no assurance of any relief. The status of schools supported in part by government, like our mission school at Sisseton Agency, is not changed in the least. The order takes pains to clinch the last fetter, and say that "no oral instructions in the vernacular will be allowed in such schools." A youth that does not know a word of English, can't even be told who made him. And if he lies, you may whip him for it, but you must not tell him why you whip him in language he can understand. In schools supported entirely by mission funds, the concession is that "the vernacular may be used only for oral instruction in morals and religion, where it is deemed to be auxiliary to the English language in conveying such instruction." Here our teachers may tell the children that God made them and they must not lie, but they must only tell it; they must not teach them to read it in the Bible in their own language. And they must not talk too long about it either, or the "Agent" will step in and close the school, because he "deems that the teaching is not made subservient to the English language." This covers such schools as Miss Dickson's at Poplar Creek Agency, now closed, Mr. Sterling's at Pine Ridge Agency, and Miss Hunter's at Yankton Agency.

The third class is composed of mission schools which are taught by Indians, and here the concession is apparently greater. The order does not say directly, that even they may teach their own language, but whips around the post to say that "No person, other than a native Indian" may teach in the vernacular. Then the order goes on to limit them to "remote points," and that "they must give way to English teaching schools as soon as they are established." Here is a delightful order for officious Agents. Where is the "remote" point in these days! Where is the school that may not be ordered to "give way to the English teaching school" under some construction or another. Last September a wagon load of children were starting from Yankton Agency to the Santee Mission Training School. U. S. Kinney prevented them, reading the order that no other schools should be allowed to interfere with the government school. There are over 300 children among the Yanktons, and the government school has accommodations for only seventy-five, yet the agent could construe it to be interference with his school to send a wagon load of children to a mission school.

If an agent, who is a member of a Protestant church, feels that he is instructed by the government to thus tyrannize over the mission schools, what are we to expect from irreligious agents, or Roman Catholic agents like the one at Devil's Lake where we have two mission schools taught by native Indians.

Thirty years ago the government was expending $10,000 a year, supporting day schools among the Sioux Indians in Minnesota, where nothing but English was allowed. From this and other causes the schools were a total failure, as the good teachers who drew the fat salaries, some of whom are still living in Minnesota will bear me witness. At the same time the American Board of Missions was expending less than half as much on mission and school work among the same Indians, and in their schools the vernacular was used to some extent and other common sense and Divine methods employed. So far from being a failure, these mission schools were the germ from which grew almost all the later advancement of the Sioux. And not only this, but those taught to read the Bible in the vernacular, were the means of saving hundreds of lives in the massacre of 1862. Otherday, Simon, John B. Renville, Lorenzo Lawrence, Taopi and Good Sounding Hail, had all been scholars of the Bible in the vernacular.

It would seem that the government is growing jealous of the success of mission schools, and would compel them to adopt their own irrational methods which have worked such detriment to the government schools. And like the wolf when he wished to destroy the lamb, they falsely accuse the mission schools of obstructing their work, when indeed the stream flows the other way.

They say teaching the vernacular will prejudice their minds against the English, and the impression is thrown out that our missionaries are opposed to the Indians learning English, and do not teach it in their schools, when just the opposite is the truth in every particular. Excepting half-breds who previously talked English, the best scholars in any schools of Dakota children are those who first learned to read their mother tongue. And if any one supposes that our missionaries are opposed to teaching English let him visit Sisseton Agency school or any other school taught by our missionaries, and he will find the rational, systematic and persistent effort made that the misionaries, after years of experience, know how to employ, always subservient as I hope to the higher end of imparting true knowledge of things physical and spiritual which is not to any one dialect on earth.

HOME MISSION RECEIPTS.

For February, 1888.

SUSTENTATION FUND.

Synod of Alabama	$ 307 44
" " Arkansas	219.80
" " Georgia	467.20
" " Kentucky	108.38
" " Memphis	211.85
" " Mississippi	592.65
" " Missouri	422.84
" " Nashville	196.41
" " South Carolina	119.87
" " South Georgia and Florida	131.92
" " Texas	265.40
" " Virginia	3,918.95
" " North Carolina, Orange Pby, Hillsboro, $2.06; Nutbush, 8.40; Milton, 5.42; Oxford, 16.30; Leakesville, 2.07; Winston, 28.50; New Hope, 1.15, Mrs. M. P. Royston. 55; Little River, 1.38; Burlington, 2.70; Westminster, 3.33	74.90
Miscellaneous	266 67
Christmas Offerings	200.18
Total	7,504.44

EVANGELISTIC FUND.

Synod of Alabama	$ 26.25
" " Arkansas	16.00
" " Georgia	5.35
" " Kentucky	56.70
" " Mississippi	8.40
" " Missouri	150.88
" " South Carolina	65.61
" " Texas	16.65
" " Virginia	173.38
" " North Carolina: Orange Pby. Hillsboro, $2 54; Nutbush, 7.20; Milton, 4.65; Oxford, 14.70; Leaksville, 2.55; Winston, 25.29; New Hope, 98; Mrs. M. P. Royston, 40; Little River, 1.38; Burlington, 2.30; Westminster, 2:85	64.89
Micellaneous	166.66
Total	337.84

INVALID FUND.

Synod of Alabama	23.00
" " Kentucky	43.00
" " Mississippi	27.90
" " Missouri	2.00
" " Nashville	104.20
" " South Carolina	63.80
" " Texas	50
" " Virginia	67.18
" " North Carolina: Orange Pby, Alamance	6.17
Total	337.75

COLORED EVANGELISTIC FUND.

Synod of Alabama	$ 32.55
" " Arkansas	62.00
" " Georgia	11.78
" " Kentucky	95.32
" " Memphis	10.65
" " Mississippi	67.05
" " Missouri	184.20
" " Nashville	35.00
" " South Carolina	54.15
" " South Georgia and Florida	14.40
" " Texas	8.55
" " Virginia	204 37
" " North Carolina: Orange Pby, Alamance, $6.40; Hillsboro, 10.17; Nutbush, 7.38; Milton, 7.78; Geneva, 3.40; Raleigh, First, 10.77; Oxford, 18; Leaksville. 4.03; Winston, 5.90	73.83
Miscellaneous	18.50
Total	872.35

BY THE WAY.

An item is going the rounds of the press to the effect that whiskey is now manufactured out of old rags. We see nothing remarkable about this. Every one knows that nearly all the old rags now in the country are manufactured out of whisky, and there is no apparent reason why the process of conversion may not work one way as well as another; from whisky to rags and from rags to whiskey. What a beautiful business it is!—*Exchange.*

That's it! a sort of evolutionary revolution, an unceasing go-round, a sort of immoral perpetual motion.

Testimony direct!

Judge J. H. Merrimon in his charge to the Grand Jury at Morganton, says the *Star*, said:

A careful observation of our criminal cases before all of our courts will convince any one that whiskey or its effects was at the foundation of a majority of them, and there is no denying the fact—the records stand to show for themselves.

While our law-makers are considering laws to banish the Chinese, would it not be well to make some very restrictive laws against immigration of anarchists and conspirators from Europe generally. It is high time that the United States ceased to be acting the part of a penal colony for the governments of Europe.

Most heartily we welcome the Presbyterian Digest of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Southern Church, prepared by Rev. W. A. ALEXANDER. We have not time to give an extended notice nor does it need it. It is *the* needed work just at this time especially. The copy before us is bound in calf and is worthily printed in good clear type. Price *net*, post paid $4.00.

Mr. A. M. STEWART, editor of the *Scottish American* of New York, with Mrs. STEWART, conferred upon us a genuine pleasure by a visit, only too short, to our sanctum. The *Scottish American* is beyond all question one of the best newspapers in this country.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fish Oyster and Game Fair at Newbern proved to be, it is said, not only very successful in its main objects, but also financially. It was opened by Gov. Scales. Mr. George Allen, as President, had the management, and this accounts for a good deal of the success.

The Hickory Land Company has been organized. Capital $50,000. They offer land of finest quality in Catawba. Burke, Caldwell and other counties. A. A. Shuford, president; E. Haithcock, vice-president; D. W. Shuler, treasurer, and J. E. Haithcock, secretary and general business manager.

The Washington *Progress* says: The Beaufort County Lumber Company has increased its capital stock from $30,000 to $60,000.

The *Tarboro Southerner* informs the public that: A porpoise measuring ten feet was shipped from Elizabeth City to Philadelphia last week. —— The fishermen on the Sound are not catching fish as rapidly as they desire nor as usual. ——Wild duck huntsmen on the Sounds are having excellent sport. The ducks are abundant.

Shad are unusually plentiful in the Cape Fear this season, doubtless due in a great measure to the labors of the Fish Commission:

Snow in Madison county last week was three inches deep.

The Salisbury *Watchman* says: It would astonish some of our readers to know the quantity of corn that has been sold in this county since gathering time last fall. One man alone has purchased five thousand bushels, and he is not considered a big merchant. Others are on the market. If we are blessed with as good crops this year as last, our farmers will have a smile for every groan during the four years of drought.

English Companies buy lumber in Western North Carolina for shipment direct to Europe. Car loads of logs, walnut and other are shipped from Morganton, Glen Alpine, and other points beyond Asheville.

Fayetteville has organized a New Cotton Mill Company. Mr. John P. Thompson, President; Messrs. A. A. McKethan, Jr., Thos. H. Sutton, Chas Haigh, D G. McMillan, Jno. P. Thomson, Dr. H. W. Lilly, Dr. J. W. McNeill, Directors.

The Tin Mine project near King's Mountain is revived. It is hoped that other minerals will be found in paying quantities.

In the late cold snap the thermometer registered 8 degrees above zero.

Mrs. Alexander Strickland, near Scotland neck, was seriously, it is hoped not fatally burned by her clothes catching fire from a wash pot. Such accidents seem to have been less frequent this season than usual.

The Wilmington Knitting Mill of Messrs. Taylor and Tennent seems to have stimulated others, and now Fayetteville talks of starting one.

Mr. A. B. Newman, of Caswell county, came near being drowned in crossing South County Line Creek. He saved himself by catching the limb of a tree. His horse was drowned.

The Rutherford *Banner* says: There is a vein on the lands of Riley Williams and brother, in Polk county, near Mills Springs, which he has opened, in a crude way, about seven feet. With the aid of charcoal and borax in an ordinary blacksmith shop, he says, it will melt, covering the plow mould with a white coating of silver or nickel, and when heated gives off a strong odor of sulphur.

SOUTHERN.

A deposit of lime almost pure is said to have been found near Mt. Tabor on the Florida Southern Railroad.

In Savannah a fire broke out 6 a. m. on 15th inst., destroying 6,000 barrels of rosin and 300@400 barrels of spirits turpentine, The fire caught from a lamp. Millions of property were endangered, but $25,000 will cover the actual loss. D. C. Newton, McMillan Bros. and Peacock, Hunt & Co., were losers of the spirits and Paterson, Downing C Co., and S. P. Shotter, principally, of the rosin.

A special to the N. O. *Picayune* from Eagle Pass, Texas, March 14th, says: The court martial at Piedras Negras, Mexico, which is presided over by General Rogers, chief military commander of northern Mexico, and which is trying Captain Munoz and Lieutenant Cabrera for the recent invasion of Texas soil, is still gathering testimony and will probably last several days. The belief strengthens that the culprits have small chance of escaping with their lives.

A refrigerator and packing house is to be started in Galveston, it is said, with a capital of $860,000 to be increased to $2,000,000.

At Hico, Ark., a canning factory is to be organized, another at Broneboro—capital of each $7,000.

The Governor of Texas, on March 13th, received a telegram from the State superintendent at the reformatory building in Coryelle county, saying they struck oil in the artesian well while boring through sandstone. The well is about 580 feet deep, and the oil rises within forty feet of the top. Samples were expressed to the governor to-day.

There is quite an inquiry in some parts of Florida for the ramie plant.

Cigar makers are emigrating from Iowa to Florida to be employed in working up the weed at its home. Twelve German families are the forerunners.

The *News and Courier* says: Seven hundred men are at work on the Alcazar at St. Augustine pushing it to completion. The building will contain under the red tiling of its roof nearly everything needed to keep the average man going. Stores, containing anything from a needle to a white elephant, will be ranged along the four sides of the inner court, extending through to the outer streets. There will be various offices, including telegraph, telephone, Southern Express Company, newspaper correspondents, and many others. In addition to these, there will be booths of every kind; a cafe will serve anything the imagination of an epicure can picture or his appetite crave. There will be several hundred sleeping rooms, so that, taken altogether, it is a small world within itself. One might spend months in the building without passing from within its portals. O. D. Seavey, the manager of the Ponce de Leon and of the Alcazar, expects to have accommodations for one hundred guests in the Alcazar within the next few days. By the beginning of another season the entire structure will be ready to throw open to the expectant guests.

GENERAL.

One knows not where to begin in referring to the snow storm—the blizzard—as it is called that raged north of Baltimore and upon the northern and eastern coast of the United States. Rail communication was so effectually cut off that merchants in New York city were not able so get home to their families out of town, nor even as the storm increased to their dwellings in the city. Courts were suspended because officers, jurors and witnesses could not get to the court room. Even the Stock Exchange suspended operations, an altogether unprecedented thing. Hackmen charged $10, $15 and up to $30—one man even paid $50 to be carried to his business—at last even this was entirely suspended surface cars soon ceased to run and the same did the elevated railroads. The mails due south, from north of Washington, were suspended four or five days. On the Chesapeake and off the Jersey coast as well on Long Island Sound, navigation became impracticable, and great loss of life occurred from capsizing, and beaching. Altogether the like has never been known.

The Chinese treaty has been sent to the U. S. Senate. The treaty by its terms runs twenty years. A Chinese laborer who has one thousand dollars worth of property here, or that amount due to him, or who has a lawful husband or wife, or parent or child in this country, may, if absent return within one year, or if detained by illness, the time may be extended to two years. No other Chinese laborers may come in on any terms. Chinese merchants, scholars and students may come only when provided with a certificate vised by an American consul. The treaty binds this country to pay to the Chinese Minister $276,000 within one year, which sum shall be accepted as a full settlement of all claims against the United States or her citizens for loss or injury suffered by Chinamen here.

A dispatch from New York, March 13th, says: The Brighton Beach Hotel at Coney Island was carried away by an enormous wave during yesterday's storm. The building was a gigantic structure built in an Oriental style of architecture, and was probably valued at $250,000. A large number of workmen have been engaged for the past five months in the work of preparing to move the hotel from its present site further inland, but today's seas overtook them and their labor was for naught. Railroad tracks had been run under the building and cars on the tracks had received the weight of the building. A number of locomotives were to have drawn the hotel 500 yards further inland. The hotel has been a well-known resort for pleasure-seekers for many years. The steady enroachment of the sea during recent years has compelled the proprietors to face the problem of a removal of the great building. It is impossible at present to say whether or not the destroyed structure will be replaced, but the site is so desirable a one that it is likely to be rebuilt in time for the season of 1889.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On the 28th of February, at the Fairfield church, by Rev. J. L. Currrie, Mr. ROBERT BAIN and Miss ANNA HANNA. All of Orange county, N. C.

On the 11th of March, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. L. Currie, Mr. ELLIS T. WRENN, of Person county, and Miss MAGGIE D. HALL, of Orange county, N. C.

On March 8th, at the residence of J. H. Elms, near Pineville, N. C., by Rev. G. S. Robinson, Mr. T. A. MOSS, of Caswell county, and Miss LOTTIE R., daughter of the late Jas. Culf, of Mecklenburg county.

On Jan. 1st, at the residence of the bride's mother, near Buffalo church, Moore county, N. C., by the Rev. Wm. S. Lacy, J. W. COGGIN and Miss MOLLIE A. McINTOSH.

On Jan. 12th, at Egypt, Chatham county, N. C., by the Rev. W. S. Lacy, T. W. SEGROVES and Miss FANNIE M. ROBERSON, daughter of the late A. G. Roberson.

At "Belmont," near Gulf, Chatham county, N. C., 19th January, by the Rev. Wm. S. Lacy, assisted by the Rev. W. F. Thom, JOHN MACRAE and Miss ROBENA CAMPBELL.

On Feb. 28th. near Euphronia church, Moore county, N. C., by the Rev. W. S. Lacy, JOSEPH L. KNIGHT and Miss BELLE CAMPBELL, daughter of John Campbell.

On March 1st, at Unity church, Rowan county, by Rev. R. W. Boyd, Mr. WM. M. LUCAS and Miss MATTIE RICHIE.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

On March 5th, 1888, Mrs. ALICE PHIFER, wife of John Phifer, in her 31st year. She was a member of the Third Creek church, and manifested by her life that she was a true disciple of Jesus. She bore her long illness with patience and resignation to the will of God, and died in the faith and hope of the gospel. She left two little children, a sorrowful husband and many friends to mourn her loss.

Entered into rest, at Gulf, Chatham county, N. C., 29th of February, 1888, after an illness of three days, Mrs. MATTIE LEE McIVER, aged 40 years; beloved wife of John M. McIver, and daughter of the late Rev. Wm. N. Morrison of Asheville, N. C.

This brief announcement will send a thrill of sorrow to many hearts who recall the associate and companion of other years, whether in school or in social life. So conscientious in the discharge of every duty, however small, so considerate of the wishes and happiness of others, so gentle and courteous and winning in manner, it is not surprising that wherever she was known, her pure and lovely character impressed all, and she was greatly and tenderly beloved.

In the happy home of her godly father her native sweetness and purity of character were wisely cultivated, and she early developed that tender religious conscientiousness that so marked her life. In her childhood's home, as pupil, as teacher, in her wedded life she manifested the highest traits of a beautiful Christian character—a dutiful daughter, a thoughtful friend, a devoted wife and mother, she filled every relation of life nobly, and how helpful and true she was, only those who knew her best could know, and they could never tell. Modest, unobtrusive, somewhat reserved, always tender, sympathetic and self-forgetful. She lived for others and followed meekly and closely the Great Example. In her tongue was the law of kindness. The heart of her husband did safely trust in her. Her children arise up and call her blessed.

The end came unexpectedly. On Sunday she taught her Sunday-school class as usual; on Monday morning she complained of her head, and after three days of pain she died Wednesday afternoon There was no time for final preparation, for parting messages, for dying testimonies. There was need of none. She lived in a state of constant preparedness. Many touching and beautiful evidences of her growth in religious life, of her spirituality and of her ripeness for heaven, are seen not only in her beautiful life, but in many written testimonies found in her Bible and among her papers. Many a precious text in the Word, of which she was a constant student, was marked again and again. Happy they who have such blessed and satisfying memorials.

Oh how dark the shadow that has fallen across the desolate home. She leaves a husband sorely bereaved, and four motherless little children. May God comfort and pity them. She dearly loved her home. She was its light. She dearly loved her church, under the shadow of whose walls her sacred dust awaits the resurrection morn. It is a sore loss to the little band who mourn one so beloved and useful. What can we say but this: "I was dumb, I opened not my mouth because Thou didst it. We sorrow not as those who have no hope. And we seem to hear a voice from heaven saying: "Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

W. S. L.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING MARCH 19, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet at 34½ cents early part of report—closing firm at same figures.

ROSIN—Wednesday, 14th, Thursday and Friday quoted dull at 85 cents for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained; Friday and since steady at 2½ cents decline.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00 and Soft $2.00.

TAR—Receipts taken at $1.15. until Tuesday when price fell to $1.10.

TIMBER—Large receipts, readily taken, without change in prices.

WANTED---HOUSEKEEPER!

A RESPECTABLE, CAPABLE, MIDDLE aged white woman as working housekeeper in a medium-sized family.

Apply, with references, to P. O. Box 418, Wilmington, N. C.

WORMS.

Children suffering from these destructable parasytes can't be relieved by so-called worm lozengers which only tickle the palate. The time-tried tested cure is **B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.** As you value the life of your child, don't wait until spasms and incurable sickness seize it, but get this reliable remedy at once; it never fails.

WILLIAM BLACK,

Attorney-at-Law,

MAXTON, N, C.

Collections promptly attended to. Will practice in any of the Courts of the State.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Contents of January number:

1. Revivals of Religion, by Thomas E. Peck, D. D., LL D.
2. Boards in the Northern Church, by R. K. Smoot, D. D., LL. D.
3. The Hittite Empire, by W. W. Moore, D. D.
4. Who Was Melchizedek? by Joseph H. Alexander.
5. The Organization of Churches in Heathen Lands, by H. M. White, D. D.
6. Presbytery vs. Episcopacy, by W. C. Clark, A. M.
7. Legislative Enforcement of Sabbath Observance, by S. M. Shelton.
8. Notes: Bible Study in College, by J. B. Shearer, D. D. After Springfield, What? by J. L. Withrow, D. D. National Reform, by R. P. Kerr, D. D. The "Personal Liberty" Movement, by Mason W. Pressly.

Criticisms and Reviews by Drs. J. L. Girardeau, H. C. Alexander, W. W. Moore, Geo. D. Armstrong, S. M. Smith, and President Henry E. Shepherd.

Notices of Recent Publications.

$3 PER ANNUM, 80 CENTS PER NUMBER,

Address all orders and communications to the Manager, Chester, South Carolina.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- Presdent, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and spending money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information address

W. J.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

SENATOR STANFORDS PARROT.

Senator Standford has a parrot, and a remarkable one, too. It cost him several hundred dollars and is a wonderfully educated bird. It speaks four languages—English, French. German and Italian. The strange part of it is that the parrot, as soon as he hears any one speak, knows in what language to address the person For a long while no one knew that the parrot spoke Italian, until one day an Italian artist came to the house to do some work and the parrot heard him talk. At once the bird started off to jabber Italian and had quite a conversation with the man. It always talks German to a German servant and French to the maid. The parrot, when any one comes down in the morning, says: "Good morning. I hope you rested well." He is very particular, and one day, when a stranger went up to him and said, "Pretty Folly! Polly want a cracker?" he quite astonished the persen by saying, "Oh, stop that foolishness! Can't you talk sense?" The parrot has not learned to say chestnuts yet; but very often, when asked if he wants a cracker, says: "That's old; give me something new." He loves to sing, and knows "Peck a boo," and chants it loudly at times to the amusement of all in hearing. The parrot has its favorites among the inmates of the Stanford residence and will talk for hours with them.

WORMS AND THEIR HOMES.

Our Animal Friends: The worm's body is formed of a hundred or even two hundred rings that can be drawn close together or spread out, and press against the ground and move forward one after another to help him on. He is covered with small bristles, which make it easier for him to pull himself along. And though he has a mouth he breathes through his skin. But eyes he has none. Still it has been proved that in some way he knows, at least after a little time, when a very bright light is shining on him. Nor has he any ears. Bnt he can smell food if it be near; and he has some sense of taste, and relishes his dinner of cabbage or onion leaf. One sense remains, and that is very strong in these little creatures which can neither hear nor see. It is the sense of touch. You know how a worm curls up the instant it is touched; and perhaps you have seen how they put their heads out of the earth and turn them about, as if feeling for something. Their long bodies are so well able to bend either backward or forward, and their sense of touch is so quick, that the worms, though without sight or hearing, do wonders in their own way. Their holes are often dug three or four feet deep, or in cold countries as much as seven or eight feet under the surface. These holes go straight down, or in a slightly slanting direction. At the bottom there is a small round room, with perhaps a few little stones it, for the worm does not like to lie close against the cold earth. During hot dry summer weather or in the cold frost of winter, the worms remain down at the bottom of their holes, curled up singly, or three or four may be rolled in a ball together. The whole length of the narrow hole has a lining of dark mould. Near the top, for a few inches, the lining is made of leaves flattened and pasted all round against the earth In that softly-lined part the worm likes to lie all day in damp or cool weather with his head just concealed beneath the level of the ground, or poking up from the surface. Through this habit of lying at the top of their little homes, with their heads stuck out at the door. they are easily caught and pulled out by the birds.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

The Young Woman for Whom Prince Oscar Sacrifices His Royal Dignities: On March 15 Prince Oscar, second son of the king of Sweden and Norway, will marry at Bournemouth, in England, Ebba Munck. In taking this he will renounce all his rights, prerogatives and titles as a member of the royal family, and become a plain citizen. All the world surely loves a love of this intense sort. His love affairs with Miss Munck dates back ten years, but not till recently did he divulge his feelings, even to Miss Munck herself. It was only after much earnest and persevering effort that he obtained the royal assent to his marriage with Miss Munck, and then it was owing mainly to the pleadings of his mother.

Miss Munck is a descendant of a family long known in the history of Sweden. The principal member of the family to day is Captain Eugene Munck of the Swedish navy, who resides at Stockholm. His father, Colonel Munck, had a half-brother, Lieutenant Colonel K. J. Munck, who married twice, the second time with Baroness Henrietta Cedestrom. Two children were born of this marriage—B. Munck, 1857, now lieutenant in a cavalry regiment in Smaland, and Ebba Henrietta Munck, the betrothed of Prince Oscar, born Oct. 24, 1858.

Her father, now dead, was colonel of a cavalry regiment in the army and afterward postmaster of Jonkoping. Her mother is still living at Stockholm.

Prince Oscar's betrothed was chosen in 1882 as maid of honor to the crown princess, and occupied her place at court till 1886. She then left and devoted herself to nursing the sick in the Queen's Hospital, Stockholm. The betrothal between Prince Oscar and Miss Munck took place Jan. 29 in the royal palace, Stockholm.

Louisa M. Alcott, Author of "Little Womem," etc.: Louisa M. Alcott is dead. The well-known and clever writer of "Little Women" was born in Germantown, Pa., Nov. 29 1832. She was literary almost from babyhood, and wrote fairy stories in her youth, but her first book was not published until 1855. It was written when she was only 16 years of age. Her first full grown story brought her just $5 from Gleason's Pictorial when the writer was 19. The next year she wrote the story of "The Rival Prima Donnas," which showed, to say the least, a strong interest in matters histrionic.

The next few years of Miss Alcott's life were filled with burdens that were bravely carried. Writing for sensational publications, teaching, even sewing, were her means of support. She worked so gladly and persistently that even before her real success came she was able to do much in the way of help and comfort for the "people at home."

In 1862 Miss Alcott went south to nurse in the soldiers' hospitals. From this duty she was taken home, herself stricken with the fever. I was never ill, she said once to Mrs. Moulton, "until after that hospital experience, and I have never been well since."

In 1865 "Hospital Sketches" was published; before that "Moods," a tragic story.

1868 Miss Alcott wrote "Little Women," the success of her life. In six months, or a little more, she was famous and her hard work easier. After that time she was abroad a number of times, wrote much and received probably $100 in money, with much honor.

Miss Alcott's work was done in Boston. Her custom was to leave her home and to take a room in the metropolis of New England when she had a literary project to carry out.—*N. O. Picayune.*

IN THE COURTS.

From Charleston *News and Courier:*

[Decisions of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.]

TESTIMONY—SECTION 400 OF THE CODE.

Boyd vs. Gauthen, Administrator—No. 1,169. The defendant was sued before a trial justice as administrator of the estate of Kibler on an account for services alleged to have been rendered to said deceased. A copy of the account was served with the summons. The plaintiff testified that the account was correct; that the services were rendered and were worth $35, or more. This testimony was objected to as obnoxious to Section 400 of the Code. Two other witnesses were examined for the plaintiff, who testified that some services were rendered, but they knew nothing positive or definite as to character or amount of said services, or as to any contract between the parties. The defendan offered no witness. The trial justice gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount of the account.

Upon appeal to the Circuit Court the Circuit Judge granted a new trial, holding that the plaintiff's testimony was incompetent, or at least so much thereof as went to the contract, and that the other evidence, taken as a whole, was too indefinite to support the decree of the trial justice. The plaintiff appealed.

The Supreme Court decides:

The Circuit Judge was correct. So much of the testimony of the plaintiff as stated that the contract was correct was a statement, in substance and effect, that the services had been upon request, or employment, and, therefore, testimony as to a transaction between himself and the deceased, and, in that view, clearly obnoxious to the section of the Code mentioned, consequently incompetent. This testimony being stricken out, the only remaining question was as to the sufficiency of the other testimony. The Circuit Judge held this insufficient and granted a new trial. There was no error in this. The only question of law involved in the case was the one in regard to the plaintiff's evidence, and the Circuit Judge having ruled that against the plaintiff correctly, the question of the sufficiency of the remaining testimony was for him. Under the circumstance a new trial was as much as the plaintiff could ask.

Judgment below affirmed. Opinion by Simpson, C. J.

MODE OF TRIAL—REFERENCE BY CONSENT.

The State of South Carolina vs. the Pacific Guano Company et al—No. 2,157: The question raised on this appeal is as to the mode of trial. The first order was granted in 1882, whereby it was referred to a referee "to take the testimony in this case, together with an account of all phosphate deposits dug, mined or removed by defendants from the several creeks mentioned in the information herein, or any or either of them. That the said referee be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to hold references and take such testimony either in the counties of Beaufort or Charleston and any other county of his State, as the convenience of counsel or witnesses may require, or as he may deem necessary, and that the referee do report such testimony and account to this Court."

In pursuance of this order the referee took the testimony and reported the same to the Court, upon which report, and exceptions thereto, the case was heard by the Circuit Judge, who, after determining the main issues the case, directed that it be referred to the same referee "to take testimony and report to this Court what quality of phosphate rock and phosphatic deposit have been taken to from the beds of said creeks and converted to the use of defendants, and the value of the same in its natural state and condition, and that the State of South Carolina is entitled to a judgment for the sum to be ascertained." Both partirs appealed. None of the exceptions in this appeal raised any question as to the mode of trial of the issue undisposed of by the decree of the Circuit Judge. Sec. 22 S. C., 50.

The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court No reference was made to the manner in which the reference was to be held. When the remittitur was sent down an order was passed by the Circuit Judge, after due notice to the counsel for defendants, making the judgment of the Supreme Court the judgment of the Circuit Court, in which the referee was directed "to take the testimony heretofore directed by the decree of this Court, confirmed by the Supreme Court, with leave to hold references for that purpose, &c., and report such testimony to this Court, with any and all exceptions thereto made by any party to this cause." In pursuance of this order the referee reported the testimony and the case was heard upon such testimony. It appears that at the first reference an entry was made in the minutes of the reference by agreement of the counsel, in these words: 'It is understood that the authority of the referee, under the order above set forth, is to take and report to the Court the testimony produced before him.

The Circuit Judge rendered his decree upon the testimony so taken, which upon appeal was referred, and the case remanded for a new trial; not, however, upon any ground affecting the present inquiry. When the case came up for a new trial a controversy arose between the parties as to the mode of trial, the plaintiff contending that the issues remaining to be tried, as to the amount of damage which the plaintiff is entitled to recover, must be tried by the Court, upon testimony taken and reported by the referee; while the defendants contend that the mode of trial was already determined by the decree of the Circuit Judge, affirmed by the Supreme Court, and that the trial must be by the referee. The Circuit Judge held that the case being one in which the right of trial by jury was secured to both parties by the law, such a mode of trial could not be dispensed with except by consent, and that the previous waiver of such right and consent to another mode of trial was not binding on the present trial. Both parties appealed.

The Supreme Court decides as follows:

The case is of such a character that originally either party had a right to demand a trial by jury; and while it may true that in a case where the right of trial by jury has been waived, and the case has, by consent, been tried by the Court and a new trial ordered by the Supreme Court, either party may, upon such new trial, insist upon his constitutional right of trial by jury; or vice versa, where such a case has been tried by a jury and a new trial ordered, the parties may consent that such new trial shall be by the Court instead of by the jury; yet this does not apply to this case. In this case the parties originally consented that the case should be tried by the Court upon testimony taken and reported by a referee, and accordingly the main issues were so tried, leaving undetermined the single issues as to the amount of damages. It is not competent for either party to demand, or for the Court to order, another mode of trial of the issue remaining undetermined, but such issue must be tried in the same manner as the other issues which have been determined, unless both parties consent to substitute another mode of trial for such undisposed of issue.

The right to refer a case to a referee for trial rests upon the consent of the parties, and the only exceptions to this general rule are these laid down in Section 293 of the Code. In this case both parties consented that the trial should be by the Court upon testimony taken and reported by a referee, and a portion of the issues have been so tried, and those remaining undisposed of must be tried in the same way, unless the parties consent to substitute some other mode of trial for the issues not yet determined.

Order appealed from reversed and case remanded. Opinion by McIver, A. J.

THINGS USEFUL.

Lemon Tart: Take some puff paste, rolled quite thin, and cut shells out of it with a biscuit cutter; curl a narrow strip of the paste around the edge of the shells and bake them. While they are baking prepare the following filling: Take one lemon and grate off the yellow rind in a bowl; then squeeze in the juice, and a cup of sugar and the yolk of an egg and stir well together. Upon this pour a large cup of cold water, into which has been stirred a desert-spoonful of cornstarch. Pour all into a saucepan, and put the saucepan on the fire and stir until it is cooked into a rich, clear, straw-colored jelly. By this time the shells should be baked. Take them from the oven, fill with the mixture, and make a meringue of the white of an egg and cover each one of them. Put then in the oven for a moment to color a little; then draw them out and put them in the pantry to cool. The crust being baked separately, it will never soak.

To make silk which has been "tumbled" and wrinkled appear nearly like new, sponge it on the surface with a weak solution of gum arabic on white gloves, and iron it on the wrong side. Strong black tea, cold, is a good thing to clean black silk.

When using stale bread for puddings always soak it in a cold liquid. Bread that has been soaked in cold milk or water is light and crumbly, whereas that soaked in hot liquids is heavy.

A sponge filled full of flaxseeds, kept wet and hung in the window, will soon make a beautiful ball of the daintest, freshest green.

The Value of Turpentine: After a housekeeper full realizes the worth of turpentine in the household she is never willing to be without a supply of it. It gives quick relief to burns; it is an excellent application for corns; it is good for rheumatism and sore throats, and it is the quickest remedy for convulsions or fits. Then it is a sure preventive against moths; by just dropping a trifle in the bottom of drawers, chests and cupboards it will render the garments secure from injury during the summer. It will keep ants and bugs from closets and storerooms, by putting a few drops in the corners and upon the shelves; it is sure of destruction to bedbugs, and will effectually drive them away from their haunts, if thoroughly applied to the joints of the bedstead in the spring cleaning time, and injures neither furniture nor clothing. A spoonful of it added to a pail of warm water is excellent for cleaning paint. A little in the suds on washing day lightens laundry labor.



R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines

TRAM ROAD ENGINES

and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.

Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

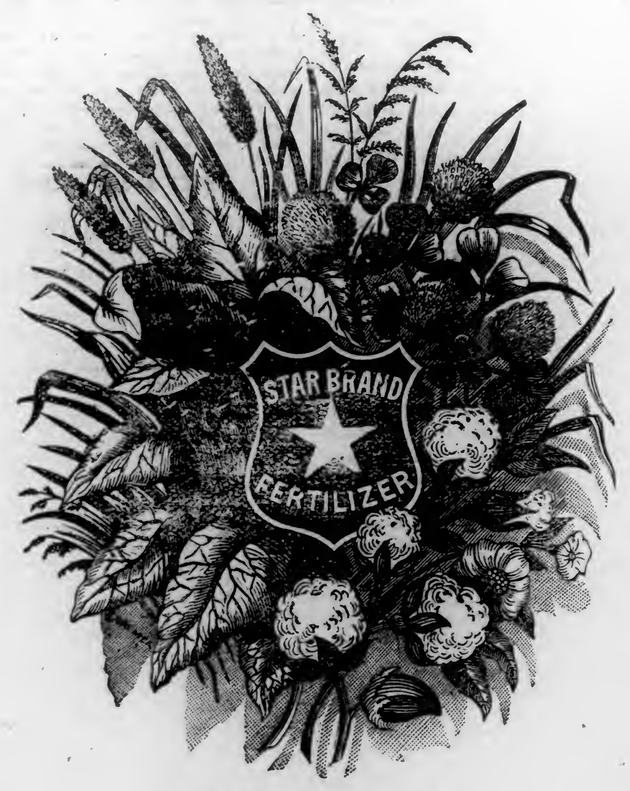
ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

ALLISON & ADDISON

—MANUFACTURERS OF—



RICHMOND, VA.

—FOR—

COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO CROPS.

ALL THE FRTILIZERS WE SELL ARE MANUFACTURED BY US IN OUR OWN Factory, and under our own personal supervision. Our increased facilities for manufacturing have enabled us to maintain the **high grade** of our goods, and at the same time **reduce the price**. Having been sold in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the la

TWENTY YEARS,

THEIR VALUE AND REPUTATION ARE NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED AND WE REFER TO THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED AND ARE STILL USING THEM.

☞ THEY ARE DRY AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION FOR DRILLING, AND THE STANDARD WILL BE FULLY MAINTAINED.

For sale by Agents at all points in the Cotton and Tobacco Growing States.

ALLISON & ADDISON,

Richmond, Va.

Fishburne School,

WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.

English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B.,.....Principal.

New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first-class schools.

Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.

Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.

Thirteen States now represented in the School, '87 to '88.

Send for Catalogue.



☞ **BLACKWELL'S**

DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO

EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET.

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL

HALL & PEARSALL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

HEAVY GROCERIES,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 7 South Water Street.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH

Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,

COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wilmington, N. C.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A LITTLE WHEEDLER.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

"There never was a grandma, half so good!
He whispered, while beside her chair he stood,
And laid his rosy cheek,
With manner very meek,
Against her dear old face, in loving mood.

"There never was a nicer grandma born!
I know some little boys must be forlorn
Because they've none like you;
I wonder what I'd do
Without a grandma's kisses night and morn?

"There never was a dearer grandma—there!"
He kissed her and he smoothed her snow-white hair:
Then fixed her ruffled cap.
And nestled in her lap,
While grandma, smiling, rocked her old arm-chair.

"When I'm a man, what lots to you I'll bring!—
A horse and carriage and a watch and ring.
All grandmas are so nice!
(Just here he kissed her twice.)
All grandmas give a boy most anything!"

Before his dear old grandma could reply,
This boy looked up, and with a roguish eye,
Then whispered in her ear,
That nobody might hear:
"Say grandma, have you any more mince pie?"

A TRUE GENTLEMAN.

"I beg your pardon!" said with a smile and a touch of his hat Harry Edmond handed to an old man, against whom he had accidentally stumbled, the can which he had knocked from his hand. "I hope I did not hurt you? We were playing too roughly."

"Not a bit," said the old man. "Boys will be boys, and it's best they should be. You didn't harm me."

"I'm glad to hear it;" and lifting his hat again Harry turned to join the playmates with whom he had been frolicking at the time of the accident.

"What do you raise your hat to that old fellow for?", asked his companion, Charlie Gray. "He is only Old Giles, the huckster."

"That makes no difference," said Harry, "the question is not whether he is a gentleman, but whether I am one; and no true gentleman will be less polite to a man because he wears a shabby coat, or hawks vegetables through the streets, instead of sitting in a counting house."

Which was right?—*Selected.*

GAMBETTA'S DOG.

Some ten years ago M. Gambetta was returning from Paris to his home in N. He was in his buggy. The night was very dark. He went very slowly for he could not see his horse's head. Suddenly his horse reared. A man who was lying on the road had felt the horse's nose touch his face and had started up. As soon as Gambetta saw what had occurred he said:

"You stupid fellow! You came within an ace of being killed."

"I wish I had been."

"Why so?"

"I am a poor workman. My master told me to go to N. to collect a bill of two hundred francs. I was paid in gold. I put the money in my pocket. I did not know there was a hole in it. All the gold has fallen out. I cannot hope to recover it again in this darkness."

"Have you one coin left?"

"Yes; here is the only one left me."

Gambetta untied his pointer that was under the buggy, held the coin to his nose, and said:

"Go fetch, Tom."

Off Tom bounded, and every minute came back with a *louis d'or* in his mouth.

In half an hour the workman had all his money again. His master was so well pleased that the next day he bought Tom a new collar and had the date of the incident engraved on it.

A BIT OF MANNERS.

It was not because he was handsome that I fell in love with him. For the little fellow was not handsome as the phrase goes. But he had clear, honest eyes that looked friendly into yours and a mouth that smiled cordially if shyly, as my friend touched his plump little hand which rested on the back of the car seat. He was with his mother. She was plainly clad as was he. She had a thoughtful face, perhaps a little sad. I fancied she was alone in the world; that her husband might be dead and this little boy her sole treasure. He had a protracted air as if he were her only champion and defender. But he could not have been more than five years old.

We arrived at our station and left the car. We waited for the long train to pass. As the car in which our little friend was seated came up he was at the window. He caught sight of us, and with the instinct of established courteous habit his hand went up to his cap, and the cap was lifted. A bright smile on the bonny face and he was gone.

Is it not a comment on the manners of ninety-nine boys that this little five-year-old fellow is the "one in a hundred" that we remember?—*Wide Awake.*

FIVE LUMPS OF SUGAR.

When Ethel May waked Monday morning, her mind was filled with an idea given by her teacher in Sunday-school the day before.

She had that rare style of teacher who managed to interest her class in the lesson, and who gave, in a bright, cheerful manner, many hints which lodged firmly in the minds and hearts of her young hearers.

Yesterday she had said to them:

I think almost everybody in this world is either sugar or lemon. They sweeten things for other people, or make them sharp and sour. Now I want every girl in this class to make up her mind to be sugar; and whenever she sees any one in trouble, or cross, or tired, or in any way wrong, just pop a great, big lump into that person's mouth, and see what will happen."

The girls had laughed, but the impression remained, and Ethel May, waking that dismal, cold Monday morning, had quite made up her mind to try the plan. Being an imaginative child, she improved upon the idea to her mind, and by the time she was dressed, had decided to take five lumps of sugar with her that day, and if success warranted it, to double the number to-morrow.

She soon used her first lump. Tom, her younger brother, was grumbling away like an ill natured bear. It was hard to go to school in this sleety rain, and somehow, things always seemed harder for Tom than for any one else; at least, he thought so. Just now it was his books he could not find, and he was dashing about in that helpless, masculine manner which develops so early.

Although a good-natured child, Ethel never concerned herself much with Tom's worries. There was always something for him to grumble over; but this morning, with a little feeling of curiosity as to the result, she decided to give her first lump of sugar to Tom.

"I'll help you to find them," she said cheerily. "I think they are on the table in the library."

Nothwithstanding his emphatic assurance of having looked there "a dozen times already," the missing books were found, and given into his hands without the tempting "I told you so"—that slice of lemon we slip so often into the mouth of our neighbor.

His looks of relief and gruff thanks were her only rewards; but she did not mind that, and started off with a cherry "good-by" to mother, who stood watching her from the window.

It was unpleasant out of doors; for the sleety rain beat against her face, and she had a long walk before her. So she scarcely heeded a little child who was timidly trying to cross a swollen drain, and the "Please help me over" struck her as rather an unpleasant interruption. Suddenly she remembered the sugar, and took out another lump.

With ready hand and strong arm, she jumped the little girl over the gutter, and helped her to cross to cross the slippery pavement, landing her safely on her own doorstep; then, not waiting for thanks, hurried off to school.

We all know how many opportunities of sweetening are given there. A kind word, a lesson help, a lunch shared, and you will not be surprised to find that when Ethel started for home she had but one lump left of the five she had taken with her in the morning. Thinking of this as she walked slowly along, determining to save it up for some great occasion, she was startled by such a prodigious roar near by that she nearly dropped her books in the street. The explanation was ludicrous. In the middle of a sloppy, half frozen pool, a little boy was seated; and it was wonderful to see how so much noise could come from such a small cause.

Farther up the street ran a larger boy, dragging a sled, and prancing in imitation of half a dozen wild horses, apparently unconscious of the fact that there was "passenger aboard who had been left behind."

"O, dear!" Ethel thought, half regretfully; "must my last lump go to comfort that little rascal?"

Her hesitation was but momentary; then, stooping down, she lifted the small traveller to his feet, and sent a call after the runaway steed which brought him to a full stop.

But it was not easy to comfort the little fellow; he was completely under way, and his mouth opened again for another roar, which closed abruptly, for into the yawning cavern was pushed something soft and sweet, and the yell could be postponed until that was settled.

The other boy now joined them, and to him Ethel delivered a little lecture, sweetened with another chocolate drop, then started the pair off again, seemingly on the best terms.

"Now I am out of sugar," she said to herself, "and must hurry home as fast as I can for fear of seeing some one I cannot help."

That night, while talking things over with her mother, she told her of the teacher's idea, and her own manner of carrying it out.

"But, dear me, mother," she added, with a merry laugh, "it will never do to limit one's self to five, or ten, or twenty lumps. One must just carry the whole sugar-bowl along."—*S. S. Times.*

"WHOSOEVER," FATHER, "WHOSOEVER."

Not long ago, a little girl about 10 years of age was coming home from the Sunday-school. She walked along slowly, her young heart heavy at the thought of the miserable home to which she was going; for she felt as if she had left all the sunshine of her life behind her when she said good by to her class and her beloved teacher; and she was wondering, poor child, whether when she reached home, she should find her father there, grumbling and swearing, as was too often the case.

I dare say you have guessed that it was not only poverty which made this poor child's home wretched. Her father was a drunkard, and her sick mother was heart-broken, as she saw her children going about famished and shoeless, while the money which her husband earned went to gratify his miserable craving.

As little Emily entered the front room of a poor house in one of the back streets of Westminster, she found her father sitting beside the fire smoking his pipe in silence, for a wonder he was sober. His daughter tapped him on the shoulder, and said, "Father!"

"Well!" he said, in a rough tone.

"Shall I sing to you? We sang such a dear little hymn this afternoon at school; I am so fond of it."

"If you like," replied the father, softening a little, for Emily was his eldest child and had once been his pet. He knew that she was a brave little maid, and a great help to her poor, sick, mother, and degraded as he was, he loved his wife and children, and often cursed the enemy from whose cruel bondage he had no power to free himself. Some such thoughts were in his mind as the child stood beside him, and sang, in her clear young voice, this hymn, which is such a favorite with the children:

"If I come to Jesus, he will make me glad,
He will give me pleasure when my heart is sad;
If I come to Jesus happy I shall be,
He is gently calling little ones like me."

Emily sang the first verse, and then said gently," "Father, wouldn't you like the Lord Jesus to call you too?"

"Call me," he said, looking at her in surprise. "No fear, Em., the Lord won't call a wicked drunkard like me. He might call a little girl like you, but not such a wicked one as me. No, I'm too bad for him."

"But father," said the child, "the Lord Jesus just came for that—to die and save wicked sinners; besides, look here (and she pulled out of her jacket pocket a narrow card), just you read what it says here, father; read it with me."

And the father and child read slowly together the blessed words concerning the love of God, which were printed upon the card: "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." (Gospel of John, chap. 3:16.)

"See," said Emily, eagerly pointing to the words, "its 'whosoever,' father, 'whosoever!" Do you see what it says?"

"Yes, I see," said the father.

"But what does 'whosoever' mean, father."

"It means anybody, of course."

"Then it's not only a little girl like me that the Lord Jesus is calling, is it?"

"You are right," said the father, slowly; "yes, you are right, and I am wrong, Em. But then I never saw those words before—let's look at them again." And once more they went over the text together.

Here the child felt puzzled. What should she say next? She could not tell, though in her heart she knew what she longed for her poor father—even that he too should "come to Jesus," and be "made glad."

Many a time had the poor drunkard tried to drown any feelings of remorse which might come to him by drinking more deeply than before; but now his heart was touched by the thought of God's love, his conscience was awakened to the sense of his sin and misery, and, as he went about from day to day, a depressed and unhappy, but a sober man, his little daughter wondered at the change and whispered to her mother that she believed God was going to make her father good. At last Emily told her teacher how unhappy her father looked. She came to see him, and found him in deep anxiety of soul, asking from the depths of his heart, "What must I do to be saved?

At last, simply as a little child, he came to the blessed Saviour of the lost, to be forgiven, and to be delivered from the slavery of sin, and found that the Lord Jesus is "able to save to the uttermost all who come to God by him."

THE THREE SIEVES.

"Oh, mamma," cried little Blanch Philpot, "I heard such a tale about Edith Howard! I did not think she could be so very naughty. One——"

"My dear," interrupted Mrs. Philpot, "before you continue we will see if your story will pass the three sieves."

"What does that mean, mamma?" inquired Blanche.

"I will explain it then. In the first place, is it true?"

"I suppose so; I got it from Miss White, and she is a great friend of Edith's."

"And does she show her friendship by telling tales about her? In the next place, though you can prove it to be true, is it kind?"

—"I did not mean to be unkind; but I am afraid it was. I would not like Edith to speak of me as I have of her."

"And is it necessary?"

"No, of course not, mamma; there is no need for it at all."

"Then put a bridle on your tongue. If you cannot speak well, speak not at all."

As we put flour in sieves to get the good apart from the bad, so let us ask, when we are going to say something about others, these questions: 'Is it true' "Is it kind?" 'Is it necessary?"

MOELY AND HER KID.

Ernestine and Helen had started to walk down the lane one morning when they heard a cry as if some animal were in distress.

They looked around, and Ernestine's black eyes spied Molly on the other side of the stone wall.

Molly was the goat, and the children were sure she knew more than any other goat in the world.

"Perhaps her little Nannie is lost," said Ernestine. "Let's go back and get Nellie Bly."

Nannie was Molly's little kid.

The children ran back to the house, and Molly bounded along behind the wall.

"Nellie Bly! Nellie Bly!" they shouted; "please come out here."

Nellie Bly was in the garden wrtering her flowers, but she put down her watering-pot and went out into the lane.

"O auntie;" said Helen, "something ails Molly: won't you see what she wants?"

"Do you think she has lost Nannie?" exclaimed Ernestine.

"Let's go into the field," answered Nellie Bly, "and see if we can understand her."

She took down the bars, and as soon as they were in the field, Molly ran away from them towards some woods at the opposite end of the field. She stopped twice to see if they were following, and both times made the same little cry of distress. When they reached her, there lay Nannie in a crotch formed by two trees growing side by side. She had crawled in and could not get out. "Poor Molly!" said Nellie Bly, as she lifted the little kid out of its narrow bed; "she is as frightened about her baby as your mother would be about you, Helen, if you fell down stairs."

"She is trying to thank you," said Ernestine, as Molly made a low, contented sound after assuring herself that the kid was not hurt.

"You're very welcome, Molly," said Nellie Bly; "I hope Nannie will be a good child."

"One night, several weeks after, Nannie came to the door and bleated so piteously that Ernestine said, "Come, Nellie Bly, you're wanted again."

She called Helen, and they followed the kid, who kept crying aloud, to a stake where Molly had been fastened by a long rope.

The goat had wound the rope around herself till she was tied up so tight she could not move, and was almost choked.

Nellie Bly untied the rope and said, "You've saved your mother's life, Nannie."

"Dear little Nellie!" said Helen and Ernestine.
—*Our Little Ones.*

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.

Use after each meal **Scott's Emulsion** with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THO. PRIM, M. D., Alabama

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

MAKE A SIGN FOR A CENT
Worth Twenty-five Cents.
AGENTS WANTED. Samples Free.
J. W. STOAKES, MILAN, O.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."
BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793.)
FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

J. D. McNEELY.
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

NERVES! NERVES!!
What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.
Headache, Neuralgia,
Indigestion, Sleeplessness,
Nervous Prostration,
All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using
Paine's Celery Compound
For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.
THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC
Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.
It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alterative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it
CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
$1.00 a Bottle. Send for full particulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C.

22 YEARS A dealer, in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shoninger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger upright Piano's $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new circulars and articular

EASTER MUSIC
SERVICES.
In the three following, the music is interspersed through and in connection with the Responsive Readings instead of being printed all together, after them.
SAVIOR VICTORIOUS, By J. E. HALL.
EASTER MORNING, By E. E. REXFORD.
THE RISEN CHRIST, By J. E. HALL.
In the following the Carols are printed after the Readings instead of being interspersed through them, proper references being given to show how the music can be used to best advantage with the Responses.
EASTER GEMS, WITH CAROLS, By ROOT, MURRAY, COLLIER, BOEX, &c.
EASTER CHIMES, With CAROLS, By ROOT, MURRAY, SWENEY, PORTER, &c.
HE IS RISEN, With CAROLS, By ROOT, MURRAY, TOWNER, WESTENDORF, &c.
THE EASTER ANGELS, By H. BUTTERWORTH and GEO. F. ROOT.
THE STORY of the RESURRECTION, By W. F. SHERWIN
16 pages in each. Price of either of the eight services 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail, postpaid, $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid. Send for our catalogue of Easter Music of all kinds. Parties having no account with us, will please send cash with order, or give reference.
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - CASH.

NEW AND VALUABLE SMALL BOOKS.
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,
SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS WORK: HOW TO DO IT. Gordon. Cloth 30cts.; paper 10 cents.
DIVINE AND HUMAN: FOREORDINATION and FREE AGENCY. Wilson. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents.
SEVENTH COMMANDMENT. Cannon. Paper, 5 cents.
COVENANT AND ITS SEALS. Alexander. Paper, 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN MEXICO. Graybill. Paper. 5 cents.
OUR MISSION IN CHINA. Houston. Paper, 5 cents.
BIBLE STUDIES ON BAPTISM. McLean. Paper, 5 cents.
CATECHISM ON BAPTISM. Cleveland. Paper, 5 cents.
INFANT BAPTISM. McElroy. Paper, 5 cts.
GIVEN TO CHRIST. Pratt. Paper, 10 cts.
WILLIAM THE BAPTIST. Chaney. Paper, 25 cents.
OUR COUNTRY, Strong. Paper 25c; cloth 50c.
PHARAOHS OF THE BONDAGE. Robinson. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.
And all supplies of any publisher needed by MINISTERS, STUDENTS, CHURCHES, and SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
Address:
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Agent.

DRESSMAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE

SINGER
Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO., 217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHAT IS HEATHENISM?
HAVE YOU READ
THE DRAGON, IMAGE AND DEMON?
—OR—
CONFUCIANISM, BUDDHISM AND TAOISM.
By Rev. HAMPDEN C. DUBOSE, Soochow.
In 30 Chapters, with 188 Illustrations. Price: One copy, $2; four copies for five ($5) dollars. Postage paid by A. C. Armstrong & Son, 714 Broadway, N. Y.

JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Manteis & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, societies, lodges, private barns and stables, farm products and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 68.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the fortnight ending March 16th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

W H Avery, Columbus, Ky., channel cutter.

J M Berry, Baltimore, Md., stub holder.

B Current, Paris, Ky., hand fence machine.

J R Davis, Wakefield Station, Va., bale tie.

C J Hibberd, Annapolis, Md., block and tackle.

L M Neal, North Middletown, Ky., insulator.

L M Page, Franklin, Tenn., animal trap.

H Parmelee, Baltimore, Md., pipe wrench.

R Resley, Cumberland, Md., pavement light.

M Schloss, Baltimore, Md., coat.

A W Talley, Lynchburg, Va., nut lock.

C L Wagandt, Baltimore, Md., soldering tool.

R T Huggins, Darlington, S. C., cotton chopper and cultivator.

J C Horton, Elkmont, Ala., combined plow and harrow.

A House, Paragould, Ark., guide for saws.

J Dwyer, Ruston, La., Lining for fire places.

J Adams, New Orleans, La, egg safety ship.

C T Anderson, Clarksburg, Md.. washing machine.

M E Aus in, New Orleans, La., salve.

W Bryant, Franklin, Ark., paddle wheel.

N B Clinch, Green Cove Springs, Ala., child's carriage.

S Dalsheimer, Baltimore, Md., boot or shoe.

E L Drake, Winchester, Tenn., combination padlock.

W B Farrar, Greensboro, N. C., machine for regulating time piece.

J F Lemen, Bedington, W. Va., Fence.

A C Harrington, Richmond, Va., mucilage fountain brush.

G L Hogan, Olmstead, Ky., electric gas lighter and extinguisher.

J W Kincaid, Georgetown, Tex., cork securer.

H King, Baltimore, Md., cabinet for displaying cakes.

C Polley, New Berlin, Fla., door check.

F Zeiler, New Market, Va., egg preserving composition.

G J Spenneberg, Worthville, Ky., shaft holder.

G S Truitt, Hillsboro, Tex., spirit level sheath.

J R Werth, Richmond, Va., building block.

SAY-SOES.

"My name? I. B. Smith," said a man at the hotel, whereupon the gentleman addressed remarked with a sweet smile, "So be I."

"What's the matter with my little Tommie?' "Papa, my po-po-pony has cu-cut-cut his foot." "Papa, my po-po-pony has cu-cu-cut his foot." "Pshaw! don't you fret, papa has got a bottle of Salvation Oil." The next day Tommy rode seven long miles. Only twenty-five cents did it.

New York *Herald*: "The trouble with the honor found among thieves is that in always works to the advantage of the thieves."

During the past year the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia built the enormous number of 653 locomotives, being 90 more than was ever turned out from that great establishment in one year. During the year over 3,000 men have been employed at the establishment, working 304 days, resulting in the completion of one locomotive in every four hours and forty minutes. If the 653 locomotives were stretched out in line they would make a train five miles in length. Some of these engines went to Cuba, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, Central America and the Sandwich Islands.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, ...ngth and wholes...meness. More economical ...the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in ...petition with the multitude of low test, short ...t alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only* ... ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 ... N. Y.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

No INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.

Andrew Murray, administrator of Eli Murray, deceased, petitioner, against James T. Murray, Willie Murray, Mary J. Tate, Joseph A Tate, Lemuel Murray, Marshall H. Murray, Robert A. Murray, William C. Murray, Ralph M. McGee and wife Martha A. McGee, Defendants.

This is a special proceeding brought for final account and settlement of the estate of Eli Murray, deceased, by Andrew Murray, administrator, against the heirs of law and next of kin of Eli Murray, and it appearing to my satisfaction, that the Defendants, J. T. Murray, Lemuel Murray, Marshall H. Murray, Rob't A. Murray, William C. Murray, Ralph M. McGee and wife Martha A. McGee, are non-residents of this State and cannot, after due diligence, be found therein, and have an interest in a subject matter of this proceeding, and are necessary parties thereto, now this is to command said Defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in Wilmington, on Monday, the 7th day of May, 1888, and answer or demur to the petition filed in this proceeding.

Dated Feb. 4th, 1888.

S. VAN AMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

CRAYON PORTRAITS.

FOR A FEW WEEKS I WILL TAKE ORders for life-size crayon portraits for $13.00, (former price $25.00.) Smaller portraits made from $5.00 up.

MISS B. T. WILLARD.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,

—:o:—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—:o:—

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS,
AND WOOL.
BALTIMORE, Md.

With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c, &c. mch.2t. 481-1y

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 30—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Tuesday, March 20th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	8 15 A.M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	9 25 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton.....	9 35 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	11 25 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	11 40 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 55 P. M.	2 25 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 15 "	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	5 40 "	8 30 "
Leave Greensboro.....	9 50 A. M.	
Arrive Ararat.....	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Ararat.....	4 00 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00 "	
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A.M	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 30 P. M.	1 52 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 00 "	3 00 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 15 "	6 30 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 30 "	5 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 26 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.	4 00 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "	5 40 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	1 15 P. M.	
" Factory Junction	2 15 "	5 05 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	3 00 "	5 45 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE WEEKLY NEWS & OBSERVER.

The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chockfull of [the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the *Weekly News and Observer* until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address

NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

—o—

WILMINGTON, N. C.

—o—

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19. 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence.	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence..	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m'

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

FRENCH SATEENS!

I have just put on sale some THREE THOUSAND YARDS of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED and DESIRABLE GOODS, and wish to call attention to them thus early in the season, so that those in want of them may get CHOICE STYLES.

Samples sent on application.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

I am keeping up my stock in every line, so you may be able to get almost anything NEW AND DESIRABLE.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS!

Prepared at all seasons to furnish goods in this line, also a great variety of

WINDOW SHADES.

Lace Curtains, Poles, Rugs, Mats, Art Squares, &c.

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 22nd, 1888.

BURPEE'S SEEDS.

FARM ANNUAL FOR 1888 Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 pp., with hundreds of illustrations, Colored Plates, and tells all about the BEST GARDEN, FARM and FLOWER Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Valuable New Books on Garden Topics. It describes Rare Novelties in VEGETABLES and FLOWERS of real value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete Catalogue published, to W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SEDGWICK WOVEN STEEL WIRE FENCE AND GATES.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and Wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Pliers. Ask dealers in hardware, or address

SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m, daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m, arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p m Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10 45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C, 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL. Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers. Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

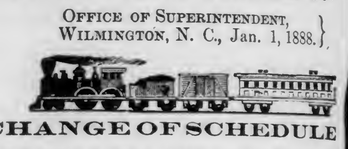
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL ORIGINAL ONLY GENUINE SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE, LADIES ASK DRUGGISTS FOR CHICHESTER ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND TAKE NO OTHER NEVER FAIL PILLS IN RED AND GOLD METALLIC BOXES, SEALED WITH BLUE RIBBON. TAKE NO OTHER. REFUSE DANGEROUS IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTIONS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR INCLOSE 4 POSTAGE STAMPS FOR PARTICULARS IN LETTER BY RETURN MAIL. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., MADISON SQUARE, PHILADA. PA. 5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS FROM LADIES WHO HAVE USED THEM.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS. FROM **$30.00 TO $125.00.**

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,055. WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 28, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,675.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contribntors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. A. Walker White from Taylorsville, N. C, to Corpus Christi, Neuces county, Texas.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. K. M. McIntyre, of Fayetteville Presbytery, for several months has been subject to a most painful disease, not of a serious nature, but in capacitating him from preaching. He is improving slowly. His friends in the Synod will join us in the wish for his speedy recovery.

Christian Observer:

Hewitt's: During last summer and fall we made an effort to raise money to build a house in which we could have preaching and hold Sunday-school services, but only had subscribed a small amount, not enough to even justify a start towards building. When we tell those who are interested in the spread of the gospel and the good accomplished in the Sabbath-school when properly conducted, and that we have quite a number of people with us who never heard a regular licensed preacher in a discourse, and that there is not a church edifice nearer than eight miles, and they over mountains that are only crossed by footmen through rough trials, we can hope for a liberal response. We want $250, which, with what we have already subscribed, will build a good house. Any amount that those interested should see fit to send us, will be gladly received by the undersigned, at this place, or Rev. Mr. Wharton, in charge of the Presbyterian church at Waynesville, N. C., or Rev. Mr. Bryan in charge of the Presbyterian church at Asheville, N. C., or Rev. Dr. Shepperson, in charge of the Presbyterian church at Evington, Va.

The *Charlotte Chronicle* says that the Faculty and students of Davidson College are already looking forward to the commencement, and are making their preparations for that occasion. Rev. W. W. Moore, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, has consented to deliver the Baccalaureate sermon, and Rev. John L. Girardeau, D. D., of the Columbia Seminary, will preach the annual sermon before the Y. M. C. A. These gentlemen are two of the most distinguished divines in the whole Presbyterian Church, and the former is himself a graduate of Davidson.

The faculty have made a change in the direction of raising the standard, which will be of considerable interest to the students who expect to be at Davidson next year. Heretofore an average of sixty has been required in all the classes for promotion. Hereafter the Freshman class will be required to make 60, the Sophomores 65, the Junors 70, and the Seniors 75, in order to be allowed to go on with their classes.

VIRGINIA.

Union church, Augusta county, is enjoying a season of refreshing from the Lord. The word was preached by Dr. Wm. Dinwiddie for eleven days, holding two services a day. Large congregations attended even when the weather was unfavorable. The field was white for the harvest and the word and spirit worked powerfully among us. There were about sixty persons who were concerned about their salvation and were inquiring the way of life. Forty four of these professed faith in Christ by rising in the presence of the congregation. Seven of these are heads of families. It is the desire of many of these to unite with Union church. The members of our church have been revived, and drawn together in closer Christian fellowship.

Items from the *Christian Observer:*

On Sunday afternoon, March 4th, Rev. R. R. Howison conducted the services and preached to a very attentive congregation, in Mizpah church, near Richmond. Than, according to a regular notice previously given, a congregational meeting was held, and Rev William S. Campbell was unanimously elected pastor.

Rev. Geo. A. Long, formerly of the Lutheran Church, and later a Presbyterian minister in Augusta county, has accepted a call to the High Bridge church.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Central Presbyterian: Mr. F. L. McCue, a student of Union Theological Seminary, has accepted the call to the church at Glenville, Gilmer county, in Lexington Presbytery.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. J. G. Law writes from Darlington, March 22nd: The church at Florence has recently received an addition of fourteen members on profession of faith, the result of a meeting conducted in the Methodist church by the Rev. Thos. Leitch. The Presbyterian church is still vacant, and anxious to secure the services of a faithful pastor.

Southern Presbyterian: Last Sunday, the Rev. N. M. Woods was absent from the city on Presbyterial business, and the pulpit of the First church was filled by the Rev. F. S. Brush, of Bloomington, Ill., most acceptably to the large congregation present.

Southern Presbyterian: A meeting of the ladies was recently held at the Sunday school room of the Second Presbyterian church, Charleston, to complete the organization of a Presbyterian Home. Dr. Vedder presided, and the Rev. T. P. Burgess opened the meeting with prayer. Dr. Brackett, as chairman of the committee appointed at a previous meeting, submitted a constitution, which after due consideration was modified and adopted. The name of the society organized is "The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Home." A board of managers representing each church was elected who from their own number elected a president, vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer. A contribution of one dollar annually will constitute one a member of the society. Collectors will be appointed from each church to solicit contributions.

GEORGIA.

Southern Presbyterian: Union services are being held in Augusta. The Rev. Dr. Barnett, of Atlanta, has been assisting the Rev. Dr. Adams, and all the evangelical churches in the city have united in the services. On last Sunday a great mass meeting was held in the middle of Broad Street. This open air meeting was attended by thousands. All the ministers taking part in the revival took part in this service, which was conducted by Gen. C. A. Evans. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Burrows, Adams, and Cook, and Rev. Messrs. C. I. Lucas and J. T. Gibson. Mr. Allen and others took an active part in the service of song and prayer. The earnestness of the people was apparent, and the addresses were brief and pointed. The service was regarded as a great success, and it is believed will attract many to the meetings who have not yet attended the services.

FLORIDA.

Christian Observer · Rev. C. M. Howard's meeting at Argyle, last month, continued sixteen days, and resulted in fifteen additions to the church in charge of Rev. R. Q Baker, with the prospect of others. He has since visited the Magnolia Spring church, in the same country. There, thirty professed to decide for Christ. Seven have already joined the Presbyterian church. Others expect to do so.

ALABAMA.

Monthly Church News: Marion church has painted and papered the manse, placed book racks and new stoves in the church, and have money for a carpet and a new bell. The old bell is for sale. The tablet to be erected to the memory of Dr. Robert Nall has been ordered and will soon be received. A committee of the session has been appointed to select a proper place for it in the church.

KENTUCKY.

Items from the *Christian Observer:*

Rev. Dr. John W. Pratt has had another stroke of paralysis. There was entire loss of sensation on one side of his body. The last advices represent his condition as somewhat improved. The illness is regarded with the more concern because of his former attack of a similar character.

Madison Avenue church, Covington, has just closed a precious meeting. Each evening, for ten days, the pastor (Rev. Dr. J. T. Plunket) preached the word to large congregations. The Holy Spirit was present in special power, and from the beginning, the people manifested a marked interest. The visible results of the services so far are that the membership is greatly revived, and thirty-four new members have been added to the church. Of those just received twenty-three were on profession of their faith, and eleven by certificate.

On March 11th, Jas. Wornall and W. D. Urmston, who had been previously elected to the eldership, were ordained to that office. This gives Lair church a session of three active elders. At the same time the congregation elected as deacons, W. H. Kendall, Thos. H. Lail and Wm. H. Barney. The church is about completed, and the dedication is set for April 29th, 1888.

On Monday, February 20th, Rev. Messrs. I. S. McElroy and J. B. Devault commenced a meeting at Clintonville, Bourbon county. For two weeks they labored earnestly, preaching the word and visiting the people. Their services were blessed, for God graciously remembered his people, and many hearts were made glad in seeing their friends come forward and take Christ for their Saviour. The church was greatly revived, and to its roll twenty-one names were added.

ARKANSAS.

St. Louis Presbyterian: The Presbyterians at Hot Springs are enjoying a gracious revival. Rev. Dr. Jno. L. McKee and his son, Rev. Jas. L. McKee, of Kentucky, are assisting the pastor, and preaching to deeply interested audiences. Unprecedented interest for that community is manifested in the salvation of souls, and the prayers of God's people elsewhere are earnestly asked for.

MISSOURI.

Items from the *St. Louis Presbyterian:*

Rev. C. L Hogue writes from Memphis: Rev. G H. Sheldrake, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, closed, on last Friday night, an union meeting, held in our church, and lasting about three weeks. There were about 50 professions of faith in the Lord Jesus, and over 40 have, so far, joined the various churches, (19 added to ours), and more to hear from. He said, "there were two things he noticed here that he had never seen elsewhere. One was the entire harmony, and the other the fact that there were more men than women at the day services." He is now at Kahoka.

A correspondent writes from Hannibal: We have just closed a profitable service of two weeks in our church, Rev. H. B. Boude, D. D., of Independence, Mo., assisting the pastor. The church was revived and souls saved. The word preached was with the demonstration of the Spirit. Nine were added unto the church, seven by letter, two on profession of faith in Christ. Fourteen have been added since January 1st, the beginning of the present pastorate.

DOMESTIC.

The Norweigan Lutherans, of which there are four Synods are making efforts towards union.

Toward raising a million dollar relief fund two women in Philadelphia have offered to head a roll of fifty with $1,000 apiece.

The President of the Mission Band connected with the Edwards Congregational church, of Northampton, Mass., is a Japanese lad, a student in one of the public schools.

Philadelphia *Presbyterian*: The Scotch Presbyterian church in Boston is a new congregation—a church organized less than a year ago, it is now a great power for good in Boston, It is sometimrs called the *Gaelic* church. An old Jewish synagogue has been purchased, and the congregation are in fine spirits, and well they may be, for their services are crowded every Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Gunn, from Nova Scotia, has much to encourage him in his work.

The receipts of the American Board C. F. M., for five months, ending January 31st are $60,000 in excess of the same time for the previous year. The figures are for the last five months referred to (1887–88) are: Donations $165,748; legacies $56,385—total $222,134; 1886–87: Donations $136,675; legacies $25,652—total $162,328.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* says of the Plymouth Church of that city that it now has "a membership exceeded by only one church in Boston, one in new York, by two in Brooklyn, and by one in Chicago. According to the latest official statistics in ranks the sizth in size of all Congregational churches. Its percentage of gain the last year has been more than that of any other church of the order."

Pittsburg *Presbyterian Banner*: Rev. Leland R. McAboy, D. D., died at Lynn, Polk county, N. C., March 25th 1885, as was noticed at that time in the *Banner*. A few weeks ago members of the church of Cross Roads Presbytery of Allegheny, which he had served thirty-five years, contributed the funds necessary to bring his remains to the burying ground of that church. And on Tuesday March 13th, strong arms and hands laid tenderly his body beside that of his loved mother, near the church where he had so longed preached the glories of Christ. The whole proceeding was alike honorable to the people and to the memory of him who had been their pastor for so many years.

AN EXPLANATION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

I ask the use of your columns to make two explanations in connection with the correspondence on Reunion recently published.

1. The paragraph published by the Northern Committee on the color line is of course, the interrogatory our committee addressed to them on that subject. Our Secretary, however, although exceedingly competent and careful, some how failed to keep a copy of it, and the paper published was by mistake put in its place.

2. When the correspondence was sent to our papers, it was supposed that it would be impossible for them to publish it until the following week. Hence a request not to publish until that time was not sent. The papers, therefore, that published it as soon as received are not to be blamed.

G. B. Strickler,
Chm. Com. of Inquiry.

A CORRECTION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Allow me to call attention to an important error in the communication of our esteemed brother, the Rev. A. Sprunt, published in your issue of this week. He says: "The Foreign Mission year begins with the first Sabbath in May and ends with the last Sabbath in April." The statement should be, the Foreign Mission year begins with the first day of April and ends with the last day of March. Contributions received by the treasurer of Foreign Missions after March 31st, are not reported to the General Assembly of this year, but go into the report made next year. As there has been misapprehension on this point, however, the treasurer of Foreign Missions will keep his accounts of the present year open till the third day of April, so as to include sums received up to that day.

Respectfully,
M. H Houston,
Secretary.

MISSION CULLINGS.

So extensive has been the defection from the established Greek Church in Southern Russia that the Holy Synod have appointed a commission to investigate the matter. This commission has now reported, acknowledging that these defections are great, and plainly accusing their own clergy for their failure to discharge their clerical functions. The remedy for what they deplore seems to them to be greater zeal in attendance upon church services, more preaching, and more attention to church music. This report is substantial evidence of the power of Protestantism; and even the effort to withstand this new movement is very likely to help forward a needed reformation in the Greek Church.

Very encouraging news comes from Societies of Christian Endeavor in missionary lands. The annual report of the Woman's Board of Missions says that the society connected with the school in Osaka, Japan is reaching out helping hands in all directions. Each Christian girl has pledged herself to take three "un-Christian girls as her special charge and lead them to Christ, and to speak to at least one other every day." In Tilly pally, Ceylon, the girls connected with the society go out to evangelistic meetings, at which they do the singing, while other ones speak and pray. In Samokoy, Turkey, the Christian Endeavor Society has been the means of developing character, and is fruitful of good. In Honolulu much earnest work has been done by the society connected with the Central Union Church, and within a year nearly $100 has been contributed for missionary purposes.

The first Malay convert has been baptized in Singapore, in the person of a woman who was led to Christ by Miss Blackmore, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. This woman has had a remarkable career. When a child she was taken prisoner, with her father, by cannibals. The father was killed and eaten, but the daughter was subsequently rescued by a trader, whose wife cared for her and brought her up.

Our relations with heathen countries have been receiving considerable attention lately from philanthropists, especially temperance reformers. The terrible destruction of life and demoralization of the native races through the British Government and traders forcing the liquor traffic upon them, especially in Africa and India, have aroused a feeling of indignation amongst all who have studied the question. It is announced that the Rev. J. Gelston Gregson, who, in visiting the British soldiers in India, travelled over a large portion of that country, and saw for himself the operations of the "out still" and "farming" systems, will deliver two addresses in Belfast next week, the particulars of which appear in our advertising columns. The deterrent effect which this practical forcing of the drink traffic, with its consequent evils, on the native populations has had upon the progress of missions should ensure large attendances,

The Salvation Army is collecting the rup One Parsee gentleman has made a donatio 1,200rs and promised two similar sums to ena the Army to carry on the crusade against int perance. A Brahmin lady has just presented th Army with a house valued at 10,000rs.

The American missionaries in Western Pers among the Nestorians write that the poverty and distress which have been felt for six months past have now reached the sharpness of actual famine. The Rev. J. H. Shedd writes under date of December 31, 1887: "Unless we have some means in our hands to help our starving brethren and sisters in Christ we shall have the double anguish of seeing them in starvation and of being powerless to relieve them. We greatly, direly, need $3,000 or $4,000 to relieve those who have no bread." This sum is named as needed immediately to meet the necessities of the native Christians in the churches and congrega under the care of the missionaries. The R G. Coan writes: "One thousand of these wil before spring without help."

The London Missionary Society has just pu lished a short pamphlet containing a retrospec tive sketch, by Mr. John Mackenzie, of the society's mission work in South Africa. Amo the benefits arising therefrom, Mr. Mackenz states that the Gariepine people—Hottentots Buchmen, and Korrunas—who were a very de graded race of men when Christianity first reach ed them, and were in fact fast dying out, have since then largely increased, and several flourishing churches have been established among them. Mission work in Kaffirland was commenced in 1799 by Dr. Van der Kemp, and Drs. Moffat and Livingstone, among others, took part in it. The tendency of recent Colonial legislation Mr. Mackenzie states, is to reduce the power of the native voters in the Cape Parliament, and to remove all obstacles to the free sale of strong drink throughout Kaffirland. The pamphlet is worth careful consideration by all Christian men.

The *Missionary Herald* for March publishes a letter dated Dec. 28, from the Rev. Mr. Gates, who had just visited the Jebel Toor District, in which he says:

"There are 366 villages in the region of which Midyat is the government centre. I have visited twenty of them, going from house to house, examining the jars and bins in which the people keep their stores, looking into every nook and corner, often with a lighted candle because of the darkness which prevails in the village houses. I have found the people in a deplorable state. There are yet six months before the next harvest and men, women and children are already starving. I have found them without clothing, without bedding, without food, their children crying for bread. In some places they are gathering the grass, which has just begun to spring up, and eating it. They have gathered the figs which dried up and fell off withsnt ripening in the summer. They grind them and mix them with millet and make bread. They also mix straw with their millet. They eat the skins of the grapes from which the juice has been pressed out to make syrup, and the bran from wheat, barley, and millet. They eat acorns wherever they can find them, but unfortunately there are very few acorns this year. There is every prospect of a severe famine. I have already given aid to twelve hundred souls, and shall probably aid about five hundred more before I return from Mardin. I have given aid only to those wh have not food enough to last them a mont There are, at the last estimate, ten thousand s in these villages who will be in a starving co tion in February."

The *Herald* says: No relief from the new c can be obtained before June, and if provision be made for the intervening months, the cr will be past.

One of the sad results of the famine in Tur is the distress in which our native missio helpers are brought by the increased cost of v visions. When wheat was worth about o of the price at which it is now sellin helpers received just sufficient salary them to live. What shall be done fo Practically two-thirds of their supp cut off by the rise in prices.

The Presbyterian.

LOST IN A SNOW STORM.

BY REV. B. E. H. WARREN.

On Sunday morning, January 22, I started bright and early from the parsonage to an appointment, 14 miles away. The weather was not severe, yet cold. My route was over a high range of mountains. My pony was a good traveller and was familiar with the "trail" across the range. The sky was cloudy, but now and then the bright rays of the sun broke through the clouds. A heavy *chinook* wind was blowing in my face from the southwest. I had gone half the distance, and was just ascending the last butte from a canyon, when suddenly the wind changed from the southwest to west. To my right and west, a few miles away, a range of high mountains towered till their snow capped summits pierced the clouds. These peaks, which but a moment before shown with such matchless beauty against the dark background, were all at once enveloped in dark and ominous clouds. For a moment the wind ceased to blow, and my pony grew restless and excited, and seemed to be in dread of some coming evil.

I was now near the top of the range, and, looking out, a sublime scene was before me. All about me were innumerable hills and buttes, standing like a thousand sturdy sentinels, their snow caps plumed with pine or fir trees. Behind me was a deep canyon, whose course wound and crooked like the trail of a serpent. Looking toward the west again, I saw a sight both sublime and picturesque. The clouds were over me, as dark as night.

Before me, carried by the wind, snow flakes were flying, thick and fast. My faithful pony was trembling.

Hark! I hear a sound, as of rumbling thunder in the distance! I awake from my reverie and begin to realize the situation. I am in the mountains, several miles from any human being, caught in a blizzard! The wind, clouds and snow came down the slope together, rolling and hissing like a huge wave of the sea. I hardly had time to tighten my wrap till the storm, in all its cruel force, broke upon me with fury that it turned my horse right about. I was, for the first time in life, in the real mountain "blizzard!" The wind was such a terrific gale that my wrap was blown loose and the snow was driven in blinding sheets against me till I was wet through the snow. I seemed to be in the center of a great whirlwind, and the snow came in such blinding sheets that I could not see six feet from me.

For a time I could not open my eyes. My horse, groaning, was being driven with the wind; all efforts to make him face it were futile; blinded, he ran into a deep snow drift, and, after falling and floundering a while, passed the drift, and stopped short, not knowing which way to go. All traces of the road had been obliterated by the drifting snow, and in the midst of the storm, enveloped in almost total darkness, I realized that I was lost. All efforts to find the "trail" and locate myself only plunged me into deeper confusion. I was as helpless as one lost in midnight darkness. For some time I rode and wandered, not knowing whither I went.

A thousand thoughts came through my mind. I thought of many sad calamities of freezing reported in the papers, and wandered when this storm would abate. Perhaps it might last twenty-four hours; if so, can I survive the night? Shall I, like many others, succumb to the fury of the elements and perish all alone in the mountain wilds? While thus musing the following stanza came to my mind:

"When the storms of life are raging
Tempests wild on sea and land,
I will seek a place of refuge
In the shadow of God's hand."

I thought of my appointment, and the disappointed congregation; I thought of home and loved ones; of bright firesides and comfortable homes. I asked myself, why am I here? Why am I in these mountain wilds, chilled and driven by the cruel storm, helpless as a child? Memory went back to the time when I laid all upon the altar, and said, "Here am I: send me." There are people destitute of the Gospel, and I am only trying to carry it to them. I am in the line of duty and

"That tho' clouds are hov'ring o'er me,
And I seem to walk alone,
Longing, 'mid my cares and crosses,
For the joys that now are flown,
I've Jesus, "Jesus only,"
Then my sky will have a glow.

Like Paul, shipwrecked and in peril on land and sea-" I thought of the "millions" promised in the world, and of Him who came to earth, and, amid all the darkness of sin, braved the storm and sought out the "lost one" till, rejoicing, He brought him back to the fold.

"But none of the ransomed ever knew
How deep were the waters crossed,
Nor how dark was the night that the Lord passed through
Ere He found His sheep that was lost."

Storm-beaten, and driven as a helpless being, my soul drew inspiration from the Master's words:

"Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world."

My faithful horse was now climbing the steep mountain side. Thoughts of my work and God's cause in this field were passing through my mind, and, cold and blinded by the elements, I was sure that He who "rules upon the storm" would do all things well.

Now the mountain top is gained, and lo! the clouds begin to rift. It grows lighter. I can see the beautiful valley below, which looks like a garden in a desert. Soon I located myself, took my bearings and found the road once more, sometimes walking and sometimes riding. After several long, weary hours, I reached my destination, weary but thankful that I had been delivered from the cruel blizzard.—*Southwestern Methodist.*

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT AND CHANGE OF FIELD.

In your last issue there were two editorial paragraphs that furnish occasion to question the principle and rule often expressed and used in regard to ministerial support and change of field. In two instances a vacant church has helped two other churches to appreciate the material worth of their pastors, and increase their salaries. This seems to be the way it was done. This well-doing, vacant church looks into the Minutes of the General Assembly, and, because there are large additions to the membership and big figures in the benevolent columns of a particular pastorate, they conclude that this is all his work, and that he deserves more salary than that column would indicate. And seeking such a worker, and being appreciative and able to pay more, they invite him to visit them with a view of settlement. This has the effect of "provoking his people to love and good works," or, rather, to a sense of justice, and they increase his salary and retain the pastor. This is a grateful result, but does either church deserve any credit? A right thing must not only be right in itself, but the product of right principle or motive. Was not the stimulus of action, on either side, in these cases selfish, and therefore void of merit?

But the matter of more especial consideration is the method adopted to determine the usefulness and value of ministers. The Minutes of the General Assembly are often referred to by ministers themselves, in order that the figures may give the measurement of the man in their judgment, and warrant them to indorse him for a call to a particular vacant church. It may be thought that this method should not be questioned, as "figures do not lie." But do not facts often make this exhibit, and confirm the Scriptures, "One man soweth and another reapeth?" And it may be, of the two, the sower is the most arduous and able worker, and deserves the greater consideration in producing the conspicuous figures which apparently show the usefulness of the reaper alone. Many a pastor, anxious for results, and unwilling to wait for the "due season," has retired from the field, and another has entered at the proper time for harvest, and is able to make a conspicuous display of his ability and fitness for some other field, and is helped to such field, not only by the number of sheaves reported to his credit, but by any amount of recommendation based upon the same report; while the sower is left to the necessity of becoming one of the many who make for themselves a merciless onslaught upon the innocent sessions for a hearing before their people, or without such personal effort, allow themselves to go on the dishonorable roll of W. Cs. There are many improper judgments drawn from the figures, in regard of the efficiency and usefulness of a minister, because these can not sum up and indicate his standing in the community, and the value of his work. nor can they give any idea of the favorable or unfavorable conditions of success. They can not show the amount or character of material, or whether he has the sympathy and active co-operation of an intelligent and faithful membership. They can not exhibit the stony ground and the fields of thorns, and the immense labor to clear these away, and especially if those who would help have been taken to their rest, or transferred to some other part of the great field. The method is unreliable in many cases, and can not be applied without, injustice and therefore ought not to be adopted, as is often done, as an infallible test of the value and usefulness of a particular minister in a particular field, or his special fitness for some other.

In regard to the change of field, and the candidate system in order thereto, if it is a "crying evil" and needs touching up, it is one that some churches do not weary of, and for which an unpresbyterial sentiment is responsible. The laying on of the hands of Presbytery, and the commission of the Master, "Go, preach," does not send forth candidates, but ambassadors, to every vacant field; and, having such indorsement and recommendation, these ambassadors do not compromise their dignity nor do an unbecoming thing, when they propose to preach in vacant pulpits, nor should they feel that they need the further interposition of some unpresbyterial presiding elder to introduce them to the proper vacancy. And yet the abnormal and unapostolic character of the church is such, in this regard, that unemployed ministers now discount themselves if they intimate a desire to be heard and to exercise their proper functions. The bad features of the system, and the system itself, are due to a departure from the apostolic method, and the adoption by the people of ideas of ministerial propriety which did not exist in the early day. The ordination by Presbytery and its testimonial should be a sufficient introduction for a hearing in any vacant pulpit; and if not, the ordination is a meaningless sham, and the testimonial without any significancy.—*Cor. Herald and Presbyter.*

MY GARDEN PATCH.

MARY MACKIE.

What matter if the world's gay throng
Go surging past in ceaseless flow?
What matter if the day seem long
So I but weed my garden row?

My working place is rough and rude,
Ill weeds oft' choke the flower roots,
And ugly briers will intrude
Many fragrant buds and tender shoots.

My garden patch lies low, and I
Would not have chose such soil to till,
But rather on some mountain high,
Where fancy fair might roam at will.

But hidden here, remote from all,
The Master saw that it was meet;
My lot I'd tend, till He should call
To scan my work, low at his feet.

He gave it me to fence and till;
He gives me seed to careful sow;
He'll sometime come, when suits His will,
To view my little garden row.

So water I, and weed and shield
My little plants with tender care
While thinking of the autumn yield,
Of blossoms sweet, and privilege fair.

In happy thought I labor on;
In ceaseless toil and constant watch;
The hireling's day will soon be done,
The Master's hand be on the latch.

Yes, hoping still I'll listening be,
With joyful heart that sound to catch,
O happy me, if he shall see
No weed in all my garden patch!

O shall He find it sweet and clean!
And hear me singing on my way,
Where flowers and fruits together lean
And dew-drops glisten on each spray?

O joyful me, if when He come
He find me "faithful in the least!"
He'll smile "well done" and welcome home,"
And lead me to His marriage feast!

Ellerbe Springs, N. C.

THE SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

BY REV. H. L. STETSON.

The statement is periodically made in various parts of the country with singular regularity and uniformity that Prohibition in Iowa is a failure in every respect. Fortunately the falseness of these assertions can now be shown from official data found in the last annual message of our Governor and the last annual report of the Secretary of the State Temperance Alliance.

The Governor says:

"Much progress has been made in the enforcement of the prohibitory law * * * Many judges give strong testimony in its favor, showing that, where it has been well executed, there has been a marked reduction in criminal offenses, and also in court expenses. During the last year, and particularly during its latter half, there has been a decided falling off in penitentiary convicts, and a very large number of county jails have been empty, some of them for the first time in years. There has been a marked improvement in the condition of our poorer people, especially in families of laboring men addicted to strong drink * * * In Des Moines, Sioux City and Cedar Rapids, three of the largest and most rapidly growing cities of the State, the prohibitory law is now, and has been for the past year, well enforced."

He also adds that there is little difficulty in enforcing the law in the rural districts. This means that in eighty per cent. of the state Prohibition practically prepails.

The Secretary of the Alliance, Mrs. E. A. McMurry, of this city, in order that the facts in regard to the operations of the prohibitory law might be authoritatively ascertained, sent letters of inquiry to the county clerks, sheriffs, auditors and treasurers, and also to the district judges. From the replies of these officials, who are in a position to know what they are saying, the following information is obtained. Reports from sixteen judicial districts, comprising ninety-three counties [there are ninety-nine counties in the state], show that the "Clark Law" [the name by which our prohibitory law is known] is well enforced in sixty counties, "reasonably well enforced in twenty-eight," and disregarded in five. It is known from other sources that in the six counties from which no reports were received the law is openly violated. Eight districts report that those localities where the law is not enforced furnish the most crime and criminal business, three say there is no perceptible difference between the present and former years, and five did not respond. In this connection it may be said that there are one hundred less prisoners in our penitentiaries than there were last year or the year before. One of our penitentiaries, that an Anamosa, although not yet finished, will comfortably accommodate all our convicts. Judge Granger in a letter to the Governor says: "Our saloons are closed, and stealing is limited. In the three counties where I hold court we have practically no criminal business and not an inmate of our jails except for contempt of court."

Eleven districts state that if the illegal sale of intoxicants were entirely suppressed crime and criminal expenses would be reduced from fifty to seventy-five per cent,; three report that "the traffic can never be suppressed," and two say "three would be but little change." As regards amendments to the law, one district recommends "local option or high licence"; one, "let the present law be fully tested for two years more"; two suggest that the "nuisance clause should be made stronger so as to cover boot-leg saloons and drug-stores"; four make no recommendations, and eight say "repeal the pharmacy law so as to take the sale of liquors entirely out of the hands of the druggists."

The county officials made replies which show the following: In seventy-four of the ninety-eight counties reporting there is a large majority in the aggregate in favor of Prohibition, and in the others the minority is strong and aggressive and steadily gaining ground. The law is successfully enforced in seventy-one of the eighty-five counties from which reports were received. In sixty-five counties there is no opposition to the law; in the remainder it is enforced to some extent and is constantly winning favor. At Dubuque the first injunction against a saloon has been issued, and the judge has publicly declared that he will give his aid in securing the enforcement of Prohibition. It is therefore only a question of time when the liquor-traffic will be overthrown in its greatest stronghold in the State. For a long time in Keokuk the law has been disregarded, but very lately its enforcement has been called for by its citizens in such a way that it will be secured. Seventy-four counties report that prohibition has decreased crime and criminal business from ten to twenty per cent. It has been learned that in some other counties the decrease has been fully as large as this, and, in a few instances, as large as fifty per cent. But two counties report that the prohibitory law has injured their agricultural and commercial interests, while twenty-six say that the effect has been good. The others make no report. The value of real estate has increased in thirty-six counties, decreased in twenty-nine, and remained unchanged in thirty. Only one county attributes the loss to Prohibition. A small decrease in population is reported in twenty-two counties, but none say the cause is the prohibitory law. Of the six counties which report an increase in taxation none say the cause is Prohibition.

When Prohibition became a law in Iowa there were in the State, outside of the river counties, three thousand soloons; in the same territory to-day there are but twenty-four saloons.—*Independent.*

LIFE-LESSONS.

There rises to thought the image of a lovely boy. He had great liquid black eyes, curly dark hair, sweet, bright face and his name was sweet—the whole name. He had the engaging manners of a free, loving and generous spirit. What a pet he was to the older boys! We loved to kiss him and humor him, and would have gladly done every task for him. As he grew up he retained his beauty and grace, and bade fair to be very fascinating in society. But somehow he got a taste of drinking and gradually of coarser vices. Bad company ensnared him. The lack of religious training produced its natural effect. Perhaps there were the leanings also of hereditary vices. So it was, he was a moral wreck before he was twenty, His light of life went out in debauch, and he sleeps in a forgotten grave. To his surviving playmates and school-fellows his story of life is too melancholy for tears. We see the child's bright eyes and loving ways, and hear his merry laugh in that far vanished past, and wish—oh! how yearningly, yet how vainly—that they were all that could be remembered about him.

Another recollection of our boyhood is a man of forty or thereabouts, brought up in gentlemanly circles and married to a lady of refinement and piety. He had unexceptionable manners and an insinuating address, which made a favorable impression on every acquaintance. He was well informed; sufficiently talkative, yet never boisterous; affable, but not too demonstrative—to all appearance a man of thorough good breeding. But his only occupation was gambling. He attended all the resorts of gamesters and played as a genuine "professional." His wife, though in feeble health, was on that account much neglected. Finally her death set him free from the gentle rebuke of a saintly life. In a few years he sought the hand of a young woman of that county, of intelligence, beauty, high spirit and love of gay company. She was probably warned by friends concerning his habits. But, becoming fascinated by his plausible and agreeable bearing and his professions of love—perhaps also misled by promises of reformation—she married him and with him took up her residence in a city. She became miserable on discovery of the fact that she was the wife of a "blackleg"—probably had some painful proofs of the process by which the hearts of such men turn to steel—and in desperation committed suicide. Her husband continued his manner of life till years and turns of fortune left him stranded in health and wrecked in pocket upon the leeshore of old age. How deep his remorse, how bitter his recollections, how full of accusing furies his lonely thoughts, it is not easy to guess. He is dead, we think, and has been for a number of years past. In our remembrances of those by-gone days he stands dressed with faultless taste, with well-bred smile (he might have been taken for a lawyer or a judge); his conversation, rather sparkling and very pleasant in its tone, with a little cynical turn, but not acrid or even uncharitable, sounds in our ears. We never saw a card in his hand, though we have seen him in suspicious company, and the grave that swallowed him is somewhere among the tombs of honorable ancestors. If any epitaph be there, and it be complimentary in aught that is substantial and enduring, it is only false—as epitaphs have often been and still are.—*Richmond Christian Advocate.*

THE MIGHT OF A SEED.

In the city of Hanover, in Germany, is an old, neglected graveyard. Near the entrance is a tomb in which lie the remains of a lady who belonged to the old nobility, and who was buried here about the middle of the last century, The tomb is covered with massive blocks of stone. On one of these stones, besides the name of the lady and the date of her death, there are carved these words: "This grave, bought for all time, must never be opened."

But there are mightier forces than heavy stones and iron clamps. A little seed found lodgment in the crevice between two of the stones. It took root and grew, until now there is an immense birch-tree waiving its graceful limbs over the tomb. But as the tree grew its roots went through the grave, and the trunk lifted the great stones and broke the iron clamps, and the little seed had opened the grave, for its power was greater than the stone and the iron. It was the power of life!

A DRAMA IN FOUR ACTS.

ACT I.
Before the bar of the saloon.
ACT II.
Before the bar of the court.
ACT III.
Behind the bars of the jail.
ACT IV.
Before the judgment bar of God.

—*The Voice.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The American Magazine for March opens with a fine engraving of Horace Vernet's "Judith and Holofernes." One of the chief merits of this magazine is, that the contents are generally short; none are spun out to weariness. The contents are raised, bright and attractive. There are several poems of great excellence by authors of acknowledged merit, and the illustrations are good. Address New York.

The *Pulpit Treasury* for March presents on every page valuable matter for preachers, students and Christian workers. None are ever disappointed in looking over the contents of this magazine, so fresh and suggestive are they. A portrait is given of the Rev. Dr. Alford H. Mornent as its frontispiece. All articles are very interesting.—Address E. B. Treat, New York.

WHY A PRIEST LEFT ROMANISM AND BECAME A PROTESTANT.

[The Rev. Prof. E. J. V. Huiginn, who is a classical and ecclesiastical scholar of masterly training, was born and educated in the Roman Catholic Church. He distinguished himself at the great Catholic school at Maynooth, and entered the Roman priesthood; but after faithful service as a priest he was obliged to renounce his faith and take the creed of Protestantism. This cost him social as well as ecclesiastical ostracism and, surrounded as he was, it required the courage of a man of firm convictions. The narrative of his change of faith—of his growing doubts and of his final departure from the Romish Church—is a narrative of great religious interest, written modestly but forcibly.—*Eds. Presbyterian Observer.*]

During my first year's divinity course at Maynooth, the treatises on true religion, both natural and supernatural, were read. The entire current of theological thought was turned to prove the papal authority and infallibility. Here it was that my mind first rebelled. The arguments used to build up the claims of the Pope seemed unworthy and untenable. The doctrines of papal infallibility appeared to me to be unnecessary and injurious, making Catholicity, as taught by Rome, repulsive to men's minds, who could not help thinking that the world had lived for centuries without such a doctrine and that God could save them in the future as in the past without the necessity of an assent to such a claim. The history of the Church had made me skeptical of the virtue, truth and honesty of popes; and I had learned enough at the time to know that a passive, negative state of mind is not positive faith. Certainly, past ages had not positive faith in the Vatican doctrines; why exact such of future ones? About this time in my life I was made to feel that the Pope was more to me than Christ; that, if I believed not all the popes said about themselves, no matter how strong my faith in Christ, I could not be saved. Christ might have redeemed me, but the Pope was to save me.

The Protestant and Greek Churches I had been taught to believe heretical and schismatical. They—especially the Protestant Church—were the wolves in sheep's clothing, the robbers who had entered at the window, the false prophets and teachers who were doing wonders in Christ's name. I could not think of joining either. All my education and prejudices were against such a course; and the social ostracism that was sure to follow, and the severance of the ties that bound me to all I loved, were a little more than I would have dared to face at that time of live.

I thought, too, that if indulgence are of such value they should be made more general and easier to gain. The Roman Church says that nothing pleases God more than to pray for the souls in purgatory and gain indulgences for them, so that he may receive them the sooner into the enjoyment of the beatific vision. Why not help the suffering souls by granting them the most ample indulgence? Why make these graces to the dead depend upon the indolent and often irreligious living. Why not grant every priest the grace of a privilege altar every day in the year so that he can gain pardon for the suffering souls? Why not make the conditions for gaining these indulgences easier? Is Rome afraid of bankrupting the treasurer of the Church by overdrawing the infinite merits of Christ? Or does she think that God enjoys the pains of the suffering in purgatory, or does Rome herself cruelly enjoy the torments of the tortured saints? If they are so beneficial to the living why not make those favors more general, more easy to obtain? My confessor either could not or would not believe that my faith was ebbing away very fast. In Maynooth, hard-working students are considered to be safe men. Perhaps my confessor judged me by their rule, and looked upon my doubts as being not deliberate enough to amount to heresy in the Roman sense.

I was ordained a priest. For some time before my ordination I had, by reading, and meditating and listening to lectures, worked myself up to a high state of religious feeling, and, casting all thought of philosophy and theology and history to the winds, I determined to have piece, and for a time I had. But it was not for long. I remained in college after I was ordained, and continued my studies. The old doubts and troubles returned. At last I could no partly by enforcing the law, and partly by enlisting the political workers on both sides against it. By a use of the boycott, the shirt-dealers are compelled to charge higher prices, if not to pay better wages. And then there is a greater revival of religious interest, and large additions to the churches.

But the permanent value of such a revival as this may well be doubled. Human energy is a limited quantity even inside the churches; and the Holy Spirit works with it and through it, not independently of it. Spend the energy of the churches on social problems of this character, and you must subtract from what is left for their proper work. In no instance in the story is the proper work of the Church even touched. The gamblers, the owners of neglected houses, the buyers of votes, the grinders of the faces of the poor, are not made for better men. Their hearts are not changed. They are driven away, or are compelled to behave themselves—that is all. And so far from such a work tending to waken men to spiritual needs, it is much more likely to make them think they are getting on too finely to need anything more or better.

The Church is here to achieve the very same results by a more radical process. It is a witness that the great need of men is to be made alive to God through Jesus Christ. When that is done, the root is reached. Then better social conditions become possible, become inevitable. It is not that there is no need of specific preaching on social duties. On the contrary, the contents of the apostolic epistles recognize that need. Men must add to their faith in Christ knowledge of what is Christ's method of life for us. But the apostles start from the renewal of the will in Christ in their exhortations to specific duties. They must come first.

A young minister in a sister city was once heard to say: "I cannot call upon men to live a Christian life in surroundings which makes such a life impossible." The saying was but an expression of that worship of environment, as the controlling force in human life, by which materialist sicence is doing so much to weaken the moral energy of our generation. In what surroundings did John Wesley preach the gospel to the neglected poor of the English cities, and Whitefield to the miners of Kingswood? The gospel has approved itself the power of God by its mastery over outward conditions. It has found them fluid, to be moulded to better ends. Methodism made the classes it took hold of more thrifty, more careful to be clean in person and in house. It changed them first, and their surroundings afterwards, and by consequent influences.

The wisest sociologists see and insist on this. Laveleye in Europe, Ely and Wright in America, agree that the hope of society economically is in the wider diffusion of the gospel and the spirit of Christ. They would deprecate any attempt to divert the church from its proper work on the deep lines of spiritual renewal. To that they look for the cure of social antagonisms between classes in the economic field, and to that alone.—*S. S. Times.*

THE RIGHT SIDE.

Dean Bradley, successor of Stanley in the Deanery of Westminster, tells an anecdote of him as he neared his sixtieth year. He was traveling in Germany on a Rhine steamer, and became acquainted with a boy, who asked his age, when, being answered, he said:

"Why, all your life is over."

"No," said the dean, "the best is yet to come."

"You must be on the wrong side of sixty," said the one acquaintance to the other."

"No," he replied, "I am on the right side."

Old age is cheerless enough to one lacking faith in God and Christ, but bright with divinest hopes when one has for his portion the Christ, whom to know, with the Father, is eternal life. Let every man mourn as old age creeps upon him if he be without faith in the Holy One. Let every man rejoice as age comes upon him if he trusts in Him who said, "Because I live ye shall live." Life here is only a state of infancy.

A plain London lighterman, only a navigator on the Thames, was in the Abbey standing before the monument of John Wesley, and, as he talked with the Dean, knowing he had been to Palestine, said:

"It must have been beautiful to have walked where the Saviour walked."

"Yes," and, with a saintly look, he said, "beautiful to walk in the steps of the Saviour."

THE TRUE BASIS OF SOCIAL REFORMS.

The current theological literature shows how much attention the church is giving to social problems. Ministers not only buy and read books on economic problems. They are writing on Socialism, on the labor question, on the land question, and so forth, with plenty of zeal, if not always with wisdom. They have become impressed with the truth that the Church of Christ owes a duty to this world, as well as the next. So they want to elevate the poor to a better level of comfort, to get more human surroundings for the workman, and to make the outer conditions of life fit better to a Christian ideal of things.

All this belongs to our own generation in an especial way. It is what Frederic Maurice and his friends first proclaimed in England. In America, Stephen Colwell, Colwell, by his "New Themes for the Protestant Clergy" (1857), made a similar beginning. That book was severely criticized when it appeared, because it insisted that the church should deal in an active way with social problems. It hardly would make even a ripple now.

This new spirit is a good thing. It means a deeper and broader interest in our fellow-men. But there is a great danger connected with it. It runs the risk of putting too much force into the secondary forces, to the neglect of the primary. The world is not going to be lifted out of its miseries by social-science clubs or the study of political economy. Even the outer and material miseries of men will not yield to such agencies as these. The sordid wretchedness of much of human life, its essential hopelessness and cheerlessness, which finds a fitting environment in miserable homes, has a deeper root than in economic conditions. As George Macdonald says, all human misery means an undiscovered God. The church in general, and the ministry in particular, are the witness s and the instruments of a Power which touches human life at deeper places than does political economy. And they can do society no greater service than by doing their proper work well. They can do it no worse than by diverting their energies from that "to serve tables" of any sort.

Some months ago a leading daily newspaper gave a sketch of the wrong ideal which this new tendency is fostering. A young minister in a growing Western city is overwhelmed with a sense of failure, because gambling and political corruption are on the increase in the place, a large part of the poor live in wretched hovels, and the rage for cheapness leads to oppression of poor sewing-women. He gets clerical brethren and their churches to organize a movement for the reform of these things. It has a magnificent success—on paper. The gamblers are driven from the city. The neglected tenements are repaired and drained. The purchase of voters is stopped longer doubt as to my position with regard to the Roman Church. I did not believe in it. A confessor, myself, I felt that, depending on and acting by the principles of Roman casuistry, it would be utterly impossible for me to direct such a mind as I knew my own to be. I determined to leave the Church of Rome. No sooner had I taken the first steps when my fears magnified and my courage forsook me. I took counsel with my friends and deferred to their wishes. They had hopes that time would work a change in me and confirm me in the Roman faith. For more than a year I waited, but no change came, and then I parted from the Church I had loved and served all my life, whose doctrines I wished to accept but could not, nor have I regretted the step.—*Forum.*

GOLD DUST.

We might have been—these are but common words,
And yet they make the sum of life's bewailing.
—*Landon.*

***

Remembrance wakes with all her busy train,
Swells at my breast and turns the past to pain.
—*Goldsmith.*

***

There is nothing so kingly as kindness, and nothing so royal as truth.—*Alice Cary.*

***

Friendship, love and piety ought to be handled with a sort of mysterious secrecy.—*Novalis.*

***

And thou, O Spirit, that dost prefer,
Before all temples the upright heart and pure,
Instruct me, for thou knowest.
—*Milton.*

***

To diminish envy, let us consider not what others possess, but what they enjoy.—*Colton.*

***

The means that heaven yields must be embraced
And not neglected.
—*Shakespeare.*

A WORD OF ADVICE.

Young girls who seek employment through strange agencies need to exercise great discretion to avoid getting into trouble, and men out of employment, who answer advertisements for help, with which the metropolitan journals are flooded, need to keep their eyes open. In these days of labor depression fat jobs are not lying around to be had for the taking, and it is not necessary for an employer of character and financial soundness to advertise extensively for men to work on large salaries. Applicants for situations that pay immense salaries, offered by strangers, should keep their fingers closed tightly on what small change they may be fort nate enough to have.

GIVING UP FAMILY WORSHIP.

When I first began business for myself, says one, I was determined, through grace, to be particularly conscientious with respect to family prayer. According, I preserved for many years in the delightful practice of domestic worship. Morning and evening, every individual of my family was ordered to be present; nor would I allow my apprentices to be absent on any account. The pressure of a successful business led me to give it up, and to offer a prayer with my wife in the morning. Repeated checks of conscience followed this base omission, and it pleased the Lord to awaken me by a singular providence, One day I received a letter from a young man who had formerly been my apprentice, previous to my omitting family prayer. Not doubting but I continued domestic worship, his letter was chiefly on this subject; it was couched in the most affectionate and respectful terms; but judge of my surprise and confusion when I read these words:

"Oh, my dear master! never, never shall I be able sufficiently to thank you for the precious privilege with which you indulged me in your family devotions! Oh, sir! eternity will be too short to praise my God for what I have learned there! It was there I first beheld my lost and wretched state as a sinner, it was there that I first knew the way of salvation, and there that I first experienced the preciousness of 'Christ in me the hope of glory." Oh, sir! permit me to say, never, never neglect those precious engagements: you have yet a family and more apprentices; may your house be the birth-place of their souls!"

I could read no farther; every line flashed condemnation in my face. I trembled, I shuddered, I was alarmed lest the blood of my children and apprentices should demand my soul-murdering hands. Filled with confusion, and bathed in tears, I fled for refuge in secret. I spread the letter before God. I agonized, and light broke in upon my desolate soul, and a sense of blood-bought pardon was obtained. From that day to the present I have been faithful; and am determined, through grace, that whenever my business becomes so large as to interrupt my family prayer, I will give up the superfluous part of my business; and retain my devotion; better to lose a few shillings than become the deliberate murderer of my family, and the instrument of ruin to my own soul.—*Presbyterian Advocate.*

WORLDLINESS.

In *social* circles a man is sought out and flattered according to his wealth rather than according to his worth. In *private* life a torper is often to be observed, and a grievous indifference, to the advance of our Lord's kingdom. Many will spend thousands of pounds on a single picture who care not to give as many pence toward the subjugation of the world to God. Numbers who bear the Christian name are steeped in luxury, corrupted by conventional maxims and customs, live as they would rival the veriest worldlings in display, caring far more to stand well in society than to uphold the great and mighty cause of God. To them the sacred day of rest is far from being as sacred a day as it was to their fathers; and with all this looseness in religious matters, there is a manifest deterioration of character. They seem to aim neither at the government of motive, temper, nor tongue, and, notwithstanding their Christian professson, they read their Bible so little that they know less of what is in it than of what is said about it and against it; hence their "helmet of salvation" is knocked almost out of shape by the enemy's blows; they cease to be able to formulate their faith and to fit it to what they think is "modern" thought so that they make one fear unless the mischief be checked, they will ere long drift away from the very name and faith of the Christian, and from all association with the Christian Church.—*Dr. Clemance.*

SOWING SEVEN SEEDS.

We are told that it is a custom among the Indians, when they are sowing maize, to put seven grains of corn into the ground. One was asked why this was done. "Well," said the Indian, "we put in one grain for the crows, another for the worms, and a third for the squirrels, and we expect that the rest will bring forth fruit." The Indians teach us a lesson. They teach us to sow good seed liberally and not to be disappointed if all that we sow does not bring forth fruit. Our Saviour teaches us that some will fall by the wayside, some on stony ground and some among thorns. This we must expect as good seed-sowers. But what of it? Should it lead us not to sow at all? Nay, it should rather lead us, like the Indians, to sow more bountifully lest, with scanty sowing, the crows, the worms and the squirrels get the whole harvest. If we sow bountifully we may rest assured of this—that the good seed of truth will find its way to some honest and good hearts and bring forth fruit thirty, sixty and a hundred fold. The inspired Word tells us, "He which soweth sparingly shall reap sparingly, and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully;"—*Messiah's Herald.*

HOW THE OLD GENTLEMAN WAS PLACATED.

A friend of mine related to me last night his experience in reconciling a testy old fellow to the marriage engagement of his favorite daughter. My informant being a discreet and benevolent character and intimate with all the persons concerned, was persuaded by the young people to intercede on their behalf. He undertook the task with no little hesitation, and the reception which his overtures met was not calculated to raise any hopes. He begun by representing to paterfamilias the exceeding cleverness of his would-be son-in-law and the brilliant future which certainly lies before him. This, however, produced not the least effect, and he succeeded no better when he fell back upon the young man's fine moral qualities and solid worth. At last the potential father-in law exclaimed: "Now, ——, you have told me a lot of stuff in praise of this fellow who wants to marry my daughter—be honest, and say what there is to be said against him."

Being thus taken in flank, as it were, the family friend, a ridiculously conscientious person, admitted, with some hesitation, that the matrimonial aspirant is rather unpopular, that his manners are not pleasant, that he is supposed to be sullen at times, etc., etc., "Hum!" said the old gentleman, pricking up his ears "has he many friends?" "No, the go-between confessed, "I am afraid not." "Well," the stern parent declared, unbending at last, "I don't know but what Fanny may have him if she likes. He is evidently disagreeable enough, but, in my opinion, the kind of man that you describe makes a pretty safe husband. Your jolly, popular men are always spending other people's money, and devoting themselves to other people's wives. Fanny is a sensible girl, and if she wants to marry this young fellow I wont stand in the way."

LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE.

There is no such sure method of keeping the health as to look on the bright side of life and keep as cheerful as possible. Of course there are sore trials in this world and they come to all of us soon or late, but until they do come look only on the bright side of life. To be always looking for sorrow will make the very strongest among us weak. Take the world easily; make time for rest and enjoyment and there will be less need of doctors. The human mind can only bear so much strain, and happy he who has the good sense to learn how far he can go with safety. Neither can a person be cheerful and healthy who has nothing with which to occupy himself. The more varied the work so much the more pleasure is there to be found in it, but even if it is one dreary grind, try to be cheerful over it and it won't seem so dreary, Seek to find all the good there is to be found in life and look only for the best traits in human beings. If it seems all but impossible to find any bright side to things, keep on trying to believe there is a bright side and you will surely find it.

THE GREAT SUFFERER.

No one can ever be harmed so grievously by wrong doing, as the wrong-doer himself is thereby wronged. If only we could see the harm which has come, by his wrong doing, to him who has wronged us most grievously, we should so be moved with pity toward him that our cry in his behalf would be, "Father, forgive him, as freely I do." It is only our blindness to the injury which results to him who injures another, that can make us unforgiving toward such a one in the light of God's truth concerning the consequences of evil to the evil-doer.—*S. S. Times.*

PREMIUMS.

☞ The *N. C. Farmer* is a 24 page (3 columns to the page) journal, neatly printed, and contains in each number articles upon Farms and Farmers, Soils and Fertilizers, Grasses and Grains, Cotton and Tobacco, Orchards and Fruits, Live Stock, Dairy, Apiary, Family Department, and a department of popular Science, Hygiene, Diseases and Remedies, and is admitted to be one of the most practical and useful journals to farmer and his family ever published whole country.

We have concluded an arrangement with the *Farmer* in accordance with which we will for $2.65 the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN and the *N. C. Farmer*, and *one dozen papers of seed* such as the subscriber may select from the following list. Now is the time to act upon this very favorable offer. The seed are unsurpassed for Excellence and Purity.

Persons acting under special club arrangement previously made by us will, by sending 60 cents additional to the club offer, receive the *N. C. Farmer* and the seed with the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

State distinctly what seed are wanted.

List of Seeds.

Artichoke.
Large Globe.
Asparagus.
Colossal.
Beet.
Ex. Early Turnip or Bassano,
Early Rep Turnip,
Early Egyptian Red Turnip,
Long Blood Red,
White French Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early York,
Early Large York,
Late Drumhead,
Late Flat Dutch,
French Oxheart,
Early Winningstadt,
Early Jersey Wakefield,
Early Flat Dutch,
Early Drumhead,
Early Sugar Loaf,
Green Glazed,
Red Dutch (for Pickling).
Carrot.
Early Scarlet Horn,
Long Orange.
Cauliflower.
Early London,
Early Dutch.
Collards—Southern.
Celery.
Large White Solid,
Dwarf White Sold.
Cress, or Pepper Grass.
Curled,
Water.
Cucumber.
Early White Spine,
Early Frame,
Early Cluster,
Early Russian,
Long Green Turkey.
Egg Plant.
Improved Large Purple.
Endive.
Green Curled,
White Curled.
Kale.
Green Curled Scotch.
Kohl Rabi
Early White Vienna,
Early Green or White,
Early Purple Vienna,
Leek.
London Flag,
Mammoth.
Lettuce.
Early Prize Head,
India Curled,
Drumhead Cabbage.
Melon.
Orange Water,
Citron (for Preserving.)
Mountain Sweet Water,
Improved Gipsey,
Peerless,
Ice Cream Water,
Netted Nutmeg,
Netted Green Citron,
Persian, or Casaba,
Pine Apple,
Early Jenny Lind.
Mustard.
White,
Black, or Brown.
Okra.
Dwarf,
Tall, or Long Green
Onion.
White, or Silver Skin,
Large Red Wethersfield,
Yellow Dutch.
Parsley.
Doubled Curled,
Plain, or Single.
Parsnip.
Fine Sugar.
Pepper.
Large Sweet,
Large Bell,
Large Red Cayenne.
Pumpkin.
Cashaw, (Crook Neck
Connecticut Field.
Radish.
Early Long Scarlet,
Early Red Turnip,
Early White Turnip
Salsify.
Or Oyster Plant.
Spinach.
Round Savoy.
Squash.
Early Bush, or Patty-Pan,
Yellow Crook Neck,
Hubbard,
Winter Crook Neck.
Tomato.
Large Trophy,
Early Large Smooth Red,
New Early Acme,
Tilden.
Turnip.
Sonthern Prize,
Red or Purple Top,
Early White Dutch,
Pomeranian White Globe.
Large White
Large White
Large White
Yellow
Amber
Improved
Yellow

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1888

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The North Carolina Sunday-school Convention met in Raleigh, on Wednesday, 21st inst. Eight evangelical denominations were represented, viz: Baptist, Methodist-Episcopal, Methodist-Protestant, Presbyterian, Moravian, Lutheran, Friend and Christian (Baptists), from the following counties: Chatham, Cleveland, Craven, Cumberland, Davidson, Forsyth, Durham, Franklin, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Johnston, Lenoir, Mecklenburg, Moore, New Hanover, Orange, Richmond, Robeson, Rowan, Vance, Wake, Warren, Wilson and Wayne.

Mr. E. T. PARRISH, of Durham, was made temporary President, and Prof. J. W. GORE, of Chapel Hill, Secretary.

The address of Mr. W. S. PRIMROSE, of Raleigh, was brief but excellently conceived and most appropriate. Rev. C. W. BYRD responded in fitting terms.

The Committee on Appointments, consisting of one person from each denomination represented, was appointed and in due time recommended the following persons for the offices named: President, Capt. E. J. PARRISH; Vice-Presidents, Rev. L. C. VASS, New Berne; F. H. FRIES, Esq., Salem; Rev. C. B. KING, [illegible]isbury; S. W. COE, Esq., Henderson; [illegible]. F. W. CLEMENTS, Raleigh, and [illegible]f. I. C. BLAIR, Raleigh; Secretary, [illegible]f. J. W. GORE, Chapel Hill; Treasurer, Mr. JOHN T. PULLEN, Raleigh. The report was adopted.

The spirit of this gathering was just what was desired. The Convention, as expressed by Mr. WM. REYNOLDS, of Illinois, in his admirable address on the "Object of the Convention," is not undenominational, but inter-denominational. This assemblage was a gathering of Christians from all quarters of the State with a view of finding out how the neglected children of North Carolina can be supplied with religious instruction, and [illegible]xisting schools can be strengthened [illegible]endered more efficient. Though [illegible]ng to the imperfect notice given few [illegible]ties were represented, over 150 repre[illegible]tatives, were present. It was the testi[illegible]ony of Mr. REYNOLDS that he had never [illegible]et a more cordial reception personally, [illegible]r had he ever been thrown with a more [illegible]rnest body of men, nor one promising [illegible]ore towards the objects contemplated. [illegible]he fact that 10,000,000 of children in this country are without religious instruction, coupled with another fact that 82 per cent. of conversions come from the Sabbath-schools, is enough to arouse every Christian heart to renewed endeavor in this cause.

It was a gathering of persons who desired to work for CHRIST in the way of saving the children, and who had come together in order to learn how best to accomplish that grand purpose. The spirit of brotherly love pervaded the whole assembly; one spirit dominated—allegiance to CHRIST as KING and SAVIOUR. The exercises were never allowed to drag. A single verse of a well-chosen hymn sung standing, occasionally, or a prayer, varied the programme and relieved all tendency to monotony. There was no friction, there were no clashings. The addresses were all appropriate. Mr. R. B. REPPARD, now and for several years past President of the Georgia Sunday-school Convention, made a very instructive and encouraging report of operations in his State. Dr. E. A. YATES, of Durham, read an essay on the "Sunday-school and the Church." It was rich and nutritious—from his pen it could not be otherwise; it was lightning chained—not chain-lightning in the usual sense, but lightning somewhat fettered—it was lightning, nevertheless. Those who know how Dr. YATES is wont to concentrate thought and throw it bomb-like into the camp of error and prejudice, could almost have wished he had thrown away his manuscript and sent words of truth and wisdom home to our hearts through the inspiriting instrumentality of the living voice. We are not complaining, however, for there was no room for complaint. Mr. N. B. BROUGHTON gave us many practical, weighty words on "Temperance Work in the Sunday-school," and occasionally he carried the audience with him in his reasonings and in his conclusions.

[illegible]MES Y. FAIR could not be present to give us the address on the "Sunday-school for All Classes." It would have been, without doubt, one of the treasures of the Convention.

The address of Rev. Dr. RONDTHALER, of Salem, on "How can Parents Assist the Sunday-school"? was listened to with rapt attention. It was worthy of it. We will not attempt an analysis, though we bear it more clearly in memory than, perhaps, any address delivered before us. He referred to the responsibility which lay upon parents, and the requirements of attention to details of preparation, prayer for success and consistency of Christian conduct. He especially emphasized the great truth—and this was never obscured in the Convention—that Sabbath-schools should never be allowed to supersede home-training and instruction.

"Requisites in Teaching" was a theme in which every one was deeply interested. Mr. REYNOLDS, from stores derived from long experience and extended observation, set forth the duties and requirements of knowledge, wisdom, character and aptness necessary to fulfill the duties of the several departments of Christian work. What would we have done without Mr. REYNOLDS?

Time and space call us to be brief. We would like to express a sense of the satisfaction experienced in the acquisition of knowledge arising from the questions propounded and answers returned as to methods of Sunday-school work, and to tell of the praise and promise meetings and how the soul was stirred thereby. Altogether, there was a feeling that GOD'S SPIRIT was with us as a company of Christian brethren having a common end and aim to glorify our SAVIOUR.

We must not omit reference to the address of Governor SCALES. It was not on the bills, but our Governor was called for and responded, as a Christian among Christians. It was one of the features—and deserves to be classed as a prominent feature—that our first State Convention should be honored with the presence and thorough endorsement of our Chief Executive. As was said, when a sovereign State has the reins in the hands of such Christian men, there is nothing to fear. And this brings us to say that before this address, in company with a friend, the writer called upon Governor SCALES at the Executive Office. Finding him alone, and at leisure, we enjoyed a half-hour of intercourse, which is described by the remarks, substantially, of the friend referred to, when we had left: "Isn't it wonderful; here's a man enjoying the highest political honors of the State—a thorough politician—and of his own accord he introduced the subject and consumed the time of an interview in talking of religion as one thoroughly conversant with it, and enjoying it in his own experience."

We were compelled to leave before the close of the Convention, and so did not hear the address of Hon. W. H. DODD on "Primary Work." No doubt it was fully up to the high plane of the other addresses.

Very many incidents and illustrations, always appropriate, were introduced, but we have not space for any of them—but this we say, none have left a deeper impression upon memory than those referring to the work of Penitentiary Sunday-school. We will esteem it a favor if some one of our Raleigh brethren will gives us something from this quarter.

DEATH OF REV. MARTIN McQUEEN.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Never in my life before have I beheld a sadder home than is that of the Rev. Martin McQueen, who died this morning at 6 o'clock.

Just one week ago the corpse of his mother-in-law, his wife and his infant child lay in his house, and that afternoon were buried in the grave yard of Union church. Bro. McQueen was not able to go to their burial, for he was himself sick in bed; while five of his eight surviving children were also sick, three of them dangerously so.

This morning the corpse of the father and pastor is in the house, awaiting its burial at Union church to-morrow! There are eight orphaned children there! Four churches, Union, Carthage Cameron and Culdee, are vacant! It is a day of clouds and darkness!

His death bed was a scene of Christian triumph—the very vestibule of heaven. There was perfect willingness to "depart and be with Christ;" there was unwavering confidence in the promise of God to save him, a believer; there was constant quotation of many and precious passages of Scripture; there was joyous mention of familiar hymns, as though his soul was being attuned for the praise of heaven; there was a strange and ecstatic premonition of the time of his death, as during the night, he said, "O my precious Saviour, I will be with Thee in the morning!"

Earth is poorer, heaven is richer. One less to preach and pray in the Church below; one more to give praise in the Church on high. The Lord's vineyard has lost a laborer, but another star is shining in the crown of our King.

J. B. M.

Near Cameron, March 24th.

Rev. MARTIN McQUEEN was born in Robeson county, N. C., on the 26th of September, 1825. He was the seventh child of DONALD and CATHARINE McQUEEN; to whom were born seven sons and six daughters.

He was married on the 7th of December, 1870, to Miss M. CATHARINE ROBERTSON, a true helpmeet, and one who made for him a happy home. "Lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided.

He entered Davidson College in 1849, and was graduated with distinction in 1851. That same year he entered Columbia Seminary and finished his theological course in 1854.

He was licensed by Fayetteville Presbytery in 1853, and his first charge was the temporary supply of the church at Greensboro. Here his work was blessed to the conversion of souls. In April, 1855, he was ordained. His ministry of over thirty-three years was in connection with Fayetteville Presbytery. Harmony and Mizpah churches, in Richmond county, and Sharon, Macedonia and Mt. Carmel, in Montgomery county, had his services the first four years of his ministry. In 1859 he took charge of the Second Presbyterian church of Wilmington—its first pastor—and after two and a half years had his labors increased by the additional charge of the First church of that city. In 1864 he entered upon the duties of pastor of Union and Carthage churches in Moore county; of late years he has also supplied Cameron church. During the term of nearly a quarter century his labors have in this field been abundant, and thence he has gone to his reward.

Mr. McQUEEN was a man of strong character. He espoused heartily whatever he undertook, and in his Presbytery he was prominent and influential. We feel privileged to speak of him as one under whose pastoral care for a time we were, and whose personal friendship and favor we enjoyed for nearly thirty years. It was one of our privileges, now doubly precious, to have met him in that home, now so sadly bereaved, and to enjoy the sense of comfort which comes to Christian brethren meeting around the hearthstone of the household whose GOD is the LORD. The PRESBYTERIAN had but few stronger friends from its very infancy than Mr. McQUEEN, and for it he spoke, and he worked with the zeal inspired by the sincerity and strength of his ardent convictions of its usefulness. We shall miss him, then, in many ways. His Presbytery will mourn their loss, and the Synod will greatly miss his presence among them. He was seldom absent from any of the Church courts, and was honored with the moderatorship of the Synod.

His wife preceded him to the heavenly home. What a meeting in Heaven after a separation so short! We cannot conceive of relation of husband and wife more complete on this earth, and in death truly they are not divided. Mrs. McQUEEN was truly, as our columns from time to time have attested, her husband's right-hand. The dispensation is mysterious, but it is of the LORD, who in wisdom and in mercy doeth all.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

The April number is before us. The best yet decidedly, and this is no disparagement to any preceding. It has been physically impossible since we received this number of the *Quarterly* to do more than dip into it here and there, but we are prepared to say that it deserves commendation from any point of view. It has come on time, and in a style leaving nothing to be desired. So much for Messrs. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co., the publishers. The contents are:

I. The Lollards. J. F. Latimer, Ph. D. (Leips), D. D.

II. The Majesty of Law. B. M. Palmer, D. D., LL.D.

III. The Word of God vs. "The Bible of Modern Scientific Theology." George D. Armstrong, D. D., LL.D.

IV. The Unity of the Church. J. A. Quarles, D. D.

V. The Presbyterian Origin of American Independence. A. W. Miller, D. D., LL.D.

VI. The Perils of Excessive Individualism. Samuel M. Smith.

VII. Notes:

Christian Giving, or Ecclesiastical Merchandising. E. C. Murray.

Evangelism: Its Place, and how it should be Promoted. B. Helm. James Hannington.—James Henderson Smith.

VIII. Criticisms and Reviews: By J. L. Girardeau, Thos. E. Peck, B. B. Warfield, W. W. Moore, S. M. Smith, Robt. A. Webb, and Geo. D. Armstrong.

IX. Notices of Recent Publications.

Price $3.00 per year 80 cents per single number. Address Rev. George Summey, Manager, Chester, S. C.

"ADVANCED RELIGIOUS THOUGHT."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The March number of the *Homiletic Review* (Funk and Wagnalls) gives startling and melancholy proof how widely the modern infidelity under the name of "advanced religious thought" infects Northern Christianity. This is found in a sermon of Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn upon Phil. 3: 13, 14. All have hitherto agreed that in this text the apostle teaches the well known doctrine of imperfect and progressive sanctification; but the preacher wrests it to a different proposition which the Apostle would have abjured with all the abhorrence of his righteous soul. This proposition is that revealed theology is an indefinitely progressive science and in this sense: that in its earliest stages it contained not only defects of omission, but positive errors, and all the ages subsequent to revelation must continue to receive positive additions or become a dead system.

The preacher audaciously supports this thesis in a discourse in which nearly every citation of fact and Scripture is a misstatement; every argument is a sophism, and the few truths introduced are warped into half truths as perilous as error itself. He begins, continues, and ends by confounding what the friends of truth have a thousand times distinguished, the expansion of details of application of a moral and doctrinal system, which was divine and therefore perfect in principle in its earliest revelation, with the substantive addition of new and different principles not only amending, but repealing errors of the earlier codes. The honest reader is left in doubt whether the obliquity or confusion of the preacher's mind is the more pitiable.

His perversions of Old Testament revelation betray an ignorance as astounding as their irreverence. Thus for instance: He roundly asserts that the earlier teachings of the unity of the Godhead admit polytheism, by implication, and only assert that Jehovah is foremost among this herd of territorial Gods (Page 229). Because, forsooth, God saw that the thinking of those earlier ages was so obstinately polytheistic that there was no use in presenting to men of that age the doctrine of God's exclusive unity. He tells us (Page 229) that Moses authorized "polygamy * * * and free divorce" in such sense that if Moses correctness be allowed, the Mormons are justified in their enormity, and the shocking divorce laws of Indiana also. He says (Page 231) that the Decalogue is a very imperfect code of morals (indeed, he treats it with unconcealed contempt) because nine of its ten precepts say "thou shalt not" and only one tells us affirmatively what we are to do. He says, very condescendingly, that the sermon on the Mount improves several of its defects, but that also is quite an imperfect code; and Jesus had to learn a good deal more in His subsequent life before He could rise to the better law of love, Matt. XXII. He interprets Christ (Page 231) as meaning Moses and the Prophets instead of the Rabbis, by the phrase "them of old time" whom Christ corrects and refutes. He intimates (Page 230) that the new development of doctrine and morals was carried on just as substantively by Augustine, Calvin, Wesley, Lyman Beecher, Bushnell, and Henry Ward Beecher(!!!) as by prophets and apostles; thus obviously obliterating the distinction between the inspired and uninspired. But the queerest part of his theory is that his theology has to be so essentially and endlessly progressive that the revelations of Apostles Bushnell and Henry Ward Beecher must still be subjected to modification by newer lights (his for instance?) even as the less perfect revelations of their predecessors Jesus and Paul had to be. Otherwise they also, like the Old Testament, the New Testament, the Patristic Theology, and Calvinism will in turn become dry corpses. Revealed theology, like a grapevine, begins to die the moment it ceases to grow new branches, (Page 230.) But enough.

Now the plainest Christian can remind himself of familiar truths and facts which set the absurd dishonesty of all this in a glaring light. To show that the preachers assertion of the incorrect early teaching of God's unity is expressly false, one has only to recall the first commandment "Hear O Israel the Lord thy God is one God: Thou shalt have *no other* Gods before Me." The preacher asserts the imperfection of the Old Testament law, but the 19th Psalm asserts its perfection, and in every aspect: "The law of the Lord is *perfect*. * * * the commandment of the Lord is *pure*, * * *. The fear of the Lord is clean *enduring forever*; the judgments of the Lord are *true* and *righteous altogether*." And the Apostle Paul, Romans 7: 12, 14, speaking of this very law, which Dr. Abbott says Paul had so totally outgrown, declares that it is "spiritual * * * and holy, and just, and good." Dr. Abbott thinks that Jesus corrected and amended the Decalogue with a slashing hand; but Scripture says that the Messiah was himself the person who gave that law to Moses, Acts 7: 38, Math, 11: 27. So that Dr. Abbott here represents Christ as correcting and refuting himself. We wonder whether he believes with the Scripture that "Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day and for ever?" As we saw he asserted that it took 4,000 years for the Church to grow out of the defective morality of the Pentateuch, and that it took Christ a number of months to grow out of the imperfect morality of the Sermon on the Mount into the perfect law of love, Matt. XXII. But when we look at that place we see at once that the Scribe's question "Master which is the great commandment in the law?" was directly a question concerning the crown of the Pentateuchal morality, and that Christ's answer was precisely an answer to that question and given in the very words of the Pentateuch, and intended by our Saviour to be understood as a quotation from it, Deut. 6: 5, Levit. 19: 18. In how pitiable an attitude does this simple fact leave the critic?

Once more, he gives us to understand that God speaking by Moses declared polygamy, slavery, and incest to be right, and then speaking by Beecher and Bushnell declares them to be enormously wrong. Now we should like to hear him settle at which of these two epochs God uttered the falsehood. *Absit blasphemia!* But as we do not wish to charge that dreadful crime on Dr. Abbott we are shut up to the only other possible alternative, that he does not believe God spake by Moses, and since, as he knows Jesus declared God did speak by Moses, of course he does not believe Jesus.

This progressive theology is simply infidelity, and since infidelity in the pulpit, and in journals which profess to be evangelical is far more deadly than in Voltaire and Tom Paine it will behoove parents and teachers to exclude the *Homiletic Review* from their households.

R. L. DABNEY.

THE ERROR IN THE ASSEMBLY MINUTES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

There seems to be a good deal of discussion of this matter. and very general unanimity in the view that the error is irretrievable.

There is no question in any quarter as to what the Assembly did; no doubt about its action; all are agreed as to the wording of the overture adopted by the body, and sent down by it to the Presbyteries—the trouble is, and the only trouble, that somewhere between the action taken and its publication in print an error slipped in, and now the whole Church is to be restrained, and the known will and purpose of the General Assembly defeated because of what every body recognizes, is an error.

Now to untutored common sense there is something farcical about such a situation. We are told that no one can alter the Record; that the clerk has no authority to call the attention of the Presbyteries to an error, that as a functionary of the Assembly he has no standing whatever in the Presbyteries, he cannot make use of the Presbyteries, nor could the Presbyteries assist him even if they so desired. The Presbyteries may respond to the Assembly, but not to a simple functionary of that body acting on his own authority. Moeover his action is not a correction, it is a reversal of the Record, &c., &c., &c. So far the *South Western Presbyterian*, as quoted in last week's paper.

Now then hear Dr. Farris: He states that the error was made in his *transcription for publication*. He has in his possession the original overture, and the report on it by the Committee on Bills and Overtures. In copying this for the printer he made a slip which was not discovered until the Minutes were published. Suppose Dr. Farris had noticed the error before he forwarded the manuscript to the printing office would it not have been his plain duty to have corrected it? Would an action of the Assembly have been necessary before he could have corrected a mistake in the copy of their proceedings? The question seems absurd, but does the mere printing of the error render it any more sacred?

What standing authority in the Presbyteries is requisite in order for him to have the right to say, "Brethren, by a slip of my pen I copied the action of the Assembly wrong, and wrote three-fourths, where the figures in the Minutes were two-thirds.

When we hear so much about "reversal of the record," &c., the question arises. Is not the published error already a reversal of the record, admitted to be such? Does the error of the engrossing clerk supersede the unquestionable action of the Court?

Again: Is this printed pamphlet the Record? or is it only a copy? Certainly the printed Minutes were never read and adopted by the body. They have never been "attested by the signatures of the Clerks" as the *South Western* alleges. The original Record was adopted and attested doubtless, and the whole thing *copied* and forwarded to the printers, and in the copying the error occurred; and now by a *lapsus pennae* made by the copyist (which he corrects from the original record) the whole Church is to be stopped from carrying out the unquestionable action of our highest Court.

If this is not red tape run to seed, we are at a loss to imagine what is.

SAMUEL M. SMITH.

A FELT WANT SOON TO BE SUPPLIED.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

There is no concise, comprehensible history of the Presbyterian Church in all ages suitable for the people. There are general Church histories and also exhaustive histories of the Presbyterian Church in particular countries. But he who would follow the history of our Church through the ages must peruse many volumes, a work requiring leisure and a library. Our Secretary of Publication, the Rev. Dr. Hazen, feeling the want of such a book in our Church literature, suggests that the Rev. Dr. Robert P. Kerr, author of that very popular little volume "Presbyterianism for the People," should undertake to write the needed history; and his proposal met with the hearty approval of the Committee of Publication.

Dr. Kerr at once addressed himself to the laborious, yet to him pleasing task, for which previous studies had prepared him, and he now has the work nearly completed, a portion already in the hands of the printer. "The Peoples' History of Presbyterianism in all ages" will be presented to the public in the spring, and will prove a most appropriate addition to our Church literature for this centennial year of Presbyterianism in America.

In this work the principle of Presbyterianism is traced from the early ages of the Church. But whilst the book contains the history of a principle, it is not an abstruse, philosophical or theological discussion; for the author with the skill and spirit of the true historian seizes upon the important facts, and sets them forth in such light that they are readily apprehended, in their relation and their consequences, by the ordinary reader. His narrative is short, comprised probably within three hundred printed pages, but it is not a mere synopsis. The leading character of each age and country stand forth well and fully portrayed: and those events that were grand crises in the destiny of our Church are pictured with striking vividness; whilst minor events are skillfully clustered about them. Thus the reader without confusion, and

with deep interest in his surroundings, is carried through the early work of the Culdees, the trials and triumphs of the Waldenses and the stirring times of Calvin and Knox. The portion given to any one country is necessarily short, but so complete in that the reader is made to feel the life of the Church in Geneva, in France, in Scotland, in Bohemia, in Holland, in Ireland, in Wales, in America and in other lands.

Having read the manuscript with great care as it came from the hands of the writer, I commend it with emphasis, not only to Presbyterians, who will have their estimate of their own Church enhanced by reading it, but to other readers of history and lovers of truth. The style is easy and pleasant and at the same time full of life. Its spirit is eminently Catholic and evangelical.

I predict for it a wide circulation at home and believe many readers will pertuse it in other lands.

W. A. CAMPBELL.

A GIFT TO OUR MINISTERS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Two friends of our mission work have generously bought 1,050 copies of Dr. Peirson's book, "The Crisis of Missions," to be distributed among the pastors and stated supplies of our Church. This book presents in a condensed and vivid form many facts which illustrate and emphasize the important truth that the Foreign Mission work has now reached a crisis—a time when Christians must decide whether they will advance in force and take the great fields of heathendom, or whether they will allow the swarms of infidelity and rationalism to enter in and occupy the ground. We are sure that it is the heart's desire and prayer of the liberal friends who make this gift, that God may use this book to arouse our whole Church as one man, to go forward and seize the great opportunities which are now open before us.

Messrs. R. Carter & Bros., the publishers, will furnish 500 copies of the book at once, and the remainder by the 10th of April. The books will be mailed from the office of Foreign Missions in Baltimore.

Ministers whose address has been changed since the last minutes of the General Assembly were published, will please send their present address at once by postal card to Box 131, Baltimore, Md.

Respectfully,

M. H. HOUSTON.

A LETTER FROM TEXAS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

MR. EDITOR: As I remained in the Taylorsville and Wilkesboro field only one year, I feel that I ought to make a brief statement, through your columns, of my reasons for making the change, that there may be no cause for misapprehension on the part of any brother whose attention may be directed to that field.

After the first of last October I was not able to do the work of the field, on account of protracted sickness, and the distance from Taylorsville to Wilkesboro. I found that I was not able to take this ride of twenty miles. I was compelled to do one of two things (1) give up the work of Wilkesboro temporarily, and thus leave that church without any chance to get a pastor, or (2) give up the whole field so that some one who had the physical strength might take my place in the field. Just at this juncture I received a unanimous call from the Corpus Christi church, where my work would be right around me. In view of these things I felt that God was making the path of duty plain, and I decided to give up the work and come here.

I was much encouraged in the field. The Lord gave us comforting and cheering evidence that He was with us in our work there. Then I had the hearty co-operation of God's people. I never expect to labor with people more prompt to meet their financial obligations to the pastor than that field was last year. I think there is a very bright future before the churches of that field. I do hope and pray that some brother may take up the work there at an early day.

I have been in Corpus Christi about one month. We have met with a most cordial reception and have found here a refined, cultivated, hospitable people. As much so as I found in any place of like size in the old States. My health is much better. I have been able to preach two sermons every Sunday since I came here. We have a good manse on the church lot, to which I give all the North Carolina brethren a cordial invitation.

I am very much pleased with the work here.

Your friend,

A. WALKER WHITE.

BY THE WAY.

Thanks to Professor J. A. HOLMES, of Chapel Hill, for his sketch of Prof. WASHINGTON C. KERR, late Geologist of the State, and one of North Carolina's most deserving sons. The lecture, of which this little book is a pamphlet copy, was delivered before the Mitchell Scientific Society of the State University.

The announcement by telegraph that Rev. Dr. SHELDON JACKSON, of Alaska, was drowned proves untrue. It was a Dr. SHELDON it seems. Few men could be so ill-spared by the Church and the country as Dr. JACKSON.

Last week a company of strolling players, consisting largely if not wholly of women, visited Wilmington and performed at the Opera House of this place. The character of the performance was such that the city papers could not report it in detail, and one of them sufficiently intimated its character by stating that, with a solitary exception, men alone were present. Previously to the advent of these shameless characters the walls of the city were placarded with the usual pictures, and there now they stand, and for weeks will stand. The women went around in person into the stores, we are told, inviting occupants to their performance.

Can nothing be done to prevent these gross exhibitions? Are our authorities compelled to permit them? Charlotte does not permit them.

We are glad to see that two notorious characters in this city, have at last received the penalty for violating the Sunday liquor-laws in this city. They were sentenced by the Criminal Court to seventeen days in jail, says the *Messenger*, and $20 fine, each. It was the fourth case against them.

Rev. Dr. J. S. WATKINS, of Raleigh, was prevented from attendance on the State Sunday-school Convention—as was Rev. W. S. LACY of Jonesboro. These brethren expressed their regret at not being able to attend. At last accounts we have, Dr. WATKINS was still confined to his home. We trust both will soon be entirely restored.

We should have said that the hospitality of our Raleigh brethren on the occasion of the late Sunday-school Convention was unexcellable, but this simply met the expectations of the delegates. We might have, too, in simple justice, complimented the President of the Convention for the capital manner in which he directed the proceedings of the Convention.

The meetings under the charge of Rev. R. G. PEARSON, are continuing with increasing interest. On last Sabbath night the Tabernacle was overflowingly full, and some 3,000 persons heard the sermon from the text, "If thou be the Son of God come down from the cross." Matt. xxvii: 40. Many persons are professing CHRIST—some supposed to be well-nigh invulnerable to the shafts of truth. The churches are receiving accessions, Christians are revived, and, altogether, such a work of Divine Grace is in our midst as Wilmington has not seen in many a day.

NOTICE.

Delegates to Concord Presbytery coming by railroad will be met at Salisbury Thursday, April 12th, at 9 a. m. They are requested to assemble at Dr. Rumple's study at that hour. The kind Presbyterians of Salisbury offer entertainment to those who arrive the previous evening.

R. W. BOYD.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES.

Any delegates, appointed by the last Southern General Assembly to the Pan Presbyterian Council, London, not intending to go, will please at once inform the Committee appointed to fill vacancies.

G. B. STRICKLER,
Chairman.

Atlanta, March 14th.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The Presbytery of Mecklenburg will meet in the Sugar Creek church at 11 o'clock a. m., April 11th, 1888. Rev. C. W. Robinson (Monroe, N. C.,) chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

Attest: R. Z. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

Lincolnton, N. C., Feb. 17th.

Reduced rate tickets have been granted on the C. C. & A. R. R, also on the A. T. & O. R R., and C. C. R. R.

I have reason to believe reduced rates will be granted on all the railroad lines leading to Charlotte, and will inform you as soon as I hear from General Passenger Agents on the other lines.

C. W. ROBINSON,
Chm. Com. Arrangements.

Concord Presbytery will hold their next regular meeting at Franklin church, beginning on Thursday, 12th of April next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

WM. W. PHARR,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville stands adjourned to meet at Jonesborough, Moore county, N. C., Wednesday before the *third* Sabbath in April, 11th day of the month, at 7:30 p. m., 1888.

J. P. MCPHERSON,
Stated Clerk.

Blanks to be filled by the churches will be forwarded by mail in a few days.

The Presbytery of Central Texas meets at Mexia at 7:30 p. m., on Wednesday, April 18th.

L. TENNEY,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Memphis will meet in Somerville, Tenn., April 24th, 1888, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

E. M. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

The Presbytery of North Mississppi will meet at Byhalia, Miss., Wednesday, April 25th, 7:30 p. m., 1888. Narratives, Statistical and Sabbath-school reports required from all the churches.

J. D. LESLIE,
Stated Clerk.

Spring Presbytery of Red River meets in Keachie, La., April 25th, 7 p. m., 1888. Business very important, demands full representation from the churches.

CYRUS HARRINGTON,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Wilmington will meet at Cobb's Mills church at 11 a. m., on Thursday the 19th of April.

A. MCFADYEN,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of West Hanover meet in Arvon church, Rockingham county, on April 18th 8 p. m.

CHAS. WHITE,
Stated Clerk.

Presbytery of Orange (236th session) will meet in the First Presbyterian church, Greensboro Tuesday, the 24th day of April next, at 7:30 p. m. (Blanks for the usual reports will be mailed to sessions by the time this notice appears. Clerks of sessions will confer a favor by mailing their returns to the Stated Clerk at Raleigh in advance of the meeting of Presbytery.)

F. H. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The pipes of the city water works are being laid over the streets, the tower, 100 feet high, is being built on the highest point to be had, right near all the railroad depots, and fourteen splendid electric lights are a wonderful improvement over old oil lamps of years ago. M.

Greensboro, N. C., March 21st.

Durham employed a detective and he unearthed some of the former liquor-sellers, who have been violating the liquor laws. There is quite a howl about it, but Durham has a set of citizens who are not afraid to do right. We bid them Godspeed.

The *Durham Plant* says that the case of Blackwell's Durham Co Operative Tobacco Company vs. McElwee has become a thing of the past. Blackwell's Durham Co-Operative Tobacco Company won in the court below, McElwee took an appeal, and last Monday the Supreme court affirmed the rulings of the Superior court and the case stays won. The case came up from Rowan county and has been in court many years.

Mr. Jack Reinhardt, of Lincoln county, says the *Marion Bugle*, has struck a gold mine in a cotton field on his farm for which he has been offered $20,000 in cash, which offer he refused to accept. The ore uncovered is of the richest qualitity, and the vein is a large and well defined one.

In Carteret county the jail has been empty for nearly two years; so says the New Bern *Journal*.

Some time ago the Raleigh *News and Observer* spoke of a French company which proposed to engage in the manufacture of fine chinaware in this State. Many samples of the best kaoline, from various counties, were sent from the State museum, and the quality was so promising that representatives of the manufacturers visited the State for the purpose of looking over the ground and examining its properties. They have lately applied for and received samples of other materials used in the manufacture of porcelain, which are found abundantly in our State.

Wadesboro is to have a silk factory. The supply of machinery is about completed.

Roanoke News: Sheriff J. S. Lewis showed us Monday a piece of wood in which were imbedded four lead bullets. The piece of wood came from a red oak tree which was cut from Mrs. Hale's grove at Halifax, and was the heart of the tree. The bullets had been round, but now present a somewhat flattened appearance and are much smaller than those now in ordinary use. The bullets were two feet from the surface of the tree, showing that they had been there a long time, and as there was a skirmish at Halifax when the army of Cornwallis passed through there it is supposed that these bullets came from British guns. Sheriff Lewis says he intends to present them to the State museum.

GENERAL.

Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, of the United States Supreme Court died at his residence in Washington City, on Friday last, 23d inst. at 6.10 a. m. On the night of the Saturday previous he was taken sick, but was in attendance upon court though seriously indisposed on the Monday following.

FOREIGN.

Great activity is reported in the volcano Popocatapel in Mexico. Clouds of smoke and sulphurious fumes are issuing from the crater.

The German Reichstag formally expresses gratitude to Emperor Frederick for assuming the duties of his office and assures him of unswerving fidelity. Some changes are made in the army Gen. Von Loe succeeds Gen. Von Pape as commandant of the corps of the guard at Berlin. Von Pape will be given another command. Gen. Von Haesler succeeds Count Von Walderze as quartermaster general. The removal of Count Von Walderze has caused much surprise, as it has always been supposed that he would succeed Von Moltke. The removal is supposed to be due to Bismarck's arrogance over the Anti-Semitic affair.

It is said that Frederick will shortly issue an amnesty proclamation.

A French military tribunal will inquire into the case of General Boulanger. General Cafferee and Madame Lemousin were sentenced for complicity in the sale of decorations The former to a fine of 3,000 francs, the latter to six months imprisonment. The London *Times* approves the local government for England and Wales.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING MARCH 27, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market opened firm on Wednesday, (31st,) at 35 cents; Thursday 36 cents; since 36 cents firm.

ROSIN—In early part of report steady at 82½ cents for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained, but dull at close.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00 and Soft $2.00 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.10 until Monday when price fell to $1.05.

TIMBER—Receipts, taken readily at full prices.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Feb. 23d, in the Presbyterian church, Concord, N. C., by Rev. C M. Payne, Mr. H. IRVINE WOODHOUSE and Miss MARY M. STUART—all of Concord.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

In Robeson county on the 3d of March, Mrs. ABIGAIL DOUGLAS, wife of Neill Douglas, in the 56th year of her age. She was for several years an invalid, and at intervals a great sufferer, but bore her protracted affliction with Christian fortitude. She was for many years a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality.

On March 20th, 1888. at Wentworth, N. C., in the 23d year of her age, Mrs. WILLIE A. MORPHIS. Her end was peace.

In Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1887, Mrs. MARY C. BROWN, beloved wife of Wm. A. Brown, and daughter of Dr. Daniel C. Brower. Mrs. Brown was born April 12th, 1844, joined the Presbyterian church in Asheboro in 1863, was transferred to Alamance in 1874, to Greensboro First church a few years later, and finally to the Westminster church at its organization just two months before her death. She died as she had lived "in Jesus." As her strength ebbed away, her faith became triumphant, her hope radiantly bright, and at times she rejoiced with joy unspeakable in prospect of the glory about to be revealed. She leaves a husband and six children to mourn the loss of a true wife and a tender faithful mother. Her oldest son is preparing to preach to the world that blessed gospel which in infancy he learned at his mother's knee, so that she, being dead will yet speak.

In Concord, N. C., March 9th, 1888, Mrs. LEONORA MCCOMBS KING, the beloved wife of Mr. Elam King, in the 43d year of her age.

It is rare, that a death occurs that quenches a lovelier, purer existence than that of this uncommonly attractive and estimable lady.

In early life she gave her heart to Christ and became a member of Sugar Creek Presbyterian church; upon her marriage and removal to Concord she became a member of the Presbyterian church here, and was ever a true, faithful and efficient member, living and dying in full communion and fellowship. An humble, earnest and consistent Christian, she was beauteous and blameless in all the relations of life—an affectionate sister; a devoted wife, a true, tender, watchful mother and a sincere faithful friend—"adorning the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things." Her long trying illness was endured with remarkable cheerfulness and patience, and when death came her faith never wavered, and her dying testimony was, "He is with me, He will be with me to the end." Oh how much earth has lost. A large circle of friends and relatives sadly weeping, a sweet home so lonely and desolate, a doting husband crushed by his burden and the little children motherless; but heaven has gained a saint, and the white-robed throng has welcomed her pure spirit to be ever with the Lord. "We weep not as those who have no hope;" for we are assured "that our loss is her eternal gain."

PASTOR.

IN MEMORIAM.

The undersigned members of Union and Carthage churches, having been appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the deep feeling and sense of loss sustained by our church in the death of Mrs. M. K. MCQUEEN and her mother, Mrs. Margaret Robertson, and our profound sympathy for our much esteemed and beloved pastor, Rev. Martin McQueen, in this, hour of his sorest trial and affliction, respectfully submit the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Creator and Redeemer of our world, in His unfathomable wisdom, has deemed it best to visit our churches with a dark and grievous dispensation of His providence, by removing from the side of our faithful pastor on the same day his devoted wife and estimable mother in-law, and whereas, the heavy hand of affliction now rests sorely upon his grief-stricken head, and on account of his constant and faithful ministrations unto us, his flock, for a quarter of a century past, the ties that bind our hearts to him have become so near and tender that his loss and bereavement is felt by us almost as our own. Therefore,

Resolved 1st. That we feelingly extend to him our tenderest sympathy, and beg to remind him that "Affliction cometh not forth of the dust, neither doth trouble spring out of the ground," and that the greatest sufferer that the world ever knew was none other than our blessed Saviour Himself, who was "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." And we earnestly commend to him the example of that ancient servant of God, who in the time of his greatest trial and affliction declared, though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him."

2d. That our hearts in deepest love and fervent prayers go out towards the little children who are thus bereft of a mother whose tender care and faithful guidance are so important in directing the early footsteps in paths that lead to usefulness in life and happiness beyond the tomb. And we commend them to the guidance and protection of our covenant-keeping God.

3d. That a copy of the resolutions be sent to the sorely bereaved family, and the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN with request for publication.

J. D. MCIVER,
D. P. SHIELDS,
S. E. JOHNSON,
R. D. ROWAN.
Committee.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth; 60 cents.

Address:

REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. MCCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19, 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequaled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.

PIANOS.

Mason & Hamlin's Piano Stringer was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experts the "greatest improvement in pianos in half a century."

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.

Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.

154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N.Y.
149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

CRAYON PORTRAITS.

FOR A FEW WEEKS I WILL TAKE ORDERS for life-size crayon portraits for $13.00 (former price $25.00.) Smaller portraits made from $5.00 up.

MISS B. T. WILLARD

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fruit Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c.

mch.2-.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

THE CZAR ALEXANDER.

The present czar, Alexander the Third, ascended the autocratic throne in March, 1881, under circumstances peculiarly gloomy. His father, the mildest, the most enlightened, and the most liberal sovereign who ever ruled over the Russian millions had been assasinated by the Nihilists. Of the new czar people outside of Russia knew little. It was said that he had some relations with the revolutionary party during his father's lifetime, and that on one occasion his father had confined him as a prisoner in his own palace for a long time, a punishment for some act of disobedience. It has been the custom in Europe that the heir to a crown shall keep aloof from the public affairs of the country which he will some day be summoned to reign over; and this custom, confining the heir to merely private duties and pleasures, has served to keep him in obscurity.

Soon after the accession of Alexander the Third, however, it became evident that his was a very different character from that of his gentle and liberal father. That father had been, indeed, more German than Russian in training, predilections and tastes. He had remained in close personal and political intimacy with the court of his uncle, the German emperor, throughout his reign. But the new czar proved to be a man of strong and even headlong passions, with rather a Russian than a German cast of nature, haughty and overbearing, and devoted to the autocratic traditions of the Russian crown. During his reign of seven years he has not sought to give any measure of liberty to his subjects. All the old tyranny which was practised under his haughty grandfather, Nicholas, has been continued, and no serious attempt has been made to reform and purify the corrupt administration of the state.

Alexander the Third resembles his father as little in personal appearance as in character and aim. The late czar, and indeed the Czar Nicholas before him, were eminently handsome men; tall and well-built, with a manly beauty of feature which was universally remarked. The present czar, on the other hand, is thick-set and of only medium height, with irregular features, fiery black eyes, a swarthy complexion, and a heavy brown mustache and beard reaching down upon his chest.

But there is one trait of Alexander, at least, that is highly creditable to him. He is ardently devoted to his wife and children. He married, in 1866, the Princess Dagmar of Denmark, sister of the Princess of Wales and of King George of Greece. The match seems to have been one of pure affection; for ever since, Alexander's domestic life, at least, has been a pattern for all his subjects. When, recently, the czarina's birthday approached, the imperial husband thought he would make her a unique gift. He sent agents all through Europe, to buy the rarest and most beautiful emeralds they could find. He had forty of these brilliant gems set in a necklace, which he presented to her. It is said that so delighted was she with so splendid a gift, that she danced around the palace saloons, with the necklace held high in the air. On another recent occasion, the czar showed his deep affection for his family. His children, visiting their royal relatives in Denmark, were taken down with a severe attack of the measles. The czar, although he had pressing duties which called him home to St. Petersburg, would not leave them until they had recovered. When that took place the Baltic Sea was frozen, and the czar had to go home by the roundabout route through Berlin. Such are some of the traits of the man who, probably more than any other, has it in his hands to decide whether there shall be war or peace in Europe.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Japanese Lacquer Work: Apropos of the scrap box, if one only begins early enough, any number of beautiful articles in the way of tables, screens, boxes and trays, can be made simply by calling upon Mother Nature to supply the decorations and the colors. Gather during the autumn days the brightest and most perfectly shaped of the autumn leaves that fall in such abundance from tree and shrubbery. The sycamore, maple, Virginia creeper and copper beech are all suitable for the purpose. The ferns, particularly the adiantums, are also available. Lay the leaves on a smooth piece of blotting paper wrong side up, and scrape away carefully with a sharp penknife all projecting stalks and veins. As each is finished lay it between two small pieces of blotting paper to dry. At the end of two weeks they will be ready to use. Paint the surface of your article, table, box or tray, as the case may be, a smooth black, and give it a good coat of varnish. Before this is quite dry apply your leaves in wreaths or groups, having first dampened the under surface with water to swell the leaf to its full size. When the design is quite perfect apply two coats of the purest transparent varnish over the whole surface. A dainty line of gold-leaf introduced upon the edges or elsewhere will add to the effect. Such an article sent abroad will be an endless delight to European friends who are always ready to marvel at the glory of our autumn foliage.

One of the greatest of women philanthropists, and one about whom society knows little or nothing, is Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson of Boston. Her income is about $50,000 a year, which she receives quarterly, and it is said she is often penniless before the end of the quarter. She has no children, no house, does not keep a carriage, never goes to the theatre, never read but two novels in her life and never possessed but one velvet dress. She spends her entire time and fortune in charity, and that without identifying herself with the objects of her generosity.

Margaret Sangster in *Christian Intelligencer* says: There are women who have set up cleanliness as their graven image, and who, consequently, keep their households in a state of fluctuation between the suds and the scrubbing-brush. "I never work hard," said a daughter, "and get a clear place where mother and I can sit down and rest, that she doesn't at once think of something else to clean." "Wot's the use," grumbled an old Virginia aunty, "of my getting' de ironin' done, honey? You all o' sutinly set me to washin' de windows."

"A perfectly clean house is a triumph over city ... and dirt not to be underated, yet I pity the housekeeper whose devotion to neatness end or... makes her family wretched. There are women who shudder if you disturb a curtain or set a chair away.

"Woe be to you if you touch profanely a volume ... their exquisitely-appointed apartments. A ... times in an evening have I seen one of ... self-appointed martyrs rise to straighten the ... which a heedless visitor had displaced, or ... just the predestined angle the book which ... lucky movement had disturbed from its ... lar pile. "I used to be considered a de... fellow at home," exclaimed the young ... of these martinets, with a clumsy attempt at hiding his confusion, "but Mamie has no end of trouble with me. I really," with a laugh which had a suspicion of pain, "feel afraid to move about in my wife's parlor."

We women are the arbiters of our own and our children's lives to an extent which should make us willing to decide what in household life is essential, what is merely non-essential. For the life is more than meat, the body is more than raiment.

SCIENCE.

A device has been invented by which electricity is made to record the weights indicated upon scales or steelyards, the application being especially designed for the weighing of freight cars while in motion. It is said that with this device properly applied to the scales an accurate account can be kept of the weight of every car passing over them, even at full speed.

It is understood that a scheme for the botanical survey of India has been arranged by the British government. The country will be divided into four charges for the purposes of botanical investigations, each under a botanist of eminence. The scheme has been prompted by the authorities at the Royal Gardens at Kew, and it is believed that by such an arrangement as that now contemplated botanical investigations will be more systematically carried on than they have been up to the present time.

P. Cazeneuve and R. Lepine find that Martius yellow (sodium dinitro-napthylate) which is consideraly used to color pasty articles of food, in some cases the quantity employed amounting to 2 per cent., is quite poisonous. The yellow, even in small doses, causes gasping after breath, great elevation of temperature, but without convulsions, and finally death. Napthol yellow S. which is the sodium salt of the dinitro sulphoaptgylate is, however, not poisonous. This latter yellow, as well as the sodium salt of the sulphamidoazoorthotoluene, are used with blues and reds to color absinthe and wines.

Professor L Weber relates, in a German periodical, that during a thunder-storm at Ribnitz in Mecklenburg the lower pane of a window on the first floor of a house was broken by lightning and a jet of water was thrown up and through the hole to the ceiling with such force that part of the ceiling was broken down and other damage was done. The hole in the window was like a bullet hole, with radial cracks. Some cigars on a table that was broken by the fall of the ceiling and the water were carbonized The origin of the jet of water is not satisfactorily explained.

A railway company now uses signal wire running in tubes filled with petroleum oil. Some of the wires are 1,100 feet long, and are easily operated. The pipes are laid on stakes driven into the grond eight feet apart, and are three-fourths of an inch in diameter inside, wider the wire is three-sixteenths inch in diameter. The pipes run parallel to the railway, and follow the curves as well as the straight parts of the line.

IN THE COURTS.

From Charleston *News and Courier*:

[Decisions of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.]

ACTION TO SET ASIDE VOLUNTARY DEED BY JUDGMENT CREDITOR—RETURN ON EXECUTION—TESTIMONY—HOMESTEAD STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

The National Bank of Newberry vs. Kinard et al—No. 2,163. The plaintiff obtained a judgment against John P. Kinard, William M. Kinard, since deceased, and Thomas F. Harman for the sum of $2,691.75 on a note executed by the said John P. Kinard to the said William M. Kinrd, and which had been endorsed by the said William M. Kinard and the said Harman to the plaintiff, who discounted it thereby becoming the owner thereof. Some time between the date of the note and plaintiff's judgment William M. Kinard, by voluntary deed, conveyed his entire property, real and personal, to his wife for her life and at her death to vest in fee-simple in his two sons, &c.

This action was instituted by plaintiff, in its own behalf and for such other creditors as might come in and contribute, &c., to have said conveyance adjudged fraudulent and void as to said judgment and to have the property sold and the proceeds applied to plaintiff's debt, &c. The wife answered, denying that the deed was without consideration and alleging that it was executed because a large portion of the purchase money of the land was paid with her money under an agreement between herself and husband that the title thereto should be made to her. She also claimed a portion of the personal property and set up the Statute of Limitations. The minor son answered by guardian ad-litem denying every allegation of fraud and interposing the pendency of another action to set aside the said deed and also the Statute of Limitations

The Circuit Judge overruled the plea of the Statute of Limitations and ordered the conveyance to be annulled and vacated as made in fraud of creditors, and that the property be sold, the proceeds after expenses, &c., to be applied to the plaintiff's judgment; the balance, if any, to be retained for distribution among such other creditors as might come in and prove their claims, &c. The surviving minor son appealed. Upon the points made the Supreme Court decides as follows:

The testimony of the sheriff, verifying the endorsements appearing on the execution, or that he had not sold the property levied on, is competent as independent facts.

Parol testimony is admissible to prove the fact that an application for homestead had been made.

A levy amounts to satisfaction unless it be shown that it was insufficient, or that the proceeds were applied to some prior lien, or was otherwise unproductive, without fault of the judgment creditor. Davis vs. Barkley, 1 Bail, 142: Nazvck & Bell vs. Colt, 2 Bail, 102; Lawrence vs. Wofford, 17 S. C.

In this case the property consisted of certain personal property and a tract of land. This property was levied upon and this was endorsed upon the numerous executions in the sheriff's office, The land was covered by two senior mortgages, upon which proceedings for foreclosure were in progress, and during the pendency of which the mortgagor sold said land, which sale was confirmed by the Court in said foreclosure proceedings and the proceeds directed to be implied to the mortgage, &c. Nothing was left subject to the plaintiff's judgment. A portion of the personal property was covered by a senior mortgage. As to the balance, in the absence of proof, the law would presume that it had been sold and the proceeds applied to the levying fi fas pro rata. Defendants are entitled to have a pro rata portion applied to plaintiff's judgment.

As a general rule the Statute of Limitations begins to run when the right of action accrues: Exception—where the party wronged is laboring under certain disabilities. In this case no right of action accrued until the necessity for reaching the property conveyed was developed legally. Fraud is the foundation of the action, and fraud must occur before the action can be commenced. A voluntary deed based on love and affection or some other laudable consideration is not necessarily fraudulent. Such deed, however, may become a legal fraud in the future if no other property of the debtor can be found out ot which the creditor may make his debt. Before a right of action accrues this legal fraud must be developed, and if at that time the creditor can sue, the currency of the statute will commence. Inter vivos, the only way to develop it, so as to have a cause of action in equity to vacate the voluntary deed, is by exhausting all legal remedies, and to have a nulla bona return by a judgment creditor on his execution issued on said judgment. See Verner bs. Downs, 13 S. C., and Suber vs. Chandler, 18 S. C., 533.

There is not sufficient evidence of laches. The plaintiff could not attack the deed until his legal remedies had been exhausted, and there is no rule of law which required plaintiff to have his execution returned nulla bona sooner than when it it was so returned. The allegations, if true, were sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and there was testimony enough to prevent the non suit asked for.

The preponderance of the testimony is not against the finding of the circuit Judge as to the investment of Miss Kinard's money in the property conveyed.

The return of the sheriffs is, doubtless, informal, and not in strict compliance with the requirements of the Act; but it was sufficient to enable the plaintiff to commence action.

While the Circuit Judge had no power to order proceedings to set apart a homestead to the minor defendant, yet it was within his jurisdiction to determine the right, if necessary to the jurisdiction of the case. Monroe vs. Jeter, 24 S. C., 29; Swandale vs. Swandale, 25 S. S., 389.

Judgment below modified accordingly. Opinion by Simpson, C. J.

THINGS USEFUL.

Sweet fritters can be made of the remains of any kind of rich puddings, such as custard, ground rice, cabinet, arrowroot, or plum pudding. Cut the pudding intended for use into small neat squares: dip them first in beaten egg, then cover with finely-sifted bread-crumbs, and fry them in butter till lightly colored; then dish them with a tiny piece of preserve placed between each piece of pudding.

To clean gentlemen's silk neckties, use gasoline. If very much soiled, soak in turpentine first, then clean with gasoline. When cleaned with gasoline, they will look as nice and bright as new, especially the white ones.

Mutton Chops: The most tempting way to serve mutton cutlets is to trim them well, scraping the bones. The trimmings can be saved for the soup pot. Then broil them, or dip in egg and bread crumbs and fry in boiling fat. Have ready some well-mashed potatoes, shaped into a mound in the middle of the platter, and lean the chops, bone end up, at equal spaces around it. Or they may be stacked like muskets in the middle of a dish, and have tomato sauce poured around.

There are a number of things that the most fashionable and well bred people now eat at the dinner table with their fingers. They are:

Olives, to which a fork should never be applied.

Asparagus, whether hot or cold, when served whole, as it should be.

Lettuce, which should be dipped in the dressing or in a little salt.

Celery, which may properly be placed on the tablecloth beside the plate.

Strawberries, when served with the stem on, as they usually are in the most elegant houses.

Bread, toast, and all tarts and small cakes.

Fruit of all kinds, except melons and preserves, which are eaten with a spoon.

Cheese, which is almost invariably eaten with the fingers by the most particular people.

Even the leg or other small pieces of a bird is taken in the fingers at fashionable dinners, and at most of the luncheons ladies pick small pieces of chicken without using a fork.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
THE RICHEST. MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.
COLGATE & CO.
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

BELLS
Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

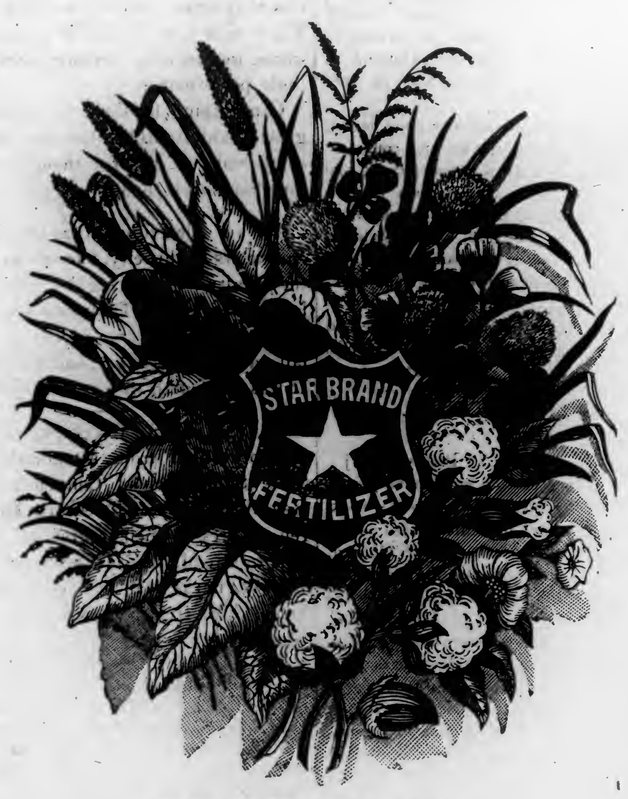
CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS IN BLYMYER BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

ALLISON & ADDISON
—MANUFACTURERS OF—



RICHMOND, VA.
—FOR—
COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO CROPS.

ALL THE FRTILIZERS WE SELL ARE MANUFACTURED BY US IN OUR OWN Factory, and under our own personal supervision. Our increased facilities for manufacturing have enabled us to maintain the **high grade** of our goods, and at the same time **reduce the price**. Having been sold in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the las

TWENTY YEARS,

THEIR VALUE AND REPUTATION ARE NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED AND WE REFER TO THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED AND ARE STILL USING THEM.

☞ THEY ARE DRY AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION FOR DRILLING, AND THE STANDARD WILL BE FULLY MAINTAINED.

For sale by Agents at all points in the Cotton and Tobacco Growing States.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
Richmond, Va.

Fishburne School,
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.
English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training
JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B.,.....Principal.
New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first-class schools.
Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.
Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.
Thirteen States now represented in the School, '87 to '88.
Send for Catalogue.

GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL.
DURHAM TOBACCO

BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET.
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

P. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE VIOLET.

One morning ere the birds were up
And scarce the sky was blue,
Each floweret spread its pretty cup
To catch its drop of dew;
"For flowers must work as well as play;"
I heard the Violets softly say.

The Sunflowers bright were looking out
To watch the early dawn,
And see the night-moths flit about
Across the dewy lawn;
They lightly shook each golden head
To hear what simple Violets said.

"You well may work, poor lowly things!"
They answered in their way.
"We only spread our gilded wings
To greet the coming day;
To work and toil is well for you,
Contented with one drop of dew!"

The morn drew on; the Sunflowers all
Stood up in stately row;
They grew so rank, so stiff and tall
To hide the bank you know.
But oh! they flaunted side by side
As if they were the garden's pride!

But see! the morn with cooling breeze
Above the Violets' bed,
Shakes all the moisture from the trees,
To bathe each azure head,
And draw the odor from their flowers
Perfuming sweet its happy hours!

For that's the work that God has given
For such dear things to do.
To glad the eye with tints of Heaven
And breathe its sweetness too;
And teach each little child to see
How useful little things may be!

But Sunflowers with their wealth of gold,
Have ne'er a breath to give;
None pluck them in their hand to hold,
Nor love them whilst they live;
They do no good—they give no thanks—
But only hide the garden banks!

—*Indepeadent.*

THE TURE STORY OF LITTLE MISS MUFFET.

Her name was Dorothea but she was such a little, roly-poly, merry child that no one could stop to call her by such a sober, dignified name, which was given her in honor of her white-haired grandmother, who lived far away, over the ocean, in Germany.

Mamma called her Dora and Dorchen, which meant little Dora in their Germnn speech, and papa called her Dotty and her big brother Fred called her "Miss Muffet." It is about this queer name, which still clings to her now, even when she is "quite a big girl," she says that I am going to tell you.

But first perhaps you'll like to know how she looked. She had such a round, happy face with the rosiest cheeks and big, blue eyes! Her hair was light brown, banged in front like a genuine little town bred American, but quaintly braided behind in two braids and tied with blue ribbons like a true German maiden. It would be hard to tell whether she looked prettier in her blue and white gingham dress and straw hat playing and laughing and skipping in the yard through all the warm weather, or when she was dressed in her fine white dress with a red sash and her white muslin cap tied sedately under her dimpled chin and walking with her papa after church on Sundays.

No one could help noticing the innocent face with its abounding health She chattered incessantly sometimes in English, often in German, asking hosts of questions about all she saw and making original but childlike comments.

One day in the winter she went out to walk with her mamma. She had a new long red and grey cloak, a red and grey hood and red mittens and was a cheering little object that bleak day. "O mamma my hands are so cold! Let me take your muff. See! I know how to carry it, don't I?"

Just then school was dismissed and out poured the crowd of boys and girls, hurrying and skipping along dinnerwards.

"Hello, sissy," said one freckled faced little urchin with a saucy although good-natured grin, "ain't yer 'fraid that muff'll run away with yer!" But Dora walked dignifiedly along and never gave the rude boy a single glance or smile. At the house door she met brother Fred with his skates on his arm, bound to make the most of noon-time.

"Hello, Little Miss Muffet! How gay you are in your new cloak and hood and mamma's muff, too! I guess your little hands will be lost in it!"

"Papa," said Dora that night. "I've been very much vexed to-day."

"Very vexed o[f], Sunshine! Why, what happened to your serenity! Has dolly Rosalinda torn her dress or did your china cup get broken?"

"O somefin' a great deal more ser'ous," and then she told him about the boy who laughed at her. "And then this afternoon I went to play with Alice Clark; O! we had a be-eautiful time playing "cubby-house' and school, and then we piano and singing. Alice's aunt asked me to try and sing a little lower and I did. But I said Why! don't you know? When people are young and gay they have to make a noise!" She laughed and said she guessed that was true.'

Every time Dora wore her new cloak and hood, Fred called her Miss Muffet and it did not take long before papa and mamma began to call her that, too.

When Christmas came the first thing Dora saw when she opened her eyes in the morning was a big wax doll with a smiling face, sitting on a box, and in the box was a little muff of snow-white fur with a red silk lining and a red ribbon run through the muff to hang it around her neck.

Her joy was complete, and her oh's and ah's as she patted the dolly and then smoothed the muff and then kised the dolly and then put her muff on right over her flannel night-gown, were the sweetest kind of thanks for those who had kindly given Santa Claus the hint of what would please her best.

"Now, Miss Muffet, I'll take your picture," said Fred, after breakfast, Everybody said Fred was a smart boy when they saw the camera he had made himself. He had seen some boys, when he was off on his summer tramping trip, taking views, and they told him about the boy's photo graph club that they belonged to. This, and the chapter on Optics in his Natural Philosophy, had fired Fred's ambition to take pictures too. Dora was her brother's willing subject, and was only too delighted to be asked to sit for a picture.

He had taken with her twin rubber dolls, Paul and Hans, in her arms, with kitty in the chair beside her, with her best dress on, with dolly Rosalinda and herself drinking play-tea and in dozens of other ways. The pictures were rather faded and some of them queer enough especially when Kitty moved and so got a double tail, or Dora forgot and winked too much. But papa put them all in an album with the date of the taking on each one.

And now Fred put on her cloak and hood and her new muff and Dora sat very still and looked hard at the pendulum of the clock, which she could see swinging to and fro through the glass door, and Fred proudly used his new camera that Santa Claus had left him. The picture was an unusually good one, and all were much pleased, and it was put in the album marked Miss Muffet.

One warm morning the next May a large spider might have been seen crawling slowly along the side of the house. The warmth of the sunlight felt good to him and, when he was thoroughly awake from his winter torpor, he began to feel hungry. So, like a wise spider, he hurried into the dining-room window, which was open.

Once inside he looked about with all his six eyes, and made up his mind he would go and spin a web on the hanging-lamp over the table. For being a wise spider, he reasoned that the flies he longed to dine on, would come to dine on the food on the table and then, thought he, with a cruel wink of all his eyes, when they fly up to rest on the lamp how I can pounce down on them! Just then Dora's mother came into the room and the spider, who knew instintively that she was no friend of his, dropped quietly down on the floor and so escaped the fate of the less wary of his race.

If you had been there to watch, I am sure you would have wondered to see how slowly and cautiously and yet with what swiftness, at times, the spider made his way up the wall and across the ceiling, often remaining perfectly motionless if there was noise in the room. At last the lamp was reached and he spun a long web, and then hid himself to wait for his prey.

Noon brought the small family around the table and Dora sat in her high chair. At first she was very quiet and ate her meat and potato silently. But this did not last long and she was soon talking so fast that mamma had to silence her to get a chance to speak herself. To keep still was as impossible to Dora as to many other little girls, and she began to wiggle and twist so in her chair that she was let down to go and play.

But, when she saw the nice floating island, her favorite pudding, brought on to the table, play had no more attraction for her. She brought her little "cricket," as she called it, and was put up in a "big people's chair" beside Fred. A nice saucerful of pudding was given and her own pretty spoon. But, alas for Dora! She was just raising the first spoonful when the wise spider, unwisely decided to come down from his high position and to seek his dinner elsewhere. So he let himself down by his own rope and, bobbing against Dora's nose, landing plump in the middle of her pudding.

Dora gave a loud scream and, throwing her hands out, sent her spoon and saucer flying on to the floor. The pudding ran over the tablecloth and on to her clean dress and down to the floor. But the poor little girl was so frightened that she cried and could not be coaxed to eat any more but ran into the kitchen to tell her kitten about it.

The spider was dreadfully frightened too, and although he escaped with his life, it took him a long time to get the custard out of his eyes and to dry his legs, and the shock of the adventure made him nervous and timid all summer.

When Fred came home at night he began to play with Miss Muffet and to tease her. So he swung her high up into the air and said:

Little Miss Muffet
She sat on a tuffet,
Eating custard and whey,
There came a great spider
And sat down beside her
Which frighted Miss Muffet away."

The other day when I saw Dora she was outlining with red thread a picture of Miss Muffet on one corner of her handkerchief, and she told me all of this story herself, repeated Fred's rhyme, and showed me Miss Muffet's own picture. So I know that this is all true—*The Ladies' Home Journal.*

THE OBEDIENT BOY.

I read a very pretty story the other day, about a little boy who was sailing a boat with a playmate a good deal larger than he was.

The boat had sailed a good ways out in the pond, and the big boy said:

"Go in, Jim, and get her. It isn't over your ankles, and I've been in after her every time."

"I daren't," said Jim. "I'll carry her all the way home for you, but I can't go in there; she told me I mus'nt dare to."

"Who's she?"

"My mother," replied Jim; rather softly.

"Your mother! Why I thought she was dead," said the big boy.

"That was before she died. Eddie and I used to come here and sail our boats, and she never let us come unless we had strings enough to haul in with. I ain't afraid, you know I'm not; only she didn't want me to, and I can't do it."

Wasn't that a beautiful spirit that made little Jim obedient to his mother even after she was dead.—*Episcopal Methodist.*

MAMMA'S BRAVE HELPER.

Annette had been on a two week's visit to grandma. The first afternoon grandma had said, "Well, darling, what are you going to learn while you are with me this time? Our last lesson, I believe, was washing and wiping glasses."

"Yes, grandma; and the time before, how to clean silver. Now I always do it as a part of my Saturday's work."

"I am glad you don't forget your lessons, dear, that is just as it should be. And now let's decide what the lesson now shall be. What do you think will make you most useful to mamma? for little girls should never forget ther mission."

"Their mission! What's that grandma?"

"Why, our mission is the work God has set us to do."

"Little girls don't have missions, I guess," laughed Annette; "that's for grown up people."

"Not alone for them, my dear. Take my Testament and read Mark xiii. 34."

Annette read: "And gave authority to his servants, and to every man his work."

"'To every man;' that means every one, and that takes in the children."

"I suppose so, grandma."

"Well, then, a little girl's mission is—what? Think."

"To play a good deal, I guess"—and Annette laughed merrily—'and to go to school, and to grow, and to run errands, and to help mamma, of course.

"Of course; but you should have put that first, dearie. Mow, find 1 Tim. v. 4."

Annette read: "Let them learn first to show piety at home, and to requite their parents; for that is good and acceptable before God."

"'To requite;' that means 'to pay back,' as Joseph did when he brought his aged father down into Egypt—as you have been studying in your Sunday-school lessons—and took such good care of him in his last years. Mother has worked so hard and so long for her little ones, and now, as soon as they are old enough, they must pay her back."

"I try to do that, grandma; but I didn't know we must make a business of it."

"Oh, yes; make a business of it."

"I shouldn't have time for anything else."

"For play, do you mean? Never fear my child. Mamma wouln't keep you working all the time; she is not a selfish mother."

"Oh, no, grandma, she isn't selfish a bit; I only thought of how much there is to do; Baby frets so now-a-days and Robbie is such a tearer; his clothes are always to be mended, and such holes in his stockings you never saw."

"I guess I have seen just such, dear. But now don't you think it would be nice for you to learn to darn stockings while you are here? I am sure it would help mamma greatly if you would mend Robbie's stockings.

The plan pleased the little girl, and during her two weeks' stay with grandma she learned to stop the yawning mouths of some astonishingly big holes; and she liked the darning so well she could say, "The bigger the hole, the better."

"One must be patient and very particular to mend stockings nicely; a perfect darn is a real work of art," remarked grandma; at which Annettee laughed, but she never forgot it.

The day after she returned home. She persuaded mother to lie down and take a nap with Baby; "You are so tired, mamma dear; I'll keep house." She did not say what else she would do.

Then she perched herself on the broad window-seat to get a good light, and set herself to the task of darning Robbie's stockings. She found some grand holes in the heels and toes, but she knew just how to manage them, and the work was completed before mamma's nap was ended.

How pleased mamma was! She gave Annette a warm kiss and praised her work, which was really done very neatly; and then it was she called her by that pretty name, "Mamma's brave helper."

"It did require bravery for a little girl of nine to sit down this pleasant afternoon, where she could see the birds flitting about and hear the voices of her little playmates, and for more than an hour work away on those stocking," she said to papa in the evening.

But Annette was happy as the birds while busy and useful, as all good little girls very well know.

THE REWARD OF PESEVERANCE.

At one of the mills in the city of Boston a boy was wanted and a piece of paper was tacked on one of the posts, so that all the boys could see it as they passed by. The paper read:

"Boy wanted. Call at the office to-morrow morning."

At the time named there was a host of boys at the gate. All were admitted; but the overseer was a little perplexed as to the best way of choosing one from so many, and said he:

"Now, boys, when I only want one of you, how can I choose from so many?"

After thinking a moment he invited them all into the yard and driving a nail into one of the large trees, and taking a short stick, told them that the boy who could hit the nail with a stick a little distance from the tree should have the place.

The boys all tried hard, and, after three trials, each failed to hit the nail. The boys were told to come again next morning; and this time when the gate was opened, there was but one boy, who, after being admitted, picked up the stick, and throwing it at the nail, hit it every time.

"How is this?" said the overseer. "What have you been doing?"

And the boy, looking up with tears in his eyes, said:—

"You see, sir, I have a mother, and we are very poor. I have no father, sir, and I thought I would like to get the place, and so help all I can; and, after going home yesterday, I drove a nail into the barn, and have been trying ever since, and have come down this morning to try again."

The boy was admitted to the place.

Many years have passed since then and this boy is now a prosperous and wealthy man; and at the time of an accident at the mills he was the first to step forward with a gift of $500 to relieve the sufferers. His success came by perseverance.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.
Use after each meal **Scott's Emulsion** with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THO. PRIM, M. D., Alabama

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:
FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM
$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."
BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793.)
FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

THE WEEKLY NEWS & OBSERVER.
The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chockfull of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the *Weekly News and Observer* until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address
NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.
Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Celery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is
Paine's Celery Compound
It fills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the strain and paralysis of the nervous system.
Recommended by professional and business men. Send for circulars.
Price $1.00. Sold by druggists.
WELLS, Ric[illegible], Proprietors

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C.

22 YEARS A dealer in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shoninger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger upright Piano's $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new Circulars and art. cut.

HAVE YOU EXAMINED
ROYAL PRAISE
The New Sunday School Song Book by James R. Murray? We claim it is the best book of the kind now before the public, and feel that an examination of its contents will substantiate this claim. Among the writers represented are *Dr. Geo. F. Root, J. R. Sweney, W. F. Sherwin, "Winthrop," J. H. Tenney, James McGranahan, P. P. Bliss, Geo. H. Simmons, Rev. C. H. Oliphant, P. F. Campiglio, T. P. Westendorf,* and many others. The book contains 192 pages of which 160 are devoted to the very best of genuine *SUNDAY SCHOOL SONGS,* many of them never having appeared before in any book; the remaining 32 pages contain a concise but very thorough course of instruction in the Elements of Music. Price, bound in boards, *30* cents, if sent by mail add 5cts. for postage.
We will send a single sample copy by mail postpaid to any Sunday School Superintendent on receipt of 20 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE.
PUBLISHED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

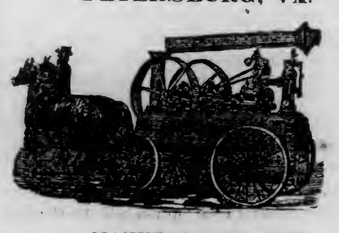
Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - - CASH.

DRESSMAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE
SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.
PETERSBURG, VA.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.
Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.
ALEX. DELANEY,
Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

FOR GAS. **BAILEY'S** COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS **REFLECTORS!** A wonderful invention for *LIGHTING* Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. FOR OIL.

J. D. McNEELY.
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.


JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in State, offering them safe indemnity for losses, rates as low as those of any company working North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, lodges, private barns and stables, farm and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster. Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 [illegible] Street,
Telephone No. 66.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23d.

The Confederate soldier was the innocent cause of quite a breeze in the United States Senate on Tuesday. The "bloody shirt" was again introduced and an extended debate followed, all in consequence of Senator Blair's latest bill, just introduced, providing that in appointments to civil service positions, ex-Confederate soldiers are to be preferred to other Confederates.

Senator Platt thought that the bill had a pretty unfortunate title; it does not give the confederate soldier the first preference; it does not put him ahead of the honorably discharged Union soldier as might be understood from the title alone. It simply prefers the wounded and disabled Confederate to some other kinds of Confederates. In the discussion Senator Hale said it was apparent that the bill proposed to apply to the Confederate soldier a preference which is now given by law to the loyal veterans of the North. He could not countenance such legislation. Senator Platt further said that the bill recognized service in the Confederate Army as meritorious. He was unwilling to vote on any proposition avowedly favorable to a Confederate soldier as such. A number of Senators were led into the debate, among them Hoar, Berry, Riddleberger, Hampton, Daniels and George. The New Hampshire Senator, who interests himself in every good cause, and advocates any legislation that seems kind and generous and humane, whether it be so extremely "Constitutional" or not, stated that he had introduced this bill on his own responsibility, believing it to be a simple measure of justice. He was satisfied that in making appointments of men who were disloyal, justice has not been done to the wounded veterans.

Congress has given no attention to the question of prohibition since last week when Senator Colquit, of Georgia, who has taken quite a prominent part in the prohibition movement in his State, introduced a local option bill in the Senate. It provides for a local option election in the District of Columbia, whenever 10,000 inhabitants of the District shall petition the Chief of Police to order such an election.

A member of the Senate District Committee suggested that it would be more business-like to obtain an expression of opinion through the Police Department by a general canvass of the city. In this way the sentiment of the people could be nearly enough determined as for or against prohibition to afford Congress a safe guide for its future legislation without resorting to the questionable machinery of a popular election. It is understood that Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, favors a high license system and that he is preparing a bill to that effect which he will introduce soon.

A New Hampshire Congressman has just given a surprise to Washington political circles by developing the title of "Reverend." The Universalist church of our Father, in this city, which is now without a pastor, is now taking trial sermons from different preachers. On last Sunday the services was conducted and the sermon delivered morning and evening by Representative McKinney. The Rev. Congressman made a very favorable impression and from the comment passed by leading church members it would not be surprising if he were called to the pastorate of this church.

In the early part of this week there was a great crowd in the United States Supreme Court room to hear the decision in favor of the Bell Telephone Company. The Court held that there was nothing to show that any one had invented an apparatus prior to that invention by Bell, although vibration by electricity had been transmitted by wire prior to 1854. It held that Bell discovered the principle, and perfected it. There is nothing requiring the operation of instruments before the patent issues. It is the practicability of the process that is to be shown.

The friends of Gen Hancock who have been active in their efforts to raise sufficient money to present his widow with a house in this city have at last met with success, and the presentation will take place on the 1st of April. It is a handsome brown stone and brick structure, of which Mrs. Hancock will take possession at once. I·

SAY-SOES.

Rochester *Post-Express:* A physician says: "If a child does not thrive on fresh milk, boil it." Few children can stand boiling.

"Do you know," remarked a prominent gentleman to us a few days ago, "Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is really a good thing. My daughter would have me use it for a bad cough and it did cure me."

Davenport Times: There are only forty-five female lawyers in the United States, out they talk like 60.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. A. Lawrence, 212 East 6th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Mr. Wallace Armstrong, of St. Andrews, Ga., while at work in his garden, a short while since, unearthed a rare curiosity in the shape of an image. It is not a relic of the early Spanird, but a genuine specimen of aboriginal sculpture. The image, which is only a bust, is of the material that was used by the mound-builders in the manufacture of pottery. The head is perfectly formed, the symmetry of its contour being remarkably true to Indian phrenological development. The ears are large, the forehead broad, the nose sharp and prominent, the eyes rather close to each other, the chin short, the neck full and the chest [illegible] to promising and approximate proportions. The relic is as hard as flint, and well preserved.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the weeek ending March 23d, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

L L Bertonneau, New Orleans, La., drawers.

G F Brott, Bladensburg, Md., cotton gin.

D F Brane, White Mills, Ky., time chart.

W B Crow, Milburnton, Tenn., car coupling.

A J Dennis, Franklin, Tenn., device for repairing broken slats.

D H Dugar, Cedartown, Ga., car axle box.

F W Ehlmann, Covington, Ky., combination tool.

E J Engman, Concession, La, levee and ditching machine.

I C Gordon, Charleston, S. C., coffee roaster.

P O Guerin, New Orleans, La., shutter fastener.

M. T. Hancock, Little Rock, Ark., sulky plow.

J D Haughton & W J Alexander, Egypt, Miss., baling press.

E Hixson, Trewhill, Tenn., plow.

W J King, Buchanan, Tenn., Hollow grate and feed water heater.

W F Leslie, Nashville, Ark., plow and planter.

W C McTyeire, Hatchechubbee, Ala., manure distributer.

H C Palmer, Bingen, Ark., saw.

F Rehkopf, Memphis, Tenn., harness saddle.

E E Ries, Baltimore, Md., traction increasinn apparatus.

G M Robinson, Baltimore, Md., boiler cleaner.

L C Ryan, Hawkinsville, Ga., bale tie.

J M Shubert, Water Valley, Ky., harrow.

J M Smith, Spotsylvania, Va., harness buckle.

W F Southard, Charleston, Ark., cotton press.

W A Taylor, New Orleans, La., pressure valve.

D B N Turner, Earles, Ky., planter.

W. R Watt, Somerville, Tenn., pocket scale.

ROYAL

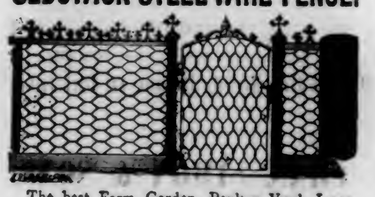


BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address, SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

ORIGINAL ONLY GENUINE
SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE
NEVER FAIL
ASK FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND
TAKE NO OTHER
OR INCLOSE 4c PARTICULARS RETURN MAIL
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. MADISON SQ. PHILA. PA.
5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS
LADIES WHO HAVE USED THEM.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.

Andrew Murray, administrator of Eli Murray, deceased, petitioner, against James T. Murray, Willie Murray, Mary J. Tate Joseph A Tate, Lemuel Murray, Marshall H Murray, Robert A. Murray, William C. Murray, Ralph M. McGee and wife Martha A. McGee, Defendants.

This is a special proceeding brought for final account and settlement of the estate of Eli Murray, deceased, by Andrew Murray, administrator, against the heirs of law and next of kin of Eli Murray, and it appearing to my satisfaction, that the Defendants, J. T. Murray, Lemuel Murray, Marshall H. Murray, Rob't A. Murray, William C. Murray, Ralph M. McGee and wife Martha A. McGee, are non-residents of this State and cannot, after due diligence, be found therein, and have an interest in a subject matter of this proceeding, and are necessary parties thereto, now this is to command said Defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in Wilmington, on Monday, the 7th day of May, 1888, and answer or demur to the petition filed in this proceeding.

Dated Feb. 4th, 1888.

S. VAN AMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
W. J. MARTIN.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Contents of January number:

1. Revivals of Religion, by Thomas E. Peck, D. D., LL D.
2. Boards in the Northern Church, by R. K. Smoot, D. D., LL. D.
3. The Hittite Empire, by W. W. Moore, D. D.
4. Who Was Melchizedek? by Joseph H. Alexander.
5. The Organization of Churches in Heathen Lands, by H. M. White, D. D.
6. Presbytery vs. Episcopacy, by W. C. Clark, A. M.
7. Legislative Enforcement of Sabbath Observance, by S. M. Shelton.
8. Notes: Bible Study in College, by J. B. Shearer, D. D. After Springfield, What? by J. L. Withrow, D. D. National Reform, by R. P. Kerr, D. D. The "Personal Liberty" Movement, by Mason W. Pressly.

Criticisms and Reviews by Drs. J. L. Girardeau, H. C. Alexander, W. W. Moore, Geo. D. Armstrong, S. M. Smith, and President Henry E. Shepherd.

Notices of Recent Publications.

$3 PER ANNUM, 80 CENTS PER NUMBER.

Address all orders and communications to the Manager, Chester, South Carolina.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 30—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Tuesday, March 20th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	8 15 A.M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	9 25 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton.....	9 35 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	11 25 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	11 40 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 55 P. M.	2 25 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 15 "	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	5 40 "	8 30 "
Leave Greensboro.....	9 50 A. M.	
Arrive Ararat.....	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Ararat.....	4 00 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00 "	
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A.M	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 30 P. M.	1 52 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 00 "	3 00 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 15 "	6 30 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 30 "	5 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 26 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.	4 00 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "	5 40 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	1 15 P. M.	
Factory Junction	2 15 "	5 05 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	3 00 "	5 45 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

FRENCH SATEENS!?

I have just put on sale some THREE THOUSAND YARDS of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED and DESIRABLE GOODS, and wish to call attention to them thus early in the season, so that those in want of them may get CHOICE STYLES.
Samples sent on application.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

I am keeping up my stock in every line, so you may be able to get almost anything NEW AND DESIRABLE.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS!

Prepared at all seasons to furnish goods in this line, also a great variety of

WINDOW SHADES.

Lace curtains, Poles, Rugs, Mats, Art Squares, &c.

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 22nd, 1888.

BURPEE'S SEEDS

FARM ANNUAL FOR 1888

Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 pp., with hundreds of illustrations, Colored Plates, and tells all about the BEST GARDEN, FARM and FLOWER Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Valuable New Books on Garden Topics. It describes Rare Novelties in VEGETABLES and FLOWERS of real value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete Catalogue published, to W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M
Arrive Laurinburg.....	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby.....	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte.....	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg.....	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte.....	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg.....	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	†1 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence..	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No 59
Leave Florence..	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

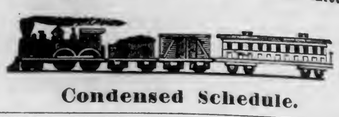
Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex. Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS, AND WOOL.

BALTIMORE, Md.

With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,056. WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 4, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,676.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. A. D. McClure from Louisville, Ky., to 2428 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. W. A. Caldwell who died in Charleston last week (see account in another column,) was spending a vacation kindly accorded him by his charge at Union, in the hope of his restoration to health. He was to have returned to his charge, if restored, in the fall.

The Henderson *Gold Leaf* says: Rev. Alex. Sprunt, the pastor of the Presbyterian church, has completed the third year of his ministerial labors in Henderson, and took occasion last Sunday morning to speak upon the subject, and as is customary to lay before his congregation a report of his work during that time. He has preached 417 sermons in the three years, (156 Sabbaths) and delivered 85 prayer meeting lectures, 57 persons have been admitted to membership in the church, 31 upon examination of faith and 26 upon certificate of dismission. He has married 9 couples, and officiated at 14 funerals; baptized 38 persons, 31 infants and 7 adults, and made 1,900 visits. The following contributions have been made: For Home Missions, $280.00; Evangelistic Fund, $62.00; Invalid Fund, $44.00; Foreign Missions, $315.00; Education, $68.00; Publication, $55.00; Colored Evangelistic Fund, $34.00; Presbyterial Fund, $46.00; Pastor's Salary, $2,772.00: Miscellaneous, $316 00; Congregational, $1,070.00. Total, $5,062.00. None of these contributions were raised either in whole or in part by church fairs, or festivals, or concerts, or outside subscriptions, but in the regular channel of church contributions—except some special contributions to Home Missions.

This is a very satisfactory and encouraging showing indeed, creditable alike to the pastor and the congregation, And outside of this the influedce of Mr. Sprunt, has been far reaching and lasting for good in our community since he has been amongst us. He is a very talented gentleman and his preaching of the Word has been waited on by good congregations. Genial in disposition and polished in manner, he is no less admired and respected by the public generally than he is loved as a preacher and pastor by his congregation. Our Presbyterian friends are fortunate in the pastor they have; as indeed the *Gold Leaf* thinks every church in town is: for a more earnest, devout, polished, high toned, cordial, friendly and altogether admirable body of ministers would be hard to find than Rev. J. D. Arnold, of the Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Julian E. Ingle, of the Episcopal, Rev. Robert VanDeventer, of the Baptist, Rev. S. W. Coe, of the Methodist Protestant, and Rev. Alex. Sprunt, of the Presbyterian church. They are all strong men, intellectually, spiritually, and socially. The impressions for good of such men cannot be estimated. They are a blessing to the community, if indeed they are not public benefactors. Long may they be preserved in the good work in which they are engaged.

VIRGINIA.

Christian Observer: The Second Presbyterian church of Lynchburg, in January last, elected and installed three additional elders, viz: Messrs. A. G. Hancock, Thos. S. Preston and E. H. Cumpston, Jr.; also three additional deacons viz: Messrs. Julius Duncan, W. N. Brown and J. N. Gordon, Jr.

FLORIDA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. R. D. Perry writes from Madison March 29th ulto: This community, for the last two weeks, has been intensely exercised in religieus work. So general was the interest, that business almost suspended. Rev. Bro. Wharton, heaven's evangelist and editor of Baltimore *Baptist*, preached every sermon, assisted in other work by the village pastors. Pro fessions to churches: Episcopalians, 2; Presbyterians, 6; Methodist, 18; Baptist, 21. God be praised for His wonderful work of grace among the children of men.

ALABAMA.

Christian Observer: Rev. W. H. Richardson has just returned to his home at Marion from a ten days' meeting with Rev. Mr. Clark, in Greensboro. Notwithstanding interruption by the weather, we had a good meeting, and the Lord was with us. Quite a number manifested their interest at every service, asking for prayer, and promising by the grace of God to begin and live new and better lives; several promised to erect family altars. A collection was taken for the Tuskegee Orphans' Home, amounting to a little over forty dollars.

TEXAS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A commission of Dallas Presbytery organized a church in Chico, Wise County, Texas, on Sabbath morning, March 15th, 1888, with twenty-one members. Two elders and three deacons were elected and installed.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian church, Ft. Worth, Texas, has forty-three members. It was organized July 19th, 1887, and has already done a good work among the young people of the congregation. Besides an interesting prayer-meeting which has been held each week, a neat little chapel has been erected, and a mission Sunday-school has been established, which has had an average attendance of seventy-five children.

KENTUCKY.

A renewed call having been sent to Rev. A. D. McClure of the Highland church, from the Maryland Avenue church, Baltimore, he has concluded to accept and removes at once to the latter city.

A correspondent writes to the *Christian Observer* from Paducah: There has been unusual religious interest in our church, recently, through the regular ministrations of the word. There were four additions on profession of faith, Sabbath, March 11, and four more on the 18th. We raised nearly two hundred dollars for the evangelistic cause, in addition to eighty-five dollars previously sent to the treasurer. Last Wednesday night, the pastor. Rev. W. E. Cave. received six more on profession of faith. This happy religious interest seems to be growing.

The *Christian Observer* says: Dr. E. O. Guerrant reached his home, at Troy, March 22nd, in good health. His correspondence should be addressed to his home. He spent a week at Kosciusko, Miss, and a week at Anniston, Ala. At these points there were some fifty professions of faith.

DOMESTIC.

The Central Monday Prayer Meeting in the church of the church of the Strangers, New York, has just celebrated its first anniversary.

St. Paul, Minn., has outbid Minneapolis, it would seem, by giving $10,000 to Assistant Bishop Gilbert for diocesan purposes, and so will be the Episcopal city. It is said that are now nine young converted Jews studying for the Christian ministry; result of Christian work inaugurated among the Hebrews in New York city five years ago.

Mr. Samuel A. Coyle, an elder in the Princeton Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, made the following generous bequests: To the Presbyterian Hospital, $5,000, the income to be used in maintaining a free bed, and the Princeton Presbyterian church to have the right of nominating the patient who shall occupy the same; to the Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women, $1,000; to the Western Provident Society and Children's Home, $1,000; to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. $1000; to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, $1,000; to the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers, and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, $1,000. The residuary legatee is the Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers of the Presbyterian Church.

Items from the *Presbyterian*, (of Philadelphia.)

The Rev. J. Hervey Beale has just commenced his twenty-first year as pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Kensington, Philadelphia, with an accession on last Sunday of seventy members to the church, sixty eight of them on confession of faith.

The Sunday Breakfast Association is doing a beneficent work at its "Church for the Poor," Twelfth street near Race, Philadelphia. From November 1st to May 1st it furnishes a complete breakfast to every needy person who comes in and spends the entire Sunday in trying to win them to right ways. Temperance prayer services are held, a Sunday-school is in operation, and praise and prayer-meetings are held. During six months it furnished breakfast to nearly 12,000 needy people. From May to November tea takes the place of breakfast, and this was furnished to nearly 9,000. Many are brought to Christ.

A correspondent writes to the *Interior*: The revival tendency which has characterized the work of most Denver churches this winter, culminated the first week of March in a series of meetings conducted by the evangelist, D. L. Moody. The city was not stirred from center to circumference; nothing short of an earthquake or real estate boom could do that; but there was an extraordinary manifestation of interest. The Baptist church, in which the meetings were held, was crowded nightly. The Central Presbyterian church, used for supplementary meetings, was also filled, and hundreds went away without gaining access to either. The attendance of many men distinguishes the audiences from those usually addressed by revivalists in Denver, and marked a great success. The supplementary meetings were almost wholly given up to them, ladies being privileged only to share the chances of obtaining a seat in the galleries with the overflow of the masculine element from below. In the supplementary meetings Mr. Moody's peculiar power was strikingly manifest. He held the attention of the whole audience from first to last, and his heart-searching words strengthened the weak, sobered the careless and stirred the conscience of the most hardened. The inquiry-room was filled at the close of each service with anxious seekers from all classes of society, two-thirds of whom were men. The names of upwards of 400 persons are now in the hands of the city pastors, with whose hearty co-operation Mr. Moody expressed great satisfaction. He commented upon the harmony prevailing among the ministers and churches, and stated that the moral and religious standard was higher in Denver than in any city he had previously visited this winter. When the interest was still at its highest he departed for Leadville, satisfied to leave the completion of the work in hands so competent. The meetings are still continued by the pastors' association; and although Mr. Moody's fire and pathos and humor and irresistible convincing power are missed, the interest is well sustained and the fruits in the way of accessions to the churches, promise to be the richest sheaves of this winter's rich harvest.

It is announced in the Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* that Rev. Dr. T. H. Pritchard, pastor of the First Baptist church, has been appointed a delegate at large to represent the Christianity of America at the World's Missionary Conference to be held in London, June 9–19, 1888. The various Christian churches will have delegates to represent them in that body, and a committee located at New York, consisting of eight eminently divines, and called "The American Committee," have authority to appoint a small number of delegates at large. Among them thus appointed we notice the names of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of New York; Drs. Geo. D. Beardman and A. T. Pearson of Philadelphia, and Drs. A. J. Gordon and Daniel Dorchester, of Boston.

CHILDRENS DAY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The last General Assembly, in adopting the report of its committee on Sabbath-schools, appointed a "Children's Day." To make this day a blessing to all the children of our Church, the hearty co-operation of all Sabbath-school superintendents and teachers is now invoked.

The action of the General Assembly is as follows: "That in response to the overture from the Presbytery of Ouachita, the first Sabbath in June be set apart as Children's Day—a missionary festival; that the secretary of Foreign missions be requested to prepare a programme of exercises suited to the day, and that the children then be invited to contribute to the cause of Foreign Missions."

In compliance with the request of the General Assembly I have prepared a concert exercise, consisting of responsive readings, questions and answers on the work of missions, especially the missions of our own Church, hymns, etc. This has been printed in a neat form, suitable for use in Sabbath-schools, and is now ready for distribution. As many copies of it as are desired for use will be sent free to Sabbath-schools, the only charge being for postage or express. Orders should be sent at once to the office of Foreign Missions. Box 131, Baltimore, Md., and should state how many copies are desired.

To make the Children's Day a success, preparations should begin in the school at least a month beforehand. The concert exercise should be rehearsed by the school and the hymns practised again and again. If every word of the exercise could be stamped on the memories of the children, it would be a great gain. The training should be so thorough, that at the festival the movement in the exercise will be hearty and exact. Let the day be to the children bright, joyous and inspiring. Copies of the exercise should be distributed to the children at least three Sabbaths before the festival, and a caution should be given against crumpling or losing them. Let the whole congregation take an interest in the day, and let it be "talked up." Above all let prayer be made for the presence and blessing of the Holy Spirit.

I have been requested, by a friend in the Church, to name a sum of money to be raised by the children and contributed at the festival. We have in our Sabbath-schools about 100,000 scholars. I will name $8,000 as the sum to be raised. Let the children be encouraged to earn the money, and bring it as their offering, with the songs of praise, to our blessed Lord. And may He who received the hosannas of the children in the temple bless the Children's Day.

Respectfully,

M. H. Houston,

Secretary.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Rev. Dr. H. M. Scudder, formerly of America, now of Nugata Japan, writing to his friend, Mr. Alonzo Alford, says: we rejoice every day that the Lord has graciously brought us here. There is ample field for ten times more than I can do. I enjoy the work. Am studying the language. I lecture on the life of Christ in an incipient college which is supported by the Japanese, and has many bright lads in it. At the last communion there were eighteen new ones admitted (I mean in the native church) and there will be more than that next time. The work goes forward and we expect to see great results. My health is improving. I am stronger and more vivacious than when I came. Mrs. Scudder is as frisky and as happy as a gazelle. My son and daughter are full of joy in the work."

A native merchant in Foo Chow, who has in his employment one thousand Chinamen, was converted. A total cessation from Sunday trade being insisted upon by the missionaries as a test of church fellowship, Mr. Ahok gladly complied. Although his non-Christian partners in business naturally objected, he went so far as to offer on his own account full seven days' wages to all who would abstain from Sabbath toil, and who would give attention to the religion that he had learned to prize so much.

The mission house of the French Protestant churches was recently opened in Paris. This beautiful building, which has cost 242,000 francs, is more than the center of the administrative machinery of French Protestant Missions. It is an institution in which missionaries may obtain a training afforded by no other school. Apart from useful information upon the countries and the people they are to evangelize, they are trained in different kinds of manual labor, such as may be practiced in the fields to which they will be sent. The basement of this house is a real workshop.

Crisis of Missions: Notwithstanding the mighty victories already won, the Church of Christ is asleep. Let a thousand trumpets, like the sound of many thunders uttering their voices, rouse us all from apathy and lethargy. Let facts, like the fingers of God, write messages on the walls of our temples of mammon and places of luxury, as in letters of fire, till selfishness and worldliness shall tremble as at the manifest presence of the Lord. Why not in these days of business schemes that are colossal in capital, magnificent in plan, and world-wide in her extent—why not undertake the King's business as something that requires haste and should summon to its prompt prosecution every loyal disciple.

Bolivia, which has an area of 500,000 square miles and a population of 2,000,000 is without a single Protestant missionary. The American teachers, encouraged by Bolivian gentlemen and recommended by the Presbyterian Board of Missions expect soon to establish a school in La Paz, the capital.

Another singular illustration of the influence in India of Western culture and opinions is afforded by the recent action of the Maharajah of Darhanga, in establishing a hospital and dispensary for female patients near his ancestral palace in Behar, and building, at a cost of 55,000 rupees, a new building for the purpose. This step is a remarkable sign of the great social changes which have taken place in India during the past twenty or thirty years. This hospital is the third which the Maharajah has endowed and he has built and maintains twenty-three schools in addition to many other charitable works, his gifts up to present representing no less a sum than about £350,000.

The Free Scotch Church Mission on Lake Nyassa has a difficult task in endeavoring to bring that wild Zulu tribe, the Angoni, under the power of the gospel. Impressions have been produced upon these warlike people, but just now the larger portion of the tribe seem to have carried the day against the chieftain, Momberr, who clings to the mission. The matter is not yet settled, and the missionaries call for earnest prayer that they may not be driven from their work among the Angoni.

Dr. Gulick, the editor of the *Chinese Recorder*, has compiled the statistics of mission work in China for 1887. The number of missionaries in the field at the close of the year was 1,030, an increase of 111 over 1886. Of the whole number 489 are men, 320 married women, and 221 single women. The native communicants number 32,260, being an increase over 1886 of about 14 per cent. The contributions of the native churches amounted to $19,862. There is much work done by the native Christians which is unpaid, which, though really a contribution, it is impossible to tabulate.

Cheering news, says the *Methodist Recorder*, has reached us from Africa. For two or three years the traffic in rum on the Congo and in other portions of Africa open to European commerce threatened to do more to demoralize and degrade the natives than all the missionaries sent out by the various churches could do to enlighten them. The destructive tendency of the use of rum, not only in demoralizing the natives, but also in demoralizing trade, has been discovered, and we suppose, from secular motives, King Leopold, of Begium, who is sovereign of the Congo Free State, has placed vigorous restriction on the the rum trade in the Congo basin. His order provides that all dealers in intoxicating liquors in the Lower Congo must take out license at a cost of $500 per annum, and submit to regulations, restricting the quantity that can be sold, and entirely forbidding the sale of "trade rum," a most villaneous mixture, and extremely injurious to health. In addition to this, it is reported, on what is considered good authority, that the Royal Niger Company, which practically controls the trade of the Lower Niger and its branches, and which forms a navigable route to Central Africa, has decided to absolutely prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors in the entire region under its control.

If these statements are correct, and we have no reason to question them, a great evil which threatened to counteract all the efforts made by Christian people and churches to enlighten, civilize and Christianize the tribes of Africa, will soon be largely, if not entirely, removed. This is cause for thankfulness, and well calculated to encourage those who are laboring to send the Gospel to the perishing millions of the "Dark Continent.

Rev. A. Sydenstricker writes to the *Christian Observer* from Tsing Kiang Pu, China: Perhaps a few lines from this outpost would be of interest. We, that is, two families, moved to this city about three months ago, and since that have been busy trying to start things agoing. There has been very little animosity manifested; in fact, this does not seem to be an anti-foreign city and in this way differs widely from the great literary centres. The chief matter of interest in this part of the Empire, is the breaking away of the Yellow river from its banks. The break occurred in the Honan province not far west of the city called Kai-feng. Thence it flows southward through the Honan and Auwei provinces, and finds an outlet into lakes, and finally enters the Yang-tsi by different routes. The destruction of life and property in Honan is said to have been immense, but the sufferers are reported to have been so promptly cared for by the government, that foreign aid contributed at the ports and forwarded was not required. There are now 60,000, or upward, of men engaged in digging out the old channel that runs by here into the Yellow Sea. The plain is to lead the river back to its old channel here as soon as possible. If, as we hope, the channel will be made deep enough for steam travel, this change of the river will in the end prove a great boon to this part of the Empire. The outlook of the work in my "parish" is encouraging. A few have been found who have at least an apparent interest in learning gospel truth. We crave both the sympathies and the prayers of our brethren at home.

The Presbyterian.

MISS MELINDA ON "FESTIVILS EN SUCH LIKE."

Miss Melinda lives on the outskirts of our thriving little city, and is an active member of our church, and deeply concerned in all its interests.

As one of the oldest members, she considers that she has earned the right to speak her opinions very freely, and the old lady is so thoroughly in earnest and puts things so forcibly that we generally let her have her say, even if we cannot always agree with her.

Having outgrown our old church, we have been agitating the subject of building another, and being neither a very wealthy nor a very 'arge congregation, our ladies have been devising various ways of swelling our buiding fund.

At last they decided to have a "supper" —or as she preferred to call it, a "festivil" —and when the committee on contributions called upon Miss Melinda, she drew off her glasses and laid them down, and with her eyes flashing and her nostrils dilating she said :

"Now, Miss Beseley you and Miss Summers needn't 'a' wasted your time a comin to me, for no such like as this. Ef you come to me square out an' say : Melindy Jones I want you to give us some money to help build a new church, I'd a given it to you cheerful, even ef I'd a had to sell a piece o' land to get it, but when you come to me to get all these here gimcracks en fancy fixen's fur to fool folks money out o, 'her' pockets, I tell you your'e come to the wrong place."

"But Miss Melinda, we don't propose to fool people's money out of their pockets. We are going to give a good supper for a quarter, and ice cream and candy and cakes, etc., and the fancy articles are what the young people have made up for their share of the work."

"Good supper! Yes, oysters, an' all sorts of mixtures for people to be eatin,' way late at night when they orter be sleepin,' fixen 'em all ready for the dyspepsy, an' all for the benefit of the church."

"Then theirs the "fancy articles," as you call 'em. Sounds mighty innercent like, ,t I reckon the fellers as gits thier pock- emptied buyin 'em don't fancy 'em uch.

"I have just been readin' over the story of the Israelites gettin' ready to build the tabernacle. Ther's much about the free-will offerins' of the people, an' how all the women that were "wise-hearted did spin with ther hands, an how all the women "whose hearts stirred 'em up in wisdom spun goat's hair"—but nothin' whatever of "festivils en such like. Nothin' of things to beguile men's money outer their pockets, nothin' of that kind as ever I have seen. I am one as likes to go back to the Scriptures, 'specially about what we do for the Lord, 'an' I take it that this buildin, of a church is just as much the Lord's work as missions er evangelistic work er any other of the causes. What I understand by what I read in Exodus is that the Lord wanted it pressed on those people, and on all His people everywhere, for all time, that what we give Him must be free-will offerings, en must cost us somethin.' If the spirit of self-denial—personal an' pertickler aint taught us all over God's blessed word, I don't know what is.

"An' you know if I get a plate of supper in return for my quarter that I give the Lord, that's no free-will offering!"

"But Miss Melinda, we would never make any money if we didn't have some ways like this—besides, why, the merchants make their money by selling that they give to the Lord."

"The sure 'nough honest merchants, the Lord only know how many such there are, when you buy from them you mostly gits the worth of your money. You go there to buy because yon want somethin'. Whereas when you go to these here festivils en such like you never know what you are goin' to get till you're there. and many a one buys what he don't want, jest to get shet of the pesterin' of a lot of women an' girls, an' all ter help ther church! That I take to be sinful extravagance an' I don't believe that the Lord blesses that money like He does what we quietly take off from what we wanted for our own pleasure, and give it to Him.

"So you see I'm agin these things from principle, an I don't 'low there's one of you mean me to go agin' my principles. Let them as thinks it right go to 'em an' work for 'em, an' I'll stay at home and pray for ye all to be enlightened" and the lady shook her head mournfully, and took her glasses.

"But Miss Melinda," said one of the ladies, "you will at least pray that our work may prosper ?"

"No, Miss Beseley, didn't I say the whole thing were agin my principles? How can I dare to ask the Lord to bless it ?"

"Don't you think you might be mistaken ?" mildly remonstrated Mrs. Summers.

"I don't believe I am, Miss Summers, I feel an in'ard conviction, an' I take it to be the teachin' of the Spirit, an' yet I don't any ways 'low to be stiff-necked about nothin' only I can't go agin my convictions an' in'ard lights. What I give to the buildin' of the church I 'low to give either by the work of my hands, ef the Lord will prosper it, er by denying myself somethin."

There was no use arguing or pleading further. The old lady was known to be inflexible in her opinions, but they left her feeling, though they would hardly confess it, somewhat less of enthusiasm in their mission.

"If every lady felt like Miss Melinda, it would not be necessary to use these means," said Mrs. Beseley, "but there would never be any church here if we waited for free-will offerings."

"Why, as to that," replied her friend, all the large contributions have been free-will offerings, and you know they are far ahead of anything we ever dared to hope. May be our faith has given out," she added sadly.

There was a long silence after this as the ladies plodded on their weary round of solicitations, and Miss Melinda sat and prayed in her steady old heart, that the Lord might "open the eyes of them that as believers in festivils en' such like, an' change their ways;" then she went to her old writing desk and took out five dollars that she had laid by for a piece of carpet, and put it into what she called "the Lord's box," and went back to her chair and resumed her knitting.

A. L. O. S.

SORROW AS GOD'S MESSENGER.

BY J. R. MILLER, D. D.

Sooner or later, sorrow comes to every home. No conditions of wealth, or culture, or social standing, or even of religion can exclude it. When two young people come from the marriage altar and set up their new home, it seems to them that its joy never can be disturbed, that grief can never reach their hearts in that charmed spot.

For a few years, perhaps, their fond dream remains unbroken. The flowers bloom into still softer beauty and richer fragrance. The music continues light and joyous, with no minor chords. The circle is unbroken. Child-lives grow up in the tender atmosphere, blessing the home with their love and lovableness. The household life flows on softly and smoothly, like a river, gathering in breadth and depth as it flows. In other homes all about there are sorrows—bereavements, or griefs that are sorer than bereavements ; but amid these desolations of the dreams of other households, this one remains untouched, like an oasis in the desert. But not forever does the exemption continue. There comes a day when the strange messenger of sorrow stands at the door, nor waits for bidding and welcome, but enters, and lays his withering hand on some sweet flower.

The first experience of grief is very sore. Its suddenness and strangeness add to its terribleness. What seemed so impossible yesterday has become a fearful reality today. The dear one whom we held so securely, as we thought, that we never could lose her, is gone now, and answers no more to our call. It seems to us that we never can be comforted, that we never can enjoy life again, since the one who made for us so much of the gladness of life has been taken away. The time of the first sorrow is to every life a most critical point, a time of great danger. The way is new and untried, one over which the feet have never passed before. At no other point, therefore, is wise and loving guidance more needed. Many lives are wrecked on the hidden reefs and the dangerous rocks that skirt the shores of sorrow's sea. Many persons find in grief an enemy only, to whom they refuse to be reconciled, and with whom they contend in fierce strife, receiving only bruising and harm to themselves in the unavailing conflict.

An impression prevails that sorrow is in itself a blessing in its influence, that it always makes holier and better the lives that it touches ; but this is not true. Sorrow has in itself no purifying efficacy, as some suppose, by which it removes from sinful lives their blemishes and stains. The same fire which refines the gold destroys the flowers. Sorrow is a fire which in God's hand is designed to purify the lives of his people, but which unblessed produces only desolation. It depends on the relation of the sufferer to Christ, as friend or enemy, and on the reception given to grief, whether it leave good or ill where it enters. But in a Christian home where the love of Christ dwells and holds sway, sorrow should always leave a benediction. It should be received as God's own messenger ; and should welcome it, and listen for the divine message it bears.

For God's angels do not always come to us, as we are apt to imagine them coming, in radiant dress, with smiling face and gentle voice. Thus artists paint them in their pictures. Thus we fancy them in their ministries. We think of them as possessing rare and wondrous loveliness ; so, no doubt, they do, as they appear before God, and serve in his presence. There is no unloveliness in any angel-face in heaven ; no angel has features of sternness. But as these celestial messengers come to earth on their ministries, they appear oft-times in forms that appall and fill the trembling heart with terror and alarm. Yet oft-times it is when they come in these very forms that they bring their sweetest messages and their best blessings.

"All of God's angels come to us disguised—
Sorrow and sickness, poverty and death,
One after another, lift their frowning masks,
And we behold the seraph's face beneath,
All radiant with the glory and the calm
Of having looked upon the face of God."

Wherever God's messenger of sorrow is thus received in a Christian home, with welcome even amid tears and pain, it will leave a blessing of peace, and will make the home sweeter, tenderer, heavenlier. We speak of love as the atmosphere in which the home reaches its best development in the direction of happiness, as in summer warmth the flowers unfold their rarest beauty and sweetest fragrance. But really no home ever attains its highest blessedness and joy, and its fullest richness of life, until in some way sorrow enters its door. Even the home love, like certain autumn fruits, does not ripen into its sweetest tenderness until the frosts of trial have touched it.

Many of the world's best things have been born of affliction. The sweetest songs ever sung on earth have been called out by suffering. The purest blessings that we enjoy have come to us out of the fire. The richest things we inherit from the past are the purchase of suffering and sacrifice. Our redemption comes from Gethsemane and Calvary. We get heaven through Christ's tears and blood. Whatever is richest and most valuable in life anywhere has been in the fire. Our love for one another may be strong and true in the sunny days, but it never reaches its holiest and fullest expression until pain has touched our hearts and called out the hidden treasures of affliction. Even the love of a mother for her child, deep and pure as it is, never reaches its full wondrousness of devotion and sacrifice, until the child suffers, and the mother bends over it in yearning and solicitude. The same is true of all the home loves ; the best and divinest qualities in them come out only in the fires. The household that has endured sorrow in the true spirit of love and faith emerges from it undestroyed, untarnished, with purer, tenderer affections, with less of passion, of selfishness, and of earthliness. When husband and wife stand together beside their dead child, they are drawn to each other as never before ; their common grief is sacramental. The children that remain are dearer to parents after one has been taken. Brothers and sisters grow more thoughtful and patient in their mutual intercourse when the home circle has been broken. There is an empty chair in a Christian home, a wondrous power to soften the asperities of nature and refine all the affections and feelings. The cloud of grief that hangs over a household, like the summer cloud above the fields and gardens leaves blessings.

"Is it raining, little flower?
Be glad of rain.
Too much sun would wither thee;
'Twill shine again.
The sky is very black, 'tis true,
But just behind it shines the blue.

"Art thou weary tender heart?
Be glad of pain ;
In sorrow sweetest things will grow
As flowers in rain.
God watches, and thou wilt have sun
When clouds their perfect work have done."

But how may we make sure of the benedictions that sorrow brings? Even the gospel is the savor of death to those who reject it ; and sorrow, though it be God's evangel, comes oft-times and goes away again leaving no heavenly gift. How must we treat this dark-robed messenger, if we would receive the heavenly blessings it bears in its hands? We must welcome it even in our trembling and tears as sent from God. We must believe that, coming from him, it is a messenger of love to us, bearing a true blessing for us, though it be a loss or a pain. Some golden fruit lies hidden in the rough husk. Some bit of gold in us God designs to be set free from its dross by this fire. There is some radiant height beyond this dark valley to which he wants to lead us. Christ himself accepted and endured with loving submission the bitter sorrow of his cross because he saw the joy set before him and waiting beyond the sorrow. In the same way we should accept our griefs, because they are but the shaded gateways to peace and blessedness.

Not to be able to take from our Father's hand the seed of pain is to miss the fruits of blessing which can grow from no other sowing. If we are wise, we will sorrow as cordial a welcome as joy, for it is from the same loving hand, and brings gifts as good and golden.—*S. S. Times.*

DAILY BREAD.

MARGARET E. SANGTER.

Give us this day, dear Lord, our daily bread,
We do not ask to morrow's till it come ;
But on the journey, day by day, are fed
Until thou guide us to our heavenly home.

Give us this day the patience that we need,
So many little things our spirits try ;
Give us thy Word with eager love to heed,
Content, although our wish thou mayst deny.

Give us this day thy wisdom ; when perplexed
We know not how to turn nor what to do ;
Saves us, we pray, from being weakly vexed,
And lead us, hour by hour, this one day through.

Give us this day the courage and the cheer
To face thy foes, and ours, with look serene ;
Reveal thyself, so constant and so near,
That we shall see thee, not a cloud between.

Give us this day more loyalty to thee,
More hatred of the sin that wounds thy heart,
More grace thy loving followers to be,
Choosing in thee, for aye, the better part.

Give us this day our own light cross to bear,
As though it bore us on to heights divine ;
Give us to realize, thy cross who share,
That still the heaviest end, dear Lord, is thine.

Give us this very day our daily bread ;
Thou knowest all our wants. That want we bring,
And in thy footsteps, Saviour, as we tread,
We hail thee Master and we crown thee King

—*Selected.*

A MEMORIAL HALL.

It has been the custom of those who have the interests of the Thornwell Orphanage at heart, never to make known their wants to the Lord and to His people, until they became real, pressing wants, and when made known, then they felt it to be their duty to begin work and go ahead, never stopping until the want was supplied.

It was announced more than a year ago, that it would be necessary to provide more extensive accommodations for the domestic duties and Dining Hall of the Orphanage, or else to cease any hope of ever increasing the number of children under our care. This latter was not to be thought of for a moment. So great is the number of applicants, and so wide is the work we seek to do, that an increase to a minimum number of one hundred orphans has entered into all our calculations. The school-room has already been brought up to that capacity.

It was resolved, therefore, to ask the Lord's people to furnish us, three thousand dollars for the erection of a building, capable of seating at table one hundred and fifty children, the same building to include all the necessary concomitants to a dining hall, such as pantry; store-room, kitchen, dairy, dish-closet, etc.

We resolved to call this house Memorial Hall, that name commemorating the fact that one hundred years ago the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was organized. The corner-stone is to be laid on the 100th anniversary (May 28th) of that event. In the stone will be deposited a volume containing the name of every donor to the building and a copy will be preserved in the building itself. Memorial niches will also be left in the wall, to be inscribed with the names of all persons who become identified with the Orphanage as liberal friends. A tablet will preserve the memory of that for the commemoration of which the building is named.

We have already received very handsome plans as the donation of A. Page Brown, Esq., the talented New York architect, whose name is identified with work now being done for Princeton College, N. J., Clinton College, in this town, and many other institutions. The house will be partly of granite, partly of concrete ; will contain in a clock tower 44 feet high a clock for the regulation of all Institution life ; will be 54x56 feet, and will be plainly but thoroughly built.

As soon as it is completed, we will be enabled to set up a Sewing Department and to enlarge our Laundry, by using rooms now in use for refectory purposes, at a very small additional expense. It will also free the girls home from a vast amount of disturbance and interruption, and enable the "Home of Peace" to be true to its name.

Have we shown our case up to your satisfaction? If so, open your hearts.

Remit to Rev. Wm. P. Jacobs, Clinton, S. C., specifying "for Memorial Hall," and mentioning donor's name and P. O., that we may send each a printed list of donations.

CONTENT AS A KING.

Once upon a time—so runs the story, and a pleasant little story it is—when Louis XII. of France was at the royal castle of Plesis-les-Tours, he went one evening into the kitchen, where he found a small boy engaged in turning a spit for the roasting of a loin of beef. The lad had a peculiarly bright-looking face, keen, bright eyes, and features really fine, and his appearance greatly prepossessed the king in his favor.

Laying a hand upon his head, he asked the little fellow who he was.

The boy, looking up, and seeing a plain-looking man in a hunting garb, supposed he might be speaking with one of the grooms, or perhaps chief riders of the royal stables.

He answered very modestly that his name was Simon; he said that he came from La Roche, and that his parents were both dead.

"Are you content with this sort of work?" Louis asked.

"Why not?" answered the boy, with a twinkle in his eyes, and a suggestive nod. "I am as well off as the best of them. The king himself is no better."

"Indeed! How do you make that out?"

"Why, fair sir, the king lives, and so do I. He can do no more than live. Further I am content. Is the king that?"

Louis walked away in a fit of thought, deep and searching; and the image of the boy remained in his mind even after he had sought his pillow.

On the next day the astonishment of the turnspit may be imagined upon being summoned to follow a page, and finding himself in the presence of the king—and the king his visitor of the previous evening.

On the present occasion Louis conversed further with the lad, when he found him to be as intelligent and naturally keen-witted as he had at first appeared.

He had sent for him with the intention of making him a page ; but instead thereof he established him in his chamber as a page-in-waiting—really the position of a gentleman.

And Louis had not been deceived in his estimate of the boy's abilities.

The youth served Louis faithfully, and in the last years of the reign of Francis 1, he was known and honored as General Sir Simon de la Roche.

THE INFLUENCE OF EXAMPLE.

In lamenting the position of German Protestantism, and especially of universities, in the Foreign Missionary enterprise, Professor Christlieb speaks with admiration of the missionary spirit in American institutions of learning. He accounts for the lack of foreign missionary zeal in his native land, however, in a way which may well challenge attention even on this side of the Alantic. He says, "How inactive a large part of our ministers show themselves! Whence the great difference of interest in missions often in one and the same province? I answer, chiefly from the difference of the position taken by the clergy in this matter. As they are in deeds in love, so are they in congregations. If the shepherd himself does not live in the present history of missions, if he robs himself of this great faith-strengthening, spiritual refreshment, if he only glances rapidly through the mission reports to see if he can get material for the missionary meetings, and if these meeting are more a burden to him than a real delight—and the congregation has fine discernment for this difference—it will become more and more difficult to hold the interest gained, not to speak of helping the development to keep pace with the needs of the society to which his congregation belongs."

When necessity ends curiosity begins ; we are no sooner supplied with every thing nature demands than we begin to contrive artificial appetites.—*Johnson.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our Little Ones and the Nursery is an admirable magazine for little children, printed in good clear type, and with really beautifully printed pictures. Published by the Russell Publishing Company, 36 Bromfield St. Boston for $1.00.

The Pansy is a bright, entertaining, helpful periodical, always a favorite. Address D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. Price $1.00 per year.

The English Illustrated Magazine. The illustrated papers in the March number are "Glimpses of old English Homes, Penhurst," by Elizabeth Balch, the first of a series that promises to be of historical interest: "The English Art," with engravings of several pictures by famous artists; "The Meditation of Ralph Hardelot" is continued. The current number, as a whole impresses the reader very favorably. Address MacMillan & Co., N. Y.

THE MINISTER AND THE MAN.

Our recent articles on Pastoral Visitation have called out several communications from pastors in various parts of the country. Here is an extract from one lying before us, as we write:

"For a pastor to insist on religious conversation every time he enters a home would clothe his office with a sort of *professionalism*, it seems to me, and that is to make his ministry offensive to some, and inefficient to many others. I am a *man* as well as a *minister*, and must be interested in those things which interest men as well as ministers."

Now what shall we say to this? First, that the man and the minister are one person, that the manly minister is the kind of minister that the Church most needs today. Second, that the manly minister does not divide his life or his work into separate departments, saying of one side of his life, this is my *manly life*, and of the other, this is my *ministerial life*; nor of his work this is *manly*, and this is *ministerial*. Certainly if a minister goes into a family with a mere professional intent and manner, he will be so received and regarded; but if he goes as a *manly minister*, he will have no difficulty in preserving his manliness and his ministerial calling at the same time.

The Pecksniffian minister is not in our mind at all while writing these articles on pastoral visitation. Certainly we believe that nothing is more manly than the Christian life either in the person of the minister or the parishioner, in the church building or in the home. Every minister of the Gospel ought to be interested in what interests other men, but from the standpoint of faith, and not from that of the world. One of the blighting habits of thought among Christians, both ministers and lay people, is that they have divided their lives into secular and sacred, and so also their work and business. When the man goes to church or prayer-meeting he says, This is religious work; when he goes to his store he says, This is secular; when he receives his friends he says, This is a social call; when he receives his minister he says, This is a religious call. But the Christian life is one, and selling dry-goods and groceries is as much a part of the Christian's religious life (or ought to be) as saying one's prayers. With this in mind, there ought not to be difficulty in the mind of our correspondent.

A pastoral call may be a "religious," it certainly ought to be a Christian one, whether the conversation turns upon the perplexities of the housekeeper in connection with servants, or the doctrine of election, according to Calvin. The home and the business life of a Christian is a part and parcel of his Christian life, and as such properly comes up as a subject of conversation and discussion with the pastor, whose business it is to be helpful to his parishioners in everything that concerns them. Every man's life is a complex one. The apostle prays that our "whole spirit, soul and body be preserved blameless till the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." Whatever, therefore, affects the spirit, soul or body of a man or woman (and they can have no interests that are not of spirit, soul or body) is a subject of interest to the pastor and ought to be a part of his care. Every pastor should enter the house of the family where he makes a call as a Christian man, friend and pastor. Even when he calls upon a strange family recently come into the congregation (a case cited by our correspondent), he does so not as a mere member of society, to make a society call, but as the Christian pastor of a Christian church, and as the representative both of his Master and of the church of which he is pastor. It is as a minister that he calls, and it is as a minister he is received and not less a man and gentleman because he is a minister, but rather more. He need not immediately summon such a family to get down on their knees and pray, or command them instantly to repent of their sins on pain of immediately perishing. But it is in point in making such a call of welcome to inquire into their religious life, where they came from and if they are Christians. This is not professional but Christian, and it is expected by those upon whom the pastor calls; and should the pastor finish his call without any manifested interest in the religious welfare of the family, and without welcoming such in the name of Christ, the family would have a right to wonder, "Why, then, did he come?" In trying to "be a man" in such cases, he must not forget, practically, that he is a minister.

This is our contention, that the pastoral call ought never to be a mere perfunctory one; one to be gotten through with according to rule and checked off as having been done. It should be the visit of a man of God who has been placed over his flock to watch for their souls and do them good according to their need, and to administer or extend his help, counsel, or fellowship according to circumstances. He must be the judge of what is most needed, and this he must come to know by the exercise of that tact and insight which it is a part of his calling and work to become a proficient in. He need not always read a chapter and pray and exhort, but he ought to be ready always to pray if there be occasion for it. He need not always make the "state of religion" the subject of conversation; but if there is need for a close personal talk with his parishoner as to his or her spiritual condition, he ought to be able to lead the conversation in that direction as easily and readily as toward the last book, or the state of the weather, or any other matter. He is not less a man when thus striving to help his people and direct them in their spiritual and Christian life than he is when he is discussing social, political, or business questions with them.

A Christian man or a Christian minister who has cultivated the habit of seasoning his conversation with grace is not embarrassed by either beginning or entering into any topic of conversation. One of our gravest faults in these days is, that we have digged a great gulf between the religious life and the secular life (so-called), and we find it difficult to throw a bridge across the chasm when we have need to pass from one side to the other. The true method is not to have a bridge at all, either permanently or in the nature of a draw, which is let down and taken up at call; but to fill up the ditch and make the life one, as God meant it to be and as it is the province of Christianity to make it.—*Independent.*

DENOMINATIONALISM—SECTARIANISM.

There is, or at least there can be, a very clearly defined distinction between the two. The spirit of the one is practical and may be commended. The spirit of the other is only to be condemned. It seems to be the fact that denominational activity is being put forth with more energy than ever. At the same time the spirit of Christian union is in the air, and the followers of the one Lord are nearer to seeing eye to eye than heretofore since sects arose.

It is easy to see that there may be a denominationalism that is not sectarianism. True denominationalism means the love of a particular branch of the Church of Jesus Christ, and the using of its instrumentality as a means to an end, not as an end. To illustrate: Here is one who says: "I am a Presbyterian, as were my parents before me. I came into the full communion of that Church in my youth. I am proud of the history of that Church. I venerate the memory of the great and good men who have ministered at her altars. Her interpretations of Bible teachings seem to me to be a consistent and true system. Her form of government I admire as both strong and flexible, easy and just. Now it becomes me as a follower of Christ to engage in Christian work. How shall I best do it? Surely, as the beginning and foundation of all other kinds of effort. I must help to maintain the local church. I acknowledge and rejoice in the fervor of the piety of my Methodist brethren. I admire my Baptist brethren for the stress which they put upon the simple teachings of the New Testament. I can heartily join with my Episcopalian brethren in their stately form of worship. But my activities must go, for the most part, through my own Church. I do this, not to exalt my own Church, but because it furnishes the most practicable channel through which I can exert my powers. The same is true of what I give for the purpose of sending the gospel to the heathen. My own Church has its Board of Missions, and that being so I ought to bestow what I can give for missionary work through that instrumentallty. But I do this, not to make Presbyterians of the heathen, but to make Christians o them. It is of the least importance whether they become Presbyterians or Episcopalians or Baptists or Methodists. It is of the highest importance that they should hear the truth as it is in Jesus. In seeking to reap the harvest of the fields of earth I use the Presbyterian reaper, not because other reapers are not good, but because this is most ready to my hand and by birth and training I like it best. My thought, however, is not o the machine but on the harvest."

We think this makes our point clear. It explains also how it may be that denomitional activity may be pressed on all sides and yet the spirit of union be in the air. We would fain hope that these denominational machines—we use the the word in a good sense—are being run with all energy, not as rivals one of another, but because the harvests are so great that there is call for the most abundant activity on the part of all. "Make disciples of all the nations"—the Methodist hears the voice of the Master echoing over the centuries, and he cries, "A million for missions!" He gets it too, and goes forth to make, not Methodists, but disciples. The Baptist hears the same voice; so does the Episcopalian; so does the Presbyterian. Each works in the use of his own machinery, each brings men into his respective system of belief and order of workship. But the aim, we are fain to believe, is higher than any mere sectarianism. "We use these respective instrumentalities," say they, "to make disciples for our blessed Lord—disciples, not sectaries."

It is to be sadly admitted that there are too many instances, in the past and at present, where denominational zeal has passed righteous boundaries and degenerated into sectarianism. Denominational jealousy has interfered, and still does interfere with the most economical distribution of Christian forces both at home and abroad. We must be on our guard at this point. The Western farmer would consider it the height of folly to put several reapers at work on a ten-acre patch, simply because they chanced to be of different patterns. There is need for us to learn the lesson of denominational comity on a scale equal to the great cause in which, in spite of our minor differences, we are all engaged. A true and reasonable denominationalism is as different from a narrow and selfish sectarianism as well can be. A true denominationalism is working forward toward the time when "they all shall be one"—one in spirit, one in aim, one in endeavor, even if not one in formal unity.—*Ill. Christian Weekly.*

TOUCHING EVERY KEY.

The preacher should preach to the whole man—the animal as well as the intellectual and moral. The natural affections should be aroused and sanctified; but it is possible to go too far in this direction. He may take a hop, skip and jump over the intellectual faculties and the moral sentiments, and land prematurely among the appetites and passions. He may bend every energy to the "rousement," and the "rousement" may be about the whole result It is not the teaching that produces most the weeping and shouting that does most the good. There should be a move along the whole line of human nature. The whole head is sick and must be cured; the whole heart is faint, and must be invigorated. Weeping is not to be despised, and shouting may be reasonable and really philosophical in its causes and manifestations; but true preaching must make the head wise, the conscience quick, and all the passions and propensities subservient to "love, the divinest of the train."—*Richmond Christian Advocate.*

GOLD DUST.

As every thread of gold is valuable so is every minute of time.—*Mason.*

***

He spared not His Son!
'Tis this that silences each rising fear,
'Tis this that bids the hard thought disappear,
He spared not His Son!
—*Horatious Bonar.*

***

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.
—*Burns.*

***

Be alone with God when anxiety about your soul presses you. Realize His presence, His ability, readiness and willingness to help you.

***

God lades the wings of private prayer with the sweetest, choicest and chiefest blessing.

***

Intent he seemed,
And pon'dring future things of wondrous weight.
—*Dryden.*

AN ENTERING WEDGE.

A lady moved into a neighborhood where she saw a great many little children growing up without much home training. Her heart yearned over these untaught bits of humanity, and she set herself to work to devise means of reaching and instructing them without seeming to cast reflections on their parents, and thus make matters unpleasant. One by one she gathered a number of little children into a class in Sunday-school. Then she invited them to visit her on a certain week-day, and bring their thimbles if they had thimbles. When they came she supplied each one with the necessary materials, and gave them patch-work to sew, varying it into the making of doll clothes, with patterns for which she had provided herself. Then she had them make aprons and petticoats and other garments for themselves. Occasionally, instead of sewing, she took the little girl into her kitchen and let them make cake and candy, which they carried home them. They were eager to learn every thing she tried to teach them, and to surprise their mothers with their attainments and proficiency.

Other teachers in the school followed her example, and the good work spread until a great transformation was apparent in that neighborhood. Knitting, crotcheting, embroidery, lace-making, were gradually introduced as rewards for past achievements and stimulus for future industry.

What village or hamlet is there where such a movement is not needed? The poor we have always with us, and the "shiftless" also. The best way of helping this class is to make it possible and easy to help themselves. Not very much can be done for adults of this class, but its children can be trained into habits of industry, of thrift, of self-help, and independence.

MISSIONARY EXPERIENCES.

The work of planting native teachers at suitable stations all along the Paquan Gulf which is in the eastern branch of the mission, has heretofore fallen in a great part to the lot of Mr. Chalmers. Probably this pioneering work in New Guinea, is unique. The missionaries often have to go in among a people of whom they have never heard before, and whose temper frequently changes. For though well received one day, to-morrow the mood of the people may have changed.

On one occasion Mr. Chalmers had landed at a village of about 2,000 inhabitants. He had fortunately obtained the name of the leading chief in the district, but "Tamate" as Mr. Chalmers is named by the natives, had to wait some time for his coming. At last he came;—a very fine specimen of humanity he was, physically. The crowd made way for him, and he came up and stood in front of his visitor. Mr. Chalmers caught him by the elbow and put his other hand into the chief's hand, and the two men looked at each other.—There is much in that first look. The intelligent savage, unaccustomed to books, can yet read faces, and apparently his reading on this occasion was satisfactory. He wanted Tamate to stay. But Mr. Chalmers wished to explore further, and discover if there were suitable places for teachers. So he could not stay then. He went on, proceeding through many villages, and receiving apparent kindness and giving presents. But on returning, the pioneers discovered that the temper of the natives had changed. Some of them seemed inclined to pick a quarrel with the visitors. Mr. Chalmers told the teacher who was with him to listen to what was said.

"They are disputing as to who shall have the honor of killing us," said the teacher.

"Keep steadily on as far as we can," replied Chalmers coolly.

But at last the teacher said, "Tamate, let us sit down and pray, and let them kill us then!"

"No, no," said Mr. Chalmers, "let us walk and pray!"

Presently the old chief they had met in the morning heard of what was going on, and came at once. He knocked down a man who was near Mr. Chalmers. Then a quarrel among the natives took place, and as they were now near the point where the boat was waiting, Mr. Chalmers threw a pound of beads among the natives to create a diversion, and then he and his followers springing into the sea swam out for the boat. Taking to the oars, the pioneers were soon able to stand away from the scene of peril from which they had so providentially escaped.—*The Quiver.*

SELF-POSSESSION.

Bishop Wilberforce was a magnificent instance of perfect composure of mind under agitating circumstances. "He was to preach at the opening of a school chapel at which a royal party was expected. As was his wont, he dawdled about on his arrival, coming as he did only a few minutes before the service was announced to begin, and asked innumerable questions on general subjects in that particularly leisure manner which he delighted to display when everyone else fussed nearly to desperation. At last he was induced to put his robes on, and arriving at the robing-room, where half a hundred clergy were bustling about and adorning themselves, asked for ink and pen and chair, and coolly produced from his pocket an unfinished manuscript. In vain they told him that the royal party had taken their places—with an impenetrable smile he wrote in a slow, stately hand several pages of the sermon, blotted it with the utmost deliberation, and then announced that he was ready to start. The head master had imagined that at least there would be some traces of confusion and hurry in their composition when these penultimate pages came to be delivered, but no! one after another the great periods unfolded themselves. The most delicate subjects were touched and handled not only in a finished, but in a deeply emotional manner. No one would have guessed that the sermon had not been laboriously and sedately composed in the solemn quiet of Cuddleston.—*Murray's Magazine.*

THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

It would be a most difficult task to summarize all the potent influences wielded by modern journalism. By swift and multifarious processes it gathers up the thought, life and activities of our civilization and presents them for the edification and instruction of the people. Every branch of science, art, politics and religion has its journalistic organ—the spokesman and defender of its tenets and methods. The religious press has become a power of unmeasured influence. It gives a universal voice to the truths of the preached Gospel, and aids in its extension to all lands. The missionary field is now, by reason of the facilities for obtaining information, under the constant knowledge and supervision of the various churches. Methods of missionary work and their actual results are speedily brought to the knowledge of the Christian world as an inspiration to greater liberality in the furtherance and establishment of the Gospel.

The influence of the religious newspaper in Christian families is an indispensable ally to the Church. The Church paper of any one of the great Protestant denominations is not only a record of the events and efforts pertaining to its progress, but an exponent of its teaching and polity, and a help to the religious life of its adherents. The editor of a religious paper preaches weekly to his readers on a variety of themes, and gives them the best results of his reading, thought and practical experience. His paper reflects, in so far as the methods of journalism can attain, the varied activities of the Church's life, and discusses the helps and hindrances which elevate or depress it. The religious press is not restricted to a one-sided view of men's nature and wants. Fully recognizing the intricate blendings of secular pursuits with the religious life, it enters heartily into the practical consideraton of social and economic questions. It displays no lack of interest in the urgent activities which so deeply concern men; but it connects them with Christian obligations and refers them to the Divine will concerning men.

The religious journals of the day are fully abreast, and, in many cases, in advance of the movements for moral and social reform, and are their powerful advocates. It has the very highest claims upon the support and sympathy of the people. In our own Church the efforts to supply the people with wholesome periodicals have been well supported, yet not so much as they should be. It is a poor home that provides no religious paper for the family. Even when times are hard there are other things that can better be spared than the weekly visits of the religious paper, with its treasures of lessons adapted to lighten the burdens of life.—*Christian Guardian.*

IS IT TOO LATE?

It may be too late, quite too late, to set right mischief once done, to avert consequences, to stop the working of the evil that we have set in motion. But it is not too late, it is never too late, to come back to God. If you can't be what you might have been, you can still be something that Christ will love and value—an humble, penitent soul. If you cannot serve God as you might have done—nay, if you have done harm that you can never undo—yet you can still give Him what He values more than all service—a will surrendered to His will. If it is too late for everything else, it is never too late to join the service of Christ.—*Bishop Temple.*

The flight of time is very perceptible in advanced life. Every year seems swifter than its precursor. With many of us our years have been spent, and are not in expectation. We look back on life, not forward. The tale is nearly told; the last incidents are crowded together, the last words are struggling for utterance, the last moments are being swiftly whirled away. While we are absorbed in the interest of the story, the speaker stops, and the tale is ended.

PREMIUMS.

☞ The *N. C. Farmer* is a 24 page (3 columns to the page) journal, neatly printed, and contains in each number articles upon Farms and Farmers, Soils and Fertilizers, Grasses and Grains, Cotton and Tobacco, Orchards and Fruits, Live Stock, Dairy, Apiary, Family Department, and a department of popular Science, Hygiene, Diseases and Remedies, and is admitted to be one of the most practical and useful journals to the farmer and his family ever published in the whole country.

We have concluded an arrangement with the *Farmer* in accordance with which we will send for $2.65 the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN, the N. *C. Farmer*, and *one dozen papers of seed*, such as the subscriber may select from the following list. Now is the time to act upon this very favorable offer, The seed are unsurpassed for Excellence and Purity.

Persons acting under special club arrangements previously made by us will, by sending 60 cents additional to the club offer, receive the *N. C. Farmer* and the seed with the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

State distinctly what seed are wanted.

List of Seeds.

Artichoke.
Large Globe.
Asparagus.
Colossal.
Beet.
Ex. Early Turnip or Bassano,
Early Rep Turnip,
Early Egyptian Red Turnip,
Long Blood Red,
White French Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early York,
Early Large York,
Late Drumhead,
Late Flat Dutch,
French Oxheart,
Early Winningstadt,
Early Jersey Wakefield,
Early Flat Dutch,
Early Drumhead,
Early Sugar Loaf,
Green Glazed,
Red Dutch (for Pickling).
Carrot.
Early Scarlet Horn,
Long Orange.
Cauliflower.
Early London,
Early Dutch.
Collards—Southern.
Celery.
Large White Solid,
Dwarf White Sold.
Cress, or Pepper Grass.
Curled,
Water.
Cucumber.
Early White Spine,
Early Frame,
Early Cluster,
Early Russian,
Long Green Turkey.
Egg Plant.
Improved Large Purple.
Endive.
Green Curled,
White Curled.
Kale.
Green Curled Scotch.
Kohl Rabi
Early White Vienna,
Early Green or White,
Early Purple Vienna,
Leek.
London Flag,
Mammoth.
Lettuce.
Early Prize Head,
India Curled,
Drumhead Cabbage.
Melon.
Orange Water,
Citron (for Preserving.)
Mountain Sweet Water,
Improved Gipsey,
Peerless,
Ice Cream Water,
Netted Nutmeg,
Netted Green Citron,
Persian, or Casaba,
Pine Apple,
Early Jenny Lind.
Mustard.
White,
Black, or Brown.
Okra.
Dwarf,
Tall, or Long Green
Onion.
White, or Silver Skin,
Large Red Wethersfield,
Yellow Dutch.
Parsley.
Doubled Curled,
Plain, or Single.
Parsnip.
Fine Sugar.
Pepper.
Large Sweet,
Large Bell,
Large Red Cayenne.
Pumpkin.
Cashaw, (Crook Neck
Connecticut Field.
Radish.
Early Long Scarlet,
Early Red Turnip,
Early White Turnip
Salsify.
Or Oyster Plant.
Spinach.
Round Savoy.
Squash.
Early Bush, or Patty-Pan,
Yellow Crook Neck,
Hubbard,
Winter Crook Neck.
Tomato.
Large Trophy,
Early Large Smooth Red,
New Early Acme,
Tilden.
Turnip.
Southern Prize,
Red or Purple Fl[illegible] Top,
Early White Fl[illegible] Dutch,
Pomeranian White Globe,
Large White Glob[illegible]
Large White Norfo[illegible]
LargeWhiteHang[illegible]
Yellow Aberde[illegible]
Amber Glob[illegible]
Improved P[illegible]
YellowRuta[illegible]

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

VEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1888

THE REVIVAL WORK IN WILMINGTON.

It may be expected that we will have much to say of the evangelistic work of Rev. R. G. PEARSON, and such, indeed, is our own inclination, but we feel estopped, we hardly know how, or why, in any attempt to do so. To say of the work in general, that it is wonderful, surpassing all expectations which had been formed of it by those who had never heretofore seen or heard Mr. PEARSON, would be easy, and would be entirely true; but the great curiosity is to know why this one man should be such a power—why this man rather than other men. The question resolves itself thus: What is the secret of Mr. PEARSON'S power? It is easy to say, and true as it is easy, that GOD has chosen him, the SPIRIT works through and by him—it is all of GOD. And yet there is, and must be, an individuality—if that is the right word—of qualification, natural or acquired, that fits this instrument above other instruments, for this peculiar work. GOD, the SPIRIT, unquestionably will endow any man who will absolutely consecrate his energies to Him, with power for work; He will do more, He will assign the instrument to the peculiar work, and He will prepare the work, so that the best results of the work, from first to last, may be GOD'S, not man's. Still the question is not altogether idle: What is the secret of Mr. PEARSON'S power?—meaning what his special individual qualifications for the work? An answer to this may be instructive to others in such work, or in like work, or in some work for CHRIST. A minister who, if we might give his name, would be recognized as peculiarly qualified to answer this question, gives this list of qualifications as the result of his analysis: "Consecration, concentration, courage and common-sense." Eye-singleness to GOD'S glory; directness of aim and purpose and the bearing of all argument to the point to be proved—and that by the use of GOD'S Word; a sense of responsibility to GOD that lifts above all regard to fear or favor from man; and plain, practical wisdom that takes GOD'S truth as it treats of the relation between GOD and man, and apart from nice distinctions of learning or science, lays it clear and clean-cut before the eye of the human soul. We accept the analysis, and may the like qualities be blessed to us all.

But there is something above mere questions about the instrumentality, however serviceable these may be in their place, that comes over us when we contemplate the great work in our midst. It is the results achieved. The wonders of GOD'S grace: In 1858 revivals spread far and near, and Wilmington felt their power. Then, as now, on the streets, in the homes and everywhere, men gathered to discuss what this should mean. Never since then has this city been so stirred. The hearts of Christians have been revived and enlightened and filled with a fullness of the SPIRIT of GOD, that even themselves had never conceived. Men and women are working for CHRIST, into whose minds the idea of active personal evangelistic work had never entered. As souls have been filled, mouths have opened, and to speak a word for the SAVIOUR and to beseech sinners to be reconciled to GOD has become a joy—that a joy, which had been considered a crushing cross. And so strong men and proud—men strong in sin have been bowed down into the very dust of humility, and have come up clothed in their right mind. It is a day of rejoicing in Wilmington, such as few have seen, and not the less because of the unity of feeling among the followers of JESUS, divided by denominational lines. No one knows Methodist, or Baptist, or Presbyterian. A follower of CHRIST? Yes, it is enough!

GOOD MEN FOR OFFICE.

Here is a concrete case, as the logicians ...fty, which gives scope for the discussion of ...principle that ought, it seems to us, to ...eive attention at this time.

A municipal election is soon to be held ...Columbia, S. C. At one of the prima...s—that of ward No. 4—a most objec...able candidate, most objectionable ...use most corrupt, received the nomi... for councilman. Now the question ...Shall the nominee be supported at ...ll box?

...two sides to the question—we mean to say there are two sets of opinions as wide apart as the poles. We may refer to them again; just now we wish to present the following opinion of the *News & Courier*, one of the most influential party organs in the South:

> If it is necessary, from a party standpoint, to vote for Mr. Smith, it is necessary to vote for any person who shall be nominated, whotever his character or lack of character. It will not be contended, we imagine, that it is advantageous to the State to elect disreputable persons to public office. If the Democratic party nominates and elects disreputable persons, it places itself in opposition to the welfare of South Carolina. It is no longer the party of good government and reform, if it acquiesces in the election of improper persons—merely because they have obtained an accidental plurality or majority at a primary election. This is so obvious that it ought not to be necessary to say it.

[It does seem like it ought to be obvious—but to many most excellent Christian gentlemen it seems to be very far from it.]

The *News & Courier* continues:

> We say again that no self-respecting and self-regarding citizen of Columbia—whether white or black, Democrat or Republican—can vote for Mr. J. M. Smith, unless he can blot out the charges which have been made against him. There is no earthly probability that he can vindicate himself, for the proof of his criminality grows stronger and stronger. But he still has the opportunity to exonerate himself, if he can. If he cannot exonerate himself, the voters of Columbia will find in their own conduct heretofore a safe guide in the present emergency.
>
> * * * * * * * *
>
> The sum and substance of it all is this: The *News and Courier* has no liking for Indpendentism, and has always condemned it. No paper has worked harder to keep the party together, and to inculcate the duty of voting the straight ticket. But never before, in the history of the Democratic party in South Carolina, has such a man as J. M. Smith, claiming to be a Democrat, been nominated by Democratic votes as a candidate of the party. There is no claim that his election is a political necessity. From the voters at the primary, the appeal is taken to the Democracy at the polls. It will be a sad day for South Carolina is Mr. J. M. Smith shall be elected by Democratic votes.
>
> It is an unparalleled nomination, and demands an heroic remedy. The Democracy of Columbia will apply the remedy, we are confident, for their own sake, for the party's sake and for the State.

The Columbia correspondent of the paper quoted above states that a committee of citizens from Ward 4 met the Executive Committee and asked that another primary be held. A resolution was offered by a member of the Executive Committee—the business being before it—to the effect that the primary having been regular in its call and in its proceedings, the duty of all members of the party is to elect the nominee regardless of his personal character; that the welfare of the city and the State requires the absolute maintenance of party discipline and "unquestioned support of the nominees." This resolution did not pass, but gave way to another; that the committee had no power to act under the circumstances.

The correspondent comments thus:

> As the matter now stands the men of Ward 4, Democrats and Republicans, who wish men in office whose records are clear, and who will honor their office, will not vote for the regular nominees. They will, as citizens of a country generally supposed to be free, use their ballots as their self-respect, and their consciences, dictate, and their voice will be loud; they will cry out against the "principle" which requires a Democrat to vote for the corrupt in place of the incorrupt.

Note that there is no doubt of the nominee being corrupt—that seems to be conceded. Note, too, that the defence and the opposition both claim the welfare of the party and of the people as the thing to be attained.

One set claim that the support of the nominee, however corrupt, is absolutely essential to good government; on the principle the man selected for treasurer may be, by hap or mishap, a thief, but party exigency requires his election. If this is not poorest logic (and we think it is) and the sheerest lack of common-sense (of which we have no doubt), it is beyond all shadow of question most atrocious morals.

The other set contend that the welfare of party and of people requires not only good principles, but good practice—that practice which can be secured through the instrumentality of good men only. Righteousness exalteth a nation—not a right platform, but right practice.

Along here, somewhere, we venture to think, is a place where Christian men may say: We are not slaves to any man, or any set of men—to any clique, or any party—as toward our fellows, we are self-respecting freemen. We owe allegiance to none save GOD, and we do owe that allegiance to Him, that requires us to use the ballot in a way that does no violence to the dictates of conscience, and accords with intelligent apprehension of all the circumstances of the case. He is not in any proper sense a Christian, who will surrender to any man or set of men the allegiance which is due to GOD alone.

But is there no question as between parties? Does the whole question hinge on the character of the nominees? We answer: The principles of a party, and its practice in the past—don't forget the practice—are exceedingly important factors in determining the line of duty. They are essential factors; they cannot be ignored—but practice in the future, as far as it can be forecast, is quite as essential a factor, and that practice is indicated, and must depend, in very great measure, upon the persons to whom it is entrusted.

We have no doubt but a considerable part of the independentism, so much decried in North Carolina politics two years ago, was a practical protest against the recklessness engendered by the notion that the ballot-box was nothing more than a formal registration of the edict of the primary; a notion that set at contemptuous defiance the views and opinions of any number of good men, too feeble in voting strength to control the primaries. Sometimes this was not the case of course.

In North Carolina this year many most important nominations are to be made, We hope and pray that, for the good of our Commonwealth and its citizens, both political parties will put forth unexceptionable men. Men of requisite qualifications from a business point of view, and men of most unexceptionable character. Not self-seeking politicians, men who will pander to the lowest tastes of the vicious classes to secure their own advancement. but men fearing GOD and keeping His commandments; men who will make the welfare of the State, not only its material, but its moral welfare, their prime end and aim.

If this is done by both parties, there being no question as between individuals, the contest will be narrowed down to a simple matter of principle and general practice, giving every man a chance to go forward without qualm of conscience to exercise a freeman's right.

DEATH OF REV. THOMAS WHAREY, D. D.

Dr. WHAREY died at Corsicana, Texas, on Saturday, 24th ult. He was born in Goochland, Va., March 22d. 1833. He graduated successively from Hampden-Sidney College and Union Theological Seminary. In April, 1857, he was licensed by West Hanover Presbytery, and in 1858 (September 18th), was ordained. For twenty-six years succeeding he was pastor of Briery church, Va.—three of these ('78 to '81), also of Drake's Branch. For a short time he was an Instructor in Union Seminary, and from '81 to '84, Principal of Prince Edward Academy. During the last four years he has been pastor of the church at Corsicana.

REV. MARTIN McQUEEN.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

It is a melancholy task to chronicle the death of a minister of the gospel, but it is intensely so under the circumstances attending the death of this estimable and excellent brother.

His death occurred on the 24th of March, after an illness of eight or nine days. His health had not been good for a short while, but caused no apprehension. On the 13th of the month, his wife and her mother, who lived with them, were taken ill with pneumonia in its most violent form; and on the third day thereafter, these two most estimable women, and an infant, were corpses in this before, happy home. At the same time three of the children lay, dangerously ill of the same fatal disease. These overwhelming calamities were too much for the ordinarily, strong constitution of Brother McQueen. And after he had discharged the painful duty of communicating to his devoted wife the sad intelligence that she had but a little while to live, be broke down, and after witnessing her death, he took his bed, which he was not to leave, until by loving hands he was borne to the silent chamber of the dead. He also died, as we understand, of pneumonia. Thus within the space of nine days, the united head and the other members of this family were gathered to their fathers and numbered with the silent dead in the "grave-yard" of Union church where our departed brother had preached to the living for twenty-three years, the precious gospel, which brings life and immortality to light."

Mr. McQueen was born in Robeson county, N. C., Sept. 26th, 1826, and was consequently in his sixty-second year. He was the son of Donald and Catharine McQueen. His mother was sister of Rev. Archibald McQueen, a name familiar to all conversant with our church history. He entered the junior class in Davidson College in 1849, and graduated in 1851. His theological course was taken in the Seminary at Columbia, S. C., where he graduated in 1854. He, together with the writer, was licensed as a probationer for the gospel ministry by the Presbytery of Fayetteville, in 1853, a year before his graduation from the Seminary; and was ordained April 9th, 1855 His first ministerial charge was the church in Greensboro, which he served for four months in the fall of 1854. His labors in this church of excellent and cultivated people, was greatly blessed. Here the writer had his first experience as a minister, in a gracious revival, while aiding Brother McQueen in a protracted meeting. The whole church was quickened. The interest extended to Edgeworth Female Seminary. We can never forget the solemn and impressive scenes of one day of this precious season. Early one morning Mr. Richard Sterling, the excellent principal of Edgeworth, an earnest Christian came to our room, and requested us to go up to Edgeworth as soon as we could—that during the night there had been little sleep or rest—many of the young ladies were under painful convictions for sin and were in deep distress. When we arrived, the large recitation room was filled, with young ladies many of them with tear-stained cheeks and all anxious to learn what they must do to be saved. A goodly number were added to the church and the heart of the young minister was made glad.

Mr. McQueen's next field of labor was Harmony and Mizpah in Richmond, and Mt. Carmel, Sharon and Macedonia in Montgomery county, where he remained four years. It was our privilege here, as in all his charges, except Wilmington, to be with Bro. McQueen at many of his communions and to witness the blessing of God upon his labors. These feeble churches were edified and greatly strengthened.

Such was the estimate of Mr. McQueen's ministerial efficiency, that when the enterprise of starting a Second church in Wilmington was undertaken, he was called to take charge of this infant church. And no higher compliment can be paid to his amiability of character, than to testify that no unpleasantness marred the Christian fellowship of the ministers of the two churches. After two and a half years of earnest, laborious and not unsuccessful work in this infant church, Bro. McQueen had thrust upon him, by the vicisitudes of the late war, the pastoral care and spiritual oversight of both Presbyterian churches in Wilmington. The highly esteemed and beloved pastor of the First church, Rev. M B Greer for reasons satisfactory to himself, and I think, satisfactory to his congregregation, determined when the war broke out, to return North (to share the fortunes of his own people, and more particularly for the benefit of his wife's health). The sheep of this pastoral charge being left without a shepherd naturally looked to Mr. McQueen. They prevailed on him in this time of peril and fearful gloom, to assume the pastoral care of the two churches jointly. Many still live to testify how faithfully and laboriously, he endeavored to lead these flocks, into the green pastures and beside the still waters of God's love and care, for the two and a half years of this incumbency.

In 1864, Mr. McQueen accepted an invitation from the churches of Union and Carthage in Moore county. Here he found an excellent people; plain, but intelligent and pious. They were Scotch, the descendants of the covenanters and of the martyrs. It proved to be a field and a people suited to his tastes. As he went in and before them from year to year, they learned to confide in and love him as few congregations do. He was by nature, and we think we may say by gifts eminently suited to this people. There was a congeniality of feeling, a harmony of sentiment and a general adaptation in the whole environment calculated to render this pastoral relation pleasant and profitable.

Mr. McQueen was an earnest worker in the Master's vineyard. Not only did he discharge the duties of pastor to the churches above named, but when neighboring churches became vacant, he was always ready to bestow whatever of time and strength could be spared, to supply these destitutions and also to preach the gospel "in the gions beyond."

His delight was in preaching the gospel and winning souls for Christ. Warm-hearted and fervent, his preaching was with emotion.

It was "not with the enticing words of man's wisdom," not with the graces of a capitivating eloquence, nor was it with the charms of an ornate style or classic diction, but with demonstration of the Spirit and with power. He 'proved himself a workman that needed not to be ashamed."

Brother McQueen's piety, was unaffected and earnest. His friendship was transparent and cordial. His last letter to me within a short time ago and soon after the death of death Bro. Coble, referred to that sad event in terms of tender Christian sympathy, dwelling specially upon the spiritual benefits which he derived from an intercourse with that excellent brother, in their recent intercourse with each other. Alluding to our own relations, he wrote, "Brother McB. we have now been together forty years and I now write to you the first letter of the new year, our work is drawing to a close, &c."

As a presbyter he was, "if not "*primus inter pares*," certainly the equal of the best. His place was never vacant unless providentially hindered. His knowledge too of parliamentary rules and usages, and his ability as a debater were such as enabled him to wield an influence second to none in our Presbytery.

Being an intimate in the family of our departed brother, it would be inexcusable to make no allusion to the estimable wife and no less estimable mother-in-law who preceded him to the "house not made with hands." But what can I say more than that they were both noble Christian women—faithful, faithful unto death. None we are persuaded knew them, but to esteem and love them.

"They were lovely in their lives and in death they were not divided." Seven orphans of this family are left to mourn their overwhelming loss. May they turn to Him who said I will be a father to the fatherless. D. D. McB.

[From Charleston *News and Courier* of 29th ulto.]

DEATH OF REV. W. A. CALDWELL.

The Rev. Wm. A. Caldwell died at his mother's residence in Vanderhorst street yesterday morning. This announcement will carry sorrow to many hearts in South Carolina and elsewhere.

Mr. Caldwell was a son of the late Mr. Joseph Caldwell, of this city. He was born in Charleston, July 18th, 1863, and was educated at the College of Charleston, whence he was graduated with the valedictory honors of his class, in 1882. After completing his college course he was received into the Charleston Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry, and entered the Seminary at Columbia, where he pursued his theological studies. After a three years course of training he was licensed by the Charleston Presbytery, in 1885, to preach the Gospel.

After his licensure Mr. Caldwell took charge of the Presbyterian church at Davidson College, North Carolina, where he preached with great acceptability for one year. He then received a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Union, S. C., which he accepted. His work at Union was eminently satisfactory. He was a hard student, a clear thinker, a fine speaker and a very lovable man. His congregation were deeply attached to him, and when he sent in his resignation as pastor about six weeks ago, on account of his failing health, the church refused to accept it, but gave him a vacation until the fall with the hope that he would recover and be enabled to resume his duties.

Mr. Caldwell possessed great strength of character. In his duty as a man and Christian he never faltered. Bold and fearless in his work, true to the principles of his faith, and loving and gentle with whom he came in contact, he won the love and admiration of every one, and his untimely death is to be greatly lamented. At Union, where he labored so earnestly, he was universally beloved. Not only his own flock, but the entire Christian people of the village were warm admirers of the young minister. His sermons were prepared with great care and he attracted large congregations.

A little over a year ago Mr. Caldwell was married to Miss Madge Wallace, a daughter of Col. William Wallace, of Columbia.

Mr. Caldwell's funeral will take place at Westminster Presbyterian church at half past 1 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Drs. Brackett and Thompson will conduct the services, after which interment will take place at Magnolia Cemetery.

Since above was in type we have the following from Rev. T. H. Law:

The Rev. William A. Caldwell, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Union C. H. S. C., died in his native city of Charleston, S. C., last Thursday the 29th of March. Mr. Caldwell, always delicate, had a serious attack of illness last November and has not been able to occupy the pulpit since. He has lingered in great feebleness and constant suffering for these months. A few weeks since he was taken to his old home in Charleston, but the disease was too deeply rooted to be relieved by the change. He was fully aware of his condition and awaited patiently the Master's call. Mr. Caldwell served the church at Davidson College one year after his graduation at the Columbia Seminary in 1884, and was ordained and installed at Union, S. C., Jan. 1887. During his brief, but successful pastorate, he endeared himself very much to his people, who testified their devotion in his long and painful illness among them. They had just completed for him a neat and comfortable manse, into which he was moved during his illness. He leaves a young wife to mourn his departure, having been married just before his education.

From the *Christian Observer* of 28th ult.

DEATH OF DR. JOHN W. PRATT.

Last Saturday morning the tidings spread through this city that Dr. Pratt, the former pastor of the Second church in this city, had passed from earth to his heavenly rest. It was not unexpected for he had been suffering some days with an attack of paralysis, which was threatening in its aspects; and yet so early an end to his life had hardly been expected in the community.

Dr. Pratt was by birth a Georgian. He was born at St. Mary's, May 22, 1827. He was educated at the University of Alabama, where he graduated in 1844. Then he spent three years at Princeton Theological Seminary. His ordination to the ministry was by the Presbytery of South Alabama, in 1849. At that time he was elected pastor of the church at Marion, Ala., but we do not know that he was ever installed there. The next year he took the chair of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of Alabama, which he held till 1865. Then for three years he was principal of a large school at Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1868, he was elected pastor of the church at Lexington, Va. Here he remained six years.

When Central University was organized at Richmond, Ky., Dr. Pratt was elected president of its literary department. While in this chair he served as pastor of the church at Richmond for three years (1874–77). He resigned this chair in 1879. Then he rested for two years.

In 1881 he was elected pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of this city. But in a short time the strain again proved too great for his health. Within two years he had an attack of paralysis, which permanently restrained him from mental work. After a trip to Europe in search of health, in the fall of 1883 he resigned his charge. He secured a beautiful home at the corner of Brook and College streets in one of the most attractive parts of this city, and in this he spent his remaining days. During these last years he has preached in various churches from time to time, as occasion served.

The main part of his life was that of a teacher, a profession which afforded special opportunities of influencing the young who were entrusted to his care. In his preaching he was clear, vigorous and attractive. He always read his discourses, but he read with grace, and the positions that he presented had in them so much of originality as to cause his sermons to be long remembered.

After funeral services in this city, his remains were taken, last Monday eveniug, to the scenes of his former pastorate, at Lexington, Va.

DEATH OF REV. J. D. SHARP.

[Rev S. T. Tenney writes to the *St. Louis Presbyterian.*]

I have but lately learned of the death of Rev. J. D. Sharp, which occurred at his home in Kaufman county, Texas, October 13, 1887. A letter from his wife says that he had been in bad health for four years—had ulceration of the throat, which kept him from public speaking. I suppose partly from this and the infirmities of age he has not had charge of any church for many years. For a number of years he preached to Science Hill church, Henderson county. The church prospered under his ministry. Since he gave it up, that church has been vacant and is very much reduced by deaths and removals. Some of its older members, however, will remember Bro. Sharp, and lament his death. He was one of the early settlers of Texas, and I think

one of the first members of the San Augustine Presbyterian church when it was organized, fifty years ago. His brother-in law, Rev. Dr. Becton, was one of the pioneer Presbyterian ministers of Eastern Texas, and Mr. Sharp was probably one of the first (if not the first) Presbyterian minister ordained in Texas. He was a practicing physician, and for a large part of his life relied on the practice of medicine for his support.

I think he was identified with the Presbytery of Eastern Texas from the time of its first organization, and in the early days when there were no railroads in Texas, did a great deal of laborious work in the saddle in the course of his ministry. Coming into the ministry late, and without the advantages of a regular ministerial training, Mr. Sharp's preaching was not marked for its great ability, but he was a very earnest and spiritually minded man, and one who had great influence for good among his people. Some of the older brethren will remember a very pleasant meeting of Presbytery that we held with him at Science Hill church, many years ago. On that occasion it was the writer's lot to room with him, and during the night several times heard him, apparently in his dreams, exclaim: "Blessed Jesus!" His wife says that on the morning of the 13th of last October, he was apparently better than usual, got out of bed and started to dress himself, but a sudden change came over him. He told her he was dying; went back to bed, told her good-bye; shook hands with her; told her he was willing to go, and would be happy, and in a few minutes was dead. Thus, another servant of God is gone to his rest and reward.

DEATH OF REV. JAMES C. KENNEDY.

Rev. Dr. I. J. Long writes to the *Christian Observer*: Rev. Jas. C. Kennedy died, at his home in Indian Territory, on Sunday, March 18th, after a brief illness of three days. He was born in South Carolina, in September, 1834; was a son of Rev. J. L. Kennedy, and grandson of Rev. John B. Kennedy, both of whom belonged to the Presbytery of South Carolina, and labored in the ministry of our Church, in that State, for many years. He graduated from Columbia Seminary, in the class of 1859; removed to Arkansas in 1868. He entered the missionary service, among the Choctaw Indians, about ten years since, remaining at his post until called to his reward.

DR. WADDELL'S RESIGNATION.

Rev. C. C. Hersman, D. D. Elected Chancellor.

Mr. D. N. Kennedy, Secretary, sends the following report to the *St. Louis Presbyterian*:

The Board of Directors of South-western Presbyterian University convened in called session Clarksville, Wednesday, March 21st.

Dr. Waddell's resignation of the Chancellorship was accepted and Rev. C. C. Hersman, D. D., of Columbia Seminary, Columbia, South Carolina, was elected Chancellor, and Rev. J. B Shearer, D. D., Vice Chancellor.

The Chair of Theology was named the Palmer Professorship of Theology in honor of Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., of New Orleans.

The following was adopted by the Board as an expression of its feelings relative to the resignation of Dr. Waddell:

The Committee appointed to prepare a minute upon the resignation of Dr. Waddell as Chancellor of this In-titution would respectfully report.

In accepting the resignation of the Chancellorship of the Southwestern Presbyterian University by Rev. John N. Waddell, D. D. LL. D., this Board of Directors desire to put on record their sense of loss in this bereavement; and at the same time express their gratitude to God that the Institution has been permitted to enjoy his valued services during the most critical, because the forming period of its history. It was a most gracious providence when the University was first established and launched upon its career that this venerable teacher, whose whole life had been devoted to the higher education of young men, as by ancestral association he had been bound to it even from his birth, should be at hand to guide it on its earliest career.

During the nine years in which he has presided over its fortunes, his administrations has been ever exceptionally successful and fortunate, leaving upon it the impression of his own character and influence by which, as we hope, it will be distinguished through coming time. And if the declining health which compels this resignation should prove to be the disrobing for the eternal rest, we congratulate our brother that his last work on earth should be so conspicuously his best work, rendered to the Church of God in that educational sphere to which he has been consecrated throughout life.

Painful and sad as this separation may be to him and to us, and irreparable as the loss may now appear to this institution, we cannot but rejoice in the grateful applause with which his long and useful life closes on earth.

Successive generations will rise up to bless his memory, of those whom he has trained for honor and usefulness, whilst the greater reward awaits him in the benediction of the last day: "Well, done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord."

In entering this minute upon these records and in transmitting a copy to Dr. Waddell, this board tenders to him their respectful and loving sympathy in all the bodily distress with which human life is so generally ordained to terminate, as well as to assure him of the lasting remembrance with which his name will be cherished, as it is embalmed in the history of this University.

Our constant and fervent prayer is that his end may be peace and his reward great in the kingdom of Heaven.

GOOD WORK IN CHARLOTTE.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. James Y. Fair writes us; The quarterly communion was held in the Second church yesterday.

There were fifty-nine additions, thirty-two by letter and twenty-seven on profession of faith. This is the largest accession the Second Church has ever received on an ordinary communion occasion.

The sacrament of baptism was administered to two, one a very bright and intelligent Hebrew, who has found Him of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets did speak; the other a young lady of the Charlotte Female Institute, who, with nine of her class mates, chose Mary's better part and sat at the feet of Jesus.

This fact significantly illustrates the pious atmosphere which pervades that Institution. Last year, I understand, every one of the boarders was converted, and of the large number who crowd its walls this year, all have professed Christ with the exception of two. These are blessed and suggestive facts.

Our college is indeed a religious home, where the heart as well as the intellect is most carefully nurtured, and where the best spiritua linfluence is intertwined with the finest literary advantages.

The City Mission work, inaugurated by the Second church, is progressing favorably. Rev. J. D. McLees has entered vigorously upon its prosecution, and is rapidly endearing himself to our people. The chapel is crowded with the Sunday-school, which already numbers upon its rolls two hundred and fourteen pupils.

The Home and Hospital, undertaken jointly by the two churches is assuming definite form, and promises abundant success. A commodious house, in the midst of a beautiful grove, at the intersection of 9th and A streets, has been rented, and is being furnished. Mrs. Penick, so well known to our brethren for her zeal and administrative ability, has been selected by the Board of Managers as matron, and in a little while, the Home will be open for the reception of patients.

All honor to the noble women of our little city, and may the Master's richest blessings be showered upon their heads.

Charlotte, April 2d.

ANOTHER JUBILEE.

The celebration of the jubilee of Dr. Horatius Bonar, says the *Christian Leader*, is an event that transcends the limitations of sect and must engage the warmly sympathetic interest of every branch of the Christian Church. No living hymn writer—perhaps, indeed, no hymn writer of any period—has composed so many sacred lyrics which are in constant use, both in the public service of praise and in the private devotional worship and reading of Christians. Only the other day we recorded an instance of one of Dr. Bonar's hymns being sung in a Roman Catholic Cathedral in Canada; and not a Sabbath passes in which the verses of the Scottish George Herbert are not sung in hundreds of Anglican Churches. The committee in charge of the jubilee fund have arranged that the presentation of a testimonial to Dr. Bonar shall take place on 5th April: and as the desire is simply to secure an honorable offering suitable to the occasion the amount aimed at has been limited to $5 000, of which sum $1,500 has still to be raised. This fact has only to be made generally known to secure instantly all that is required. We are pleased to learn that the contributions already received embrace offerings from all parts of the world, including Africa and India as well as our own colonies and the United States; while the Episcopal Church has at least two honorable representatives in the Bishop of Exeter and the large hearted Dean of Melbourne.

NOTICE.

Ministers and delegates who expect to attend the approaching meeting of Wilmington Presbytery at Cobb Mills will please notify Mr. J. P. Kelly at Kinston immediately. Also state whether they will come by rail or private conveyance. Those who go by rail will be met at Caswell on the Atlantic Road on Wednesday evening and also on Thursday evening.

J. D. STANFORD.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES TO ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad will sell round trip tickets to persons attending Orange Presbytery, limited to return until 30th, from all stations between Goldsboro and Salisbury and Danville, inclusive, with branch lines in same territory.

Tickets purchaseable on 23rd and 25th April

The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad: Tickets will be sold at all points on the 23rd and 24th, good to return until May 2nd.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railroad will doubtless extend the same courtesy, but has not been heard from to date.

STATED CLERK.

BY THE WAY.

Along with our contemporaries we bear testimony to regret that Dr. JOHN N. WADDEL, should have had, from stress of ill-health, to resign the Chair of Chancellor in South Western Presbyterian University. Dr. WADDEL'S services in the cause of Christian education have been invaluable to the Church.

Mr. C. OHLANDT, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States is in Wilmington, and on Saturday night last addressed the Wilmington association in the Rooms of the Wilmington Library Association. The address is well spoken of. It is to be hoped that the association of this city will be represented at the State Association to be held in Charlotte, on 19th inst., and three days following.

Glorious old Mecklenburg is the first to organize a county Sunday-school convention. Not 48 hours had passed after the adjournment of the State Convention at Raleigh, when Mecklenburg had her convention officered and ready for work. The first act was to inform Mr. E. J. PARISH, president of the State Convention of the fact of organization, and to notify him that the money pledged the State society by the Charlotte delegates at Raleigh has been raised, and is ready to be turned over when called for.

You don't believe that if this country was in the hands of Romanists they would govern it in the interests of Romanism! Don't, eh! Well, Boston is a Protestant city, and yet on St. Patrick's Day, (not a legal holiday) in opposition to the protest of citizens. HUGH O'BRIEN, the Roman Catholic Mayor, by his own authority closed the public library and other institutions. Shade of the Pilgrim Fathers! Romanism dominating in Boston; and yet we are told they would not do that way in Ireland if they had the government in their hands.

We published last week an announcement of the death of Rev. MARTIN MCQUEEN, and give to-day, a most interesting sketch of his life and services from the pen of one peculiarly fitted, by life-long association and friendship, for the task.

Besides this we announce in this issue the death of five of our ministers. Never before in our editorial career has it fallen to us, in any one issue, to note such mortality. Who will rise up to take the places of these soldiers of the cross, who have fallen on the field.

Ex-Governor HOFFMAN, who died at Wiesbaden, Germany, on 24th ulto., deserves to be remembered, as a politician who dared, when other politicians were bowing to the very dust before the Romish power, in New York city, to throw himself into the breach and save to the Protestant citizens their rights. He was governor of New York at the time. It required decision of purpose, promptness, even to celerity of action, and moral courage most sublime to do it—for it could not do less than blast his political prospects for all time—but he was equal to the requirements of the case. We will need more such men, and very soon, in the high places of government, nay, we sadly need them now. GOD grant they may not delay their coming.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The Presbytery of Mecklenburg will meet in the Sugar Creek church at 11 o'clock a. m., April 11th, 1888. Rev. C. W. Robinson (Monroe, N. C.) chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

Attest: R. Z. JOHNSTON, Stated Clerk.

Lincolnton, N. C., Feb. 17th.

Reduced rate tickets have been granted on the C. C. & A. R. R, also on the A. T. & O. R R., and C. C. R. R.

I have reason to believe reduced rates will be granted on all the railroad lines leading to Charlotte, and will inform you as soon as I hear from General Passenger Agents on the other lines.

The R. & D. R. R., has granted reduced rates of travel from the following points: Salisbury and Charlotte, Taylorsville and Pineville, Spartanburg and Asheville and Salisbury.

Conveyances will meet delegates at depot, or Central Hotel, in Charlotte, and convey out to Sugar Creek. Respectfully,

C. W. ROBINSON, Chm. Com. Arrangements.

Concord Presbytery will hold their next regular meeting at Franklin church, beginning on Thursday, 12th of April next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

WM. W. PHARR, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville stands adjourned to meet at Jonesborough, Moore county, N. C., Wednesday before the *third* Sabbath in April, 11th day of the month, at 7:30 p. m., 1888.

J. P. MCPHERSON, Stated Clerk.

Blanks to be filled by the churches will be forwarded by mail in a few days.

The Presbytery of Central Texas meets at Mexia at 7:30 p. m., on Wednesday, April 18th.

L. TENNEY, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Memphis will meet in Somerville, Tenn., April 24th, 1888, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

E. M. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

The Presbytery of North Mississppi will meet at Byhalia, Miss., Wednesday, April 25th, 7:30 p. m., 1888. Narratives, Statistical and Sabbath-school reports required from all the churches.

J. D. LESLIE, Stated Clerk.

Spring Presbytery of Red River meets in Keachie, La., April 25th, 7 p. m., 1888. Business very important, demands full representation from the churches.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Wilmington will meet at Cobb's Mills church at 11 a. m., on Thursday the 19th of April.

A. MCFADYEN, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of West Hanover meet in Arvon church, Rockingham county, on April 18th 8 p. m.

CHAS. WHITE, Stated Clerk.

Presbytery of Orange (236th session) will meet in the First Presbyterian church, Greensboro Tuesday, the 24th day of April next, at 7:30 p. m. (Blanks for the usual reports will be mailed to sessions by the time this notice appears. Clerks of sessions will confer a favor by mailing their returns to the Stated Clerk at Raleigh in advance of the meeting of Presbytery.)

F. H. JOHNSTON, Stated Clerk.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

It is sadly true that the type of pneumonia prevalent in Carthage and around it in Moore county is fatal beyond all record.

Rev. W. S. Lacy, says the Jonesboro *Leader*, will deliver an address to the Teachers at Morehead this summer.

Over fifteen fruit canning establishments already reported in North Carolina and run too by North Carolina brains and capital. So says the Charlotte *Chronicle*.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* states that Mr. T. C. Harris, of the Museum, received several specimens of terra-cotta from the Pomona Terra-Cotta Works, in operation near Greensboro. The specimens include fire brick, drain tile and stove piping. Mr. Harris says the goods are much superior in every respect to those of northern make.

Thomasville *Gazette*: The Piedmont Reduction Works are in successful operation. Capt. Croslemire, the energetic and gentlemanly superintendent, is making chemically pure zinc. We are informed that this is the first and only place in the world at which this has been done. Capt. Croslemire discovered the process and has it patented here and in Europe. He has been offered $100,000 within a few days for his patent for the United States, excepting North Carolina, and has declined.

Shelby *New Era*: Mr. J. D. Weather has discovered a valuable vein of mica on the Pruett farm, about four miles from Shelby. The vein is several hundred feet long, eight feet wide and has been developed to a depth of twelve feet, the mica being as plentiful theare as near the surface.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On the 22nd of March, 1888, at the residence of the bride's father, W. D. Woods, by Rev. J. L. Currie, Mr. SAMUEL T. LATTA and Miss PATTIE A. WOODS. All of Orange county, North Carolina.

On March 28, in Bladen county, by Rev. A. McFadyen, Mr. A. C. BRIDGERS of Robeson county and Miss SUE SMITH.

On 21st of March, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. A. Sample, Mr. JOHN EVANS of Clay county, N. C., and Miss HATTIE SLAGLE of Macon county, N. C.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

In Orange, Texas, on Monday evening, March 5th, Miss MARGARET P. MCLEAN, aged 24 years, 4 months and 21 days.

Miss McLean was born near Lillington, Harnett county, N C., on October 13th, 1863, and with the family came to Orange, December 15th, 1886. She joined the Presbyterian church in 1883 and lived a consistent Christian life up to the time of her death, and although she had only lived in Orange so short a time, so pure was her Christian life that the whole community was saddened at the news of her death.

On March 10th, 1888, Mr. ALFORD ANGEL, in his 76th year. He was a member of the Morrison church. Two weeks before his death his sufserings were very intense, but he bore then with patience and Christian resignation.

He died in the faith of the gospel. A wife, five children and many friends mourn their loss.

E. A. S.

Entered into rest, at Wenthworth, N. C., March 20th, 1888, after much suffering, Mrs. WILLIE A. MORPHIS, wife of ROBERT W. MORPHIS, and daughter of Thomas A. and Martha B. Ratliffe.

She was born on March 23rd, 1865. She was delicate from childhood and infancy. Her home associations were most tender and loving. Five years before her death she made a profession of faith in the Saviour, and was received into the communion of the Wentworth Presbyterian church. She was an attentive hearer of the Word, and took great delight in the ordinances of God's house.

Her sufferings were greatly blessed to her spiritual good. The patience with which she bore her sufferings was an instructive lesson. Her perfect resignation to the divine will was sweet and touching. With perfect composure she spoke of entering into rest. Never will her loving friends and sorrowing relatives, who were permitted to stand by her bed of suffering, forget her words to them.

"But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

"It is not death to close
The eye longed dimmed by tears,
And wake in glorious repose,
To spend eternal years.

Jesus, Thou Prince of life!
Thy chosen cannot die;
Like Thee, they conquer in the strife,
To reign with Thee on high."

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING MARCH 3, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday and Thursday 37 cents; Saturday 36¾ cents; Monday 36 cents; Tuesday up to close of our report 36 cents best offer.

ROSIN—Steady at 82½ cents for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00 and Soft $2.00 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.05.

TIMBER—No change to report. Prices fully sustained.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. MCCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

CRAYON PORTRAITS.

FOR A FEW WEEKS I WILL TAKE ORders for life-size crayon portraits for $13.00, (former price $25.00.) Smaller portraits made from $5.00 up.

MISS B. T. WILLARD.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,

ATLANTA, GA., AND DALLAS, TEXAS.

—:o:—

MANUFACTURERS:

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS, COMPLETE FERTILIZER MACHINERY,
COTTON GINS, COTTON FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS,
COTTON PRESSES, SEED COTTON CLEANERS,
SAW MILLS, WIND MILLS, TANKS,
SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., &c.

AWARDED the gold medal at the International Cotton Exposition for the best gin with self feeder.

AWARDED four gold Medals at the Texas State Fair for best gin, best feeder, best condenser and best display, also first premiums at Georgia Fairs and South Carolina State Fairs, and gold medal at the Industrial Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina.

☞ Write for catalogues and prices.

Executrix Notice!

Having qualified as Executrix under the Will of the Estate of Eliza D. Whitehead, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said decedent, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them for payment on or before April 2nd, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELIZA R. H. DAGGETT,
Executrix of the Estate of
ELIZA D. WHITEHEAD.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

—o—

WILMINGTON, N. C.

—o—

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILLZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to the wool carpet, and the demand for it is increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using the goods can be seen at our office, or will be sent upon application.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

THE CHARM OF EGYPT.

When one first lands in Egypt the scene is the freshest imaginable. Within an hour you are launched from the Peninsular, an Oriental steamer, that has carried home with it to the last moment, and are plunged in a new world. You find yourself in a narrow street of quaintest houses, and in a throng that presses past, each figure in it a picture and a novelty. On either side are the pigeon-holes of shops where turbaned merchants sit tailor fashion, gazing out, calmly as oxen in their stalls, upon the hurrying tide of life which fills you with wonder. You would like to arrest each person for scrutiny as in a wax-work exhibition. You long for a kind harlequin that with a touch they might be transformed into motionless *tableaux civants*. Here is a string of camels with their heads aloft above the crowd, moving with soft step and long stride as they carry bags of spices that have come from the distant Soudan. Here is a rich official with his *reis* running in front and his pipe-bearer behind. Here comes a lady of rank, perched high on her padded saddle, riding stride legs, and except for the large eyes that glance from the kohi-tinted eyelids above the white veil, and the little hena-stained hand that holds the reins, she might be mistaken for a bale of silk. Peasant women hurry along with veils hung by a kind of thimble to their head-gear, their lithe forms thinly draped in the long bathing-gown sort of dress of blue cotton, and carrying astride on their shoulders their little naked children, with weak eyes, and grave faces. Then comes a Bedawee on his hardy horse, that frets under the cruel bit, the saddle richly caparisoned, and the stirrups broad and coarse as iron shovels. And here, with many a stroke on the tough quarters of the long eared donkey he drives before him, comes the donkey-boy shouting his "Ruach"—"Shemeenuck." "Regluk"—as he steers some large Englishman. who sits perched over the quarters of the "Homar." Crowds over there are of brown-legged, brown-bosomed laborers, wearing the kind of grey felt cap which we see on clowns in the circus at home; and water-carriers flounder past, bearing the bursting skins that palpitate and surge with their liquid contents; and sellers of bread, carrying flat cakes on a tray on their heads; and sellers of swords, bristling with steel, like moving stands of armour; and then the beggars—blind, halt, and deformed—such as Raffaelle introduced into some of his pictures, but to be seen in the flesh only in an Oriental city.—*Dr. Donald Macleod, in Good Words.*

BENEFICIAL INSECTS.

American Agriculturist: Beetles are not the only beneficial insects by any means; by far the greater number are found among the hymenoptera. This order includes the parasite ichneumonflies, which range all the way from flies an inch or more in length to minute species scarcely visible to the naked eye. The larger kinds deposit only one egg in each victim, while some of the smaller leave their entire complement of eggs on one caterpillar. A well-known example, which is familiar to most gardeners, may be found in tomato-worm. A small, black, microgaster fly goes peering about among the tomato vines until it espies a worm, on which it lays its eggs. These soon hatch, and the tiny larvæ eat their way into the worm and are soon thickly packed between the skin and vital organs where they eat all the substance that would otherwise go to make the future moth, and their presence does not prevent the worm from eating and growing until the little parasites are full fed, when they eat their way out of their host, and each stands on end and spins for itself a tiny white cocoon. Sometimes these cocoons are so numerous that the back of the worm is almost entirely covered with them, and now it shrivels and rapidly shrinks in size and soon dies. And this work of destruction is constantly going on all around us. Were it not for these parasites, vegetation could scarcely exist on the earth.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

N. O. Picayune:

The young ladies who attend the "Home Institute," a flourishing school in the this city, of which Miss Sophie Wright is principal, have, under the leadership of their gifted young teacher, formed themselves into a girls' club, and are doing a really noble work. The club originally was formed for the study of literature, and an evening of each week has for some time been devoted to essays and the intelligent use of good books. These evenings gave so much pleasure the exchange of books on the library shelves was so pleasant and so frequent, that by a happy thought—such as often comes to good, generous and thinking women—the club members determined to open and manage a free library and reading-room for the benefit of the young men and boys of the neighborhood. It is a beautiful and a fine thing to see gracious young womanhood extending a helping hand to the lads for whom so little is done in this city. Miss Wright has fitted up and given a room in the Home Institute for the free library, many books have been donated, and the cozy place, clean, cheerful, well-lighted and inviting, is open every evening for the use of any person who desires to sit there and read, write or study. The patrons and visitors are free to come and go as they will; they are not disturbed over their books, magazines and illustrated papers, and the splendid venture gives promise of doing a vast deal of good, for it has already attracted the attention of many young fellows whose evenings otherwise hung heavily. Such a girls' club doing such a work is something for New Orleans to be proud of, and these young ladies are working in a way that will accomplish more good than a dozen suffrage associations or societies. This is the real sort of benevolence, and the club—which, by the by, is named after Catharine Cole—deserves from the generous folk of this city a goodly patronage in the way of books, papers, drawing materials and stationery.

John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia merchant, employs a small army of women, most of them girls, and many of them with no homes of their own. His attention being called to the subject of their lives outside of his shop, he took it up with that vigor and thoroughness he always displays when interested, and which, turned to his own interests, has made his great fortune. The result of his interest was a decision to build them homes. It is to be no charity. They will pay what they get, but he does not look to make profit from it, and in consequence they will be required to pay less and for better accommodations than they get elsewhere.

In booksellers are not rare in France. The largest booksellers in the city of ... a well educated and charming French ... familiar alike with English and German ... At Nantes, some years since, one of ... bookseller's business was held by two ..., and very intelligent and obliging ... It is not unusual in France to find a brother and sister in partnership, and over the shop door the two names "S. & Sœur."

Decorative Shades for Lamps: Ladies who use lamps are fond of a constant change of shades, and a pretty arrangement can be contrived with ordinary square, thin silk handkerchiefs. Pale blue is a good color to use. Rose color is also pretty and so is a pale clear yellow. A circle the size of the top of the globe is traced in the center of the handkerchief. Stitch closely around the circle, then cut away the center and button-hole the edge all around. Trim the lower edge with a frill of fine lace of a very narrow silk fringe. Many variations can be made in the style of trimming, etc., and a figured handkerchief may be used if preferred.

IN THE COURTS.

From Charleston *News and Courier:*

[Decision of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.]

SALE OF REAL ESTATE—NO DEED OF CONVEYANCE—POSSESSION—SUBSEQUENT PURCHASERS.

Sweatman et al vs. Edmunds et al—No 2,156: In 1868 Howell Edmunds sold George Sweatman a tract of land on a credit. No deed of conveyance was made; but he was put into possession and made improvements on the land. He died intestate in 1871, leaving a small balance of the purchase money still unpaid, and a widow and three children. His sisters, who lived on the place after his death, gathered the cotton thereon and paid Edmunds in full the balance of the purchase money for the benefit of their nieces.

In 1881 Edmunds made a deed of the whole tract to the widow. On the next day she conveyed it to one Cloud, and he agreed to sell it to one Fox. Cloud died, and Fox instituted an action for specific performance against his heirs, and had a decree therefor; and on the payment of the balance titles were made to him by order of the court. To these proceedings none of the heirs of Sweatman were made parties. Fox went into possession of the greater part of the place, and in 1882 mortgaged it to the defendants, Desportes & Co.

Some controversy having arisen as to the rights of the parties, the minor children of Sweatman, by prochein ami, instituted the present proceeding for partition of the land, claiming that as heirs at law of their father they were entitled to two-thirds of the land; that the deed to their mother really conveyed only one-third interest, and that Edmunds, the original vendor, should be required to convey to them their shares of the land. The Circuit Judge decreed for the plaintiffs, holding as matter of fact that the possession of plaintiffs jointly with their mother, and the purchase by Cloud from the mother, the next day after she received titles, at less than one-third of the value of the land, satisfied him that Cloud had such notice of plaintiff's equity as to make him trustee for the plaintiffs as to two-thirds of the land; that Fox and Desportes & Co., had notice of the possessions of the plaintiffs. The defendants appealed.

The Supreme Court decides as follows:

When Sweatman died he was really the owner of the land. It is true no formal deed had been made; but one who purchases land, is let into the possession and pays the purchase money is entitled to specific performance, and for all practical purposes must be regarded as the owner. It does not alter the case if part of the purchase money is paid after the death of the purchaser. Roberts vs. Smith, 21 S. C., 461. Dying intestate, Sweatman's interest in the land was cast by descent upon his heirs at law. The conveyance of the vendor, Edmunds, including the whole interest in the land, to the widow, was in fraud of the rights of the children, and carried only her interest—one-third—leaving the remaining two thirds in the children in the nature of a legal right.

The plea of bona fide purchaser for valuable consideration without notice is purely equitable and cannot be interposed as a good defence against the legal title. Black vs. Childs, 14 S. C., 318; Adam's Equity, 162: Blake vs. Heyward, Bailey's Equity, 220. Taking the view of the Circuit Court that the right of the plaintiff's in the land was only an equity, it is superior to that of the defendants.

The possession of a part of the land by the plaintiffs was enough to put the parties upon an inquiry which would have developed the true state of facts, that there never had been partition, and that as tenants in common they had an undivided interest in the whole. If the mortgagees did not know of the possesion that was no fault of the plaintiffs. The record of prior deed is notice, whether it is actually known or not; so possession, whether known or not, is also sufficient notice. Sheron vs. Robinson, 22 S. C., 32; Bleman vs. White, 53 S. C., 490; Graham vs. Fesmith, 24 S. C., 285.

Judgment below affirmed. Opinion by McGowan, A. J.

HOW TO INTEREST CHILDREN.

One of the finest talkers to children now in public life explains his success by saying: "I do not make any greater effort to interest children than grown people. But I always watch their ways when I have opportunity. I never see a group of them on the street without studying them. I talk with them. I tell them what I have heard other children say. I listen interestedly to their sayings, and get the habit of looking at things as they do; and I have noticed, as the result, that I never talk nonsense to them, and that I never fail to hold their attention." If one will work with children, live with them, and think with them, he can interest and guide them. *Pilgrim Teacher.*

FUNERAL OF A CHINESE FREE MASON.

A dispatch from San Francisco, March 21st, says: The most extraordinary Chinese funeral ever seen in America took place yesterday. The deceased was Loo Muck, a Chinese merchant, who thirty five years ago founded the Gsee Kung Tong Lodge of Free Masons in this city. Masonry has spread among the Chinese so that there are now, it appears, 18,000 members of the order in this State.

Delegations had come from all parts of the Pacific coast to attend the funeral. The procession took an hour and a half to pass. A band of Chinese Masons in long blue gowns with long black swords in their hands and bands of red, white and blue ribbons tied across their foreheads and streaming down their backs led the way. Then came a company of several hundred Chinese soldiers in bright blue tunics and carrying short broad swords and highly ornamented shields. A band of cavalry in red, green and orange uniforms with quivers of arrows and long double-edged swords slung across their backs followed.

Then came in long array some foot soldiers, spearsmen and warriors with broad battle axes, warriors on foot, mounted warriors riding with short stirrup leathers, numerous bands of terrible Chinese music in hacks, and finally the hearse, drawn by four black horses. On top of the hearse was a gorgeous catafalque of paper and tinsel in the Chinese style. The coffin bore upon its sides the square and compass with the letter "G" in the center. The standard bearer who preceded the hearse carried the Masonic emblem. The preliminary ceremonies were all Masonic.

At the cemetery, however, the body was interred in the orthodox Mongolian style, the banners and badges of the mourners being burned in a great bonfire at the gates, while a liberal feast of roast pork, poultry and drinkables of many kinds was spread before the tomb for the spirit of the departed to entertain his friends. Many people who saw the singular procession imagined it was the funeral of the leader of the "Highbinders."

MEDICINAL QUALITIES OF ONIONS.

The free use of onions for the table has always been considered by most people a healthy and desirable vegetable, and but for their odor, which is objectionable to many, they would be found more generally on our dining tables.

For a cold on the chest there is no better specific, for most persons, than well boiled or roasted onions. They may not agree with every one, but to persons with good digestion they will not only be found to be a most excellent remedy for a cough and the clogging of the bronchial tubes which is usually the cause of the cough, but if eaten freely at the outset of a cold, they will usually break up what promised, from the severity of the attack, to have been a serious one.

A writer in one of our medical journals recently recommended the giving of young raw onions to children three or four times a week, and when they get too large and strong to be eaten raw, then boil and roast them, but not abandon their free use.

Another writer, advocating their use, says: During unhealthy seasons, when diptheria and like contagious diseases prevail, onions ought to be eaten in the spring of the year at least once a week. Onions are invigorating and prophylactic beyond description. Further, I challenge the medical fraternity or any mother to point out a place where children have died from diphtheria or scarlatina anginosa, etc., where onions were freely used.

THINGS USEFUL.

Corn Crusts: Two cups granulated cornmeal, two even teaspoonfuls salt, two teaspoonfuls sugar, two cups boiling water, two teaspoonfuls butter, two eggs (broken into the batter and beaten thoroughly). Mix in the order given and spread very thin in buttered pans and bake half an hour. Nice for breakfast.

Vinegar Candy: Three cups of sugar, half a cup of water, two-thirds cup of vinegar. Boil, without stirring, till brittle.

Mackerel Salad: Take one can of mackerel and cut up as much celery; stir cream with one cup of butter, one tablespoonful of mustard, one cup of sugar, a pinch of salt and pepper and the yelks of three hard-boiled eggs rubbed smooth; stir in five tablespoonfuls of vinegar; pour the mixture over the celery.

Chocolate Macaroons: Melt over a slow fire and in a tin can three ounces of chocolate with out sugar; then work it to a thick paste with one pound of pulverized sugar and the white of three eggs. Roll the mixture down to the thickness of about one quarter of an inch; cut it in small round pieces, either plain or scolloped; butter a pan slightly, and dust it with flour and sugar, half of each; place the pieces of mixture in, and bake in a hot oven; serve cold.

Two ounces of soda dissolved in a quart of hot water will make a ready and useful solution for cleaning old painted work, preparatory to repainting. The mixture in the above proportion should be applied when warm, and the woodwork afterward washed with water to remove all traces of the soda.

If a chimney or flue catch on fire, close all windows and doors first, then hang a blanket in front of the grate to exclue all air. Water poured down the chimney spoils the carpets. Coarse salt thrown down the flue is much better.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Manufacture Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fire Alarm Stations, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Correspondence Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

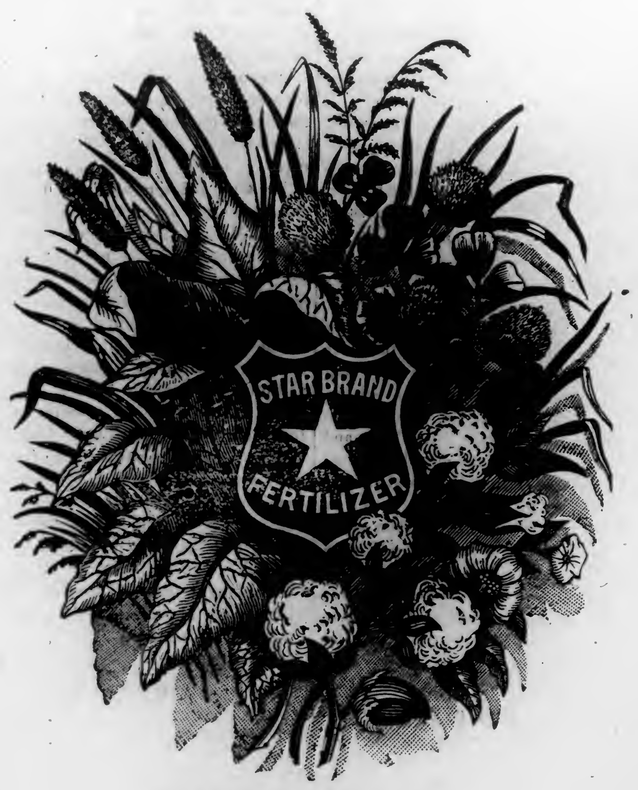
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.
COLGATE & CO.
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

ALLISON & ADDISON

—MANUFACTURERS OF—



RICHMOND, VA.

—FOR—

COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO CROPS.

ALL THE FRTILIZERS WE SELL ARE MANUFACTURED BY US IN OUR OWN Factory, and under our own personal supervision. Our increased facilities for manufacturing have enabled us to maintain the **high grade** of our goods, and at the same time **reduce the price.** Having been sold in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the las

TWENTY YEARS,

THEIR VALUE AND REPUTATION ARE NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED AND WE REFER TO THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED AND ARE STILL USING THEM.

☞ THEY ARE DRY AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION FOR DRILLING, AND THE STANDARD WILL BE FULLY MAINTAINED.

For sale by Agents at all points in the Cotton and Tobacco Growing States.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
Richmond, Va.

Fishburne School,

WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.

English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B.,.....Principal.

New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first-class schools.

Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.

Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.

Thirteen States now represented in the School, '87 to '88.

Send for Catalogue.



BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE KITTEN'S STORY.

I'm a grey eyed little kitten;
I'm pretty rougish, too.
But, ah! I'm always busy—
I've lots of work to do.

I chase the little chickens,
I scamper up the tree,
And frighten off the robins—
Ah! that's the work for me.

I get in mistress' basket,
And throw her spools away;
And get my little ears boxed
A dozen times a day.

Out in the flower garden
I chase the butterflies;
And, when they're upward flying,
I jump 'most the skies.

One day I caught a sparrow,
And bronght it proudly in;
But mistress took it from me,
And said it was a sin.

A sin to kill a sparrow!
A tiny little bird:
I think they're made for kittens!
I do, upon my word.

Last week Nellie had a party
Of little folks to dine;
Then mistress killed a chicken,
And had it cooked up fine.

I sat beneath the table
While they discussed the meat,
And every one pronounced it
Nice, excellent, and sweet.

But when I kill a sparrow
They make it out a crime!
I ask them to explain it:
But no—they haven't time!

Although I'm but a kitten,
And never learned to read,
I can't agree with mistress,
I can't—I can't indeed!

—*Sunday-School Messenger.*

MY LITTLE KITTY.

BY SYDNEY DAYRE.

It is such an ugly, bad, dreadful, sad story that I don't like very well to tell it. Ugly and bad because I was such a bad girl, and sad and dreadful because of my poor little kitty. But, perhaps, if I tell it some other little girl will see how much better it is not to do what you are told not to. And if you can't just once in a while help doing it, not to try to hide it, but go and tell right away. Or if you can't do that, why, tell as soon as you can.

She was the cunningest little thing you ever saw—my kitty. Soft and silky and white all over, so I called her Snowball at first. But every time Bridget called her to get some milk, she used to say: "Snobble, Snobble"—and I didn't like it; so we all got to calling her just kitty. And it was enough name for her; for every time I called kitty, kitty, kitty, she'd come running, with her little feet going patter, patter, patter on the floor till she found me.

I might have her yet, if it hadn't been for Aunt Emily's coming. I don't mean that it was Aunt Emily's fault, for it was all mine; but it began with that. Aunt Emily had a beautiful little chain she used to wear round her neck, and there was a little locket hung on it, the prettiest little round blue thing! It was just like one that Nettie Hammond's grandpa gave her on her birthday, only prettier. Aunt Emily used to let me look at it when I climbed up in her lap. It had some of her mother's hair in it, but one day she said she believed she'd have to give to me when I was a little bigger, and she would put her picture in it then. And she tried it on my neck, and it just exactly fitted.

I wondered how much bigger I'd have to get, but of course it wouldn't be polite for me to ask her, and I didn't. But every time I went into her room, and I knew it was in a little box in her bureau drawer, I used to look in the glass to see if I wasn't growing very fast. I used to go to bed very early, because everybody says that makes little girls grow. One night I went right after supper—and I don't like to go to bed early, either—but the next morning I didn't seem to have grown any more than I did other mornings.

I used to wish that I could find a good fairy who would touch me with her wand, and make me a big girl all at once. But I knew the fairies were all gone, though I don't see why there shouldn't be fairies to day, for I'm sure we want them as much as Cinderella and Jack-and-the-beanstalk did. I told papa I wished we had fairies to make things grow, and he said:

"Fairies, my little daughter? Why, we have fairies all about us—beautiful ones. They come along, every one with a sunshine wand, and beam on the little flowers and the grass and everything else out of doors. Then they hurry away and bring the raindrops—thousands of them—and throw them down. And then they bring a million little fairies to fan them."

Papa laughed, so I knew he just meant sunshine and things, and I said:

"But, papa, I meant fairies to make little girls grow."

"Well, the very same things make little girls grow," he said.

I sat out in the sunshine a great, great while, and then I went and looked in the glass. But I wasn't a bit bigger. And when it rained I went out in the garden all alone, and stayed till I was wet through. I had a dreadful cold after it. And I didn't look any bigger, and nobody said, "How that child grows!

Nettie Hammond invited me to a party, and I wanted the chain and locket worse than ever. I kept hoping and hoping all the time that Aunt Emily would say I was big enough before the party: but she didn't. And when I was all dressed to go, I went up to her room, just to see if she wouldn't think so. Aunt Emily wasn't there, and when I looked out of the window, I saw her going out of the gate to go down town. I thought I'd just peep and see if the locket was in its box, and it was. Then I thought I'd like to see how it looked over my white dress.

Mamma always says that if there is anything dreadful in the world, it's a child that will go meddling with other people's things when they don't know, and that you can't trust to be just as good when you're not looking as when you are. And I knew it was the kind of thing Tom—Tom's my brother—would call mean and trickyand sneaky. But I took out the locket and put it on, and it looked prettier than ever. My little kitty came in, and she jumped on the bureau and came purring close up to me.

"Here, kitty," I said, "you've got on a white dress, too. You must try it on,"

I went to put it on her, but she didn't like it a bit. She tried to get away, but I held her tight and put the chain 'round her neck. And it hung down so loose I had to put it 'round twice. Then she made her tail up as big, and said: "Spht-sph'," and jumped away from me. She backed clear across the room, and when she couldn't back out of the chain, she gave a long "me-ow-w-w-w," and then out of the window she went, just like a flash. And I could see her going like a white streak through the orchard.

I ran out after her, but mamma called me, and I had to stop, for I didn't dare to tell her. I had to go to the party. And when I came home after supper and went out and called, "Kitty, kitty, kitty," she did'nt come.

O dear! How I hunted and hunted and hunted, and how I missed my little kitty! And yet I was afraid all the time that she would come with the locket, and then everybody would know I had been meddling. I wanted to find her all by myself, and put that locket back. But she hadn't come when Aunt Emily looked for her locket and couldn't find it. She was sorry the most because it was her mother's hair, and her mother was dead. Mamma was very much puzzled about it—to think anything in the house could go without anybody knowing; but she thought Aunt Emily must have lost it off her neck.

I knew I ought to tell, but every day I thought I'd wait one day more. I cried and cried; I felt so bad about the locket and my kitty, and Aunt Emily and everybody petted me and were sorry for me because they thought it was just my kitty I was crying for.

One day some little girls came to see me, and we went to play in the orchard. We climbed up in the tree and Lilly March said to me:

"What is that white thing hanging up there?"

I looked, and then I gave a dreadful scream and ran in the house and put my head in mamma's lap and cried, while I told her all about it. Yes, indeed, it was my poor darling little kitty, hanging out in the tree, dead. She had caught the chain in a branch of the tree, and it had held her fast and choked her to death.

Nobody scolded me. Only mamma talked a little to me about how naughty I had been, but I knew it before. Aunt Emily said she would give me the chain at once, but I didn't want it. I never could bear to wear it, for it would always make me think how it killed my little kitty, all for my fault.—*Interior.*

PATCHES AND BEROES.

"Three! four! five! How funny!" cried the girls. "Hurrah!" shouted the boys. What are they counting? Yes; the patches on poor little Constance's dress. She heard every word, and the boys' loud laugh. Poor little heart! At first, she looked down, then the tears came with a great rush; and she tried to run home.

"Cry baby!" said the boys.

"Don't want her to sit next to me," said Ella Gray.

"What right has she to come to our school?" whispered proud Lillie Gross.

"There! don't mind a word they say!" exclaimed Douglas Stewart, leaving the group of rude boys, and trying to comfort Constance. "Let me carry your book," he continued. "Cheer up! It's only a little way to your home, isn't it?"

Constance looked up through her tears to see the bravest boy in school at her side.

"I live in the little house under the hill," said Constance. "It isn't like your grand house."

"No matter for that. It has pretty vines and climbing roses, and it's a very nice house to live in," said Douglas. "I dare say you are happy there."

"Yes. I don't want to come this school again," said Constance, softly.

"Oh, things will be all right in a day or two," said the boy, kindly. "Never mind them just now."

The school had been talking of heroes a little while before: they had been wishing to be like Alexander and Cæsar and Napoleon. There was not a hero among them except this same Douglas Stewart, who dared to stand out before all his schoolmates, and befriend this poor, forlorn little girl.—*Sunday-School Visitor.*

PRUE'S MISSIONARY MONEY.

"Oh! mamma, my potatoes are looking splendid, and papa thinks there will be at least six bushels, and if they are fifty cents a bushel, there will be three dollars. Only think; won't that be a good deal of money?" So saying, Phil Sanborn drew up to the dinner table, delighted.

"Yes, my son, that will be a good deal indeed," said Mrs. Sanborn. as she smiled upon her ten-year-old boy.

In the spring Phil had been told that he could plant some potatoes, caring for them himself, and have their price for missions. Prue, Phil's nine-year-old sister, heard, and her large blue eyes grew sad, for she had nothing to give.

"Eat your dinner, Prue," said mamma. "I thonght my little girl was fond of apple dumplings!"

"So I am, but—I was thinking."

"Of what—pussy?" asked papa. "Any new disease attacked your dolly?"

"No, papa, but such wonderful things are to be done."

"What wonderful things? Is a man coming up here with his museum?"

"Why, no, papa, but about missions, and you and mamma and auntie and even Phil have something to give, and I haven't anything." And Prue ended with a sob.

"Who ever expected girls could earn anything, I'd like to know! See here, Prue, I'll give you ten cents of my potato money," said Phil.

"Thank you, I do not want it," returned Prue.

"I'll give you twenty-five cents," said papa.

"That would not be earning it myself like the rest of you do. No, I shall give nothing which is not my very own," said the little miss.

After dishes were washed mamma sat down to her sewing and auntie to her knitting, while Prue, with the kitten in her lap, was in a brown study.

"Oh! mamma, I've got an idea." And Prue gave such a jump that the kitten went out of the window. "Auntie said I was clever about making doll's clothes, and I might make a few suits, real nice ones, and put them in Mr. Roberts' store. He will let me if it is for missions, and then I'll have some money all my own to give."

"So you shall, dearie,' said auntie. "Get your silks and merino and your dolly, and we will commence. I will cut and fit, and you shall sew every stitch."

In November the missionary meetings were held. Phil gave three dollars and seventy-five cents—the dollars from potatoes and the cents from chestnuts. Then happy little Prue brought her offering—four bright, new silver dollars—with her eyes shining like stars.

That night, as they talked the meeting over by the fire at home, Phil said: "I have changed my mind about girls since Prue earned so much. I don't know that many boys could have done better."

And Prue whispered to her mamma, "Wasn't it work for Jesus, too, mamma?"

"Yes, darling, if you did it for the love of helping Him," replied mamma, with a loving kiss for her little girl.

"It seemed to-day, as though Jesus stood there and smiled at me saying, 'Prue, I know that you love me, for you gave up those pretty clothes for me.'"—*Herald and Presbyter.*

TREASURES IN HEAVEN.

Little Mary was sitting with her Uncle George one afternoon. He had told her to keep quiet, as he had some accounts to look over; so Mary busied herself with a picture book.

For an hour all was still, then Mary heard her uncle say:

"There, I have quite a nice little sum laid up for a time of need."

"What are you talking about Uncle George?" asked Mary.

"About my treasures, little girl, that I have laid up."

"Up in heaven!" asked Mary, who had heard her father that morning read about laying up treasures in heaven.

"O no, Mary, my treasures are all on earth—some in banks and some in other places," answered Uncle George.

"But ain't you got any in heaven too?" asked Mary.

"Well, I don't believe I have," said Uncle George, thoughtfully, "but run away to your mother now, for I am going out."

Uncle George went out, and was gone for a long while; but all this time he was thinking that perhaps he was not so well off, if he had no treasure laid up in heaven, to be ready for him after he left this world and his money behind him. He was so impressed with the thoughts that he wisely determined at once to lay up treasures in heaven. He did so, and many a shilling which he laid by was used to help in laying up better and more enduring treasure.

Little Mary never knew until years after, when she also, with a clearer understanding of what it meant, began to lay up for herself treasures in heaven, that it was her childish question that started Uncle George on a generous active Christian life.—*Selected.*

CHARLEY AND THE PARCEL.

One day a father was walking homeward from a certain town with his little boy. Like a good many other boys, this little fellow was very self-willed; that is, he liked very much to have his own way. He thought he could do almost anything he wanted to do. His father was carrying a parcel in his hand. Charlie, the little boy, asked his father to let him carry the parcel.

"Oh, no, you are not strong enough," said the father.

"I can carry it very well, I'm sure," said Charlie, eager to show what a man he was.

"My dear child, I tell you it's too large and heavy for you."

"No, no, father; please let me have it."

"Very well; if you will have it, you may. The parcel is no burden to me, but I tell you again, it is too large and heavy for you. But if you resolve to have it, here it is.

The little boy took it, and at first got on with it pretty well. But soon it began to feel very heavy. He turned it over to the other arm. His father seemed to take no notice of it. He went on talking to his son about the weather, about their home, and about different things they were passing along the road. The little boy kept turning over the heavy burden from one arm to the other. But still his father didn't appear to notice it. At last the little fellow said:

"Father, what a heavy parcel this is!"

"I told you so before you took it," said his father.

"It's very heavy, indeed."

"I told you it was too heavy, and yet, you would have it."

"It's very heavy—too heavy for me. Father, will you please carry it?"

"To be sure I will. Why didn't you ask me before?" Then his father took it up, and the little boy was very glad to get rid of it.

So God, who made this great and beautiful world in which we live, is willing to be our burden bearer, and says to us, "Cast the burden upon the Lord, and He will sustain thee." But, like this little boy, we think we can bear all our burdens alone, until they weigh us down. We then turn to God for aid.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

Chronic Coughs and Colds,
And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by the use of **Scott's Emulsion,** as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. Is a beautiful, creamy Emulsion, palatable as milk, easily digested, and can be taken by the most delicate. Please read: "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy par-excellence in Tuberculous and Strumous Affections, to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat troubles."—W. R. S. CONNELL, M. D., Manchester, O.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM **$30.00 TO $125.00.**
WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Information cheerfully given on application.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."
BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793.)
FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

THE WEEKLY NEWS & OBSERVER.
The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chockfull of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the *Weekly News and Observer* until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address
NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Paine's Celery Compound
For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged
CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.
AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.
AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.
AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.
AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.
Recommended by professional and business men. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C.

22 YEARS A dealer in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shoninger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger upright Piano's $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new Circulars and art cut.

HAVE YOU EXAMINED
ROYAL PRAISE
The New Sunday School Song Book by James R. Murray? We claim it is the best book of the kind now before the public, and feel that an examination of its contents will substantiate this claim. Among the writers represented are *Dr. Geo. F. Root, J. R. Sweeney, W. F. Sherwin, "Winthrop," J. H. Tenney, James McGranahan, P. P. Bliss, Geo. H. Simmons, Rev. C. H. Oliphant, P. F. Campiglio, T. P. Westendorf,* and many others. The book contains 192 pages of which 160 are devoted to the very best of genuine *SUNDAY SCHOOL SONGS,* many of them never having appeared before in any book; the remaining 32 pages contain a concise but very thorough course of instruction in the Elements of Music. Price, bound in boards, *30* cents, if sent by mail add 6cts. for postage.
We will send a single sample copy by mail postpaid to any Sunday School Superintendent on receipt of 20 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE.
PUBLISHED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - CASH.

DRESSMAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE

SINGER
Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.
PETERSBURG, VA.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.
Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.
ALEX. DELANEY,
Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

FOR GAS. **BAILEY'S** COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS **REFLECTORS!** A wonderful invention for *LIGHTING* Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. FOR OIL.

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Manteis & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for loss at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED.
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, lodges, private barns and stables, farm implements and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS.—W. S. Primrose, President; J. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office In Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23d.

This is "woman's week in Washington, and a Washington letter of this date with the International Council of women left out would be an anomaly. Still with the space allowed me even the merest epitome of proceedings would be an impossibility.

The Council has been in full sail for five days; there have been three sessions each day, with half a dozen speakers on the programme of each session, so that you see I could not even mention the names of the delegates to this convention with the subjects discussed by each without giving a list of such a character as would prove to be very monotonous reading. But really the women are having a good time and an interesting time in Albaugh's Opera House. The city is full of distinguished women from everywhere, and this is by far the most important gathering of women the world has ever seen. They come from the farthest limits of America, and from across the ocean, from England, France, the Scandinavian Peninsula, and from far away Finland.

The object of the Conference is to improve the condition of woman in the Church, the State and the Home. And the wide scope of the topics under discussion gives unusual interest to the proceedings. The improvement of their political condition is only one of the matters to be considered, and the attention given to their notable advances in other lines of development has drawn to the city certain representative women and has added to the audiences a number of hearers who would not be attracted if the crusade had but a single end in view. Nothing that pertains to woman is foreign to the business of the Conference, and this comprehensiveness of plan, involving a review of what has been accomplished in all lines of development, gives to the gathering a cheerful and congratulatory tone, which might be wanting if political conditions alone were considered.

It was on Tuesday that Philanthropies were discussed. The subject of temperance, coming under this head, brought upon the stage many women noted for their work in this cause, Miss Francis Willard, the president of one of the most wonderful organizations that ever sprang into existence, leading with a strain of eloquence which held her audience in chains, broken only by applause. She mentioned that there were now forty district departments and 10,000 unions. Said she, "We have sharpened our weapons in sight of the enemy, and they are about ground to an edge. We want a national prohibition amendmendment against the liquor traffic, the Esau and Ishmaelite, the social pariah of this land." Hannah Whitehall Smith, another woman known throughout the country for her share in the gospel temperance work, diplomatically inveigled her audience into indorsing *en masse* a resolution calling the governments of the civilized world to protect the Congo Free State from the flood of poisonous gin which was being poured in upon the unsuspecting and bibulous natives. The resolution was adopted unanimously, for the good lady refrained from calling a negative vote, on the ground that it would be an insult to suppose that any one present would vote no.

The public buildings all over the city are again draped with emblems of mourning, this time for Justice Waite, the late Chief Justice of the United States. The Waite obsequies, which were simple but imposing, took place on Wednesday, at noon, in the House of Representatives. They were attended by both Houses of Congress and the higher government officials who occupied the floor of the House, while the public galleries were filled with the families of Senators and Representatives, two tickets of admission having been issued to each Senator and member of Congress for distribution. The reserved galleries, such as the President's, the Press and the Diplomatic, were occupied by those for whom they are set aside.

In the Senate on Monday a bill appropriating $5,000 to defray the funeral expenses of the late Chief Justice was passed without debate. His remains were sent to Toledo, accompanied by six of the Associate Justices, a Congressional committee and part of the Ohio delegation in Congress.

It is probable the House will begin debate on the Mills tariff bill to-day and that the discussion will last until the last of May, when the measure will either be defeated or passed by that body. From present indications it would not be safe or wise to venture a more encouraging prediction.

I.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the weeek ending March 30th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

W L G Appleby, Germantown, Md., washing machine.

C M Benninghaus, Baltimore, Md., hotel indicator.

J S Boyd, Baltimore, Md., bag.

D Bowman, Cynthian, Ky., belt-tightmer.

P Brown, Leuisville, Ky., vise.

G Calder, Vicksburg, Miss., press atment.

F Card, Covington, Ky., electrodamic machine.

F W Dorman, Baltimore, Md., brake belt-shifter.

H Eames, Columbia, Va., ore-pulr.

A Gemunden, Savannah, Ga., shipppliance.

Gentry, Opelousas, La., swinging

E Gibbs, Jonesboro, Tenn., churn-

Hawkins, Plano, Ala., steam-

Hazard, Georgetown, S. C., oil-disr vessels.

T H Humphreys, Baltimore, snap-hook.

R F Jackson, Baltimore, Md., electric vapor bath.

B F Laird, Ocean Springs. Miss., car-coupling.

T F Lawson, Athens, Ga., cotton-chopper.

C C MacKubin, Baltimore, Md., window-attachment.

W C Maynett, Warrenton, Va., alarm lock.

W T Maynard, Forsyth, Ga., double-set plow.

L Melton, Mt. Holly, Ark., desk.

M J Miller, Memphis, Tenn., device for multiplying speed of shafts.

J V Pilcher, Louisville, Ky., clasp.

J. Stutzenberger, Hike Point, Ky., seed-drill.

R M Sully, Petersburg, Va., seal lock.

C D Wells, Maysville, Ky., cutter support.

E E Ries, Baltimore, induction coil.

C S Young, Baltimore, electric annunciator.

SAY-SOES.

A Philadelphia lecturer said the other night that, "as a rule, hurrying is a sign of weakness, either of judgment or physique." Sometimes it is a sign that a building will fall on a man unless he gets out of the way.—*Troy Times.*

"Oh! for a lodge in some vast wilderness, some boundless contiguity of shade, where rheumatism and headache would never reach me more." Why! you needn't travel so far, old fellow, just try a bottle of Salvation Oil; that's what you want.

Egg stains can be removed by rubbing with common table salt.

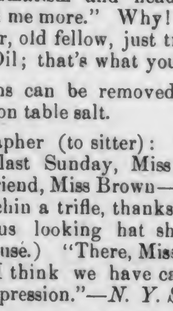
Photographer (to sitter): "I saw you at church last Sunday, Miss Smith, and also your friend, Miss Brown—if you could raise your chin a trifle, thanks—and what an atrocious looking hat she had on." (After a pause.) "There, Miss Smith, it is over, and I think we have caught a very pleasant expression."—*N. Y. Sun.*

When a cow is choked with an apple the best thing to do is to hold a block of wood on one side of the gullet, and strike with a mallet on the other a smart blow to crush the apple. This is better than trying to force it down or to lose the cow. The throat is not seriously hurt.

Never enter a sick-room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cold your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach, nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the thin vapor.

E. Van Winkle & Co. have closed contract at Tarboro for Oil Mill and Fertilizer machinery. Have built a large number of these mills.—Atlanta, Ga.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c. mch.2. 481-1y

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals. THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19, 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.
MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- Presdent, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to W. J. MARTIN.

FRESH, USEFUL
BOOKS.
Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth; 60 cents.

Address:
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 30—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Tuesday, March 20th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	8 15 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	9 25 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton.....	9 35 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	11 25 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	11 40 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 55 P. M.	2 25 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 15 "	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	5 40 "	8 30 "
Leave Greensboro.....	9 50 A. M.	
Arrive Ararat.....	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Ararat.....	4 00 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00 "	
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A.M	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 30 P. M.	1 52 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 00 "	3 00 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 15 "	6 30 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 30 "	5 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 26 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.	4 00 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "	5 40 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	1 15 P. M.	
Factory Junction	2 15 "	5 05 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	3 00 "	5 45 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by
WORTH & WORTH.

FRENCH SATEENS!!

I have just put on sale some THREE THOUSAND YARDS of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED and DESIRABLE GOODS, and wish to call attention to them thus early in the season, so that those in want of them may get CHOICE STYLES.
Samples sent on application.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

I am keeping up my stock in every line, so you may be able to get almost anything NEW AND DESIRABLE.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS!

Prepared at all seasons to furnish goods in this line, also a great variety of

WINDOW SHADES.

Lace Curtains, Poles, Rugs, Mats, Art Squares, &c.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
Feb. 22nd, 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby.....	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte.....	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg.....	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte.....	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg.....	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
F. W. CLARK, Superintendent.
General Passenger Agent.

60 YEARS IN USE.

A Physician says, a sovereign remedy for worms. Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is *safe, reliable and efficient* in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed.
THOS. H. HANDY, M. D., Cambridge, Md.
Observe particularly that the initials are **B. A.** thus avoiding imitations.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence.	12 15a m	1 25 a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence..	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a m., Manning 9.08 a. m'

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & We'don Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex. Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m, daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

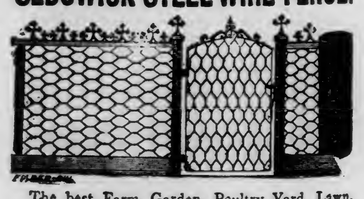
Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Act.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,
SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
ORIGINAL — ONLY GENUINE
SAFE, ALWAYS — TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE
RELIABLE — NEVER FAIL.
ASK FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND TAKE NO OTHER
OR INCLOSE 4c PARTICULARS RETURN MAIL
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. MADISON SQ. PHILA. PA.
5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS LADIES WHO HAVE USED THEM

R. P. SMITH & CO.,
—:o:—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
—:o:—
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS,
AND WOOL.
BALTIMORE, Md.

With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,057. WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 11, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,677.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. Dr. W. F. Junkin from Lexington, Va., to Mount Clair, N. J.

Rev. J. M. Ginn, from New Boston, Texas, to Texarkana, Texas. No change of field.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered at this church on the 24th inst. Sixty-five persons have been received on examination and five on certificate since last communion. A new church is much talked of in Statesville.

J. B. G.

A friend sends us this report of six years' evangelistic work in Stanly county, N. C., by Rev. W. B. Arrowood, Evangelist, of Concord Presbytery, January 1st, 1888: Began with one church, organized with six members, and one church building worth $1,000. Now, five churches organized, viz: Norwood, 26 members; Beulah, 42 members; Forest, 12 members; Lebanon, 10 members; Mizpah, 7 members. Total, 97 members. Two church buildings and one manse, worth $3,000. Received into the Church on profession of faith, 109; by certificate, 15. Total, 124. Baptised: children, 80; adults, 45. Family visits, 1,744; miles travelled, 16,668; times preached, 1,084; days absent from home, 947.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Philadelphia church, in Mecklenburg Presbytery: Our first quarterly communion was held in this church the first Sunday of April, and we felt it was good to be there. Large congregations attended upon the preached word both Saturday and Sabbath. Eight additions were made to the church, five on examination and three by letter.

We think this old historic church is renewing her strength. As evidence of this we note two facts: She has added to her roll during the year just closed forty-one members, thirty-three by profession and eight by letter. She has also just enlisted seventeen new subscribers to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, with I trust, more to follow.

W. B. A.

VIRGINIA.

The *Central Presbyterian* says: On last Sabbath there were nine additions to the Fourth church, Richmond, on profession of faith. The pastor, Rev. J. Calvin Stewart, was assisted by Rev. L. B. Turnbull, of Loudon county, who preached several days, with great acceptance, to the congregation.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. J. W. Lafferty, pastor of Union church, writes: On last Sunday, April 1st, we observed the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at Union church. It was a season of great rejoicing among us, for a large number sat down with us to the Lord's Table for the first time. Since our last communion fifty persons have been received into our church, five by certificate and forty-five on examination. Baptism was administered to twenty-three of those received on examination. It was a beautiful sight to see among those who presented themselves for baptism an aged mother with her son and two daughters. About a month ago this mother lost by death her youngest daughter—a bright young lady, and God has made this bereavement a blessing to the whole family. Our church has been greatly strengthened, and our hearts are made glad.

Stribling Springs, Va., April 2nd.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Central Presbyterian; On Sunday march 25th, (communion day) fifteen persons were added to the Presbyterian church, of Lewisburg, of which Rev. D. E. Frierson is pastor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Items from the *Southern Presbyterian:*

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., March 30th, srys: "At a large preliminary meeting of Presbyterians held here to-day, Rev. Drs. Strickler, Barnett, Smith, and Judge J. T. Fisbet and Col. J. A. Ansley were appointed a committee to report at a meeting to be held next Wednesday evening, a plan for reorganizing and rehabilitating Oglethorpe University. The project is meeting with decided approval here, and among the plans suggested is the purchase of about four hundred acres at Kirkwood, including one of the finest groves in the State, as a site for the University."

On last Sunday a number of new officers were ordained and installed in the Second church, Charleston, at the close of the morning sermon. Mr. J. E. Edgerton and Mr. W. B. Hills, being already ruling elders, were installed as officers of this church. Mr. C. N. Averill, who has served the church so long and faithfully as a vice-superintendent of the Sunday-school, and as a deacon, was ordained and installed as a ruling elder. Messrs F. F. Wheeler, W. F. Houston, J. B. Adger, Jr., and R. E. Seabrook were ordained and installed deacons.

FLORIDA.

Christian Observer: The church at Gainsboro is vacant and wants a pastor. Correspondence may be addressed to Mr. Geo. T. Gains, at that town.

MISSISSIPPI.

Clarion Ledger: Rev. Dr. Hunt, of Jackson, announced on Sunday morning last, the names of nine persons who had united with the church since the last communion, five by letter and four on profession of faith.

TEXAS.

Christian Observer: A commission of Dallas Presbytery organized a church in Chico, Wise county, Texas, on Sabbbth morning. March 25, 1888, with twenty-one members. Two elders and three deacons were elected and installed.

KENTUCKY.

Christian Observer: Rev. J. Caldwell writes: 'The First Presbyterian church of Elizabethtown, has just enjoyed a very delightful meeting of seventeen days duration. Rev. W. E. Keller came to us on the 12th inst., and remained until the 20th; then Rev. B. F. Bedinger preached for us until the 28th. These dear brethren preached the gospel with much simplicity, power and tenderness, and greatly endeared themselves to us all. The church, which is the largest in the town, was crowded at almost every evening service. The people were in earnest in wanting a blessing, and in answer to prayer the Holy Spirit came down in power, and a most gracious revival of religion was the result. God's people of every name were enlisted in the work, and the Spirit of Christian unity manifested was lovely. There will be seventeen or more accessions to the Presbyterian church on examination, ranging from three-score and ten down to thirteen years of age.

TENNESSEE.

Christian Observer: Mr. Henry Petry, of Columbia Seminary, has received and accepted an invitation to supply the churches of Humboldt, New Bethel and Zion in the Western part of Tennessee.

DOMESTIC.

Scottish American: The congregation of the Covenant, Park Avenue, near 34th street, New York, have invited the Rev. James Stalker, of St. Matthew's Free Church, Glasgow, to become their pastor. Mr. Stalker, who was ordained in 1974, was formerly minister of St. Brycedale Free church, Kirkaldy. He is a man of elo quence and ability, and the possessor of rare executive and organizing power. He is well versed in the best thought of the age, a profound theologian, and an earnest worker. His two little works on the "Life of Christ" and "Life of St. Paul" have enjoyed a wide circulation in Scotland, and inspired the hope that he will yet assume a foremost place in the ranks of theological writers. Should he accept the call he will be cordially welcomed to this city.

Items from the *Herald and Presbyter:*

Rev. B. F. Howland writes from Nimescah, Kan: We are in mourning to-day. Our new and beautiful Presbyterian church is in ruins. A cyclone swept over us at four o'clock p. m., March 24th, and in less time than it takes to write it our church, worth $1,500, was piled into an indescribable mass of ruins, too fine almost for kindling-wood. The church was built through the aid of the Board of Church Erection. Some valuable furniture was supplied by the pastor. At this writing it is not known whether our 800 pound bell is ruined or not; in all probability it is. The loss of this church will be deeply felt by the community, and may prove a death-blow to our cause here.

Rev. E. R. Miller writes from Santa Paula, Cal.: A very precious work of grace was enjoyed here in February, and Sabbath, March 11, was a joyful day for our church. Thirteen persons were received on profession of faith, eleven of them receiving baptism. One person was received by certificate. These additions make our membership fifty-four, and greatly strengthen the church. All branches of our work are in a prosperous condition. The Sabbath congregations have largely increased during the last three months, and now number 150 to 200 Our Sabbath-school (organiz d on January 1) averages an attendance of 120, and our weekly prayer meeting is well sustained, having an attendance of forty to fifty. Since January 1 our services havs been held in a public hall. A very convenient and beautiful house of worship is being built, to cost about $12,000. It will be completed in two or three months. The lecture-room, which will seat 200, we expect to occupy in three or four weeks. The main audience-room, seating 300, will be furnished with assembly chairs, and lighted by one large chandelier with the Bailey reflector attachment. A similar chandelier will light the lecture-room. The Young Ladies' Society will furnish these chandeliers. When completed, this will be one of the handsomest and most convenient church-buildings in Southern California.

The *N. Y. Witness* says: The steeple of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian church of Brooklyn was bent over by the recent heavy storm in such a way as to seriously alarm the people in neigh boring houses, and to compel cessation of travel past it. It will be taken down, and for sometime services cannot be held in the church.

The *Witness* of New York city gives this account of work among the Jews in that city and elsewhere: The Rev. Jacob Freshman, 17 St. Mark's place, is ever laboring to inspire in the hearts of his Christian hearers hope and zeal for the salvation of God's ancient people. He also fearlessly and faithfully preaches Christ to the Hebrews. His endeavors are not confined to this city. He has just returned from a preaching and lecturing tour which embraced Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond, Va. In every city he had good audiences, Christians were roused on the subject, and a spirit of inquiry awakened among his Hebrew listeners. Mr. Freshman carried a quantity of tracts and papers adapted to Jewish readers; they were eagerly sought for and no doubt carefully read. Good seed was thus sown in many hearts. Easter Sunday found him preaching Christ as a victorious conqueror to his congregation. Striking testimonies from Hebrew converts are given at every service.

The same paper gives this most interesting account of work among the Roman Catholics in New York city: At the morning service of the Reformed Catholic Church in Masonic Temple, Father O'Connor introduced to the congregation a young gentleman whom he regards as one of the most valuable trophies of his work. Mr. Leveque is one of the young men whom Father O'Connor has rescued from Romish superstitions and led to Christ. His experience is one of many. He said he was born in France, and was destined by his parents for the Roman Catholic priesthood, but after some experience with priests, while serving at mass, etc., he choose teaching for his profession. He came to New York and taught in Charlier's famous school until it was closed. He was always a Roman Catholic, but he sometimes attended lectures in Protestant churches in New York. Gradually he began to lose faith in the distinctive doctrines of the Roman Church, but he could find nothing better; no peace for his soul. Doubts entered his mind, and while in this state of drifting thought he was attracted by the sign on Masonic Temple: "Reformed Catholic Services." He entered. Father O'Connor was preaching on the cleansing power of the blood of Jesus Christ, and incidentally referred to the bogus power of the priests to forgive sins. Mr. Leveque was fascinated. That was what he wanted, to know where the power was that would take away his sins and give him the peace of God. The priests could not do it. He heard that Jesus could, and the voice, tone, and manner of the preacher were so sincere that he listened with rapture to his words. He believed with all his heart and soul, and the "Light of Heaven" shone into his soul. He called on Father O'Connor at his office, and after many spiritual conferences and prayerful readings of the Word of God, he resolved to devote himself to the work of converting the Roman Catholics everywhere. He gave up his profession of teaching, and by Father O'Connor's counsel entered Drew Theological Seminary. He has been there now two years, and expects to graduate from the Seminary next year, well equipped to preach the Gospel. Christ is more precious to him every day as his own blessed Saviour.

Father O'Connor referred to another young man of great promise, Mr. Francis Waldron, who had been with him for nearly a year, and for the last two years had been a student at Rochester University, also preparing for the ministry. Mr. Waldson was one of the brightest converts from Rome that ever came to him, and he anticipated a great future for him.

Another young man, named O'Connell, a relative of the great Irishman, Daniel O'Connell, who accomplished the emancipation of the Roman Catholics in Ireland sixty years ago, came to the meeting last Sunday evening to express his renunciation of Romanism. He called on Father O'Connor last week and said he had been induced to renounce the Pope's Church by reading reports of the work that had been done in New York.

Savannah *News*: The effects of the religious wave which is sweeping over Augusta and central Georgia are being felt in Athens. The General Secretary of the College Young Men's Christian Association has just left here, after a few days' earnest work, which has resulted in the formation of a branch chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association at the State University. The Athens branch of the association is distinct from the newly established branch, and will soon begin the construction of a handsome building, for the construction of which $10,000 have already been subscribed. The churches also feel the effect of the awakening, and the attendance is greater than it has been for months.

FOREIGN.

Says the *California Christian Advocate*:

The Rev. Sia Sek Ong, the ministerial delegate, to the Methodist General Assembly Conference, North, is an able, polite, Christian gentleman and a minister, of many years' service. He is also a graduate of the Government University, having won the degree of *sau-ts-oy*, or "excellent talent," which gives him a position among the *literati* of the country. Mr. Tiong-a-Hok, the lay delegate, is a wealthy merchant. He was a contributor to the Paris Exposition and to the Centennial at Philadelphia. He has a large business. He has a native and an English residence most elegantly furnished, in which he has entertained all the foreigners, mercantile and official, in Foochow in royal style. Before he united with the Church he gave $10,000 to our mission. He has since given $1,000 to support the mission to Corea. As a heathen man, he supported a foundling asylum of 100 girls. His purse is always open in all times of public calamity, floods, famine, or pestilence. Mr. Ahok gives a certain percentage of his profits to every worker in his establishments, from head clerk to office-boy."

[The Chinese delegates cannot be admitted unless as result of negotiations with the authorities at Washington, and directed to that end.]

Says the *Scottish American*: The Presbyterian Church at Australia celebrated the national oentenary with rejoicing. Presbyterianism dates from 1809, when twelve families of Presbyterians emigrated from Scotland. They had no minister, however, until 1823, when the Rev. Mr. Long was sent out from home. They are now a numerous and influential denomination.

The present Prime Minister of the Sandwich Islands is an earnest Christian. When he visited Berlin, in connection with a commercial treaty, found him preaching Christ as a victorious conqueror to his congregation. Striking testimonies from Hebrew converts are given at every service.

story, is at last to become the seat of a bishopric. The needed sum, $732,000, which is to be funded as an endowment, has been received, and this, with $15,000 a year taken from the See of Durham will pay the salary of the new prelate. Dr. Carpenter, now Bishop of Ripon, is likely to become the first Bishop of Wakefield.

Last year the Church of England raised half a million sterling for church extension, restoration, endowment of benefices, provision of burial grounds, and erection of parsonages. The annual average of confirmations for the nine years ending with 1883 was 166,000; while that for the succeeding three years was nearly 204,000—a growth of over twenty-two per cent. The confirmation for 1886 reached 213,628.

MISSION CULLINGS.

The Missionary for April: Dr. Woods, together with Miss Dowd and Miss Wimbish, arrived in Yokohama January 12th. Dr. Woods proceeded on his journey to China; the two ladies remained to join our mission in Japan. Miss C. E. Stirling, of the Prytania-street church, New Orleans, started on the 28d of February to join the Japan mission.

Rev. J. J. Read writes to the *Missionary*: Among the godly men of any nation, and devoted and earnest men in the eldership of our Church, and many will be found more truly consecrated and Christ-like than the two Indian elders of the Wapanucka church, whom the Lord recently called away from their places in the church [illegible] low to the higher service above. I hav[illegible] their Indian names, but do not remem[illegible] In the early times the missionar[illegible] names to the Indians. One [illegible] Simon Mosely, the other [illegible] They were but heathen boys, livi[illegible] sissippi; and while still young and [illegible] wild sports and foolish superstitions, they ca[illegible] across the great river to their new home in th[illegible] then far West. But God had use for them, and called them by His word and Spirit into his kingdom. They spake only their native tongue. But I have rarely ever listened to such language—so full of pathos and power—as in their exhortations and prayers, and I have rarely ever met men of more gentle, yet deeply earnest spirit, truly godly men in all that that term implies. But the Lord has recently taken them. I was with brother Mosely in his last illness. He [illegible] an old man, and felt that his end was n[illegible] prospect of entering the "everlasting k[illegible] our Lord Jesus Christ" above, to be [illegible] where He is, and to behold His glory, [illegible] dear old man's soul with peace and joy, made his countenance radiant, his voice t[illegible] lous with unutterable emotion, his words of [illegible] umphant faith inspiring. I did not know Brother Fillmore's illness until after he passed away. I feel sure that his end was p[illegible] He, too, was an old man, and had long faith[illegible] served the church in the eldership. The [illegible] sorely felt. We pray our gracious Lord t[illegible] their precious death to the good of those [illegible] survive, and to raise up others so fill their no[illegible] vacant places.

Items from *Brazilian Missions*:

A young priest, said to be the son of a bishop[illegible] and for some years settled in the province of Ri[illegible] de Janerio, has just created a sensation by abju[illegible] ing Romanism, and being married by a Protes[illegible] ant missionary to a young lady of high family[illegible] He is attending evangelical services in Rio d[illegible] Janeiro, aad we pray that he may be led to kno[illegible] Christ as his Saviour.

The Presbytery of Rio de Janeiro, represent[illegible] ing thirty-three native churches scattered ov[illegible] the Empire, from the Province of Sergipe in th[illegible] north to that of Rio Grande do Sul, is connecte[illegible] with the Northern Presbyterian Church. At it[illegible] last meeting in Sao Paulo, it appointed its nex[illegible] annual meeting (1888) for the consummation [illegible] the negotiations with the ministers and church[illegible] of the Northern and Southern Brazil Missio[illegible] of the Church South, who have manifested the[illegible] readiness to combine for the formation of th[illegible] Synod of Brazil, which will thenceforward be t[illegible] ultimate court of appeal; practically the Gener[illegible] Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of th[illegible] Empire.

Missionary Review: Our dear friend, Rev. E[illegible] Baldwin, with his family and fellow-workers, [illegible] represent the Kabyle Mission in Morocco, wri[illegible] that the first Mohammedan convert of the Mi[illegible] sion is a Moorish woman, who has received th[illegible] Gospel in saving power from Miss Herdman an[illegible] Miss Caley, who went to Arzila some month[illegible] ago and have resided there until now. Her daughter, and also two lads, appear likewise to have yielded themselves to the Lord. Abont the same time in Fangier, an aged man called El Hajj (*the pilgrim*), because he has made the pilgrimage t[illegible] Mecca, evidently received the truth of salvati[illegible] through the blood of Jesus, and came daily, a[illegible] ing, "Do read me a little more about my L[illegible] Jesus."

In addition to these, and still more rem[illegible] is the conversion of a bright and zealou[illegible] convert, El Hasan, who was first seen [illegible] Baldwin on a journey between Tan[illegible] Tetuan He is of one of the "best fa[illegible] Morocco. He is sure there are many de[illegible] as he was (like Cornelius, as he him[illegible] who will quickly receive Christ if instr[illegible] Hasan has confessed Christ to the dan[illegible] life. We commend him and the [illegible] young Mission of which he one of t[illegible] to the sympathy and prayer of all [illegible] Hasan has now gone to Fez wi[illegible] for the winter, to preach the G[illegible] of 150,000 inhabitants.

The Presbyterian.

THE DUTY OF CLEANLINESS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Margaret Sangster may be right when she says "there are women who have set up cleanliness as their graven image, and who, consequently, keep their households in a state of fluctuation between the suds and the scrubbing brush," but I do hope that a great many who read that article, or this, will not ease their consciences because they know they do belong to that number.

Indeed, I do think that one of the evils, yes, evils of our land is a want of cleanliness. I really do think that cleanliness is next to godliness," and if we would have our husbands and children love home, we must make it an object worthy of love, yet we must allow them the ease and enjoyment it is their privilege to have in their own homes.

There are not many housekeepers who need to be rebuked for the condition of their parlors, or front porches, or halls, perhaps, but I dare not say, back porches, dining rooms, bed-rooms, &c. Into so many families have I been (and my position is such that I visit all classes) where my unexpected call threw them into such great confusion. So many apologies to make; oh! if they had just known I was coming, how different would I have found everything.

Why not be always what we would have our friends think we are? Why not keep house ever as we would like for our to think we keep it.

ow the difficulties attending house- ay and time, I have them with, just as you do, and ning to and fro from morn till and yet I do insist that many may improve upon their present condition.

How many uncomely things are stored away on high shelves, or tops of wardrobes, or on tables, or bureaus, that might be hidden away in a garret or lumber room, or, still better, given to the flames. With all unnecessary things removed, neat window curtains, and especially a neat bed, it is not necessary to have fine furniture or a carpeted floor, that such an air of nicety n that you will be willing, even ours, to have callers drop in and u just as you are. Sensible people lings become disarranged sometimes do not expect to find every thing in act order all the time. Whether you logize or not, you may be sure there be something about your house to tell hfully what kind of a housekeeper you, and *that* something will not be the r.

I ask you, reader, is it not refreshing to step into a home and find the ladies and the house neat and clean, especially when they did not know you were coming.

Oh! that we were, one and all, what we would have others think we are.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SENSITIVENESS AS A MEASURE OF POWER.

Personal sensitiveness is generally looked upon as a source of weakness, and its exceptional possession is generally supposed to limit, if not to destroy, its possessor's power of achievement as well as of enjoyment. Yet, as a matter of fact, personal sensitiveness is also a source of peculiar strength; and its exceptional possession may be—whether in a given case it is so or not—a means of high achievement on the part of its possessor, while increasing his power of giving help and enjoyment to others.

The world's opinion on this point is indicated in the frequency of such expressions as "He is too sensitive," "She is too sensitive," "You are too sensitive." And one of the standard lexicons of to-day voices the popular feeling when it gives, as an illustrative suggestion of the place of sensitiveness among human faculties, the statement, that "the most sensible men are the least sensitive." Many a person, holding this estimate of sensitiveness, says of himself, or herself, "I know I am too sensitive;" or, "I know that a great deal of my unhappiness comes from my being so very sensitive. I am sorry for it, but then my sensitiveness is my chief weakness." The very aim of Boodhism, indeed, which just now has such a strange popularity among English-speaking peoples, is to exterminate sensitiveness; and its highest conception of perfect blessedness is a state of existence in which sensitiveness is an impossibility. Its reasoning argument is, that in proportion as sensitiveness is our liability to suffering, therefore a lack of sensibility is desirable, bringing to us entire freedom from pain. The premises of Boodhism, that our measure of sensitiveness is the measure of our liability to suffer, are unquestionably correct; but it by no means follows that we should be the gainers if we were to lessen in any degree our capacity for suffering; and here is where the world's opinion, that he who is most sensible is least sensitive, is rightly to be challenged.

"Sensitiveness," like "sensibility," is a peculiar acuteness of the senses; it is a peculiar susceptibility to impressions through the senses. Sensitiveness, therefore, must, in the nature of things, give larger possibilities of power, even though it gives, also, larger possibilities of discomfort and peril. In this regard it is with the mechanism of man's personality as with all material mechanism; the more sensitive the machine, the greater its possibilities in the direction of its best using, and the greater is liability to derangement and to misuse. In the weighing of gold, as the standard of earth's values; and in the weighing of drugs and chemicals, on the use of which depends the safety of human lives,—there are employed balances so sensitive as to turn at the weight of one fifteen-hundredth part of a grain. Standard balances which will weigh with unerring accuracy a thousand ounces are so sensitive as to turn at the impression of the bodily warmth of a man standing near one of their arms. Such balances are, indeed, peculiarly liable to derangement and disorder: but notwithstanding this, it is the measure of their sensitiveness which is the measure of their power in the immediate line of their use and value. In the barometer, in the thermometer, in the tasimeter, in the chronograph, and in the phonograph, it is the measure of sensitiveness which is the measure of the instrument's power. And who would ask that the magnetic needle should be less sensitive than it is, while he is dependent on that sensitiveness for his safe guidance across the ocean to the haven of his seeking?

As with inanimate mechanism, so with the mechanism of animate life; its possibility of power is proportioned to its measure of sensitiveness, all the way up the scale of being from the lowest grade of the poophyte to the highest grade of civilized man. The oyster is sometimes taken as the type of an absolutely unsensitive equanimity; yet the very oyster's grandest power is in that measure of its sensitiveness which causes its life to go out into the making of a priceless pearl. Nor is this measure of animate power to be undervalued because of its correspondent increase of liability to suffering and danger. As Trench has it:

"The oyster sickens while the pearl doth substance win,
Thank God for pains that prove a noble growth within."

And even though, as Cowper says, it is true that

"A kick that scarce would move a horse
May kill a sound divine."

there are few who would think that a clergyman would gain power as a clergyman by having a like lack of sensibility with a horse. Cowper himself was inclined to this latter opinion, and he said:

"'Twere better to be born a stone,
Of ruder shape and feeling none,
Than with a tenderness like mine,
And sensibilities so fine."

But Cowper's work in the world while he lived, and his place in history afterward, were a result of his "sensibilities so fine," which gave him such personal discomfort as to make him wish he were without them.

"Sensitiveness" is, after all, only an intensification of "sense." The man of sense is the man who is keenly sensitive to his environments, to his opportunities, to his duties, and to the feelings and needs of his fellows, and who bears himself wisely in view of all that his sensitiveness discloses to him. No man can be sensible, therefore, without a full measure of sensibility, or sensitiveness. Burke said of the statesmen and the legislator: "The true lawgiver ought to have a heart full of sensibility;" he would legislate for others must feel with others. And as it is in this sphere of human influence and action, so it is in every other; only he who is exceptionally sensitive to his surroundings can have exceptional power in ministry to, or in sway over, those who are within the sweep of his surroundings. To be lacking in sensitiveness is to be lacking in the data which sensitiveness supplies to a man as the basis of sensible action. To that degree in which he has sensitiveness, and to that degree only, can a man have that knowledge of others which will enable him to enter into their feelings, and to move them through the interplay of his and their sympathies.

Of course, a larger degree of sympathy with others involves a larger degree of suffering for one's self. The very word "sympathy" means "suffering with;" and the capability and exercise of personal sympathy is the capability and exercise of personal suffering. He who has little of sensitiveness, knows little of suffering; and he who knows little of suffering can have or can show little of sympathy with those. who suffer. Hence it is that he who has greatest power of sympathy, and who is most effective in his ministry of sympathy, is sure to be one who has greatest power of suffering, and who has been caused to endure severest experiences of peculiar suffering. It is, in fact, his exceptional power of suffering in his own nature that gives any man an exceptional power of sympathy with other sufferers. It is in his excessive sensitiveness for himself and for others, that his power of having and of showing feeling in behalf of others lies. That excessive sensitiveness enables him to image from his own experience the physical or mental suffering of another; which is beyond the comprehension of one less sensitive than himself. Thus it is that.

"Where bright imagination reigns,
The fine-wrought spirit feels acuter pains;
Where glow exalted sense and taste refined,
There keener anguish rankles in the mind;
There feeling is diffused in every part,
Thrills in each nerve, and lives in all the heart;
And those whose gen'rous souls each tear would keep
From other's eyes, are born themselves to weep."

The power of enjoyment, like the power of suffering, is measured by the measure of one's personal sensitiveness. An acute sensibility to outside impressions is as sure to intensify one's capacity for pleasure as for pain. While it is true that

"the heart that is soonest awake to the flowers
Is always the first to be touched by the thorns."

it is also true that the heart that is readiest to weep with those who weep, is readiest to rejoice with those who rejoice; and that the keenest conceivable sense of delight is known only to those whose capacity for, and whose experience of, sorrow and suffering, is beyond that of their fellows generally. If, indeed, they were not as exceptionally sensitive to pain and discomfort as they are, these persons could never be so exceptionally capable of pleasure and joy.

Sensitiveness is a measure of power; but sensitiveness is not in itself power, nor is it the measure of all power. Sensitiveness is not the best qualification for every hard service on the lower plane of life. The sensitiveness of the standard gold scales is not needed for the weighing of coal, or of iron ore; nor is the sensitiveness of the ship's compass desirable in a ship's anchor. Sensitiveness is a barrier to equanimity of feeling; and, as a rule, a person of a highly sensitive organization is more likely to suffer intensely than to enjoy keenly in life, as life is. But the highest measure of unselfish power for others is possible only as a result or as an accompaniment of exceptional sensitiveness; and he who regrets that, in his efforts to be of service to others, his exceeding sensitiveness often causes him exceeding pain, must understand that, if he were less sensitive to the feelings and the needs, and to the looks, words, and ways, of others, he would have less power as a source of help and of cheer and of good to others. The measure of a man's sensitiveness is the measure of his power of sympathy; and the measure of a man's power of sympathy is the measure of his power for good to his fellows.—*S. S. Times.*

THE WORLD'S NEED.

What the world's need demands of us is not more eloquent preaching, more passionate appeal, more subtle philosophizing, more origninality of thought; but the clear-voiced outspeaking of God's Word as it has been apprehended in the deepest experience of our own heart and conscience. Only let men come face to face with the facts of redemption, and with the thoughts of God as they are incarnated in Jesus Christ, with their self-evidencing light and power, and we may trust God for all the rest. This would bring the weary and heavy-laden round us, like thirsty travellers round a newly discovered well. It would restore the church's ancient power of prayer, of rebuking iniquity, of touching consciences, of winning hearts, and would develop among us a nobler form of life in the beauty of holiness. And it would "tell" most powerfully on all the interests of humanity.

We must ourselves be the Bible to them, and our daily lives must be the sermon, preached all the week in our daily employments and our social intercourse. We must put our soul's truth, our soul's integrity, our soul's loyalty to God—in other words, our Christianity—into all we do; the builder into the wall he builds, the artisan into the work he turns out, the manufacturer into his cloth, the magistrate into his administration of justice, the member of Parliament into his law making, and on throughout. It ought to be no unsafe experiment for men to take their idea of Christ from what they see in the Christian Church.—*Rev. Dr. James Culross.*

CHARACTER.

Man is not the creature but the architect of circumstance. It is character which builds an existence out of circumstances. Our strength is measured by our plastic power; from the same materials one man builds palaces, another hovels; brick and mortar are bricks and mortar until the architect can make them something else.

WHY DOST THOU WAIT.

Poor trembling lamb, Ah! who outside the fold
Has bid thee stand, all weary as thou art?
Dangers around thee, and the bitter cold
Creeping and gnawing to thine inmost heart;
Who bids thee wait till some mysterious feeling,
Thou knowest not what—perchance may never know—
Shall fill thee, with a rich and wondrous glow
Of love and faith: and change to warmth and light
The chill and darkness of thy spirit's night?

For miracles like these who bids thee wait?
Behold "the Spirit and the Bride say come"
The tender Shepherd opens wide the gate,
And in His love would lead thee gently home.
Why shouldst thou wait? Long centuries ago,
Thou timid lamb, the Shepherd paid for thee;
Thou art His own. Wouldst thou His beauty know,
Nor trust the love which yet thou canst not see?
Thou hast not learned the lesson to receive,
"More blest are they who see not, yet believe."

Still dost thou wait for feeling? Dost thou say,
"Fain would I love and trust, but hope is dead;
I have no faith, and without faith who may
Rest in the blessing which is only shed
Upon the faithful? I must stand and wait."
Not so. The Shepherd does not ask of thee
Faith in thy faith, but only faith in Him.
And this He meant in saying, "Come to me."
In light or darkness seek to do His will
And leave the work of faith to Jesus still.

—*Philadelphia Presbyterian.*

FADING MEN.

BY REV. ALEX. MACLAREN.

Did you ever stand in some old cathedral or ruined church, where for centuries the word of God had been preached? And did there never come over you with a strange rush of feeling, the thought—"Where are all the men and women that bowed their knees here beneath the vanished roof of this place?"

I remember once standing in the old church at Torcello, the mother city of Venice, built by the fugitives from the eastern coast more than a thousand years ago. And there was the bare, severe stone benches, on which the vanished presbyters had sat, and the simple, rude old church in which for a millennium men and women had worshipped. And there seemed to come out from the caves of the past a sighing wind that, as it whistled through the open windows, with their wooden shutters, asked this question of my text, "The fathers where are they? And the prophets, do they live forever?" Gone! gone! all gone!

There is nothing so transient, perhaps, as the words that are spoken by Christian teachers. Of all the seed that is sown, our Master taught us that three fourths at least was likely to perish. And even where the word takes root in men's hearts how swiftly the speaker of it passes and is forgotten. No workers so soon have their work covered with oblivion as preachers. As long as the living voice sounds there is some chance of our being remembered, and but for a very, very little period thereafter; like some great singers, whose reputation must needs die as soon as the generation that heard the sweetness of their tones has passed away.

And in another way, too, the prophets fade and perish, inasmuch as new circumstances come about which they knew nothing, new phases of thought which antiquate their teachings, new difficulties in which their words have no counsel, new conflicts in which they can strike no blow. So that when I go into a second-hand book seller's shop I find lying in the rubbish-box at the door the books of men that in my younger days were the guides and teachers of the church. "The prophets, do they live forever?" Their word is but for a moment.

And yet in all these fleeting and mingled human utterances does there not lie an immortal and perishing centre, even the word of the living God! Much ingenuity is expended nowadays in trying to discriminate between the permanent and the transient in Christian teaching. I am old fashioned enough to believe that line is to be drawn between this book and men's conclusions from it; and that whatever lies on the pages of the New Testament, the completed revelation of God to man—whether it be in the record of the incarnate and eternal personal word, or whether it be in what I consider the authoritative teaching of his apostle—is the permanent element of Christianity. "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth;" the human system and institutions based on the revelation of God in Christ, as recorded and expounded in Scriptures, shall break up and disappear. But the word of the Lord endureth forever," and this enduring word is a set story of Christ's incarnation, death for our sins, a resurrection, and ascension, which by the Gospel is preached unto you.

Therefore, we have to look beyond the dearest of human teachers, and to those to whom we owe most. We are but at best lights kindled, and therefore shining, kindled, and therefore having but a season to burn, during which any can rejoice in our light. But he is unkindled, uncreated and unconsumable light who forever will be Guide and teacher of his church. Christ is the Truth, which shall be in us forever. The clouds that are painted roseate and lovely by the sunshine, melt and disappear into the blue, but the sun abides. The prophets, "do they live forever? "They truly, were not suffered to continue by reason of death," but this man continueth ever our Friend, our Prophet, Priest, King.—*The Primitive Methodist.*

DON'T WORRY.

A young lady in this city has charge of a large house full of lodgers; has an invalid mother to look after, and that usual plague of American housekeepers, a "girl," to worry her; yet this lady never speaks a fretful, sharp, or angry word, and never complains. She skips about the house like a light-hearted child, with a pleasant word, smile or little joke for everyone. She does her own and her mother's dressmaking; she gets moments for fancy work and reading; she is busy from one end of the day to the other. I asked her the other day:

"What time do you get up in the morning?"

"Oh about six or half-past. I used to rise at halfpast five."

"And you keep going from that time in the morning till you go to bed at night! Always doing something; you must be strong!"

(She's a little bit of a woman.)

"Yes," she said, "I am strong. There seems no limit to my strength."

"And you never worry," I said.

"No," she answered. "I think that's it. I never do worry. I think that's why I'm so strong, why I don't wear out."

She never scolds. I was speaking to her one day about a "help" who could not be trusted to do a single thing properly without watching, and hardly then; whose word could not be relied on; and whom she had taken the greatest pains with, showing her over and over, week after week, how to do things.

I think I said:

"I couldn't have patience with her. I know I should scold."

She said:

"I never scold a girl. I won't allow myself to get into the way of scolding. If I can't get a girl to do things without scolding, I will do without one, and do the work myself."

Perhaps you say:

"Well *she* can. Probably she has a naturally sweet temper. I couldn't do so.

Perhaps not. But I think her patience and gentleness and bright spirits are matters of principle with her.

Any one who has ever lived in a boarding house, even without any of its care, must know how constantly there are things to try the patience of the best tempered woman in the world. This one, that one, and the other are coming with this and that complaint. You are called upon at all hours. People are coming and going—sometimes forgetting to pay their bill. Ellen will not sweep benind the washstands, or under the bureaus, without you stand and watch her. In fact, there are a thousand and one things to worry you, and put you out of patience.

If you let yourself begin to worry, the habit will creep upon you. If you let yourself "scold" a "wee" bit, you will, before you know, be in the habit of fretting, and fussing and scolding all the time.

I wish all tried housekeepers could try my friend's method of not worrying, and see how much strength they would save themselves; see how much easier the wheels of life would turn, how much pleasanter a place the world would be to dwell in.

Things will go wrong, and things will happen that are unpleasant as long as the world turns round. We cannot help them or if we can, it is by making the best of them, and not worrying.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our Little Ones is again before us with its beautifully arranged contents of poetry, prose and illustrations. It will help any mother in giving pleasure to her little ones to subscribe to this charming magazine for one year at $1.50. Address Russell Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.

The *Presbyterian Review*—April Contents:
I. Progress and Poverty. By Principal G M. Grant, D. D.
II Divine Life in the Old Testament. By Prof. Ed. L. Curtis.
III. Higher Education in the West. By President W. C. Roberts, D. D., LL. D.
IV. Organization in Church Work. By Rev. S. J. Niccolls, D. D., LL. D.
V. Presbyterianism in Canada. By Prof. Thos. Witherow, D. D.
VI. Legislative Restriction of Evils. By Prof. Willis J. Beecher, D. D.
VII. The Apocalypse of Jesus. By Prof. Chas. A Briggs, D. D.
VIII. Historical Notes—Women's Work in the Church. Prof. A. H. Charteris, D. D.
IX. Critical Note—The Babylonian "List of Kings" and "Chronicle." by Prof. Francis Brown, Ph. D., D. D.
X. Editorial Notes—Church Union, or Christian Unity; Some Observations on the Declaration of the House of Bishops." by Prof. R. B. Welch, D. D., LL. D.; and "A Plea for an American Alliance of the Reformed Churches." By Prof. C. A. Briggs, D. D.
XI Reviews of Recent Theological Literature by many distinguished specialists.
New York; C. Scribner's Sons; $3 per year.

Olympia Morata. From the French of M. Jules Bonnet. Translated by Grace Patterson; Philadelphia Presbyterian Board of Publication, 85 cents.
A story of one of the most remarkable women connected with the story of the Renaissance, and the Reformation in the sixteen century in Italy.

Little Neighbor at Elmridge. By Ella Rodman Church, $1.15; Presbyterian Board of Publication.
Those who have been reading this Elmridge Series will welcome this beautifully illustrated addition. Miss Harson introduces her young folks to moles, squirrels, foxes, hedgehogs, bats, rats, snakes, &c., &c. Instruction and Entertainment are combined.

Hints to Young Men, from the parable of the Prodigal Son. By Rev. John Leyburn, D D., of Baltimore; 60 cents.
For many years the author was one of the most attractive and successful preachers to young men in Baltimore. His name is sufficient to commend this course of sermons as wise and suggestive. Issued by the Presbyterian Board of Publication.

The Readers Guide to English History. By Wm. F. Allen, A. M., Professor in the University of Wisconsin. Published by Ginn, Heath & Co. Many studying English literature will find this little book an invaluable aid. Its object is to give to the reader the best works of English authors in connection with a chronological arranged table of the Sovereigns. The arrangement is of four parallel columns; the first English Sovereigns; the second best works, whether histories, biographies or essays; the third novels, poems and dramas; and the fourth the same class of works representing contemporary history.

The April issue of the *Eclectic Magazine* now lies before us. We need hardly say it appeals strongly to the tastes of thinking and cultivated readers. The number even surpasses in the variety and interest of its contents the general average of the magazine. Prof. Huxley's opening paper on "The Struggle of Existence" is a brilliant application of the evolutionary theory, put with all the literary art of this great scientific authority. "Islam and Christianity in India," by one or the greatest minds of the time, reviews with extraordinary keenness the conditions which have made Mohammed such a potent rival to Oriental missionary work. H. D. Traill contributes a most suggestive article in "The Evolution of Humor," which can be read more than once with benefit. G. Monod writes about about "Contemporary Life and thought in France" with much freshness and knowledge of inside facts. An article, which will be read with no little interest, is entitled "The Ascent of Mud," by Herbert Junius Hardwicke, M D. A clever writer discusses 'The Higher Education of Women," with a keen appreciation of both the pros and cons of the problem. Frances Power Cobbe discusses "The Education of the Emotions" with the ability which always marks her work. A interesting paper on a subject of great international interest, by C R. Lowell, is entitled "English and American Federalism" In the "Reminiscence of Cardinal Richelieu," we have a very readable contribution to French history. The concluding paper on Cæsar Borgia is published, and other contributions of interest are "Robespierre's Love," Chevalier Bayard," A Night in the Jungle," and "Humors of Metaphsics."
Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms $5 per year; single numbers 45 cents; trial subscription for 3 months $1. *Eclectic* and any $4 Magazines $8.

RUM ON THE CONGO.

It is a hopeful sign that the liquor traffic is producing consternation the world around. All nations are beginning to look upon it as the vampire of civilization. Its own impudence and greed are producing wide-spread and increasing alarm. In Christian lands its deadly work is somewhat stayed by restraining influences which do not exist in heathen countries. But the one great principle of the gospel—that the strong should help the weak should operate universally, making it our duty to adopt prohibition at home, and especially obtain it wherever possible in the interest of the evangelization and civilization of the heathen world.

During the past two or three years the rum traffic has been committing frightful devastation on the Congo. Indeed, it threatens the destruction of every good interest in Africa. Since the organization of the new Free State of the Congo, the progress of this iniquity has been most rapid. The cry of peril has come up from every quarter. The Church of Christ has lifted up its voice in importunate entreaty to the powers that be, to put a stop to this terrible devastation. This appeal is made in the interest of religion, morality, humanity and common business. And now, even sooner than was anticipated, comes cheering news. One report, on good authority, is that the Royal Niger Company, which to-day practically controls the trade of the Lower Niger, and of its leading branch, the Benue, which affords a navigable route to Central Africa, has decided to absolutely prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors in all the region it controls. Of course, this is chiefly, if not entirely, a business movement. This great commercial company now sees, what has been so generally predicted would be the case, that the native population is being decimated and rendered worthless through the slavery of rum. It is at once destroying the hopes and prospects of general commerce. This is a low motive, comparatively, for action, but if prohibition be established, every good interest will be promoted. It is true everywhere that the liquor traffic produces a withering curse on all branches of business, but it is more disastrously so among barbarous, ignorant and uncivilized races.

The other encouraging action reported is, that the king of Belgium, the sovereign of the Congo State, has enacted vigorous restrictions upon the rum trade in the Congo basin. The order of King Leopold II. provides that all dealers in intoxicating liquors above the Inkissi River, which empties into the Lower Congo in the cataract region, must take out licenses at a cost of $500 per annum, and submit to regulations restricting the quantity that can be sold, and wholly prohibiting the sale of "trade rum" and other villainous compounds that are particularly deleterious to health. When we recall the fact that Stanley said gin is the currency of the Congo, and that, according to Rev. Mr. Sims, fifty per cent. of the goods received by Congo natives living near the trading-houses, is liquor, we can realize the magnitude of the evil with which King Leopold purposes to deal. He, at all events, hopes to save the millions of the upper valley from the degradation that has befallen the natives nearer the sea.

Severe penalties are prescribed in the new law for those who trangress its provisions. It is to the credit of the Congo State that it has made it a crime to vend the deadly stuff manufactured especially for the African trade, which house painters at Lagos, we are told, have used as a substitute for turpentine, and on which Mr. Moir, of the African Lakes Company, says the traders make a profit of seven hundred per cent.

At the time of the formation of the Congo State the great powers contemplated such action, and it was almost taken. The reasons, for this are now backed up by facts and experience, so that there is good reason to believe prohibition will now be earnestly and generally approved. In the interest of civilization, commerce, humanity and religion it is hard to see how any one can reasonably object. Even the African chiefs and the better class of the natives desire just such legislation. A few weeks ago a delegation arrived in London with the petition of the queen of the Amatongas, praying the British Government to save her people from the ruin with which the rumsellers are threatening the tribe. Similar appeals are heard from some of the leading chiefs of Bechuanaland, and it will be a pitiful reflection upon the humanity of the white races if a helping hand is not extended to those who, just emerging from savagism, are begging to be saved from the vices of civilization.

No one will question that reformation among these people is possible. The recent great improvement among the Basutos in South Africa shows that these native tribes can be redeemed from the fearful ruin inflicted upon them by the selfish and sinful greed of the white traders. This tribe had been terribly degraded by drink, but they are now attaining habits of industry, and are recovering former prosperity, all because of the rigorous prohibitory law now in force. If this interesting news is true, and if prohibition shall be adopted and enforced in these influential parts of the Dark Continent, there will be great rejoicing in the Church of Christ. It will be a new era for missions, and the evangelization of Ethiopia will receive new impulse. This awful obstacle of the rum traffic once removed, the Church will hasten in to possess the land for Christ. And if the nations and great trading companies will but see it, nothing will do more to open up Africa for profitable commerce. Every consideration, from every standpoint, in the interest of religion, education, civilization and humanity, urges the importance of the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic in Africa—and in all lands.—*Herald and Presbyter.*

THE SWEETEST FRAME.

It is, indeed, the privilege of believers to rejoice. Ours is a Gospel of hope to every soul, a message addressed to our emotional nature, as well as to the judgment and the conscience. Whatever is opposed to this view must be received with hesitation. Jesus said: "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full;" that is, "be fulfilled." There is no sweeter word than the apostle's: "Whom having not seen, ye love; in whom, though now ye see Him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable, and full of glory."

We must, however, accept this truth with an intelligent estimate of other truths revealed as fundamental. If we fail in doing this, our joy will be constantly liable to interruptions. To retain, for example, this Christian grace amid the trying ordeals of life, one must possess the habitual experience of *believing*—must know what it is to steadfastly repose in God, to build upon the merit of Christ as the only foundation of human hope, and to feed upon His holy promises with delight. Emotional excitement, destitute of this well-grounded faith in eternal realities, is not only worthless; it is positively baneful.—Nothing is more important than to observe that the joy of which our Saviour speaks comes into the soul through the words of truth that fell from His lips. The doctrine of His own merit must be in our souls a living verity, or we cannot maintain a joyous experience.

It is on this ground, and for this reason, that believers are more careful to cherish faith in God than to demand of Him an exuberance of feeling in religious exercises. They sing very properly:

"My hope is built on nothing less
Than Jesus' blood and righteousness;
I dare not trust the sweetest frame,
But wholly lean on Jesus' name;
On Christ, the solid rock, I stand;
All other ground is sinking sand."

Let no one suppose that such confidence tends to diminish spiritual joy. Rather, it is the only way to attain its fulness. It has been truly said: "Faith is the faculty by which we commune with God and the invisible world. It is the holiest and most purely spiritual act of which we are capable—the highest exercise of the soul actuated by the best motives, and inspired by the highest spiritual moods. It is the criterion of moral strength, the test of Christian character. The man who believes fully in God is a strong man. Faith is the soul of action. We believe—and therefore have we spoken. Faith is the conqueror of trouble, the antidote of fear in danger. 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee.'"

GOLD DUST.

The vicious count their years; the virtues their acts.—*Dr. S. Johnson.*

***

To rest the weary and to soothe the sad,
Doth lesson happier men and shames at least the bad.
—*Byron.*

***

Search not to find what lies too deeply hid;
Nor to know things whose knowledge is forbid.
—*Sir J. Denham.*

***

The longer I live, the more highly do I estimate the Christian Sabbath, and the more grateful do I feel toward those who impress its importance on the community.—*Webster.*

***

Purchasing riches with our time and care
We loose our freedom in a golden snare.
—*Roscommon.*

***

They are happy when
No speck is left of their habitual stains,
But the pure ether of the soul remains.
—*Dryden.*

***

I have read in Plato and Cicero, sayings that are very wise and beautiful; but I never read in either of them, "Come unto all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—*Augustine.*

MISSIONARY INFORMATION.

The *Japanese Gazette* regrets "to say that Buddhism cannot long hold its ground and that Christianity must finally prevail throughout all Japan. Japanese Buddhism and Western science cannot stand together. They are inconsistent the one with the other.' The Buddhists continue to make a most vigorous effort to counteract the spread of Christianity in Japan, and the Honganji sect was never so busy. One school in Kioto alone is to rebuild at a cost of $12.000, and other Buddhistic seminaries and colleges are being started in various parts of the country.

The authorities of Pekin have recently taken a census of the empire, and as it was for taxing purposes the pronenesss to disbelieve in the large estimate must be modified accordingly. The figures returned by the village bailiffs make the population 316,383,500, which, together with the estimates of five provinces omitted, makes the aggregate about 392,000,000. These figures are independent of the population of Korea, Thibet and Kashgar. As the population of India exceeds 250,000,000, the Hindus and Chinese constitute more than half the entire human race.

Christianity was first introduced into Switzerland about A. D. 610 by St. Gall, a native of Ireland and a pupil of Columban. He was one of twelve Irish monks who labored to disseminate Christianity throughout Europe. They first took up their residence at the head of Lake Zurich, and, burning with zeal, set fire to the pagan temples, casting the idols into the lake. Driven away by the inhabitants, they settled at Bregentz, but at the end of two years were banished from this place also, and all left for Italy except St. Gall, who was too ill to be removed. He repaired to a sequestered spot, and with a few adherents built the Monastery of St. Gall in the canton of the same name. After his death, several of his scholars and monks from Ireland continued his work, until paganism lost its hold and Romanism was substituted in its place.

Almost 2,000 years have passed since the ascending Lord left to the Church the responsible trust of giving the gospel to the world, and that trust is not yet fulfilled. Not only in the far-off lands beyond the sea, but in the very neighborhood of Christian churches and homes, men and women are living without the gospel. The light of the gospel has no more reached them than sunshine has the bugs that burrow beneath the stones by the wayside. How shall the Church of Christ do her duty to the dying about her doors? How turn the heavy trust into a sceptre of power, and this sacred commission into a crown of glory? There must be a new baptism of prayer! We must look facts in the face, confront our opportunity and responsibility, weigh the worth of immortal souls in the scales of God, and measure the power of the gospel by the power of Him who gave it. Prayer can unlock prison doors, and make shackles to fall from hands and feet, and the iron gate to swing open of its own accord. When God gives a command the command is a pledge of power to fulfill it.—*A. T. Pierson.*

A THOUGHT FOR PARENTS.

What if God should place in your hand a diamond, and tell you to inscribe on it a sentence which should be read at the last day and shown then as an index of your own thoughts and feelings; what care, what caution would you exercise in the selection! Now, this is what God has done. He has placed before you the immortal minds of your children, more imperishable than the diamond, on which you are to inscribe every day and every hour, by your instructions, by your spirit, or by your example, something which will remain and be for or against you at the judgment.—*Payson.*

OUT OF PLACE.

When we find a church in which there is a tender regard for the feelings and reputation of the brethren, we find a church that has power with the world and peace within. The spirit of criticism or of censoriousness may be very effective in business or "society," but the smartness and sharpness that manifests themselves in caustic words or witty sallies, they are subversive of the spirit of Christian brotherhood.—*Western Baptist.*

A CANDID KING.

King Frederick VI., of Denmark, while traveling through Jutland one day, entered a village school and found the children in it lively and intelligent and quite ready to answer his questions. "Well, youngsters," he said, "what are the names of the greatest kings of Denmark?" With one accord they cried out, "Canute the Great, Waldemar, and Christian IV." Just then a little girl to whom the schoolmaster had whispered something stood up and raised her hand. "Do you know another?" asked the king. "Yes, sire. Frederick VI!" "Ah! and what great act act did he perform?" The girl hung her head and stammered out, to the teacher's horror, "I don't know." "Be comforted, my child," said the monarch, smiling; "I don't know, either!"

CHIEF HINDRANCES.

It is unfortunate that it is so, but it is a fact, that the chief hindrances to the success of missionary work grow out of the habits and practices of Christian people—rather, people of Christian countries. We speak of the dense darkness of the Gentiles, and it is worse, perhaps, than we know. We know something of the influence of prejudices, old, hoary conservatisms, caste, etc., and they are bad enough; but we have not, probably, thought of the injury done in many instances by irreligious people of Christian nations who, as foreigners in the heathen countries, misrepresent the faith the missionaries are trying to establish. These people, engaged in some civil service or conducting a business of their own, adopt the worst practices possible in their own countries; they also use the intelligence and skill acquired at home in deceiving and defrauding those whom they purposely make their victims. It is difficult for missionaries to resist the arguments thus made against them. They teach the gospel, and here are specimens of the gospel influence from the countries under its control.—*United Presbyterian.*

TOUCHY PEOPLE.

Perhaps nothing detracts more from a person's own comfort in this world than being over-sensitive. The touchy person is always fancying that people intend to slight her; and quite often she thinks herself wounded and hurt, when nothing is hurt but her vanity. Cultivate anything else, girls; but as you value your peace of mind, and the happiness of your neighbors, and the contentment and enjoyment of your own homes, do not be foolishly sensitive.

A SERIOUS JOKE.

Mr. Schambacher is a gentleman of a pleasant turn, who keeps a saloon in Philadelphia. His customers are also pleasant gentlemen and fond of a joke. So, one day, when Mr. Rommel had patronized the saloon so lavishly as to be unconscious, or at least unobservant, it occured to the other patrons that it would be a very choice joke to set Mr. Rommel's clothes on fire, which they accordingly did. But, after coming to himself, Mr. Rommel was unable, even with careful scrutiny, to see the point of the joke; so he sued Mr. Schambacher, the saloon keeper, and gained his suit. On the case being appealed the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held:

'If a railroad company is liable for the conduct of drunken men who may chance to board the cars, much more the tavern-keeper, who not only permits drunken men about his premises, but furnishes liquor to make them drunk, and who is the instrument in fitting them for the accomplishment of such an insane and brutal trick as that disclosed by the evidence."

The principle is sound to the core; there is not a reason under heaven why the saloon should not be responsible for all the damage which it does. Only let this principle be applied, and we should see a great change in the state of things.—*Nat. Baptist.*

WHO ARE TO GO?

All are to go, and go to all—that is the Scripture motto of evangelism. All who know not God and obey not our Lord Jesus Christ are the objects of labor; and all who know God and obey Christ are the subjects of labor upon whom God rolls the responsibility of witnessing for Him. There is to be no distinction among the lost, except one of degrees of destitution. There should be neither "home" nor "foreign" missions; some under the shadows of our Churches may be sunk in ignorance, superstition and death shade as absolutely as Hottentots or South Sea Islanders. The question is, simply: Who is in the most need of the Gospel, and has least chance to supply the need? Distance and destitution are the unit of measurement. Love seeks the most remote—may begin at home, but it cannot stay there—and regards him as neighbor, whosoever he be, who has spiritually fallen among thieves and has been stripped naked and left destitute, wounded and dying by the wayside.—*Arthur T. Pierson, D. D.*

GREAT TALENTS NOT NECESSARY.

There is no greater mistake than to believe that it requires great talents to do God's work in building up the kingdom of God in this world. Great talents no doubt can find employment in God's work, but he commonly employs them in doing what men call small things. Men are saved, rather impressed, by simple conscientious teaching and directed to Christ. The living faith in a loving heart [illegible] God's purposes best; gifts and position as most unconsecrated men seek [illegible] not the most desirable things.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

PREMIUMS.

☞ The *N. C. Farmer* is a 24 page (3 columns to the page) journal, neatly printed, and contains in each number articles upon Farms and Farmers, Soils and Fertilizers, Grasses and Grains, Cotton and Tobacco, Orchards and Fruits, Live Stock, Dairy, Apiary, Family Department, and a department of popular Science, Hygiene, Diseases and Remedies, and is admitted to be one of the most practical and useful journals to the farmer and his family ever published in the whole country.

We have concluded an arrangement with the *Farmer* in accordance with which we will send for $2.65 the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN and the N. C. *Farmer*, and *one dozen papers of seed*, such as the subscriber may select from the following list. Now is the time to act upon this very favorable offer. The seed are unsurpassed for Excellence and Purity.

Persons acting under special club arrangements previously made by us will, by sending 60 cents additional to the club offer, receive the *N. C. Farmer* and the seed with the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

State distinctly what seed are wanted.

List of Seeds.

Artichoke.
Large Globe.
Asparagus.
Colossal.
Beet.
Ex. Early Turnip or Bassano,
Early Rep Turnip,
Early Egyptian Red Turnip,
Long Blood Red,
White French Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early York,
Early Large York,
Late Drumhead,
Late Flat Dutch,
French Oxheart,
Early Winningstadt,
Early Jersey Wakefield,
Early Flat Dutch,
Early Drumhead,
Early Sugar Loaf,
Green Glazed,
Red Dutch (for Pickling).
Carrot.
Early Scarlet Horn,
Long Orange.
Cauliflower.
Early London,
Early Dutch.
Collards—Southern.
Celery.
Large White Solid,
Dwarf White Sold.
Cress, or Pepper Grass.
Curled,
Water.
Cucumber.
Early White Spine,
Early Frame,
Early Cluster,
Early Russian,
Long Green Turkey.
Egg Plant.
Improved Large Purple.
Endive.
Green Curled,
White Curled.
Kale.
Green Curled Scotch.
Kohl Rabi
Early White Vienna,
Early Green or White,
Early Purple Vienna,
Leek.
Loudon Flag,
Mammoth.
Lettuce.
Early Prize Head,
India Curled,
Drumhead Cabbage.
Melon.
Orange Water,
Citron (for Preserving.)
Mountain Sweet Water,
Improved Gipsey,
Peerless,
Ice Cream Water,
Netted Nutmeg,
Netted Green Citron,
Persian, or Casaba,
Pine Apple,
Early Jenny Lind.
Mustard.
White,
Black, or Brown.
Okra.
Dwarf,
Tall, or Long Green
Onion.
White, or Silver Skin,
Large Red Wethersfield,
Yellow Dutch.
Parsley.
Doubled Curled,
Plain, or Single.
Parsnip.
Fine Sugar.
Pepper.
Large Sweet,
Large Bell,
Large Red Cayenne.
Pumpkin.
Cashaw, (Crook Neck
Connecticut Field.
Radish.
Early Long Scarlet,
Early Red Turnip,
Early White Turnip
Salsify.
Or Oyster Plant.
Spinach.
Round Savoy.
Squash.
Early Bush, or Patty-Pan,
Yellow Crook Neck,
Hubbard,
Winter Crook Neck.
Tomato.
Large Trophy,
Early Large Smooth Red,
New Early Acme,
Tilden.
Turnip.
Southern Prize,
Red or Purple Top,
Early White Dutch,
Pomeranian White Globe,
Large White Globe,
Large White Norfolk,
Large White Herman,
Yellow Aberdeen,
Amber Globe,
Improved Yellow

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1888

A HELP, OR A HINDRANCE?

A Help or a Hindrance—which? It is a question for every Christian and for every one not a Christian: Are you a help to the cause of CHRIST, or a hindrance? Such are the inter-relations of society that no person can, however much he may desire so to do, divest himself of personal influence, albeit some may reach such degradation as to reduce this inestimably valuable qualification to the minimum of efficiency. Your influence upon your fellows is a power derived from GOD, Himself, to be used for His glory. You may prostitute that power, you may pervert it to the service of SATAN, you may use it to the sinking of the soul of yourself and the souls of others into the depths of perdition, but for purposes of good, not for purposes of evil, it was bestowed upon you, and for the use you make of it you shall answer at the last great day of account.

No one is exempt from responsibility for his influence upon those around him. It may be exerted passively and unconsciously, it may be exerted actively and consciously and most earnestly; to a certain extent it is under your direction, management and control; to some extent, [illegible] of circumstances and relations [illegible] can neither govern nor guide, [illegible]h of your influence and its [illegible]are beyond you and independent of you; but while these things may modify or lessen your influence, they do not divest you of responsibility for its exercise.

Now then, practically, every intelligent human being, as exercising this potent power, which we call influence, is a help or hindrance to the work of CHRIST in the world. Every act sends out its wave of influence to vibrate through eternity, and every act finds its source in the thought of [illegible]heart that inspired it. The merchant [illegible] to walk circumspectly, that his [illegible] may be helped onward and forward, [illegible]employer in every department, that [illegible]e employed may follow the finger-[illegible]oint to good, and not to evil; the brother, [illegible]he friend, the merest casual acquaintance, [illegible]ust in greater or in less degree exercise [illegible]is power; whether or not he will, he [illegible]es. But the parent, the father, above [illegible] the mother, who can limit her influence [illegible]r good or ill upon her children? Her words of encouragement and direction in the right, her tender pleadings under a sense of her GOD-given power for good, may determine the destinies of the souls of her children to an eternity of bliss. And her words of banter or of sneer, her words of flippant jest concerning things that are holy, fall they ever so lightly, or never so undesigned for ill, may prove the turning-point to a soul and sink it deep in hell.

THE PUBLIC PERIL.

Among the wonders which fill us with amazement there is none greater, perhaps, than the unblushing obsequiousness with which politicians, nominally Christian, bend the knee to the Romish power in the United States; especially in this country, because of its general spirit of independence and its much-boasted spirit of freedom in the maintenance and practice of religious opinion. Next to this wonder is the calm indifference with which even the religious press seems to view this state of things. If the eyes of the American people are opened, before it is too late to avert Roman domination in this country, it must be by the religious press. There is nothing to hope for from the secular press in this regard. It is with pleasure, then, we reproduce, from the *Richmond Christian Advocate*, the following timely article:

"The most troubled factor in current history is the Pope. He is indeed, in one sense, destitute of all temporal power, but in another and more dangerous sense, he wields at this moment a more efficient control over public affairs in all civilized nations than any other ruler. Even here his representatives have managed to secure for him more conspicuous respect than any Protestant denomination will ever receive. In spite of all the lessons of the past, this uniqne embodiment of mediæval superstition is allowed by timid governments to play a manifold part in every quarter of the world, and, whilst pandering to despotism in one country, to affect the demagogue in another. Even Italy is in mortal dread of her [illegible]s the Tiber, and knows not when she [illegible]pelled by a congress of nations to [illegible]o the Church. Such a concession [illegible]ing more difficult every day. Protestantism has acquired rights and interests in that Capital which the Pope, once restored to his temporal power over it, would be compelled by his antecedents to suppress. This would precipitate a conflict, which it is the supposed interest of all to avoid.

"But of this we are not sure. We are inclined to believe a little chance for the Pope to persecute again would be a blessing in disguise. The destruction of Protestant churches and the expulsion of Protestant publications and ministers from Rome would open the eyes of many Englishmen and Americans who cannot see beyond their noses. Gladstone and Bismarck and our own leading statesmen of both parties are so clear-sighted in politics as to be blind on ecclesiastical issues. A little renewed activity of the Inquisition would be a convincing argument with which Protestant logic cannot be compared.

"The present Pope is very old, and will probably leave matters as they are. His successor will probably reach that stage in the game in which it will be necessary to advance or recede. The skirts of the sacerdotal robe concealing the cloven foot are growing shorter and shorter as the spiritual demagogne increases his magnitude and pretensions. The end is approaching when this priestly presence so ceremoniously decent in the United States, so domineering and insolent in Spain and Austria, so corrupt and debauched in Brazil and Spanish America, will be stripped of its many masks by an indignant world. The very fact that politicians go ont of their way to coquette with the Pope is proof positive that his power is a corrupt one. This is all the more conspicuous on the page of current events, where Bismarck invokes it in support of absolutism Germany, and Gladstone welcomes its assistance to the cause of Home Rnle in Ireland. In only one respect is Rome consistent. She will adopt any policy that promises to damage the Protestant cause.

"In the United States, the Pope professes to be a great friend of liberty. His admiration for our institutions is unbounded. He approves of equal protection to all religions here. Our politicians pretend to believe the enormous fraud. They take off their hats and bow with an aspect of polite credulity when a cardinal, in royal vestments, unblushingly assures them of the fact, whilst some other cardinal, in some other country, is swearing directly the contrary. Of course the politician does not believe a word that is said in either place, but falls back upon the adage of Talleyrand, and falsely returns the compliments received,

"We have a lurking wish to see the Pope tried with temporal government again. Could we locate him, it should be in Ireland, independent of England. A Parliament and a constitution should be provided for him, securing the same liberty of conscience now enjoyed in that country. We want to see His Holiness tried with such an administration, and with an ecclesiastical court and cabinet around him. Perhaps then the public opinion of England and America would assume a healthy tone, and it would no longer tolerate the duplicity of this system of shams."

LETTER FROM HAMPDEN SIDNEY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

I have been wishing to write for some time and tell you of the good lectures we have been having. We had four delightful lectures by Dr. James A. Worden, of Philadelphia, on Sunday-school work. Dr. Worden is appointed by the Northern Presbyterian Church to look after all its Sunday-schools in the United States. He is thoroughly alive to his great work and complete master of his subject. His lectures were on the following subjects: Importance and Greatness of the Work; Training of Teachers for Sunday-school Work; Pastor's Relation to the Sunday-school. Besides his fine lectures he preached us a delightful sermon.

Dr. William R. Harper, Professor of Semitic Languages in Yale University, gave us a lecture on the 3rd on "The Bible and the Monuments," in which he shows the importance and interest of the latter in clearing points of obscurity in the Bible and by attesting the truth of the Bible in giving parts of its history from an altogether different stand-point.

A number of the students have gotten fields for the summer; some as yet are without work. I hope we can all be put to work during the vacation.

STUDENT.

WHAT IS SCHISM?

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A brother who signs himself A. W. C. declares in one of our Church papers his fixed purpose to adhere to the strict principles of the Southern Presbyterian Church whoever else may forsake them, and to continue her existence and gospel work. He also suggests that those who think with him should at the proper time confer and concert to that end. On which the editors of the *Christian Observer* remarked as follows:

"Our Presbyterian people will not be moved the slightest degree by the call for cancuses, with a view to schism. They will calmly endeavor to do that which is right and wise, regardless of any such blnster."

From this sacred rights of conscience compel me to dissent. Every true Protestant knows that the existence of every true Protestant church in the world began and is continned in the use of precisely the methods, and assertion of the very same rights A. W. C. asserts, viz: That every Christian being entitled to freedom of conscience and bound to witness according to the lights of that conscience for Christ's truth; it is the right and duty of such as are likeminded to confer together and to associate themselves in their own denomination within the pale of the visible Church Catholic, for the declaration of the principles they believe, while they concede a similar freedom to all others. And none but Papists and high Prelatists have dared to call such action the sin of schism. And every intelligent Protestant has replied, that it is these Papists and Prelatists who really rend the visible body of Christ, by thns infringing without Christ's infallibility, this righteous claim of harmonious association by his people. Again, these editors were for a considerable time voluntary members of the Northern New School church; which began its denominational existence in 1838, by methods much more pronounced than those suggested by A. W. C. Again, these editors were for a time voluntary members of the United Synod of the South, whose existence began precisely in A. W. C's methods; when the Northern New School church, of which the editors were then members (and to whose rule they now propose that we shall retnrn) expelled their Southern brethren in 1857, by the most tyrannical enforcement of antiscriptural dogma. It is true that the editors did not make this tyranny of their Church over innocent brethren the immediate ground for leaving it for the United Synod; but when Lincoln had violently and illegally destroyed their secular business, they did so join the United Synod, whose existence was due precisely to A. W. C.'s methods and claims of right. Then in 1864 the editors freely joined the Southern Presbyterian Church, another body whose very existence began in the same rights and methods. These editors now condemn in A. W. C. precisely what they had thrice before approved. But there is a far stronger point. A. W. C., and those who think with him propose no change, ask to innovate in nothing, to assail no one, to divide from no friend of Christ's truth, but only to continue in that position to which their own Church has called them, in support of the same right principles which the editors until recently supported, but which they now appear desirous to forsake. It is the recent advocates of fusion who innovate, who disturb a hitherto harmonious church; who seek for change. If anybody is preparing the sin of "schism" then, it is these, and not A. W. C. In view of these truths, every most obscure member of our Church who has a free soul in him is bound to dissent from the charge of these editors against him as "caucusing," "making schism," and "blustering," as a gross impropriety.

Such an event from such a quarter, obviously brings the occasion, when it is the duty of every true friend of our Church to take A. W. C.'s position. This I now propose to do for myself, as an humble member and servant of the Church, who has been faithful to her from the beginning and steadfastly proposes to continue so.

It is my prayerful, conscientious, but unalterable purpose to adhere to the Southern Presbyterian Church and her sacred principles, whatever newspapers, and whatever other persons may forsake them. For it is plain that substantially the same grounds continue, and will continue to exist for her testimony, which originally prompted us along with those who seem now proposing to forsake her, to assert her independence. The useless and mischievous conference set on foot by the last Assembly, was not needed to enable any straight-forward mind to see that the Northern Church had deliberately committed itself to politics, to doctrines, and to ecclesiastical claims, such as compelled our separate testimony, and from which errors that Church would certainly be neither willing nor able to recede. And now this honest conclusion is absolutely confirmed by this useless conference. Their committee, their presses, and their leaders all tell us, with equal civility and distinctness that the only terms of union must be these: That our fusion is to be our simple absorption; that not a single wrong principle or act will be expressly disclaimed by them, against which it was our duty to testify; so that our absorption is to be the surrender and suppression of all organic support by us of distinctive truth. And that the control and management of the peculiar and delicate interests of our field of Church work shall be subjected to the absolute will of the Northern Church, while we become a helpless minority in it. That such is the plain result, is not concealed from honest minds by any clouds of euphemism or declarations of spurious charity. So that if it was right for Southern men to assert their denominational independence at the beginning in order to do their duty for Christ, and to preserve his truth for themselves and their children, it is certainly wrong for them to surrender now. I therefore join A. W. C. in assuring all staunch Southern Presbyterians that their Church will continue to exist, God willing, if with diminished numbers, with increased purity and moral power. In this position they will find themselves joined by a great multitude, including those whom they have been accustomed to love and trust. We know our rights as Christians, and our duty to Christ, and taunts of "caucus," "schism" and "bluster" will move us no more than the petulant raindrops move the solid earth.

R. L. DABNEY.

FUNERAL OF REV. W. A. CALDWELL.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. W. A. Caldwell, who died in Charleston, S. C., Thursday, March 29th, is well known, and his death will be deeply regretted, in North Carolina. His first year in the ministry was spent at Davidson College, where he did a noble work in town and college. Since then he has labored in Union, S. C. His people were devoted to him and refused to accept the resignation which he offered on account of continued ill-health. After five months of suffering he has passed away. He was gentle and modest, of a sweet, almost womanly, nature. He leaves behind him the memory of a pnre and noble life and of a most triumphant death. The following beautiful discourse preached by Rev. G. R. Brackett, at his funeral, which took place at Westminster Presbyterian church, is full of comfort for many bereaved Christians:

We have not come to this house of mourning, dear friends, to lament a premature death, an incomplete life, an unfinished work, an nnaccomplished mission. There is no failure, no defect in the plans of God. "His work is perfect." In death the Holy Spirit puts the capstone upon the finished temples of His grace. There are no broken shafts or pillars symbolizing the incompleteness of God's purposes in the lives of His redeemed people. There is no stone left behind, rough hewn or polished, that has failed, through sudden death, to reach its appointed niche. Such are the covenant and vital bonds uniting Christ and His people, that they are "complete in Him," in character and destiny; and every true believer can properly and reverently say, as he stands at the gate of death: "Father, I have finished the work that Thou gavest me to do. I have glorified Thee in the earth. To this end was I born, and for this purpose came I into the world. It is now expedient that I go away." Thus the Gospel of Christ "brings life and immortality to light," and how this blessed light shines through, and makes luminous, the cloud of mystery that shadows the graves of childhood and youth. Ah! the buds are not nipped by an untimely frost; but are opening with fairer beauty and sweeter fragrance in a purer clime. The sun that had mounted just half way to the zenith has not gone down in the morning of life, but is shining more brightly in another hemisphere. The faithful and laborious student of the college and seminary has wasted no time or talent. He was preparing for his appointed work in a higher sphere, for the place that was ready and waiting for him. He had just entered the manse a loving and devoted people had prepared for him and his youthful bride. But the mansion in Heaven was already prepared for him, and the Master for whom he was ready to forsake home and kindred was heard in the Courts above, as with the voice of intercession, saying: "Father, I will that he whom Thou hast given me be with where I am that he may behold my glory." And while the messenger of death was knocking at the door of the earthly home, "angels, may be, were leaning on their harps, waiting for the coming man to fill a place that an archangel cannot fill." But to complete his preparation, the servant, like his Lord, "must be made perfect through suffering." This young disciple whom Jesus loved and who, liked John, lived near his Master's bosom, seemed scarcely to need the discipline of years of temptation and trial; but, though the fires did not burn long, the furnace was many times heated, and the painful separation from loved ones here, the more painful suspension of the work that was dearer to him than life, as well as the almost insufferable agonies of a disease that tortured his quivering frame, added fuel to the flames. But he bore his manifold sufferings not only with a brave and manly heart—a Roman stoic could do that—but with cheerful patience, and joyful submission to the Father's will—joyful, because he was a "partaker of the suffering of Christ," and because the "spirit of glory and of God rested upon him." As the opaque planet glorifies the sun by reflecting his bright beams, so did this patient and happy sufferer rejoice that he was thus enabled to glorify the grace of God as one of His "shining lights" in this sin-darkened world. He said, after a paroxysm of pain: "I have had many hours of great happiness upon this bed of suffering;" and as his loved ones stood weeping around his bed, and he took each one by the hand, uttering a few farewell words, we almost forgot the sadness of parting and the solemnity of eternity, in the manifested presence of his Lord; and as we bowed together in prayer we felt that the chamber of death was the "house of God and the gate of Heaven."

"He saw the banner that he loved
With unbeclouded eyes."

As with our duller vision we caught the heavenly foregleams, we felt "How blessed a thing it is to die," and that the "sublime attractions of the grave" is no dream of the poet, but a glorious reality. What consolation shall we offer the bereaved family after this spectacle, which will linger forever in their hearts as a blessed memory?

Entering upon his ministry with bright promise of usefulness, three years ago, he lived to work as long as his Master, and, like Him, by the way of Gethsemane and the cross, he went up to receive his crown. He lived more than many who live longer. He rose up early in the morning to sow the seed, and, in midsummer, he reaps a more abundant harvest than those who enter the vineyard later in life, or who are less diligent and earnest workers. The years of his ministry were few, but they were filled with consecrated labors. It has been beautifully said that some planets finish their rotation in much less time than others. The nearer they are to the sun, the more speedily they revolve. So it may be that some of God's people are soon matured for glory by their nearness to the Sun of Righteousness.

We know how distasteful to our deceased brother would be in the language of eulogy. His supreme desire, as expressed by himself, was that God might be glorified by his sufferings, and, when he had gone to his rest, by the sorrows of the bereaved. In accordance with his wishes, we have made only such allusions to his Christian character and life as would magnify the riches of Divine grace. We trust that his brief but beautiful and useful life will be embalmed in a suitable memorial. Meanwhile, we crave the privilege of laying this simple offering of love upon his bier, as it is borne away to the grave, with the prayer that it may be also a word of comfort to the bereaved ones "as they walk by the way and are sad."

ENVELOPES AND LEAFLETS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The envelopes and leaflets prepared for the annual collection of Foreign Missions on the first Sabbath of May, are now ready for distribution. As to the advantage of these aids in making the collection, there is but one testimony among the churches that have tried them, whether in the city or in the country. When placed in the hands of church members to meet before the collection, they lay before each member a statement of the present condition and needs of the Foreign Mission work; they allow time for reflection on the facts and considerations presented; and they afford a convenient method of making a contribution. Great good has already been accomplished by this plan, and the hope is indulged that it will be widely used this year.

The envelopes and leaflets will be sent free to churches wishing to use them. Orders should be addressed to Box 131, Baltimore, Md. and should state how many envelopes and how many leaflets are desired.

Respectfully,

M. H. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

Office Foreign Missions, April 5, 1888.

MR. W. B. CARTER.

DEAR BRO. MCLAURIN:—The mails brings to me news of the death of my personal friend and brother in Christ, Wm. B. Carter, ruling elder in the church in Madison, N. C. My own hair is growing white and the list of those whom I have known and honored and loved, shows that already the larger number have passed through the valley of the shadow. Not many are left whom I knew as well, or loved as much, and not many on whose warm and patient friendship I could so confidently rely. The church on earth seems poorer to me now that he is gone. I find myself asking the question, who will take his place—who can take his place in the church which he served so long, so wisely and with such unselfish devotion? He died at full age and leaves to his family the best inheritance, an interest in the covenant of God. And to his friends he has left memories of a godly example, of a life well spent in the service of the Master. His work was done and he was not taken too soon. But to me, looking from my home on earth at the place where he stood and wrought for the Master, there seems to be a great vacancy and I ask who will fill it?

I am reminded that what I say will be read by those who are strangers to him and to me, and that there ought to be not even an accent of extravagance in word or thought. And I will speak only the truth; or if I fail, the failure shall be by under-stating and not by over-stating it.

My acquaintance with Mr. Carter began in 1858, when I began to serve the Madison church as stated supply. I was brought into very close connnection with him and I found him quiet, thoughtful and reserved, not suspicious, but cautious and prudent, as one who feels the need of continual watchfulness and self-control, as one who had charge from the Lord and was keeping it with prayer and watching. I came early to feel that he had a deep spiritual experience. And when on Sabbath mornings I saw that grave and thoughtful face before me, the thought would arise that all that I could say would sound like the talk of a child to one who had been taught so deeply by the Holy Spirit of God. It is a familiar truth that they who have been so taught have the keenest relish for the simple truths of the gospel. Yet the youthful preacher was positively afraid of that quiet hearer. In some way Mr. Carter seems to have found out the fear for he took such a course towards the preacher that before long the fear vanished and never came back. After that, a more helpful hearer was not found in the congregation. By degrees an intimacy grew up between us which increased and became closer and was not once interrupted during the twelve years in which we were together, has not been broken by years of separation and I am glad to think will be found hereafter to have been only interrupted, not broken by death.

Let me give an illustration of his fidelity to the friendship thus formed and cemented. He had been asked if he would not criticize the preaching of his pastor and suggest improvements in methods of preparation and delivery of sermons. With reluctance he consented. A sermon had been delivered, which in the minister's judgment was not below his own average, nay, was distinctly above it. The friends met, and this, or something like it, was the criticism. A sermon is worth nothing if it has not the power of the Holy Ghost in it. Did you pray over that sermon? Such criticisms would be made with tenderness, humility and personal faithfulness which would be hard to describe in words. One more instance. The friends had met after years of separation. They were alone and were talking of their common interest in the kingdom and in each other. Mr. Carter said, "I do not forget to pray for you. I do not think a day has passed since we separated that I have not prayed for you by name."

Is it wonderful that I remember him with tender reverence and that for me the world is poorer now that he is out of it?

Perhaps the features of his character which were most frequently spoken of, were his gentleness and his humility. Strangers were impressed by these qualities to such an extent that I suppose they never thought of him as a leader of men. But many years of association had so impressed the congregation and the session of the Madison church with other elements of his character that he became a leader among them, by the very demand of their confidence in him. His humility and gentleness were remarkable; so also were his disinterestedness, courage, and strength of conviction. Add these qualities to his caution in reaching his conclusions and we have a man who might be slow to win your confidence in him as a leader, but having won it would not be likely to lose it.

His piety was so steady and consistent that he was perhaps the only man in the community who had any doubt of its genuineness. We saw in him the fruits of the Spirit so steadily shown and yet so unobtrusively, that we could not doubt that he was led by the Spirit.

Let me close what I have to say with these statements: His children thought—not with childish folly—and they still think, that he was the best man they ever knew. His church thought him worthy in a degree in which only a true child of God can be worthy of the responsible and honored office which he held. Himself, said often with bated voice and reverent mien, that if saved at all it could only be by the infinite grace of the Lord who delighteth in mercy.

I have written these words with much self-restraint. I have purposely come far short of the estimate in which I held him. And not a few are living who will testify that I have not in any thing gone beyond the truth.

D. E. J.

FREE WILL OFFERINGS FOR EDUCATION.

The time has come (April) when the Executive Committee of Education is authorized by the General Assembly to apply to the churches and people of God for a free will offering in behalf of our candidates for the ministry. No collection is authorized. The case is this: There has been no failing in the number of candidates asking aid. The number enrolled is 161, for most of whom the maximum amount has been requested. To avoid debt, the Committee for this year and last has been compelled to rednce the amount pledged to each candidate to $100, with the hope that we might be able to pay more to those who need more. One hnndred dollars, in the judgment of the Committee, is the least amount consistent with wisdom and the efficiency of our system, to say nothing of the Church's duty to her candidates. Many of the Presbyteries have failed to raise the amount asked of them by the authority of the Assembly. As a consequence, we still need the sum of $1,200.00 to pay the candidates what has been pledged by the Committee. It ought to be very easy to raise this amount during the month of April. The Assembly has authorized the Committee to continue its operations up to

the first of May. We therefore ask of all our passors and churches who have failed to contribute to this cause to send us an offering by the end of the month. And to our brethren who have already contributed, we make an appeal for a free will offering. Consider, brethren, the condition of your candidates. They need the money. Will you not help them? Fifty or one hundred dollars from any of our strong churches would not be much; but $5.00, or $10.00, is a great deal to one of our needy candidates. Shall we have this $1,200.00? and the pleasure of being able to report to the Assembly, "All our candidates paid in full;" or shall we be under the painful necessity of reporting a debt?

By order of the Committee.

E. M. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Will the pastor please read this to his people, and designate some one to receive and forward immediately such free will offerings as may be made.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CHARLESTON.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Convened in the First church in Columbia. The splendid opening sermon was preached by Rev. W. G. Vardell, in which it was clear that he held and taught nothing that was contrary to the Word of God as interpreted in our Standards. It was "true blue."

There was a very large attendance both of ministers and elders, perhaps the largest ever at a meeting of the Presbytery; sixteen ministers and sixteen elders having been enrolled.

The Rev. J. McL. Seabrook was received from the Presbytery of South Carolina, and Licentiate E. P. Hutson was ordained as evangelist, to labor in the Savannah mission field. The Rev. Dr. W. F. Junkin was dismissed to the Presbytery of Newark, which is quite a loss to our Southern Church, as will be realized by all who heard his eloquent defence of the Presbyterian faith at the General Assembly in Augusta.

The communication of the Permanent Clerk of the Assembly concerning the overture from Lexington Presbytery was considered and the Presbytery unanimously declined to vote for its adoption or rejection. Some of the grounds of this action were these: The mistake is in the *official copy* of the minutes, in that furnished by the Permanent Clerk to the stated clerk as made up during the meeting of the Assembly, and if this is not the official copy there is none; and no clerk can alter the official copy. Besides there are grave doubts throughout the Church as to the legality of the consideration of the overture on other grounds as well as the one above mentioned, and it would be very unfortunate to put into our constitution by bare majority anything regarded by a large majority as vitiated by illegality.

The election for commissioners to the General Assembly created deep interest, because of certain questions dividing the Church.

The Rev. Dr. C. S. Vedder of Charleston, and Rev. N. M. Woods were nominated, the former was elected by a majority of twenty-three votes to eight. The Rev. W. G. Vardell was elected as alternate to Dr. Vedder. Dr. B. F. Wyman, of Aiken, S. C., was elected as the other commissioner, and Col. C. G. Henderson, of Walterboro, as alternate.

One of the most important things that came up was the appointment of a committee to consider and report on the "Tithe System." One of the small churches of the Presbytery, having about sixty members, has adopted it. The result is that it raises every Sunday about $40 in the morning collection and sometimes $20 in the afternoon collection. The expenses of the church are easily met and a liberal contribution made to the benevolent causes. Giving is worship, and there is no need of hot suppers, and fairs, and subscription lists to carry on the work of the church.

The Presbytery was ably presided over by its Moderator, Rev. T. P. Burgess, and adjourned to meet in Aiken, S. C., in the fall, though an adjourned meeting will also be held in May to receive a licentiate who will supply a vacant field.

J.

ATTENTION CLASS 1887, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Each member will please send in his annual letter to the class and enclose 75 cents for cost of printing.

ALEXANDER W. CRAWFORD,
Class Secretary.

Campbellsville, Ky.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The Presbytery of Central Texas meets at Mexia at 7:30 p. m., on Wednesday, April 18th.

L. TENNEY,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Memphis will meet in Somerville, Tenn., April 24th, 1888, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

E. M. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

The Presbytery of North Mississppi will meet at Byhalia, Miss., Wednesday, April 25th, 7:30 p. m., 1888. Narratives, Statistical and Sabbath-school reports required from all the churches.

J. D. LESLIE,
Stated Clerk.

Spring Presbytery of Red River meets in Keachie, La., April 25th, 7 p. m., 1888. Business very important, demands full representation from the churches.

CYRUS HARRINGTON,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Wilmington will meet at Cobb's Mills church at 11 a. m., on Thursday the 19th of April.

A. MCFADYEN,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of West Hanover meet in Arvon church, Rockingham county, on April 18th 8 p. m.

CHAS. WHITE,
Stated Clerk.

Presbytery of Orange (236th session) will meet in the First Presbyterian church, Greensboro Tuesday, the 24th day of April next, at 7:30 p. m. (Blanks for the usual reports will be mailed to sessions by the time this notice appears. Clerks of sessions will confer a favor by mailing their returns to the Stated Clerk at Raleigh in advance of the meeting of Presbytery.)

F. H. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Will meet in the Franklin Street Presbyterian church, Baltimore, Md., on the third Thursday (17th day) of May, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m. The opening sermon will be preached by the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The undersigned, committee on Commissions will be present in the Lecture Room of said church on May 16th at 8 o'clock p. m., and also on the following morning at 9 o'clock to enroll the names of Commissioners.

JOSEPH R. WILSON,
Stated Clerk.

ROBERT P. FARRIS,
Permanent Clerk.

BY THE WAY.

ROBERT CHAMBERS, of the firm of W. & R. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, Scotland, died at his home in that city on 23d ult. He had been since 1874 the editor of *Chamber's Journal*, and under him its popularity was fully maintained.

On last Saturday night another of those shameless entertainments which have recently been disgracing our city was given at the Opera House, after due bill-posting, etc. Last week we called attention to a similar performance, and suggested that our city authorities, following the example of other cities—notably Charlotte—should refuse to license those outrages upon decency. Not one word, not even a whisper, of approval of our course has been heard. We cannot believe, we do not believe, this indicates utter indifference on the part of the readers of the PRESBYTERIAN to this matter, but if it does, if there is not another citizen of Wilmington, if there is not another man, woman or child in North Carolina to second us, we will raise our voice in indignant protest against a continuance of these outrages upon the morality of our city. It does seem to us that the morals of our young men are worth at least a thought, in this connection, from the Christians of our city.

A correspondent of the Christian Irishman says that even in Ireland the Roman Catholic people are becoming doubtful and impatient concerning the faith into which they have been indoctrinated. Such a result would seem inevitable in view of the tortuous policy, impolicy, or non-policy of the Pope himself with regard to Irish affairs.

Along with the above comes the announcement that the Pope fears that the Italians will drop out of the list of Christian (Roman Catholic) nations altogether. Poor old man! It is said that the windows of the Vatican being open, the Pontiff can hear the joyous voices of children in the Protestant Sunday-schools, chanting their songs of praise. How times have changed within twenty years.

Many of our brethren and co-workers in the endeavor to furnish the Presbyterians of North Carolina with this paper have had their efforts arrested, no doubt, by the inclemencies always attending wintry weather; but the snows of winter are now over and the gladsome spring-time has set in. Will not all now make a special effort in behalf of the paper? One brother since last issue sent us the names of twenty new subscribers—and previously he had sent several others. There is no secret in his success, it is simply generous, earnest effort, put forth, too, in a field that had been given over as utterly barren. Who will follow this example?

We here return most sincere thanks, and heartfelt thanks, to the many brethren, ministers and others, who have given to the PRESBYTERIAN their zealous efforts for its increase of subscribers, and their steady support in the maintenance of its work.

The young men of Wilmington are taking steps to have a Christian Association building, and as we learn, with good hope of success. Some of our most solid and most practical business men are enlisted in the matter. The good such an association can do in Wilmington is simply incalculable.

The interest in the PEARSON meetings continues unabated, indeed, it may be said is rather on the increase. No words we can use would express the public sense of good done to this community, and no terms could describe the wonderful power with which Mr. PEARSON wields the sword of the SPIRIT, which is the Word of GOD. It is understood that the meetings will close to-night. May GOD continue the good work here, and enable his servant in other places, as here, to do much for His glory.

"The Light of the Nations," by C. F. DEEMS, D. D., LL.D.: We wish to speak a word of commendation for this excellent work. Of its merits the agent will speak, and is capable of so doing. It has the most favorable endorsements of scholars and divines. Mr. A. R. BLACK is the agent, and we cordially recommend agent and work to the favorable attention of our people.

The work of Rev. R. G. PEARSON in Wilmington has been signally blessed. Largely over 600 persons have publicly expressed a determination, trusting in CHRIST, to endeavor to lead a new life. It may be wrong to call all of these conversions in the strictest sense, nevertheless very many have united with one or another of the churches associated in these meetings. The *Star* gives the following as accessions last Sabbath, and we presume the list is correct: First Presbyterian 26, Second Presbyterian 11, First Baptist 30, Second Baptist 16, Fifth Street Methodist 20, Grace Methodist 31, Bladen Street Methodist 7—total 141. Members received two previous Sundays 188, added to 141, makes 329. Grace Methodist has received 93 thus far from the revival. Mr. Creasy has received in all since he took charge 1st January 117 members.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

It is now settled that an election to determine the question of prohibition will be held in Charlotte in June. Order to that effect has been duly issued by the city authorities.

Rev. G. E. Hunt writes to the Raleigh *News-Observer* as follows: I have recently found a paint mine on my land. The paint is a beautiful red and has oil in it. Joseph Perry, a cabinet maker, has tried it, and pronounces it fine, even superior to the paints in the market. We judge from present indications that thousands of tons can be easily obtained. We have some veins of yellow paint also, but that is not so abundant as the red.

Charlotte Observer: A large party of ladies and gentlemen, botanists from the Eastern States, will visit Charlotte some time in May, for the purpose of examining the locality of Darbya Umbellata, discovered last fall by Professor Hyams, a few miles from Charlotte. The discovery is interesting to scientists, as only one plant in fruit was found many years ago, by the Rev. Dr. Curtis, of Hillsboro, who went afterwards to obtain specimens, but unfortunately the woodman's axe had destroyed it. It is supposed it will flower in May.

New Berne *Journal*: Since the first of December Morehead City and Beaufort have exported nearly 5,000 barrels of clams, oysters and escallops, principally the former. These goods are all forwarded by the E. C. D. line from New Berne, the Annie taking out yesterday as part of her cargo about 300 barrels of clams.

Fayetteville *Journal*: We regret to learn that quite a serious fire occurred at Wade's, on the Short Cut Railroad, Monday night. Mr. Alexander McNeill's barn and stables were burned. The barn contained a large lot of corn and fodder, and a fine horse was burned in the stables. The loss was about $350. Mr. McNeill is a brother of Dr. James W. McNeill, of this city, and has many friends here who will sympathize with him in this loss.

Charlotte *Chronicle*: The Charlotte Cotton Mills are now being still further enlarged. One whole wall is to be torn out and a new addition, 58 feet in length, constructed, thus giving room for the introduction of additional machinery. Some time last year the capacity of the mills was doubled by the construction of a second smoke-stack and the introduction of new and improved boilers, and a solid block of brick tenement houses was built. Mr. Josiah Asbury has the contract for enlarging the mills.

Fayetteville Observer: The rains of last week, which were continuous from Sunday to Thursday night throughout the whole country, have caused another freshet in the Cape Fear nearly equal to the famous one of 1865—it came within an ace of reaching it, and quantities of logs, drift-wood, etc, have been carried away. We learn that all along the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway the streams are higher than ever before known, and the whole country has been flooded, but thus far we have heard of no disasters to bridges or mill-dams, all of which seem to have escaped. At Walnut Cove, Town Fork Creek did some damage to the railroad track. The number of freshets this season, while not doing material damage to property, will help much to fertilize the low grounds, and one may reasonably expect that it will be safe to risk planting them this year.

FLORIDA.

Items from the Savannah *News*:

In the last eighteen months $318,000 has been invested in permanent improvements in Fernandina. Of the improvements, those of the Creosote Lumber and Construction Company are the most important, more than one-third of the total amount having been expended in their construction. The remainder was principally for wharfage improvements and private residences.

Hon. Geo. H. Wright, of Chuluota, has in his possession a copper cent which is worth several times its weight in gold. It was coined by the Confederate States of America, and is modeled very much after the cent of the United States It is claimed that but forty-two of the pieces were coined before the die was captured and the manufacture of the coins stopped. Of these it is believed that not more than twenty are now in existence. As a curiosity it would probably bring $100.

Is is rumored that one of the largest corporations in this country, worth $50,000,000, has negotiated for the purchase of that large and magnificent tract of land south of the barracks at St. Augustine, commanding a beautiful view of the bay and fronting thereon, owned by D. Dunham and others, and will build on it a concrete Moorish hotel to accommodate 1,000 guests.

The sponge packing houses ot Key West are doing absolutely nothing at present, as no sponges have arrived in port for several weeks excepting a few very small lots from up the Keys. The sponge fleet are nearly all out on the bars at present, and a few days of favorable working weather will enable them to make good hauls and return in three or four weeks.

GEORGIA.

Camilla (Ga.) *Clarion*: Not a mule in Mitchell county will ever vote for the re-establishment of the bar-rooms. Their condition has improved wonderfully under prohibition. No keeping them fasting all day in town on Saturday, and no rushing them home late at night by drunken drivers to be turned into the lot with the water trough dry and the feed trough empty.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On April 4th, near St. Paul's, N. C., by Rev. J. S. Black. Mr. JAMES EVANS and Miss MARGARET G. SINCLAIR.

On March 28th, at the residence of Mrs. Effie McLeod, in Montgomery county, N. C., by Rev. A. R. Shaw, Mr. H. S. POOL and Miss SARAH A. McLEOD.

On April 5th, at the home of the bride near Jonesborough, Moore county, N. C., by Rev. J. P. McPherson, Mr. JAMES A. CAMPBELL and Miss KATE WATSON.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

On March 17th, DUNCAN HENRY, eldest son of R. A. and Mary McLauchlin in his 17th year. His illness was short and severe, but borne with remarkable Christian fortitude. His parents had just begun to rely upon him, for he was an exceptionally bright boy, and his future was promising in the highest degree. *Their* hopes were shattered, but *his* realized. His membership is transferred from the church militant to the Church triumphant. *Requiescat in pace.*

S.

On 25th of March, 1888, Mrs. BRYANT NEWKIRK departed this life at her home near Newkirk Bridge, in Sampson county, N. C., in the 85th year of her age. She was a consistent member of Black River Chapel for many years, and having witnessed a good confession, she passed, as we believe, from the Church militant to the Church triumphant. She leaves six children and a host of friends to mourn her loss. May God comfort them.

PASTOR.

Mr. WM. B. CARTER, Sr., at his residence, near Madison, N. C., March 4th, 1888, in the 74th year of his age,

Mr. Carter married Miss Eliza Gallaway, and was left early in life by the death of his wife with six children. Being unto them both father and mother, it is not strange, that they love him with more than usual devotion.

In early manhood, he joined the Spring Garden church, now extinct, and was afterwards transferred to the church at Madison, which he served most efficiently for many years as ruling elder.

Suddenly, at midnight the summons came, but we have no fears, for his life was a "living epistle." An hour before, he had led his family prayer. Since he had joined the church, this duty was never neglected. His devotion to his church led him to be liberal in its support: faithful in exercising the pastoral oversight; and zealous in all her work. He was a solid column of strength in the Madison church.

I have never known any man, who read his Bible so much, or bowed to its teaching more fully. The ripeness of his Christian character was manifest to all. An old pastor testifies of him in these words, "I have known few men, who, measured spiritually, would reach to his shoulder."

"His children arise up, and call him blessed.' His prayers, his example, his life are to them a more precious heritage than silver or gold.

* * *

MARY J. CHERRY, wife of David Cherry, was born Dec. 16th, 1848, and departed this life in holy triumph, March 29th, 1888, in the 40th year of her age. She professed faith in Christ when young and joined the Methodist Protestant church. Later she was transferred by letter to the Presbyterian church at Unity. In which communion she fell asleep in Jesus and went to the church triumphant. Her daughter, aged nearly 9 preceded her to Heaven by several days. She was a good Christian woman, kind wife and tender mother. But she has gone to the land where sickness never comes. May God comfort the family. (*Methodist Advance* copy.)

J. C. HARTSELL.

MEMORIAL OF W. A. CALDWELL.

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE SESSION OF FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JACKSON, TENN., MARCH 18, 1888.

William Addison Caldwell, a faithful, godly and honored ruling elder of this church, departed this life at midnight of Saturday, March 10, 1888. A grand son of Rev. David Caldwell, D.D., pastor of Buffalo church, N. C., from 1768 to 1820; he was born at Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1817, and was well advanced into his 81st year. He attained to man's estate, embarked in business, married, and by profession of faith gave himself and his all to the service of the Lord Jesus Christ, in his native town, where also he was chosen to, and faithfully filled, the office of deacon in the church.

In October 1873, he removed with his family, from Greensboro, N. C., to Jackson, Tenn. Here, he became at once thoroughly identified with the church in all its interests. As a member, deacon and ruling elder, (to which office he was called in 1883), he was a "pattern of good works;" "instant in season, out of season;" "strong in faith giving glory to God;" "not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord, rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing instant in prayer; distributing to the necessity of saints; given to hospitality."

He had always the courage of his convictions, both in maintaining right, and in resisting and rebuking wrong. His religion was not that of profession only, but of the life as well, strictly and lovingly conformed to it. It was the staple of his conversation, the life of his life.

He delighted greatly in devising and executing liberal things for the cause of Christ; and his memorial abides with us as a church, and with the Presbytery of the Western District, to the service of which he so freely gave his time and means.

During the closing years of his life, he was grievously afflicted by the disease which has now proved fatal. Throughout all this period, he endured patiently and as a good soldier of Jesus Christ, even to the end, preserving in the varied duties of his busy life so long as was possible; then quietly laying aside each of these when no longer able to meet the demands, carefully and with his accustomed system closing the account with each; until, as the end drew nigh, he had only to await the summons which called him to the presence of his Lord, into whose joy—we are sure—he has entered. Therefore, be it resolved:

1. That we extend to the family of our departed brother, the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy with them in their sore bereavement and sorrow; rejoicing with them, also, in the abundant and most gracious consolation given them.

2. That we make grateful record of the blessings bestowed on us, as a church, and as a session, in the life and labors of our brother, while we express also, our deepest sense of the great loss sustained by us in his removal from the sphere of his usefulness in the church on earth.

3. That a page of our "Records" be inscribed to his memory; that this memorial be spread on our minutes, that a copy of it be transmitted to the family, and one to the Presbytery; that the pastor be requested to read it from the pulpit on Sabbath; and that beside our local papers, the *Christian Observer* and the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN be requested to publish the same.

J. H. NALL,
JNO. L. H. TOMLIN,
DON. CAMERON.
Committee.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING APRIL 10, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market has been ruled steady throughout at 36½ cents.

ROSIN—Strained firm at 82½ cents and Good Strained at 87½ cents.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00 and Soft $2.00 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.05.

TIMBER—Prices are fully sustained and market bare.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE ELECTIONS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of Davidson College, at their annual meeting in June next, if the way be clear, will elect a President of the College, to succeed the Rev. Dr. McKinnon, who, in consequence of continued feeble health, insists upon the acceptof his resignation tendered at last commencement.

Also, at the some time an election will be held for a Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. RUMPLE,
Secretary of Trustees.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

OPIUM and **Whiskey Habits** cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent **FREE.** B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 63½ Whitehall St.



PATENTED. Latest Style.

The Comfort Corset

EASE and COMFORT with style and taste of a French Corset. NO BONES TO BREAK. Is **cut to fit form perfectly**, and elegantly corded. No other corset has more than ONE size at the top for any one waist size.

THE COMFORT CORSET has **several shoulder** Sizes for EACH WAIST SIZE so as to fit tapering **waists** as well as straight forms. Send for descriptive circular giving all information, prices, etc., to

BOSTON COMFORT CORSET CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
BOSTON, MASS.
For sale by stores generally
(NAME THIS PAPER.)

WEBSTER



3000 more Words and nearly 2000 more Illustrations than any other American Dictionary.

WEBSTER IS THE STANDARD

Authority in the Gov't Printing Office, and with the U. S. Supreme Court. It is recommended by the State Sup'ts of Schools in 36 States, and by leading College Pres'ts of U. S. and Canada.

It is an invaluable companion in every School and at every Fireside.

Sold by all Booksellers. Pamphlet free.
G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 2, 1887. Spring Term January 1, 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

R. P. SMITH & CO.

—:o:—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—:o:—

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS AND WOOL.

BALTIMORE, Md.

With over twenty years experience, we understand our business. Shippers will find in trusting us with their goods and orders

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

THE HERO OF BALACLAVA.

A correspondent of the *Independent* gives the following pen-picture of one of the participants in the famous "Charge of the Light Brigade:"

Washington has interesting people besides its public men and its official circles. The door-keeper of the Museum of Anatomy is an English soldier, a survivor of the famous charge of the six hundred at Balaclava. He shows his soldierly training in the fine upright carriage of his head and shoulders and the English flush in his red cheeks and his firm, thick-set figure.

Some one took him to call on a lady whom I knew when I happened to be there. He was as shy as a girl at first; sat up in his chair very stiffly and answered yes and no at first. The lady was full of tact and spoke of some of her own experiences as the wife of an army officer at the front; that thawed him and he began to talk.

"I was almost the only one not hurt," said he. "Men fell against me with their death wounds on each side of me. I was covered with their blood. Then my horse was shot under me and down I went, rolling round under the feet of the others. I was not to be shot it seemed, but I might be kicked to death, down on the ground."

"What did you do?" said we.

"I lay still; it was the only thing."

"How did you feel when you started? Did you know it was a desperate thing?"

'Desperate," said he with his eyes kindling, "it was more than that, we could see down that lane of guns. None of us expected to come back," he added, simply unconscions that he was showing that British grip and tenacity which turned the day a century before at Fontenoy and which is English nature everywhere.

He showed us the medals that were given him, two of them worn away round the edges where they had clashed together in riding, and we asked him how he got back from the charge.

"I crawled away on my hands and knees when the evening fell," said he, "with a few others who did the same; we went stumbling back into camp and they took us to be from the dead."

THE ROYAL DEAD OF SPAIN.

All the dead Kings of Spain are gathered beneath one roof. Whatever revolutions may have shaken the throne, it never occurred to the wildest fanatic to disturb the Royal dead. For one thing they lay far away from the capital. The Palace of the Escurial stands in the heart of a large and dreary plain. In the heart of the monster palace rises the dome of a spacious church, and beneath the centre of this again, deep down in the bowels of the earth, we find the gloomy death-chamber devised by Philip of Spain. Philip II., bigot and ascetic, for months lay dying of a loathsome disease in a den not much larger than a railway carriage. No light could enter, save from a small opening into the church, whence, from his bed, he could look upon the altar and the golden monument of his father kneeling with all his wives and children, a curious life-size group, in a recess like the Royal box at a theatre on its further side. Here, in semi-darkness, lay the King, meditating on death and (while mortifying his body with ostentatious humility) framing those exclusive regulations which were to be observed with regard to the Royal sepulchre. None other than the actual monarchs of Spain were to have place within those walls. No Queen Consort, however beloved, might lie there beside her lord (unless, indeed, she should have been so highly favored as to have given birth to a King). All other Queens, Princes and royalties whatsoever were laid in the "pudridero" (literally, decaying place). A long, dark, precipitous stairway leads down to the vault of kings. The flash of our descending torches showed that the walls were of costly marble, but no ray of wholesome daylight ever could reach that gruesome place. No lamp was there to lighten but a little the sense of deathlike gloom. Each wall of the octagonal chamber was deeply recessed, and fitted like a bookcase, except that the shelves were further apart, and also of marble. Each shelf supported a heavy sarcophagus of the florid tea caddy order—all black and all exactly alike, except as regards the pompous inscriptions, which, in the darkness, were difficult to decipher. Thus on all sides from the floor to to roof the vault was lined with kings. But few of the sarcophagi remained unoccupied, and when these are filled, says a Spanish tradition, the monarchy will come to an end. Ferdinand and Isabella, the founders of that monarchy, lie buried in fair Granada, and fitly so, since the conquest of that city (the last stronghold of the detested Moors) had been for many and many a year the chief aim and object of their lives. Their monuments are among the most beautiful we ever remember to have seen. Raised somewhat aloft, each on a couch of fair white marble adorned with exquisite sculpture, they lie side by side, two noble recumbent figures. In a small vault made easily accessible by a few descending steps, their bodies repose beneath in coffins of plain grey stone, as simple as their monuments are superb. No pompous inscription here; no, not so much as a name. A tiny *f* on the one coffin, scratched, rather than engraved, on the stone, and a tiny *y* (for Ysabel) on the other; these alone serve to mark the distinction between the illustrious pair. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE FOX AS A REASONER.

For some good instances of reasoning in animals I am indebted to Dr. Rae. Desiring to obtain some Arctic foxes, he set various kinds of traps, but as the foxes knew these traps from previous experience he was unsuccessful. Accordingly he set a kind of trap with which the foxes in that part of the country were not acquainted. This consisted of a loaded gun, set upon a stand pointing at the bait. A string connected the trigger of the gun with the bait, so that when the fox seized the bait he discharged the gun and thus committed suicide. In this arrangement the gun was separated from the bait by a distance of about twenty yards, and the string which connected the trigger with the bait was concealed throughout nearly its whole distance in the snow. The gun-trap was successful in killing one fox, but not in killing a second; for the foxes afterward adopted either of two devices whereby to secure the bait without injury to themselves. One of these devices was to bite through the string at the exposed part near the trigger, and the other device was to throw up to the bait through the snow at right angles to the line of fire, so that although in this way they discharged the gun, they escaped without injury—the bait being pulled beyond the line of fire before the string was drawn sufficiently tight to discharge the gun. Now both of these devices exhibited a wonderful degree of what I think must fairly be called power of reasoning. I have carefully interrogated Dr. Rae on all the circumstances of the case, and he assures me that in that part of the world traps are not met with strings, so that there can have been no special association in the foxes' minds between strings and traps. Moreover, after the first fox number one, the track on the snow showed that fox number two, notwitwstanding the temptation offered by the bait, had expended a great deal of scientific observation on the gun before he undertook to sever the cord. Lastly, with regard to burrowing at right angles to the line of fire, Dr. Rea and a friend in whom he had confidence observed the fact a sufficient number of times to satisfy themselves that the direction of the burrowing was really to be attributed to thought and not to chance.—*Nineteenth Century.*

DOWN A FIERY MINE.

I have been two miles high in a balloon, and down in a diving bell "at the bottom of the sea." These sensations are altogether different from those of descent into a coal mine. The cage drops three hundred yards in less than sixty seconds. The first feeling is that the cage has given way under your feet, and that you are falling, falling—

"Nine times the space that measures day and night
To mortal men."

The next moment you are caught up and seem to be ascending at a great speed—a sensation due to the current of air and the darkness. A sudden stop and you are in the pit bottom. Here the lamps are again examined, for one defect in the 850 wires to every square inch might wreck the lives of hundreds in the fiery mines of Barnsley and Monk Bretton. The men are also searched, lest any should conceal matches or a key with which to open the lamp—offences punishable by imprisonment. A pit bottom resembles very closely a railway terminus in miniature. Hoarse cries of men mingled with the rumbling of wagons, the clanking of chains, the whir of wheels, the clatter of horses, and the rush of escaping steam. Lamps flash here, there and everywhere. A Babel of noise and light! Passing quickly along a white-washed passage, between rows of miners squatting on the ground with their lamps between their knees, waiting their turn to go up to the surface, we push open by main force a door, and are confronted by a flaming fiery furnace fed by a man stripped to the waist. This great square oven, whose chimney day and night belches forth flame and smoke three hundred yards above regulates the ventilation of the mine. The draught is so great that only a strong man can open the door, and a hat held near a hole above the door is blown out of the hand —*Cassell's Saturday Journal.*

DRIVING A HERD OF SEALS.

The driving of the fur seal inland is not uninteresting. A number of Aleuts having gotten between the animals on the shore—most of them probably asleep—and the water's edge, the latter, awakening and finding their retreat to the surf cut off, scramble further up on the land. The Aleuts, probably a dozen in number, form a sort of funnel-shaped skirmish line and approach the animals, that keep retiring before them. To prevent their being overheated by exertion, which might affect the skin if not immediately stripped from the slain animal, they are seldom driven much faster than half a mile an hour, and often allowed to rest. As far as possible the selection is made from male animals about three or four years old, when the fur is in the prime; but as the maximum of strength and belligerency is not reached for a few years after this, it is easy to see why the best animals for fur have not the best places on the rookeries, but are found skulking off by themselves. So numerous are they, and so easy to drive to the killing grounds, that the Aleuts have no trouble in securing the whole 100,000 in a week or ten days over a month's time. There is on object in hurrying the work, as the skins are better earlier in the season, but if there be much warm weather during this time the driving is slower and all other work is correspondingly retarded. The seals having cooled off for two or three hours, they are killed in herds of about one hundred to one hundred and fifty strong, by striking them on the head with peculiarly shaped clubs made particularly for this purpose. If the day is warm they skin the animals rapidly, killing but a few at a time, but if cold they can kill even a thousand or so before beginning workin taking the skins. It takes about five minutes to skin a seal, a word that is very severe, although in cases it has been done by very active men in a minute and a half.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

That many of the most successful rulers of the world have been women is a fact that admits of no dispute. Our country offers undeniable proof of the statement. If any other were wanting, we could at the present time point to the kingdom of Spain, which, during the greater part of the present century, has been torn by intestine convulsions, the theatre of the struggles between Carlists and Christinos, priests and unbelievers, Republicans and Monarchists, but which is now at rest under the gentle but firm and consistent rule of a woman.

On the first day of the present month the senate house of Madrid was crowded to suffocation, hundreds, nay, thousands of persons anxious to gain admission were excluded. All the chief personages of the kingdom were present, not only senators and deputies, but their wives and daughters, some hundreds of whom were crushed into the senate chamber itself, and occupied the place of the senators. The ambassadors from the other continental powers, the nuncio from Rome and the charge d'affaires of Austria, were present, the occasion being the taking possession of his father's throne by the infant King of Spain, Alphonso XIII., a baby of some eighteen months old. The ceremony was one of an imposing character. Queen Christina and her infant son were received with enthusiasm. The child king, dressed in white, was placed upon the throne to the right of Queen Christina, whose plain black dress, relieved only by a tiara and collar of diamonds, was in marked and striking contrast to the glitter of the uniforms of the men and the bright robes of the ladies present. Her majesty read the speech from the throne in a clear, audible voice, whilst the young king surveyed the scene with quiet composure, alternating his gaze from the Assembly to the queen mother, and indicating no wish to leave until after the reading was completed.

The scene must have been one of a very touching character. The position and character of the queen has commanded the universal respect and sympathy of the members of all political parties. That, when almost a stranger in the land of her adoption, she should be left a widow and an expectant mother in the perilous position of queen dowager of a nation that had been torn and distracted by the strife of parties during a period of great economical distress, involving deep suffering to the great bulk of the people, was alone sufficient to secure her the sympathy of all right-minded and generous people, and the respect of all parties was insured by the tact, discretion and good judgment by which she steered clear of all difficulties, showing no disposition towards partisanship nor any tendency to foreign intrigue. Even before the birth of her posthumous child she had shown herself a true Spaniard, had acquired the habits of a constitutional monarch, and, though a foreigner, had become in perfect unison with the people over whom she was called to reign. The firmness of her government has, if we may so speak, been rendered acceptable by the true femine tact with which it has been administered and it has been declared by Senor Castelar, the greatest and most powerful of the Republican leaders, to have been endorsed by the approbation of the entire nation. Her example has been contagious, and in place of scenes of anger and violence, which formerly too often characterized the debates, the differences of opinion as to the further extension of the suffrage, the modification of military discipline and trial by jury are discussed in a manner which speaks well for the continuance of a peaceable government in the country, at least so long as the scepter is wielded by Queen Christina, who has not only with consummate tact and delicacy avoided the dangers of the situation, but has had sufficient judgment and authority to infuse her own moderation and self-restraint into hitherto stormy conflicts of Spanish parliamentary politics.

Whether we contrast the government of this good queen with that of some of the previous rulers of Spain, or with the turmoil and constantly recurring agitation that appears inseparable from the Republican rule in the adjoining country, we cannot but congratulate the Spanish people on living under a limited monarchy, which appears none the less admirably organized and governed in consequence of the monarch de facto being a woman,—*The Queen (London.)*

THINGS USEFUL.

Caramel Cake: One cup of sugar, one half cup of butter, one-half cup of milk, two cups of flour, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in two layers, put the filling between. The top may be frosted or you can add chocolate to the filling and the top.

A box holding a half-bushel or more of dry white sand will furnish almost endless amusement for the little ones during stormy or cold days. Give them a corner of the kitchen with plenty of spoons and pails.

Cake Icing Without Eggs: Powdered sugar merely melted with water makes a good semi-transparent icing and dries white on the cakes. It may be colored as well as that made with white of eggs. To make icing to beat up white and firm and yet use no egg-whites, take a little gelatine and dissolve it in hot water. Have it like mucilage and use like white of eggs.

Transparent Sauce for Fritters: One cupful of water, half a cupful of sugar, one rounded tablespoonful of corn starch; the juice of half a lemon, a bit of butter. Boil the water. Mix the starch with the sugar dry and stir them in. Add the lemon juice and butter. Let boil transparent. Pour a large spoonful over each fritter as they are dished up.

To make a good liquid glue, put one ounce of borax into a pint of boiling water, add two ounces of shellac and boil until the shellac is dissolved. Bottle for use.

Grange Cookies: Two eggs, one-half a cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one half cup of cold water, one teaspoonful of saleratus and two of cream tartar, flour to make a stiff dough; flavor with lemon or vanilla. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven. This recipe makes a large quantity, and they will keep crisp for months if put in a dry place.

Asphaltum dissolved in oil of turpentine is recommended as one of the best varnishes for smoke-stacks or steampipes.

Cayenne pepper blown into cracks where ants congregate will drive them away. The same remedy is also good for mice.

It has been demonstrated that caterpillars are affected by magnetic currents, which hinder their development and even kill them.

Cold baths are dangerous to the old or feeble. Warm baths are relaxing, and should not be taken in the morning. The morning is the best time for a cold bath, the evening for a warm one.

A water proof varnish consists of two kilogrammes of melted bitumen poured into a receptacle heated by a mild fire; add, while continually stirring, 500 to 600 grams of benzine, 200 to 300 grams of turpentine and 200 to 300 grams of lampblack.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
THE RICHEST. MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.
COLGATE & CO.
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

BELLS
Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

CRAYON PORTRAITS.
FOR A FEW WEEKS I WILL TAKE ORders for life size crayon portraits for $13.00, (former price $25.00.) Smaller portraits made from $5.00 up.
MISS B. T WILLARD.

Fishburne School,
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.
English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training
JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B.,.....Principal.
New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first-class schools.
Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.
Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.
Thirteen States now represented in the School, '87 to '88.
Send for Catalogue.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY SMOKING TOBACCO EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.
GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL. DURHAM TOBACCO
Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

P. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.
HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.
We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.
Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N.

FRENCH SATEENS!!
I have just put on sale some THREE THOUSAND YARDS of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED and DESIRABLE GOODS, and wish to call attention to them thus early in the season, so that those in want of them may get CHOICE STYLES.
Samples sent on application.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
I am keeping up my stock in every line, so you may be able to get almost anything NEW AND DESIRABLE.
CARPETS AND MATTINGS!
Prepared at all seasons to furnish goods in this line, also a great variety of
WINDOW SHADES.
Lace Curtains, Poles, Rugs, Mats, Art Squares, &c.
RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
Feb. 22nd, 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA., AND DALLAS, TEXAS.
—:o:—
MANUFACTURERS:
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS, COMPLETE FERTILIZER MACHINERY,
COTTON GINS, COTTON FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS,
COTTON PRESSES, SEED COTTON CLEANERS,
SAW MILLS, WIND MILLS, TANKS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., &c.
AWARDED the gold medal at the International Cotton Exposition for the best gin with self feeder.
AWARDED four gold Medals at the Texas State Fair for best gin, best feeder, best condenser and best display, also first premiums at Georgia Fairs and South Carolina State Fairs, and gold medal at the Industrial Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina.
Write for catalogues and prices.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.
The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.
The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.
Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

Executrix Notice!

Having qualified as Executrix under the Will, of the Estate of Eliza D. Whitehead, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said decedent, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them for payment on or before April 2nd, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELIZA R. H. DAGGETT,
Executrix of the Estate of
ELIZA D. WHITEHEAD.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE "GOODEST" MOTHER.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Evening was falling cold and dark,
And people hurried along the way
As if they were longing soon to mark
Their own home candle's cheering ray.

Before me toiled in the whirling wind
A woman with bundles great and small,
And after her tugged, a step behind,
The bundle she loved the best of all.

A dear little roly-poly boy,
With rosy cheeks and jacket blue,
Laughing and chattering, full of joy,
And here's what he said—I tell you true:

"You are the *goodest* mother that ever was!"
A voice as clear as a forest-bird's;
And I'm sure the glad young heart had cause
To utter the sweet and loving words.

Perhaps the woman had worked all day
Washing or scrubbing; perhaps she sewed;
I knew by her weary footfall's way
That life for her was an uphill road.

But here was a comfort, children dear!
Think what a comfort you might give
To the very best friend you can have here,
The mother dear in whose house you live.

If once in a while you'd stop and say,
In task or play, for a moment's pause,
And tell her in a sweet and winning way,
"You're the *goodest* mother that ever was."

VACANT MINDS.

A group of young people sat on the porch of a farm-house in Ohio, one sultry evening last summer. Two of them were girls, cousins

"So you made the overskirt with points?" said one.

"Yes; I like it better than round."

"I like points, too."

"Round irons better."

"Yes; but I think points are prettier."

"So do I."

Silence for twenty minutes.

"Clara has points."

"Yes; I think they're prettier."

"The more I think of them the better I like them. But round corners iron better."

Their brother, in the meantime, listened to the "woman's clatter" in silence. Another young man came up to the steps.

"Howdy, John."

"Howdy. I was asleep on our porch and I thought I'd come over a bit."

"Just so. How's your folks?"

"Well. How's yours?"

"All right."

Long silence.

John (with an inane giggle)—"I was asleep on our porch, and I just come over a bit."

"All right. Big field of nettles down your way, John."

"Job Clark's?"

"Yes."

"Yes; I dunno as ever I seen more nettles to an acre before."

Another silence.

"Has Jane Simms points on her overskirt?"

"No, it's round. I wonder at Jane. Points are my taste."

"Mine, too; but they don't iron like round corners."

Another brother comes out.

"Howdy, John."

"Howdy."

"Say, John, Job Clark's got a huge field of nettles?"

"Yes: Jem and I was just speakin' of it."

"Well, if you don't plant nothin' in a field, you'll hev nettles."

"Just so."

Another long pause.

"I dunno," says John, "as I ever see such a crop of nettles."

"I believe your overskirt's longer than mine."

"The points are sharper."

"Let's go in and look at it."

And on they tramp upon this weary round of nothings, hour after hour, day after day, the year through.

Perhaps in the next house live men and women whose minds are so full of facts and ideas, broad and far-reaching, that if they speak of any trifles even, overskirts or nettles, it is a key to a store-house of wisdom or fancy or fun. Yet their brains of the same color and weight as those of their neighbors. The same world of men and books are open to them all. The sole difference is that one mind is tilled, the other left to lie fallow.

"If you plant nothing in a field you'll have nettles." But it never occurred to Jem that his axiom applied to his own brain as well as to Job Clark's land.—*Youth's Companion.*

A PRETTY AND CHEAP ROOM FOR THE GIRLS.

Times were extremely close with brother Morton last summer. The new prairie home was a plain one, but everybody voted that Louise should have a room for her very own. Louise was an only daughter, and so helpful, always—"hands and feet to me,"—said brother's wife, Emmeline.

"There is really nothing to furnish the room fit for even a pauper," said Emmeline, dolefully.

I saw how it was. There was no attic full of cast-off finery to resort to, and very little spare money with which to buy carpets, curtains, etc. The nearest village was fourteen miles away, and goods of all description sold high.

Louise was the possessor of a good bed and two pretty chairs, and a few ornaments.

"O auntie, I like it as it is. Never mind if things are not pretty! I can wait until the crops grow for the money," said Louise, contentedly.

After a week's delay, a chance came to me to ride to the village, and, when there, I invested in two cans of paint, ready for use, light gray in color; another of blue paint was selected. My two next purchases were a bundle of cheap wall-paper, light blue ground with silvery ferns, then a dozen yards of calico, white ground and blue ferns, and lastly, some gold paint, blue Saxony yarn, and white tidy cotton.

Louise was invited by a girl friend to spend a few days from home, and then Emmeline and I painted the floor a light, bright gay, and bordered it with the blue and gray in a pretty design.

The wall-paper hid the roughly-plastered walls. For the ceiling we used cream-tinted paper, thickly sprinkled with little blue stars.

Then came the curtains, and, really, the room looked so pure and dainty that we knew Louise would be pleased.

Among Emmeline's treasures we found some chromos, blue and pearl tints. These we framed, using laths, and covering them with sand paper gilded. When hung upon the wall, they looked quite well in their frosted gold (?) frames. Of course they should have had a glass, but Louise was so neat and tidy that she would keep them nice a long time; so we framed them without a glass.

Brother made a small table. This we draped in calico to match the curtains, and the remainder of the time we spent in making a number of articles, a pin-cushion, tidy, and slipper-pocket; but the very prettiest ornament was a broken stone jar, in which a cypress vine twined around and hung in festoons over the rude stand before the east window. The white, star-like blossoms, in a delicate setting, made the picture so restful to tired eyes that we were glad we had brought it in from the yard, where its green beauty was scarcely noticed.

When Louise came home and saw what we had been about, she sank down beside the little white bed and wept for joy. A very little money often brings much happiness.—*The Golden Rule.*

BOBBY'S WOLF.

"It is a pretty hard verse for a little boy like Bobby," Mrs. Harmon said, as she look thoughtfully at the card which had the verse for the day printed on it. But Bobby had keen ears and a good memory, and was soon repeating the hard verse glibly.

"'Beware of false prophets which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves.'"

Mr. Harmon laughed when he heard the verse.

"What can a four year-old do with such grown-up words as those?" he asked. And the mother said she didn't know; perhaps they would be made useful to him in ways that "grown-up" people did not understand.

"There isn't any wolves in this city," said Bobby complacently, having as little regard to grammar as he did to logic.

"O, yes, there are," said mamma, as she took him on her lap and explained the meaning of the words as well as she could. Bobby was restless, and hummed a tune softly, once, while she was talking, because he "forgot." And once he interrupted her to ask whether wolves, when they dressed up like sheep, said "Baa!" And on the whole, Mrs. Harmon was disposed to think that Bobby would get little help from his verse.

It was three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, when Bobby sheltered himself from the wind in the corner of his father's house, and leaning against the great stone wall, listened to John Walker, while he coaxed:

"It's just a little way, not more than two blocks from here; and I shouldn't think your mother would be afraid to have a big boy like you go down there, 'specielly with me; and it's a great deal warmer there, because it's on the sunny side of the street. I don't believe but what if your mother was here she would want you to go, so as to get out of this ugly east wind."

Bobby put the tips of his fingers together in a way that he had when he was thoughtfully interested in any thing, and looked curiously at John Walker.

At last he spoke:

"You're a wolf, Johnny Walker. You don't know it, but as true as you live, you're a wolf. I told mamma I did not b'lieve I'd see one, and she said p'raps I would; and I have. And you say 'Baa!' too, just as mamma said maybe you would. You make it sound like Baa, but it means a howl all the same: mamma said so."

"Don't you go to calling me no names," said John Walker, his face growing red, "because I'm three years older than you, and I won't stand it."

"But I can't help it, you see, because it is in the Bible. And Jesus said, 'Beware of 'em;' that means, you take care that you don't do a thing they say, because they are only making b'lieve be good. You are making b'lieve my mamma wants me to go down to Court Street, when she told me not to go; and I know you are a wolf, because mamma described it to me this morning. I'm a-going in now. I don't like to play with wolves."

And Bobby pulled his hat a little farther on his head, and trudged off.—*The Pansy.*

WILLIE'S UNRIPE PERSIMMON.

Uncle Joe says there was a big frost night before last. Come, Ned, let's go and see if the persimmons are ripe."

"He ought to know if anybody does, for he's out all night chicken stealing, as a general thing."

"Don't be too hard on the old fellow; he's very poor now, you know, and has a hard time of it along."

"Now, Minnie, your charity cloak is entirely too broad if it covers up the sins of that old scamp!"

"No, Claude, I think not; yours, I fear, is much too narrow."

Ned cut this good-natured dispute short by appearing suddenly with a long pole and two baskets, which he ran to bring before Claude had finished his first sentence. Behind him trudged little Willie, teasing with might and main to be allowed to accompany the elder boys on their expedition. Ned did not wish to be bothered with him, but his sister Minnie promised for Willie that he would behave well and make no trouble, and Ned yielded a very reluctant consent. Willie was radiant with delight, and would hardly listen while his sister cautioned him about eating unripe persimmons.

"Dess I know what kind's dood. Tink I'm a doose?"

"No, no, dear, only a wee bit of a gosling; but be careful and remember what sister says. Here's a good bye kiss for the wise little man."

Off marched the trio whistling merrily. Plump little Willie was tired enough when they reached the woods, for, although a two-mile walk was nothing to the big boys with their sturdy limbs, it was quite a different thing for a tiny little fellow. The boys did not make fun of him. They were not unkind. They told him to sit down and rest while they looked for a persimmon tree.

Presently Willie heard a shout, and, picking up the baskets, which had been left with him, he trotted off as fast as he could go in the direction from which the sound came. Sure enough, there, not one, but three or four trees filled with persimmons. From one side of each slender trunk the bark had been scratched off by the feet of myriads of nimble squirrels, who had been scampering up and down ever since the fruit had been sufficiently sweet to eat. The wind had blown nearly all the leaves off, so the trees look rather forlorn as they stood slender and tall, with their fruit glistening among their branches. Willie danced up and down with glee; and as Ned plied the pole and Claude shook, he scrambled after the lovely pink plums, as he called them, stopping every other second to fill his mouth with the luscious fruit. The elder boys, intent upon their thrashing and shaking, did not pay much attention to the little one; but suddenly, while they were hard at work, they heard a piercing scream, and, upon looking around, beheld Willie running rapidly up and down with both hands clasped over his mouth. They understood at once, and laughed until their sides ached. It was no joke to Willie, however, for it seemed that in his babyish greed he had stuffed two large persimmons into his little mouth at the same time, and, as both were unripe, he had what the boys called a "double-blessing." The boys who have tasted unripe persimmons know what that is. After he had succeeded in ridding his mouth of the puckering fruit, he sat down with his back against a tree and watched his brothers with a solemn face as they selected the ripest fruit with which to fill their basket.

While Minnie was preparing her little brother for bed that night, she had a long talk with him about his persimmon experience that afternoon pointing out to him the danger of being overwise in his own conceit.

"You know, Willie, said she, "that you were quite vexed because I warned you; you thought that you knew just as much as I do. Learn to accept advice from those who are older and ought so be wiser than you."

"I'll try, Minnie dear—I truly, truly will."

"That is my good little brother: but remember you can do nothing of yourself; you must ask God to help you, and He surely will. Ask Him to make you His own dear, obedient little lamb, and to help you always to do just what is right."—*Morning Star.*

LITTLE GIRLS AND LITTLE KITTENS.

"Kittie, you are a lazy little thing. You lie and sleep in the sunshine all the morning. Don't you wish you could do all the things that I can do!

"Let me tell you how much I have done: First, I read a chapter in the Bible to grandma. Then I held a skein of yarn on my hands for her to wind. Then I dusted the dining room for mamma. Then I shelled some peas for dinner; these are the pods in my apron; I am going to carry them out for the little pigs to eat.

"Mamma says I have been a very busy little girl. Don't you think so too, Kitty?

"But I am not going to scold you, you poor little thing. You would do things too if you could. But you don't know how to read, and you could not hold yarn, or shell peas. How funny you would look trying to do such things with your cunning little round paws!

"God made me to be a little girl, and you to be a little kitten. You are happy when you sleep in the sunshine, and I am happy when I am helping mamma and grandma.

"Come, Kitty, we'll go and roll marbles and toss the ball, and have a good frolic. We can both do that."—*Sunbeam.*

Chronic Coughs and Colds,
And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by the use of **Scott's Emulsion,** as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. Is a beautiful creamy Emulsion, palatable as milk, easily digested, and can be taken by the most delicate. Please read: "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy par-excellence in Tuberculous and Strumous Affections, to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat troubles."—W. R. S. CONNELL, M. D., Manchester, O.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:
FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM
$30.00 TO $125.00.
WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Information cheerfully given on application.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."
BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793.)
FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.
Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequaled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.
PIANOS. Mason & Hamlin's Piano Stringer was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experts the "greatest improvement in pianos in half a century."
A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.
Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.
154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N.Y.
149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS
ORIGINAL — ONLY GENUINE
SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE — 10 LADIES INDISPENSABLE — NEVER FAIL.
ASK FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND — TAKE NO OTHER
OR INCLOSE 4c PARTICULARS RETURN MAIL
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. MADISON SQ. PHILA. PA.
5,000 LADIES UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS WHO HAVE USED THEM.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS TO BLYMYER BELLS TO THE
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

THE WEEKLY NEWS & OBSERVER.
The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chockfull of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the *Weekly News and Observer* until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address
NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Paine's Celery Compound
For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged
CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.
AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.
AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.
AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.
AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.
Recommended by professional and business men.
Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C.

22 YEARS A dealer in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shoninger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger upright Piano's $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new Circulars and art. cut.

HAVE YOU EXAMINED
ROYAL PRAISE
The New Sunday School Song Book by James E. Murray? We claim it is the best book of the kind now before the public, and feel that an examination of its contents will substantiate this claim. Among the writers represented are *Dr. Geo. F. Root, J. R. Sweney, W. F. Sherwin, "Winthrop," J. H. Tenney, James McGranahan, P. P. Bliss, Geo. H. Simmons, Rev. C. H. Oliphant, P. F. Campiglia, T. P. Westendorf,* and many others. The book contains 192 pages of which 160 are devoted to the very best of genuine *SUNDAY SCHOOL SONGS,* many of them never having appeared before in any book; the remaining 32 pages contain a concise but very thorough course of instruction in the Elements of Music. Price, bound in boards, *30* cents, if sent by mail add 5cts. for postage.
We will send a single sample copy by mail postpaid to any Sunday School Superintendent on receipt of 20 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE.
PUBLISHED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

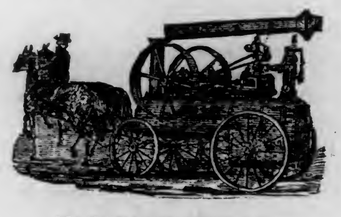
Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

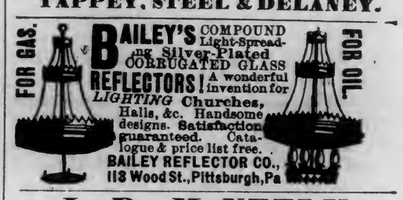
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - - CASH.

DRESSMAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE

SINGER
Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.
PETERSBURG, VA.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.
Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.
ALEX. DELANEY,
Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.



J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.


JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains,
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm products and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. C. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

CROP NOTES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The farmers tell the *Morganton Star* that the growing wheat crop is looking unusually fine.

Asheville *Citizen:* It seems to be conceded that the peach crop in the mountains is a failure—all killed in the bud. The apple crop, so far, is perfectly safe, only a few trees showing buds.

Mt. Gilead *Gazette:* The farmers in this city are a little behind with their work. Wheat is looking well. We have the largest Farmers' Alliance reported in North Carolina.

Fayetteville *Journal:* Farm work will now begin in earnest—the weather appears to be settled after the incessant rains, and summer seems now to be well under way.

Items from the *Carolina Watchman:*

The crops are looking fine around Zeb, and the farmers are preparing for their corn and cotton crops, as fast as possible. The little showers of rain last week threw them back some.

We will have some peaches yet if we do not have any more cold weather. I think we will have a larger crop than we had last year.

We hear good reports from the lower edge of the county—wheat and oats looking better than ever known before; fruit trees so full of blooms, that have not been hurt by the cold weather, that they are wishing for a frost to come and kill half of them to save the trees, and in one of the lower townships every cent of tax had been paid before the time given by the sheriff had expired.

Wheat that was put in with the drill is looking better than any we have seen in any part of Rowan. They have, in fact, the best of wheat land all through the Piny Woods. No part of the county is coming out as fast as they are, and if other parts do not wake up soon they will be ahead. The great need of those people is a railroad, and when they get that and save hauling their timber, produce and supplies. from 15 to 25 miles, then success is theirs.

North Carolina Bulletin: The crop prospect in North Carolina for 1888 is very encouraging, considering the season, and the fact that it is too early to obtain full information in regard to the amount of land to be seeded in all crops. The outlook is most flattering. Generally, the atmospheric conditions have been favorable, and the winter has been mild for the most part; excessive rains during the last six weeks have occasioned considerable delay in some portions of the State, otherwise all has gone well with the farmer. From all that can be learned there is promise of a large crop of corn, as the returns show that even a larger area will be seeded this year than last. The estimate for wheat is also encouraging; a normal crop has been planted and the average condition of it at this time is all that could be expected. The same may be said of oats and rye. Tobacco and cotton, the principal money or cash crops, do not show a prospect for an excess over the average. There is a decided advancement in the matter of clover and grasses; the returns indicate that more of these crops will be seeded, and that their cultivation is becoming more general all over the State. The department has been advocating the manufacture of home made manures for a number of years; and, with a view of ascertaining what is being done in this direction by the farmers, that subject was made one of enquiry, and the returns show that great strides are being made in this direction. This is an evidence of thrift and independence which argues well for the condition of the agricultural element. Another matter of interest, as showing the condition of the farmer, is brought out by the report on live stock. The condition of stock is better this spring than for several years past.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Pee Dee Index (Bennettsville): The rains of the past week have thrown almost everybody behind with their work. There were only a few who had finished planting their corn before the rains set in, and now the ground is so very wet it will be several days before they can resume. There is a general suspension of farm work, the earth being too soft even for hauling out rough manure. A great many of our farmers are afraid that the corn already planted will rot in the ground on account of the cold with the rain.

GEORGIA:

The Savannah *News* says: The fruit prospect in Cherokee county has been more or less blasted by the recent cold snape, but, notwithstanding the great injury done, there will yet be considerable peaches, plenty of apples and some other fruit.

SAY-SOES.

Having plenty of bread, a man should not be particular as to which side it is buttered on.

Note.—Be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good" and take nothing else but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Two Toowooba girls won a prize given last month in Queensland, Australia, "for the best young lady of the colony." It meant the one who could best do all the household duties of a colonial woman. The prize was divided.

Demagogues should ponder this saying of Lincoln's: "You can fool some of the people all the time, and you can fool all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all the time."

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 6th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

The Chinese of Chico and Mendicino county, California, combined and did such cheap work that they drove every white laundry out of the business. They have now taken a hand in the butcher business, and are selling so cheap that white butchers are compelled to seek another occupation in order to make a living.

An edict has been issued in China ordering the sale of offices of honorary rank and precedence, and of certain degree and literary honors to provide funds to repair the damage done by the Yellow River disaster. Petty distinctions, such as feathers, are to be sold; but the principal revenue is expected from the sale of a new rank specially devised for the purpose.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c. mch.2. 48:-1y

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Contents of January number:

1. Revivals of Religion, by Thomas E. Peck, D. D., LL D.
2. Boards in the Northern Church, by R. K. Smoot, D. D., LL. D.
3. The Hittite Empire, by W. W. Moore, D. D.
4. Who Was Melchizedek? by Joseph H. Alexander.
5. The Organization of Churches in Heathen Lands, by H. M. White, D. D.
6. Presbytery vs. Episcopacy, by W. C. Clark, A. M.
7. Legislative Enforcement of Sabbath Observance, by S M. Shelton.
8. Notes: Bible Study in College, by J. B. Shearer, D. D. After Springfield, What? by J. L. Withrow, D. D. National Reform, by R. P. Kerr, D. D. The "Personal Liberty" Movement, by Mason W. Pressly.

Criticisms and Reviews by Drs. J. L. Girardeau, H. C. Alexander, W. W. Moore, Geo. D. Armstrong, S. M. Smith, and President Henry E. Shepherd.

Notices of Recent Publications.

$3 PER ANNUM, 80 CENTS PER NUMBER,

Address all orders and communications to the Manager, Chester, South Carolina.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 30—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Tuesday, March 20th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	8 15 A.M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	9 25 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton.....	9 35 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	11 25 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	11 40 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 55 P.M.	2 25 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 15 "	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	5 40 "	8 30 "
Leave Greensboro.....	9 50 A.M.	
Arrive Ararat.....	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Ararat.....	4 00 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00 "	
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A.M.	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 30 P. M.	1 52 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 00 "	3 00 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 15 "	6 30 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 30 "	5 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 26 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.	4 00 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "	5 40 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	1 15 P. M.	
Factory Junction	2 15 "	5 05 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	3 00 "	5 45 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.
1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence.	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence..	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a m., Manning 9.08 a. m

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	† 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

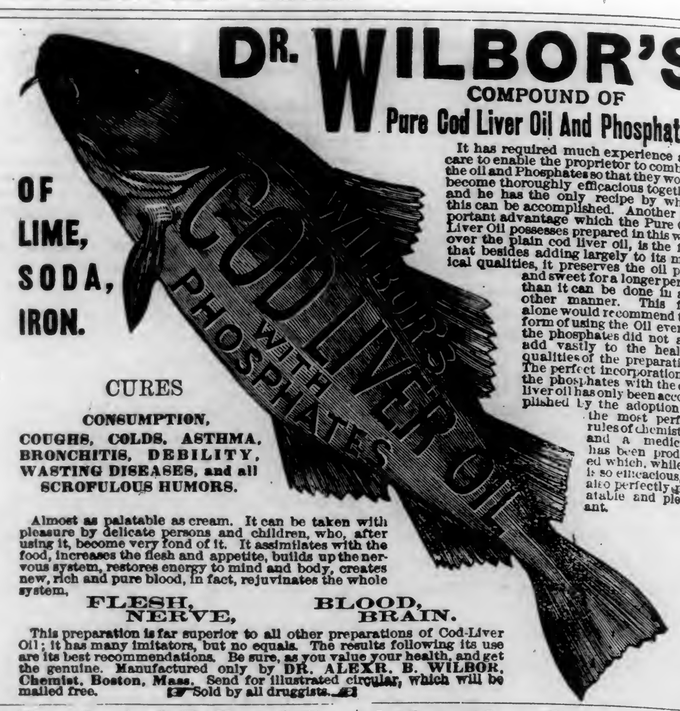
No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.



It has required much experience and care to enable the proprietor to combine the oil and Phosphates so that they would become thoroughly efficacious together, and he has the only recipe by which this can be accomplished. Another important advantage which the Pure Cod Liver Oil possesses prepared in this way, over the plain cod liver oil, is the fact that besides adding largely to its medical qualities, it preserves the oil pure and sweet for a longer period than it can be done in any other manner. This fact alone would recommend this form of using the Oil even if the phosphates did not also add vastly to the healing qualities of the preparation. The perfect incorporation of the phosphates with the cod liver oil has only been accomplished by the adoption of the most perfect rules of chemistry; and a medicine has been produced which, while it is so efficacious, is also perfectly palatable and pleasant.

CURES

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, and all SCROFULOUS HUMORS.

Almost as palatable as cream. It can be taken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, become very fond of it. It assimilates with the food, increases the flesh and appetite, builds up the nervous system, restores energy to mind and body, creates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rejuvinates the whole system,

FLESH, NERVE, BLOOD, BRAIN.

This preparation is far superior to all other preparations of Cod-Liver Oil; it has many imitators, but no equals. The results following its use are its best recommendations. Be sure, as you value your health, and get the genuine. Manufactured only by DR. ALEXR. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Send for illustrated circular, which will be mailed free. ☞Sold by all druggists.☜

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 33 A. M
Leave Hamlet	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 45 A. M
Leave Lincolnton	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby	10 52 A. M
Leave Lincolnton	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander 560 pages full sheep; net $4; sent post paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth; 60 cents.

Address:

REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex. Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	.....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p m Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No. 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
W. J. MARTIN.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,058. WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 18, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,678.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. E. H. Amis, from Monterey, Va., to Hightown, Highlands county, Va.

Rev. J. L. Brownlee, from Edwards, Miss., to Decatur, Miss.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The annual Report of the Second church, Charlotte, for the ecclesiastical year ending March 31st, ult., shows as follows: Additions: By letter 64; by profession 39—total 103. Dismissions 39; deaths 3; suspensions 2. Baptisms: Adults 5; infant 10; membership, at present, 552.

Graham Street chapel built. Rev. J. E. Bear sent as Foreign Missionary, Chinkiang, China. Rev. J. L. McLees employed as city missionary.

Church Sunday-school, teachers 34, scholars 250. Chapel Sunday-school: teachers, 27; scholars, 208,

Night school at chapel, four teachers and fifty-seven pupils; Industrial schools, four teachers and fifty-seven pupils.

Total amount contributed to all objects, $11,627.33.

Since the January communion, to and including the recent communion, April 8th, there have been added to the First Presbyterian church of Wilmington: By certificate ten persons; on profession fifty-seven. The reclamations have been two. Total sixty-nine. On last Sabbath five united with the church on profession.

VIRGINIA.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian*:

On Sunday April 1st, eleven persons were received into the communion of the Second church Petersburg, of which Rev. S. K. Winn is pastor.

Union Church, Augusta county, celebrated the Lord's Supper on April 1st. Since the last communion season fifty persons have been received into this church, five by certificate and forty-five on examination. Baptism was administered to twenty-three of those received on examination

The new Presbyterian church at South Boston was dedicated on Sunday, April 1st. Rev. Dr. A. Martin of Danville, Va., assisted the pastor, Dr. J. H. Davis and preached the dedication sermon.

A wide-spread religious interest prevails in the church at Fredericksburg. There was a large number of additions to the Presbyterian church on last Sunday, and more are expected soon. Rev. Dr. R. P. Kerr assisted the pastor, Rev. J. P. Smith, during the last week and on Sabbath. He remains, on account of the religious awakening, for some days this week also.

At Sharp's Wharf, Richmond county, Va., on April 1st, a church was organized by the Rev. W. A. Campbell, evangelist of East Hanover Presbytery. The name "Milden," a former name of the place was adopted. Judge Thomas Jones and Mr. Thomas E. Cook were ordained Ruling Elders. The church starts with only ten members, but several others have signified their purpose to unite with it. A church building is in progress, with a good prospect of being completed, free of debt, before mid-summer. This is the only footing the Presbyterian church has had during the present century in the five counties called "the Northern Neck" of Virginia, and the first it ever had in Richmond county.

Christian Observer:—There were four accessions to the membership of the Second church Alexandria, on last Sabbath, and two on the first Sabbath in March. All were on profession of faith.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Central Presbyterian: Rev. F. T. Brooke, pastor, writes (April 2d), "we have had five additions to the Central church, Clarksburg, in the past ten days. They are the result in part of a meeting held in the M. E. Church, South. We expect others to join us during the week."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rev. E. O. Frierson writes to the *Southern Presbyterian* from Laurens, April 9th: We have raised the money needed to remodel our church building and will soon go to work. We will spend about $3,000 on it. We are all very much encouraged by the bright prospects before us, Everybody is happy.

The same paper says as from a correspondent: Mr. Yatman's work in Charleston is finished. He has preached over seventy sermons in the space of three weeks. He preached regularly twice every day, and sometimes as many as five sermons in one day. There have been fully six hundred conversions, the ages ranging from twelve to seventy years.

GEORGIA.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

At Milledgeville there has been twelve additions on profession and four by letter within a month or so past. Rev. Robert Adams, of Macon, and Rev. N. Keff Smith, of Atlanta, assisted the pastor.

The first brick of a new and much needed Presbyterian church building at Thomasville was laid by the pastor on April 3. The cost of the edifice to be between $10,000 and $12,000.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. M. B. Shaw writes to the *S. W. Presbyterian*: Our communion last Sabbath was a delightful one, and we were made to rejoice in the reception of three young ladies into the church on profession of faith.

TEXAS.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

On Sunday, March 18, the Southern Presbyterian Church at Austin, Dr. Smoot's, was formally dedicated. The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. S. A. King, of Waco. Twenty-one years ago, when Dr. King was sent here to reorganize the Southern Church, he found only seven members. Now, with a membership of over three hundred, Dr. King is called upon to dedicate a building for the church that he then organized.

At our last communion, April 1st, the pastor of Tyler church, Rev. C. C. Williams, announced the names of six new members, four by letter and two by examination. Mr. James Beattie has been installed ruling elder of the church. In addition to the regular services on each Sabbath, we have two weekly prayer-meetings. The future propect is very encouraging.

MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Presbyterian says of the Central church of that city: Two weeks ago, as we have stated, Dr. Brank and his people rejoiced with great joy over the wiping out of a debt of $12,000 which had dreadfully depressed them and seriously crippled their general benevolent work. And now we are privileged to record that last Sunday, at the stated quarterly communion, their joy and gratitude were deepened as they welcomed twenty-six additional members—fourteen by profession and two [illegible]

[illegible]NG.

The Enochville, Rowan county, correspondent of the Salisbury (N. C.,) *Watchman* says: The German Reformed brethren laid the corner stone of a new church here on the 9th inst. Rev. Walker, D.D., delivered the address, and Rev. P. Barringer laid the stone. There was deposited in it *Christian World* and *Church Messenger*, the two papers of that denomination in the United States. Also a Bible and a Hedleberg Catechism.

First Presbytery, of the Associate Reform church, at its meeting in Huntsville, N. C., on 20th inst., adopted the following resolution, relating to the liquor traffic in its several phases:

Resolved, That the making for the purpose of selling, or the selling of whiskey, brandy, wine or beer, or any intoxicating liquor as a beverage, or knowingly renting property to be used in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor, or engaging in the business of store-keeping in a distillery, or becoming bondsman for any liquor dealer, is immoral in its tendency, destructive of the best interests of society, and will subject the person or persons so offending to discipline by the sessions.

The annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association, of Boston, just held, shows the work the institution is doing for the young women of the city. Over three hundred girls are housed under its roof, and many coming from a distance have been furnished with comfortable homes at reasonable rates by the influence of the association.

An association of Methodist New Connection ministers has been formed in London to strengthen and extend the connection in the metropolis. All the London ministers are members, and in addition three lay representatives may be sent from each circuit or mission.

Presbyterian: Fifty-three members were received by the Fourth Presbyterian church, Louisville, Ky., Rev. James H. Burlison, pastor, at the communion service April 1. This is the largest accession this church has ever had. Something over three years ago this church was rated as the most trying field in the city, but under the present pastorate it has proved itself to be one of the best working churches. The church edifice and manse have been thoroughly renovated, both externally and internally.

A special dispatch to *The Sun* from Lancaster, Pa., last night says: The sessions of Westminster Presbytery began at Bellevue Church, Gap, this county, last evening. An election for moderator resulted in the selection of Rev. Craig B. Cross, of Chanceford, York county, and after the appointment of committees the Presbytery adjourned this morning, when routine business was begun. The Presbytery has received and accepted the resignation of Rev. C. L. Cooder, of Lebanon, who a month ago surprised his congregation by announcing from the pulpit his intention of entering the Episcopal priesthood. Rev. Niles, of York, and Rev. Stewart, of Colerain, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania were elected to the General Assembly which meets in Philadelphia in June next. The constitution of the General Assembly giving churches the right to hold property in their own name, subject to the laws of the land, was acted upon and unanimously adopted. The minutes of all the churches were passed upon and found correct, with one or two exceptions. The place of holding the meeting to-morrow was changed from Gap to Kinser. This evening there was a largely attended mission-meeting, Rev. Dr. C. W. Stewart, Colerain, presenting the interests of home and Rev. Dr. Niles, of York, of foreign missions.

Dispatch special to the Baltimore *Sun*, Charleston, W. Va., April 12th, says: The Presbytery of West Virginia met in Kanawha Presbyterian church, this city, last evening. Presbytery was organized by election of Rev. Andrew Virtue as moderator and Elder Stampleton, of Parkersburg as temporary clerk. Some of the weaker churches were recommended to the home missionary board for sums varying from $100 to $400. It was unanimously recommended that Kanawha Church be granted from the special fund $2,000 to aid in building lecture and Sabbath-school rooms. Rev. A. Virtue and Col. J. L. McLean were elected representatives to General Assembly to meet in Philadelphia in May. Arrangements were made for ordination and installation of Rev. Ben Harrop as pastor of Pt. Pleasant and Winfield on fifth and 6th of June. The Presbytery then proceeeed to the installation of Rev. H. W. Torrence as pastor of Kanawha church. Rev. Henry Rumer delivered sermon, Rev. K. H. Flanagan charged pastor and Rev. J. B. Reed the people.

Items from the *Interior*:

Baxter Springs, Kansas: The First Presbyterian church of Baxter Springs, Rev. James T. Cooter, stated supply, on March 19th received twenty-seven new members, twenty six on profession of faith. The Sabbath following two additional members were received by certificate. The church, with only twenty-six old members, has been greatly revived and encouraged. The present supply is to be ordained and installed as pastor the second Tuesday in June. There have been thirty-two additions since the work was taken up last June.

Nimescah, Kansas: Our new and beautiful Presbyterian church is in ruins. A cyclone swept over us at four o'clock p. m., March 24, and in less time than it takes to write it our church, worth $1,500, was piled into an indescribable mass of ruins, too fine almost for kindling-wood. The church was built through the aid of the Board of Church Erection. Some valuable furniture was supplied by the pastor. At this writing it is not known whether our 800-pound bell is ruined or not; in all probability it is. The loss of this church will be deeply felt by the community, and may prove a death-blow to our cause here.

FOREIGN.

The general conference on Foreign Missions to be held in London promises to be a great success. It will be necessary to divide the work into sections in order to accomplish everything included in the programme.

The Irish Presbyterian Sabbath-school Society, which held its annual meeting on the 13th ulto., its showing signs of increased usefulness. It has 10,000 teachers and 100,000 scholars. and its sales of Bible, books, systems, etc., have been very large during the past year.

A despatch from Dublin, April 10th, says: At the opening of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland [Episcopal] in Dublin to-day, the primate, on behalf of the Synod, expressed abhorrence of "the organized and wicked conspiracy against life, property and the law which has blackened the name of Ireland," and believes that a reign of law and order has now begun.

A new departure has been taken in respect to the Methodist Book Room and Publishing House in Toronto, where more than one hundred persons are employed, and ten periodicals, weekly, semi-weekly, and monthly, are issued, besides connectional hymn-books, and numerous other works. The house is too small for present use, and cannot be enlarged it has therefore been resolved to sell and make a new Connectional Central House of Richmond Street Church, which has been purchased. There will be a printing establishment, editorial rooms, premises for the Missionary Society, Superannuated Fund. and other departments. According to the plans proposed there will be several offices to rent besides securing ample accommodations for all denominational purposes. The cost will be about $60,000 besides the outlay for purchase. The establishment will be a grand Methodist headquarters.

MISSION CULLINGS.

The memorial of St. Paul which some Americans propose to set up in his native city of Tarsus, will take the practical shape of a training-school for orphans, of whom there are a great many in Cilicia. About $2,500 a year have been pledged, a sum sufficient to support about fifty children. Dr. Howard Crosby is the President of the Board of Managers.

The old missionary spirit which has sent Columbanus, and Columba, and their numberless Christian colleagues, from Ireland to evangelize Scotland and parts of Europe, is reviving, says the London *Christian*, in the sister island, and it is not unusual now to read of farewell services in the case of ladies who are leaving Ireland for missionary service in the East. Perhaps the latest was one held at Clontarf, near Dublin, last week, the Vicar's daughter and several other ladies being about to start to China.

In China there are among the different Protestant denominations seventy-nine persons who devote themselves chiefly to medical work. Twenty-seven are women. There has been issued by their Medical Missionary Association the first number of a medical journal, whose columns contain valuable papers from native and foreign physicians of high standing. The articles by the Chinese doctors—themselves Christians—in the Chinese language will have a wide influence among their countrymen in removing the prejudice against foreign physicians.

A decided advance in the work of evangelization has taken place in Constantinople. Not only is there a better pulpit supply than ever before under the management of the joint committee, constituted as the result of the Chapin Mead recommendations in 1883, but the church members of the congregations at Pera, Scutari and other out-lying regions of the city have become fused into one whole with a real gain in efficiency and brotherly feeling. On a recent Sunday a union communion service of the native Evangelical Church was held in the chapel of the embassy in Pera. The chapel was packed to its full capacity, and four persons were received to the church on profession of faith. It should be noted, perhaps, that the chapel of the Dutch Embassy has been used for many years by the evangelical congregations of Pera, both Greek and Armenian, by the kind permission of the King of Holland these congregations having no place of worship of their own.

The conference of the Upper Congo District met in second annual meeting at Vivi Mission Station, Africa, December 3rd, 1887. Bishop Taylor was in the chair. Fifteen members of the conference were present, including Bishop Taylor, and sixteen members were unavoidably absent. In his report Bishop Taylor spoke of the disappointment experienced in not being able to get direct and prompt transport of their steamer and stuff to Stanley Pool, but enumerated the blessings resulting from their unwelcome detention in Vivi. Among these the Bishop spoke of the authorization by government to open a line of mission stations from Vivi to Isangala, fifty-five miles, and thence to Manyauga, eighty-eight miles, thence on the south side of the Congo one hundred miles to Stanley Pool.

Rev. E. Mackenzie Cobhan of Madras says of the native Christian in India: "I went one day to our chief commissioner of Police in Madras to ask for the criminal statistics of our presidency. First of all he told me who were the worst people in Madras. Government divides the population into three classes—Christian, Mussulmans, and Hindus. In Madras, a city of 400,000 people, which of these three classes is the best, which the worst? Government says: "The statistics which we have received say this: The Mussulmans are not the best people, the Hindus are not the best, the Christians are the best people. Out of every 447 Hindus we have a criminal; out of every 700 Mussulmans in the city of Madras we have a criminal, but it takes 2,500 Christians to make one. Out of every 100,000 Hindus throughout the 31,000,000 of the Madras Presidency we have 49 criminals; we have 62 criminals out of every 100,000 Mohammedans; but we have 16 out of every 100,000 Christ[illegible] That is best testimony of government. [illegible] if all the population of the M[illegible] were Christians, we should ha[illegible] criminals every year than we now [illegible] anity in South India has won the r[illegible] esteem of the whole community. Not long one of my evangelists met in the street Hindu with a troubled countenance, a man who had a great deal of money with him. He had gone to the town to collect what seemed a bad debt, and he had got it. He had tied it around his waist. Then came the trouble to keep the money. He was afraid since he was in a strange town, that it might be stolen, and that he might be murdered. He met my evangelist, and saw by his dress that he was a Christian, he saw by [illegible] face that he was a Christian; for God put [illegible] of sunshine beneath a brown skin, you kn[illegible] said, "Sir, I should like to stay at your h[illegible] you please to-night.' 'Oh! but,' said the e[illegible] list, 'my dear sir, I am a Christian, you [illegible] Hindu; there are thousands of Hindus [illegible] Yes, it is just because you are a Christian I w[illegible] to stay with you. I can trust a Christian, but [illegible] cannot trust a Hindu.'" Is not one such tes[illegible] mony worth a volume of sneers?

Church Missionary Intelligencer: As an ins[illegible] how entirely the German authorities in [illegible] Africa are attempting to make the m[illegible] subserve to their colonizing purposes, [illegible] are German territories to be made th[illegible] of Protestant missionaries from Germany to [illegible] exclusion of other nationalities, but arrangements have been made with the Pope to establish an Apostolic Prefecture in East Africa to be occupied by German priests alone. The French missionaries of the well-known mission at Bagomoyo opposite the island of Zanzibar, have been constrained to place themselves temporarily under German protection, and to continue in their office until German priests are duly qualified to take their place and develop the German language and German influence. This appears to be a death-blow to real spiritual missionary work, as the missionaries will degenerate into German officials, doing the work of chaplains to the German settlers and state educationists, and deprived of all free action. The French priests set a bad example of preaching France and Christ, and they have found now that the German Government is ready to play the same game with a much stronger hand.

AN APPEAL.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Aid Society in our little church requested me to send you the resolutions herein enclosed for publication. It would seem more appropriate to call ourselves, "The Try-to-do Band" than "Ladies' Aid Society" for we really have not only eleven members. We are still working faithfully to pay our manse debts. We hope in some way to raise several hundred dollars this year for that purpose.

We would be very grateful if you will in a little card ask all the "Ladies' Aid Societies" throughout our State to assist our small band to raise the funds neccessary to pay our manse debts.

We have just about all we can do now to [illegible] our dear little church in running order, t[illegible] whom are we to look for help except to [illegible] whom the "Lord has made able to give." "[illegible] much is given much will be required."

Just a little here and there would [illegible] encourage us much in our work. Our [illegible] are almost overwhelming, if we could [illegible] our blessed Master under all circ[illegible] Hoping this request is not asking too [illegible] brother in Christ.

Wadesboro, April 10th.

ANNUAL MEETING OF TRUST[illegible]

The annual meeting of the T[illegible] General Assembly will be held i[illegible] byterian church, Charlotte, N. [illegible] April 26th, at 9:30 o'clock a.

JAMES H[illegible]

The Presbyterian.

CALVIN AND SERVETUS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The charge brought by Romanists, Unitarians, infidels and ignoramuses against the illustrious Reformer, of murdering Servetus, is an infamous lie. A retributive Providence has made a Unitarian the instrument of fully vindicating the character of the devoted man of God, and of exposing the fiendish calumny. The Rev. A. Reilliet, a learned Unitarian, ransacked the archives of Geneva, investigated carefully all the manuscripts and correspondence of the times, preserved in the public libraries of Europe, which bore on this case. Although avowing bitter hostility to Calvinism, yet, as an impartial historian, he published, in 1844, the detailed result of his investigations, which is a complete verdict of acquittal of the slanderous charge brought against Calvin.

The conclusion to which Mr. Reilliet arrives, upon incontestible evidence, may be summed up as follows: Servetus, who horribly caricatured the Trinity, was not simply a Unitarian, but a thorough Pantheist, who asserted before his judges that the bench on which he sat was God. When he came to Geneva, he had just escaped from the prison at Vienna, *where the Romish Bishops had him sentenced to be burned by slow fire.* He concealed himself in a tavern under an assumed name. But, learning that the Ministers had lost influence upon a Government which ted their rigid morals, that Calvin at thwarted by them in everyhat Geneva had become unr him, he emerged from secrecy, hope of placing himself at the head of a politickal party, and driving both Reformers and the Reformation from Geneva, and substituting his own rule and tenets. The trial of Servetus was equally that of Calvin. Indeed, the fate of the latter was, at times, the more imminent of the two,—the President of the Court and influential members of the Council being his avowed and personal enemies. The struggle was ed upon him; the acquittal of the one to be the sentence of the other. The of the Protestant governments might saved Calvin from death, but not n imprisonment or perpetual exile, if rvetus had succeeded.

The Court was partial to Servetus, and would fain have saved him, if his audacious verbearance had not ruined his cause; t they would not pass sentence upon im, but left the case to the decision of the overnments of Berne, Basle, Zurich haffausen. These all urged that the tence of the Romish Bishops be carried out against Servetus, and left no other alternative to the weak Government of Geneva. In the meantime, the King of France claimed energetickally the execution of the heretick who had escaped from his kingdom under sentence. Servetus entreated, as a favour, to be executed in Geneva, and not by the slow fire of the Romish Bishops.

An important point established by Reilliet is that the condemnation of Servetus was purely politickal. He was sentenced by the magistrates of Geneva, not as a heretick, *but as a rebel who had attempted to subvert the Constitution of Geneva.* "The purely theologickal quarrel disappeared before this motive for condemnation. The judicial sentence, in the list of charges brought against Servetus, does not mention at all, either the attacks against Calvin, or those against the Ministers of Geneva. *Servetus well understood, that if he could free himself from the suspicion of being a man of bad repute, and dangerous to the publick tranquility, his doctrine by itself would not form a sufficient motive for condemning him; or, at least, would not draw down a very severe punishment.*"

When the sentence was irrevocably passed, Calvin and his colleagues used all their efforts to have the punishment mitigated, but "the little Council rejected the request of Calvin. It is to him, notwithstanding, that men have always imputed e guilt of that funeral pile, which he shed had never been reared."

n his *Treatise on the Secret Providence God,* he replies to the cavils of Pighius, s: "As to your foul assertion, that my iples are made of my God like unto , cruel, envious, proud slanderers, ying one thing on their tongues, and her in their hearts; I will come for- and refute this, your impudent re- ; prepared to do so, not so much by by facts. For what particular you accuse me of cruelty, I am now. I myself know not that e with reference to the death ter, Servetus. *But that I myself earnestly entreated that he might not be put to death, his judges themselves are witnesses, in the number of whom, at that time, two were his staunch favourers and defenders.* But I have said quite enough about myself."

Notwithstanding the demonstration of this lying charge against the World's Benefactor, it is too important a prop of the Kingdom of the Lies, to be abandoned by the Father of Lies,—or by his children.

A. W. Miller.

THE LOOK BACK.

Very solemn thoughts come to wise men as they near the end of their earthly pilgrimage. Thoughts that are replete with instruction for us, because they sum up the experience of a life time. Thoughts which we do well to give heed. Standing consciously on the margin of time, fronting the infinite reaches of eternity, and looking back over all the brief past—for the longest life when it is done is but a span, a handbreath—their thoughts are profoundly serious, judicious and in accordance with truth. Everything is seen in a clear light. The shadows that hung so heavily about things have fallen away, and they stand forth unveiled. All the deceptive influences of earthly relationship, that unduly magnified this, or minimized that, so as to make them more or less regarded, and consequently more or less authoritative than they ought to have been, are now powerless to delude. Everything is looked upon in the light of eternity, and therefore is seen without exaggeration. It is a great advantage to us to look upon it through other eyes than our own, that thereby false estimates may be corrected; low conceptions lifted up; slow and dead thoughts quickened; and the whole nature stimulated. We need every aid that is available to gird up the loins of our mind, and to arouse us to the most diligent effort.

In the life of Dr. Macdonald, of Ferintosh, we read of McPhail of Resolis being exceedingly restless on his death-bed, and when asked if it were bodily pain or the darkening of any spiritual cloud, he answered that he felt as much assured of being forever with his Saviour as he was of lying on his bed, "but," he continued, "I know not how I can look Him in the face when I think how little I have done for Him." He had not been an idle or careless minister; but the most painstaking life is very, very poor in the presence of Christ's great love and self-sacrifice. So long as we measure ourselves by ourselves, and compare ourselves among ourselves, we may present a very good appearance, but when we adopt Christ's unspeakable love as our standard, all that is ours dwindles into insignificance. Oh, how poor, miserably poor, it seems then!

As John Brown of Haddington approached his end he often uttered this exhortation, "Oh, labor, labor to win souls to Christ. I will say this for your encouragement, that when the Lord led me to be the most earnest in this way, He poured in most comfort into my own heart. So that He gave me my reward in my bosom; and when I have tried to help vacancies He hath repaid me well with glimpses of His glory. Were the Lord to make me young again, I think I would study to devise other means for gaining souls than those which I have used, and prosecute them with more activity than ever I did."

What a retrospective glimpse is here! He had laid Scotland and the world under obligation to him by his Commentary and other Biblical works, and by his professional labors also he had been a very busy man, yet, looking back, he thought more means for gaining souls might have been devised by him. Think of that! Oh how slack we are in devising means for the good of souls! And when we do strike out in any new path how careful we become of our reputation! Ah me, it is pitiful that we should be so much the sport of these winds that blow over the surface of society; that we should concern ourselves more about the opinions of those who are not worth a single consideration than about the rescuing of immortal souls from everlasting destruction! Let us look through John Brown's eyes, and see the unspeakable value of the immortal spirit, and not be slow to devise means to gain men to God. No means that will attain this end are to be despised. Anything—everything, that will lead a soul to Jesus Christ may be done. Here, the end will always justify the means.

In the life of Dr. Chalmers we have this statement: When not far from his end, William Paley, D.D., in conversing with some of his family or friends, took a calm review of his several works. He expressed the deep regret and dissatisfaction which at that awful time he felt in the recollection of his "Moral Philosophy." He was happy to believe that his "Natural Theology" and "Evidences of Christianity" were sound and useful works; but the book on which his mind dwelt with the greatest pleasure was his "Horæ Paulinæ."

Had not the "Moral Philosophy" been immensely popular? Had it not been abundantly praised? Had he not had a genuine satisfaction in it in his lifetime? These facts cannot be doubted; but now in the burning light of eternity, as everything is seen again, what is popularity? What is applause? What is temporary satisfaction? Nothing! nothing! Only that stands the test which can bear the light of eternity upon it. As John Wesley wisely observes, "the true value of anything is the value it will bear in eternity." But looked at in that light, how many things highly esteemed now change values? How many are decked out in jewels that are only cut crystal, and in gold that is only plated brass, and are all the while imagining them to be real? They are blinded by the god of this world, and the fictitious seems the real. Ah, let them be weighed in the balance of eternity, and they are nothing and much less than nothing.

Duncan Matheson, the celebrated evangelist, whose life was one of intense devotion to the salvation of souls, said to Mr. Sandeman of Spri[illegible] in his last days, "It's all love—it' all. Reality is the great thing—I have always sought reality, * * * * I have served the Lord for two-and-twenty years; I have sought to win souls—it has been my passion—and now I have the fruit of it. One of my spiritual children went the other day as a missionary to China, and many others of them are preaching the Gospel. Well, at least you can say you have seen the vanquished the conqueror."

What a cheering strain is this. He is entering into his labors. The past devotion, in whole-heartedness and joy, is just now coming to its harvest. The rich and glorious reward of faithful labour is being possessed. And what joy is like that? His life was full of the noblest self-sacrifice, and now he is reaping as he sowed. He looks back without any regret. He has honestly done his best. Christ has been the centre and source of all his activity, and from that as a firm standing-ground he does not move. He need not move, for He is the Rock of Ages: the unchanging and unchangeable One. Who can express the sweet satisfaction that comes to a man who, looking back upon the past, finds his life like a garden full of beautiful flowers and rich plants? And who can tell out of the bitterness of heart that must be his who, in reviewing his bygone years, sees them lie behind him like an arid desert? The look back in some measure anticipates the verdict of the judgment. In it conscience utters itself with unmistakable clearness. It may have been smothered and stifled through years of engrossing care and pressing business, but now it comes out in a voice, ringing like a bell, trembling with agony. Like the pendulum of the clock it may sway to the right and to the left, but at length it must rest in the centre. The voice of the conscience never errs; and at length, freed from every deadening force, it speaks out its judgment in a way not to be misunderstood. All past yesterdays make up to-day. All the light of the foregone days is focused in the present. No man can rid himself of his record.

How grandly do Paul's words spring out of his condition, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." His eye sweeps the field of his life since Christ apprehended him, since he was born again—all the rest is void. He is conscious of a sterling integrity, of a faithfulness to Jesus that cannot be questioned, and so he utters his thoughts as he does. And the words that follow, while they point forward, they also have a retrospective aspect: "Henceforward there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but to all them also that love His appearing." What comfort Paul had in looking back! Such as enabled him to look forward with confidence and perfect contentment. He had no darkness resting on him, all was bright, sweet, gladdening and light.

The Rev. Richard Cecil had a principle on which he acted, which is worthy of universal adoption. It is expressed in this way: "Let me ask every day what reference it has to the day of judgment, and cultivate a disposition to be reminded of that day."

When we live in the light of the judgment seat of Christ, everything we do is ennobled and purified. We act as to the Lord, and not as to man. And there comes to us not only a large liberty, but also a generous independence of spirit, which will brook no earth-born consideration. We are free. We live to the Lord. His thought guides us and His will governs us. No master can be superior to Him, and no wisdom can be compared to His. A life passed under His eye is one that will bear looking upon: one, too, that will bring the richest satisfaction and the sweetest comforts to the soul—a life without any shade of regret or any touch of lasting sorrow.—*Rev. J. A. R. Dickson in the Canada Presbyterian.*

MAMMONIZING CHILDREN.

There is great danger in this age of materialism, of parents who are immersed in the world—its gains, pleasures and pursuits—impressing upon the plastic minds of their children their own likeness in these things, and of failing to train them for better things both in this life and that which is to come. When everything smacks of the world in the parental spirit and conduct, the offspring naturally partakes of the same, readily follows a similar course, and soon becomes thoroughly mammonized. Good reading, Sunday-school instruction, sanctuary privileges are all ignored, and God and eternity prohibited. It may be a polite secularity is affected, and a seductive deliciousness of personal comfort enjoyed in the gilded scenes of worldliness, but there is no solid happiness attained and nothing but what the world can give sought. How unspeakable the folly of such training! How fearful the responsibility incurred, and how ruinous the result!—*Pulpit Treasury.*

IN THE SIGHT OF GOD.

The following is recently received by Mr. Moody, from a friend in England, conveying a beautiful idea of Life after Death.

I shine in the light of God;
His likeness stamps my brow;
Through the Valley of Death my feet have trod,
And I reign in glory now.

No breaking heart is here,
No keen or thrilling pain,
No wasted cheek where the frequent tear
Hath rolled and left its stain.

* * * * * * * *

O friends of mortal years,
The trusted and the true,
Ye are watching still in the valley of tears,
But I wait to welcome you.

Do I forget! O no!
For memory's golden chain
Shall bind my heart to the hearts below
Till they meet to touch again.

Each link is strong and bright,
And love's electric flame
Flows freely down, like a river of light,
To the world from whence I came.

Do you mourn when another star
Shines out from the glittering sky;
Do you weep when the raging voice of war
And the storms of conflict die?

Then why should your tears run down,
And your heart be sorely riven,
For another gem in the Saviour's crown,
And another soul in heaven?

A NOBLE LIFE.

Off the coast of one of the Orkney Islands, and right opposite the harbor, stood a lonely rock, against which, in stormy weather, the boats of returning fishermen often struck and were lost.

Fifty years ago there lived on this island a young girl in a cottage with her father; and they loved each other tenderly. One stormy night the father was away on the sea in his fishermen's boat, and, though his daughter watched for him in great fear and trouble, he did not come home. Sad to tell, in the morning his dead body was found washed upon the beach. His boat, as he sought the harbor, had struck against the "Lonely Rock," and gone down.

In her deep sorrow, this fisherman's orphan did not think of herself alone. She was scarcely more than a child, humble, poor, and weak; but she said in heart that, while she lived, no more boats should be lost off the "Lonely Rock," if a light shining through her window would guide them safely into the harbor. And so, after watching by the body of her father, according to the custom of her people, until it was buried, she lay down and slept through the day; but when night fell, arose, and lighted a candle, placed it in the window of her cottage, so that it might be seen by any fisherman coming in from sea, and guide him safely into harbor. She sat by the candle all night and trimmed it, and spun; but when the day dawned she went to bed and slept.

As many hanks as she had spun before for her daily bread she spun still, and one over, to buy her nightly candle; and from that time to this, for fifty years, through youth, maturity, and old age, she has turned night into day, and in the snow-storms of winter, through driving mists, deceptive moonlight, and solemn darkness, that northern harbor has never once been without the light of her candle.

How many lives she saved by this candle, and how many meals she won by it for the starving families of the boatmen, it is impossible to say. How many dark nights the fishermen, depending on it, have gone forth, cannot now be told. There it stood, regular as a light-house, steadily as constant care could make it. Always brighter when daylight waned, the fishermen had only to keep it constantly in view and were safe; there was but one thing to intercept it, and that was the rock. However far they might have gone out to sea, they had only to bear down for that lighted window, and they were sure of a safe entrance to the harbor.

But what do the boatmen and the boatmen's wives think of this? Do they pay the poor woman? No; they are very poor; but poor or rich, they know better than that. Do they thank her? No. Perhaps they think that thanks of theirs would be inadequate to express their gratitude; or perhaps the long years have made the lighted casement so familiar, that they look upon it as a matter of course, and forget for the time the patient watcher within. *Jean Ingelow.*

BEGINNING FAMILY WORSHIP.

A young man of fashion, wealth and education, and high social position, at a mid-day prayer-meeting felt in himself the hope that maketh not ashamed, realized a Saviour precious to his soul. He believed that God, for Christ's sake, had forgiven his sins, and determined that he would never be ashamed of Christ. He would acknowledge and honor Him everywhere.

The opportunity, the time and place, soon came. He was returning to his home in the evening. "Now," said he, "I must honor and obey God in my family. I must set up family worship."

"Oh, no," said the tempter, "not yet! Don't be in a hurry. Take time. Get a little stronger, and then you can go on better."

"I must begin to-night. I do not know what my wife and sister will say; but it is a duty and I am resolved to do it, and trust God for the rest I must pray in my family."

"Not to-night," said the tempter; "you don't know how to pray. You have never prayed much. You are not acquainted with the language of prayer. Wait and learn how first."

"No, no; I must pray to-night, I will pray to-night. Get thee behind me, Satan!"

He passed into his dwelling, and into his library, and there, before God, his Heavenly Father, and in the name of the Lord Jesus, he poured out his heart, and asked for strength and grace from on high to assist him in his duty.

When he met his wife that evening, she saw at once that a great change had taken place in him, but said nothing. At length he asked her:

"Would you have any objections to our having family worship?"

After a moment's surprise and hesitation, she said, with true politeness:

"Certainly not, if it is your pleasure?"

"Bring me a Bible then, please, and draw up under the gas-light, and let us read and pray."

He read a chapter, and then kneeled down, but his wife and sister sat upright in their seats, and he felt that he was alone on his knees. He lifted up his eyes to God, and cried out in the bitterness of his soul, "God be merciful to me a sinner." And gathering strength, he went on in his prayer, pouring out his most earnest cries and supplications that God would have mercy on his beloved wife and sister. So earnest, so importunate, was that prayer that God would show His converting power and grace on the spot, that the heart of his wife was melted and overcome, and she slipped from her seat upon her knees beside him, and putting her arms around his neck, ere she was aware she burst out into one agonizing cry to the Lord Jesus for mercy on her soul; and then the sister knelt down by his other side, and she too put her arms around him, and burst into a flood of tears.

He continued to pray; he devoted himself and those with him to God. He confessed and bewailed his and their manner of life hitherto; he pleaded the promise of God to all those that seek Him, and with unspeakable joy he made mention of the amazing grace of God in the pardon of his sins, and he besought that they all might find and obtain together peace and forgiveness through a crucified Saviour.

The submission was complete; the surrender was fully made; repentance and faith sprang up together in the hearts of all three, and as they rose from their knees it was to acknowledge each to the other what new determinations and resolutions and consecration they each had made during the progress of that first prayer in the family in that parlor, of all they were, and all they would be, or should be, to Christ.

Since that first prayer in the parlor God has been daily acknowledged in the same place by the same circle.—*Presbyterian Advocate.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Pulpit Treasury for April has a sermon and portrait of President J. S. Hopkins, Ph.D., D D., Emory College, Oxford, Ga., Published by E. B. Treat, 757 Broadway, N. Y.

The Century Magazine. Contents for April 1888. From Dan to Beersheba, Motherhood, The Graysons, Bird Music, The Realm of Reverie, The Round-Up, Robert Louis Stevenson, Surprises, The Russian Penal Code, A Song of Life. Thefts of the Morning, The Works of Elisha Mulford, Marse Phil. Abraham Lincoln, Love's Imagining, The American Inventors of the Telegraph, The Struggle, Two Kentucky Gentlemen of the Old School, Memoranda of the Civil War. Address Century Co. Union Square, N. Y.

Both Sides; or Jonathan and Absalom. By Rev. Rufus S. Green, D. D. Philadelphia Presbyterian Board of Publication. 85cts.

Dr. Green has wisely chosen two Bible young men, of noble birth, and splendid opportunities, that he might forcefully contrast their opposite characters. The beautiful Christian life, and the life wrecked by foolish ambition, stand in vivid contrast. Young men will find here profitable pictures, and lessons of wisdom.

Mrs. Winchester's Kitchen, or, The One Talent Improved. By Mrs. Helen C. Brown.

From a plain sphere, a plain woman, with plain gifts, shows how a consecrated life, faithfully using God's gifts, may be filled with good fruits, and heavenly beauty.

$1.00. Philadelphia Presbyterian Board of Publication.

Widening Circles. By Minnie E. Kinney. $1.00. Presbyterian Board of Publication Philadelphia.

A young girl, just home from school tries to work for Christ. She begins with a ragged boy in a drunkard family. Her practical and successful work will afford help to others in missionary endeavors for the Master.

The West Beach Boys A Seaside Story. By Margaret E. Winslow. $1.15. Philadelphia Presbyterian Board of Publication.

This book has been tested in a family of boys. It is a capital presentation of the happy life of a useful, young Christian lad. Most of the incidents are true; and the book refutes the idea that religions makes the young sad.

After the Failure; or a Loss and a Gain. By Annette Lucille Noble, author of "The Professor's Girls," &c. $1.15. Philadelphia Presbyterian Board of Publication.

A stirring story of sudden misfortune. But the young girl, Doris, is thereby trained, into a life of strength and beauty. With its various, contrasted characters, this book will prove valuable to the girls and boys, who will think.

The Magazine of American History for March. 743 Broadway, New York, $5 a year.

The leading, splendidly illustrated article, "Historic Cannon Balls and Houses" by Col. Bartlett in 1776. Gen. Wooster's fine portrait is from the London original of 1776. Mr. Campbell's "New York and Ohio's Centennial" shows New York's relation to the territory, now covered by a cluster of grand Western Empires. "Lief Erikson;" "Centennial, Ohio Seventy Years Ago;" Capt. Silvester Salisbury" of 1664; 'Escape of Grant and Meade," with the Original Documents, Minor Topics, &c., round up a number of permanent value. What a labor of research.

GOD'S CHILDREN IN DARK HOURS.

BY THEODORE L. CUYLER, D.D.

No human life is all sunshine, and over smooth water. Some of the noblest characters in Bible history were men who traveled to Heaven through dark nights and in the teeth of many a "blizzard." Abraham was the "Friend of God," rich and prosperous; yet it was a faith-trying journey, enveloped in painful mystery, which he made to Mount Moriah with his beloved son marked for the sacrifice. Joseph was led through deep pit and dark prison to the Premiership of Egypt. Daniel praised God in a lion's den, and Jeremiah, the sorrowful Dante of Hebrew literature, looked up to the stars of the divine promises from the depths of a dungeon. The catalogue of Paul's trials embraces almost everything that human nature can live through. And time would fail us to recount all these heroes of faith described in the epic of the eleventh chapter to the Hebrews.

As it was in those days, so it is in our days. The very best people, those who love God, and whom God loves, are not always happy. Our heavenly Father never promises unbroken sunshine to any of His children. That might be an appeal to our selfishness—a bribe to serve God for the immediate happiness it would insure. No opportunity would be afforded to test the capacity of faith in hard weather if its voyages were only over placid seas. Clipperships are not tested at the wharves—but out in the hurricanes. Hard as it is to believe, yet it is a Bible truth that whom God *loves*, He chastens and scourges; and He does it just because He loves them. Chemists never throw gravel-stones in their crucibles; it is only the ores which contain gold or silver, which are subjected to the red-hot furnace. Old as this truth is, we have to make a fresh application of it every time that we are called to face afflictions.

(1) Some Christian lives are shadowed by a naturally desponding temperament. Brother Hopeful looks at almost everything through a rose-colored glass; but poor Brother Fearing carries a "slough of Despond" in his mind nearly all the way to the Celestial City, and can only sing bass. He is a man of a choice spirit nevertheless, and goes through the river of death triumphantly. Many of my readers will recall that glorious and successful minister of Christ. Dr. Edward Payson, of Portland, who was afflicted with the most morbid despondency. Satan assailed him often with temptations that drove him well-nigh to despair. The Devil, like a skulking highwayman, is very apt to attack God's people when they are "walking in darkness and see no light." Dr. Payson had a wonderful power—in spite of his morbid temperament—both to lead souls to Christ and to comfort the sorrowing; and his dying hours displayed the most exalted ecstasy of rapture. Heaven will probably be all the brighter to those Christians who have travelled thither through the deepest valleys of death-shade.

Converting grace does not alter natural temperaments. It does not make phlegmatic folk impetuous, nor does it make desponding folk sanguine. But grace enables a true child of God to bear up under these natural burdens. The divine promises become very sweet and inspiring to all these brethren and sisters whose heads are bowed down like a bulrush. And there is no passage in the Bible more assuring and sustaining to them than this one—"he that walketh in darkness and hath no light, let him *trust* in the name of the Lord and *stay* upon his God." This is not addressed to God's enemies who walk in the darkness of sin, but to His own covenant children who are called to pass through very shadowy experienees.

(2) Some of my readers may be passing through very dark hours of pecuniary adversity. Their business has been shattered, or their incomes have dwindled down almost to the vanishing point. These are gloomy times, dear friends; but I hope that it is not too dark for you to see to read God's precious promises, or too dark for you to keep the straight road of integrity. For your comfort let me assure you that while I have known thousands of Christians to be badly demoralized by prosperity, I have rarely known one to be damaged by adversity. Such blizzards are very apt to drive a true Christian under the safe covert of Jesus Christ. When his earthly assets run low, his heavenly assets appreciate. Christian courage shines splendidly in the dark. When a commercial tempest had swept away Arthur Tappan's fortune, and he drew out his watch and handed it to his assignees, saying, "I keep nothing from my creditors," he was richer in God's sight and in human estimation than he was six months before. It is very uncomfortable to be poor; but grace is not graduated by income, and the man who has a clear conscience and the Lord Jesus Christ within him, and the atmosphere of love all around him, and the glories of Heaven right before him, is one of the Lord's millionaires.

(3) We often find ourselves involved in deep perplexities as to the course we ought to pursue. When we have light it is easy enough to walk in the light; no one need go astray in broad noonday. Then we can walk by sight. Faith is trusting God in the dark. Prayer is often the cry of the soul in the darkness to an unseen Saviour; and lo! He appears to us in the fourth watch walking as over the billows and speaking to us the assuring words: "It is I; be of good cheer; be not afraid." Wonderful deliverances and guidances often come to us in these seasons of perplexity. "Light is *sown* for the righteous." And as we tread the plowed fields of duty, light is hidden in the furrows and breaks forth. A poor widow of my acquaintance, consecrated her only son to the service of Christ, and as she trudged along in her deep poverty, wonderful interpositions of Providence sprung up in her path like rays of light bursting from the ground. The education of that son—who became afterwards an eloquent minister of the Word—was a constant struggle and venture of faith. She got great health and uplift from this very passage: "He that walketh in darkness let him trust in the name of the Lord, and *stay* upon his God." This is something very different from an occasional touch of the Almighty hand. It means to *lean* on the everlasting arm, with the perfect assurance that the arm will never break and never fail us.

The grandest triumph of faith is to trust an all-wise and loving God in the darkest hours. We cannot discover the "why" or the "wherefore" of our special afflictions. Our Heavenly Father did not consult us before the trial came, and does not explain to us why He permitted it. He *owns* us, and has as perfect a right to appoint for you and me a path through a pitch-dark tunnel or a valley of the shadow of death as he has to direct our footsteps over a meadow purpled with flowers. The dark path may prove to be the most richly profitable portion of our life-journey. The eye of Faith, like the eye of the body, has the power to enlarge its pupil and so comes very soon *to see* in *the dark*. It discovers new beauty in Bible-truths which it never noticed before. It discovers the preciousness of a hope in Christ as never before: and gets new views of the unchanging love of *Him* who sticketh closer than a brother.

Then to all my readers who are learning hard lessons and working out difficult problems in God's school I would say, gird your loins with the girdle of his truth, and keep the strong staff of faith well in hand. Trust your Guide in the dark. You are safer with him in the midnight, than without him in the noon-day. He will not suffer thy foot to stumble. Why you have been brought into such dark hours you know not now, but you will know hereafter; for part of the sweet discoveries of heaven will be to find out the mysteries of earth. Push on cheerfully, for if sorrow camp with us over night, joy cometh in the morning. It is not a great way to Heaven, at the farthest, and then will burst upon our eyes the exceeding and eternal weight of glory.—*Independent.*

THOMAS CHALMERS.

In person he was stout and almost stocky. His countenance when in repose was mild, his eye watery, almost dull, with a far-off look in it, as if he were gazing on things invisible to others; but when he became excited it lighted up as if with celestial fire, and shone with the lustre of genius. His speech betrayed him everywhere. It was not merely Scottish, but it was roughly provincial, and withal he read his discourses closely. Yet over all these disadvantages the force of the orator triumphed, so that even the cool, critical Jeffrey said of his eloquence that "it reminded him more of what one reads of as the effect of the eloquence of Demosthenes than anything he ever saw;" and again, "that he could not believe more had ever been done by the oratory of Demosthenes, Cicero, Burke, or Sheridan." To me it seems as if the force of his speech were due, not merely to the qualities which I have enumerated, but also to two characteristics which he possessed in an almost unparallelled degree, and which enabled him to make use of all these others in any circumstances and at all times. The first of these was his power of abstraction. No matter where he was, he could withdraw himself from surrounding occurrences and apply himself to the matter which he had in hand. Some of the sermons which, according to the critics, smelled so much of the lamp, were written by snatches on his journeyings, in inns, and in the houses of his friends. It seemed as if at will he could withdraw into an inner chamber of his soul, where he could defy all interruption and follow out the theme on which he was engaged. Then, akin to that abstraction, and along with it, he had the power of concentration. *Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D.*

GOLD DUST.

Mammon led them on—
Mammon, the least erected spirit that fell
From heaven; for even in heaven his looks and thoughts
Were always downward bent, admiring more
The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold,
Than aught divine or holy else enjoyed
In vision beatific.

—*Paradise Lost.*

***

I never knew a child of God being bankrupted by his benevolence. What we keep we may lose, but what we give to Christ we are sure to keep.—*T. L. Cuyler.*

***

It is astonishing how soon the whole conscience begins to unravel if a single stitch drops; one single sin indulged in makes a hole you could put your head through.—*Charles Buxton.*

***

By knowledge we do learn ourselves to know,
And what to man and what to God we owe.

—*Spencer.*

***

The two most precious things are our reputation and our life. A whisper may deprive us of one, and the weakest weapon of the other.—*Colton.*

THE AFFECTIONATENESS OF CHILDREN.

One attractive trait in children is their affectionateness. Their caresses, of which some indeed are not over prodigal (except in such cases as a Scotch girl once brusquely indicated of her brother, "he is always affectionate when he wants something to eat"), should not be repulsed as troublesome, or derided as worthless. The young are soon chilled, and chills harden. Their proposals to assist you in the affairs of life, while sometimes embarrassing, often clumsy, and perhaps more often suggested for want of something else to do, need not be hustled away as a housemaid's broom sweeps out cobwebs. Their little presents, often, just from want of thought, not quite as useful as they might be, should be made much of and put away with care. Children no doubt (like other people) derive much satisfaction from receiving presents; they have quite as much in giving them. It is a good habit to encourage, for selfishness is every one's foe, and the foe that may be scotched but never killed. There cannot be too much tenderness, which need not mean softness. All living things grow best in a warm temperature. To love need not mean to indulge; nay, some of the roughest-mannered and most firmly ruling parents I have ever known have been those who were simply wild with alarm if the children were ill, and would readily, even cheerfully, have died for them.—*Good Words.*

HOW CAN I SERVE HIM?

First, *by doing just the work He has given me to do.* Diligence and honesty in the store, fidelity and patience in the school, tenderness and unselfishness in the home, loyalty and devotion in the church; these are some of the common, every-day things in which I may show my purpose to walk as God would have me, and in serving others to serve Him delightedly. It is in the little things of what seems secular life that I must begin this service of my Lord. To forget or slight these in searching for great or nobler duties is to rear a building without a foundation.

Second, *by developing, as far as I may, the mental and spiritual nature He has given me.* True, it seems a little garden, and the plants look few and feeble. I am tempted to wish I had been endowed with stronger powers like many another whom I admire, but just this intellect is mine to cultivate and develop for His pleasure and glory. I can serve Him in reading and study that will strengthen and furnish for good works here, and the greater enjoyment and service of God hereafter. And I can especially serve Him in watching my heart, out of which are the issues of life," in putting down the harsh, uncharitable, or untruthful words I want to speak, in displacing unkind or envious thoughts with charity, in trying to *know* the Lord Jesus in a sweeter and fuller sense than I have yet done.

Third, I can serve Him *in ministry to those of whom He said:* "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." To only a few out of the multitude of the needy and sorrowing can I give even the cup of cold water, the sympathy that comforts, the food that nourishes, the clothing that warms. But all along my path He brings His suffering ones to be helped and sent on their way rejoicing; and He accepts "according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not."

A PICTURE OF THE PAST.

Rev. Dr. H. M. Field in his book "Old Spain and New Spain" containing sketches of his travels in that country brings forward this reminiscence of the days of the Inquisition:

A few years since there was an animated discussion in the Cortes on the subject of religious toleration—a step in advance which was opposed by the old Spanish Conservatives—when a Deputy arose, who touched another chord by the mention of the following simple incident: He said that, in taking his walk that morning in the outskirts of the city, he had come to a place where workmen were making excavations in the street. As they struck their spades into the earth, they uncovered the surroundiug soil. which, as it was exposed to view, appeared to be composed of several distinct layers. A closer inspection disclosed the fact that one of these was of ashes, in which here and there were fragments of human bones! A little further from the centre, where the dying flames had spared some vestiges of humanity, had been discovered a ring that may have once graced a woman's finger; and farther still, a lock of hair! These slight remains told the story of three hundred years ago. This was the famous Quemadero, the burning place for the victims of the *autos da fe*; and these ashes, these charred bones, the maiden's ring, the lock of hair, recalled one of the most awful of human tragedies, when on this spot manhood and womanhood, the husband and wife, blooming youth and hoary age, the father and daughter, clasped in a last embrace, perished together! Such a resurrection of the dead was more powerful than any argument. Spanish bigotry might remain stubborn against the voices of the living, but was silent in presence of those whose unburied ashes were but just uncovered to the light of day. The picture was a plea, more eloquent than words, for that religious toleration which should make such scenes impossible forevermore.

BEGIN A NEW LIFE.

They tell us that on a certain dangerous seashore there is a man who lives in a queer house built entirely of wrecks. The floors are made of a ship's deck, the kitchen out of an old ship's galley, and the walls are the cabin panels of wrecked packets and steamers. The whole structure is composed of the smashed remnants of better things. Such are the lives and characters of thousands of unconverted souls; such may yours be, my impenitent friend. One part of your character is made up of broken Sabbaths; another part of broken promises to your Saviour that you would repent and serve him. The whole fabric shows broken commandments of God in every wall. Your heart house can not stand inspection, and God will put it to the flames. Move out! Now is a good time to begin a new structure that will be storm-proof and fireproof, and will be a habitation of Jesus Christ to dwell in with you. Dig deep; lay your foundation on the Rock. The first thing you do to please conscience and Christ will be the first material put into the structure. Don't lose an hour; don't stop with wishing and praying to do better; put prayer into practice and in God's strength begin a new life. Christ is ready to come unto you; are you ready for him? —*Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D.*

GREET ONE ANOTHER IN CHURCH.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM DURANT.

What would you think of yourself if you should allow a visitor whose presence you desired, to enter and leave your house, to brush past you in the hall, without speaking a word of welcome or friendliness to him? But the church is your house, as hosts in God's behalf; and you are glad to have visitors attend its services. Then show them the pleasure you really feel at their presence. As host, introduce yourself; and make the visitors acquainted with others, so that they may feel that they are welcome. Invite them to come again. Do not give them occasion, from your manner, to think that your congregation is made up of a cold or exclusive sect. A church is not a club where all but those who belong to certain circles must expect to be snubbed if they presume to intrude. If you are too high-toned to exchange a word of Christian greeting with the stranger who worships on the same bench, or walks by your side down the aisle, then you would better set up a church of your own, and make sure beforehand of having reserved for you a little corner in heaven where Christian brotherhood shall be prohibited.

But there are some visitors, on the other hand, who are chillier than an iceberg to approach; and their temperature always runs down to the lowest point in church. We have often tried to give you hearty welcome, Mr. Zero, when you visited our services; but you always act as though you though us mighty presuming and impudent. If we are able to force a hand-shake, what a limp, clammy, hyperborean grasp you return. It is even worse in the case of your beloved better-half, and your charming daughter, Miss Gingerly Zero. More than once they have looked straight in our face as they brushed by us in the aisle, when we tried to welcome them; but evidently they are blind and deaf, else there would not have been so ill-mannered as to toss their heads as they did, and pass by in silence with an insulted air. And yet we have heard some of your family complain about the unsociability of our church!—*Presbyterian Observer.*

GO ON.

Arago, the French astronomer, tells in his autobiography how in his youth he one day became puzzled and discouraged over his mathematics, and almost resolved to give up the study. He held his paper-bound text-book in his hand. Impelled by an indefinable curiosity, he damped the cover of the book and carefully unrolled the leaf to see what was on the other side. It turned out to be a brief letter from D'Alembert to a young man like himself, disheartened by the difficulties of mathematical study, who had written to him for counsel. This was the letter—"Go on, sir, go on. The difficulties you meet resolve themselves as you advance. Proceed, and light will dawn and shine with increasing clearness upon your path." Arago followed the simple suggestion, "Go on, sir, go on," and became the first astronomical mathematician of his age.—*Christian Advocate.*

A WORD FOR THE YOUNG.

A great and good man said: Learn all you can; for youth is the time, and the time alone, in which learning can be attained. I find that I can now remember very little but what I learned when I was young. I have, it is true, acquired things since, but it has been with labor and difficulty; and I find that I can retain them as I can those things gained in my youth. Had I practiced my principles in the beginning, I should certainly have made but little progress in life.

PREMIUMS.

☞ The *N. C. Farmer* is a 24 page (3 columns to the page) journal, neatly printed, and contains in each number articles upon Farms and Farmers, Soils and Fertilizers, Grasses and Grains, Cotton and Tobacco, Orchards and Fruits, Live Stock, Dairy, Apiary, Family Department, and a department of popular Science, Hygiene, Diseases and Remedies, and is admitted to be the most practical and useful journals for farmer and his family ever published in whole country.

We have concluded an arrangement with the *Farmer* in accordance with which we will send for $2.65 the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN, the N. *C. Farmer*, and *one dozen papers of seed*, such as the subscriber may select from the following list. Now is the time to act upon this very favorable offer. The seed are unsurpassed for Excellence and Purity.

Persons acting under special club arrangements previously made by us will, by sending 60 cts additional to the club offer, receive the *N. C. Farmer* and the seed with the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

State distinctly what seed are wanted.

List of Seeds.

Artichoke.
Large Globe.
Asparagus.
Colossal.
Beet.
Ex. Early Turnip or Bassano,
Early Rep Turnip.
Early Egyptian Red Turnip,
Long Blood Red,
White French Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early York,
Early Large York,
Late Drumhead,
Late Flat Dutch,
French Oxheart,
Early Winningstadt,
Early Jersey Wakefield,
Early Flat Dutch,
Early Drumhead,
Early Sugar Loaf,
Green Glazed,
Red Dutch (for Pickling).
Carrot.
Early Scarlet Horn,
Long Orange.
Cauliflower.
Early London,
Early Dutch.
Collards—Southern.
Celery.
Large White Solid,
Dwarf White Sold.
Cress, or Pepper Grass.
Curled,
Water.
Cucumber.
Early White Spine,
Early Frame,
Early Cluster,
Early Russian,
Long Green Turkey.
Egg Plant.
Improved Large Purple.
Endive.
Green Curled,
White Curled.
Kale.
Green Curled Scotch.
Kohl Rabi
Early White Vienna,
Early Green or White,
Early Purple Vienna,
Leek.
London Flag,
Mammoth.
Lettuce.
Early Prize Head,
India Curled,
Drumhead Cabbage.
Melon.
Orange Water,
Citron (for Preserving.)
Mountain Sweet Water,
Improved Gipsey,
Peerless,
Ice Cream Water,
Netted Nutmeg,
Netted Green Citron,
Persian, or Casaba,
Pine Apple,
Early Jenny Lind.
Mustard.
White,
Black, or Brown.
Okra.
Dwarf,
Tall, or Long Green
Onion.
White, or Silver Skin,
Large Red Wethersfield,
Yellow Dutch.
Parsley.
Doubled Curled,
Plain, or Single.
Parsnip.
Fine Sugar.
Pepper.
Large Sweet,
Large Bell,
Large Red Cayenne.
Pumpkin.
Cashaw, (Crook Neck)
Connecticut Field.
Radish.
Early Long Scarlet,
Early Red Turnip,
Early White Turnip
Salsify.
Or Oyster Plant.
Spinach.
Round Savoy.
Squash.
Early Bush, or Patty-Pan,
Yellow Crook Neck,
Hubbard,
Winter Crook Neck
Tomato.
Large Trophy,
Early Large Sm... Red,
New Early Ac...
Tilden.
Turnip
Southern-B...
Red or Pu... Top,
Early White Dutch,
Pomeranian
Globe,
Large Whi...
Large Whi...
LargeW...
Yello...
Ambe...
Impe...
Yello...

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1888

RESULTS OF THE PEARSON MEETINGS.

On Wednesday last Rev. R. G. PEARSON closed the evangelistic services he had been conducting in Wilmington since March 18th ulto. There was up to the close no abatement in the anxiety to hear the truth as presented in GOD'S Holy word, but the rather there seemed to be an increase of interest at the last. It was however physically impossible for Mr. PEARSON to continue the meetings.

His last discourse was founded on the life of DANIEL as set before us in the Scriptures, and was addressed to young men—DANIEL being held before them as an example of the power which comes from implicit faith and absolute trust in GOD. Numbers were turned away because of lack of sitting or standing room—some estimate that 4,000 persons heard this sermon.

Mr. PEARSON after service took up the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in the course of half an hour $7,500 were pledged to the erection of a building—afterwards increased before leaving the tabernacle to $8,500. The leave-taking addresses by the pastors were ...llently conceived and deliver... feeling, and Mr. PEARSON ...press the ushers and other ...the people for their great ...nd help withdrew with the ten... out-goings of the hearts of the people towards him.

But what of the results? What has been gained? Wilmington never in all its history has been so blessed. We may make allowances for some expectations which will fail to be realized—(yet why should they?)—some hopes that will be, disappointed, still the clearer views of truth and the greater elevation of thought and ...nsequent purpose, the renewed conse... among Christians, the complete ...g about, the entire reversal of life ...conduct that will follow to many, will ...t for time not only but for all eternity. Had we time and space we might discuss the wonderful knowledge of Scripture possessed by Mr. PEARSON, and his tact and skilfulness in adaptation of the truth to the minds and consciences of hearers; a ...ct of course resulting from a most unu... acquaintance with human nature. The ...nity of feeling among Christians that has ...eveloped is not to be counted among the least of the blessings growing out of these meetings; unity that not only embraces all the cooperating denominations, but extends over and beyond them to others. Never was there such Bible distribution and so much Bible study.

But the methods—what of them? They were as nearly as can be unexceptionable. There was deep feeling—there ought to be—but all disposition to excess of animal excitement was promptly suppressed by Mr. PEARSON and in this was evident the most extraordinary power he exercised in the control of men. It was wonderful to see how readily, in a congregation of thousands a few words, firm yet gentle, accompanied with the slightest gesture, stilled and quieted the vast throng.

And now let us say it is all of GOD. The HOLY SPIRIT has evidently chosen this instrument for the great work of winning and of strengthening human souls. To Him be the glory and the praise.

THE FINGER OF ROME.

Several times recently we have called attention to the assiduity and perseverance with which Rome plots and pushes in furtherance of its plans for the extension of the Romish Church. Often we have expressed the profoundest astonishment at the lukewarmness of our secular press—...recognized as Protestant—and at the stolid ...difference of our Protestant people to this ...te of affairs. In the South we are wont ...y, "Oh, there is no danger here; the ...ish Church can never get control ... us," and so we deliberately and ...shut our eyes to what is trans... all around us.

...e a matter which is now at the front. ...t Hot Springs, in this State, a large ...onvention is to be held, ostensibly to ...he South—to promote its pros... inaugurating and pushing plans ...ecure foreign immigration. ...immigrants will be induced ... us? Pause a moment to ... just at this point. It is given out that His Eminence (so-called), Cardinal GIBBONS, will be a prominent figure on the scene; we need scarcely add that he will be a ruling spirit; our readers certainly have not forgotten his manipulations at the late Philadelphia centennial exercises, nor his constant and unblushing appearance in political matters. Not only will GIBBONS be there, but a retinue in the gorgeous trappings, no doubt, and with all the pompous display of the hierarchy. Rome knows how to display her millinery to best effect; and what will we do? we Protestants—real or nominal—what will we do? Well, as railroad authorities, we will give reduced fares and extend all possible facilities; as journalists (secular), we will write up the affair with all the powers of description at our command, not forgetting to laud the Cardinal and express our appreciation of the honor done us and of the grand results to be expected; as journalists (religious), we will see no particular use in calling attention to a matter of this kind, and will wonder that any special importance should be attached to it; as citizens, we will attend and be struck with the suave and gentle manners of His Eminence and deplore the uncharitableness and intolerance that can see anything beyond the earnest desire to advance the prosperity of our own dear Southland.

But what will Rome do? She will use all to flood this country with Irish and Italian Roman Catholics. She will fill our land from the Mississippi to the Atlantic with just that class of persons whom through the ballot-box she can use to destroy the liberties, civil and religious, of this Republic. The finger of Rome is in this thing, and our people ought not to fail to see it, but will they do it? We are afraid not, nevertheless, we shall do our duty in endeavoring to force it upon their attention.

CENTENNIAL EXERCISES AT SUGAR CREEK.

We get up a very hasty report, at the last moment, of the proceedings of Mecklenburg Presbytery. The full report of the very prompt stated clerk will doubtless be in for next issue, so there is less to be regretted. In connection with the meeting, centennial exercises were held in Sugar Creek church. They were highly interesting. Rev. G. D. PARKS recited a history of Sugar Creek church; Rev. R. Z. JOHNSTON, read a History of the Presbytery since its organization in 1869, and traced back the jurisdiction to the incipiency of Presbyterianism in western North Carolina; Rev. W. E. MCILWAIN read a most able paper on "Presbyterianism in the Foreign Field" and Rev. W. R. ATKINSON an instructive and in other respects admirable address on "Presbyterianism and Liberty."

These addresses, we doubt not, will be published in pamphlet form. Those who know the speakers need not be assured that they well deserve this consideration.

IT DOES PROHIBIT.

So says the Savannah *News*. How any intelligent, fair-minded person, can really believe that prohibitory legislation does not decrease the sale of liquor, passes our comprehension. If we had nothing more before us than the bare fact that all liquor-sellers—wholesale and retail—are opposed to such legislation, we would consider that ample evidence. But some good, intelligent Christians demand more proof. They believe in temperance, but cannot think that legislation will promote it. For their benefit, from time to time, we give the opinion of those who have best opportunities for judging. The Savannah *News* is certainly as well qualified, we suppose it will be conceded, as any paper in Georgia, to state the effect of the prohibitory laws, under local option, in that great State, and here is what it has to say. Note how clearly and how temperately it states the facts:

There is no doubt that local option has done a vast amount of good in Georgia. The testimony in behalf of it is strong and convincing. It is doubtful if a county can be found ontside of the large cities, where prohibition has been adopted that has not been largely benefitted County towns, in which, a few years ago, there was neither thrift, prosperity nor contentment, have, under prohibition influences, become thriving, growing places, showing unmistakable evidences in their pretty homes and cultivated gardens that their people are prosperous and happy. On the plantations and turpentine farms, and in the lumber districts in which prohibition has been adopted, there has been a marked change for the better in the condition of labor.

A prominent Savannah cotton factor said recently that in the earlier years of his business career he advanced money regularly every season to fifty or sixty farmers who all lived in the same section of the State. They were always in debt to him, and apparently had a pretty hard time to make a living, and that not a very good one. About all of them spent a great deal of money for strong drink whenever they came to this city or went to their county town. Their laborers also spent a large share of their earnings for whiskey. They were not drunkards, of course, but their heads were not always as clear as the heads of successful farmers should be. A few years ago a strong temperance agitation was started in their locality and prohibition was adopted. The result has been wonderful. The fifty or sixty farmers still do business with the cotton factor in question, but he does not make advances now to more than half a dozen of them. They areout of debt and pay cash for what they want. They are prosperous and getting rich. They do not hesitate to attribute their prosperity to prohibition. In the face of this striking illustration of the benefits of prohibition who will say that it does not prohibit?

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

Harmony: Rev. R. D. Perry dismissed to the Florida Presbytery. Candidate S. E. Chandler transferred to the care of Paris Presbytery.

Commissioners to the Assembly: Ministers: T. C. Whaling and W. S. Bean; Elders, T. B. Fraser and L. C. Mills.

Touching the amendments to our Form of Goverment proposed to the Presbytery by the General Assembly, the following action was taken:

1. This Presbytery declines to advise and consent to the amendments proposed for the purpose of harmonizing our Book of Church Order in the matter of the Elder Moderatorship.

II. This Presbytery declines to advise and consent to the amendments in reference to Organic Union proposed by the General Assembly, Ch. V., Sec. 6, Par. 5.

1. The propriety of a Church providing a method for the extinction of its distinct existence is at least somewhat doubtful.

2. This Presbytery regards Organic Union as undesirable, and so are of opinion that no constitutional method should be provided for the accomplishment.

3. The effect of the proposed amendment would be to place it within the power of two-thirds of the Presbyteries to carry with them into union with some other Church, not only their own property, but all of the property of our Church, including that of those Presbyteries who might decline to enter into such union.

4. The approval of such amendment by this Presbytery would be construed as an endorsement of the project for organic union now agitating our Church.

New Orleans: Met at Amite City. Rev. D. O. Byers elected moderator and Ruling Elder John E. Rodd, temporary Clerk.

Commissioners to the General Assembly: Principals: Rev. Dr. H. M. Smith, and Ruling Elder, H. Stringer; Alternate—Rev. J. C. Graham and Ruling Elder W. R. Lyman.

Paducah: Rev. W. C. Hogan dismissed to Presbytery of Pine Bluff. Candidate Henry Petrie dismissed to the Presbytery of Western District.

Commissioners to the General Assembly: Principals: Rev. L. O. Spencer and Elder Malcolm Yeaman. Alternates—Rev. W. W. Evans and Elder J. H. Hilliard.

Upper Missouri: Amendments to Book of Church Order advised and consented to.

Commissioners to the Assembly—R. S. Campbell, D. D., and James M. Love, principals; Rev. W. S. Trimble and T. J. Porter, alternates.

Augusta: Met at Eatonton, Ga., April 4th. Hon. J. A. Billups elected moderator. Presbytery took the following action with regard to the proposed Presbyterian University of Georgia:

WHEREAS, A movement is now on foot by our brethren in Atlanta to establish a Presbyterian University in that city or elsewhere in Georgia; and,

WHEREAS, We recognize the fact that our Church has lost its former prestige as the leader in educational enterprises in our State; therefore,

Resolved, That the Presbytery of Augusta do most heartily endorse the action of our Atlanta brethren, and pledge our moral support to this movement.

Commissioners to the General Assembly: Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Hon. J. A. Billups.

Lexington: A special dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun* April 12th, says:

Lexington Presbytery, in session at Tinkling Springs to day, after a lengthy and warm discussion on the subject of organic union, adopted by a vote of 41 to 6 the following overture to the General Assembly, which meets in Baltimore on May 10:

"The Presbytery of Lexington respectfully overtures the General Assembly that the committee of inquiry having accomplished the work for which it was appointed, the Assembly discharge the committee, and the matter of organic union with the Northern Church be dropped."

This is the first Southern Presbytery that has acted upon the report of the joint committees of inquiry of the two assemblies.

Mecklenburg: Rev. C. W. Robinson elected moderator; Rev. P. R. Law and Rev. J. Y. Fair temporary clerks. Rev. R. A. Mickle received from Charleston Presbytery—Rev. Messrs J. L. Williamson and W. B. Arrowood from Concord Presbytery and Rev. E. E. Erwin from Transylvania Presbytery. Mr. W. J. Secrest was taken under care of Presbytery as a candidate for the gospel ministry. Rev. W. S. P. Bryan was elected Trustee of Davidson College to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Rev. A. M. Watson to Fayetteville Presbytery.

Commissioners to the General Assembly: Principals—Rev. Messrs C. W. Robinson and G. L. Cook; Ruling Elders—Capt. A. G. Neel and Col. John E. Brown; alternates—Rev. Messrs. S. T. Martin and W. O. Cochrane; Ruling Elders—John E. Oates and J. Q. Holland. In the judicial case to be tried, before the Assembly, in which Mecklenburg Presbytery is complainant, Capt. Neel and Col. Brown are appointed to represent the Presbytery.

Presbytery consents to the proposed changes in the Book of Church Order, and lays on the table that part of the report on the minutes which referred to the matter of organic union—this without prejudice to the position of the Presbytery on the question.

BETHEL PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Bethel Presbytery met in Purity church, Chester, S. C., Thursday, April 5th. Rev. W. G. White was elected Moderator, and Rev. J. A. Wilson, Temporary Clerk. Seventeen ministers and thirty-six ruling elders were present.

Reports were received from nearly all the churches, showing a steady growth and faithfulness, and in some cases greatly enlarged contributions.

Calls from Bullock's Creek and Mt. Pleasant churches for the pastoral services of Rev. R. P. Smith were approved, and leave given to prosecute them. A call from Beersheba church to Rev. M R. Kirkpatrick was approved, placed in his hands and accepted, and arrangements made for the installation. A call from Rock Hill church for Licentiate W. M. Anderson was approved and held by Presbytery for the present.

The plan proposed by the Executive Committee for conducting and supporting the evangelistic work in the Presbytery was approved and direction given to further prosecute it. The Committee has secured about twelve hundred dollars in pledges from individuals in various churches, payable annually, for this work, in addition to which it will have the regular collections. With this amount it is proposed to engage half the time of three or four ministers to labor in evangelistic territory adjacent to their pastorates.

Mr. E. Mack was licensed as a probationer for the gospel ministry.

The Presbytery overtured the General Assembly to send down the proposed amendment to the Constitution, touching organic union with other bodies, in unquestioned form; but asks that in case the coming Assembly should decide that the matter has gone down regularly in the Permanent Clerk's statement of his error, and should decide to count the votes and determine the matter, this Presbytery have its vote recorded in favor of the overture.

Rev. J. H. Thornwell and Rev. James Hemphill were elected commissioners to the General Assembly, with Rev. George Summey and Ruling Elder Geo. McC. Witherspoon as alternates.

The next meeting will be held at Pleasant Grove church on Friday before the Fourth Sabbath in September.

Ruling Elder James Hemphill was nominated for the next Moderator.

GEORGE SUMMEY, Stated Clerk.

A REMINDER.

Those who have promised subscriptions to Union Theological Seminary and those who propose giving, are requested to send their gifts promply to the Treasurer, Col. J. P. Fitzgerald, Farmville, Va.

The Board of Directors will meet on the 2d of May and it is important that all available funds should be sent in before that time. The attention of the chairman of the Presbyterial committees is respectively called to the action of the Synod.

S. T. MARTIN.

MEETING OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees of Union Theological Seminary will meet in the library building May 1st, at 4 p. m.

The Examining and Business Committee will meet Thursday, April 26th, 8 a. m., in the Examination rooms.

The committee consists of the following:

F. H. Johnston, D. D., C. White, D. D., the Rev. J. W. Primrose, Major T. J. Kirkpatrick and B. F. Hall, Esq.

Alumni address by Rev. J. W. Primrose, Alternate, Rev. W. E. McIlwain.

The Society of Enquiry will be represented by Rev. J. G. Shepperson, D. D.

The secretary will be glad to be informed if any of the members of the Board are prevented from coming.

CHAS. WHITE, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

MR. EDITOR: Sometime ago the fact of the organization of such a society at Hampden Sidney was noticed in your columns. On the night of April 13th, a conference of the society was held in the Seminary chapel, before quite a good audience. Quite a number of facts were brought to light in the course of the reports of different branches of the work, which may be interesting to those engaged in such work elsewhere. In its constitution the society professes to do all its work under the supervision of the pastors in whose bounds the work may lie. The work is of three classes: 1st, Sunday school work; 2nd, "Cottage prayer-meetings" and 3d, Visitation and Tract Distribution.

The chairman of the committee for each class of work made a report of the little more than a month's work. After which the papers were read on the following topics:

"Best method of evangelizing the colored people." How to teach a Sunday-school class," and "How to conduct work among young men." Each of these was followed by ten minutes discussion and singing a hymn. The general secretary of the society then followed with an account of the need around us and the needs for systematic work. Within a radius of six miles from Hampden Sidney there are about 5,000 people, of whom 3,500 are colored. Of these about 800 whites attend church and about 300 negroes are in Sunday-schools, leaving the great mass without any religious instruction. In this field there are two white pastors. Now this is the case in the immediate vicinity of Union Theological Seminary, where there has for years been collected quite a number (from 30 to 60) of young men who are professedly heralds of the cross. May it not be that at least, as great desolation may be found around many of our best churches? and would it not be well for all the church sessions to institute some such systematic effort in order to ascertain the state of the case and make some effort to supply the deficiency. Nay, is it not the duty of our country sessions especially to adopt some such plan of evangelistic work?

This Society of Christian Endeavor is an effort to give the gospel to those in the midst of us. So far there have been established, including the three or four stations previously occupied, five white and three colored Sabbath-schools, nine prayermeeting stations and a fair beginning has been made at visitation and tract distribution. To say that new spiritual life and vigor has been manifest in the Seminary is but to express what has already been inferred from the foregoing facts. To do the Master's work is to secure the Master's reward in this world as well as in the next.

I cannot refrain from noticing the fact that in connection with this revival of home work, there has been developed a deep and abiding interest in foreign-mission work. Remember how these two branches of work have been developed in close connection with each other in Charlotte and Wilmington, especially, and it will be seen that "it is more blessed to give than to receive," because in sending the gospel to the heathen we are securing a blessing upon our own home work as well. In what beautiful accord does the Master conduct all branches of his work! What a blessing it would be for our land and people, if every session in our land had a special object in view in its work in heathen lands (through our general committee of course) and in connection with this would organize every available man or woman into a Society of Christian Endeavor, to make thus at home and abroad a united and systematic effort to evangelize the world!

"Go ye into *all* the world and preach the gospel to *every* creature" if you would experience the blessedness of the promise, "Lo! I am with you alway even unto the end of the world."

JESSE W. SILER.

Hampden Sidney, Va., April 13th.

TO THE PRESBYTERY OF MECKLENBURG.

DEAR BRETHREN: Dr. Houston proposes to send envelopes and leaflets free of charge to every church desiring to use them in the May collection for Foreign Missions. As these envelopes have been repeatedly used to great advantage in many churches I would earnestly recommend that every church in our Presbytery make trial of them at our approaching May collection. Please try them and let us know at the fall meeting of Presbytery the measure of your success.

WM. E. MCILWAIN, Chm. Com. Foreign Missions.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PRESBYTERIES.

Ministers.	*Ruling Elders.*
AUGUSTA.	
Wm Adams, D D,	J A Billups.
BETHEL.	
J H Thornwell,	James Hemphill.
CHARLESTON.	
C S Vedder, D D,	B F Wyman.
HARMONY.	
T C Whaling,	T B Fraser,
W S Bean,	L C Mills.
MECKLENBURG.	
C W Robinson,	A G Neel,
G L Cook,	John E Brown.
NEW ORLEANS.	
H M Smith, D D,	H Stringer.
PADUCAH.	
L O Spencer,	Malcolm Yeaman.
UPPER MISSOURI.	
R S Campbell, D D,	James M Love.

THE FIRST SABBATH OF MAY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On the first Sabbath of May our Church is called to make her supreme effort in the year for the cause of Foreign Missions. During the year just closed nine missionaries have been added to our force in the field. The additions to the churches at the mission stations have been greater than ever before. The contributions of the churches at home for this cause have been $4,000, more than in any previous year. All expenses of the work have been fully paid; no debt rests on any part of it, and the year closed with a balance on hand in the treasury. Our Lord thus encourages His Church to attempt great things for Him, and to expect great things from Him.

At present seven missionaries are under appointment to go out. Let us on the day appointed by the General Assembly, by the largeness of our gifts, provide the means for sending out, not only these men and women, but others also, who may offer for this service.

The call from the mission field is now so loud, that it would seem that the most indifferent Christian must be aroused to action. All Japan lies open before us, yet it is stated by the Rev. J. H. Ballah, for more than twenty-five years a missionary to that land, that of the 37 millions of Japanese, not more than one million have heard the gospel. China lies open before us, yet what do we see? When Honan province, with its 15 millions of people, was visited by the disastrous flood in the Yellow river, and hundreds of thousands of people perished, there were only two Protestant missionaries in the province. Lying between our own mission stations are the important cities of Kahing, Changchow and Wuseih, all without a missionary. Mr. DuBose writes that from Yangchow, a city of 500,000 people, lying between two of our stations, to the sea, a distance of 200 miles—there is not a missionary. In Brazil, a small force of missionaries is seen vainly striving to overtake the broad destitutions before them. Our brethren among the Mexicans, the Greeks and the Indians, make no loud appeal for men to be sent to their help, not because they do not need help, but because, in view of the greater destitutions elsewhere, they are willing to keep silent. Such is the spectacle before us in the world. The command of the Lord of the harvest is that we pray for laborers to be sent forth into His harvest; and how must we appear in the eyes of God and Saviour, who tasted death for every man, if we do not strive to the utmost to bear His salvation to the multitudes ready to perish.

This brief statement is laid before the Church with the earnest prayer that, by the grace of God, we may every one this year spend and be spent more freely than ever before for the glory of Christ and the salvation of our fellowmen. The order of the General Assembly is that the collection for Foreign Missions be taken up in the churches on the first Sabbath of May, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The use of the envelopes and leaflets sent ont from this office, is again commended to the churches as an advantageous method of taking up the collection. They will be sent free to churches desiring to use them. Orders for them and remittances of money should be addressed to P. O. Box 131, Baltimore, Md.

Respectfully,
M. H. HOUSTON, Secretary.

BY THE WAY.

You have heard of Easter balls. Well, here is something on the same line, but in advance. We copy from the *N. O. Picayune*:

The Misses gave an Easter party last Sunday night [Easter night] and entertained a large number of friends. The Crescent Quartette impersonated the calliope. Mr. Boland recited and sang "Bold and Dashing Heavy Man." Mr. Klocke sang "Little Darling, Dream of Me." There were twenty-five couples present. Singing and dancing were indulged in by all, and everybody enjoyed themselves immensely.

Mr. J. C. WHARTON, of Greensboro, writes recommending "Week-Day Religion"—a book by Rev. J. R. MILLER, D. D., published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication. He is so highly pleased that he believes the placing of the book in any family would be a general benefaction. "If," says Mr. WHARTON, "in addition to the Bible, I could own only one book, that book would be "Week Day Religion."

We learn from the *Charlotte Observer* that Dr. KEMP P. BATTLE, President of the University of North Carolina, has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual address before the Literary Society of Davidson College at the Commencement on the 21st day of June. We agree with our contemporary that our College is to be complimented and congratulated on its excellent taste in making this selection. Few men in the State are so certain to have something to say that is instructive and timely.

The Pope of Rome does not intend that the Jubilee occasion shall fade from the minds of the people. Periodically he revives and freshens it by some act which gets into the associated press dispatches, and so is brought before the world. His Holiness's skill in free advertising might put to blush many a nostrum-vender. Just now the occasion is the sending of an autograph letter of acknowledgment to President CLEVELAND for his jubilee gift.

Of course this was presented with due ceremony. The epistle is written, we are informed, in Latin, and furthermore we are told that Cardinal GIBBONS translated it to the President. "In it" (we quote from the dispatch) "the Pope speaks of the great distinction of receiving from the ruler of a free people a gift which he had never expected to be sent him."

So the Pope, himself, did not expect the gift to be sent him. We believe it! He did not expect this great distinction *"from the ruler of a free people."* A solid reason, surely! Why should the ruler of this free people have sent a gift to the man who, as far as he can, enslaves the world? What now will those say who think there was no impropriety in sending the gift? We count the Pope with us at least—for what that is worth.

We have told our readers how HUGH O'BRIEN, Roman Catholic, Mayor of Boston, without warrant of law and under protest, on St. Patrick's Day, closed the public library and other places (allowed to be open on Sabbaths), and now we propose to show what Irish Roman Catholic rule does in New York.

Mayor HEWITT, of New York, refused to allow the Irish flag to be hoisted over the City Hall on St. Patrick's Day. His reasons were sound enough, it would seem—that New York is an American city, and Irishmen have no interest in the City Hall except as American citizens. That, however, was poor logic to the Irish aldermen. They passed a resolution taking the charge of the City Hall flagstaff out of the hands of the Mayor. The Mayor vetoed the resolution and gave some *American* reasons for doing so. This was of course intolerable, and—we let the press dispatch tell the rest: "While the clerk was reading the message Alderman Pat Divver moved that the further reading be suspended. 'It's all buncombe,' he said, 'and we've had enough of it.' Alderman Divver's motion was carried by a loud shout of 'Aye, and the document was filed."

Now, what is the outlook for this country, or for Ireland, under the uncontrolled rule of such men?

HEWITT will follow HOFFMAN. Politically he is dead, but his political death elevates him to the highest pinnacle of honor as a patriot and statesman.

We see it stated in the Baltimore *Sun* that Rev. W. S. LACY, of Jonesboro, has been invited to take pastoral charge of the Second church, Norfolk. We need hardly say that that has a serious look in its relation to Fayetteville Presbytery and the Synod, but the brother has declined many other such invitations, and so we do not take alarm, not at least till we know more.

A lady writing from Wadesboro requests that "in a little card" we ask all the Ladies Aid Societies throughout the State to help their sisters of Wadesboro to pay their manse debts. We do what is better, we present the "appeal" itself, and it will be found in another column.

Up to last accounts, we gather from the *Star*, about $11,500 have been subscribed for the erection of a building for the Young Men's Christian Association of Wilmington.

The following have been elected delegates to the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, which meets in Charlotte on the 19th inst., viz: Messrs. P. B. Manning, Frank Huggins, W. H. Howell,, George C. Worth, Wm. M. Cumming, John Nutt, J. T. Sholar.

The Hickory *Press and Carolinian* says:

A coroner's jury in Wilmington last week returned a verdict in these words:

"While riding in a cart on the turnpike driving a blind horse in the darkness of the night the driver, J. L. Brock, being drunk and all parties asleep, horse, cart and occupants were precipitated in the ditch of two feet of water, causing the death of Rosina McDaniel by drowning accidentally."

Now the question is who is to be blamed for the girl's death; the blind horse or the drunken man?

P. S. Another question comes up: Did the girl "bother the liquor," which caused her death?

Very pertinent questions those. We would like to ask one or two more. What share in that death had the man who sold the liquor? and the State that authorized him to sell it and protects him in the selling? And just one more—you and I, if we justify the State in its issuing of the license! What is our share?

We are disappointed in not getting reports of our Western Presbyteries in time for this issue. We have no doubt they will reach us to-morrow (we write before going to press on Tuesday), and we will give them in next issue. The intention of those writing, of course, is to get them to us in time, but our mails are disjointed and throw articles mailed on Monday just one day out, which makes them just one week late.

If there is a class of men the world over who, in consideration of the exacting nature of their duties and the immense responsibility imposed by them, as well as the inestimable importance of their service to the general public—we say if, in consideration of these things, there is any class of people in Government service who are poorly paid, it is the employees in the postal service. From first to last the Government is—shall we say it—illiberal in dealing with this department of service. and nowhere is this illiberality more manifest than in dealing with the postal clerks of the department.

It is with pleasure, then, we note, that measures are being taken looking to the correction of the evil in this matter.

The Statesville *Landmark* of 12th inst. reported Rev. Dr. E. F. ROCKWELL as being in a dying condition at his home near Fifth Creek church, eleven miles from Statesville. He was severely attacked with pneumonia on Saturday previous, 7th inst. We have heard nothing later. The extreme age of Dr. ROCKWELL almost precludes hope of recovery, but throughout the Synod there will be hope that the stay of this honored servant of GOD may be prolonged among us.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The Presbytery of Memphis will meet in Somerville, Tenn., April 24th, 1888, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

E. M. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

The Presbytery of North Mississppi will meet at Byhalia, Miss., Wednesday, April 25th, 7:30 p. m., 1888. Narratives, Statistical and Sabbath-school reports required from all the churches.

J. D. LESLIE,
Stated Clerk.

Spring Presbytery of Red River meets in Keachie, La., April 25th, 7 p. m., 1888. Business very important, demands full representation from the churches.

CYRUS HARRINGTON,
Stated Clerk.

Presbytery of Orange (236th session) will meet in the First Presbyterian church, Greensboro Tuesday, the 24th day of April next, at 7:30 p. m. (Blanks for the usual reports will be mailed to sessions by the time this notice appears. Clerks of sessions will confer a favor by mailing their returns to the Stated Clerk at Raleigh in advance of the meeting of Presbytery.)

F. H. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

NEWSPAPER EXCHANGES.

Richmond *Christian Adgocate*:

There are some heartless charges who forget all they have owed to old and faithful men whom they turn out to graze upon the common in their day of enfeeblement and decay. And this, which happens in the churches with settled ministry, is paralleled by the people among us who clamor after young men of spruce manner, bright face and soft voice and florid style, and considers it a calamity to have sent to them one of the older men of deep and fervent religion, unpretending manners and a sound mind, of good common sense without affectation or pretense of any kind.

Domestic Journal:

The liquor traffic is the bane of our civilization, the curse of our social life, the scourge of our churches, the demoralizer of our politics and the enemy of all that is good. Let us labor and pray and vote against it. Let us not simply cut off its branches, but dig out its roots. Let us no longer allow it a place in a civilized and Christian community.

Biblical Recorder:

Character is immortal; what we are we will be in eternity. He who mars his character by a base deed is writing a line, the blackness of which will be seen by the light of the "eternal day." When a drop of indellible ink falls on the clean linen, rivers of water cannot wash it out; so a single black spot on human character will defy the stream of time to cleanse.

New York *Witness*:

Those who talk about the impossibility of carrying or enforcing prohibitory laws make the fatal mistake of leaving God out of their calculations. If the liquor traffic is an enemy to the cause of Christ, it can be conquered wherever His servants are prepared to do their whole duty in the matter, for, whatever of power is lacking on their part, He can and will supply in answer to prayer. The only thing that can long retard the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom in any direction is the unfaithfulness of His people.

N. Y. Tribune:

Pulpit popularity has come to have a false meaning. The popular preacher now is not the one who stirs men's hearts, but the one who draws money. He is judged, like an actor, by the receipts at the box-office. If the pews are taken at high prices; if the church can maintain itself in style and pay expenses, the minister is a good card. He can command a liberal salary; perhaps he con figure as a star, and make lucrative lecture engagements. Whether or not his congregations show any advancement in spirituality under his exhortations, or his people learn adorn their daily lives with simplicity and earnestness and truth, or the poor and unhappy find succor and comfort at his door, are questions which trouble the applauding public very little. They measure the popular clergyman's success by secular standards, and he is but too apt to accept their measure as a just one.

Presbyterian Journal:

We are little apt to realize how great responsibility comes to us with the trust that others repose in us. We always seek their confidence. They can pay us no more delightful compliment than to show that they believe in us, We want everybody to believe in our honesty, truthfulness, unselfishness, kindness. We seek their confidence so earnestly, and are so flattered by it, as to often to overlook the vast responsibility it brings. But this is one of the incidental dangers of faith to the believer, that he is ready to follow blindly and unquestioningly wherever led. If the object of his trust is right, he is safe; but otherwise the greater the confidence, the greater his peril. And by the same token the greater the confidence we inspire, the more solemn our obligation not to abuse it.

Robesonian:

Greed not grace is the dominant power in men's hearts to-day. Forgetful of all higher aims and noble ambitions men of all ranks and conditions are wasting their nervous energies and running over each other in their eagerness to be rich. Merchants are anxious to reach the top of the ladder, with one bound, invest their all in some mad enterprise and awake from their dream to find themselves ruined. Farmers, weary of toiling and waiting try to widen their field of operations, give mortgages and fail. Public officials desiring to supplement their salaries, hearken to the siren voice of the tempter and receive bribes, selling themselves manhood conscience and all. Even the stern decrees of Justice are often annulled and its thundering tones silenced through the all-powerful influence of money. The rich criminal is rarely ever punished as he should be.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. John D. Williams, Jr., statistical clerk in the Custom House of this city has resigned the position. Mr. Williams has gone to Fayetteville to take the position of teller in the Bank of Fayetteville. He leaves behind him many friends and well-wishers. Mr. Joshua G. Wright take the place vacated by Mr. Williams.

New Bern *Journal*: A large fleet of oyster boats were at the canning establishment yesterday. Nearly 300 hands were employed in unloading, shucking, canning, etc. Such industries as this is what makes a live town.

Greensboro *State*: Guilford county presents a fine field for fruit canning, yet only one gentleman has so far undertaken the business. Last year Mr. G. L. Antbony, three miles south of Greensboro, placed in machinery and went to work. There were no peaches to put up, so he operated on tomatoes, corn and beans, and succeeded in getting quite a good stock of these—all of which he sold to the wholesale and retail dealers of the city, and we understand made a fine reputation for his "Vandalia Brand," which is the name of his postoffice. This year Mr. Anthony has perfected arrangements by which he contemplates putting up 50,000 cans—using all the peaches he can get and then working up the remainder of his stock of cans on tomatoes, corn, beans and other vegetables—all of which he proposes to grow on his own farm.

Stanly county contains the oldest and most famous placer deposits of gold to be found in the State of North Carolina. From time to time for nearly a century some of these deposits have been worked. There are thirty partially developed of gold and other valuable minerals in the county. At this time there are four mines in active operation. Not less than $200,000 worth of gold was taken from these mines during the past year.

Durham *Recorder*: We have been shown a specimen stone found in the corners of Durham, Person and Granville counties, which is indeed something new to us. It is free from grit, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish. We are at loss to know under what head it comes. It has been suggested that it is fine material for lithographic engraving. —— The savings bank of Greensboro was found upon examination by the directors on Wednesday to have doubled its deposits in three months.

FLORIDA.

Savannah *News*: During a shower at Tallahassee last Saturday afternoon while the electric fluid was playing promiscuously about in the air there came a terrific crash, a bolt shot down, struck the lightning rod on the court house tower and scattered over the tin roof, illuminating the entire roof of the building in one immense sheet flame. Everyone in the building and in the neighborhood was considerably frightened, and those inside say they felt a very perceptible shock and that balls of fire floated all through the building. Fearing that the tower was on fire a rush was made for the stairway, and without waiting for the keys the door was smashed in and the crowd mounted the tiresome stairs, only to find that no damage had been done to the building. It is generally believed that there would have been only the wreck of a building left had not the tin roof caught and scattered the electric flame in mid air.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from Washington City, 12th instant, says:—The upper Mississippi and its tributaries in Wisconsin and Minnesota are at flood tide, and doing a good deal of mischief to lumber interests and to all kinds of property supposed to be safe. The Wisconsin river has carried away a fine bridge at Grand Rapids, and an ice gorge was backing water into a large portion of the town. A great deal of lumber has gone adrift in the Chippewa river, and the Mississippi at St. Paul is above the danger line and rising.

MILWAUKEE, April 12.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin from Grand Rapids, Wis., says the business men upon the water front are deserting their stores to-day, and if the ice-gorge is not broken this evening the principal thoroughfares of the city will be inundated. Great excitement prevails. The flood is the greatest ever known in that vicinity.

WAHPETON, Dak., April 12: The Bois De Sioux and Otter Tail rivers are overflowing their banks. By morning it will be impossible for teams to cross between here and Breckenridge. The dykes are crumbling and Breckenridge stands in danger of inundation.

A dispatch from Greenville, April 12th, says: Judge Elliott to-day sentenced J. S. Simon, the defaulting ex-Treasurer of Drake county, to six years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine amounting to about $48,000 and costs, the fine being double the amount of the embezzlement.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On April 10th, at the residence of Miss M. M. Harris, in Statesville, N. C, by Rev. W. A. Wood, D. D., Mr. W. P. COONE and Miss MAGGIE GILLESPIE.

On April 10th, at the Manse of the Second Presbyterian church, Charlotte, by the Rev. James Y. Fair, Mr. J. A. McLAUGHLIN and Miss FANNIE E. TILLMAN, both of Anson county, N. C.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

At Maxton, N. C., on November 29th, 1887, OLIVER DOUGLAS, infant son of W. G. and Celia H. Hall, aged 2 years, 3 months and 7 days.

In Charlotte, N. C., April 2, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rufus Barringer, Mrs. F. H. LONG, widow of Dr. O. F. Long, an elder of the Hillsboro church, whose cordial hospitality was well known to all the older brethren of this Synod.

Mrs. Long early in life connected herself with the Presbyterian Church, of which her father, Dr. Jas. Webb, was also an honored elder. I was her pastor for eleven years and know that she daily walked with God. Her piety was quiet, unobtrusive, yet decided; her life—refined and pure—was adorned with all that makes one lovely and beautiful. Guileless herself, she was singularly free from all uncharitableness—gentle and patient under sorrows and reverses.

She had that combination of qualities charming as it is rare—an almost childish simplicity united with force of intellect and character.

Her observation of persons and circumstances about her was very acute, and often expressed in language fresh and pointed. Always bright and cheerful, she was the light of the household. She presented that most beautiful of all sights on earth, old age made lovely by the grace of the Holy Spirit, already suffused with those hues which are the dawning glories of Heaven.

E. H. H.

On Jan. 29th, 1888, GRACIE, oldest child of Robt. R. Hill, at the age of 15 years, 4 months and 21 days.

Though called away early, Gracie was prepared for the summons and received it calmly. A child in years and still a girl among her young companions, she was remarkable for her piety and well-developed Christian character. When very young she learned her catechism and loved her Bible from early childhood. At our sacramental meeting last October, she was, after a most satisfactory examination, received into full communion of the church of Clio, of which her father is an elder. This was her first and only enjoyment of this precious privilege before she was called to rest. The minister (a man of many years experience in the ministry) who conducted her examination remarked that he had never examined one of her age with clearer views. About a year before this she made a public profession of her faith in Christ. Her sweetness and amiability of disposition, her unselfish thoughtfulness for others, and other endearing traits that adorned her Christian character will live in the memory of all who knew her.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of the Ladies's Aid Society of the Presbyterian church, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. That we, the members of the above-named Society, do deeply feel and mourn the loss of our sisters—Mrs. BESSIE MURR, who was removed from our midst by death on the 26th of November, 1887. How mysterious are the ways of our Saviour Divine! Yet none can say, "What doest Thou?" All ought to say, "*He* doeth all things well." Next, our young sister, Miss EMMA MURR, November 28th, 1887. "The righteous are sometimes mercifully taken from evil to come." Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in Thy sight. Again on the 23rd of February, 1888, we are called to give up our dear sister, Mrs. E. A. Bradley. Well may we feel that the judgments of our God are unsearchable and His ways past finding out. We can only be consoled by the promise that all things are ordered for God's glory and our own good—

"We can only read these mysteries aright,
When in the full sunshine of His smile."

Resolved 2nd. That in the death of the above-named sisters, the Ladies' Aid Society has lost three of its most faithful and valuable members; the Presbyterian church three of its purest communicants; and society three of its brightest jewels, whom we trust now add splendor to the glories of Heaven.

Resolved 3rd. That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and that copies of the same be sent to the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN, the Wadesboro *Intelligencer* and the Wadesboro *Messenger* for publication.

MRS. F. HAIRE,
MRS. DR. FRONTIS,
MRS. J. C. MCLAUCHLIN,
Committee.

N. C. Christian Advocate requested to copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by Union, Cartbage, Cameron and Culdee churches, to adopt resolutions of respect and regard for our lately deceased pastor, present the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, the inscrutable decree, "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return," has been executed in reference to our much esteemed and dearly beloved pastor, Rev. M. McQUEEN, who for the past twenty-three years with so much ability, fidelity and love has ministered to the spiritual needs of the large flocks which he faithfully led in and out through green pastures, and who now bow in mournful submission to this seemingly mysterious dispensation of a wise and kind Providence; therefore,

Resolved 1st. While we mourn the loss of one so dear, faithful and kind, whose life was consecrated to the service of God and the happiness of man, and who gave the whole weight of his influence and character to whatever was for the best interest of the community and most productive of the peace, happiness and prosperity of the Church of Christ; and while we feel at a loss as sheep without a shepherd, yet both by example and precept he taught us that "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform," and to accept without question the strokes of the rod as coming from the hand of a loving Father "who careth for us."

Resolved 2nd. We rejoice that his last end so beautifully illustrated and verified the truth, efficiency and all-sufficiency of that Gospel that he so long and earnestly preached, and expressed by himself as a glorious vision of the Eternal world passed before his eyes, "It is all right, the Lord makes no mistake," and just a few hours before his death uttered in triumphant joy, "I'll see Jesus in the morning."

Resolved 3rd. We feelingly extend to the fatherless and motherless children our tenderest sympathy, and prayerfully commend them to that God who has said, "I will be a Father to the fatherless."

Resolved 4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy to the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN, with the request to publish, and that the same be spread upon the minutes of Union, Carthage, Cameron and Culdee churches.

Committee: S. E. Johnson, R. D. Bowan, D. P. Sbields, James D. McIver, D. A. Blue, D. McIntyre.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING APRIL 17, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Ruled steady at 36½ cents until Monday when 37 cents were obtained—closing steady.

ROSIN—Firm at 82½ cents for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00 and Soft $2.00 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.05.

TIMBER—Prices fully sustained and no stock on hand.



WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2 481-1y

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, O.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE——

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) *"See cut,"* with design Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home testimonials.

ALSO Millinery AND A GENERAL
——STOCK OF GOODS.——

DAVIDSON COLLEGE ELECTIONS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of Davidson College, at their annual meeting in June next, if the way be clear, will elect a President of the College, to succeed the Rev. Dr. McKinnon, who, in consequence of continued feeble health, insists upon the acceptof his resignation tendered at last commencement.

Also, at the some time an election will be held for a Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. RUMPLE,
Secretary of Trustees.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has a superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neigbborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

CIGAR BOXES.

Why Cedar is Used for Them—How They Are Made.

Cedar is used for cigar boxes, says a New York correspondent, because it is the most porous wood, is easily dried and can be cut and nailed better and quicker than hard wood. But the principal reason is because of the flavor, which is contained in the essential oil with which the wood is saturated. The flavor of the oil evaporates freely and has the most beneficial effect upon any kind of tobacco.

The best cedar—the largest and finest in color and quantity—comes from the southern gulf coast of Mexico. Lately the cedar market has been very much depressed, because manufacturers of cheap cigar boxes have found it practicable to use stained and grained wood, in imitation of genuine cedar, for cheap boxes. The grain is pressed on the wood while it is running through rollers, and the imitation is nearly perfect except the aroma.

In Cuba, Mexico, Guatemala and the Central American States cedar grows in forests, singly or in clumps of three or four trees, and these trees are very often 50 to 100 yards apart. They grow frequently in company with mahogany. The trees being so very far apart it is very troublesome to get them out of the woods after they are cut. In the majority of instances a special path has to be made through the woods, through which the timber is dragged to a neighboring creek, the water of which bears it to market.

The trees are cut by Indians and half-breeds, for which they are paid, in Mexico and the South American States, 25 to 50 cents a day The monteros who engage these people generally manage it so that nothing is left after purchasing the supplies, tool, etc.; and this deducted out of the Indians' or half-breeds' pay, and if anything is left, the montero usually gambles it away.

The chopping of the trees is usually done during the dry season. When the rainy season sets in, which is in the fall months, the creeks and rivers commence to swell, and the timber is floated down to the larger streams, and from there it is sent in rafts to the shippers near the seacoast. Advances in the shape of money, provisions and tools are made to the monteros by the shippers, Cedar and mahogany are shipped to New York Havre, Liverpool and Hamburg on consignment.

The cedar is now in New York. Possibly it has lain two or three seasons where it has been cut on account of the seasons not being rainy enough to float it to tidewater. It is now in rough logs, the only attempt at dressing done being simply to remove the bark and to fashion it into a square shape. How it is made into cigar boxes is a process that can be readily imagined.

First, the log, if too long, is sawed off to a required length. Then it is hauled up an inclined plane to the mill. Here, by means of an endless band and veneer saws, it is sawed into one quarter and three-sixteenth inch lumber. The cut timber is taken to the drying room where it is placed in racks where the circulation of the air is free and subjected to hot steam until the moisture of the wood is all dried out. The lumber is then taken out of the drying-room and planed. The seasoning and planing constitute the most important elements in a good cigar box.

The timber is now finished, trimmed and the edges smoothed, and it is sawed crosswise into the sides, bottoms and tops of the cigar boxes. The selectors now take hold of the cedar, and pick out the best pieces for the front and the worst for the back of the boxes. The pieces are now ready to be put together, but they must first receive what ever printing and embossing the cigar manufacturer may require. A cigar box ordinarily needs four or five impressions. Besides the brand, which is stamped and printed on the top, there are legends, such as "Conchas Specials," "Favoritas," and similar distinguished words printed on the sides. The district internal revenue number of the cigar factory using the box and the quantity is impressed, according to law, on the bottom of the box.

From the nailing room the boxes are taken to the pasting room. Here girls paste the edges, labels, etc., and the box is stood aside to dry. The box is now ready to receive cigars. Sometimes fancy touches in the way of varnishing and putting on fancy paper are desired, but the ordinary cedar cigar box receives the treatment I have described. When it is recollected that a cigar box fulfills its mission the moment it receives its cigars, and must be destroyed by law as soon as it becomes empty, the number of boxes used in this country, with the progress of the cigar industry and the law prescribing them as the only packing for cigars, it almost equals the number of hairpins manufactured.—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE MOSQUITO WONDROUSLY BEAUTIFUL.

Philadelphia *Call*: It ought to console people who are bitten this summer by the mosquito to be told by a scientist that the mosquito is wondrously beautiful. "Place one," he says, "under a microscope. Adjust the lenses. Now place your eye to the eye-piece. Presto! The tiny dirt-colored speck has vanished and in its place appears the most radiant and gorgeous creature which the mind can conceive of. The wings are of pale amber, the legs and thorax magenta, the body dark green, the eyes purplish black and glittering like diamonds, the proboscis shining ebony. Compared with this pomp and magnificence of decoration the brightest and most vivid of the painter's pigments are muddy." The mosquito may be beautiful—no doubt is, at a distance, or under a microscope where it can't get out.

REMARKABLE RESCUE BY ST. BERNARD DOGS.

London *Times*: It is only within the last few days that particulars have been published in the Swiss papers of a brave rescue effected on Mont St. Bernard on the night of the last Sunday in November. While a violent snow storm was in progress, Grand, the manager of the hospice, noticed that his own special dog that was alone with him in his room became very restless. He took the lantern and fog-horn and went out on the mountain, the dog leading him. In a very short time he heard a call and groaning, and, helped by the dog, dug out of the snow an Italian, whom he carried on his back into the hospice. The rescued man stated that his father, two brothers, and another Italian, all journeying home with him over the pass, lay buried in the snow. He had pushed on to obtain help but had been overpowered by the storm. Grand made ready and went out again. This second search was more perilous and led him farther away, but at last the barking of the dog announced a discovery. It was the Italian stranger who was now saved and carried up to the hospice. A third time Grand and his dog sallied out into the tempest, and after half an hour's search found the others. The second man had been discovered. He had been buried under the snow and dead. He took the most feeble on his own shoulders and with difficulty conducted the others to the hospice. It was now past midnight and his toilsome task had occupied Grand over four hours in a blinding snow storm.

IN THE COURTS.

Fom the *Albany Law Journal*:

[Decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.]

TELEGRAPH—NIGHT MESSAGES—LIMITING LIABILITY.

A contract by a telegraph company limiting its liability for sending unrepeated messages at night for delivery next day, at half the usual day rates, on condition that they shall not be responsible for damages for a sum in excess of ten times the cost of transmission, is invalid, so far as the damage is a result of the neigligence of the company or its servants. The same reasons which make void the contracts of a common carrier by which he seeks to be wholly exempt from the consequences of his own negligence, or that of his servants, apply with equal force to similar agreements, contracts or stipulations or rules or notices, by which a telegraph company seeks immunity from all responsibility for its negligence. The great weight of the decided cases clearly establishes this proposition. Sweatland v. Illinois & M. Tel. Co., 27 Iowa, 432; Telegraph Co. v. Griswold, 37 Ohio St. 301; Manville v. Telegraph Co., 37 Iowa, Telegraph Co. v. Graham, 1 Col. 230; Telegraph Co. v. Blanchard, 68 Ga. 299; Tyler v. Telegraph Co., 60 Ill. 421; 74 id. 168; U. S. Tel. Co. v. Wenger, 55 Penn. St. 262; True v. Telegraph Co., 60 Me. 9; Passmore v. Telegraph Co., 78 Penn. St. 238; Candee v. Telegraph Co., 33 Wis. 471 But it is insisted that if it be conceded that a telegraph company cannot exempt itself absolutely from all liability for negligence, yet that it may, for a sufficient consideration, limit its liability to a certain pecuniary amount, when various grades of liability are offered, including full responsibility, and at various rates of charge. If it be assumed that the plaintiff in this case was offered a choice of terms upon which he might send a message, and that he selected the night-message contract by preference, we are then called upon to determine whether the regulations, rules and stipulations under which this company propose to do business for the public are just and reasonable limitations upon the responsibility imposed, upon them in the absence of agreements and contracts. If it be assumed that a telegraph company may by fair, just and reasonable regulations, limit the amount of damages to which it may be subjected by reason of negligence, then will the terms and conditions upon which this company propose to conduct its business stand the test of justness and reasonableness? It must at the outset be conceded that a telegraph company, like a common carrier, must offer to do the business of the public subject to ordinary liability for negligence, upon terms fair and reasonable, and if it does not do this, it does not offer a choice of terms, and cannot escape full responsibility. Now upon an examination and analysis of the terms contained in both the day and night message blanks of the defendant company, we find: (1) That in the usual day-message contract they stipulate for immunity from all damage for error or delay in an unrepeated message beyond the price paid for the transmission of the message. (2) If the message be repeated, they contract against liability beyond fifty times the toll paid. (3) They offer to insure the correctness of transmission, except error in cipher or obscure messages, and damage for unavoidable interruption of line, upon payment, of price of a repeated day message, and a premium of one per cent on an agreement of risk if under 1,000 miles, and two per cent if over this; but such insurance must be by a contract in writing, (4) They offer to send unrepeated messages at night, for delivery next business day, at half usual day rate, on condition that they shall not be responsible for damages for a sum in excess of ten times the cost of transmission Now when we consider that the business of telegraphy is practically a monopoly, and that there is in fact no real competition for the business of the public, and the other fact, that the use of the facilities afforded by such companies has become a matter of social and commercial necessity, we can readily see that the public are under a species of coercion to assent to whatever conditions such companies choose to impose. Practically the scale of graded charges offered by this company afford no real choice of terms. The price at which they propose to send messages subject to ordinary legal liability—the insurance proposition—is so grossly in excess of the cost of service, as ascertained by comparison with the terms offered for service without such liability that we do not hesitate to hold that the conditions limiting the liability of this company for negligence are not fair, just or reasonable, and are void as against public policy. They constitute, taken together, but an artful arrangement and device by which the consequences of their own negligence is thrown upon the shoulders of their customers, and they are enabled to conduct business with no responsibility, beyond that of the most trivial character, for their own want of due care. The terms upon which they do assume full liability are so arranged and so exorbitant as probably never to be called into use. We do not mean to decide that it is not in the power of such a company to graduate their charges in some sort of proportion to the responsibility and risk incurred. We are not insensible to the fact that public policy as much demands that liberty of contract shall be preserved as that unjust an unreason'ble limitations shall be held void. But we do hold that under the printed notices, regulations and stipulations of this defendant, it did not propose to do the business of the public on terms imposed by law—for a reasonable and just compensation, and that therefore these limitations contained in the agreement under which the message was sent, under any view of the power of the company to limit its liability for its own negligence, were invalid so far as the damage was a result of the negligence of the defendant or its servants. *Marr v. Western U. Tel. Co.* Opinion by Lurton, J.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

A writer in "*Woman's Work*" writes as follows:

"On the Sabbath the busy housewife should rest, expand her soul, and let the sweet hallowed influence of that holy day lift her mind above the every-day cares of life. She should receive that spiritual strength and comfort which will enable her to meet bravely the trials of another week.

"How much better to have our children remember that mother set apart that day for soul culture, for long, quiet talks with her little ones, impressing upon their young minds that it was a day of rest, but not of idleness. In some respects it is a busy day for us, but how like a green oasis in the desert is it compared to six days of labor. I prepare our Sunday dinner on Saturday, and if you will try my plan once you would scarcely go back to hot dinners. I bake a loaf of bread and a cake, and prepare meat in some form, ham, beef, tongue, or chicken. It is then I use my preserves, jellies pickles and canned fruits. There are so many dainty desserts to be eaten cold, and with iced tea, milk or lemonade, an excellent dinner can be gotten up on short notice.

N. O. Picayune: Several notable examples of women in journalism doing good work have been mentioned in this column, and it is now a pleasure to chronicle the fact of a woman conducting a job printing office and personally superintending all the operations. Some time ago a well-known printer of this city died suddenly, leaving a large family and a job office with a good yearly custom as their only support. His widow immediately placed a competent workman in charge, and her daughter, a young girl still in her teens, entered the office as a compositor with a determination to learn the business thoroughly. After a year or so the gentleman in charge determined to start out for himself, and the brave girl immediately took charge of the business and conducted it with remarkable success, and has displayed great heroism in overcoming obstacles.

Crazy quilt work has been supplemented by something newer, flower patchwork as it is called. The scraps are fewer and far apart, and represent flowers of every description in natural colors, appliqued on some neutral foundation, generally merino. The flowers are generally worked in floss silks and crewels. Window and mantel lambrequins, bed valances, and even portieres, are being made in this way.

To Clean Engravings: It frequently happens that fine engravings, despite the care taken of them, will, in some unaccountable way, become stained and soiled to such an extent as to seriously impair their beauty. To those of our readers who own engravings that have been injured in this way, a recipe for cleaning them will prove of value. Put the engraving on a smooth board and cover it with a thin layer of common salt, finely pulverized; then squeeze lemon juice upon the salt until a considerable portion of it is dissolved. After every part of the picture has been subjected to this treatment, elevate one end of the board so that it will form an angle of about forty-five degrees with the horizon. From any suitable vessel pour on the engraving boiling water, until the salt and lemon juice are all washed off. It will then be perfectly free from stain. It must be dried on the board or on some smooth surface, gradually. If dried by the fire or sun, it will be tinged with a dingy, yellowish color.

A NEW YORK BOY'S VICTORY.

Henry L. Levy, a young New Yorker, not yet twenty years of age, was a Wall street messenger boy a year ago. He had received a public school education in that city, and from his earliest years had shown a wonderful artistic talent. Last July Levy sailed for France, and became an art student. He aspired to a scholarship in l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts, the famous school supported by the French Government. His ambition seemed to his friends in this country to be ridiculous. Out of 340 aspirants, however, some of whom were mature artists. Levy not only stood among the eighty who were admitted to the school, but won first place over all competitors. He obtained the highest record for drawing from life. His success makes him an art pupil of the French government till he is thirty.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THINGS USEFUL.

Alphabet Pudding: Pour a pint of boiling milk over a half pint of A B C crackers and let them soak for an hour. Drain off any milk that is not taken up and add to it another pint with three well-beaten eggs and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Strew a handful of Hante currants over the biscuit, pour the custard over and bake. Or use the yelks only of four eggs for the custard and make a meringue with the whites to finish. Flavoring extract to taste may be used; orange in the pudding and orange flower water in the meringue make a very delicate combination.

Almond Custard: Soak half a box of Cox's gelatine in cold water to cover it, then dissolve in a pint of rich milk, add two well-beaten eggs, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and a teaspoonful of extract of bitter almond, and strain. Add a cup of whipped cream and beat lightly; pour into a deep glass dish and when set stick a few blanched almonds over the top.

Indelible Stamping Ink: E. Johanson, of St. Petersburg, gives the following formula for a convenient ink for marking clothing by means of a stamp: Twenty two parts of carbonate of soda are dissolved in 85 parts of glycerine, and triturated with 20 parts of gum arabic In a small flask are dissolved 11 parts of nitrate of silver in 20 parts of officinal water of ammonia. The two solutions are then mixed, and heated to boiling. After the liquid has acquired a dark color, 10 parts of Venetian turpentine are stirred into it. The quantity of glycerine may be varied to suit the size of the letters. After, expose to the sun or apply a hot iron.

Custard Toast: Bring a quart of milk to boil, season and add two eggs well beaten. Boil one minute and pour over six slices of buttered toast. Put in the oven until the custard is set.

Hamburg Cakes: Chop a pound of round beefsteak, add a minee onion one egg, and a cup of olled seasoning. Make into balls and fry.

Barley Soup: Four pounds of cracked beef shank boiled slowly four hours; let cool, skim, add half a cup of barley, boil an hour, season and serve.

Celery Dressing: A third each of bread crumbs, chopped celery and cracker crumbs, one egg; season with cayenne pepper.



PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Fishburne School,
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.

English, Classical, and Business Courses, with Military Training

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B.,.....Principal.

New buildings heated by steam; Laboratory, and other advantages and comforts of first-class schools.

Fifty boarding pupils received, who must be youths of good character, free from low and vicious habits.

Skilful instructors, moral training, home influences.

Thirteen States now represented in the School, '87 to '88.

Send for Catalogue.

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N.

FRENCH SATEENS!!

I have just put on sale some THREE THOUSAND YARDS of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED and DESIRABLE GOODS, and wish to call attention to them thus early in the season, so that those in want of them may get CHOICE STYLES.
Samples sent on application.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

I am keeping up my stock in every line, so you may be able to get almost anything NEW AND DESIRABLE.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS!

Prepared at all seasons to furnish goods in this line, also a great variety of

WINDOW SHADES.

Lace curtains, Poles, Rugs, Mats, Art Squares, &c.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
Feb. 22nd, 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA., AND DALLAS, TEXAS.
—:o:—
MANUFACTURERS:
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS, COMPLETE
FERTILIZER MACHINERY,
COTTON GINS, COTTON FEEDERS AND
CONDENSERS,
COTTON PRESSES, SEED COTTON
CLEANERS,
SAW MILLS, WIND MILLS, TANKS,
SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., &c.

AWARDED the gold medal at the International Cotton Exposition for the best gin with self feeder.

AWARDED four gold Medals at the Texas State Fair for best gin, best feeder, best condenser and best display, also first premiums at Georgia Fairs and South Carolina State Fairs, and gold medal at the Industrial Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina.

☞ Write for catalogues and prices.

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

CRAYON PORTRAITS.

FOR A FEW WEEKS I WILL TAKE ORders for life size crayon portraits for $13.00, (former price $25.00.) Smaller portraits made from $5.00 up.

MISS B. T. WILLARD.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,
—:o:—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
—:o:—
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS,
AND WOOL.
BALTIMORE, Md.

With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19, 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
—o—
WILMINGTON, N. C.
—o—

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE LITTLE MAID FOR ME.

I know a little maiden
Whom I always see arrayed in
Silks and ribbons, but she is a spoiled and petted little elf;
For she never helps her mother or her sister or her brother,
But, forgetting all around her, lives entirely for herself;
So she simpers and she sighs,
And she mopes and she cries,
And knows not where the happy hours flee.
Now let me tell you privately, my darling little friends,
She's as miserable as miserable can be,
And I fear she's not the little maid for me.

And I know another maiden
Whom I've often seen arrayed in
Silks and ribbons, but not always; she's a prudent little elf;
And she always helps her mother and her sister and her brother,
And lives for all around her, quite regardless of herself;
So she laughs and she sings,
And the hours on happy wings
Shower gladness 'round her pathway as they flee.
Now, need I tell you privately, my darling little friends,
She's as happy as a little maid can be?
This is surely the little maid for me.
—*A. L. A. Smith, in National Presbyterian.*

THE LEFT HANDS.

BY ELIZABETH P. ALLEN.

"Hurrah, mother! I belong to a secret society."

Otis Adams hopping into his mother's room, first on one foot, then on the other, banging the door, upsetting a chair and making as much noise as a nine-year-old boy could,

"Isn't it jolly, mother—a sure-enough secret society?"

"Do all the members make as much noise as this one?" asked his mother with a pleasant smile: "because, if they do, I hope the meetings will be held out in the field. But what is the secret, Otis?"

"Oh ho!" cried the little boy, "that would be telling, and we are not to tell anybody."

"I don't think much of secrets," said the lady, "that are not for mothers to know."

Otis looked rather sober. "Well, mother," he said, "at the next meeting I'll move that all the mothers be made honorary members and be told secrets. But I am to be on duty to-night, and I can't tell you what I am going to do."

His mother shook her head, and Otis began to be dreadfully afraid he would miss his appointment.

"Just try me this time, mother," he said earnestly. "It is something I know you would like me to do, and Mr. Ross knows about it; indeed, he gave us our society name and motto."

"I think I could trust my boy," she said, fondly, looking into his clear, truthful eyes, "even if Mr. Ross did not know about it, but, as nine-year old judgments are not apt to be very ripe, I am better satisfied that your teacher should be in the secret. What is the name of your society?"

"The Left Hands," he replied proudly; "but don't ask our motto, for that would tell too much."

The next morning before school-time Otis was seen flying wildly over the house. "Where—oh, where—is my satchel of books?" he cried. "Mother, you must have put them away, for I always come to your room first and leave them there.

"But you did not have them with you yesterday, Otis; I observed that your hands were empty when you came tumbling into my room, and fully intended to ask where your bag was, but the talk about your secret society put it out of my head." Then, mother like, she helped him to hunt for his books; but even with her help, the books were not found, and Otis went off to school in great trouble.

During the morning Mrs. Adams put on her bonnet and coat and went out to see a sick neighbor, a poor widow, whose sickness would have been starvation to her little family except for the kind charity of those around her.

"Ah, Mrs. Poole," she said, entering the sick woman's room, "I see you have a nice little supply of wood laid in for your kitchen stove."

"Yes'm," said the poor woman, "and I reckon you are at the bottom of it, ma'am."

"I? No, indeed. What makes you think so?"

'Don't you know how I got that wood, ma'am?"

"Not a word of it."

"Well, about dark last night some boys came into my little yard, as mum and quiet, ma'am, as if they had come to steal, and piled up three barrow-loads there where you see it. As they kept quiet, we kept quiet too, but the children made sure they saw your Otis among them."

"Very likely," said Otis's mother, remembering "The Left Hands;" but said nothing to the boy until that evening, when Barry Mitten, the blacksmith's son, brought Otis's satchel to the door:

"Dad says he'd ha' went for youuns 'bout usin' his grindstone ef he hadn't ha' seen Mrs. Poole's woodpile. This here bag was left on the grou'nd."

"So "The Left Hands'" first secret was out, but that has not seemed to discourage them at all, for every week some good turn is being done secretly to somebody; and it is not hard to guess that the motto of the society is, "Let not your left hand know what your right hand doeth."—*Presbyterian Banner.*

HAD AN EYE ON HIM.

"That young Brown has become a Christian, has he?" So said one business man to another.

"Yes, I heard so."

"Well, I'll have my eye on him to see if he holds out. I want a trusty young man in my store. They are hard to find. If this is the real thing with him, he will be just the young man I want. I've kept my eye on him ever since I heard of it. I'm watching him closely.

So young Brown went in and out of the store, and up and down the street. He mixed with his old associates, and all the time Mr. Todd had an eye on him. He watched how the young man bore the sneer of being "one of the saints; if he stood up manfully for his new Master, and was not afraid to show his colors. Although Mr. Todd took rides, went to church, or did what he pleased on Sunday, he was glad to see that Brown rested on the Sabbath-day, and hallowed it. Though the Wednesday evening bell never drew the merchant to prayer-meeting, he watched to see if Brown passed by. Sometimes he said: "Where are you going, Brown?" and always received the prompt answer:

"To prayer-meeting"

Brown's father and his teacher were both questioned as to how the lad was getting on.

For a year or more Todd's eyes were on Brown. Then he said to himself:

"He'll do. He is a real Christian. I can trust him. I can afford to pay him. He shall have a good place in my store."

Thus, young Christians, others watch to see if you are true, if you'll do for places of trust. The world has its cold, calculating eye on you, to see if your religion is real, or if you are just ready to turn back. The work is pleasant and the pay good. These places may be for you when, through His strength, you have proved yourself true.

Fix an eye on Him, and he will keep you in the way.—*Selected.*

A CHILD'S INTERCESSION.

Here is a true missionary story, as translated from the German.

Labrador is a large peninsula belonging to British America and lying on the northeastern coast of North America, between Hudson Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. It is a rocky, inhospitable country, but rich in many valuable furs, and is inhabited chiefly by Esquimaux and Indians.

Not many years ago a missionary from Labrador was the guest of a prominent family in London. As they were seated at the family table, enjoying the bounties spread for them, they were often entertained by the interesting accounts the stranger gave them, not only of his labors, but also of the far-off northern land in which his lot was cast. The children, too, enjoyed hearing of the curious ways and doings of the people among whom he worked, and were filled with wonder as he related some of his personal adventures. In one little boy, particularly, he found a very attentive hearer.

After a pleasant visit, as he was about taking leave of this happy family circle and returning to his chosen field of labor, he asked each and all to pray that he might have a pleasant and safe voyage. This dear boy of whom we have spoken heard the request and concluded at once that he, at least, would never forget his new friend, but daily ask his heavenly Father to keep him in peace and safety. He had often heard the stranger tell of the dangers to which they were exposed in Labrador from wild animals, and it seemed to make a lasting impression on his youthful mind. That evening, after he had lisped his usual prayer by his mother's knee, he added, "Lord Jesus, bless the dear missionary, and keep the polar bears from hurting him."

He never seemed to grow weary of repeating the same words, and day after day, to the joy, and perhaps also to the mortification, of his parents, sent up his humble petition.

A year passed away, the father wrote to his friend in Labrador of the never-ceasing intercessions of his boy on his behalf, asked for some account of his life since he had visited them, and inquired if in the course of the year he had any further adventures with polar bears. A few months later came the reply. The missionary thanked him for telling him of the love and prayers of his dear son, gave a short account of his work, and added that, although so far he had been mercifully protected from the attacks of the ferocious bears, he earnestly hoped this little friend would continue to ask for him the protection of the Saviour.

Not long after this the missionary was appointed to preach to a Christian family who lived in a lonely country place many miles away. He embarked in a small ship, such as are generally used in that country, and placed himself under the guidance of two natives who were to row him in the right direction. Suddenly they swept around a rocky corner, and were just about steering through a narrow arm of the sea, when they saw on a steep precipice, overhanging the water, one of these powerful animals which seemed waiting to spring at them.

"Master," said the rowers, "shall we not turn back? The sea here is so narrow that the monster can reach us in one bound, upset our boat, and plunge us into the greatest danger." For one moment he paused to consider, then added cheerfully; "No, we will go on. There is a little boy in England who has been praying for the past year that God would protect me from these very creatures. He will do it. In his name I go to offer the bread of life to the hungry."

They rowed carefully on, as far from the dangerous coast as possible, but the threatening bear had selected his prey. With one mighty effort he sprang into the water and came swimming towards the little ship. Quick as thought one of the men fired his pistol at the foe. The ball must have wounded him severely, for instantly the water was dyed with his blood, and one could see that it was with the greatest difficulty he reached the shore. A second ball ended the victory, and after a few minutes the animal lay dead on the shore.

"Now," said the missionary, "give me my axe. I will send the paw of this bear as a sign of our danger and deliverance to my little friend, whose prayers God has to-day so wonderfully answered." With a few strokes the mighty paw was severed from the body, and the little company proceeded happily and safely to their destination. The missionary had the paw dressed and beautifully prepared, and sent it with a kind letter to the faithful trusting lad in England. Years have passed—the boy is now a man. In his house, among many other valuable curiosities, he treasures this bear's paw—and the one who relates this interesting story has seen it there himself.

MAY'S LESSON.

BY MINNIE E. KENNEY.

"Mamma, I don't think we need all the Commandments," May exclaimed, looking up from the Sunday-school lesson she was preparing for the next day. "I did not mean to say anything irreverent," she added as she saw her mother's look of surprise, "but really we never worship anything in the place of God as the heathens do. I know they make idols and worship them, but people in this country do not have any other god but the true God, so it doesn't seem to me as if that Commandment was as necessary as some of the others."

"Wait a moment, May," said her mother gently. "Are you sure you have never broken that Commandment yourself?"

May's brown eyes opened wide with astonishment.

"Why, mamma!" she exclaimed in surprise, "What a question. Of course I never did. How could I?"

"What is a god or idol?" asked her mother.

"Why, something that people love in God's place, and worship instead of Him."

"Yes, that is right," her mother answered. "And it does not make any great difference, then, whether this idol is carved out of wood or stone, or whether it is fashioned of feathers and lace, if it takes the place of the true God and the worship that belongs to Him, does it?'

"No, mamma," answered May, looking rather bewildered, for she could not quite understand what her mother meant.

"I saw a little girl in church last Sunday with a new hat on," said her mother. "She was a little Christian girl and went to church to worship God in His holy temple, but, instead of doing this, she thought of nothing but her new hat. If it had been a carven idol she could not have given it more thought and affection. She looked around the church and compared it with others; she stroked the soft feather and smoothed the ribbons; and I doubt whether she heard a word of prayer or praise, she was so occupied with this idol of feathers and ribbon that she had put in God's place."

May's face grew crimson as she listened.

"Mamma, I know who mean," she said as her mother paused. "I was thinking about my hat almost all the time, but, indeed, I never once thought how wrong it was. I see now that I was breaking the First Commandment just as much as a heathen who worships a stone image."

"And a heathen worships ignorantly, but you have been carefully trained and ought to know better," her mother added. "Remember it in the future, dear, and be careful that nothing takes God's place in your thoughts, in the time set apart for His worship. Anything which occupies your thoughts becomes an idol when it does this."

"I made a mistake when I thought we did not need the First Commandment," May said thoughtfully. "Mamma, God knows what we need better than we know ourselves, doesn't He?"

"Yes, dear child," answered her mother lovingly. "That is a lesson that we are all of us learning day by day, that God knows best, even when in our short-sighted wisdom we think we know what is best for ourselves. Now do not forget our little talk this morning, but try to keep the First Commandment implicitly, never for a moment allowing any thought or affection to usurp the place which should be given to our loving Heavenly Father."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Chronic Coughs and Colds,
And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by the use of **Scott's Emulsion,** as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. Is a beautiful creamy Emulsion, palatable as milk, easily digested, and can be taken by the most delicate. Please read: "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy par-excellence in Tuberculous and Strumous Affections, to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat troubles."—W. R. S. CONNELL, M. D., Manchester, O.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM **$30.00 TO $125.00.**
WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Information cheerfully given on application.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."
BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793.)
FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Contents of January number:

1. Revivals of Religion, by Thomas E. Peck, D. D., LL D.
2. Boards in the Northern Church, by R. K. Smoot, D. D., LL. D.
3. The Hittite Empire, by W. W. Moore, D. D.
4. Who Was Melchizedek? by Joseph H. Alexander.
5. The Organization of Churches in Heathen Lands, by H. M. White, D. D.
6. Presbytery vs. Episcopacy, by W. C. Clark, A. M.
7. Legislative Enforcement of Sabbath Observance, by S. M. Shelton.
8. Notes: Bible Study in College, by J. B. Shearer, D. D. After Springfield, What? by J. L. Withrow, D. D. National Reform, by R. P. Kerr, D. D. The "Personal Liberty" Movement, by Mason W. Pressly.

Criticisms and Reviews by Drs. J. L. Girardeau, H. C. Alexander, W. W. Moore, Geo. D. Armstrong, S. M. Smith, and President Henry E. Shepherd.

Notices of Recent Publications.

$3 PER ANNUM, 80 CENTS PER NUMBER.

Address all orders and communications to the Manager, Chester, South Carolina.

PAINTS & OILS
5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.
Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at
W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington. N. C.

THE WEEKLY NEWS & OBSERVER.
The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chockfull of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the *Weekly News and Observer* until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address
NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.

NERVES! NERVES!!
What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.
Headache, Neuralgia,
Indigestion, Sleeplessness,
Nervous Prostration,
All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using
Paine's Celery Compound
For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.
THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC
Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.
It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alterative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it
CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
$1.00 a Bottle. Send for full particulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C.

22 YEARS A dealer in best makes of Organs at $22 to $137. "Shoninger" made to my order, and bearing my name, now leads all others. $65, $72 to $84, buys elegant Parlor and Chapel Styles. Easy terms of $10 cash and $5.00 monthly. Shoninger upright Piano's $196 and up. Millinery, Country produce and General Merchandise. Send for new Circulars and art cut.

HAVE YOU EXAMINED
ROYAL PRAISE
The New Sunday School Song Book by James R. Murray? We claim it is the best book of the kind now before the public, and feel that an examination of its contents will substantiate this claim. Among the writers represented are *Dr. Geo. F. Root, J. R. Sweney, W. F. Sherwin, "Winthrop," J. H. Tenney, James McGranahan; P. P. Bliss, Geo. H. Simmons, Rev. C. H. Oliphant, P. F. Campiglio, T. P. Westendorf,* and many others. The book contains 192 pages of which 160 are devoted to the very best of genuine *SUNDAY SCHOOL SONGS,* many of them never having appeared before in any book; the remaining 32 pages contain a concise but very thorough course of instruction in the Elements of Music. Price, bound in boards, *30* cents, if sent by mail add 5cts. for postage.
We will send a single sample copy by mail postpaid to any Sunday School Superintendent on receipt of 20 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE.
PUBLISHED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - - CASH.

DRESSMAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE
SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.
PETERSBURG, VA.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.
Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.
ALEX. DELANEY,
Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL
ORIGINAL ONLY GENUINE
SAFE. ALWAYS RELIABLE. TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE
ASK FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH **DIAMOND BRAND** NEVER FAIL. TAKE NO OTHER
OR INCLOSE 4c PARTICULARS RETURN MAIL
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. MADISON SQ. PHILA. PA.
PILLS
5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS
LADIES WHO HAVE USED THEM.

J. D. McNEELY.
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Mountain Produce.

JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains,
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, societies, lodges, private barns and stables, farm products and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23d.

The deadlock in the House of Representatives had grown to be not only monotonous, but distressing This ordering of the ayes and nays on alternate motions to adjourn and to take a recess, together with the bringing in of delinquent members to the bar of the House, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, where they are required to give excuse for their absence from the sessions of that body, has continued now uninterruptedly for ten days.

During this time there had been no legislation in that end of the Capitol. Business has been utterly stagnant both in the House and in the House committees. And when it is remembered that Congress idle is as expensive as Congress busy, and that under any circumstances it costs the tax payers of the country at the rate of from $5,000 to $7,000 a day, the situation becomes serious.

All this trouble was over a bill to refund, from the federal Treasury, the direct tax levied on the States and Territories in 1861, to raise money for carrying on the war. The act of 1861 provided that a tax of $20,000,000 be apportioned among the inhabitants of the several States and Territories. Of this amount about $17,500,000 was collected, leaving a balance due, mostly from the Southern States, of about $2,500,000. In some of the Southern States then in separation, collections were made in some instances from the property of individuals. Now the theory upon which the proposal to refund is based, is that the uncollected tax still stands on the Treasury books as a debt, which must, in justice to all concerned be collected or else the collected tax shall be refunded to the proper States and Territories. The opponents of the bill take the position that as the levies were made on individuals in the Southern States, the only fair course would be to find those individuals and reimburse them directly. They also oppose it because the cotton tax, which drew nearly $70,000,000 from the Southern States, the constitutionality of which is still hotly disputed, has never been repaid.

The Senate is working leisurely as usual. It has this week discussed the question of admitting Dakota as one State, or dividing it in two halves and admitting it as two States. The Democrats are willing to admit her as one State, but the Republicans want to make as much of her as possible for the benefit of the Senate. Four Republican Senators would vote more than two.

Some of the delegates to the recent International Council of Women still linger in Washington. Among them is Mrs. Chant of Englaud, who is going to remain over awhile and assist in in temperance work. She has given several temperance talks to large audiences in different parts of the city. In one of them she said, "There is no middle course; no second ground in this fight with alcohol. The saloon must be closed, its manufacture must be stopped. It must be banished from our homes, from our tables, from the communion itself, before man and woman can grow into the full stature of health and purity. Mrs. Chant is a grand niece of Edmund Burke.

Col. Donn Piatt, who used to say such sarcastic and bitterly brilliant things in the "Capital," and Librarian Spofford, who can instantly place his hand on any book in the Congressional Library, both appeared last Monday before the Senate Committee on Post offices to advocate the passage of the bill to prohibit the transmission of cheap literature by mail at one cent a pound. Col. Piatt said they appeared in behalf of three separate interests: first, the postoffices of the United States, which complain of being overburdened with mercantile matter; second, the authors and honest publishers of the country, who complain of unjust freight discrimination; and third, the outraged conscience of the country. He said it was an insult to intelligence to call the Seaside Library publications, for instance, periodicals, and yet it was by the misuse of this word "periodical" that the mails had become crowded with this matter to such an extent that our postal cars would have to be changed to freight cars if it goes farther. All that appealed to the lowest passions of the lowest classes was being distributed by the Government in partnership with the publishers, and that under the plea of disseminating knowledge.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, is making an effort to get passed by the Senate before the Spring races begin at the Washington race course, a bill passed by the House, to prohibit pool-selling and book-making in the District.

I.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the weeek ending April 12th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

A H Beck, Savannah, Ga., picture exhibitor.

W G Brown, Atlanta, Ga., automatic cut-off.

J L Cathcart, Alexandria, Va., boat-releasing device.

F Cook, New Orleans, La., bagasse furnace.

G W Cooper, New Orleans, La., snap-hook.

E O Davis, Jersey, Ga., plow-fender.

J B Determann, Louisville, Ky., sheet-metal covering.

L C Ferrell, Donaldsonville, La., shackle.

J E Finley, Memphis, Tenn., churn-washer.

J A Gardner, Calico, N. C., rice rake, cotton-chopper and cultivator.

H W Greele, New Orleans, La., water-

Nashville, Tenn., track-

Md., hat-holder.

C Jewell, Winter Park, Fla.. revolving shelf.

W H Kelly, Greenville, Va., vehicle shaft.

B D and J B King, Baldwyn, Miss., cotton-seed planter.

W A List, Wheeling, W. Va., stove-pipe.

J H Miner, Baton Rouge, La., saw-mill dog.

G W Parketon, Laurens, S. C., boiler furnace.

J M Pope, Madison, Miss., planter and fertilizer distributer.

F W Schlepegrell, Charleston, S. C., electrical speed indicator.

A H Smith, Memphis, Tenn., scale beam.

W H Stevens, Abbott, Miss., corn-planter attachment.

J R White, Greenville, Ala., cotton-planter.

SAY-SOES.

"I get your views," as the constable said when he levied on a stereoscopic show."—*Texas Siftings.*

"Darling," she said, "I waited for you so long in the gloaming." "You did! Well, I had a headache and couldn't come, but I've got a bottle of Salvation Oil, so you may book me for the gloaming this eve at 8 o'clock, sharp."

Unclean eggs should be washed or wiped when gathered. The shells are porous, and pungent filth may penetrate and spoil the meat. Eggs for long keeping should not be washed, only wiped.

There was a notable wedding in the Congregational church of Salt Lake City the other day. The groom was Hong Hop, one of the leading Chinese merchants of the city, who has discarded the Chinese garb, joined the Congregational Church, and become an anti-Mormon. The bride was a comely young English girl, who came to this country only six months ago.

Song for the farmer: The spring time is coming, oh, hoe!—*Washington Critic.*

Boston Globe.

They drank their whiskey and beer;
To Bacchus they bended the knee,
And often they said with a sneer,
A lemonade drinker is he.

He never would with them go round;
He left them to frolic at will;
They're all of them under the ground,
He's drinking his lemonade still.

CROP NOTES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Morganton *Star:* The farmers tell us that the growing wheat crop is looking unusually well for this season of the year.

Fayetteville *Observer*: Farmers are a little behind. One remarked to us this week that in order to get in his crop he would not be able to plant it as it should be. Better, far better, plant less than put in a large crop without thorough cultivation. The most important part of farming is the preparation of the land; if the foundation be not solid the superstructure will fall.

Fayetteville *Journal:* A reporter talked with a number of farmers Saturday, and they say that the best part of the fruit has been killed by the freeze during last week. If no further disaster happens there will be a fair crop of apples and a few peaches. The plums are all killed.

Charlotte *Democrat:* We are told that notwithstanding the late freezes and cold spells, there will be plenty of fruit of all kinds. ——The wheat and oat crop in this section is reported as very fine, and the prospect cheering. Along the line of the Western N. C. Railroad from Salisbury to the Blue Ridge, in Catawba county especially, wheat never looked better this time of year. An intelligent gentleman, who is a large farmer in Iredell county, told us that the prospect is as fine as he ever saw it.

Milton *Advertiser:* From a personal examination of the trees around here we are able to report that we have fruit in abundance still green and growing Some fruit was killed about two weeks ago, but there is enough left to make a very heavy crop. It is still too early to consider the crop safe.

GEORGIA:

Savannah *News:* A lady in Brunswick has growing in her yard a cotton stalk from last year's growth that is now in full leaf, the cold of last winter failing to kill it. Near by she has a peach tree with young fruit on it the size of partridge eggs. The seed from which this tree grew was from a peach she ate three years ago.

FLORIDA.

Savannah *News:* Jacob Marsh, of the Lake region, has been experimenting with the "goober pea," and finds it one of the most profitable crops that can be grown in Florida. When properly cured, horses and cattle eat the top, root and nut eagerly, and hogs are very fond of, and fatten rapidly on, the pea. Mr. Marsh thinks that 500 bushels can be raised to the acre on ordinary pine land with but little work and no fertilizer. He plants his seed in this month, two feet apart, and during the fall pulls up the vine, allowing all the peas to remain in the ground that do not adhere to it. The vine is then cured and safely housed, while the nuts in the ground are left for hogs. It would be well for our planters to try a few acres in "goober peas." Mr. Marsh has so much confidence in this crop that he intends planting ten acres this season.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Executrix Notice!

Having qualified as Executrix under the Will, of the Estate of Eliza D. Whitehead, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said decedent, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them for payment on or before April 2nd 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELIZA R. H. DAGGETT,
Executrix of the Estate of
ELIZA D. WHITEHEAD.



THE DUPLEX CORSET.
(Double Bones, Steels, and Seams.)
These Corsets give grace, ease, and style to the figure. No bones over the hips to break and vex the wearer. Need no breaking in. Adjusts itself to the figure, is the most durable Corset made. HIGHEST PREMIUM wherever exhibited. Sample Corset, $1.00; English Sateen, $2.00. (By Express.) Remit by Postal Note, Money Order, or Register letter. Catalogues free.
Agents Wanted. Name this paper.
DUPLEX CORSET CO.,
No. 218 6th Ave., New York

CHILDREN are IRRITABLE,
Feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, then you may know Worms are sapping at their life and unless prompt measures are taken, spasms and finally death will follow. **B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge never fails** to cure. Try and see for yourself, it has stood the test
FOR 60 YEARS.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth; 60 cents.

Address:

REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- Presdent, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
W. J. MARTIN.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 30—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Tuesday, March 20th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	8 15 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	9 25 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton.....	9 35 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	11 25 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	11 40 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 55 P. M.	2 25 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 15 "	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	5 40 "	8 30 "
Leave Greensboro.....	9 50 A. M.	
Arrive Ararat.....	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Ararat.....	4 00 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00 "	
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A.M	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 30 P. M.	1 52 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 00 "	3 00 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 15 "	6 30 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 30 "	5 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 26 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.	4 00 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "	5 40 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	1 15 P. M.	
Factory Junction	2 15 "	5 05 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	3 00 "	5 45 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence.	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence..	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. ruus through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportatien.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	7.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex. Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	.....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. I, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby.....	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte.....	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg.....	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte.....	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg.....	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,059. WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 25, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,679.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. J. H. McCown, from Harrisonburg, Va., to Engleman, Rockbridge county, Va.

Rev. Colin Stokes, from Worsham, Va., to Collierstown, Va.

Rev. James D. Thomas, from Centreville, Ind., to Salem, Va.

Rev. W. G. McDonald, from Comanche, Tex., to Luffkin, Texas.

Rev. J. J. Hines from Pollocksville, N. C., to Riverdale, Craven county, N. C.

Rev. Franc Mitchell, from Hatton, Mo., to Concord, Mo. Field of labor unchanged.

NORTH CAROLINA.

At the late communion of Asheville, N. C., Rev. W. S. P. Bryan, pastor, thirty three members were received, making seventy-five additions during this year.

Since the last quarterly communion on first Sabbath in March the Second Presbyterian church, this city, has received on profession thirty-seven persons, and on certificate four.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. W. S. P. Bryan writes us:

The Asheville church will at once erect a chapel within the limits of Victoria, a suburb of the city and quite a centre of Presbyterian population as well as a neighborhood unocupied by sister denominations.

In response to a request on a recent Sabbath morning for $1000 the congregation assured the sum in addition to which $500 is pledged by Rev. D. S. Dodge of New York. Mr. Dodge is maintaining the Home Industrial School in Victoria, which belongs to the Woman's Executive Committee of the Board of Home Missions in New York, and it is his wish and that of the Board to identify the school with the Asheville church. Upon the completion of the chapel the pupils of the school will form a regular part of the congregation, and will connect themselves with the Asheville church.

Through the liberality of other friends, an eligible lot has been secured. A competent committee has been entrusted with the work.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. D. I. Craig writes:—On last Sunday (the 15th), at our regular spring Communion, we received nine additions to our church—five by examination and four by certificate. The Rev. Mr. Culbertson assisted the pastor on that day, and the services were much enjoyed by the large number of communicants present, and we trust profitable to all.

Reidsville, April 20.

The *Charlotte Chronicle* says: Rev. S. Taylor Martin preached two excellent sermons in this city Sunday, 15th inst., in the forenoon at First Presbyterian church, and at night at the Second Presbyterian church. At the close of the fore noon service in the First Presbyterian church he presented the claim of Union Theological Seminary for the endowment of a fifth professorship and was successful in raising six hundred dollars for the purpose.

VIRGINIA.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian*:

Rev. Colin Stokes ha returned, and been welcomed back, to his congregation (Collierstown) after a year's absence, which had been granted to him. Rev. W. H. Ochiltree very acceptably supplied his place during this absence.

The members of the Locust Bottom church who compose the new organization at Gala were very glad to have among them recently the Rev. J. D. Thomas, the Presbyterial Missionary of Montgomery Presbytery. He came and preached very earnestly and acceptably for three days. Two persons were received by the session and several others seemed to be interested. This new church starts out in an encouraging manner. There have been ten persons received by the session in six months. Six of these by examination and four by letter.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

At the recent communion of Christianburg church, Rev. Daniel Blain, pastor, five members were added, four on profession and one by letter.

A profound religious interest prevails in Fredericksburg, and the crowds attending Dr. R. P. Kerr's preaching, every night, exceeded the capacity of the church, and over twenty new members were received, Sunday before last, while many more are expected.

GEORGIA.

The *Christian Observer* says: Rev. W. B. Jennings is in sorrow. His wife died at Macon, April 6. For some time past she has been in feeble health, though her end was not anticipated so soon. Mr. Jennings was assisting Dr. Strickler in a meeting in Atlanta, when he was summoned home to the bedside of his dying wife. She fell asleep on the night of the 6th of April, and was carried to her former home, at Rock Hill, S. C., to rest with her friends. Thus the home of this dear brother is left desolate with no one but himself in it. How lonely, none know, except by bitter experience.

ALABAMA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Presbyterian church of Livingston has lately obtained the services of a pastor, who entered the work some three months ago. The congregations from the beginning have been large and attentive. The weekly prayer meeting has a larger attendance now than for years. The Sabbath-school is in a flourishing condition. The session has received within the last few weeks ten members, five by letter and five on profession. Last Sabbath at a congregational meeting two elders were elected; Prof. J. W. Wright, co-principal of the Normal College and Dr. D. S. Brockway, and three new deacons, Messrs. Solon Arrington, John Parker and R. D. Hart. These will be ordained and installed on the First Sabbath in May. The outlook for the church is most encouraging. X. X.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

The Third church, Birmingham, has had a very happy growth. When Rev. F. B. Webb came, the church was almost without organization, now it has 130 members. In the last few months it has had fifty additions to its membership. It has four societies of active workers.

A series of meetings has just closed at the Alabama-street Presbyterian church, Selma, conducted by the pastor, Rev. G. E. Chandler, assisted by Rev. J. D. McLean. Seventeen were were added to the church, two by letter, fifteen on examination. Some of the latter were children of the covenant; others came forward who were well advanced in years to receive the rite which is to them, henceforth, a seal of the everlasting covenant.

KENTUCKY.

Christinn Observer: For several months there has been a quiet, precious work of grace in progress in the Anchorage church, the Orphanage and Bellewood Seminary. There were a number of additions to the church in February, and several more at the communion season, on the third Sabbath of March. It was expected at that time to protract the services, the Rev. Wm. Irvine assisting, but after preaching two valuable sermons, Friday night and Saturday morning previous to the communion, he was called home by sickness in his congregation. The meeting was resumed on the 8th. The Rev. B. F. Bedinger preached during the week, from Monday to Friday, and the pastor continued the services over the Sabbath. The immediate visible results are twelve professions of faith in the Saviour. The church has also been greatly strengthened by ten valuable additions by letter.

TENNESSEE.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

Fayetteville church has secured the services of Mr. Mark Kennedy, who will take charge of the church about the first of May.

Tazewell church enjoyed a delightful communion season on Sabbath, April 8th. Rev. Cecil Ewing, of Stony Point, did the preaching, and every one was delighted, benefitted and instructed by his Calvinistic discourses. We had two additions to the church. This church has had no regularly minister since Dr. S. B. Campbell removed from the bounds of Holston Presbytery to Texas.

DOMESTIC.

The Rev. J. F. Campbell, who went into the Pine Mountains of Tennessee in 1886, writes the *Congregationalist* that he found there 700 square miles without a single church edifice or Sunday-school. Mr. Campbell has established two schools, organized a church of thirteen members in November, and has begun to build a church edifice. He has distributed 200 Bibles and an equal number of Testaments, besides 1,500 tracts and a multitude of religious newspapers. All this Mr. Campbell has done without a salary, though he is now looking for some assistance from the American Missionary Association.

Items from the *N. Y. Witness*:

In some places much interest is manifested among the deaf mutes in the Society or Christian Endeavor. It would seem at first sight as though mutes, owing to the strict prayer-meeting pledge, would be cut off from the privileges of the society, but they write out their testimonies, which are read by some other member of the society. The *Deaf Mute Journal* suggests that such societies be established in the Deaf Mute Schools.

A new church, called the Church of the Holy Comforter for Seamen, situated at the foot of West Houston Street, New York, was dedicated by Bishop Potter on a recent Sunday. Before Mr. William H. Vanderbilt died he gave a certain amount for the erection of this church under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt gave the sum necessary for the completion of the edifice.

For weeks the Rev. Thomas Harrison has been holding special services in Central Methodist Episcopal church, this city, the special services in the Jane Street church being meanwhile suspended. The church has been so crowded to its utmost capacity during these meetings, and up to the present some 700 persons have professed conversion, and the religious interest seems still on the increase. He proposes to return to the Jane Street church, where the meetings will be continued for an indefinite period.

Dr. McCosh, it is understood, will preach the Princeton baccalaureate sermon Sunday, June 17, and Dr. Patton will preach in the evening, The next Tuesday, Dr. McCosh will deliver an address entitled, "Twenty Years of Princeton College." Wednesday morning, June 20, the regular graduation exercises will come, and in the afternoon Dr. Patton will be inaugurated and deliver an address. A committee of the trustees has been appointed to arrange with Dr. McCosh for a continuance of his lectures in the college.

The Providence Young Men's Christian Association will await proposals in a few days for a new building which will rank as one of the finest in the country. It was decided not to begin the work till every dollar of the amount required could be subscribed, and before the year 1887 closed the necessary $150,000 was raised.

FOREIGN.

N. Y. Witness: Revival services in the Methodist churches at St. John, N. B, have resulted in nearly 400 conversions. At the early morning class in the Centenary Church on Sunday before last, there were nearly 100 men present, and the attendance at the Sunday-school in the afternoon was the largest at any session since the great fire of 1877. The services still continue and with increasing attendance.

The Salvation Army in London, to relieve as far as possible the distress which prevails at the East End, have acquired large premises in Limehouse, where they will establish a cheap food depot. For one penny an adult receives refreshment and night's lodging, or soup and bread. For a half-penny he receives either bread or soup. Children are given a basin of soup for a farthing and bread for an additional farthing.

The Rev. Father Chiniquy, though seventy-five years of age, continues his lectures. He is wonderfully vigorous, and seems to be if possible, more earnest than ever. He recently lectured three evenings in a small town in Ontario, and crowds went to hear "Why I Left the Church of Rome with Thirty-five Thousand of My Countrymen," "Dangers Ahead from Romanism," and "Why Does the Church of Rome Hate Your Schools and Forbid Her Children Attending Them?"

MISSION CULLINGS.

The students in the Presbyterian College at Montreal have for some years supported a native teacher at Erromanga and another at Ejate in the New Hebrides. In addition to these two they are this year to provide the means for the maintenance of a native teacher at Santo. Nine of the students at the college have the foreign field in view.

Another singular illustration of the influence in India of Western culture and opinions is afforded by the recent action of the Maharajah of Darhanga in establishing a hospital and dispensary for female patients near his ancestral palace in Behar, and building at a cost of 55,000 rupees, a new building for the purpose. This step is a remarkable sign of the great social changes which have taken place in India during the past twenty or thirty years. This hospital is the third which the Maharajah has endowed, and he has built and maintains twenty-three schools in addition to many other charitable works, his gifts up to the present representing no less a sum than about $350,000.

Mr. Montague Kerr, a cousin of the Marquis of Lothian, who has already done some good work in exploring Southern Africa, has now undertaken a journey across the continent. Starting from Zanzibar, he is to go by Massalland to the northern end of Victoria Nyanza, the same route which Bishop Hannington took; thence to Wadelai, where he hopes to confer with Emin Pasha. Unless advised to the contrary he will proceed west from Wadelai to Lake Tchad, and strike the head-waters of the Niger and descend that river. Mr. Kerr is a man of energy and wisdom, and will doubtless make good use of his opportunities. It will be interesting to get his reports as to the condition of those interior regions, and where, according to Canon Taylor and others, there is a greatly improved state of society.

On Christmas day eight Jews and Jewesses were baptized in Christ Church, Mount Zion, Jerusalem. This is the largest number ever admitted into the Church there at one time. Several other Jewish candidates are awaiting baptism. The three daughters of Joseph Rabinowitz, the leader of the Hebrew Christian movements in South Russia, have lately been baptized.

The curious medley of races reached by the Missionary Station at Monastir European Turkey, is shown by the record of the church in that city. At the last communion of the Monastir Evangelical Church four were admitted on profession of faith. Of these one was an American lad, son of one of the resident missionaries, one was a Greek, one a Bulgarian girl, and one was a Gypsy maiden. Among the members of that church there are also Albanian and Wallachian converts. The missionaries of the American Board at Monastir live almost in a state of blockade. Only one of the roads leading out of the city is open to traffic, all the others being in the hands of brigands. These enterprising robbers come to within a mile or two of the gates of Monastir to way-lay and carry off for ransom unlucky travelers who have ventured to expose themselves to capture.

Professor Drummond, at Chautauqua, told of his visit in the heart of Africa to the grave of David Livingtone's wife—Dr. Moffat's daughter: "We went to spend the night within a few yards of the place where Mrs. Livingstone died. Late in the afternoon we reached the spot—a low, ruined hut a hundred yards from the river's bank, with a broad veranda shading its crumbling walls. A grass-grown path straggled to the doorway, and the fresh print of a hippopotamus told how neglected the spot is now. Pushing the door open, we found ourselves in a long, dark room, its mud floor broken into fragments, and remains of native fires betraying its late occupants. Turning to the right, we entered a smaller chamber, the walls bare and stained, with two glassless windows facing the river. The evening sun setting over the far off Morumballa Mountains filled the room with its soft glow, and took our thoughts back to that Sunday evening twenty years ago, when in this same bed-room at this same time Livingstone knelt over his dying wife and witnessed the sunset of his life. Under a huge baobab tree—a miracle of vegetable vitality and luxuriance—is Mrs. Livingstone's grave. The picture in Livingstone's book represents the place as well kept, and surrounded with neatly planted trees. But now it is an utter wilderness, matted with jungle grass and trodden by the beasts of the forest. And as I looked at the forsaken mound and contrasted it with her husband's marble tomb in Westminster Abbey, I thought perhaps the woman's love which brought her to a spot like this might be not less worthy of immortality."

The English Baptist missionaries at Lukolela, the first station on the Upper River, make a cheering report ot their work. They have gained the confidence of the people to a great extent, and instead of finding it difficult to obtain food, as at the beginning, there is now more brought to them than they can well purchase. It is not easy for the people to comprehend the reason for the coming of the missionaries, and when they learned that it was not for the purpose to trade, they were greatly perplexed. "Why should you care to come to tell us about God?" The chiefs from up and down the river visit the station and invite missionaries to come to their towns and build. Mr. Richards finds much encouragement in his medical work. The influence gained by the missionaries is seen from the fact that at their request, at a recent burial of a chief, the customary slaughter of human victims was omitted. The purpose of this slaughter is to provide company for the dead one on his long journey, but in this case the promise was kept that no one should be killed. The people seem to accept the teaching they receive as reasonable and true, but there are few conversions.

"SHELF W[illegible]"

[Correspondence of th[illegible]

Dear Brethren: M[illegible] books on your shelv[illegible] either because you hav[illegible] work, or, because you have no[illegible] for these particular books. Sitting [illegible] from year to year, they are useless; b[illegible] plan to suggest, by which they may be[illegible] useful.

We have a "native helper" connected with our mission, whose natural endowments are far above the average; and his spiritual graces are marked. While helping us he intends to study with us for the ministry, and he has already begun.

Although quite a young man, he has a wife, two children and his mother, dependent [illegible] him for support. The salary which the [illegible] pays him as a helper is necessarily small, [illegible] he can spare but a meagre sum for books.

All books needed by the ministerial [illegible] in our own country can be used by those [illegible] zil; as they begin to study English as s[illegible] they begin to study for the ministry, and [illegible] read it with ease. Now if some of you will se[illegible] the serviceable books, which you never u[illegible] will try to put them where they may do go[illegible]

Perhaps it may not be out of place fo[illegible] suggest a few of the books most needed [illegible] Brazilian brother—*i. e.*—A Latin Lexic[illegible] Virgil, &c.; Greek Testament, Lexic[illegible] mar, Reader, Anabasis, &c.; Hebre[illegible] and Bible; a good general commentary; Alexa[illegible] der's "Moral Science" and "Evidences of Christianity; "Butler's Analogy," "Dabney's Theology" and "Outlines of Theology," (A. A. Hodge). (Perhaps some one has two copies of these in[illegible] valuable works.) I simply mention these as [illegible] few of the necessary ones; any other good religious and theological books will be useful.

If several copies of the same works be sent, they will not be left upon a dusty shelf to furnish food for worms; for there are other native candidates and ministers in Brazil, who will be glad to receive such books and profit by them.

Every brother, who knows how necessary books are to a minister's comfort and usefulness, can sympathize with us in this effort to secure a few of the most important for those that have them not.

This plan which I propose is one by which you can serve the Lord in the cause of Foreign Mission, even though he has committed but little money to your charge: "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee." These books can be given by some with little or no sacrifice; and without diminishing by one cent the regular contributions to Foreign Missions.

If any of you care to comply with my request please send the books to Mr. P. H. Thompson, Clarksville, Tenn. Trusting that these lines may arrest some one's attention, and meet with visible approval, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

G. W. Thompson.

ROBESON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The 66th annual meeting of the Robeson county Bible Society will be held at Philadelphus church, June 2nd, A. D., 1888, (Saturday) at 11:30 o'clock a. m. The annual discourse will be delivered by Rev. O. P. Meeks, of the Baptist church, Lumberton. The following are its officers for the present year, viz: Sheriff Hector [illegible] Eachen, president; Rev. W. W. Willis [illegible] Major John A. P. Conoley, vice-presidents; John L. McMillan, Treasurer and depo[illegible] Messrs. J. P. Smith, James McCallum, S[illegible] can McKay, Sr., Col. D. Bethune, [illegible] Brown and Rev. Messrs. Hector McLe[illegible] Evans, J. S. Black and Dr. H. G. Hill, [illegible] Committee.

Auditing Committee: Col. D. Bethune[illegible] Smith and D. H. McNeill. Rev. Thos. [illegible] Agent of the American Bible Society, [illegible] Hill and other clergymen may be e[illegible] that occasion.

Auxiliaries will please have the[illegible] attendance. A[illegible]

April 30th, A. D., 1888.

The Presbyterian.

ABSTRACT OF MINUTES OF MECKLENBURG PRESBYTERY.

(OFFICIAL.)

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Mecklenburg Presbytery met at Sugar Creek April 11th and 14th, 1888—37 inregular session.

Rev. J. L. McLain, moderator, preached sermon from Eph. 2:8.—"By grace are ye saved." Present 28 ministers and 28 elders.

Rev. C. W. Robinson was elected moderator and Revs. P. R. Law and J. Y. Fair clerks, and J. C. Burroughs temporary treasurer.

Rev. D. T. Towles was excused from attendance. Revs. R. A. Mickle of Charleston Presbytery, W. B. Arrowood and J. L. Williamson of Concord Presbytery, Rev. E. E. Ervin of Transylvania Presbytery and Rev. S. C. Boyce of Transylvania Presbytery (North) were received as members.

Revs. J. B. Mack, D. D., of Bethel Presbytery, J. M. M. Caldwell of Cherokee Presbytery, W. H. McMeen of Savannah Presbytery, S. Mattoon, D. D., of Catawba Presbytery and A. G. McLauchlin of First Associate Reformed Presbytery were introduced as corresponding members; Revs. F. D. Swindell of the M. E. Church and A. G. McMannaway of the Baptist Church [illegible] introduced as visiting members.

[illegible]v. R. A. Miller, J. M. McLain, W. [illegible]hran, J. E. Oates, J. W. Moore and [illegible] Johns[illegible] appointed to consider [illegible] the minutes of Pres- [illegible] Torrence was dropp- [illegible]

[illegible]s were conducted on [illegible] Committee of Arrange- [illegible]hen the following papers were [illegible]

[illegible]tory of Sugar Creek church by Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell of Ga.

2. History of Mecklenburg Presbytery by Rev. R. Z. Johnston, stated clerk.

3. Foreign Missions as conducted by Presbyterians in the United States by Rev. W. E. McIlwain, Presbyterial agent of [illegible]ign Missions.

[illegible] Presbyterianism and Liberty by Rev. [illegible]. Atkinson, President of Charlotte [illegible]e Institute.

[illegible] J. Sechrest, member of Waynesville [illegible]ch, was received as a candidate for [illegible]e ministry; and the churches, which did [illegible]t report contributions for education in [illegible]mber last were urged to send their [illegible]gs to the Treasurer as soon as pos-

[illegible] Creek church called Rev. J. L. [illegible]n and he was installed pastor on [illegible]day, 15th, by Revs. Morrow and Atkinson; Swannanoa church called Licentiate S. H. Spencer, and Presbytery will ordain and install him on the 3d day of May; Little Brittain church called Licentiate M. A. Henderson, and Presbytery will install him at next regular meeting, Aug. 15th, if the way be clear; Shelby church called Rev. E. E. Ervin and he holds the call till next meeting; Philadelphia and Matthews churches called Rev. W. B. Arrowood and installation ordered at Philadelphia on Saturday before the first Sunday in July; Rev. J. L. Williamson preach and preside and charge pastor, and Rev. J. L. McLees charge the people; at Matthews on Second Sunday in August, Rev. A. G. Buckner preach, preside and charge pastor and Rev. P. R. Law charge the people; Monroe church called Rev. W. W. Robinson and installation ordered Friday 27th of April; Rev. W. R. Atkinson preach and preside, Rev. J. L. Williamson charge the pastor and Rev. W. B. Arrowood charge the people.

A Committee of Church and Manse [illegible]rection was appointed to keep on hand [illegible]lans and specifications of church buildings and manses and to devise plans for raising and distributing funds subject to the approval of Presbytery: Gen. R. Barringer, Chairman, Rev. W. O. Cochran, A. G. Brenizer, R. M. Oates, R. M. Miller, [illegible]r., and J. M. Davis.

Rev. A. W. Miller, D. D., J. Y. Fair, L. Williamson, and R. A. McNeely appointed a committee to take steps [illegible]g to the erection of a suitable monu- [illegible]er the now neglected grave of Rev. [illegible]er Craighead, D. D.

[illegible]llowing paper was adopted:

[illegible]ery declares that the giving a charge [illegible] or people upon the installation of a pas- [illegible]a ruling elder is not agreeable to the Form [illegible] Chap. 6, Sec. 5, Art. 6.

[illegible]ytery approved the changes in [illegible] Church Order, Chap. 5, Sec. 6, [illegible]ommended by the Assembly of [illegible]

[illegible] Wharton was appointed [illegible]nt of Sunday-schools, and Rev. W. R. Atkinson, W. S. P. Bryan and Prof. S. F. Venable were appointed to assist him in investigating the general subject of Sunday-school literature in order to secure uniformity in Sabbath-school work and report at next meeting.

Reports on Sabbath-schools, Statistics and Narrative were made to the General Assembly.

Rev. Chas. W. Robinson, Rev. Geo. L. Cook, A. G. Neel, elder in Steel Creek church, Jno. E. Brown, First church Charlotte, were elected commissioners to the General Assembly in Baltimore with Revs. W. O. Cochran and S. T. Martin, Jno. E. Oates, elder Second church Charlotte and J. Q. Holland, elder Gastonia church, alternates, respectively.

Jno. E. Brown and A. G. Neel were appointed to represent the Presbytery in the complaint against the Synod of North Carolina pending before the Assembly.

Rev. W. S. P. Bryan was elected trustee of Davidson College to serve till fall of 1889.

Presbytery enrolled a new church named Robinson, in Mecklenburg county, and the elder representing the same——Cross, was introduced and seated as a member of Presbytery.

The Records of Sessions were reviewed: Rev. G. D. Parks, Rev. J. L. McLees, J. L. Brown, Jno. E. Oates, A. G. Neel and J. M. Davis were appointed to revise the assessments of the churches for the Presbyterial Fund.

The narrative of the state of religion, adopted by the Presbytery, is published elsewhere.

The following paper on Davidson College was adopted:

WHEREAS, This is the centennial year of Presbyterianism in America; and

WHEREAS, Davidson College is a very important factor in the advancement of Presbyterianism in our Synod; and

WHEREAS, The success of Davidson College would be very greatly advanced by an increase of its endowment; and

WHEREAS, This centennial year of Presbyterianism is a fit time to awaken an interest in education and Davidson College, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That a committee of three be appointed to arrange the time, places and speakers for holding one or more educational conventions in more densely Presbyterian counties of the Presbytery during the summer and autumn, for the purpose of raising money for increasing the endowment of Davidson College and quickening an interest in parochial schools.

2 That each of our churches not visited by the foregoing conventions, nor by the agent of the college, are hereby asked to secure through their pastors, or supplies one or more speakers in concert with the forementioned committee, and hold a church educational meeting and that the deacons be instructed to apply to the congregations for contributions by subscriptions under such conditions or terms of payment as may be deemed best by the authorities of the church.

The following resolution concerning Union Theological Seminary was adopted:

Resolved, That in order to carry the action of the Synod of North Carolina concerning Union Theological Seminary, the Presbytery of Mecklenburg urges all its pastors and supplies to present the claims of Union Seminary to their congregations and through their deacons or such agency as they may find most expedient in their fields, to give every member an opportunity of the 5th Professorship.

Rev. P. R. Law, E. E. Ervin and Geo. E. Wilson, Esq., were appointed a committee on resolution 1st.

The following communication was read (see slip enclosed) and the following resolution adopted:

To the Presbytery of Mecklenburg:

I am instructed by the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Home, lately established in Charlotte, to state to the Presbytery that it is now about ready to receive inmates on a limited scale.

This Home was organized by the ladies of the two Presbyterian churches in Charolotte, and its object, as set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws, is "to provide a well regulated establishment where patients, residents and non-residents, may avail themselves of the skill of physicians and nurses with more convenience and economy than could otherwise be attained; also to furnish a home for the destitute, and a refuge for orphans."

This indicates the general plan of the Institution. As at present constituted, it has only two departments, a hospital and an orphanage. The managers have rented a commodious dwelling house within the city limits; have procured the services of a competent and cultivated lady as matron, and have already received four inmates.

The object of the managers in bringing the Home to the attention of the Presbytery is two fold. As it is supported by private contributions, they wish the fact that such an institution exists within the bounds of the Presbytery should be known, that those who may desire to contribute to its maintenance may have an opportunity of doing so. Secondly, and more especially, it is the desire of the managers, that those most worthy of its care and support, from whatever locality, may receive it. In case of extreme indigence, whether of orphan children, or invalids, the society will endeavor to take entire charge of them. At present its ability to do this, is of course, limited, as it has just been organized. The general scheme, however, involves the existences of a permanent institution of the character described, to which either individual or local aid societies may send the objects of their care, with assurance, as far as the managers are able to give such assurance, that they shall be well cared for. With this statement, the managers desire that I should ask the co-operation and prayers of the Presbytery. Further information may be obtained from the president, Mrs. A. G. Brenizer, Charlotte, N. C.

Respectfully,
MRS. J. L. CHAMBERS,
Sec'y Pres. Home.

Presbytery has heard with extreme gratification that a Presbyterian Home Hospital has been founded in Charlotte to minister to the sick, the poor and friendless, and cordially commends the movement and recommends it to the prayers and support of our people.

Little Brittain church was selected as the place for next regular meeting and August 15th as the time.

The following paper was adopted:

Resolved, That in order to carry out the action of the Synod of North Carolina concerning Union Theological Seminary, the Presbytery of Mecklenburg urges all its pastors and supplies to present the claims of Union Seminary to their congregations and then the deacons or such other agency as they may find most expedient in their fields, give every member an opportunity of contributing to the endowment of the 5th Professorship.

Ordered that an adjourned meeting be held in Charlotte, First church, May 10th, (11 a. m.) to ordain Licentiate M. A. Henderson and license Candidates: Rev. J. Y. Fair to preach the ordination sermon.

Resolved, That the thanks of Presbytery are hereby tendered to the congregation of Sugar Creek church for its generous hospitality during this meeting, and to the railroads for their reduction of fares for traveling over their lines.

(Abstracts of statistics will be published as soon as all the churches are heard from.)

Rev. I. N. Campbell, M. A. Henderson and A. B. Long, were appointed Committee of Arrangements for next regular meeting; and Presbytery adjourned to meet at Swannanoa church, May 3d, (11 a. m.)

Attest: R. Z JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

Lincolnton, N. C., April 17, 1888.

SOMETIME, SOMEWHERE.

Unanswered yet? the prayer your lips have pleaded
In agony of heart these many years?
Does faith begin to fail? Is hope departing?
And think you all in vain these falling tears?
Say not the Father hath not heard your prayer;
You shall have your desire sometime, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? though when you first presented
This one petition at the Father's throne,
It seemed you could not wait the time of asking,
So urgent was your heart to make it known;
Though years have passed since then, do not despair
The Lord will answer you sometime, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? nay, do not say ungranted,
Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done.
The work began when first your prayer was uttered,
And God will finish what he has begun;
If you will keep the incense burning there,
His glory you shall see sometime, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Faith cannot be unanswered;
Her feet are firmly planted on the rock;
Amid the wildest storms she stands undaunted,
Nor quails before the loudest thunder shock.
She knows Omnipotence has heard her prayer,
And cries, "It shall be done," sometime, somewhere.

—*Robert Browning.*

THE BIBLE.

No fragment of any army ever survived so many battles as the Bible; no citadel ever withstood so many sieges; no rocks were ever battered by so many hurricanes, and so swept by storms. And yet it stands. It has seen the rise and fall of Daniel's four empires. Assyria bequeaths a few mutilated figures to the riches of our national museum. Media and Persia, like Babylon which they conquered, have been weighed in the balance, and long ago been found wanting. Greece faintly survives in its historic fame; and iron Rome of the Cæars has long since ceased to boast. And yet the Book that foretells all this still survives While nations, kings, philosophers, systems, institutions, have died away, the Bible engages now men's deepest thoughts; is examined by the keenest intellects; stands revered before the highest tribunals; is more read, sifted, and debated, more devoutly loved and vehemently assailed, more defended and more denied, more industriously translated and freely given to the world, more honored and more abused, than any other book the world ever saw. It survives all changes, itself unchanged; it moves all minds, yet it is moved by none; it sees all things decay, itself incorruptible; it sees myriads of other books engulfed in the stream of time, yet it is borne along till the mystic angel shall plant his foot upon the sea and swear by Him that liveth for ever and ever, that time shall be no longer.

THEN "EVERYTHING GOES WRONG."

Everybody knows that the miscellaneous combination of conditions and events commonly called "things," is one of the greatest of life's difficulties. When things are pleasant, we are pleasant; when they are askew, our temptations multiply; but when "everything goes wrong," we are in full view of what one bright American writer has called "the total depravity of inanimate things," or we are completely under the power of that force which a more eminent American author described in an essay entitled The Imp of the Perverse. Instead of having, like excellent old Thomas Fuller, Good Thoughts in Bad Times, Good Thoughts in Worse Times, and Mixed Contemplations in Better Times, we are too prone to let our thoughts and actions, like the drama in its old definition, be a mirror of the state around us. In good times our thoughts are good; in bad, they are bad; and in mixed, they are good or bad as "luck" will have it. "For luck" and "chance" affect those who profess to have emancipated themselves from the rule of "Goddess Fortune;" and "circumstances" dominate thousands who are ignorant of the latest modern of the compelling power of environment.

Some years ago a bright little story was printed in the juvenile columns of this journal, in which was recounted the record of a day in the life of a child. She "got up wrong," but conquered her little temptations, nor surrendered to multiplied vexations, and so "went to bed right." Children—whose troubles and inexorable griefs are severer than those of adults—are not the only ones who need to learn such a lesson. Unfortunately, most of us know of successful men who are domestic fretters or home tyrants; college professors who are cross about trifles; eminent doctors whose religion succumbs to neuralgia; military men whose courage fails at the dentist's door; all-comprehensive social-reformers who cannot endure a crying child or a whining dog. A runaway cow; a frozen water-pipe; a slow clock; a cold in the head; a splinter in the thumb; one of the two-hour callers whom Emerson neatly called "devastators of the day;" a midnight summons when the doctor knows that he is not needed; an unkind criticism directly after sermon-time, when the minister's strength has all been spent; a subscription-paper for a cause one does not love and dares not repel,—who is sufficiently strong and serene to endure such things as these? The heart knoweth its own bitterness; and nothing is quite so bitter as herbs that are disagreeable rather than poisonous. And in those days that are all askew, that "must be dark and dreary," "sorrow's crown of sorrow" is not "the thought of happier things," but those lofty bits of axiomatic and cruelly true advice which are proffered by serener or more happily conditioned friends. When we reach the state where advice is cordially received and affectionately acted on, we may be sure that graciousness has made headway in our hearts.

Without recalling or resting, therefore, the obvious moral reflections that remind us that the petty troubles of life are the little foxes that spoil the vines, and that victory over trifles is the mark of sainthood or triumph for the most of us, it is worth remembering that, "when everything goes wrong," we ourselves go wrong. If we are right, and brave, and Christ-like, then trifles, and even important things, are powerless to drag us down. If times and conditions are askew, so much the worse for them; let us be straight in our own souls. If our lives are like twisted machinery, the best of materials will not help us.

But how shall we begin to do right, on those mornings or midnights when life seems a sea of troubles petty in themselves but apparently innumerable? First of all, we can hold our tongues and quiet our thoughts. "The tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity; so is the tongue among our members, that it defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature, and it is set on fire of hell!" The whole Bible scarcely contains a stronger utterance than this; but the history of families, of nations, and of the world, proves its truth. When everything is going wrong, some hasty remark is made to child or parent, to husband or wife, to friend or pupil, which the decades of time cannot obscure, and the grave itself cannot bury. Family feuds, neighborhood discord, theological divisions, international complications, follow "a word, only a word." "My mind to me a kingdom is," and inspiration has told us what commendation victory in that kingdom deserves. If we think rightly and say nothing, the battle is half won. "The heart of Alknomook shall never complain," said the quaint old song our great-mothers sang a century ago; it would be well for some Christians to work up to the moral height of a North American "savage" or a Greek Stoic.

After we have conquered the point of silence, we can add the word fitly spoken, the apple of gold in pictures of silver. A recent English writer has given us a well-prepared little book to show that conversation is the one art which everybody may, indeed must, practice. It is the home art, the universally possible accomplishment; and it is never so great an art as when it is dominated by moral purpose. On the hateful days, the moral purpose of talk may rise to Christian heights of privilege. "There can be no doubt," says Mr. Mahaffy, in beginning this book, "that of all the accomplishments prized in modern society, that of being agreeable in conversation is the very first. It may be called the social result of Western civilization, beginning with the Greeks." And there can be no doubt that a word for Christ, a word in the spirit of the Master, is the best we can possibly utter. Seldom, indeed, do we have a better opportunty to speak it than when small troubles are making large temptations, and when self-mastery may be transmuted into downright helpfulness. Silence is better than ugly speech, but a noble word is a thing of eternal beauty. It is "dear as remembered kisses after death," and it is often the memory of memories, when we think of the loved ones now gone beyond the bounds of earth.

In the word which springs from the heart triumphant, or at least struggling toward triumph, in the deed accompanying and multiplying the power of the word, our best guide, of course, is to be found in prayer, and in determination that prayer shall be followed by the thought, What would Christ say or do were he in my place? or the kindred question, What would I do if Christ stood by my side? Then thought and word and deed—that is our whole life—may alike be sanctified.

"It is no untried way
That takes us home to God;
The road that leads to realms of day
By Christ himself was trod.

"The Lord of love has borne
The burdens of this life,
The Man of Sorrows oft was worn
With earth's incessant strife."

The years teach us, if nothing else, that earth's strife is incessant, and that we are worn by its burden, especially the little ones. There is no other remedy than this, but the remedy is all-sufficient.

"O thou the Lord and Maker of life and light!
Full heavy are the burdens that do weigh
Our spirits earthward, as through twilight gray
We journey to the end and rest of night;
Though well we know to the deep inward sigh.
Darkness is but thy shadow, and the day
Where thou art never dies, but sends its ray
Through the wide universe with restless might.
O Lord of light, steep thou our souls in thee!
That when the daylight trembles into shade,
And falls the silence or mortality,
And all is done,—we shall not be afraid,
But pass from light to light; from earth's dull gleam
Into the very heart and heaven of our dream."

—*Sunday School Times.*

WHICH WILL YOU TAKE?

Entering the office of a well-known merchant, I lifted my eyes and found myself confronted with the brightest and most thrilling temperance lecture I ever steered myself against in the whole course of my life. It was an inscription marked with a pen on the back of a postal card nailed to the desk. The inscription read as follows:

WHICH?
WIFE OR WHISKY?
THE BABIES OR THE BOTTLE?
HOME OR HELL?

"Where did you get that, and what did you nail it up there for?" I asked the merchant.

"I wrote that myself and nailed it up there," was his reply, and I will tell you the story of that card. Some time ago I found myself falling into the drinking habit. I would run out once in a while with a visiting customer, or at the invitatian of traveling man, or on every slight occasion that offered. I soon found that my business faculties were becoming dulled, that my stomach was continually out of sorts, my appetite failing, and a constant craving for alcoholic stimulants becoming dominant. I saw tears in the eyes of my wife, wonder depicted on the faces of my children, and then I took a long look ahead. One day I sat down at this desk and half unconsciously wrote the inscription on that card. On looking at it upon its completion, its awful revelation burst upon me like a flash. I nailed it up there and read it over a hundred times that afternoon. That night I went home sober, and I have not touched another drop of intoxicating liquor since. You see how startling is its alliteration. Now I have no literary proclivities, and I regard that card as an inspiration. It speaks out three solemn warnings every time I look at it. The first is a voice from the altar, the second from the cradle, and the third and last from——"

Here my friends earnestness deepened into a solemn shaking of the head, and with that he resumed his work.

I don't think I violate his confidence by repeating the story of that card. In fact, if it should lead to the writing of similar cards to adorn other desks, I think he will be immeasurably gratified.—*Sat. Evening Call.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Cosmopolitan. An illustrated monthly in the wide field of popular literature presents a most attractive appearance. Its contents are varied and interesting; the engravings are remarkably good. Several being colored lithographs. Address Cosmopolitan Magazine, New York.

Little Dialogues for Little People. Chas. A. Bates publisher, Indianapolis. Price 10 cents. Teachers of primary schools will find this book of great aid for the very little folks. The dialogues are short, instructive, interesting and not difficult. We can heartily recommend it.

Wide Awake for April has the following contents; Frontispiece, Easter Lilies; Two Girls; Two Painters and their Pets; My Uncle Florimond; Effective Decoration; The Prince of Bendong and his son; Those Cousins of Mabel's; Spring in the Champs Elysees; All around an Old Meeting House; Little Pepper-corn; Appearances are often deceitful. D. Lothrop & Co. Boston; $2,40 a year.

The Sunrise, Noonday and Sunset of the Day of Grace, by Henry M. Booth, D. D., is before us. This little book aims to present a place in God's service for children, busy men and aged saints, as the title indicates. It so clearly sets forth the beauty and loveliness of a holy life from childhood to old age when it finds a resting place on the confines of two worlds, recognizing the goodness of God in the days that have passed, and looking forward to the future.

We do heartily commend it. Price $1.00. Beautifully printed and bound in ornamental cloth and paper.

We have also received four miniature volumes titled *Bits of Burnished Gold,* from standard authors and compiled by Rose Porter, which is proof of their worth. The are well filled with selected passages in prose and verse. 64 mo. cloth, red edges, sold in set for $1.60. Address Anson, D. F. Randolph & Co., 33 West twenty-Third St., N. Y.

The Missionary Review of the World for April is not only early in its appearance, but comes to us freighted with the richest treasures of missionary thought and life and information, gleaned by patient labor from all parts of the universal mission field, sifted, arranged and presented with remarkable skill and wisdom, so as to be made available for family reading, monthly concert, and Christian work in every field and department of life. The "Literature" department contains ten articles on such important topics as Paul's Missionary Principles, David Brainerd's Character, The Bible in India, The Miracles of Mission Work in Papal Europe, The Great World Council, Conditions of Females in India, and others, by the editors, Dr. Chamberlain of India, Dr. Clark of Italy, and other writers. The Correspondence section is full of interest, and so of the International, conducted by Dr. Gracey. Dr. Pierson makes the Monthly Concert part indispensable to pastors and churches. The Monthly Bulletin and Intelligence departments show the on-going of the entire missionary world. The "Statistics" are marvels. The "Notes on recent Missionary Books" and 'Editorial Notes on Current Topics" are numerous, trenchant and valuable. It is no marvel that this "new departure in missionary literature is producing quite a sensation in religious circles at home and abroad, and that the first numbers have had to be reprinted several times.

Published by Funk & Wagnalls, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York. $2.00 per year; 25 cents for single numbers. In clubs of ten $1.50.

From Anson, D. F. Randolph & Co., New York, we have "Elijah, His Life and Times," by Rev. W. Milligan, D. D., Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism, Aberdeen. We have heretofore commended the judgment of the publishers in tendering to the public books of the character of the work above referred to. Few personages in the Scriptures present characteristics so favorable for interesting biography as Elijah the Tishbite, and few writers could avail themselves of these characteristics to such good effect as Dr. Milligan. The style is easy and flowing without being in the least affected or even florid, and the lessons to be taught are never overlooked by the writer. The price of the book is $1 00.

THE NEED OF PATIENCE.

BY REV. S. W. PRATT.

A patient is a sufferer, and for th reason the physician calls the sick h s patients, suffering with an uncomplaining spirit is called patience, and when this becomes a habit one is a patient man, and this is a grace, a beautiful trait of character. We must receive action as well as act, suffer as well as do, forgive as well as be forgiven. In suffering we are acted upon, and patience bears or suffers without murmuring or retaliation, gaining its victories alone and unseen.

Unlike that happy constitutional trait which receives everything in an easy, careless good-nature, it is the product of long and severe discipline and founded upon deep, abiding principle; far removed also from stoicism or fatalism, which are born of despair. It has fortitude and faith in God and glorious hopes, having learned to labor and to wait.

Pride will sustain one for a long time and endure much, but it springs from selfishness and wilfulness. It does not suffer and grow strong, but is weak and comfortless, having no hope of reward. Sooner or later it will fail and fall and is not the true basis for work or peace. "Better is the patient in spirit than the proud in spirit." While one resists and suffers and is overcome, the other submits and suffers and overcomes. Nor is patience weakness, but the strength of self-control, and may rise to self-conquest. To bring one's self under law and to live by faith is the greatest victory. Often one's strength is to sit still. There is moral heroism rather than cowardice in this. It puts character before appearance and has true manliness in it. Not thoughtless, it reasons deeper than the surface and looks farther than the present, with motives taking hold on God and eternity.

It suffers, endures, waits, trusts, because it has knowledge, and sees means and ends, causes and effects, and regards time as a revealer and healer and justifier. It knows God as ruling over all, and this produces a faith which can suffer and wait, setting eternity against time. Such a faith can deny self and endure trial and affliction and believe that good will grow out of them. It can sow in tears. And faith gives to patience a hope which cheers and sustains all the weary way, which perseveres and conquers. But for this our hands would hang down and our hearts sink; with this it has its perfect work.

Love also enters into patience. We can be patient with and suffer for those we love. This lightens labor and call it pleasure. And knowing the love of God, we are patient under whatever he permits or sends. Then in turn patience helps to get wisdom and to hold fast to faith, and to hope against hope and to bear with love contradictions.

In whatever way we look at this grace we find we have need of it, and without it we are miserable in ourselves, useless to others, and wanting in all things. We can neither rule nor serve without it. We need patience with ourselves, that we may possess our own souls; like the rudder to the ship, it will keep us in a straight course. Like a child learning to walk, we shall have many stumbles and falls before we can go erect.

The work of subduing our appetites and passions and wills and affections is lifelong. The school of patience is the school of life, in which few rise to be teachers and none care to be learners. One place where we may see clearly our need of patience with ourselves is in our need of patience with the brutes, who often if they had voices would rebuke us as did Balaam's ass; It is the merciful man who is merciful with his beast.

We also need patience with men, and how much more with children! Motherhood must possess this grace in large degree. Children are as often sinned against as sinning. Patient instruction and watchfulness are necessary for their training.

And how apt we are to be quick and harsh in our judgment of our fellow-men, not considering differences in temperaments and temptations and trials It is not easy to put ourself in another's place. And in doing good there must be "patient continuance in well-doing." Let us look on the bright side if there be one, and find one if we can. We may not say of any one, "Let him go; give him up." Patience, patience! long patience, such as God shows towards us. Men are bound up in weakness, the body sick, the limbs weary, the nerves weak; the stomach inactive, the brain clouded, the heart sinful. Yet with such Christ suffered and for them he died.

Strangest of all, we need patience with God himself. "Ye have need of patience, that after ye have done the will of God ye may inherit the promise," Clouds and darkness often surround his throne. His ways are past finding out and seem unequal. We suffer, our plans are thwarted, all seems against us, prayers are not answered, afflictions come upon us. His providence is a great deep. We must wait on the Lord, suffer as Christ did in Gethsemane, as we have "the prophets for an example of affliction and patience." See Job stripped of all yet trusting. "Let us run with patience the race which is set before us, looking unto Jesus, who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of God."

The long-suffering of God is our salvation. His compassions fail not. Go into the sanctuary and see the end of all. Weary, discouraged, suffering one, let patience have her perfect work. Glory, honor, and immortality, eternal life, are before your patient continuance in well-doing.—*Ill. Christian Weekly.*

THE POWER OF A TRACT.

The force of conscience, even in the heathen, as also the value of Christian tracts, are well illustrated in the following incident:

A young Hindoo of some education fell into bad habits, and in his extremity stole three dollars from his aunt. Passing on his way he found in his path the "Heart Book," a small treatise translated and printed in his own language. On reading it his attention was arrested and his conscience aroused. He went home, confessed his theft, and restored the money. For six months he read and re-read the graphic description of his own heart-wrongs in the little book. His conscience, so seared and dead before, now gave him no rest. His aunt advised him to go to a friend in a near village, who had a larger book, which they called "God's Word." He went, borrowed the friend's Bible, and read it as he had read the "Heart Book." He was converted, ceased all idolatrous worship and rites, and was baptized. His family persecuted him, cast him out, and performed his funeral rites, but he lives, an earnest, happy Christian.

A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

The presence of a good religious newspaper, visiting a family every week, bringing with it more or less choice religious thought, selected or original, is an educating and Christianizing agency. It is profitable for the older members, making them acquainted with current religious thought, and what is transpiring in connection with Christ's kingdom in the world. It is good for the younger members, forming in them a taste for profitable reading, and giving them many thoughts, suggestions and facts respecting a right life and work for God. No family can dispense with a religious newspaper without loss. It fills a place in family culture all its own. It adds something to the intelligence and better life of every household where it is constantly welcomed and read. Its cost is very small, in comparison with the benefit actually derived from it.

It is always welcomed as an esteemed visitant in the most intelligent Christian households. Its presence there is the evidence, and, in part, the cause of their intelligence. The pastor who desires to increase culture, piety, and a general acquaintance with the progress of the kingdom of Christ on earth, can do much to accomplish this, by securing the taking of some good religious journal by all the families in his parish. We have never known a family who took and were readers of a religious newspaper for any length of time, that did not give clear evidence of greater intelligence and breadth as the result. We have never known a professed Christian family that read no religious journal, that did not show in the clearest way that they were suffering loss from the lack of this cultivating agency. Their religious life is not expanded, enriched, and mellowed, by a growing knowledge of the efforts constantly being made to advance the kingdom of Christ among all men. Their minds are not fed, and their hearts are not enlarged, by an acquaintance with the Church is doing, and what God is doing through His Church to set up His kingdom among the nations, and in the hearts of men. To induce such persons to become the subscribers to some good religious paper, is a great favor to them personally, and will gradually rebound to the general interests of God's kingdom through their increased knowldedge.—*N. H. Journal.*

GOLD DUST.

One poor moment can suffice
To equalize the lofty and the low.
We sail the sea of life—a calm one finds,
And one a tempest, and the voyage o'er,
Death is the quiet haven of us all.

—*Wordsworth.*

***

Blessed is he that hath found his work; let him ask no other blessedness.—*Carlyle.*

***

Lie not! Endure no life which needs your heart
And hand to push it out of mankind's path.

—*Browning.*

***

All men are to be men of genius in their degree, riverlets or rivers, it does not matter, so that their souls be clear and pure.—*Ruskin.*

***

If little labor, little are our gains;
Man's fortune are according to his pains.

***

To take the Scriptures for our directory is to walk upon a path which either rugged or smooth, over-shadowed or illuminated, shall bring us at length to immortality and joy.—*Bickersteth.*

LIVING RELIGION.

We must make our religion vital. It is a living thing if it be true, for he who becomes religious in a correct sense does so by the implanation in him of the new life of the Gospel. But the life must show itself, not as the tree does in winter, when it has to be cut or bored into to find the signs of vitality, but as it dies in the spring, when every bough is bursting into foliage, or in summer when it hangs with delicious fruit. It is a thing for its day, to beautify and bless the world, and to grow into greater power because it expands, develops scatters its seed and associates itself with the other life about it. Some people have the notion that religion is a kind of mummy, put up and dried, to be looked at as antiquities, or as skeletons, preserved after the flesh of former days has passed away, to be studied anatomically, or venerated as remains that suggest the times of the grandfathers. Loss comes from such perversions.—*United Presbyterian.*

RESOLVED TO BE SOMEBODY.

Having a purpose in life is the difference between success and failure. And the measure of success depends largely upon the time of life when the purpose took possession of the soul. Do not think you must wait until you are of age before you decide to be somebody. How easy to detect strong purposes by the earnest faces of their possessors! This is the force which overcomes. You can not so surround the life with disadvantages as to stifle it.

In a western farm house a few years ago lived two sisters who felt keenly the poverty of their hum drum hard-working lives. What could they do, so far removed from all that could help them? They resolved to use every opportunity that came in their way, to spend every spare moment in reading and writing. A practical stepmother came into the home, and she refused them candles for their evenings. Undaunted, they used saucers of lard with rags for wicks, and thus for ten years wrote and studied without encouragement. Still the purpose to be heard faltered not, and one day Alice and Phœbe Cary awoke and found themselves famous, giving to the world such poems as "An Order for a Picture," and "One Sweetly Solemn Thought."—*National Presbyterian.*

INTEMPERANCE.

"Drunkenness is a fearful thing. It robs human life in a thousand ways. It inflicts the agony of hell upon those who are as innocent as heaven. It fills the jail and the penitentiaries and furnishes victims for the gallows. It blasts friendship, kills love, paralyzes hope. It fosters and transmits disease. It is the guardian devil of prostitution, of gambling, of all the lusts of the flesh and spirit. Since world began it has never made one man better, one woman purer, one home happier. It has never made a church member. It has never made a benefactor. It has never made a poet, or statesman, or a scholar, or an inventor, or a musician. It has never assisted one devotee to wealth or luxury, or to the smallest comfort of surroundings. It has never given birth to one good impulse. It has been, is and will be an unmitigated, awful curse. For every good thing that it has failed to accomplish it has furnished a bad thing. It has been an active force—one of the most incessantly active forces of civilization—and it has always led to crime, to misery, to tears, iron and chains and dungeons, to desperation, degradation, injustice and death."—*Omaha World.*

GOD SO LOVED THE WORLD.

BY REV. GEO. T. PENTECOST.

I am reminded here of a beautiful little incident which I have somewhere read or heard. It was when Luther was having his Bible printed in the vernacular of his beloved German people. A little girl, the daughter of one of his printers, had learned to spell out the words of the book which her father was printing, though largely ignorant of what it was. She had been reared in the faith (?) of Rome, and her whole thought of God was that he was a great and dreadful Judge into whose presence she must finally come, to give an account for her sins. To her all religion consisted in a constant series of works, prayers, penances and such like acts, by means of which His wrath might be measurably appeased, and His punisment somewhat mitigated. She knew nothing of the "love of God," even if she had ever heard of it. One day she picked up a fragment of paper on which she spelled out these words: "*For God so loved the world that He gave*——." This was all. But it was a new revelation to her. She knew that it came from God's book which her father was printing; but it was a statement which she was entirely a stranger to. She pondered it long and well. He little sensitive heart became quickly alive to its importance, and as she thought more and more upon it, the Spirit opened her mind and heart to take in the full import of it. With this word, now not only in her hands, but in her heart, her legal fear and dread of God vanished, as darkness before the rising sun. Her heart responded to the revelation, and soon began to sing with joy. She hid the little piece of paper containing this wonderful fragment of truth, in her bosom, as she would have done an amulet, and feasted her heart on it from day to day. Presently her mother, noticing so great a change in her spirits (for she had always been a serious child, and her dread of God had made her a sad one), especially in that she had grown cheerful and happy, and was often found singing some little songs, as if to herself—the mother said to her one day: "Why, Gretchen, what aileth thee, child. Thou has grown wondrously cheerful and happy of late. What is it that has come to thee?' The child pulled forth her wondrous piece of paper, and said: "It is this that makes me so happy, mother." "And what is there in that scrap of paper to make thee happy, child"? "O, it is because of what it says out of God's book." "And what does it say, child; read it to me" (the mother could not read). So the child read her wondrous word: "For God so loved the world that he gave * * * this did not seem very clear to the mother. So she asked again: "Gave what my child? I do not see why that should make thee so happy." 'Oh, mother," said the child, with the light of heaven filling her whole face, and joy thrilling in her voice, "I do not know what he gave; but if he so loved the world that he gave anything, I will never be afraid of him again." Ah, dear child, thou hadst the secret of secrets in thy heart, though thou didst not know the fullness of it. I cannot but think if little Gretchen had known what we know, and what no doubt she came soon to know herself, that "he gave his *only begotten Son*," his well beloved, in whom he was well pleased, and that to take our sins and put them away in his own body upon the tree, and bring us back to himself. her little heart would have well nigh burst for gladness.

It is the assurance of this sincere, eternal, and all-saving love that enables the heart of a sinner to come to rest, and his soul to magnify the Lord. If we take in this love, there is little time or inclination to be making microscopial examination after our love to God. Should the question arise, as it no doubt will, and does! "What shall I render unto the Lord for this great love?" the only answer is: "I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon his name." (Ps. cxxi, 12.) Nothing pleases God so much as for us to open our hearts and let him come in, or when he opens his heart to us, for us to come in to him. No return is so great as the glad acceptance on our part of that which he so freely bestows. If I open my arms to my child, and she runs into them, and nestles herself down on my heart, is not this the best response she can make to my love? Should you ask her what was the ground or reason of her contented gladness as she lies there, it would not be that she loved me so dearly, but that she has such assurance of *my love for her*. Was it his lying in the bosom of his Lord that gave John the ocean of peace that filled his soul, or was it that that divine bosom, throbbing with love for him, was open to him? Was not John the beloved disciple, because he so freely and confidently pressed himself into his Lord's love? Here there is another blessed text which is as a "south window" for weary souls, yea, and sick ones, too, to come and rest in, and gain spiritual health: "Keep yourselves in the love of God."—*Independent.*

CHRIST IN THE HOME.

It is in the private spheres and familiar daily intercourse of life that most of us are called to give this testimony, and to give it by manfesting in this intercourse and in these retired spheres the spirit of our Master. What an opportunity does the family, for example, afford for constant ond effective witness-bearing! How a mother may honor Christ in what she says to her children about him, and especially by the manner in which she fulfills her every-day home duties! How a wife may thus testify of Christ to her worldly, unconverted husband!

FAITH.

Many a man put in the seed who never saw the harvest, just as many another brought home ripe sheaves on which he bestowed no labor save that of the sickle. The worker for Christ, therefore is to work in faith, expecting the Divine hand to secure the result. He has abundant reason to believe that good is done of which he has no knowledge, and will have none until the great day. It may be necessary to his own spiritual welfare that he should be kept in this ignorance. And certainly he renders no small honor to the Master when he perseveres in the face of all discouragement.

GAINING CREDIT.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sou[nd] or your hammer at five in t[he] morning, at nine at night, heard [a] makes him easy six mont[hs] he sees you at the billiar[d] your voice at a tavern, whe[n] at work, he sends for his mo[ney] day.

PREMIUMS.

☞ The *N. C. Farmer* is a 24 page (3 columns to the page) journal, neatly printed, and contains in each number articles upon Farms and Farmers, Soils and Fertilizers, Grasses and Grains, Cotton and Tobacco, Orchards and Fruits, Live Stock, Dairy, Apiary, Family Department, and a department of popular Science, Hygiene, Di[s]eases and Remedies, and is admitted to be on[e] the most practical and useful journals t[o] farmer and his family ever published i[n] whole country.

We have concluded an arrangement with *Farmer* in accordance with which we will s[end] for $2.65 the North Carolina Presbyterian, the N. C. *Farmer*, and *one dozen papers of seed*, such as the subscriber may select from the following list. Now is the time to act upon this favorable offer. The seed are unsurpassed [in] Excellence and Purity.

Persons acting under special club arrang[e]ments previously made by us will, by sending 60 cts additional to the club offer, receive the *Farmer* and the seed with the N. C. Presbyterian.

State distinctly what seed are wanted.

List of Seeds.

Artichoke.
Large Globe.
Asparagus.
Colossal.
Beet.
Ex. Early Turnip or Bassano,
Early Rep Turnip,
Early Egyptian Red Turnip,
Long Blood Red,
White French Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early York,
Early Large York,
Late Drumhead,
Late Flat Dutch,
French Oxheart,
Early Winningstadt,
Early Jersey Wakefield,
Early Flat Dutch,
Early Drumhead,
Early Sugar Loaf,
Green Glazed,
Red Dutch (for Pickling).
Carrot.
Early Scarlet Horn,
Long Orange.
Cauliflower.
Early London,
Early Dutch.
Collards—Southern.
Celery.
Large White Solid,
Dwarf White Sold.
Cress, or Pepper Grass.
Curled,
Water.
Cucumber.
Early White Spine,
Early Frame,
Early Cluster,
Early Russian,
Long Green Turkey.
Egg Plant.
Improved Large Purple.
Endive.
Green Curled,
White Curled.
Kale.
Green Curled Scotch.
Kohl Rabi
Early White Vienna,
Early Green or White,
Early Purple Vienna,
Leek.
London Flag,
Mammoth.
Lettuce.
Early Prize Head,
India Curled,
Drumhead Cabbage.
Melon.
Orange Water,
Citron (for Preserving.)
Mountain Sweet Water,
Improved Gipsey,
Peerless,
Ice Cream Water,
Netted Nutmeg,
Netted Green Citron,
Persian, or Casaba,
Pine Apple,
Early Jenny Lind.
Mustard.
White,
Black, or Brown.
Okra.
Dwarf,
Tall, or Long Green
Onion.
White, or Silver Skin,
Large Red Wethersfield,
Yellow Dutch.
Parsley.
Doubled Curled,
Plain, or Single.
Parsnip.
Fine Sugar.
Pepper.
Large Sweet,
Large Bell,
Large Red Cayenne.
Pumpkin.
Cashaw, (Crook Neck
Connecticut Field.
Radish.
Early Long Scarlet,
Early Red Turnip,
Early White Turnip
Salsify.
Or Oyster Plant.
Spinach.
Round Savoy.
Squash.
Early Bush, or Patty-Pan,
Yellow Crook Neck,
Hubbard,
Winter Crook Neck.
Tomato.
Large Trophy,
Early Large Smoo[th] Red,
New Early Acme,
Tilden.
Turnip.
Southern Prize,
Red or Purple Top,
Early White Dutch,
Pomeranian White Globe,
Large White
Large White
Large White
Yellow
Amber G
Improv
Yellow

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1888

DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

The mission of the Church is to evangelize, that is, to preach the gospel for the conversion and edification of souls. But this mission involves in it the doing of everything necessary to its successful accomplishment. If the gospel is to be preached to the heathen, too low in the scale of morals and intelligence to hear and understand, the Church is justified in making a people ready unto the LORD by establishing mission schools for as many as the rising generation as it can reach. The Church is, by her mission, also warranted in establishing schools or colleges wherein to prepare her preachers for the work of rightly dividing the Word of Truth. If neither the State, nor society, nor the family provide educational institutions, from the primary school to the college or university, for the education of her ministry, it is unquestionably the duty of the Church to do so.

But when the question of education in general is considered, whether the Church should give us colleges and universities is a matter of expediency alone, in answer to a sincere, earnest inquiry, How can we best subserve the interests of that kingdom which it is ours to keep and to extend? The dogma of hyperorthodoxy or fanaticism can decide the question of expediency, jealous of securing the energies of the Church, and refusing to be less wise in its generation than the children of this world, must guide the children of light.

Hence, if the Church finds that the State or society (i. e. private enterprise) is educating her children in secular knowledge as well as it can do, and without affecting for evil the interests of the kingdom of GOD, the Church should leave to them as much of secular education as could be done by other agencies, that she may devote herself more exclusively and energetically to the special ends of her mission. To illustrate: the Church is fulfilling her mission of evangelizing "the isles of the Gentiles." If the commercial world or any government furnishes the means of transportation from island to island, so that her mission may thereby be extended, and up and communicated with, then the Church avails herself of these means and has so much the more left for founding new missions. But if such means do not exist, the Church builds a missionary ship, like "The Morning Star," with the assistance and approval of the best and wisest of her children. Even if the ships of commerce were available, yet, if experience should prove that the families of the missionaries were, as a rule, so affected by this means of transportation as to be unfit for useful service in their mission fields, it would be the Church's duty to provide ships of her own in which her great mission could be successfully carried out.

So it is in the Church as to education. If the Church finds that the growth of knowledge from more to more in the minds of her children is compatible with the indwelling of reverence for the eternal truths which it is her peculiar mission to inculcate, wisdom would direct her to confine herself to this, to concentrate there her energies, to avail herself of the opportunity thus afforded of devoting the contributions of her people to what is properly evangelistic work. She would not then find it necessary to call on her people for aid to carry out any plans but such as were strictly evangelistic. But if the Church finds that the tendency of the secular schools or colleges established by the State, or of any institution under non-religious influence, is to give to her sons habits of thought and sentiment subversive of reverence for eternal truths and to disincline them to consider the claims upon each child of GOD to go and preach the gospel to every creature—if the Church finds that the inevitable tendency of State institutions is to unfit her sons for useful[ness] in her service, then it is her duty to provide for her sons the higher education under her own auspices, where the influences shall all be in the direction of her mission. It would then be her duty to call upon her people to build up and support the highest standard of scholarship [in] efficiency those denominational colleges her youth can be taught in a [man]ner superior to the instruction of the [col]leges of the land.

The proposition that the Church should never meddle with secular education, but confine herself to her special mission of evangelizing the world, is reduced to an absurdity by its shutting up the Church to the alternative of keeping her sons ignorant or of exposing them to what is worse than ignorance—of making religion but another name for superstition or of subjecting her youth to influences which will rob her of them.

A SAD BEREAVEMENT.

Rev. Dr. JOSEPH R. WILSON has been most sadly bereaved. The information received is very meagre. The following from Rev. Dr. R. F. BUNTING to the *S. W. Presbyterian* gives the particulars more nearly than anything we have seen. It is dated Nashville, April 16th:

Rev. Dr. JOSEPH R. WILSON, who has been attending Presbytery here, after preaching in the Westminster church at 11 a. m., received a telegram from Clarksville stating that Mrs. WILSON had been taken seriously ill at 10 o'clock. In the afternoon another telegram came, saying she was dead. He was to deliver an address in the First church at night on Presbyterianism and Education, and it was announced to the assembled congregation that he had returned to Clarksville to his stricken family.

The death of Mrs. WILSON it is understood was very sudden indeed from heart disease, and the remains, we learn from the *Southern Presbyterian*, were buried in Columbia last Wednesday.

The event has called forth heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved from numbers all over our Southern Church.

REV R. G. PEARSON.

Readers have heard full enough of our impressions of Mr. PEARSON and his preaching; so it is with special gratification we give them the views of one thoroughly qualified to speak upon the subject. Rev. JOHN W. PRIMROSE furnishes the following:

"Rev. R. G. PEARSON has visited Wilmington, and now—what have we to say about him? It is impossible for the writer to express himself in terms of higher praise than to say that in his judgment, Mr. PEARSON is a preacher who relies wholly on the *word* and SPIRIT of GOD for success. At the beginning of the meeting Mr. PEARSON repudiated all "clap-trap," and throughout the services nothing was either said or done by him which cast the least shadow of suspicion upon the sincerity of that repudiation. On the contrary everything was perfectly consistent with his initial declaration:—if success is to be had by reliance on measures or on anything other than the word and SPIRIT of GOD he did not want it. Consequently, in the enquiry room the time was spent in bringing the word of GOD to bear upon the state of individuals, and an opportunity was afforded those who accepted the terms of the Gospel to make confession of CHRIST.

"As might then be expected the preaching of Mr. PEARSON is eminently Bible preaching. The word of GOD as authoritative and supreme is exalted by him. A profounder interest in the Scriptures among Christians of this community, is a result which proves the preacher's work to be of GOD.

"In this immediate connection let me call attention to something which I have never seen noticed. While Mr. PEARSON's preaching evinces perfect loyalty to the Word of GOD, his *praying* is equally remarkable as exhibiting a calm reliance on GOD himself. There is no clap-trap in his prayers. He does not take occasion to tell the dear people how much he loves them. In a word, he does not pray *to the people*, at all. He does not preach when he prays. He indulges in no vociferation. He reminds one forcibly of the Prophet on Mt. Carmel; calmly, in a voice loud enough only to be heard, he addresses himself to GOD as his FATHER, in the name of the priestly SON, and asks for the SPIRIT's presence and power, as though there were no doubt at all that GOD would bless His own truth, and keep His own promises.

"In one particular we have been disappointed—though pleasantly. Writers describing his style of preaching (with the single exception of the "*Star*") had made the impression on us that simplicity, and earnestness and tender persuasiveness were the elements of his success. Why, dear me! the man is the very latest improvement from Krupp's big columbiad factory. He is nothing if not *logical*, and he is logical with a force that can penetrate the stupidity of a thirty-six inch steel-armored skull. He is a masterly logician. His speech carries conviction. Time and again we have heard fervent expressions of assent to truths on the part of those who all their lives had made those truths the objects of emphatic protest. Mr. PEARSON relates no anecdotes or incidents for the sake of mere pathos, he indulges no ornament of rhetoric, he is careless—even contemptuous of *concern* for well-rounded sentences, but he has a truth to preach, and he is terribly in earnest about its being God's truth, and soul-saving truth, and he is eager to present that truth clearly, and to this end only he uses illustrations which are many and apt. The congregation is borne along with him on a swelling tide of conviction, and at the close all are one with him in sympathy at least, when, like Paul, the rush of his logic will no longer be constrained to a sober gait, but breaks forth into leaping and singing and happy confession of the preacher's own interest in the undying truth: Who shall separate us from the love of GOD which is in CHRIST JESUS our LORD?

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Lexington Presbytery met at Tinkling Spring church, Augusta county, Va., on Tuesday the 10th of April, and continued its sessions until Saturday afternoon. Tinkling Spring church is one of the largest and most flourishing country churches in the Valley of Virginia, and has enjoyed the pastoral services of such able men as Revs. B. M. Smith, D. D., LL. D., R. L. Dabney, D. D, LL. D., and G. B. Strickler, D. D.

Presbytery was opened with a sermon by Rev. L. H. Paul. Rev. H. H. Hawes, D. D., was elected moderator and Rev. J. W. Lafferty and Elder T. C. Morton, temporary clerks.

Rev. Wm. E. Baker, formerly pastor of the Staunton First church was dismissed to the Presbytery of Cherokee, in the Synod of Georgia. Several of the older members of Presbytery who had been long associated with him expressed the warmest affection for him and deep regret at the severance of his connection with them.

A call for the pastoral services of Rev. T. J. Brooke from the Wytheville church, Abingdon Presbytery, was presented. The needs of the Wytheville church were ably presented, but Presbytery was very loath to give up this consecrated servant of God, and placed the call in his hands with the advice that he remain in his present field, if consistent with his convictions.

The Home Missions committee made an encouraging report. This Presbytery has a large missionary territory, but only two of its fields are vacant and one at least of them will soon be supplied. The contributions of the churches for this cause were larger than those made last year, amounting to $3,479.

Organic Union: A committe was appointed to consider the published correspondence between the committees of the two Assemblies on the question of organic union and report to Presbytery. The following overture to the General Assembly was adopted *by a vote of forty-one to six*: That as the Committee of Inquiry has accomplished the work for which it was appointed, the Assembly discharge the committee, and that the matter of organic union with the Northern Church be dropped.

The Presbytery gave its consent to the changes proposed in the Book of Church Order, to adjust it throughout to the article giving the ruling elder the right to moderate the higher courts of the Church.

The following was adopted:

That it is the judgment of this Presbytery that a mistake in the printed minutes, or in a transcription thereof for publication, cannot vitiate the action of the Assembly, and ought not to delay the action of the Presbytery thereon, where sufficient evidence is had as to the action taken.

The following are the commissioners to the General Assembly to meet in Baltimore next month: Revs. A. Jones and F. J. Brooke, with Elders Prof. J. J. White, of Washington and Lee University, and Hon. John J. Davis of Clarksburg, W. Va.

The narrative on the state of religion was encouraging. There are reported 444 additions to the churches on profession of faith during the year.

The next Stated Meeting will be held at Beverly, Randolph county, West Virginia, August 30th 1888.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Washbourne Presbytery met in Bentonville, Ark., April 11th, 1888

This is a beautiful town, in a healthy locality and surrounded by a fine country noted specially for its fruit growing. Rev. D. C. Boggs is the stated supply of the church. Seven ministers were in attendance. We hope soon to have two more. This is a young Presbytery, engaged in pioneer work (that is for Presbyterianism.) It has had and has now many difficulties to contend with, but the prospect is better, and in the fine country of this Presbytery we trust our Church will grow.

Rev. F. Patton, D. D., of Dardanelle, and Elder J. T. Hannaford, of Morrilton, were elected Commissioners to the General Assembly.

The overture touching changes in the Book of Church Order as to Ruling elders was adopted. Also that concerning organic union with other bodies of like faith and order.

Rev W. A. Sample accepted the calls from Alma and Van Buren. Rev. Dr. Kinnaird holds the call from Fort Smith till the next meeting of Presbytery.

We are encouraged by the hope that we shall have very soon two evangelists in the field.

Van Buren is the place of next meeting.

R. S B.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Wilmington Presbytery met at Cobb's Mills on Thursday, April 19, at 12 M., and was opened with a sermon by Rev. Colin Shaw, the last Moderator present. Ruling Elder M. H. Wooten was elected Moderator. Rev. J. C. McMullen was received from Bethel Presbytery, S. C., and order was taken for his installation at Goldsboro.

The report of the Agent of Publication showed that something had been done towards initiating a colportage work in the Presbytery, and that with $100 capital the work could be put on a self supporting basis. The amount was pledged by representatives of the churches present, and the Agent authorized to proceed with the work. The report of the Agent of Education was submitted and approved.

The report of the Home Mission committee showed that the new plan is working well. The collection for Evangelistic fund which now goes to the Assembly's committee for work in the destitute portions of the church, amounted to nearly three hundred dollars, while the January collection approximated the apportionment sufficiently to guarantee the Presbytery's being able to support its own mission work. Hitherto when both collections were sent to the Assembly's committee, the whole amount was asked back for our own work.

The Presbytery adopted resolutions urging the formation of Ladies' Foreign Missionary Societies in all our churches, and recommending a meeting of the representatives of these societies in the First church, Wilmington, during May, for the purpose of effecting a Presbyterial organization.

Presbytery, acting on the presumption that the Assembly had sent down the overture amending the constitution so as to require the assent of two-thirds of the Presbyteries to organic union with other bodies, advised and consented to the proposed amendment.

Further reports will be given in our next issue. Presbytery was delightfully and hospitably entertained by the good people of the community. Cobb's Mill is a small church, but it has recently acquired new life and energy.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Concord Presbytery has just adjourned after a pleasant and harmonious meeting.

Rev. B. L. Ball, the last moderator, had not sufficiently recovered from his injuries to be present, much to the regret of all.

At the request of the last moderator present Rev. R. A. Webb preached the opening sermon, Rev. C. M. Payne was chosen moderator and Rev. J. A. Ramsay and Wm. E. M. Stevenson temporary clerks.

During the session 11 ministers and 28 elders were present. Rev. R. A. Webb and J. G. Anderson appeared for the first time in a stated meeting as members of the Presbytery, and were universally esteemed valuable accessions.

Information was received that Rev. E. F. Rockwell, D. D., the senior member of Presbytery, was extremely ill, and Presbytery united in prayer for God's presence with and blessing upon him,

Much business was done, but in this short sketch I can only mention a few things.

The overture touching organic union with other bodies was not thought to be legally before the Presbyteries, but should the General Assembly decide otherwise then Concord Presbytery asks that her vote be cast in favor of the overture.

Arrangements were made for holding during the approaching summer Centennial Educational Meetings at different points within the bounds of Presbytery.

Arrangements were made for the installation of Rev. J. G. Anderson at Rocky River.

Rev. C. A. Munroe was elected ministerial delegates to the General Assembly and Rev. C. M. Payne his alternate; Elder A. Leazar and O. D. Davis his alternate. The pastoral relation between Rev. R. W. Boyd and the churches of Franklin and Unity was dissolved and permission granted him to labor without the bounds of the Presbytery.

The overture touching changes in the Book of Church Order with reference to the ruling elder as moderator was adopted.

Taylorsville was chosen as the place for next stated meeting, and Sept 14th, as the time.

All went away delighted with the hospitable entertainment given by the good people of Franklin. * *

Franklin Church, April 18th.

Fayetteville Presbytery met in Jonesboro, April 11th. Rev. A R. Shaw was elected moderator; Ruling Elders J. A. Cameron and D. McIntyre were elected temporary clerks. Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., and Ruling Elder J. W. McLauchlin were elected commissioners to the General Assembly—Rev. J. H. Colton and Capt. William Black, as alternates. Four young men were taken under care of Presbytery as candidates for the gospel ministry: Messrs. McLauchlin and Conoley of Antioch church, Mr. Pool of Mineral Springs and Mr. McArthur of Philadelphus. The memorial meeting was peculiarly affecting, and the memorial papers touching brethren Coble and McQueen, prepared dy Rev. Messrs. Ferguson and McBryde were most appropriate.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Presbytery of Potosi met in Kennett, Mo., Thusday, April 5th, 1888, at 7:30 p. m., and was opened with a sermon by Rev. Geo. W. Harlan, from Psalm 87:3. Five ministers were present, three absent. Three elders present; thirteen churches not represented. Officers: Elder Joseph Hunter, Moderator; Rev. J. T. Leonard, Temporary Clerk. Rev. J. F. Curtis was received from the Presbytery of Waterloo, synod, of Iowa, The Presbytery approved the overture sent down by the Assembly, and recommends the adoption of the proposed changes in the Book of Order, so that it may be in harmony with the amendment as to Elder Moderator. The overture from the Assembly, as reported to us by the Permament Clerk was considered, and the Presbytery recommends the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Forms of Government, respecting the mode of forming organic union with other bodies of like faith and order. In compliance with a suggestion from Dr. Hazen, secretary of Assembly's committee of Publication, Presbytery directed the chairman of its committee of Publication to correspond with the chairman of the committee of Publication in the other Presbyteries of Synod, with reference to the employment of a Synodical Colporteur. Respecting the report of the committee of conference, touching the reunion of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches, the Presbytery unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this Presbytery have read with satisfaction the truly conservative and wise report of the committees appointed by the two Assemblies, and hope that our Assembly will continue its committee, enlarging its powers to propose a plan of organic or co-operative union, if the way should prove clear and practicable.

Commissioners to the Assembly were elected, namely: Rev. J. T. Leonard, and Elder Z. B. Penney, principals; Rev. S. W. Mitchell, and Elder T. E. Baldwin, alternates; Rev. J. F. Curtis was chosen to preach the presbyterial sermon at next stated meeting, on "Infant Salvation." Respecting the Robertson chair of Bible Study, Presbytery adopted the following paper: This Presbytery hails with profound gratitude to the great head of the church, the general movement to inaugurate a chair of biblical instruction in the institutions of learning in our land, and we regard with special interest the effort now being made to raise an endowment for such a chair in our synodical college, Westminster, at Fulton.

Therefore Resolved, That we heartily and earnestly commend this cause to the prompt, liberality of all those to whom the Lord has entrusted the administration of His goods, within the bounds of this Presbytery.

Respecting Elmwood seminary for young ladies Presbytery instructed the Board of Trustees to appoint and maintain for not less than two months each year, a live agent to canvass the territory of Potosi and St. Louis Presbyteries, in order to obtain scholars and to secure an endowment for the seminary. The Presbytery of St. Louis was requested to take similar action. Respecting evangelistic work, Presbytery took the following action: Inasmuch as our Evangelist, Rev. J. W. Roseborough has informed us that it is not probable he will be able to resume his labors in our Synod,

Therefore resolved, 1*st*, That in the event of Bro. Roseborough fails to report himself as ready for service on 1st of May next, the Presbytery urges our synodical committee on evangelistic labor to employ another Evangelist.

2. That we would recommend Rev. W. D. Morton as Evangelist.

The Narrative presents a very cheering view of the state of religion in our churches; among other items, it mentions the erection during the year now ending, of two houses of worship—Clark's Creek and Kennett—which are almost ready for dedication. Several churches have enjoyed visitations of the Holy Spirit, viz: Irondale, Kennett, South Bellevue and Jackson, and nearly two hundred souls have been added to our communion. Rev. W. M. Flinn, D.D., Stated Supply of Cape Girardeau, church, was granted permission to labor within our bounds until the next stated meeting. Revs. J. A. Creighton and S. W. Mitchell were granted permission to labor without our bounds for the present.

Rev. J. T. Leonard was requested by the Moderator to preach the opening sermon at next stated meeting, on "The Decalogue." Presbytery adjourned to hold its next stated meeting in Clark's Creek church.

G. W. HARLAN, S. C.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Presbytery of Enoree held its spring meeting at Piedmont, a flourishing manufacturing village of about 1,500 inhabitants. It was ably presided over by Rev. R. H. Reid, one of the fathers of the Presbytery.

Rev. A. A. James and Elder J. W. Kennedy were elected delegates to the General Assembly, Rev. John W. Rose and Mr. W. S. Lee alternates.

The most interesting event of the sessions was the ordination of Mr. Samuel P. Fulton to go as a missionary to Japan. The large church was crowded. Rev. J. M. Rose preached the able ordination sermon, then after the venerable moderator had propounded the constitutional questions, he was solemnly set apart by prayer and the laying on of hands, after which he received a solemn charge from Rev. W. P. Jacobs, his former pastor. The Presbytery resolved to support their first missionary in his foreign field.

The Rev. Dr. Mack delivered an address on Education, after which the folowing paper was adopted:

Resolved 1st. That in view of the centennial of Presbyterianism in the United States, occurring in the year 1888, we recommend that the churches and people connected with Davidson College, endeavor to raise $100,000 as an increase endowment of Davidson College, *as a thank offering* to God for His goodness to us.

2. That the Presbytery appoint a Centennial Memorial Committee on Education, to co-operate with our ministers and people in holding educational conventions during the coming year, with the view of raising our portion of this endowment, and for the furtherance of the cause of Education.

3. That contributions of subscriptions be taken up in our churches, the proceeds to be devoted to the endowment of the chair of "*Bible Study and Presbyterian History*." The speedy establishment of this chair the Presbytery regards as of the utmost importance.

4. In view of the urgent need of funds to aid indigent students, the Presbytery would encourage churches to establish memorial scholarships in honor of worthy deceased pastors, or *others*, the income to be appropriated to aid students nominated by the donor, or by the faculty of the College, according to the plan already arranged.

5. The Presbytery would respectfully call the attention of benevolent persons (having property to bequeath) to Davidson College, as a suitable object of charitable remembrances. A large part of the endowment of other colleges has been obtained in this way, and we believe that testators could find no more promising method of doing good with their money than leaving it to be employed in Christian education.

6. That the Rev. Messrs. M. C. Britt, J. M. Rose, B. G. Clifford and Ruling Elders Geo. B. Anderson, J. W. Kennedy and Col. T. J. Moore constitute the "Centennial Memorial Committee" referred to above, and that they, in conjuction with the pastors, make the needful arrangements for having meetings sometime during the year 1888 in the following churches: Washington, St. Greenville, Spartanburg, Unionville, Laurens, Fairview and Nazareth, and

such other churches as they may have opportunity.

Mr. N. J. Holmes, who has been in successful practice of law for many years, was licensed to preach the gospel.

Rev. Mr. Smith, the President of Clinton College, was with great reluctance on the part of the Presbytery, permitted to go to an important pastoral charge in Bethel Presbytery.

PRESBYTER.

The Presbytery of Montgomery, in session at Roanoke City, Va., April 20th, had an attendance of 20 ministers and more than 20 ruling elders; increase of ministers since fall meeting 5; present number 26; churches 42; candidates 5. Two new churches enrolled formed from one old one. The moderator at this meeting is a ruling elder, Thos. J. Kirkpatrick. Rev. J. D. Thomas was received from the Presbytery of White Water, Synod of Indiana. Mr. Robt. W. Joplin was taken under care as a candidate for the ministry. Rev. W. E. Hill accepts call of Low Moor church for part of his time. Home Missions received much attention. Commissioners to General Assembly: Ministers—E. W. McCorkle, alternate W. T. Hall, E. D. Washburn, alternate F. H. Gaines; Ruling Elders—F. Johnston, alternate J. T. Dunlop, A. A. McAllister, alternate J. F. Curtis. Overture on elder moderator adopted An overture against union was adopted. Next meeting Bufordville, September 11th.

P. B. P.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The 12th annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations convened in the association hall, Charlotte, N. C., at 3:30 p. m., on Thursday April 19th, 1888. The devotional exercises were led by C. Olandt, Esq., the representative of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. A. G. Brenizer, the chairman of the last convention explained the object of the gathering.

Temporary organization was made and Geo. E. Wilson, Esq., was called to the chair; Mr. S. B. Weeks, secretary of the State committee was requested to act as temporary secretary. Committees appointed on credentials, on order of business, and on permanent organization.

The discussion which was then entered on as to the value and results of the State committees' work was participated in by Dr. Hume, Mr. Belt, and very generally by delegates, particularly those from the schools and colleges.

The report of the committee on Credentials showed 97 delegates present; representatives 32 associations. The committee on Permanent Organization proposed the following gentlemen for permanent officers of the convention:

President, W. G. Burkhead, Durham; 1st Vice President, Prof. H. G. Smith, Davidson College; 2d Vice President, James Y. Joiner; 3d, H. W. Jackson; Secretary, Stephen B. Week, Chapel Hill; Assistant, H. L. Miller, Chapel Hill.

Brief verbal reports were given by representatives from local associations, which indicated that the work is in a most healthy and progressive state, and incidentally bore witness of the effectiveness of the State committee's work, and particularly of the special agents employed. Mr. T. A. Harding, and Mr. Claus Olandt, Jr., and very general quickened religious interest was manifested in all quarters.

Night session was held in the First Presbyterian church. The devotional exercises were led by the President of the convention. Gen. R. Barringer made the address of welcome, in the course of which was shown in the clearest manner that the Church of Christ was making use of new agencies, and subordinating them to its glorious aim, and could do so safely without sacrificing its essential by virtue of its divine origin, and its divine guidance, hence the existence and growth of the Young Men's Christian Asociation.

The response was made by Dr. Thos. Hume, Chapel Hill. The fascinating manner of this response won general approval. The catholicity of these associations in which all Christians could find a home and place for work evinced in the most marked manner, the spiritual unity of the Church of Christ. The gentleman rendered a very deserved tribute to the practical wisdom of Mr. George Williams, of London, the originator of the association. This organization appeals in the strongest manner to Christian sympathy of all Christians, for the strength and energy of young men has made this organization a home for the young, and a nursery for Christian character.

The discussion which followed was led by E. L. Harris, of Raleigh; subject, "Aim and Scope of this Convention," he was followed by Mr. Vardell, and Mr. Olandt. The last discussion of the service was: "Why Should the Work of the Young Men's Christian Associations be Confined Exclusively to Young Men?" Mr. Olandt leader * * * to adopt general work is to sacrifice the main object, and is at the same time usurping the work of the churches, and would fritter away its energies * * * it should be work for young men by young men.

The Friday morning session was held in the Tryon Street Methodist church. Devotional service led by Mr. Daniels, of Raleigh—subject: Prayer.

Visitors from abroad were introduced, especially Mr. E. W. Watkins, Mr. Bossard, Railroad Secretary, Atlanta, and Mr. A. T. Jamison, General Secretary, Charleston.

The Report of the State Executive Committee was made by Dr. Hume, the chairman, who gave a general conspectus of the condition of the State work, and also suggested work for the coming year.

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. E. L. Harris, showed the total receipts of the year to have been $414.25, and the total expenditures $264.40. Balance, $149.85. There are still $115 due from the subscriptions of the local associations.

Formal reports of the several associations were made, and was followed by a discussion by Mr. Olandt: "Our Work, What It Is and What It Should Be."

The topic: "Best Methods for Successful Work in Small Towns," by Jas. G. Bynum, Esq., Morganton, gave rise to a spirited debate, in which the grounds of membership, and particularly the controlling membership of the associations was thoroughly discussed. The old and conflicting ideas of who should compose the membership, *i. e.*, all the immoral (on the ground of helpfulness) and the moral and religious, and on the other hand only, the moral and religious, while at the same time, extending all the advantages. and opportunities to the bad to raise them first, and then admit after conversion. The general sense was that only church members should compose the active membership of the association, and the merely moral the associate membership, and the immoral introduced to membership only after thorough reformation or conversion.

Mr. A. T. Jamison then introduced: "The Gymnasium, Its Plan and Usefulness on our Work." It was a full exhibit of the nature of gymnastic work, and its subordination to the religious work; this being a comparatively new subject to our associations brought forth a shower of questions, which were fully answered by Mr. Jamison, Mr. Olandt and Mr. Watkins.

Twenty-seven new delegates were introduced, making the associations represented thirty in all.

Afternoon session at 3:30, in same church, Rev. John F. Crowell, of Trinity College, ably discussed the topic: "Is the Bible Adapted to the Young Men of To-day, and if so, How?" Unrest characterized the life of the last century in Europe, and skepticism reigned supreme in France, and found its most ready field of propagandism in America, where it made its converts among the most gifted minds. To-day, however, the educated who for the most part crowd into the professions of law, medicine and journalism, are not in an attitude of hostility to Christianity, so much as of denial of its spiritual claims The working men of to-day, are feeling that the Church has forsaken them, and are indifferent to religion, but awakened to everything else.

Nevertheless, let them be approached with sympathy and love and they are as accessible as any class has ever been, for instance, Norman McLeod's evangelizing work in Edinburgh. The mercantile and manufacturing classes of to-day have not the doubts which high intellectual culture inspires, nor have they the temptation arising from adversity to doubt God and his goodness, hence they are the main stay of all Christian and benevolent work.

The prevalent sceptical criticism of a half-century since has evoked Christian study and criticism to restore belief, and has placed us in possession of ample stores of sound and faith-inspiring Bible knowledge than ever before.

The tendency of the present age is to idealism, and this ideal which philosophy aspires to is found in its perfection in the life of Christ, and hence there is each day a growing yearning for the fullness of Christian knowledge, and in not a few years the world will see this Biblical training of the young burst out into a grander form of Christian life than we have seen in the past.

A message was received from the Women's Christian Temperance Union from Greensboro, and was responded to by Dr. Hume. A friendly greeting was also received from the New Jersey State Committee of Young Men's Christian Assotion, at Plainfield, and was responded to.

The report of the committee of the report of the State committee's report made in the morning was presented, recommending the raising of $1,500 to support a State secretary in connection with South Carolina; the response of the representatives was generous and ready, and $1528.60 was pledged for this purpose.

The night reception of the delegates and friends by the Women's Auxilliary Association at the new hall was eagerly participated in by several hundred gentlemen and ladies; the collation was generous and ample, and was heartily appreciated by all.

The night services were held at the Tryon Street Methodist church. Rev. A. L. Phillips read a paper "On Individual Work Among the Unconverted," adverting particularly to the necessity of adaptability in the methods of approach and work.

Prof. H. L. Smith's address on "The College Young Men's Christian Association" was a grand effort, and his challenge to survey the necessity of surrounding with religious influences since the students go into every walk of life which influences and moulds the world.

The students of the different colleges were then drawn out, and the general commendation was that their remarks evinced the solid growth of the principle of Christian work and consecration among the college students, and show the educational institutions to be in a healthy state so far as religious influences are concerned.

[Reluctantly we are compelled to arrest the above report for lack of space. The services of Saturday and Sunday were not less interesting, certainly, than those that preceded, and we congratulate the young men on the ardor and enthusiasm which attend their efforts in this direction.

We take the occasion to thank Mr. GEORGE B. HANNA for his kind services.]

DEATH OF REV. E. F. ROCKWELL, D. D.

Rev. T. J. ALLISON sends us the following concerning the death of Rev. Dr. ROCKWELL:

After a week's illness he died of pneumonia at his home at Fifth Creek church, on last Sabbath morning at 2 o'clock. On Saturday evening, the 7th inst., he moderated at a meeting of the session of Fifth Creek church, when the annual reports were prepared to be sent to Presbytery. Also he moderated at a meeting of the congregation of the church the same evening, held for the election of trustees. That night he was taken violently ill with pneumonia. His recovery was considered by his friends almost hopeless from the beginning. From Tuesday, or Wednesday, his death, I might say, was expected at any time. The funeral services were held in Fifth Creek church on Monday the 16th, and afterwards his remains were borne to Statesville and buried in the old cemetery.

There has fallen an accomplished scholar, an able and profound theologian, a faithful minister and servant of God, a man of sincere and deep piety, a man in whom there was no guile. All who knew him loved him. All who loved him weep over his death.

I shall miss his encouraging presence in the house of God, his tender and earnest prayers, his cordial support and wise counsel.

The Statesville *Landmark* furnishes the following sketch of this eminent servant of CHRIST:

Rev. Elisha F. Rockwell, D. D., died at his home at Fifth Creek church, 10 miles east of Statesville, of pneumonia, Sunday morning last at 2 o'clock. He had been in failing health for the last two years, and was taken sick a week before his death. On Saturday, the 7th, he had attended a congregational meeting at Fifth Creek, and in the absence of the pastor, presided. It was noticed in his utterances at that time that he was not altogether himself, and so soon as the business of the occasion was disposed of he said "Farewell, brethren," and returned to his home. He had at that time a severe cold, and in a few hours it had developed into pneumonia. The business of the meeting just referred to was to elect trustees of the church to whom Dr. Rockwell might deed five acres of land which he desired to give to the congregation. Death defeated his purpose. He was tenderly ministered to in his last hours by his wife, son and Prof. Geo. R. McNeill, of Reidsville, a nephew of his first wife and a young gentleman whom he had reared. The good people of the neighborhood, who loved him and whom he loved, were unremitting in their care of him, and did everything possible to smooth his pathway to the grave.

The funeral took place from Fifth Creek church Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The church was filled with people of that and adjacent neighborhoods. As the casket was borne into the church the congregation sang,

"How blest the righteous when he dies."

The exercises were conduced by Rev. T. J. Allison, the pastor of Fifth Creek and Third Creek. He spoke from the words: "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright—for the end of that man is peace," and these other words: "And moreover, because the Preacher was wise, he still taught the people knowledge: yea, he gave good heed, and sought out, and set in order many proverbs. The Preacher sought to find out acceptable words; and that which was written was upright, even words of truth." The discourse was brief, but the tribute was tender, graceful and a model of good taste. It went to the hearts of the people, because the words came from the heart of the speaker, and under their melting influence tears coursed down many faces.

Dr. Rockwell, at the time of his death, was in his 79th year. He was born in Connecticut and graduated at Yale College in 1831 or 32. In 1835 he came to Fayetteville, N. C., as assistant principal in Donaldson Academy, After teaching there some two years, he took courses in theology at Columbia and Princeton seminaries, and becoming a licentiate of the Presbyterian Church, came to Statesville in the fall of 1840, and was ordained pastor of the church here in the spring of 1841 and served the congregation about nine years. In 1850 he was elected professor of chemistry and geology in Davidson College. He was afterwards elected to the chair of Latin and held it until 1868, when he resigned and came back to Statesville, taking charge of Concord Female College. After about three years as principal of this institution, he retired and he and Prof. H. T. Burke taught here one year a classical school for boys. In 1872 he removed to Fifth Creek, as pastor of that church in conjunction with Bethany and Tabor. Some five years ago he retired from the active work of the ministry, and spent his declining years in the delightful pursuit of still greater knowledge and in doing good to those around. He was twice married; first to Miss Margaret Kirkland McNeill, daughter of George McNeill, of Fayetteville; next, in 1867, to Miss Bettie Holmes Browne, of Davidson College. She with a son, survives him. He left no children by his first wife.

Dr. Rockwell was a very remarkable man. He was by nature a student, and his fund of learning was large and varied. He added to his love for and acquirements in general literature and the sciences, a marked taste for historical research, and no man knows so much as he did of the local history of Iredell county. It is to be regretted that he never put this knowledge into enduring form—the greater part of it died with him He was a profound theologian and a sermonizer of conspicuous power. He wrote his sermons with great care and read them rapidly, so that his delivery was never attractive; but the sermons, in their literary composition and logical correctness were faultless. Personally, Dr. Rockwell was an exceedingly lovable man. He was especially the friend of the young. His charities were as generous as they were unostentatious. He will be greatly missed—by none more than by the poor of the community in which he resided. None who have known him will ever forget the exceeding brightness of that eye, the cordiality of his grasp; and the godliness of his life will remain to this people a beautiful example.

WHO WILL DECIDE IT?

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

It is wonderful how much ink has been shed over a simple little mistake of the Clerk of the General Assembly, as to what laws the General Assembly passed about the proportion of Presbyteries required to form Organic Union. It is perfectly clear, as is so well and forcibly set forth by S. M. S., in a late number of your paper, that the General Assembly, and not the Clerk, is the court. It is strange that men should contend, that a mistake of the Clerk can defeat or contradict the will of the Judicatory. But after all, are you very certain that discussion of the General Assembly is right? Will it not require three-fourths of Presbyteries to agree to organic union with the Northern church before it can be accomplished? That union must be formed, either by our swallowing the Northern church, that is, by the less taking in and containing the greater, or, as we would say here in Virginia, by "putting the big pot into the little one," or else the Northern church must swallow us. That is, either the Northern church must amend their constitution to make it correspond with ours, or we must amend ours to make it like theirs. One organic body with two constitutions is, of course, absurd and no matter how little they differ, if they differ at all, they are two.

You remember we have just had a hard time, a great deal of talk and some feeling, getting out the clause forbidding the marriage of a wife's sister. To do this, required three-fourths of the Presbyteries, because it was an amendment of the constitution. Now to make the two constitutions alike we must take her back. This will again require three-fourths. Maybe those good brethren who voted that amendment by such a large majority were building wiser than they knew.

Poor little much abused and much talked of wife's sister. I never knew what you were made for before. May be you are yet to serve some good purpose by keeping up our separate organization. At least you will make it necessary that three-fourths of the Presbyteries take the back track and contradict themselves, in order to restore this famous clause before organic union can be accomplished. May be the women will decide this question for us after all—the wife's sister in the Southern constitution, and the women preachers, in the Northern church. Hurrah for the women!

HORACE P. LACY.

AN EXPLANATION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.[

It is perhaps due the Presbyteries, and the Stated Clerk of the Synod of North Carolina, to state why the minutes of Synod were not issued in time for spring meetings or some. The manuscript was ready for the printer in less than a month from the adjournment of the Synod. But the stated clerk was instructed to correspond with various printers, and secure he best possible rates of publishing. In obedience to this instruction, the manuscript was held for more than a month longer waiting for the "returns" to get in. At length on Dec. 20th, 1887, it was sent by express to the printers, offering the best terms. Since that time it has been in their hands. Several urgent appeals have been made to them for haste in issuing, and the last promise was that they would be issued by April 1st. But from some cause unknown to me they have not yet appeared.

I have felt that is was needful to say this much both for personal vindication, and also because inquiries have been received as to "what has become of the minutes of Synod?"

This will afford an answer to that inquiry and relieve others of the trouble of making the same.

Let me say for the printers, that this is their first attempt, and doubtless have done the best they could under the circumstances.

STATED CLERK.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PRESBYTERIES.

Ministers.	*Ruling Elders.*
AUGUSTA.	
Wm Adams, D D,	J A Billups.
BETHEL.	
J H Thornwell,	James Hemphill.
CHARLESTON.	
C S Vedder, D D,	B F Wyman.
CONCORD.	
C A Munroe,	A Leazar.
ENOREE.	
A A James,	J W Kennedy.
FAYETTEVILLE.	
H G Hill, D D,	John W McLauchlin.
FLORIDA.	
A B Curry,	B W Powell.
HARMONY.	
T C Whaling,	T B Fraser,
W S Bean,	L C Mills.
LEXINGTON.	
A Jones,	J J White.
MECKLENBURG.	
C W Robinson,	A G Neel,
G L Cook,	John E Brown.
MONTGOMERY.	
E W McCorkle,	F Johnston,
E D Washburn,	A A MacAllister,
NASHVILLE.	
A Cowan,	John R. Gordon
R C Reed,	Bryce Fleming.
NEW ORLEANS.	
H M Smith, D D,	H Stringer.
PADUCAH.	
L O Spencer,	Malcolm Yeaman.
POTOSI.	
J T Leonard,	Z B Penney.
ROANOKE.	
H A Brown,	Horace P Lacy.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
J O Lindsay, D D,	S P Dendy.
ST. JOHNS.	
J W Shearer,	J G Speer.
TRANSYLVANIA.	
L G Barbour, D D,	S M Meyer.
UPPER MISSOURI.	
R S Campbell, D D,	James M Love.
WASHBOURNE.	
F Patton, D D,	J F Hannaford.
WILMINGTON.	
Colin Shaw,	Henry Farrior.

BY THE WAY.

On 5th of May, prox. there will be a grand celebration by the people of Greensboro, N. C., and of Guilford couunty of the anniversary of the Guilford Battle Ground Company. The celebration will be on the battle ground. Several military companies and many brass bands will be in attendance. There will be appropriate ceremonies including an oration by Hon. C. SCHENCK. We acknowledge courtesy of an invitation to be present.

The friends of Rev. J. W. PRIMROSE, everywhere will be gratified to learn that after severe indisposition he is again at his post of service.

At a moment too late for publication we have from the delightfully graphic pen of "W. S. L." a report of Fayetteville Presbytery. It is another case of pleasures that almost were, yet were not.

BRADLAUGH, M. P.,—the notorious infidel—libelled Lord SALISBURY and in the court of Queen's Bench a verdict has just been brought in which condemns him to a penalty of £500. He endured the humiliation of an apology in open court besides.

JONES S. HAMILTON, who killed in Jackson, a short time since, R. D. GAMBRELL, editor of a Prohibition paper, has been acquitted. This may be in accord with truth and justice. We assume that it is, but GAMBRELL is thus added to the list of martyrs in the cause of Prohibition, whose fall goes unavenged.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING APRIL 24, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Successively declined from 36½@34½ cents, reaching last figures on Saturday last. Since quiet.

ROSIN—Firm throughout at 82½ cts. for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00 and Soft $2.00 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.05.

TIMBER—No stock on hand, and demand good.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

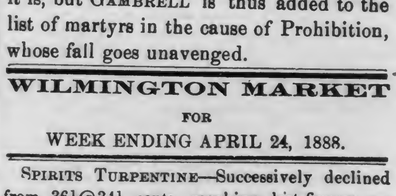
PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth; 60 cents.

Address:

REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer.

J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,

SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.



MORE KINDS and sizes of Mills & Evaporators, for Sorghum & Sugar Cane, are made by The Blymyer Iron Works Co. of Cincinnati, O. than by any other works in the world. They are the *sole makers* of the *Victor*, *Great Western* and *Niles Mills*, and the *Genuine Cook Evaporator*. Sorghum Hand Book for 1888, FREE.

Executrix Notice!

Having qualified as Executrix under the Will, of the Estate of Eliza D. Whitehead, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said decedent, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them for payment on or before April 2nd, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELIZA R. H. DAGGETT, Executrix of the Estate of ELIZA D. WHITEHEAD.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.

W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- Presdent, and Professor of Chemistry.

W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.

W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.

W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy.

H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and spending money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information address

W. J.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

THE CATTLE KING.

Geo. T. Angell says in *Our Dumb Animals*: A king, a cattle king, was what they called him, this man who came loaded with diamonds and free with money, to spend the winter in a mild southern city. A king, and yet no royal blood in his veins! A self-made monarch—and his subjects? Only the lowing herds in the far off west. His kingdom, the frozen plains where his cattle are dying. For it is cheaper to lose half his subjects than to feed and protect the whole! He has left his ice-bound home, has closed his ears to the suffering beasts; he wraps his great coat close about him and seeks pleasure! Can he shut out the cries that are piercing the winter nights beyond that mountain chain out towards the setting sun? Do not dreams of the cattle—his subjects—suffering, starving, freezing and dead, haunt the pillow of this king? Murder!—surely this king did no murder. There is no blood on his hands. He only let his dumb beasts starve or freeze to death—that is all! But there is another King!—a King whose kingdom is the universe—"and the cattle upon a thousand hills are his!" How will the cattle king stand on the day when deeds stand witness for and against us, and balanced against his gold will be the cattle—God's cattle—which he left on the plains without food or shelter, to die of slow starvation, that he might have more gold.

A RIVER OF RUINED CAPITALS.

Most of the channels of India do their work in solitude, in drowned wastes where the rhinocerous and crocodile wallow in the slush, and whither the woodcutter only comes in the dry months, after the rivres have spent their fury for the year. But the Hugli carries on its ancient task in a thickly peopled country, destroying and reproducing with an equal balance amid the homesteads and cities of men. Since the dawn of history it has formed the great high road form Bengal to the sea. One Indian race after another built their capitals, one European nation after another founded their settlements on its banks. Buddhists, Hindus, Mussulmans, Portuguese, Dutch, Danes, French, Germans and English have lined with ports and fortresses that great waterway. The insatiable river has dealt impartially with all. Some it has left high and dry, others it has buried under mud, one it has cleft in twain and covered with its waters—but all it has attacked, or deserted, or destroyed. With a single exception, whatever it has touched it has defaced. One city only has completely resisted its assaults. Calcutta alone has escaped unharmed to tell of that appalling series of catastrophies. The others lie entombed in the slit, or moulder like wrecks on the bank. The river flows on relentless and majestic as of old, ceaselessly preaching with its still small ripple, the ripple that has sapped the palaces of kings and brought low the temples of the gods, that here we have no abiding city. It is a vision of the world's vanities such as the world has not seen since Spenser mourned the "Ruines of Rome":

Ne ought save Tyber hastning to his fall
Remaines of all; O world's inconstancie!
That which is firme doth flit and fall away,
And that is flitting doth abide and stay.

ITEMS FOR LADY RFADERS.

THE WOMEN OF CENTRAL SOUDAN.

The women of the household have got over their first tremors, and come to the conclusion that we are good-natured and harmless looking sort of fellows. At first they peep over the wall or out of neighboring doorways, till, growing bolder, they venture in groups out of their hiding-places to see, and doubtless to be seen. Not to alarm them, we take notes surreptitiously, and observe that they make quite an ethnological collection of African types. Fillani and Haussa women from the neighborhood, Nupe and Yoruba specimens from the Niger districts, and others from the tribes of Adamawa and the Benue region. Clearly our friend is a man of catholic tastes in the matter of women. His harem presents all kinds of faces and figures, from the copper-colored Fillani, with slender, little figure, well-shaped face and positively beautiful eyes, to the shapeless form, black skin, ugly face and muddy eyes of the lowest Negro type. They are all dressed alike, with a lower *turkeai* or cloth round the waist, hanging to the ankles, a second sheet wound round the body under the armpits, and a third worn in the varied modes of a shawl on the head and shoulder. The hair is gathered into a solid ridge of grease and hair, which extends from the brow to the nape of the neck, something after the manner of the crest of a helmet. From each temple hangs a kind of stiff love-lock. The ankles are adorned with enormously heavy anklets of solid brass, the bar being a little short of an inch and a half in thickness, the ends ornamented with neatly made polygonal beads. Nothing better finished could be turned out of a European workshop. Round the wrists are placed several more brass bracelets, not so expensively made, but collectively so heavy that to ease their arms the wearers are frequently to be seen with their hands clasped behind the heads hanging down their backs. Their ornaments unually include a string of agate beads made in the country. The women, unlike the men, do not affect white colors, the more fashionable cloths being checks of dark blue, a medium tint of the same, white and magenta. Among those who can afford expensive articles, the latter two colors are prevalent.

Strangers are not usually admitted into the family compound, but it must not be supposed that the women are strictly kept inside and never let out, Quite the reverse. In the evening they are almost invariably left at liberty to wander forth and join in any dance or merry making there may be afoot, and I would not like to be responsible for the statement that their behavior is always of the best on these occasions. During the day, also, if any of the women have anything to buy or sell at the market, there is no restriction to their going thither. In the more wealthy families, however, there is always one if not two wives who are kept in strict seclusion, and not unfrequently eunuchs are employed to guard the morals of the harem.—*Joseph Thompson, in Harper's Magazine.*

Women Should Practice Walking: There is reason why the average woman should not tenfold to her enjoyment of life and out of- or living by cultivating the noble art of walk- g. A delicate woman, properly dressed, and ho knows how to walk, can walk 25 miles of summer afternoon without injury when an ivalent amount of other exercises might pro- serious injury. Walking is the natural and al exercise, and hurts no woman who sets about it. A woman who is unaccustomed rous walking in order to become a good ian should look first to her shoes. These be broad across the forward part of the ing not the least obstruction to the free movement of the toes. The heels should be low and broad, and the shoe should fit rather snugly about the heel and instep. The full dress equipment should weigh upon honest scales not more than two and a half or three pounds, and should hang from the shoulders without any band, pinned or buttoned or laced about the waist. No woman can walk in a corset. The walker must be comfortable enough to be unconscious of her attire. A hat that shades the eyes is in order. So prepared, try any distance that does not prove fatiguing as an initial experiment. It will probably be from a mile and a-half to two miles, and must be walked at a brisk pace, three miles and a half an hour being a good limit. When this can be done without backache or foot weariness, and a well woman ought to have no difficulty at her first trial, increase the distance during the leisure days of the summer vacation daily, maintaining the same gait, and fifteen miles a day for a week or fortnight in succession, twenty-five miles on any occasion that demands it, will be found within any ordinary capacity with a month or six weeks' training.—*Savannah News.*

Star Match safe: Cut a star out of pasteboard, eight inches from point to point. Cover this neatly with plush, of the color you like for this purpose. Buy a gilt safe in the form of slippers or a canoe, or whatever can be found that is suited to the purpose. Fasten this to the centre of the star in a way that will allow two points to stand up and three down. Fasten a gilt cord or ribbon to the two points to hang it up by. To the three lower points sew gilt tassels. Line the back with silk. This is a pretty present for a person to make who can neither paint nor embroider. If gilt match safes cannot be found, the same design can be utilized for a key rack, by having a star sawed out of wood, covered in the same way, and the little hooks screwed in irregularly over the surface.

SCIENCE.

Independent: Much interest has been excited in Lake Okechobee, in Southern Florida. The recent trip of Professor Heilprin and that the attempt to drain it by a canal upon the west side, joining the Caloosahatchie River, have given us correct information. It is of roundish shape, nearly thirty miles in dameter, with clear water entirely free of mud shallows, and nowbere much exceeds twenty feet in depth. Several streams of importance empty into it, especially Taylor's Creek and Kissimmee River upon the north side. The border line is not absolutely defined, being obscured by a broad growth of rushes or "saw-grass." Where the Everglades border the lake it is difficult to effect a landing, as the vegetable growth of flags, lilies and grass is too dense to permit a safe footing. There is a true beach of sand two miles long west of the mouth of Taylor's Creek. The bottom sand is largely silicious. As it is frequently stirred up by the wind, the water is infused with it, and thus is rendered unsuitable for fish. Animal life of every kind was found to be very scarce on the lake, although birds and reptiles abound to the north and west in immediate proximity. The water is not at all saline, and is suitable for drinking when not stirred up by the wind. The elevation of the surface above the sea level is a little more than twenty feet. The forest is largely composed of cypress trees, draped from top to bottom with hanging moss and covered by vines. These trees tower to a nearly uniform height of 125–150 feet. Quite near the lake was the battle ground where General Taylor, with the United States troops, were defeated in 1837. A part of the remnant of the Seminoles still occupy the region, amounting to forty families when visited by Prof. J. M. P. Jenks in 1874. There is a second settlement of about the same size in the Everglades. The country to the south consisting largely of the Everglades, is unsuitable for settlement. It is to be hoped that the efforts of the Florida Improvement Company to drain Okechobee Lake will be successful, and thus large tracts of land be thrown open to cultivation.

"Science Notes and News" contained a short time since, the suggestion of electric lightning from the air—using windmills for the motor. In Dakota, where the artesian wells have such a pressure as to warrant the belief that it is due to gas—since there are no known water supplies capable of furnishing the necessary head—it is purposed to utilize water for the same purpose. An electric light plant is about to be put in at Yankton to supply 500 incandescent and twenty-five heavy arc lights requiring about forty-horse power. The power is expected to be supplied by an artesian well now flowing, and if the experiment is successful another well will be bored, and the capacity of the light plant doubled.

IN THE COURTS.

From the *News and Observer*:

[Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.]

RAILROAD CROSSING—RIGHT TO RECOVER FOR INJURIES.

Troy vs. C. F. & Y. V. Railroad:

Held, that where the public for a series of years has been in the habit of crossing the railroad, the acquiescence of the company in the public use amounts to a licence and imposes the duty on the company to exercise reasonable care in the movement of its trains to protect from injury to persons so crossing.

Held, the right to recover damages for alleged injuries is not determined by the question of contributory negligence.

Held, To constitute such contributory negligence as will defeat a recovery, it must be the proximate and not the remote cause of the injury; by proximate cause is intended the act that directly produced or concurred in producing the injury; remote cause is that which may have happened and yet no injury have resulted.

LIABILITY OF RAILROADS AS WAREHOUSEMEN.

Turrentine vs. W. & W. R. R. Co.:

Where a railroad Company has freight stored in its warehouse and an extensive conflagration occurs at night and an owner of some of the goods stored demands to be allowed to enter the warehouse and take possession of his goods and is not allowed to do so, the railroad company will not be held liable for the loss if an honest and reasonable effort is made, suggested at the time as the best line of action to be pursued, to save not only the plaintiff's property, but all the contents of the warehouse. Under such circumstances negligence cannot be imputed to the company as the custodian of another's property, even though it might subsequently appear that another course than that pursued might have had better results.

LICENSE TAX ON TRADE—EXTENT OF ITS OPERATION.

Town of Winston vs. Taylor:

The charter of the town of Winston empowering the commissioners to levy a license tax on all trades and business operations, etc., justifies the collection of such a tax from one who does not reside in Winston, but carries on the business in Winston of buying tobacco at the warehouses of that place. Non-residents are subject to the same taxation as residents who follow the like business.

[Decision of the District Court E. D. North Carolina.]

From the *Albany Law Journal*:

INSANITY AS A DEFENSE—TEST OF ACCOUNTABILITY—KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHT AND WRONG,

The legal test of the accountability of a criminal for his acts is his mental ability at the time of the commission of the crime to discriminate between right and wrong, with respect to the offense charged in the indictment. The rule adopted by the courts after long discussion, and in modern times, is the famous "knowledge of right and wrong" test. As laid down by the English judges in answer to questions propounded to them by the House of Lords in 1843, it was stated in the following terms: "To establish a defense on the ground of insanity, it must be clearly proved that at the time of commiting the act the accused was laboring under such a defect of reason from disease of the mind as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing; or if he did not know he was doing what was wrong" The rule was clearly laid down in North Carolina by Green J., in a case tried in this city (State v. Haywood, Phil. Law) in 1867, in these words: "If the prisoner at the time he committed the homicide was in a state to comprehend his relations to other persons, the nature of the act and its character, or in other words, if he was conscious of doing wrong at the time of committing the homicide, he is responsible. But if on the contrary the prisoner was under the visitation of God, and could not distinguish between good and evil, and did not know what he did, he is not guilty of any offense against the law, for guilt arises from the mind and wicked will." Dist. Ct. E. D. F. C., Fall Term, 1885. *United States vs. Young.* Opinion by Seymour, J.

USE FOR OLD CANS.

There is still another good way to use old cans. Make a hole in the bottom close to the side. Sink the can in earth close to any plant that requires a large amount of water, having opening you made in the bottom of the can toward the plant Fill the can with water morning and evening—oftener if necessary. It takes but a minute to fill the can, and instead of a great part of the water running off on the surface of the ground, it seeps slowly out near the roots of the plant, where it is needed: Plants watered in this way make a wonderful growth in dry, hot weather, especially if some stimulant is added to the water once a week. The top of the can should be flush with the surface of the ground. A flower pot may be turned over the top.

THINGS USEFUL.

Plain Lemon Pie.—Add to boiling water enough of the pulp and juice of lemons to render it quite acid; then sweeten to taste, and thicken just enough with corn starch to make it like thin jelly. Fill the baked crusts, and bake about fifteen minutes; then frost them if desired.

To remove stains from marble, take ox gall, a wineglassful of turpentine, and mix into a paste with pipe-clay. Put the paste on the stain and let it remain several days.

Roast Pigeons.—Pick, draw and truss them, keeping on the feet; chop the liver with some parsley, add crumbs of bread, pepper, salt and a little butter; put this dressing inside; slit one of the legs and slip the other through it; skewer and roast for half an hour; baste them well with butter. Serve with bread sauce.

To remove indentations from furniture wet the indented places well with warm water; then take some brown paper five or six times doubled and well soaked in water, and cover with it the bruises. Then apply to the paper a hot flat-iron until the moisture is evaporated, and if the indentations have not disappeared repeat the application until the whole surface is completely level.

A rather large-sized varnish brush will be found very handy for greasing bread and cake pans, as well as to beat the yelks of eggs with sugar, and also to put icing on cake. This will be found a much neater process than using a piece of paper.

Broiled Sardines.—Take large sardines, wipe, roll in flour and broil. Serve on toast, with slices of lemon for garnish and relish.

In washing old flannel dresses, put two tablespoonfuls of hartshorn in the suds you are washing them in; Then rinse the soap well out in clear boiling water, pull and snap the flannel into shape, and when half dry, iron it quite dry, and it will appear like cloth.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS TO BLYMYER BELLS TO THE
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

BELLS
Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE.
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

THE WEEKLY NEWS & OBSERVER.

The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chockfull of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the *Weekly News and Observer* until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address
NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.
☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.
Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N.

FRENCH SATEENS!!
I have just put on sale some THREE THOUSAND YARDS of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED and DESIRABLE GOODS, and wish to call attention to them thus early in the season, so that those in want of them may get CHOICE STYLES.
Samples sent on application.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
I am keeping up my stock in every line, so you may be able to get almost anything NEW AND DESIRABLE.
CARPETS AND MATTINGS!
Prepared at all seasons to furnish goods in this line, also a great variety of
WINDOW SHADES.
Lace curtains, Poles, Rugs, Mats, Art Squares, &c.
RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
Feb. 22nd, 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON,. N. C.
THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.
The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.
The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.
Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS,
AND WOOL.
BALTIMORE, Md.
With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.
Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.
For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c.
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2:. 481-1y

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA., AND DALLAS, TEXAS.
MANUFACTURERS:
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS, COMPLETE
FERTILIZER MACHINERY,
COTTON GINS, COTTON FEEDERS AND
CONDENSERS,
COTTON PRESSES, SEED COTTON
CLEANERS,
SAW MILLS, WIND MILLS, TANKS,
SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., &c.
AWARDED the gold medal at the International Cotton Exposition for the best gin with self feeder.
AWARDED four gold Medals at the Texas State Fair for best gin, best feeder, best condenser and best display, also first premiums at Georgia Fairs and South Carolina State Fairs, and gold medal at the Industrial Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina.
☞ Write for catalogues and prices.

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000
Insures Against Fire and Lightning.
This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.
Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19, 1888.
Circulars forwarded on application.

CRAYON PORTRAITS.
FOR A FEW WEEKS I WILL TAKE ORders for life-size crayon portraits for $13.00, (former price $25.00.) Smaller portraits made from $5.00 up.
MISS B. T. WILLARD.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

WORK AND WIN.

The sweetest cherries, mind you, lad,
Grow highest on the tree;
And would you win the fairest fruit,
One thing I'll say to thee:
It falls not at the clinking gay
Of an idler's pelf—
You'll have to climb the rugged tree,
And gather for yourself.

'Tis vain to wait the fruit to fall,
Or pelt the tree with stone—
You'll have to struggle bravely up,
And risk some broken bones;
You only waste your time below,
And get indifferent pay—
If you would reach the ripest fruit,
Just throw your fears away.

'Tis so with ev'rything in life
That's worth the owning, lad—
With learning, wealth, and character—
The best, the good, and great have had;
They come not at the nod or 'hest
Of any idle hand—
'Tis only those who bravely toil
May have them at command.

If then, you want the ripest fruit,
Just labor till you win;
But mind thee, boy, while up you climb
Keep heart and hand from sin;
The best and grandest guerdon, lad,
If bought with wicked wage,
No peace or comfort yields at last,
But curses on your age.

—*Christian Observer.*

TWO IN ONE.

A little girl who had disobeyed mamma, asked her forgiveness, and then, receiving it, started back to her play.

"Stop," said mamma, "isn't there some one else whose forgiveness you should ask?"

She thought a moment, and then asked, "Papa?"

"No, not papa; but who is it who has said, 'Children, obey your parents?' When you disobey me you disobey him, too."

"O," said the little one, "I didn't know there were two disobeys in one."

That is just it, though. There are always two in one.

DOCTOR CHARLIES PILL BOX.

BY MINNIE E. KENNEY.

Doctor Charlie was not a stern, grave man who spent all his time in riding around the country with doses of medicine that, although they were hard to take, would make sick children well again. No, this doctor was a mischievous bright faced boy about eight years old, and his pill box was an imaginary one that Aunt Kate had suggested to him that morning.

Charlie had gone down to the kitchen before breakfast with a message from mamma, and had found Nora, the cook, in one of her bad tempers, which unhappily were quite frequent. She had been so cross that Charlie was glad to beat a hasty retreat as soon as he had delivered his message, and finding Aunt Kate in the sitting room he had poured out his grievances.

"Oh, Nora's awful cross this morning, auntie," he exclaimed. "I had to go down to the kitchen for mamma, and just because I left the door open she most took my head off. I tell you what, Aunt Kate, I wish when people were cross you could just give them a dose of medcine to make them good-natured again, just as you can make them well when they are sick."

"Suppose you turn doctor and see if you cannot find some medicine that will cure ill-tempers," suggested Aunt Kate. "Wouldn't it be nice if you could carry a little pill box around with you, and whenever you found any one suffering from an attack of ill-temper could cure them at once?"

"I'd be a famous doctor then," laughed Charlie. "If I could do that, Aunt Kate, I can tell you I'd never have any cross faces around me. It's a pity you can't give me a prescription for such pills."

"Perhaps I can," said Aunt Kate. "Suppose we compound your pills of one part smiles, two parts pleasant words, and three parts helpful actions. I have an idea that such a prescription would cure a pretty bad case of ill-temper without any difficulty. Turn doctor for to day, and fill your pill box with this prescription, and see how it works."

Charlie laughed merrily.

"All right, Aunt Kate. I'll make the pills up as I need them, and try them to-day. If they work pretty well, maybe I'll carry a pill box around all the time."

Charlie was very anxious to try the effect of his novel medicine, but everybody was so good-natured at the breakfast table that he could not detect even a symptom of an attack of ill-temper.

"I guess I'll have to see if Nora is all over her tantrum" he said to himself, and going down stairs he peeped in at the kitchen door.

Nora was emptying a basket which the grocer's boy had just left, and was muttering angrily to herself as she reached in vain among the packages for something that seemed to be missing.

"A pretty bad case, I should say," said Charlie to himself with a mischievous twinkle in his eye. "Now for my pill box."

"What's the matter, Nora?" he asked cheerily, going up to the table, and smilingly pleasantly into the flushed, angry face.

"Matter enough," snapped Nora. "There's the boy gone and clean forgot to bring me the lemons, an' me after telling him twice not to forget them. That comes of telling a boy anything. A pack of trouble they all are, and no good to nobody."

"Now here's the boy that can just make things right in no time," Charlie answered, without noticing the imputation of worthlessness which she cast upon all boykind. "It's most school time, but I guess I can run down and get the lemons for you, seeing that you are in such a hurry for them," and he started away, to return breathless and panting in a few moments with the lemons, which the grocer had just discovered lying on the counter, where they had been overlooked when the order was filled.

All the frown had disappeared from Nora's face before Charlie returned.

"You're a jewel of a boy," she exclaimed warmly. "The jelly ought to be on the fire this minute, and if you hadn't got me the lemons, I'd have been in a bad way for them. I'll make you a nice little pie for your lunch to-morrow, so I will."

Charlie laughed as he snatched up his satchel and hurried off to school. Warm-hearted Nora had been easily cured with Aunt Katie's prescription, and he was eager to find another opportunity to produce his pill box.

It was no hard matter to find patients, and his pill box was inexhaustible, so he had plenty of opportunities to administer his medicine and note its effects.

"Well, doctor, how have you succeeded to-day?" queried Aunt Kate laughingly when Charlie came home from school.

"The pills are a grand success, Aunt Kate," Charlie declared, "and I've made up my mind to carry my pill box with me everywhere I go. I think I'll make a pretty good doctor if I always succeed as well as I have to-day."

"That will be a very good profession," said Aunt Kate smilingly. "I wish you a very successful practice, Doctor Charlie, and I hope you will be generous with the secret of your medicine and share it with others, so that all your friends may be provided with pill boxes."

Won't you all become doctors, too, boys?—*Early Dew.*

EDIE'S TEMPTATION.

Edward wrote grandma a letter. He said:

"I want to tell you, grandma, how Satan almost caught me the other day. Mamma wanted me to go out and buy some tea. I was busy playing, and was just going to say, 'I can't go, send Mamie,' when God spoke.

"Don't say that,'" He said.

"Then Satan—I knew it was Satan—spoke right up: 'Say it, say it; Mamie can go as well as not.'

"Then God said again: 'Edward, won't you please me?'

"And I jumped right up and said: 'Yes, I will.'

"I was speaking to God, but mamma thought I was speaking to her. She gave me the money and off I trotted. Satan comes when you don't expect him, doesn't he, grandma?"

SHORT SERMONS FOR BOYS.

Most boys and girls do not like sermons, they say they are too long for their highnesses. Perhaps they like these short sermons. They will give food to think over, and must not be read too hastily.

A Swedish boy fell out the window and was badly hurt, but, with clenched lips, he kept back the cry of pain. The King, Gustavus Adolphus, who saw him fall, prophesied that the boy would make a man for an emergency. And so he did, for he became the famous Gen. Bauer.

A boy used to crush the flowers to get their color, and painted the white side of his father's cottage in Tyrol with all sorts of pictures, which the mountaineers gazed at as wonderful. He was the great artist Titian.

An old painter watched a little fellow who amused himself making drawings of his pot and brushes, easel and stool, and said: "That boy will beat me one day.'" So he did, for he was Michael Angelo.

A German boy was reading a blood and thunder novel. Right in the midst of it he said to himself: "Now this will never do. I get too much excited over it. I can't study so well after it. So here it goes!" and he flung the book out into the river. He was Fichte, the great German philosopher.

Do you know what these little sermons mean? Why, simply this, that in boyhood and girlhood are shown the traits for good or evil that make the men or women good or not.

GOOD HUMOR'S VISIT TO CROSS FRANKIE.

Once upon a time there was a little boy whose name was Frank. He was a good boy generally, and had plenty of toys, such as nine-pins, blocks, drums, a boy doll, a lovely horse, and he liked to play with all those things and scatter them over the floor, which his mamma allowed him to do all day, until evening. Then mamma said: "Now, Frankie, pick up your toys and put them in the drawer." But Frankie, being tired and a little cross, would say with a pout:

"I don't want to put them away. Mamma, pick them up."

Well, one evening Frankie was sitting on the carpet with his toys all around him, when there was a brisk "rat-a-tat" at the door, and in walked a little man who said,

"Good evening, Frank. Why, what is the matter? You look so cross. I see you don't know me to-day. My name is Good Humor."

Frankie said: "I don't want to pick up all these things every evening."

Then Good Humor laughed and said, "Well, I will have to introduce you to two friends of mine. I expect them here every minute."

While he was yet speaking there came a "rat-a-tat, tat" at the door, and in walked two little gentlemen. One of them went to Frank and said,

"Good evening, Frank; my name is Cheerfulness. Allow me to introduce you to my friend Work. We have called this evening to help you put away all your toys in their proper places for to-night. Come, show us the drawer."

"Here it is," said Good Humor, with a laugh.

So Frank went with Cheerfulness to work, and they piled up the toys on Work's back, and they put them away in the drawer very carefully. Then Good Humor shouted,

"Hurrah, hurrah!" and Cheerfulness shook hands with Frank, and Work said,

"Good evening, I am going to bed;" and they all went away and left Frank laughing.

Dear little boys and girls, whenever you feel cross or sulky, and don't wish to obey your parents, call on Good Humor and Cheerfulness, and they will help you with your work.—*Brooklyn Times.*

WHAT WILL YOU TAKE TO GOD.

When Luther was visiting one day he saw a boy who was very sick, and he knew he would soon die, so he asked him:

"My boy, what will you take with you to God?"

The reply was, "Everything that is good."

"How can you, a poor sinner, take anything?" asked Luther.

Said the dying youth, "I will take to God in heaven an humble, contrite heart, sprinkled with the blood of Christ."

"Go, then, dear son; you will be a welcomed guest with God," responded Luther, and he was right.

DO THY BEST.

A young painter was directed by his master to complete a picture on which the master had been obliged to suspend his labors on account of his growing infirmities.

"I commission thee, my son," said the aged artist, "to do thy best upon this work. Do thy best."

The young man had such reverence for his master's skill that he felt incompetent to touch the canvas which bore the work of that renowned hand.

But, "Do thy best," was the old man's reply, and again to repeated solicitations he answered, "Do thy best."

The trembling youth seized the brush, and kneeling before his appointed work he prayed—

"It is for the sake of my beloved master that I implore skill and power to do this deed."

His hand grew steady as he painted. Slumbering genius awoke in his eye. Enthusiasm took the place of fear. Forgetfulness of himself supplanted his self-distrust, and with a calm joy he finished his labors.

The "beloved master" was borne on his couch into the studio to pass judgment on the result. As his eyes fell on the triumph of art before him he burst into tears, and throwing his enfeebled arms around the young artist, he exclaimed, "My son, I paint no more!"

The youth, Leonardo da Vinci, became the painter of "The Last Supper," the ruins of which after the lapse of 300 years, still attract annually to the refectory of an obscure convent in Milan hundreds of the admirers of art.

MEASURING WORK.

"I would do it willingly if I thought it my duty; but, Kate, I have been on the programme every time for six months, and I think these things ought to be passed around."

"I agree with you that every one should have a hand in the work," replied Kate; "but you are the only one on whom we can depend for music, and it seems to me that that should be your special work."

"As I have joined the Excel Band, I shall try to do my duty; but for any more than that, I beg to be excused," said Mary decidedly.

"You are a little right, but very much wrong, I think," said Kate, looking troubled. "Your idea of duty seems to be measured by what other people do instead of by your ability to do. Don't you see you have greater ability than others in some directions? Why, then, should you not do more?"

Kate was growing eager, and Mary began to find new thoughts upon the subject. Hitherto, she had as Kate said, measured her own work by what those of her acquaintance did, and if she did any more, she was the better satisfied, unless it led people to expect more of her, and then she rebelled.

After a little more conversation, Kate said:

"It seems to me that we have only the hard, unpleasant part of the work when we constantly ask: 'What is my duty?' When we forget duty, or measure it by our ability, and are anxious to do all that we can, we experience the joy and blessing of serving."

Chronic Coughs and Colds,
And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by the use of **Scott's Emulsion,** as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. Is a beautiful creamy Emulsion, palatable as milk, easily digested, and can be taken by the most delicate. Please read: "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy par-excellence in Tuberculous and Strumous Affections, to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat troubles."—W. R. S. CONNELL, M. D., Manchester, O.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:
FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM
$30.00 TO $125.00.
WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Information cheerfully given on application.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."
BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793.)
FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Contents of January number:

1. Revivals of Religion, by Thomas E. Peck, D. D., LL D.
2. Boards in the Northern Church, by R. K. Smoot, D. D., LL. D.
3. The Hittite Empire, by W. W. Moore, D. D.
4. Who Was Melchizedek? by Joseph H. Alexander.
5. The Organization of Churches in Heathen Lands, by H. M. White, D. D.
6. Presbytery vs. Episcopacy, by W. C. Clark, A. M.
7. Legislative Enforcement of Sabbath Observance, by S. M. Shelton.
8. Notes: Bible Study in College, by J. B. Shearer, D. D. After Springfield, What? by J. L. Withrow, D. D. National Reform, by R. P. Kerr, D. D. The "Personal Liberty" Movement, by Mason W. Pressly.

Criticisms and Reviews by Drs. J. L. Girardeau, H. C. Alexander, W. W. Moore, Geo. D. Armstrong, S. M. Smith, and President Henry E. Shepherd.

Notices of Recent Publications.

$3 PER ANNUM, 80 CENTS PER NUMBER.

Address all orders and communications to the Manager, Chester, South Carolina.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, O.

PAINTS & OILS
5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.
Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at
W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.
Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Celery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is
Paine's Celery Compound
It fills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the strain and paralysis of the nervous system.
Recommended by professional and business men. Send for circulars.
Price $1.00. Sold by druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors
BURLINGTON, VT.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND PHOSPHATES OF
LIME. SODA. IRON.
The truly wonderful effect produced by Dr. Alexander B. Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphates renders it beyond doubt the most perfect preparation of its kind known to-day.
Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, debility, wasting diseases and all scrofulous humors disappear under its influence. It is almost as palatable as cream. It can be taken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, become very fond of it. It assimilates with the food, increases the flesh and appetite, builds up the nervous system, restores energy to mind and body, creates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rejuvenates the whole system, flesh, blood, nerve, brain. This preparation is far superior to all other preparations of cod-liver oil; it has many imitators, but no equals. The results following its use are its best recommendations. Be sure, as you value your health, and get the genuine. Manufactured only by DR. ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass.

HAVE YOU EXAMINED
ROYAL PRAISE
The New Sunday School Song Book by James R. Murray? We claim it is the best book of the kind now before the public, and feel that an examination of its contents will substantiate this claim. Among the writers represented are *Dr. Geo. F. Root, J. R. Sweney, W. F. Sherwin, "Winthrop," J. H. Tenney, James McGranahan, P. P. Bliss, Geo. H. Simmons, Rev. C. H. Oliphant, P. F. Campiglio, T. P. Westendorf,* and many others. The book contains 192 pages of which 160 are devoted to the very best of genuine *SUNDAY SCHOOL SONGS,* many of them never having appeared before in any book; the remaining 32 pages contain a concise but very thorough course of instruction in the Elements of Music. Price, bound in boards, *30* cents, if sent by mail add 5cts. for postage.
We will send a single sample copy by mail postpaid to any Sunday School Superintendent on receipt of 20 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE.
PUBLISHED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - CASH.

DRESSMAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE
SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. STEEL, ALEX. DELANEY.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.
PETERSBURG, VA.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.
Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.
ALEX. DELANEY,
Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being associated with us, we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.
TAPPEY, STEEL & DELANEY.

FOR GAS. BAILEY'S COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS REFLECTORS! A wonderful invention for *LIGHTING* Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free. FOR OIL.

BAILEY REFLECTOR CO.,
113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa
J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.
THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

CROP NOTES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Goldsboro *Argus* 20th: The first shipment of green peas from this city this year was made yesterday.

Hillsboro Recorder: The wheat and oat crop are looking well and promise a fine yield. Tobacco plants are coming on better than we thought after the flood.

Salisbury *Watchman:* The wheat and oat crop in this section is reported as very fine, and the prospect cheering. Along the line of the Western N. C. Road, from Salisbury to the Blue Ridge (in Catawba county especially), wheat never looked better this time of year. An intelligent gentleman, who is a large farmer in Iredell county, told us that the prospect is as fine as he ever saw it.

Raleigh *News & Observer* 22d: Some of our early-rising citizens reported a slight frost yesterday morning. It is feared that the fruit has been damaged. It will be seen from our telegraphic reports that the frost has done some mischief elsewhere.

Monroe Enquirer: A correspondent writes from Price's Mill: The wheat and oats are looking fine; farmers are pushing forward with their work; some have planted part of their cotton-seed. The chinch-bug has not made its appearance yet that I am aware. Reports from every direction are to the effect that small grain crops never looked better, at this season of the year, than they do now.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the weeek ending April 20th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

T J Bartlett, Pomona, Fla., indicator.

J M Brosius, Atlanta, Ga., running gear.

B F Cahill, Atlanta, Ga., jamb.

E N Collett, Whelen Springs, Ark., saw mill gear.

G Cook, New Orleans, La., nut lock.

W E Elam, Port Royal, S. C., stringing papers.

R Gardner, Scotland Neck, N. C., peanut planter.

T Hiatt, Leesburg, Fla., automatic fruit-assorter.

W C Holmes, Atlanta, Ga., leveler.

A J Johnson, Tryus, Miss., railway gate.

W J F Liddell, Charlotte, N. C., baling press.

L A Lyon, Shorter's Depot, Ala., fire-extinguisher.

M T Murphy, N. O., La., making oil press mats.

W Overaker, Hillsboro, N. C., stock tether.

W A Riggs, New Orleans, La., cistern clamp-fastener.

E Scott, Cedarville, Ark., wagon step.

C W Wiecking, Walhalla, S. C., car-heater.

G T Arnold, Lancaster, Ky., tug-carrier.

T Atkinson, Richmond, Va., valve-controller.

A Burchard, Baltimore, Md., carpet-cleaner.

T L Chapman, Richmond, Va., railway semaphore signal.

L Charles, Clear Spring, Md., planter.

T R Crane, Heathsville, Va., harrow.

W Dunnett, Baltimore, Md., flushing cistern.

C S Ellis, Memphis, Tenn., numbering machine.

S Fairman, Baltimore, Md., car-brake.

C P Lewis, Sweet Springs, W. Va., bedstead brace.

H D Mentzel, Baltimore, Md., grease-cup.

E R Pruitt, Baltimore, gas-burner attachment.

H C Reynolds, Norfolk, Va., sash-lock.

V Rhodes, Memphis, Tenn., cultivator.

E E Ries, Baltimore, Md., dynamo electric generator.

J S Robinson, Mannington, W. Va., saw-guide.

J T Upington, Lexington, Ky., wheel.

SAY-SOES.

To make paper stick to a wall that has been whitewashed, wash in vinegar or saleratus water.

The sign over the store read as follows: "Books, Stationary, Drugs & Medicines." He went in and asked for a copy of "Croup in Children," and the clerk handed him a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Life's small troubles are the most annoying. One bursted water-pipe will put a whole house in gloom and throw a healthy pocket-book into a state of serious indisposition.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 6th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

A substitute for gum arabic, which has been patented in Germany, and is likely to be largely used for technical purposes now that gum arabic is so scarce, is made as follows: Twenty parts of powdered sugar are boiled with 7 parts of fresh milk, which is then mixed with 50 parts of a 36 per cent. solution of silicate of sodium, the mixture being then cooled to 122° F., and poured into tin boxes, where granular masses will gradually separate out, which look very much like pieces of gum arabic.

A New York florist has obtained a judgment of $148.20 against Berry Wall, the "king of the dudes." A pretty big sum for Wall-flowers. Berry committed matrimony recently, but he didn't marigold, and perhaps he hasn't anemone to pay his debts.—*Norristown Herald.*

Says an imaginative statistician: "If Texas was a circular lake and France a circular island, the island could be anchored centrally in the lake out of sight of land, twenty-two miles from any point on the encircling shore."

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On April 11th, in the Presbyterian church Asheboro, N. C., by Rev. George Summey of Chester, S. C., Mr. CHARLES A. MOSELEY, of Charlotte, and Miss SUE MORRISON, SUMMEY, of Asheville.

On 18th April, at Sugar Creek manse, by Rev. J. Williamson, Mr. JOHN H. ALEXANDER and MAMIE O. WILSON—both of Mecklenburg county.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

From the residence of John McLaurin in this city, in early morn of 21st inst. Mrs. MARY JANE McLAURIN, wife of Hugh W. McLaurin, ascended to her Saviour—in age 44 years and 14 days.

Through suffering she was made perfect, and now, all troubles past, the "smile of her Lord is the feast of her soul."

"What are these which are arrayed in white robes? and whence came they? * * * These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the "LAMB."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the session of Lumber Bridge church held on the ——day of ——; on motion, Messrs. Peter Brown, Maj. C. Little and James A. McNeill were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of our late brother, Col. D. A. Malloy, whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, God in His allwise Providence having removed by death our beloved brother and co-laborer in the eldership Col. D. A. Malloy in the midst of his days and in the meridian of his usefulness, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble acquiescence to the divine will and say, "The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord," still we would give expression to the deep feeling of loss sustained as an eldership and as a Church, in the removal of one possessing so many noble virtues of head and heart.

Resolved, That as leader and superintendent of Sabbath-school he was punctual and faithful in explaining the Truth, and watchful devoted to the spiritual welfare of all the school, and his fervent prayers and his zealous labors will be a sore loss to Lumber Bridge.

Resolved, That as an exemplary and devoted Christian brother he was as a living epistle that might be known and read of all men. His spiritual fruitfulness grew with his years, and his consecration to the Master brightened as he advanced—and our solace is that our loss is his gain—that he has but gone before to enter the joys of his Lord and our Lord.

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved family of our deceased brother, who have suffered the greatest loss, our heartfelt sympathy—our condolence, and our prayers, that the Husband of the widow and the Father of the fatherless—the God of all grace—may sustain, may comfort and may bless each and every one, with all needed spiritual and temporal blessings—guide them by his counsel, and afterwards receive them like him, and with him into glory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our records, a copy sent to N. C. PRESBYTERIAN and *Robesonian* for Publication, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

PETER BROWN,
C. LITTLE,
J. A. MCNEILL,
Committee.

The committee appointed to prepare a minute relative to the death of Rev. Evander McNair, D. D., Rev. Neill M. Ray and James A. Smith, Esq., would respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death, our brethren, Rev. Evander McNair, D. D., Rev. Neill M. Ray, and James A. Smith, Esq. Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That in the deaths of these brethren, this society has sustained no ordinary loss—a vacancy has been created, that will, with difficulty be filled, and we would here record this small tribute to the memory of brethren so long identified with the Bible cause, and especially with the Robeson county Bible Society. Men, eminent for their piety and all the graces that adorn the Christian character. Men full of zeal and energy, and untiring in their efforts for the good of mankind, especially in the churches to which they respectfully belonged.

2d. That while we deplore the loss of these brethren, we have great cause for thankfulness that their lives of active usefulness were spared so long, and that they were able even amid the many infirmities of age, to impress themselves upon the world, as active, zealous and efficient laborers in the Master's cause, and have left behind them examples so well worthy of imitation.

3d. That these resolutions be spread upon the society's minutes and that a page, inscribed with their names, be dedicated to their memories.

4th. The Secretary, be directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN and *Robesonian* for publication.

Respectfully submitted,
A. T. MCCALLUM,
H. H. HODGIN,
J. P. SMITH,
Committee.

By order of the Robeson county Bible Society, Philadelpus, April 25th, A. D. 1888.

A. D. BROWN,
Secretary.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

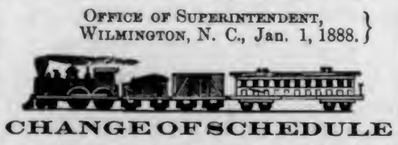
LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton	8 40 A. M.
Leave Shelby	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	12 45 P. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 09 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any other school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.



DURHAM TOBACCO

☞ BLACKWELL'S ☜

DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO

EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 30—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Tuesday, March 20th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	8 15 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 25 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton	9 35 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	11 25 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville	11 40 "	10 00 A. M
Arrive Sanford	1 55 P. M.	2 25 P. M
Leave Sanford	2 15 "	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro	5 40 "	8 30 "
Leave Greensboro	9 50 A. M.	
Arrive Ararat	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Ararat	4 00 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro	9 00 "	
Leave Greensboro	10 05 A.M	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 30 P. M.	1 52 P. M.
Leave Sanford	2 00 "	3 00 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 15 "	6 30 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 30 "	5 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 26 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 00 A. M.	4 00 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 30 "	5 40 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	1 15 P. M.	
Factory Junction	2 15 "	5 05 P. M.
Arrive Millboro	3 00 "	5 45 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.



THE DUPLEX CORSET.

(Double Bones, Steels, and Seams.)

These Corsets give grace, ease, and style to the figure. No bones over the hips to break and vex the wearer. Need no breaking in. Adjusts itself to the figure, is the most durable Corset made. HIGHEST PREMIUM wherever exhibited. Sample Corset, $1.00; English Sateen, $2.00. (By Express.) Remit by Postal Note, Money Order, or Register letter. Catalogues free.

Agents Wanted. Name this paper.

DUPLEX CORSET CO.,
No. 218 6th Ave., New York

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 5,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No 59
Leave Florence	2 40a m		†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter	4 25a m		8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8.35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home testimonials.

ALSO Millinery AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw	.....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8 30 a. m., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No. 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE ELECTIONS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of Davidson College, at their annual meeting in June next, if the way be clear, will elect a President of the College, to succeed the Rev. Dr. McKinnon, who, in consequence of continued feeble health, insists upon the acceptance of his resignation tendered at last commencement.

Also, at the some time an election will be held for a Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. RUMPLE,
Secretary of Trustees.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,060. WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 2, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,680.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

At Second Quarterly Communion (Hopewell), in Mecklenburg Presbytery, April 1st, we had five additions. In my pastorate of not quite three years we have over forty added to communion list. In a little over ten years we have dismissed about one hundred and forty; present membership, 237; age of Hopewell church, 123 years. In her home for the dead sleeps the remains of John McKnitt Alexander, General Davidson, of Cowan's Ford fame, with many other worthies of whom history speaketh not.

R. A. M.

Rev. E. E Ervin informs us that he and his family have moved into the manse at Shelby and have been cordially received by the people, and made partakers of their liberality in many gifts for the storeroom.

Mr. Ervin is to give three-fourths of his time to Shelby, and one-fourth to Grover(or "Shiloh") and King's Mountain.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. W. E. McIlwain writes from Gastonia, April 30th: You may state in the PRESBYTERIAN that we have just closed another precious meeting in the Gastonia church. By previous announcement it was understood that the pastor was to be assisted by Rev. B. P. Reid, of Bethel Presbytery, Stated Clerk. But sickness and death in his congregation prevented his coming and so the pastor had all the work to do from the beginning on Friday night to the close on Sabbath night.

But whilst alone we were not alone. Previous to the beginning of this meeting four or five of our young people had come forward at our prayer-meeting services and Sunday night services and sought admission to the church. And now when the meeting comes the whole church seems ready for it. A good congregation assembled on Friday night and as a surer test of interest an unusually good congregation on Saturday when the streets are full of business. And on Sabbath, the great day of the feast the congregation was so large that after every available seat was occupied, even to the pulpit steps, chairs had to be furnished, and the aisles filled. On this day we publicly welcomed to our communion fourteen new members, six on certificate and eight on examination. Making our number at present 135. The rapid growth of this young church will be apparent when it is known that it was organized only about six years ago, and three years ago had only fifty-two members. Two advanced steps seem now to press themselves upon the consideration of this church. 1st. The whole time of a minister, and 2nd, a new and much larger house of worship. A valuable lot on Main street and in the heart of the town, hard by the new manse, has already been secured for this purpose. My country church, New Hope, having put their church building in excellent repair, is just on the eve of beginning a new church at Lowell, on the Air Line R. R., where we will hold evening services, open a Sabbath school and pave the way for a new church whenever the demand arises. A beautiful lot has been given us, a building committee appointed and $750 subscribed for the purpose. Our communion in this church will embrace the second Sabbath of May, Rev. R. Z. Johnston assisting the pastor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On April 22d, the Spartanburg Presbyterian church ordained four deacons—W. B. Hallett, J. M. Nicholls, Robert C. Schaffter and Robt. Hett Chapman—the last named a grandson of late Rev. Robert Hett Chapman, D. D. The Rev. B. F. Wilson has been pastor about six months. Twenty-two have connected themselves with the church by profession and eight by letter. Total thirty, under his pastorate. His sermons are well studied and forcibly delivered and the attendance at morning and evening services is constantly increasing: The new church is now nearing completion and will be the most modern and handsome in the city. Mr. Wilson will sail for Europe about 15th or 20th, of next month to take summer course of study at Berlin and will return next fall to resume his work at Spartanburg. His congregation will follow him with their prayers and anxiously await his safe return. During his absence, Mr. N. J. Holmes recently licensed to preach will fill his pulpit. This will be a worthy son's first ministerial work in the vineyard of his father's planting near half century ago.

OCCASIONAL.

Spartanburg, April 23d.

VIRGINIA.

Central Presbyterian: At the communion service held at Severn church an Sunday 8th inst., four members were admitted to the Lord's table for the first time. Two of these also received the ordinance of baptism. This church is making a vigorous effort to pay off a small debt that is still due on the building purchased by them about a year ago.

Christian Observer: Rev. A. R. Cocke, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Waynesboro, has received a call to take the assistant Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of Texas, at Austin. Dr. Dabney is the Professor.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Christian Observer: Rev. L. H. Paul, of Franklin, has received a call to the vacant Presbyterian church in Shenandoah county.

GEORGIA.

Christian Observer. Rev. J. S. Cartledge, of Franklin county, has been called to the pastorate at Gainesville.

Rev. W. G. Neville writes us from Blackstock April 23d: "The congregation of Pleasant Grove church, in Bethel Presbytery, has just built a handsome church, 66 by 36, at a cost of $1,690. The new building was dedicated on yesterday in the presence of a large congregation. Rev. J. L. McLin, the present pastor, read a history of the church and offered the dedicatory prayer; Rev. J. S. White, one of the former pastors, preached the sermon from Matt. xvi. 18. The new building was dedicated free of debt. The church is beautifully carpeted and is furnished with a handsome pulpit set. This new church is the result of the faithful labors of the beloved pastor who is doing a good work among the people there."

FLORIDA.

Central Presbyterian: Licentiate James McG. Richardson, lately transferred from Abingdon to Florida Presbytery, has received and accepted a call to the Tallahassee church, and Presbytery has appointed a commission to ordain and install him.

MISSISSIPPI.

Christian Observer: The church at Water Valley has enjoyed a season of grace during the past week. The Rev. J. H. Lumpkin, of Senatobia, assisted the pastor, Rev. J. D. Leslie, in a meeting of six days, beginning April 9th. His preaching was clear, forcible, and eminently spiritual. Christians enjoyed a rich feast in listening to his messages of truth, and were much revived. It has been a long time since the members were so thoroughly awakened, and so abundantly blessed. The prayers of the Christian people were also heard, and two were added to the church.

MISSOURI.

Items from the *St. Louis Presbyterian*:

At a meeting of the Grand Avenue church last Monday evening, Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., Atlanta, Ga., was unanimously called. His was the only name presented. It is ardently hoped that he will accept the care of this important church.

Rev. S. T. Ruffner, of Higginsville, has been called to the church at Farmington.

Rev. G. L. Leyburn, D. D., has been released from the church at Lexington, that he may accept the call to the church at Springfield. The good people at Lexington have our sympathy, and those at Springfield our congratulations.

TENNESSEE.

Rev. W. H. Groves, of Lynnville, we are glad to learn, is improving and though still on his crutches expects soon to lay them aside.

KENTUCKY.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

On Sabbath, April 15, the following named persons were ordained and installed as deacons of Paducah church: Geo. B. Hart, August Hauk, Wm. Goddard, R. Rowland.

Rev. W. A. Slaymaker has "just closed a meeting at Munfordville in which we had great encouragement. Twenty persons making public profession of faith, of whom six have already united with our church, and others have declared their intention of doing so."

DOMESTIC.

Statesville, (N. C.,) *Landmark*: The communion was partaken of at the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church last Sunday. Four persons were admitted to membership; two on examination and two on certificate. Rev. C. E. Todd, of Charlotte, preached for the pastor during the meeting. He is a strong man. His Sunday night sermon was a capital effort. The preachers of this denomination are noted for their pulpit power and the character of its ministry is well sustained by Mr. Todd.

Items from the *N. Y. Witness*:

The Presbytery of New York at its meeting on the 6th ult., received reports from all its churches in regard to their condition and progress during the year. The reports were generally favorable. The United Presbyterian church in West Fifty-first street was received with its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Harshaw, into the Presbytery. The following delegates were elected to the General Assembly which meets in Philadelphia next month: Rev. Drs. Howard Crosby, J. M. Worrall, Henry Van Dyke, J. R. Kerr, Thomas S. Hastings and John R. Paxton; Warner Van Norden, Killian Van Rensselar, William Wade, W. A. Wheelock, Logan C. Murray, and M. W. Dodd.

The Rev. Dr. W. E. Griffin, of Boston, has just delivered the first of a series of three lectures before the Yale Divinity School on "The New Japan—Political, Soecial and Religious." This first lecture dealt mainly with the political and military conditions of the country.

Among the four hundred and fifty delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which will meet in the Metropolitan Opera House of this city, May 1, there will be representatives from Germany, Italy, Sweden, India, China, Japan and Africa.

The sixth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New England Colleges, including also Princeton and the New York City College Union, recently met in Boston as the guests of the Boston Intercollegiate Association, and were in session from Friday evening until Sunday evening.

FOREIGN.

Items for the *N. Y. Witness*:

The young people converted in the Centennary Methodist Church, St. John, N. B., during the recent revival, have established a Monday-night prayer-meeting for young people only, and to make the meetings more attractive have organized among themselves a full orchestra consisting of violins, piccolo, flute, cornet and piano to lead the singing. One room was sufficient to accommodate the first meeting, but the attendance has since then so largely increased, that it has become necessary to throw open the folding doors and occupy three rooms.

Dr. Oswald Dykes, the world-famous minister, of Regent Square church, London, successor of the Rev. James Hamilton and Edward Irving, and the Moderator elect of the English Presbyterian Synod, has been invited to accept a professorship in the English Presbyterian College. There are two chairs now vacant—that left by the retirement of Principal Chalmers and what is known as the Barbour chair, left vacant by the death of Professor Graham. Dr. Dykes has been called to the latter. The emoluments of the chair will be less than those of the pulpit, but it is believed that the doctor will make the change on account of his health.

Canada Presbyterian: The committee of the English Presbyterian Synod on the Church's Relation in the Confession of Faith, consisting of twenty-seven ministers and eighteen elders, with Dr. Dykes, Convener, after three years' labor, have completed what may become the working creed of the Church. It will be known as "The Articles of Faith held by the Presbyterian Church of England." It will be printed and laid before the Synod, the committee at the same time recommending that it be sent down to Presbyteries for their consideration, and to report to the Synod of 1889. In the articles the statement on the Creation is as follows: We believe that Almighty God for His own holy and loving ends was pleased at the begining to create the heaven and the earth, through the Son, the eternal World, and through progressive stages to fashion and order this world, giving life to every creature and to make man after His own image, with a mind glorifying and enjoying God, occupying and subduing the earth, and having dominion over the creatures, to the praise of his Maker's name. The final judgment is thus expressed: We believe the Lord will judge the world in righteousness by Jesus Christ, before whom we must all appear, who shall separate the righteous from the wicked, make manifest the secrets of the heart, and render to every man according to the deeds which he hath done in the body, whether good or evil, when the wicked shall go away into eternal punishment, but the righteous into eternal life. The concluding article is as follows: Finally, we believe in and desire the life everlasting, when the redeemed of the Lord shall receive their inheritance of glory in the kingdom of their Father, and be made fully blessed in the presence and service of God, whom they shall see and enjoy for ever and ever. The committee of the Synod on the Revision of the Westminster Directory of Public Worship have made considerable progress in their work, though they do not propose to report it in detail till the Synod of 1889. They are making, it is said, very considerable changes, though adhering to the plan of a Directory as against a prescribed Liturgy. The parts already completed are the Morning Service and Evening Service and the Administration of Baptiim, which will be in two parts, the first for adults and the second for children. The Westminster Directory has no notice of the baptism of adults. But in the missionary age it cannot be omitted.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Philadelphia *Presbyterian*: A crowning triumph of the present year in the work of missions is the completion of the translation of the Bible into the Japanese language. An English cotemporary says, "The Japanese version is said to be little less than a linguistic triumph. In point of uniformity the style throughout is declared to equal that of the Revised English version, while no pains have been spared to preserve simplicity of diction and freedom from Chinese and other foreign terms." It must be a singular joy to the venerable Dr. Hepburn that he has lived to see the completion of this work, so largely the work of his own brain and heart. His dictionary of the language of Japan is a monument of his industry and learning, but it has now a nobler companion in the volume which contains the Holy Scriptures in the Japanese tongue

Missionary: One of our communicants, an elect lady, who gave the money last year for sending out a missionary, will give this month the money for equipping, sending out and supporting for a year another missionary—the sum of $1,100. A minister in the church, who has also sent a missionary to the field with his own means now offers $500 to send out another. The offer of Dr. Morton, of Wisconsin, to give $1,000 to send two men to Japan, has been published. In view of these encouragements, and in view of the appalling needs stated in our Monthly Concerts columns of this month, we call upon all men and women in our church, fitted for the Foreign Mission service, now to offer themselves for this work. One of our missionaries writing from the field says: 'Send out fifteen men, and the Church will support them; send out fifty men and the Church will support them; send out fifty men and the Church will support them." An experienced elder recently made substantially the same remark to us. We are sure that our Church may have the great honor of largely increasing her force in the foreign field, if she will but seek this of her Lord, and we trust that at this time every heart may be earnest in obeying the command to pray the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth laborers into His harvest.

The organization of a new missionary society is now being considered by Christian workers in the United States. Almost simultaneously suggestions upon the subject came from China, Africa, and Chicago, to Dr. Dowknott of the New Kork Medical Mission. The China Inland Mission and Bishop Taylor's Mission in Africa, which are self-supporting, are the models set before the friends interested. It is proposed that the new organization shall embrace some of the peculiar features of these two missions, and have in it the element of medical mission. The originators desire to take Canada into the organization and make it a representative international missionary society. The name which thus far commends itself is "The Evangelical Medical Missionary Society."

Witness: Secretary Judson Smith, of the American Board, is on his way to Constantinople to attend the annual meeting of the Western Turkey Mission in May. As the correspondence with the three missions in Asiatic Turkey has been committed to his hands, in order to relieve the senior Secretary, this visit will be exceeding helpful to him in his future work. He expects to visit a few of the stations in the Western portion of the field, including Nicomedia, Broosa, Smyrna and Marsovan, and plans to return via London, attending the great missionary conference there in June.

LATEST STATISTICS OF CHINESE MISSIONS.

[Compiled from the *Missionary Review of the World.*]

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.	1887	Increase over 1886
Men	489	43
Wives	320	4
Single women	221	64
Total	1,030	121
Native orda'ed ministers	175	35
Native unorda'ed helpers	1,316	20
Communicants	3	[illegible]
Pupils in Schools		
Contributions by Native Churches	$38,28	

This is the work of 38 Societi[illegible] however, only auxiliary to [illegible] churches, such as Bible and [illegible] Foundling, Educational Societies, etc. [illegible] Societies the Chinese Inland Mission r[illegible] largest number of Foreign Missionaries; [illegible] the Northern Methodists the largest number of native ministers (43); the Church Missionary Society the largest number of unordained native helpers (177); The Northern Presbyterians the largest number of communicants (3,786); the London Missionary Society the largest number of pupils in schools (2,186), and also the largest amount of contributions by native churches ($17,200). The net increase in communicants over 1886 was 15 per cent; in contributions more than 50 per cent.

A GOOD MEETING AND A LIVELY SUND[illegible] SCHOOL.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyteri[illegible]

The Davidson College Sabbath-school h[illegible] annual meeting at which the operations [illegible] year pass in review. It is always an inte[illegible] occasion, and attended with good result[illegible] meeting April 22d, was interesting.

The superintendent's report was full [illegible] tive and gratifying facts—among them [illegible] thirteen members connecting themselve[illegible] the church on profession of faith. A roll o[illegible] honor was read, on which appeared the name of such members as had not been absent a single time during the year; of those who had memorized a given number of Scripture verses; of those who had recited perfectly at one sitting all the Golden Texts; and of those who had recited in the same way the Shorter Catechism.

One young lady had not been absent a single time in six years. Can any other school show such an example of punctuality? Twenty-seven had recited perfectly and *in solido* the shorter catechism; and to these were given a Bible and a handsomely engraved diploma, gotten up th[illegible] year for the first time by the session, and sig[illegible] by pastor, elders, and superintendents. W[illegible] mend this plan to other schools. It has [illegible] to be an effective stimulus.

Prof. Smith, and the pastor, Rev. R. A[illegible] made excellent addresses, and there was a [illegible] interpolation of excellent singing. For [illegible] hours or more there was no sign of flaggi[illegible] terest, and the large congregation went awa[illegible] ing that "it was good to be there."

ROBESON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The 66th annual meeting of the R[illegible] county Bible Society will be held at P[illegible] phus church, June 2d, A. D. 1888 (Satur[illegible] 11:30 o'clock a. m. The annual discourse [illegible] delivered by Rev. O. P. Meeks, of the Ba[illegible] church, Lumberton. The following are its [illegible] cers for the present year, viz: Sheriff He[illegible] McEachern, President; Rev. W. W. Will[illegible] Maj. John A. P. Colony Vice Presidents; [illegible] John L. McMillan, Treasurer and Depo[illegible] Messrs. J. P. Smith, James McCallum, Sr[illegible] can McKay, Sr., Col. D. Bethune, [illegible] Brown and Rev. Messrs. Hector [illegible] Joseph Evans, J. S. Black and Dr. [illegible] Executive Committee.

Auditing Committee: Col. D[illegible] Smith and D. H McNeill, Re[illegible] Agent of the American Bible [illegible] Hill and other clergymen ma[illegible] that occasion.

Auxiliaries will please have the[illegible] attendance.

A[illegible]

Philadelphus, N. C., April[illegible]

The Presbyterian.

ABSTRACT OF MINUTES OF CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

(OFFICIAL.)

Concord Presbytery met at Franklin church April 12th, 1888, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. R. A. Webb from Isaiah 59:1–2, at the request of the last moderator present. Constituted with prayer. Ministers present 11; ruling elders 20. Rev. C. M. Payne was chosen moderator; J. A. Ramsay and E. M. Stevenson temporary clerks.

Letters of excuses for absence from present meeting were read from Revs. R. B. Anderson, D. D., L. K. Glasgow B. L. Beall and W. A. Wood, D. D.

Rev. W. R. McLelland in the place of Rev. A. W. White was appointed on the committee on the property of Salem church, of which E. M. Stevenson was made chairman. Rev. J. G. Anderson was appointed Agent of Sabbath-schools in the place of Rev. A. W. White.

The committees to build churches at Troutmans and Glen Alpine reported progress and were continued.

It was announced that Rev. E. F. Rockwell, D. D., was dangerously ill; whereupon Presbytery was led in prayer in his behalf by the moderator.

A call was read from Third Creek church for the pastoral services of Rev. T. J. Allison, but as he was not present (detained by the illness of Dr. Rockwell) nor as yet a member of our Presbytery, the call was docketed.

Rev. J. Rumple, D. D., from the Committee on Centennial Education Meetings made the following report which was

[illegible] appointed to arrange a plan for [illegible]cation Meetings, recommend the

[illegible]tional Conventions be held at [illegible]ur churches in the more densely [illegible] counties, during the summer and [illegible] the present year, as follows:

[illegible] Cabarrus county, one at Rocky River [illegible] at Poplar Tent church.

[illegible]n Mecklenburg county one at Bethel [illegible]church.

(c) In Rowan county one at Thyatira and one at Unity.

(d) In Iredell county one at Mooresville, one at Concord and one at Bethany.

(e) In Alexander county one at Taylorsville.

(f) In Catawba county one at Hickory.

(g) In Caldwell county one at Lenoir.

(h) In Burke county one at Morganton.

(i) In McDowell county one at Marion.

2. That these Conventions shall be under the direction of the pastors of the respective churches [illegible]re they are held, who shall designate a suit[illegible]e time, and invite speakers to address the meet[illegible]s upon appropriate subjects.

3. A program of exercises shall be prepared [illegible]or each meeting, and at the close a subscription [illegible]ll be solicited for the further endowment of [illegible]vidson College, especially for the chair of [illegible]ical instruction, the subscriptions to be pay[illegible] in installments during the ensuing three [illegible], or at the option of the subscriber.

[illegible] In all our churches not visited by the Con[illegible]ion, or by the agent of the College, the pastor [illegible]secure the services of one or more speakers [illegible] appropriate day, and hold a Church Edu[illegible]al Meeting, and the deacons shall apply to [illegible]regation for subscriptions to the Col

[illegible]n these Conventions and Church Meetings [illegible]pecial emphasis shall be laid upon the importance of establishing and maintaining classical schools. And these will be appropriate occasions for the formation of local trustees or committees, to undertake the establishment of such classical academies.

Your committee would recommend as suitable subjects for addresses the following:

1. The connection between education and the Christian religion.
2. Education and Presbyterianism in the States of Europe that colonized America, viz: The Huguenots, Waldenses, Dutch, Saltzbergers, English Independents, Scotch and Scotch-Irish.
3. The relation of Presbyterianism to education [illegible]n North Carolina.
4. The work of education in Concord Presby[illegible]
5. [illegible]The influence of enlightened Presbyterian[illegible]pon the civil and religious liberty.
6. [illegible]Presbyterianism and evangelization, or its [illegible]ence on Home and Foreign Missions.
7. [illegible] Presbyterian Martyrs.
8. [illegible]. Sketch of the church where the Convention [illegible]eld.

[illegible]Your committee recommend that the agent of [illegible] College be requested to assist in some of these [illegible]ntions, and that he be requested to deliver [illegible]ddress upon the second subject.

[illegible]lso that some of the professors of Davidson [illegible]ge, and such of our ministers as are willing [illegible]y some of these subjects, be requested to pre[illegible]nd deliver such addresses upon them.

[illegible]e same committee was continued until [illegible] meeting of Presbytery, and instructed [illegible]put the provisions of said report into [illegible]ect, and to report facts to the next meet[illegible]g of this body. The committee consists [illegible] Rev. J. Rumple, D. D., Wm. W. Pharr, [illegible]B. Anderson, D. D., R. A. Webb, Prof. [illegible]J. Martin, and Hon. A. Leazar.

[illegible] permanent committee consisting of [illegible] W. L. Kluttz, E. B. Neave, and [illegible] Brown was appointed to audit the [illegible] books and accounts before each [illegible]sbytery and report thereon

[illegible]g order was taken as to the [illegible] Rev. J. G. Anderson over [illegible]er church: The installation to [illegible]n Friday before first Sabbath [illegible] Rev. J. M. Wharey preach [illegible]eside and charge the people and Rev. R. A. Webb charge the pastor.

Rev. C. A. Munro with Rev. C. M. Payne as his alternate and Ruling Elder A. Leazer with O. D. Davis as his alternate, were appointed commissioners to the General Assembly.

Rev. R. W. Boyd renewed his request for a dissolution of the pastoral relation between himself and the churches of Franklin and Unity for the following reasons: 1. A failure on the part of Franklin to meet the pecuniary obligations under the call. 2. Want of full and hearty co-operation in church work on the part of some. 3. As to Unity, there is no reason for the dissolution except that it is in the pastoral group with Franklin, and it is desirable to preserve that grouping. The request was granted, and permission also granted him to labor outside our bounds until next meeting.

A commission consisting of Rev. J. A. Ramsay, C. M. Payne, W. R. McLelland, with Ruling Elders E. M. Stevenson and J. Robt. McNeely was appointed to make a judicial investigation of certain cases in Franklin.

Touching the proposed amendment to Form of Government relating to organic union with other bodies the Presbytery of Concord sends the following to the General Assembly:

In view of the serious doubt as to the question whether this overture is legally before us, the Presbytery of Concord does hereby overture the General Assembly to send down the said amendment to the Presbyteries for their action next year. But in case the General Assembly decides that the overture was constitutionally before the Presbyteries, and proceeds to count the votes, the Presbytery asks to be counted as voting for the amendment in question.

In view of the fact that a number of churches have failed to pay their assessments to the Presbyterial and evangelistic funds, the Home Mission Committee was instructed to lay these arrearages on evangelistic assessments before the delinquent churches, and urge prompt payment of the same, and the treasurer was instructed to ascertain the arrearages on Presbyterial fund for the last five years and urge the churches to pay all they can—at least 50 per cent.

The committee to prepare a revised manual was instructed to have the manual printed, and furnish a sufficient number of proof-copies to supply each minister and session with a copy and that the manual be considered at the next meeting of this body.

Rev. J. A. Ramsay and Ruling Elders H. C. Hamilton, E. M. Stevenson, O. D. Davis and A Leazar were appointed to reassess the churches and report to next meeting of Presbytery.

Presbytery consented to the changes in Form of Government concerning the elder moderatorship sent down by the last General Assembly.

The agent of Foreign Missions, Rev. R. W. Boyd, made an interesting report showing the gratifying increase of $250 over the collections of last year for this cause.

Items from the report of Home Mission Committee will be sent for publication hereafter.

Presbytery adjourned to meet at Taylorsville on Friday Sept. 14th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

WM. W. PHARR,
Stated Clerk.

THE WOMAN'S CRUSADE.

A friend sends us this article saying 'it is too good not to be kept going. If you concur please insert it." We do most heartily concur:

I do not know what you may think of the woman's crusade, but let me say as a woman who stood inside it, that the womanhood of this nation never laid such a tribute at the feet of its manhood. If you want to find out what a boy is worth, go and ask his mother. By the time she goes into the jaws of death to give him birth, and then puts into him her days of love and her nights of care, and he stands before her nights strong and clean and tall at twenty-one, she can tell you what he is worth from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet; and when the legalized dram-shop takes hold of him, and tears him down fiber by fiber, and puts oaths on the lips that she used to kiss, and crushes out his mother's hopes, it is no wonder that she makes outcry. If you want to know what home is worth, go and ask a loving woman who has kept herself as pure as God's lilies for her marriage day, when, with a great shine in her eyes, she puts herself over into the hands of one man, for better or for worse, for richer or for poorer, until life's end. And when the dram-shop with its fearful curse crosses the threshold of the home they built together, and takes down her strong tower of hope, stone by stone, and degrades the father of her children, its no wonder woman makes outcry. —*Mary Lathrop.*

A LEGEND.

A lovely woman in an eastern land
Once swayed a kingdom with her slender hand;
Her burdens heavy grew and weighed her down,
Upon her brow there pressed a jeweled crown.

Too cumbrous for its tender resting place,
The golden weight adorned a weary face;
She cried, "I have grown tired of my power,
It seemeth more unbearable each hour.

Let some one come that I may crown him king;
Within his hand he must a guerdon bring
That shall by far my boundless wealth exceed,
So, having it, I'll feel no other need."

Her wish was known, and lo! from far and near,
There thronged around her, poet, prince and peer,
With offerings of dazzling beauty wrought
In wondrous shapes, and with deep meanings fraught

They laid their gifts down humbly at her feet;
She sighed, "Alas! I find them incomplete,
Within these sparkling stones no solace lies,
I dream of wealth revealed in human eyes."

Morn after morn a suppliant went away,
Until there came unto her throne one day
A man with empty hands, yet noble face
And form of matchless mould and peerless grace.

The queen looked up and asked, "What gift hast thou
To tender for the crown upon my brow?"
He gazed within her eyes and naught replied.
She crowned him, saying, "I am satisfied."

—*N. O. Picayune.*

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF PRESBYTERIANISM.

Presbyterianism does not rest on the opinion of men, but on the Word of God. Yet a time like this when small writers for the secular press and windy speakers on the platform, in want of something to say, are accustomed to make flings at Presbyterian doctrine and polity, it may be well to set before our readers the opinions entertained of this system of doctrine and order by some of the most learned men in the world who are not themselves Presbyterians:—

Of Presbyterians the eminent German divine, Prof. Dorner, of Berlin, writes that it seems to him to represent the muscular system in the Church of Christ. "In its manly, resolute temper; its energy of action, which also expresses itself in strength and clearness of thinking; its zealous breathing of soul for the increase of God's kingdom; its willing self-surrender and its fortitude in pursuit of great and bold designs for the furtherance of Christ's reign; it is these qualities that I admire in Presbyterianism."

Of Presbyterianism Mr. Gladstone writes:—"It has given Presbyterians advantages which in civil order belong to local self-government and representative institutions—orderly habits of mind, respect for adversaries, and some of the elements of judicial temper; the development of a genuine individuality, together with discouragement of mere arbitrary will and of all eccentric tendency; the sense of a common life, and disposition energetically to defend it; the love of the law combined with the love of freedom; last, not least, the habit of using the faculty of speech with a direct and immediate view to persuasion.'

Of the Westminster Confession, Spurgeon writes—"It has never been excelled;" and he adds, "With its seriousness and purity the doctrine of our forefathers still leavens religious society, and we are greatly mistaken if there be not ere long a sickening of men's minds of the modern sillabubs and a return to the substantial meat of the good old times."

Professor Ranke, the great German historian, himself no Calvinist, as reported by the late Rev. Dr. Henry B. Smith—"We may consider Calvin as the founder of the Free States of North America. It was his doctrine which shaped the men who left home and country in order to preserve their religious freedom in the wilds of America."

Dean Stanley, in a very able article on this Confession, says, among other striking things in its favor, speaking of the definition of the character of God—"Contrast the glowing words of this passage with the First Article of the English Church, which has but one word to imply the moral excellence of the Supreme Being, 'goodness;' contrast it with the Athanasian Creed, in which there is not one single word, except the incidental use of the phrase 'Holy,' which should imply that the Divine Being was the goodness more than tongue can express, or was a being dark with the qualities of a Vishnu, a Siva, a Kahli, or a Typhon. Contrast it with the Nicene and Constantinopolitan creeds, where there is but one expression which conveys anything to us of the moral or intellectual qualities of Divinity, viz., Light of Light. As regards the moral character of the Supreme Being these two venerable documents are as dark as though they had been the statement of the death of Julius Cæsar, or a description of some arithmetical calculation."

The *Edinburgh Review*, speaking of the intelligence of the lower classes in Scotland says—"We are persuaded that much is to be attributed to the Presbyterian form of Church government, especially taken in connection with the Calvinistic creed. The apprehension of that creed cannot fail to stimulate the mind; the working of that form of government has accustomed Scotsmen of every rank to look upon it as a duty and a right to exercise their judgments on questions involving the most important subjects of human thought. The Presbyterian polity has tended to foster that liberality of opinion in secular politics which prevails among the middle and lower classes in Scotland. She must of necessity be the influence of a Church strictly democratic in its constitution, recognizing within itself no distinction of persons, no grades of rank or office."

Rev. Dr. Curry, an able and fair-minded divine of the great Methodist Church, has written of the Westminster Confession that "it is the clearest and most comprehensive system of doctrine ever formed. It is not only a wonderful monument of the intellectual greatness of its framers, but also a comprehensive embodiment of nearly all the precious truths of the Gospel.

"We concede to the Calvinistic Churches the honor of having all along directed the best thinking of the country.

"Some of the best fruits of the Christian life, and the noblest specimens of the Christian character, have been at least in theory Calvinists."

At a public meeting in London James Russell Lowell said in rebuke of disparaging remarks upon Calvinism—"Its doctrines have produced some of the strongest and the noblest characters the world has ever seen, the very fibre and substance of which commonwealths are made, Nay, the political and intellectual freedom we enjoy springs as truly perhaps from the loins of Calvin as from anywhere else."

And all are familiar with the stirring words of the historian Froude: "When all else has failed, when patriotism has covered its face, and human courage has broken down; when intellect has yielded with a smile or a sigh, content to philosophise in the closet, and abroad to worship with the vulgar; when emotion and sentiment and tender imaginative piety have become the handmaids of superstition, and and have dreamt themselves into forgetfulness that there was any difference between lies and truth, the slavish form of belief called Calvinism has borne ever an inflexible front to the illusion and mendacity, and has preferred rather to be ground to powder like flint than bend before violence, or melt under enervation or temptation."

WHO ARE CHRISTIANS?

WHAT IS A CHRISTIAN?—A sinner, (1) called, by the grace of God, to have God's Son revealed in him; (2) saved by grace through faith, and that not of himself; it is the gift of God; (3) redeemed through the blood of Jesus; (4) washed from sins in the blood of Jesus; (5) justified by the blood of Jesus; (6) once an open enemy, but now reconciled to God through the death of His Son; (7) delivered by the Lord Jesus from the wrath to come; (8) quickened together with Christ from being dead in sins; (9) raised up together, and made to sit together in heavenly places in Christ; (10) a child of God through Jesus Christ; (11) an heir of God, and joint-heir with Christ; (12) a king, to sit with Jesus on His throne. (13)

Such is a Christian; and is it not a great thing to be a Christian? Well, then, are *you* a Christian? Some perhaps say it is presumption in any one to say he is; but it is not presumption; it is humble faith to be able to say, I know I am a child of God, because I know I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ; for God tells me that if I believe, I am His child.

God says in His holy word, "He that believeth on the Son of God *hath the witness in himself.*" (14) Then, if you believe on the Son of God, it is no presumption to say that you have the witness in yourself. Again, in the same chapter, the Apostle, by the Spirit of God, says, "These things have I written unto you that believe on the name of the Son of God; *that ye may know that ye have eternal life*; (15) Then, if you believe on the name of the Son of God, it is not presumption to say that you know that you *have* eternal life. Could it be put plainer in the Bible than it is? No. it could not; but man's corrupt heart, which is enmity against God, is ready enough to believe something about judgment and wrath, but altogether unwilling to believe such wondrous love, as that God should give us His Son to do every thing for us, leaving us nothing to do, except to confess that all is already done, because He has assured us of it.

When I know that God *is love*, should I believe any act of love too great for Him to do? No; but he that will not believe God's love to be as great as He says it is, is guilty of the sin of making God a liar. "Because He believeth not the record that God gave of his Son." (16)

Oh! then, take care how you refuse to believe! Is it too much to say, that the Lord Jesus Christ, who made the world without the help of man, could also perfect salvation without the help of man? Oh! no, dear reader! He is God, infinite in love and almighty in power; so wonderfully shown out in the cross, "that now unto principalities and powers in heavenly places might be known by the Church the manifold wisdom of God." (17)

The instant you see that Jesus has done for you, that instant you may be at peace, because all that ever could be done to pardon sin has been entirely finished in the one offering of our Lord Jesus Christ. He never was, nor ever will be, offered for sin a second time; and he that believes in His holy name believes the one offering is enough.

It makes no matter what your former life may have been, up to the moment in which you believe in Jesus; peace—instant peace—is then your happy privilege, because you may see that the blood has already blotted out your sins. The jailer at Philippi acted with cruelty towards the disciples of Jesus, and was going to put himself to death immediately before he asked, (18) "What must I do to be saved?" The only reply was, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved, and thy house." And he, that very night rejoiced in God, though he trembled with fear when he asked the question. (19) Philip met the Ethiopian ignorant of Christ, but when, during their drive in the chariot, the truth was made precious to his soul, and he was made able to say, "I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God," he then "went on his way rejoicing" for "whosoever shall confess that Jesus is the Son of God, God dwelleth in him, and he in God." (20) And oh! the graciousness of this salvation is beyond all measure! It flows from unsought and unconditional love; it is the free gift of Him who loveth a cheerful giver; the full proof of a love which nothing but unbelief can check or resist; for sin cannot. The simple fact that "God commendeth His love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners," (21) is the proof that nothing but unbelief can hinder any sinner's participation in all the rich blessings which God hath to bestow.

Let not Satan persuade you that you are too great a sinner to find forgiveness; for God says, "The blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from *all* sin." (22)

If you think that you are even the chief of sinners, still be not afraid, only believe." The Apostle Paul said, by the Spirit of God, "This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom *I am chief.*" (23) You cannot believe your sins to be too great, if you only believe that Christ was so great as to be able to bear them; and take care that, in magnifying your sins, you do not lessen the love or power of the Lord Jesus Christ. Oh! rather magnify that love that forgave so much! and this will be your blessing; for "to whom much is forgiven, the same loveth much." And if a sinner supposes that his pardon is merely given in dependence on future obedience, then he never can be obedient, because he must walk in such slavish fear that he cannot render the obedience of love; and there can be no service to God but by the sweet constraint or love. The more, then, that God's increasing, unchangeable love is known, the more constrained will the heart be in its happy service. The heart, where God's love is believed, and therefore received, must return an answer of love; for "we love Him because He first loved us." That surely cannot be faith from which no love comes, "for faith worketh by love." Gal. 5:6.—*The Witness.*

(1) Eph. i, 4. (2) Gal. i 15, 16. (3) Eph. ii 8. (4) Eph. i 7. (5) Rev. i 5. (6) Rom. v, 9. (7) Rom. v, 10. (8) 1 Thess. i, 10. (9) Eph. ii, 5. (10) Eph. ii, 6. (11) Eph. i, 5. (12) Romans viii, 17. (13) Rev. i, 6. (14) 1 John v, 10. (15) 1 John v, 13. (16) 1 John v, 10. (17) Eph. iii, 10. (18) See Heb. ix, 25, 26, x, 14. (19) Acts xvi, 23, 24. (20) 1 John iv, 15. (21) Rom. v. 8. (22) 1 John i, 7. (23) 1 Tim. i, 15.

Every day we omit obscures some truth we should have known.—*Ruskin.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Pansy for April is filled with its usual bright and cheery contents. Of all the magazines for the young, we commend none other more highly than this. $1.00 a year. Published by D. Lothrop Co., Boston.

St. Nicholas for April comes with its delightful sketches, breezy poems, and interesting stories, some serials finished and others continued. Miss Alcott's story is of peculiar interest in the knowledge of her having written for the last time on earth for her little men and women. Everything in *St. Nicholas* is good. Handiwork for girls gives many suggestions for fancy work. $3.00 a year. Century Publishing Co., New York.

Holy in Christ is the title of the fifth of a series of devotional works by Rev. Andrew Murray. All who have read "Abide in Christ"—the first of the series—have, we feel sure, a sincere desire to read all the works by this author. Holy in Christ is intensely interesting, and the object of the work is best shown in the language of the author. "It has been my earnest desire that I might be a helper of the faith of my brethren in seeking to trace with them the wondrous revelation of God's Holiness through the ages as recorded in His blessed Word." Price $1.00. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York.

The Vacation Journal. A Diary of Outings from May until November. All who have seen this unique volume will hail with delight the new edition for 1888, but to those who have never enjoyed its companionship we can assure them of its being a most pleasant acquisition to the summer's outfit. The idea of the book is charming and all lovers of nature will heartily enjoy its contents. Price $1.25. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., Publishers, New York.

D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, place upon our table "*Hayne's Poems*," complete. This edition has numerous well-executed illustrations, is printed on calendered paper, gilt-edged, and in typographical work and finish is all that could be desired. But all these are incidentals or mere accessories. The book is valuable because it contains poetry, and more than that poetry by Paul H. Hayne. Mr. Hayne was a true son of our own Southland and his heart's affections and his mental powers all were hers. In point of merit the South has produced few poets superior to Hayne—a few possibly have shone more brightly or have manifested more of that genius that heavenward soars and leaves all earth behind. Hayne wrote much and wrote at leisure—and until of later years in enjoyment of ample wealth. He never wrote for bread in the harsh sense of that expression, and so his spirit could soar unfettered among the woodlands and mountains, the rocks and rills, of frees' fancy.

Criticism or comparison we are not called upon to make; indeed, the day for such is past for the reputation of Hayne was long since made.

THE OBJECTS OF PROHIBITION.

The cause of prohibition has suffered very much from the popular misconception of the objects and aims of its advocates. The enemies of the prohibition movement have exhausted their ingenuity in the effort to convince the public that the ends sought are wholly impracticable. This is their chief argument. Indeed, so far as it is addressed to the better element of the American people, this is the beginning and the end of it. They have no other that they deem it prudent to offer. If this argument is founded in truth, it is sufficient. It ought to settle the question. And, on the other hand, if it is based upon erroneous assumptions, nothing further can be said against prohibition. The only thing that remains to its enemies is an appeal to the prejudices and the appetites of the unreflecting and immoral classes The question, then, What do the advocates of a prohibitory liquor law propose? is of vital importance to the cause. Fortunately the answer involves no special difficulty. There is not, indeed, entire harmony among the friends of temperance in regard to the means to be employed in the effort to secure prohibition. A willingness to submit to the wisdom of the majority is not as general as it should be, and this is the weak point of the movement. But so far as relates to the objects of a prohibitory law there is no essential difference of opinion.

1. It may be said, then, first, negatively, that it is not the object of prohibitory legislation to reform drunkards The intelligent friends of temperance believe that something may be done for this class, but they suppose that it will be accomplished through the use of other means. They suppose that men who have become slaves to the appetite for strong drink will in some manner find a way to gratify it in spite of a prohibitory liquor law. To a limited extent prohibition is of importance to this class. If it fails to reform, it imposes a certain restraint, and in a degree arrests their downward progress. But this is an incidental benefit of prohibition.

2. It is not the object of prohibition to put a stop to the use of intoxicating drinks. Under the operation of this law their use is largely diminished, but is not absolutely suppressed. There is no objection to admitting that prohibition does not prohibit," in the sense of putting a complete stop to the use of intoxicants. In this respect it is essentially like other prohibitory laws. The laws prohiting burglary and theft do not wholly prohibit. Men violate these laws and take the risk of detection and punishment, and in a large percentage of cases they escape. Nevertheless these laws in a good degree, answer the end for which they are enacted. Prohibitionists, then, do not anticipate that a prohibitory law will put an end to drinking.

3. The primary object of prohibitory legislation is to protect society against the evils which are the direct result of the liquor traffic. In the crime and pauperism caused by this business, a burden is imposed upon the peaceable and law-abiding portion of our citizens in general, and upon all property-holders in particular, from which prohibitionists claim the right to be released. A reasonable measure of protection to life and property is not only a natural right, but it is a right secured to American citizens by the fundamental law, not only of the republic, but as well by that of the individual states. Under the operation of this law prohibitionists claim the right to protection against this gigantic evil. If we limit our view to the destruction of life and property for which this traffic is responsible, it at once appears that its proportions are enormous. Murder, in the legal sense, arson, burglary and theft dwindle into insignificance in the comparison. If we have a right to protection against these evils there can be no possible doubt in regard to our right to release from those brought upon us by this traffic. And if it is practicable to protect society against thieves and murderers it is practicable, undoubtedly, to protect it against the traffic in intoxicating drink.

4. Another object of prohibition is to save the young men of the rising generation, by putting away the temptation to moderate drinking. Men become drunkards only by first becoming moderate drinkers, and in most instances they become moderate drinkers, not because they have any particular desire to drink, but because a temptation is presented. It is of vital importance, then, that the temptation offered by the saloon should be put out of the way of young men. And prohibitionists demand this of our law-makers as one of the rights of American citizens. They say that society has a right to protection from this evil.

The fundamental law, whether national or state, gives our legislators no right to legislate in the interests of religion of any kind, but it does make it their duty to enact such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the public morality. For example, most, if not all, of the states have laws for the suppression of obscene literature. The circulation of this class of publications is made an offense, not because it is a sin against God, nor because it will imperil the spiritual interests of its readers, but because it is prejudicial to public morality, and the interests of the state require that the public morality should be conserved. Now, on this ground prohibitionists demand the suppression of the saloon. Because it is working irreparable injury to the body-politic, the saloon must go. This is the right of the people of this country, and it is only a question of time when our law-makers will be compelled to respect it. At the present the legislators of a large majority of the states are in the hands of the whiskey interests, but the signs of the times unmistakably indicate that the day is not distant when they will give place to men who have some regard to the interests of the mass of the people and while it is freely conceded that the use of intoxicants can not be wholly suppressed, there is no difficulty in putting away the saloon. There is nothing impracticable in the demand that the temptation which the saloons now present to the young men shall be removed. The evidences of this is that in large and numerous sections of the country the work has already been accomplished and it is rapidly extending to other sections which have hitherto been subject to the control of the whiskey interest.

5. Another object of prohibition is to set the liquor traffic before the people in its true character. Prohibitionists believe that this traffic is a crime and that it should bear the odium that attaches to crime. If any person is disposed to remind us that neither the manufacture and sale, nor the use of intoxicating drinks is *per se* criminal or sinful, the reply is, We are not discussing the liquor traffic in the abstract, but as it is carried on in this country and at the present time. It might, undoubtedly, be made to differ very widely from the business with which the American people are acquainted. With the traffic as it might be made we have no controversy. In its present form it is an unmitigated curse, an enormous crime. It is a crime of such magnitude that the sum total of the other crimes committed in this country is not to be mentioned in the same connection. And prohibitionists demand that this crime shall be called by its proper name,—that it shall be put into the category to which it belongs. They demand that it shall be treated in some degree as other crimes are treated,—that it shall bear the odium that rightfully attaches to it When this is done the traffic will be shorn to a great extent of its power for evil. Decent people will shun it as they shun other avenues to the pit, and its influence will be limited to the lowest and worst classes of our people. And the numbers of these classes will be steadily and rapidly diminished.

In this statement we have given the views, not of the *National Presbyterian*, nor of any particular division of the temperance army, but of the prohibitionists of the country as a body. Without professing to exhaust the subject, we have presented the leading objects for which the prohibition movement was inaugurated and for which it continues to be maintained. It will be very difficult to convince the American people that these objects are impracticable. Prohibition has three very formidable obstacles to overcome, viz: the appetite for intoxicating drinks, the love of money and the ambition of an influential class of political leaders. But while it is conceded that these obstacles are very formidable, it is by no means admitted that they are insurmountable. They have been overcome to such an extent as to leave no doubt as to the final result of this conflict. The timid and irresolute and half-hearted may be misled for a time by the specious sophistry with which the whiskey interest and its allies have filled the air, but in the end a movement that is so obviously in the interests of the mass of the people must receive the support of the people. The cause is founded in righteousness and truth, and it must ultimately prevail.—*National Presbyterian.*

TAKING OTHER PEOPLE'S ADVICE.

There is probably, however, no more melancholy fact in human affairs than the infrequency with which any individual man's experience is of use to anybody else. If we profit by experience at all, it seems to be mainly by the experience of the human race, or of our particular nation, rather than by that of any individual friend, or relative, or preceptor. No matter how much we may respect or admire Brown or Jones, or even father or uncle, we generally take care not to follow his advice in the management of our own lives. Everybody who has had much experience as a counsellor knows well that people usually seek advice in order to get encouragement in pursuing a course on which they have already determined. In truth, it may be said that most of us are constitutionally incapable of doing well what other people think best, unless we also ourselves think it best. To follow successfully a plan traced for us by somebody else, it has generally to be a plan which does not concern us except as another man's agent or servant, and has his satisfaction for its supreme object.

GOLD DUST.

Thy first transaction be
With God himself above;
So shall thy business prosper well,
And all thy days be love.
—*H. Bonar.*

***

Life is a reckoning we can not make twice over. You can not mend a wrong substraction by doing your addition right.

***

If little labor, little are our gains,
Man's fortunes are according to his pains
—*Herrick.*

***

As if you could kill time without injuring eternity!—*Thoreau.*

***

If I am faithful to the duties of the present, God will provide for the future.—*Bedell.*

***

Mystery is but another name for our ignorance; if we were omniscient everything would be plain.—*Tryon Edwards.*

***

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onward who would keep abreast of truth.
—*James Russell Lowell.*

***

Discontent is the echo of unbelief.—*J. H. S. Trainor.*

THIRTEEN CHOICE LIFE MAXIMS.

1. Affectation is at best a deformity.
2. Ask thy purse what thou should'st buy.
3. Be slow in choosing a friend, but slower in exchanging him.
4. Before you attempt anything, consider what you can do.
5. By reading you enrich the mind; by conversation you polish it.
6. Consideration is due to all things.
7. If you would teach seerecy to others, begin with yourself.
8. In order to judge of another's feelings remember your own.
9. Let your anger set with the sun, but not rise with it.
10. None have less praise than those who seek most after it.
11. Pride is as low a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.
12. Rage robs a man of his reason, and makes him a laughing stock.
13. Apply the Golden Rule to your every act and thought.

THE POWER OF LOVE.

BY REV. ALEXANDER MACLAREN, D. D.

Love naturally beseeches, and does not command. The harsh voice of command is simply the imposition of another's will, and it belongs to relationships in which the heart has no share. But whenever love is the bond, grace is poured into the lips, and "I order" becomes "I pray." So that even where the outward form of authority is still kept, as in a parent to young children, there will ever be some endearing word to swathe the harsh imperative in tenderness, like a sword blade wrapped about with wool, lest it should wound. Love tends to obliterate the hard distinction of superior and inferior, which finds its expression in laconic orders and silent disobedience. It seeks not for more compliance with commands, but for oneness of will. Its entreaties are more powerful than imperatives. The slightest wish breathed by loved lips is stronger that all stern injunctions, often, alas! than all laws of duty. The heart is so tuned as only to vibrate to that one tone. The rocking stones, which all the storms of winter may howl round and not move, can be set swinging by a light touch. Una leads the lion in a silken leash. Love controls the wildest nature. The demoniac, whom no chains can bind, is found sitting at the feet of incarnate gentleness; so the wish of love is all-powerful with loving hearts, and its faintest whisper louder and more imperative than all the trumpts of Sinai.

There is a large lesson here for all human relationships. Fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, friends and companions, teachers and guides of all sorts, should set their conduct by this pattern, and let the law of love sit ever upon their lips. Authority is the weapon of a weak man, who is a afraid of his own power to get himself obeyed, or of a selfish one who seeks for mechanical submission, rather than for the fealty of willing hearts. Love is the weapon of a strong man who can cast aside the trappings of superiority, and is never loftier than when he descends, nor more absolute than when he abjures authority, and appeals with love to love. Men are not to be dragooned into goodness. If mere outward acts are sought, it may be enough to impose another's will in orders as laconic as a drill sergeant's word of command; but if the joyful inclination of the heart to the good deed is to be secured, it can only be when law melts into love, and is thereby transformed to a more imperative obligation, written not on tables of stone, but on fleshly tables of the heart.

There is a glimpse here into the very heart of Christ's rule over men. He too does not merely impose commands, but stoops to entreat, where he indeed might command. "Henceforth I call you not servants, but friends;" and though he does go on to say. "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you," yet his commandment has so much tenderness, condescension, and pleading love, that it sounds far liker beseeching than enjoining. His yoke is easy, for this among other reasons. that it is, if one may so say, padded with love. His burden is light, because it is laid on his servant's shoulders by a loving hand; and so, as St. Bernard says, it is *onus quod portantem portat*, a burden which carries him who carries it.—*Expositor.*

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN BRITAIN.

In an article distinguished both for fairness and ability, a contributor to the *Quarterly Review* has examined the present position of the Catholic church in Great Britain and the advance that it has made during recent years. Taken as a whole, the results of the analysis are extremely reassureing to those who would look upon "the conversion of England" as a disaster to civilization, freedom and faith. For though in the fighting force of Rome the increase has been large; though bishops, dignitaries, religious houses, colleges, schools, have all multiplied, the number of adherents has not developed in anything like the same proportion, even after making due allowance for the constant flow of Irish Catholics into other lands by emigration. When the cases of secession were tabulated a few years ago, it proved that a comparatively small body of people had gone over to Rome since the beginning of the Tractarian movement. Nor has Rome gained in quality what it lacks in numbers. One man of genius it has indeed secured in Cardinal Newman, and a few men of second-rate ability whose names will readily occur to any one, but the converts have not produced any characteristic literature, and have utterly failed to leave any impression of their influence upon the life and thought of their times. One very striking fact is brought out by the reviewer, that "no Biblical scholar, no one whose specialty was the critical or exegetical study of Scripture, or who has contributed anything of value to expositions and commentaries on any of its books," is to be found among the clerical or lay seceders. This in itself is enough to stamp the the movement as a failure.—*Sunday Magaline.*

NEVER SORRY.

Not long ago the writer asked a class of boys in Sunday-school what was their idea of heaven. It was curious to note how their replies were influenced by their own circumstances in life. A ragged little urchin who had been born and brought up in a squalid city street, said it was "all grass and green trees;" one from the richer quarter of Boston said it was like a big broad avenue, with tall houses on each side. A sweet-voiced Episcopal choir-boy was of the opinion that people would sing a good deal in heaven. The last member of the class—a quiet thoughtful boy, though one of the smallest in the class—answered: "A place where—where—you're never sorry!" —*Our Sunday Afternoon.*

OUR CROSSES.

"No man hath a velvet cross," was Flavel's assertion, years ago, and it is just as true now as then. Only he who giveth it to us, and he who beareth the cross knows its weight. God only knows the strength needful for every burden. When we have felt that we were sinking, under the weight of great sorrow, his hand has been placed beneath us to lift us. Sickness, pecuniary losses, the loss of our loved ones, weigh heavily upon us. Separation in this world from those that are dear to us saddens our hearts beyond endurance; had we no strength but our own. To be misrepresented by the many, and to be maligned if only by a few, are all crosses which we are loth to bear; but, when we remember that each cross borne adds lustre to the crown, we should welcome them. or, at least be able to say, "Thy will be done."

GOOD HEARERS.

It may seem a very little thing to be a good hearer in a large audience, or even in a small one; yet every public speaker feels his indebtedness to those persons in his audience who are evidently interested in what he says, to such an extent as to cause them to show a real interest in himself as the speaker of the hour. And the number of such hearers is comparatively small in any audience. In many a case one good hearer is the main inspiration and cheer of the speaker. For the help thus given to him, a speaker is sure to have a sense of personal gratitude; even though the very name of his helpful hearer be unknown to him. There are good hearers who are of unfailing service to the cause of truth. They do more through the added power they give to the speaker whom they stimulate and encourage, than they could do if they were the speaker, or that he could do if they were not his hearers. If, therefore, one longs to be a means of good to others through influencing and impressing a Bible-class, a prayer-meeting gathering, a lecture-audience, or a great congregation, let him realize that a sphere of power in that direction is fairly open to him, which he can enter and fill by being a first-class hearer.—*Sunday School Times.*

WORK THAT POLISHES.

It is rough work that polishes. Look at the pebbles on the shore! Far inland, where some arm of the sea thrusts itself deep into the bosom of the land, and expanding into a salt loch, lies girdled by the mountains, sheltered from the storms that agitate the deep, the pebbles on the beach are rough, not beautiful; angular, not rounded. It is where long white lines of breakers roar, and the rattling shingle is rolling about the strand, that its pebbles are rounded and polished. As in nature, as in art, so in grace, it is rough treatment that gives souls, as well as stones, their lustre. The more the diamond is cut the brighter it sparkles; and in what seems hard dealing, there God has no end in view but to perfect his people.—*Guthrie.*

THE CROSS OF CHRIST.

Let the cross of Christ, says F. W, Robertson, teach us to look calmly on this suffering world. Life is full of trials, and it is a perplexing thing to look around us and see the race of men groaning under their burdens. We know but one satisfactory explanation of this strange mystery—thoroughly satisfactory—which calms all doubt. The cross of Christ is the explanation. The cross is the distinct announcement to us of that wonderful law which fills all life—that "through much tribulation we must enter into the kingdom of heaven."

PREMIUMS.

☞ The *N. C. Farmer* is a [illegible] umns to the page) journal, neatly [illegible] contains in each number articles upon Farm[illegible] Farmers, Soils and Fertilizers, Grasses and Gra[illegible] Cotton and Tobacco, Orchards and Fruits, [illegible] Stock, Dairy, Apiary, Family Department, an[illegible] department of popular Science, Hygiene, Diseases and Remedies, and is admitted to be one of the most practical and useful journals to the farmer and his family ever published in the whole country.

We have concluded an arrangement with the *Farmer* in accordance with which we will sen for $2.65 the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN, the N. *C. Farmer*, and *one dozen papers of seed*, such as the subscriber may select from the following list. Now is the time to act upon this favorable offer. The seed are unsurpassed in Excellence and Purity.

Persons acting under special club arrangement previously made by us will, by sending 60 cents additional to the club offer, receive the *N. C. Farmer* and the seed with the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

State distinctly what seed are wanted.

List of Seeds.

Artichoke.
Large Globe.
Asparagus.
Colossal.
Beet.
Ex. Early Turnip or Bassano,
Early Rep Turnip,
Early Egyptian Red Turnip,
Long Blood Red,
White French Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early York,
Early Large York,
Late Drumhead,
Late Flat Dutch,
French Oxheart,
Early Winningstadt,
Early Jersey Wakefield,
Early Flat Dutch,
Early Drumhead,
Early Sugar Loaf,
Green Glazed,
Red Dutch (for Pickling).
Carrot.
Early Scarlet Horn,
Long Orange.
Cauliflower.
Early London,
Early Dutch.
Collards—Southern.
Celery.
Large White Solid,
Dwarf White Sold.
Cress, or Pepper Grass.
Curled,
Water.
Cucumber.
Early White Spine,
Early Frame,
Early Cluster,
Early Russian,
Long Green Turkey.
Egg Plant.
Improved Large Purple.
Endive.
Green Curled,
White Curled.
Kale.
Green Curled Scotch.
Kohl Rabi
Early White Vienna,
Early Green or White,
Early Purple Vienna,
Leek.
London Flag,
Mammoth.
Lettuce.
Early Prize Head,
India Curled,
Drumhead Cabbage.
Melon.
Orange Water,
Citron (for Preserving.)
Mountain Swe[illegible]
ter,
Improved G[illegible]
Peerless,
Ice Cream Water,
Netted Nutmeg,
Netted Green Citron,
Persian, or Casaba,
Pine Apple,
Early Jenny Lind.
Mustard.
White,
Black, or Brown.
Okra.
Dwarf,
Tall, or Long Green
Onion.
White, or Silver Skin,
Large Red Wethersfield,
Yellow Dutch.
Parsley.
Doubled Curled,
Plain, or Single.
Parsnip.
Fine Sugar.
Pepper.
Large Sweet,
Large Bell,
Large Red Cayen[illegible]
Pumpkin.
Cashaw, (Crook N[illegible]
Connecticut Fiel[illegible]
Radish.
Early Long Sc[illegible]
Early Red Tur[illegible]
Early White T[illegible]
Salsify.
Or Oyster Plan[illegible]
Spinach.
Round Savoy.
Squash.
Early Bush, or P[illegible]
Pan,
Yellow Crook N[illegible]
Hubbard,
Winter Crook N[illegible]
Tomato.
Large Trophy,
Early Large Sm[illegible]
Red,
New Early Ac[illegible]
Tilden.
Turnip
Southern P[illegible]
Red or [illegible]
Top,
Early [illegible]
Du[illegible]
Pome[illegible]
G[illegible]
Lar[illegible]
Larg[illegible]
Large W[illegible]
Yellow [illegible]
Amb[illegible]
Imp[illegible]
Yello[illegible]

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1888

SCHEME FOR ROMANIZING THE SOUTH.

The misnamed "Southern Immigration Convention" met at Hot Springs, N. C., on Wednesday last. A fortnight ago we showed the finger of Rome in the matter, and now we suggest that the curious refer to our foreshadowings and see how truly they have been verified. Our course in this matter does not please some of our secular contemporaries. We did not suppose it would. In their view we are acting very absurdly; we ought "to go blind" on this occasion, to use their rather inelegant expression. Now, we do not propose to expend time and space and mental energy in bringing our conduct down to the comprehension of those of our contemporaries who disagree with us on this subject. The comprehension of these persons on religious matters generally is not of the widest range nor of the deepest kind; to them, when their own plans or purposes are to be subserved, any religion, and all religions, and no religion are alike. The advice "to go blind" is significant. It is unfortunately precisely what Protestants have all along been doing, and are now doing. It is what our politicians seem so anxious they should continue to do. Possibly it is what the Southern Governors did in the Convention—though we have our misgivings as to their blindness. However, we d[illegible]d to follow any such advice, [illegible]end that others shall follow [illegible]we can help it.

[illegible]g at Hot Springs was, as [illegible] *Washington* (D. C.) *Post*—see [illegible]given by "Protestant" in another [illegible]mn—a "Convention for the promotion [illegible]atholic immigration"—nothing more [illegible] nothing less. It is not true that the Hot Springs Convention represented almost every shade of religious belief. No religious denomination but Romanism was represented, or would have been allowed to be represented. There were members of other religious denominations present, the more's the pity and the more's the shame, but no [illegible]ligious sect but the Roman Catholic had [illegible]and in this matter—if so, it has never [illegible]n made to appear publicly. And now, [illegible] purpose to discuss the Convention for [illegible]he benefit of those who do not choose to "go blind" to the fact that the attempt is [illegible]aking to Romanize the South.

[illegible]What was the origin of this scheme? [illegible]rally one would suppose it was inau[illegible]d in the South, by Southern people—[illegible] who have the matter of immigra[illegible]art and in hand—was it so? Not [illegible]t all! From first to last we do not find a single Commissioner of Immigration of any Southern State taking part in the Convention. The dispatches tell us that Major J. D. KEILEY, of New York City, was the inaugurator of the movement. KEILEY! We have heard the name before—not as belonging to this individual, indeed, but as connected with Romanism, and as backed by Dr. GIBBONS. Major KEILEY, we assume, is a Roman Catholic—we hazard nothing in that assumption, for a Protestant would put the hierarchy so prominently forward, nor would priests submit to him the management.

[illegible]w was the Convention composed? [illegible]t, and most prominently, of representatives of the Romish Church. His Emi[illegible]e (so styled), Cardinal GIBBONS, was the bright luminary around which all [illegible]ved, and the lesser lights were Arch[illegible] ELDER, of Cincinnati—(Is it not financial fame?)—then the Roman [illegible]lic Bishop of Wheeling, in West [illegible]nia, and the Bishop of another place [illegible]he Bishop of somewhere else. Next [illegible] the politicians, as the tail to this [illegible] Even Gov. LEE appears most prom[illegible]tly as the usher of "His Eminence." [illegible] politicians and the hierarchy pooling [illegible] issues. The former to help the [illegible]rchy to control, and the hierarchy to [illegible] true to the politicians in their day of [illegible]al trial. A delightful arrangement, [illegible]t will not the Protestants of the [illegible]e something to say about that? [illegible] assemblage was Protestant. [illegible]ant—and in justice to their [illegible]nation they ought, as in the [illegible]been protesting. Honestly [illegible]erhaps do now believe, that [illegible], in all that was done, were [illegible]y by the desire to build up [illegible] does not speak much for [illegible]of Romanism in the past, [illegible] they have the power [illegible] they think so; still with honesty of purpose we fully accredit them, and herein lies our only hope. But these Protestants were not representative of Protestantism—let that be understood—and the attempt to make it so appear is a quibble unworthy of decent journalism.

"His Eminence" made a speech with that grace and plausibility which, always, are conceded to him (and, by the way, our secular friends outdo themselves in their laudations of His Eminence). After "His Eminence" Bishop KAIN, "whose heart is wrapped up in the South," had made a talk and suggested "the establishment of colonies (Protestant colonies, do you think?) all over the South," Bishop NORTHROP, of Charleston, came forward. He had no speech to make—"he wished to get to business." And so, after the Governor of Georgia and the Governor of South Carolina had passed a few pleasant words, to business they went. The first business was to appoint Major KEILEY, aforesaid, "chairman of the different committees on business." How many committees there were we are not informed, but it matters not, Major KEILEY was chairman of them all—Major KEILEY, the Romanist; for we have ascertained that he is a Romanist. The Governors had served their purpose, and the other distinguished Southerners, distinguished by the obscurity in which they were enveloped, were *non est* in this "Southern Immigration Convention." Maj. KEILEY, of New York, was "chairman of the different committees on business" of the "*Southern* Immigration Convention."

Headquarters will be in Richmond, or Savannah, or Atlanta—will they? No, in New York City. As a Southern scheme we do not see the propriety, but as a Roman Catholic enterprise the location is all that could be desired, unless it might be in the Romish episcopal palace at Baltimore; still the distance is not too great for "His Eminence" to direct and control the management.

But the cream of the business is in the way they propose to do this Roman Catholic colonization. How is the money to be raised? Protestants conduct their mission enterprises by raising money among themselves, but the hierarchy propose to raise the money from Protestant railroads or other corporations—trade, industrial or other organization—in every "State, city or town east of the Mississippi." The Governor of each of the Southern States, the President of every Southern railroad, the Mayor of every city and the proper authority of every town in the Southern States east of the Mississippi are at once to be asked to co-operate. How many of our cities will contribute of taxes drawn from Protestant wealth or Protestant industry to this scheme for Romanizing the South? We shall see.

The practical importance of this matter to Protestantism in the South is immense, and what are Protestant religious journals for if not to handle these matters fearlessly? You will make enemies—enemies who will hurt, while friends will utterly fail to help. True enough, but there are times when the true principles of right require the sacrifice of friendships (the dearest thing on earth), even, in their maintenance, and let this be the time. The hierarchy justify their bedraggling of robes in the secularities on the plea that it is for the good of the Church; the politicians excuse their conduct on the plea that it is for the good of party. And Protestantism—that civil and religious liberty that has come down to us through oceans of blood, is there never a thought for that?

The public pageant has passed. His Eminence and his priests have posed and paraded and for the time have disappeared, perhaps, above-board, no more to come. But they will be there all the same. And now the politicians take matters in hand.

What will be the next move upon the boards? There will be no blare of trumpets now. Governors may recommend their legislatures to use Protestant money in Roman Catholic evangelization, but they will not call it by that name. Legislators will push the ball vigorously to the same end, but ostensibly it will be for Southern immigration, "irrespective of creed or shade of religious belief." Noiselessly, quietly, tens of thousands accruing from Protestant taxation will be expended for destroying Protestantism in our own dear Southland. And Protestants of the South what will you do about it? Will you follow the advice so disinterestedly tendered you to "go blind" on this matter? Are you willing to let the lessons of the past and the lessons of the present be lost? Would you have your cities Romanized as New York City is? Will you have your Legislatures under Romish domination, like the Legislature of New York State? Will you have the Bible driven from your public schools? Will you have money derived from taxes upon your property used to establish and maintain Roman Catholic schools? If not, shake off your lethargy before it is forever too late.

THE HOT SPRINGS CONVENTION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

We note the following from the Washington *Post*: "Cardinal Gibbons and Rev. Father Foley will spend to-morrow in this city officiating at St. Joseph's church. On Monday they will leave for Asheville, N. C., to attend the convention for the promotion of Catholic immigration into the Southern States." Referring to a recent expression of Pope Leo XIII, the underlying purpose of such convention is easily divined. His words are as follows: "*I rely on the influence of all Catholic people to solve the present insupportable position, and to enable me to regain the temporal power which is essential to the prosperity of the Church.*" Again he says: "*Religious liberty is the curse of the church.*"

It is a palpable fact that with two thousand per diem landing in Castle Gardens, the New England and northern States are full to overflowing and the west is already teeming with them, hence they seek fresh fields and pastures new, and so they turn to our fair south. O, free-born citizens of our free States guard your religions principles as you would a priceless jewel; see to it that your borders are protected against the invasion of this enemy of all freedom, and do not by word or act, or the giving of your means, or even the selling to them of property encourage such a move. They are sworn to have America, and are working day and night to that end. Awake Protestants! Sound the alarm! Be assured that the Romish church of to-day is the same as in the days of the Inquisition, barring the power. Give her that and we will see enacted all the horrors which have accompanied the power of that body in other lands and ages. They are wolves in sheep's clothing. Think of our children and our children's children, and take a firm stand for our religious liberty and the free principles of our grand government for which our fathers bled and died. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." PROTESTANT.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Orange Presbytery: The largest meeting of Orange Presbytery ever held assembled in Greensboro April 24th. There were thirty ruling elders and twenty-five ministers.

Rev. C. Miller was elected moderator, Rev. J. N. H. Summerell and Mr. Hiram Foard temporary clerks.

Revs. S. Taylor Martin and J. C. Dinwiddie were granted the privileges of the floor as corresponding members.

Mr. Rosser Brown and Mr. Samuel M. Rankin were received under care of the Presbytery as candidates for the ministry. Rev. E. P. Davis, pastor-elect of Winston church, was received from Mecklenburg Presbytery. J. A. Montgomery, a candidate for the ministry, was dismissed to Presbytery of Central Texas.

Rev. A. Sprunt was unanimously re-elected agent of Home Missions.

Revs. J. H. Smith, D. D., and D. I. Craig, ministers; J. B. Burwell, and J. M. McIver, ruling elders, were elected commissioners to the General Assembly. Alternates are Revs. S. H. Chester and J. S. Watkins, D. D., and Capt. J. W. Lewis and J. A. Womack.

Trial pieces were assigned to candidate J. J. Harrell, M. D.

In reference to error in Minutes of General Assembly Presbytery

Resolved, "That we have been notified of the error in the overture in due time for its thorough consideration. But as there seems to be grave doubt as to the propriety and constitutionality of any action in reference to this overture, your committee recommend that Presbytery request the General Assembly to send down the overture again, in its true form. If however, the Assembly should determine to count the vote of the Presbyteries, we wish the vote of Orange Presbytery to be counted as advising and consenting to the overture.

The division of Presbytery was discussed under an overture, which was postponed till next spring meeting.

Rocky Mt., Oct. 19th was chosen as the place and time of next regular meeting. Rev. L. C. Vass was appointed chairman of committee to arrange for a Sabbath-school Convention at the same meeting.

Most entertaining and encouraging reports were made by the evangelists, and the agent of Home Missions made some most valuable suggestions in reference to the subject, and introduced resolutions looking to the vigorous prosecution of the work. S.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Mecklenburg Presbytery reports for year ending March 31, 1888: Ministers, 36; licentiates, 2; candidates, 10; churches, 55: communicants, 6,255; communicants added on examination, 430; communicants added on certificate, 272; teachers in Sunday schools, 381; pupils in Sunday schools, 3,320.

Financial:—Sustentation, $1,558; evangelistic fund, $1,781; invalid fund. $208; foreign missions, $4,350; education, $509; publication, 158; Tuscaloosa Col. Inst., 81; presbyterial fund, 227; paid ministers, $18,651; congregational, $16,251; miscellaneous, $7,336. Total, $51,110, being $14,840 more than was reported the year before.

Twenty-six ministers have charge of 46 churches and 8 are infirm, and 6 churches are vacant; Bethlehem, Unity, Castanea Grove, Machpelah, Hiwassee, Charleston.

Four churches give to all the objects of benevolence of the Assembly; Lincolnton, Wadesboro, Steele Creek and Charlotte, 2d.

Five churches gave to all the benevolent causes except Tuscaloosa Col. Inst.; Charlotte 1st, Morven, Mallard Creak, Asheville and Philadelphia.

Additions are reported to nearly all the churches. No reports have been received from Unity, Oak Forest, Bethlehem, Mills River and Hendersonville churches.

Four churches have over 300 members each: Charlotte 2d, 549 members and 2 ministers, (Rev. J. Y. Fair, pastor, and J. L. McLees, evangelist); Steelle Creek, 510 members (Rev. W. Cochran); Charlotte 1st, 405 members (A. W. Miller, D. D. LL.D.); Paw Creek, 370 members (Rev. Geo. L. Cook).

Attest: R. Z. JOHNSTON, Stated Clerk.

Lincolnton, April 26, 1888.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Presbytery of Tuscaloosa met at Eutaw, Ala.. April 18th 1888. There was a large attendance—16 ministers, and 18 ruling elders. Rev. R. A. Lapsley, preached the opening sermon. Rev. J. E. Triplett, of Uniontown, was chosen moderator and Elder S. F. Nunnelee temporary clerk.

Mr. John McLean, licentiate, was received and examined for ordination. A commission was appointed to ordain and install him pastor of Fairview church for three-fourths of his time. The remaining Sabbath to be given to Friendship church. Four colored candidates were licensed.

Commissioners to the General Assembly: Ministers, Dr. D. D. Sanderson and W. C. Clark; Ruling Elders, Jas. H. Franklin and S. F. Nunnelee.

The report of Presbytery's evangelist, Rev. Mr. McLean, was most encouraging. Over 200 persons through his labors were received into the church on profession. Presbytery determined to continue this important work and raised in money and pledges $1288.

Much time was spent in discussing our destitute ing and in grouping the vacant churches that they may be supplied with the word of life.

Rev. Mr. Stuart of China was with us and made an excellent address on the work in China.

Centennial memorial services, in interest of Southwestern Presbyterian University, were held on Saturday, participated in by Rev. Drs. Hooper and Stillman and Rev. Mr. Clark. These services were of a deeply interesting character, and left a fine impression.

Oxford church, Sumpter county, was chosen as the place for the fall meeting of Presbytery.

X. X.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Presbytery of Columbia met at Columbia, Tenn., April 19th, 188. Opening sermon preached by retiring moderator, C. W. Johnson.

Rev. S. W. Mitchell was elected moderator and Rev. J. A. Woods temporary clerk.

Steps were taken looking to the employment of an evangelist. An earnest discussion took place on Home Missions. Foreign Missions was likewise by an able paper and strong resolution commended to the liberality of God's people.

The doctrinal sermon for fall meeting of Presbytery is the punishment of the wicked eternal. To preach it, principal Rev. D. L. Wilson, alternate, Rev. W. H. Groves.

Delegates to General Assembly: Rev. J. C. Mitchell principal, Rev. D. L. Wilson alternate.

Betherei was selected as the place for the fall meeting.

Each minister of the Presbytery was enjoined to preach a sermon on the centennial of General Assembly of Presbyterianism in the United States during the month of June, and to take up a collection at that time for the benefit of South Western Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn.

There was no disposition to be hasty in the matter of organic union. SYLVA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Memphis Presbytery: 1. Commissioners to the General Assembly—Rev. F. L. Ewing and C. W. Heisell, with Rev. S. S. Gill and John Johnson alternates.

2. One candidate was received and one licentiate, Rev. B. M. Cowan, was ordained and steps taken for his installation over the Somerville church the coming Sabbath.

3. Overture of the Assembly in reference to harmonizing the Book of Church Order was adopted.

4. Overture requiring a vote of two-thirds Presbyteries to go into organic union not adopted.

STATED CLERK.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Presbytery of West Hanover met in Arvon church April 18th, at 8 o'clock and was opened with a sermon by Rev. W. H. Neel from John 8: 32.

Presbytery being constituted with prayer Rev. C. R. Jones was elected moderator. Eleven ministers and eight elders were present. An *adjourned* meeting will be held May 29th, at 2 p. m., at South Plains church.

The fall meeting will be held in Brown's church August 14th.

Rev. R. W. Evans, licentiate, was received from the Welsh Presbytery of New York and Vermont, and will labor at Arvon church, Buckingham county for the present. The community is Welsh and Mr. Evans preaches in Welsh and English. The name of Nelson church was changed to Lovingston.

Ruling Elder James Dinwiddie was appointed Sabbath-school superintendent for the Presbytery. The Presbytery appropriated $200 for the purpose of building a church at Arvon when the people shall have raised $800, if they raise it in one year.

Out of 30 churches 28 contributed to Foreign Missions. The churches, Sabbath schools and societies contributed $13.94, which is $344 more than the minimum quota assigned us by the Central Committee.

The Sabbath-school report showed 188 teachers, 1813 scholars and $493 contributed by Sabbath-schools. Of this amount the Sabbath-school gave $127.

Mr. K. Crawley was recommended for colporteur work. Mr. O. T. Wicker was elected treasurer of the Home Mission Committee.

The following as an overture to the General Assembly was laid upon the table: "The Presbytery of West Hanover believing that the further agitation of the question of organic union with the Northern Presbyterian church can only be injurious to the cause of Christ among us, does hereby overture your venerable body to discourage the agitation of the said question, at least for an idefinite time to come.

The overture on organic union sent down by the Assembly being reached very late in the session was laid on the table.

The report on Systematic Beneficence showed that 24 out of 30 churches had contributed to our several causes, and the Virginia Bible Society $3092.25.

For special reasons the Presbytery withdrew temporarily from co-operation with the Assembly's Committee of Home Missions, so far as the Evangelistic and Sustentation department of this work are concerned.

The following paper was adopted:

"WHEREAS The contributing churches should be fully informed in relation to the distribution of their donations to Home and Foreign Missions, therefore

Resolved That the Presbytery overture the next General Assembly to require these Executive Committees to be very particular in publishing an itemized account of all expenditures."

Arvon or Edrille, where the Presbytery met, is in the midst of slate quarries, said to produce the best slate in the United States, and the slate at this place took a premium at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876 for its smoothness, strength and toughness.

We had singing in Welsh language at our Presbytery and among these Welsh people we had a good time going in and out.

LONGFELLOW.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Presbytery of Knoxville met at Mission Ridge church, April 19th, 7:30 p. m. Opening sermon by Rev. James Park, D. D., the retiring moderator. It was an able exposition of Lev. 19: 2 in connection with Matt. 5:48 proving incontestably unbiassed minds that Jesus did not teach a code of morals different from that of Moses. But that both cleanly taught, "Without holiness no man shall see the Lord." Rev. James A. Wallace was elected moderator and Elder J. W. Cleft temporary Clerk. Rev. A. M. Sale was received from Presbytery of Roanoke; Rev. A. C. Snoddy, from Presbytery of Holston. Bro. Sale is preaching at Cleveland, Bro. Snoddy at Oliver Springs and Coal Creek. Reports of Executive and standing committees were upon the whole generally encouraging. So was the narrative to the General Assembly, except on the two important subjects of family worship and Sabbath observance. These are sad exceptions that should bestir our ministers, elders and people to renewed efforts in their behalf. Dr. Park and Judge Barton were chosen commissioners to the General Assembly with Dr. McCallie and J. W. Cleft as alternates. Presbytery doubted whether or not the proposed amendment was legally before it, if next General Assembly decided that it was then Knoxville Presbytery, could be counted as favoring said amendment. Next meeting to be at Oliver Springs on Thursday before full moon in September. Friday is to be devoted to Sunday-schools.

DUGALD MUNROE.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Presbytery of Ouachita met at Arkadelphia, Ark., April 18th, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. E. M. Munroe. There were six ministers and fourteen elders present. Rev. E. M. Munroe was elected moderator and Elders C. A. Bridewell and V. J. Green were elected temporary clerks. Presbytery gave its advice and consent to the proposed amendments with reference to organic union and adjusting the book on the elder moderatorship. Rev. E. M. Munroe and Capt. C. A. Bridewell were elected commissioners to the General Assembly and Rev. J. C. Williams and Dr. E. G. Wilder were elected alternates.

A resolution was adopted asking our people to urge upon the authorities of our public and private schools the absolute importance of the use of the Scriptures therein. The narrative on the state of religion was very encouraging. The next meeting will be at Eldorado next September.

E. M. MUNROE, Stated Clerk.

Atlanta: Rev. Hugh K. Walker, received from the Presbytery of Columbia, (Northern church.) Rev. Dr. G. B. Strickler and Gov. John B. Gordon, were chosen principal, and Rev. Dr. John Jones and Hon. Campbell Wallace alternate, commissioners to the General Assembly.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1. That Presbytery disapprove of the opening of our churches to female evangelists, preachers, and public lecturers, to address promiscuous assemblages, as opposed to the positive teachings of God's word, and the uniform testimony and practice of our Church courts.

The proposed amendment to the Book of Church Order, respecting union with other ecclesiastical bodies, was adopted.

Maryland: Rev. J. J. Bullock, D. D., was elected commissioner to the General Assembly, with Rev. P. P. Flournoy as alternate; also Ruling Elder E. W. Warfield, M. D., W. J. Dickey, as his alternates. The Presbytery deems it inexpedient to appoint an agent in the interest of Union Theological Seminary, there being no need for such an agent in the present condition of our churches.

Macon: Presbytery adopted report of the committee on minutes of the General Assembly recommending concurrence, etc., with the proposed amendment sent down by the Assembly. Rev. R. Adams was elected commissioner to the Assembly with Rev. W. A. Carter as alternate, Elder J. W. Wheatley was elected commissioner to the Assembly with Elder J. P. Stevens, alternate.

Transylvania: Declines to take any action with regard to changes in Form of Government consequent on Elder-moderatorship. An overture to the General Assembly was adopted unanimously asking our Assembly in view of the serious difference between the two main Presbyterian bodies and which may create future irritation, and as the continual agitation is disturbing the peace of the Church, and tends to lessen the interest of the people in church work as also to end anger and proper allegiance to Presbyterianism, to dismiss the subject of Organic Union.

Winchester: Condensed from report of stated clerk. Both the overtures sent down by the General Assembly, viz: 1st, in reference to the Elder-Moderator; and 2nd, as to the number of Presbyteries whose vote is necessary to effect organic unions, were adopted.

An overture to the General Assembly offered by Rev. H. M. White, D. D., relative to foreign

evangelists, and proposing certain changes in the Form of Government was adopted.

The following overture in regard to organic union was unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The last General Assembly appointed a committee of inquiry to ascertain definitely the points at issue with reference to organic union with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and,

WHEREAS, The result of said inquiry gives no encouraging hopes of such a union as would promote the harmony, unity and purity of the church:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Presbytery it is inexpedient to take any further action on the subject: and, further, this Presbytery hereby overtures the General Assembly to this effect.

The following commissioners to the General Assembly were chosen, viz: Rev. J. R. Graham, D. D., and Elder John S. Pancake, principals, and Rev. A. C. Hopkins, D. D., and Elder Wm. N. Lemen, alternates.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF WILMINGTON PRESBYTERY.

(OFFICIAL.)

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.[

Presbytery met at Cobbs Mills April 19th, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. Colin Shaw. M. H. Wooten was chosen moderator and A. D. Hicks and C. S. Carr temporary clerks.

Rev. Colin Shaw and Henry Farrior were chosen commissioners to the General Bssembly and Rev. Geo. W. McMillan and T. B. Hyman alternates.

Rev. John C. McMullen was received from the Presbytery of Bethel, South Carolina, and arrangements were made for his installation as pastor of the Goldsboro church.

The call from the Kenansville church was placed in the hands of the Rev. Peter McIntyre, with the condition that he abandon teaching at the expiration of the present session of his school.

Mr. J. M. W. Elder, a member of the first church Wilmington, was taken under the care of the Presbytery as a candidate for the gospel ministry.

Beulah church, recently organized, was enrolled and assessed $2 as its annual contribution to the contingent fund.

Revs. Messrs. Shaw and Hines and H. Murdock were appointed a committee to consolidate the churches of North River and Newport at Morehead City.

The present committees and agents were reappointed with the exception that J. C. McMullen was chosent agent of Sabbath-schools.

The following question was ordered to be put on the docket to be asked of each church every spring: Have you complied with the order of Presbytery (adopted last spring) in regard to the finance of the churches?

Rev. J. C. McMullen was directed to preach at South River chapel the second Sabbath in May—(services will begin on Friday) before and administer the sacraments.

Our sessions are urged to organize Ladies' Foreign Missionary Societies in every church and to send representatives to meet in the first church, Wilmington towards the last of May, the time to be fixed by the Ladies' Society of that church.

The agent of Publication having $100 pledged to him was directed to push the colportage work, and all our churches are expected to aid in this important enterprise.

Presbytery advises and consents to the Lexington Presbytery's overture as to organic union with other bodies.

Duplin Road was chosen as the place and 11 a. m., Thursday, 20th of September next, as the time for the fall meeting.

A. MCFADYEN,
Stated Clerk.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

It is a fact not generally known that, the first Young Women's Christian Association organized in this State, was organized by young ladies of the Second Presbyterian church of this city in November of last year. The association entered upon its work with a membership of twenty-three. It has since grown to a membership of thirty-six. The officers are Miss Mamie Yates, President; Mrs. Durant, Vice President; Miss Charles Hutchinson, Secretary; Miss Lillie Long, Treasurer.

The objects of the association are defined to be:

1st. To glorify God, and help others.

2d. To promote an earnest Christian life.

3d. To increase mutual acquaintance, and make ourselves useful in the service of God.

4th. To bring in new members.

5. Affectionately to look after and seek to reclaim any that seem indifferent to their duties."

The association is divided into a number of circles each presided over by a leader, and chooses its own special line of work. These circles report to the association all interesting features and incidents of their work, and call attention to persons needing the ministrations and kind offices of the members of the association. The leaders of these cirles are Miss Lillie Long, Mrs Durant, Miss Josie Fair, Miss Sallie Philips and Miss Maggie Rankin.

The writer bears cheerful testimony to the good work being done by these young ladies in their various chosen lines of usefulness, especially in visiting and ministering to the sick and afflicted, and in kindly attention, encouragement and assistance to the poor. God speed them in their noble mission! It is hoped that their example may be emulated by many others in all our churches.

J. B. R.

Charlotte, N. C., April 28th, 1888.

NOTICE.

The next meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church will be held in Baltimore in the Franklin Street Presbyterian church, May 17. The Stated Clerk of each Presbytery will please forward to the undersigned, at the earliest moment, the names of the delegates from your Presbytery to the General Assembly, and their postoffice address.

J. PLUMER BIGHAM,
Chm. Com. on Cor., 609 North Av.
Baltimore, Md.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Orange Presbytery will hold an adjourned meeting in Mebanesville, Thursday, May 10th, at 8 p. m.

F. H. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

PRIESTLY PERSECUTION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The daily paper tells us that in West Chester, Pa., April 22d, Priest Spaudling declared Messrs. Brown and Maguire excommunicated and excluded from holding pews, because they sent their children to the State and not to the Romish school. Those gentlemen were acting, as good citizens in using schools provided by the State. They certainly have the first and final choice as to the kind of education their children need. They can tell better than bachelor priests what schools will suit their little ones. But for exercising this right as conscientious, loving parents, they were held up to denunciation from the altar. If a priest can forbid parents to educate their families as they prefer, if he may denounce and injure the character of parents for complying with the law of the State, how far does his authority extend? If he can command the time, attendance of the young at schools of his appointment, what may he not require of them? If he can override the State law of education what other law is sacred in his eyes?

But when the priest debarred those gentlemen from holding pews, so turning them and their families out of the house, he farther transgressed the law of the land. The State grants charters and exemptions and protection to the churches for the good of our citizens. So they are open to all orderly worshipers. They are so chartered and protected for the benefits they are to return to the public. For a priest to forbid persons to hold pews and so exclude them from the advantages of religious worship and instruction, is to violate guaranteed rights of citizens. If a priest can exclude two, he can a thousand, yea all. And what is this, but the old Trojan horse, called "Interdict" stalking into our land?

If the priest can shut out Messrs. Maguire and Bowen and families from all religious privileges—worship, marriage and funeral, what may he not do? If he can lay such an inderidict upon two families, then he can upon all his parish. And if a priest can shut out worshipers from his church, then can a bishop close all papal churches in his diocese, and then can the pope turn out the seven million Romanists from their churches in our land. Here is the same persecuting authority exercised by Romanism in West Chester as once laid England under an interdict forbidding worship, marriage or funeral in the house of God. Do these United States know that such a power over our citizens is asserted? Do our courts grant special privileges to churches that they may work against the law of education? Do our police stand guard over sanctuaries while they deny to citizens the right to worship? Is the State to be the aid of oppressors? It is to be hoped that Messrs. Maguire and Bowen know their rights as American citizens and will maintain them against all priestly opposition. To be publicly denounced for educating their children according to the law of the State and forbidden the place of a worshiper in a house protected by the State surely must be a crime against the law protecting character, and against the law guaranteeing freedom of worship, and a crime against the civilization of our age.

GEO. C. BUSH.

West Chester, Pa., April 24, 1888.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND LABORS OF REV. E. F. ROCKWELL, D.D.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

One by one the "Fathers in Israel" are called to their rest in the "Better Land." On the morning of April 15th, 1888, the oldest member of Concord Presbytery quietly breathed his last, at his home near Fifth Creek church, in Iredell county, N. C., in the 79th year of his age. His long, varied and useful labors in North Carolina demand a somewhat extended notice of his career.

Elijah Frink Rockwell was the son of Joseph and Sarah (Huntington) Rockwell, and was born in Lebanon, Conn., October 6, 1808. He was graduated from Yale College in 1834, and was a classmate of Chief Justice M. R. Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, and of Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Though less conspicuous than these distinguished jurists, he was probably as learned as either, and in his more limited sphere equally as useful. The fact that it was necessary for him to teach for a term of years to repay funds expended in his education reveals the struggles of his early youth, and the indedendence of his nature. He was twenty-five years old when he received his college diploma. In 1835 he came to North Carolina and was associated with Dr. Simeon Colton, in the Donaldson Academy, in Fayetteville. Rev. Colin McIver was also teaching there about the same time. After two years of teaching he was received under the care of Fayetteville Presbytery, and studied theology in Princeton and Columbia Seminaries. When he was thirty years old he was licensed to preach the gospel, and supplied the pulpit of the Fayetteville church for a few months. In 1840 he was ordained by Concord Presbytery as pastor of Fourth Creek (now Statesville) church, which he continued to serve for ten years, until he was elected to the chair of Natural Sciences of Davidson College, in 1850. He remained here filling several chairs, until 1868, when he was elected to the Presidency of Concord Female College. In a few years this College passed into other hands, and Mr. Rockwell found work as the stated supply of several churches in Iredell county, as Concord, Bethesda, Taylorsville, Bethany, Fifth Creek, until his health and strength failed him. In June 1882, the University of North Carolina conferred upon him the well merited degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Rockwell was twice married. In 1839 he was married to Miss Margaret McNeill, daughter of Geo. McNeill, sen, of Fayetteville, and sister of Rev. James McNeill and Rev. Geo. McNeill. This lady died at Davidson College about 1866, and in 1868 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Browne, formerly of Fayetteville. By his last marriage he had two children, only one of whom survive him, now a youth of about 18 years.

On the 7th of April Dr. Rockwell was taken ill, of bronchial pneumonia, and died on the morning of the 15th. He was unconcious a large portion of the time, but when aroused he would say, "*I feel the Saviour near me.*"

In his early life Dr. Rockwell manifested an aptitude for acquiring all sorts of knowledge, and a remarkable memory for retaining it, as well as a habit of writing and publishing his thoughts on many themes. He was a fine classical and Hebrew scholar, an adept in many branches of Natural Science, a sound theologian and a collector of rare things. He would sometimes astound his brethren thus: "You remember the Hebrew word translated 'rivers' in Psalm 1:3"? As a general rule the brethren did not remember, but the question was no display of pedantry, but the starting point for a discussion of some generally unnoticed fact in philosophy, or Oriental customs. An old coin, or medal, or piece of armor would arouse him to a long and patient research that usually ended in some discovery. He did not need the date on the title page of a book to tell him whether it was printed before 1795 or 1810. That was the transition period of the long and short 'S:S." What he and everybody else knew was relegated to the pigeonhole of commonplaces, while his mind eagerly went out after new fields of knowledge. These accummulations of rare knowledge coupled with his readiness to communicate to others made him a pleasant and instructive companion to the friends in whom he confided.

As before intimated, Dr. Rockwell used his pen freely, and more than one hundred articles of his on important subjects have been pulished, besides a large number of lesser communications and inquiries. THE N. C. PRESBYTERIAN has been often enriched by the production of his mind while the *Southern Presbyterian Review*, the *Historical Magazine* and other periodicals have contained his more elaborate articles. As a preacher in his earlier days he was somewhat learned and precise in his manner, confining himself pretty closely to his manuscript, and furnishing food for close thinkers, but in his later years he surprised his brethren by discarding his paper, and launching out in a more popular style. He was an instructive preacher, never allowing his hearers to depart without some addition to their knowledge. He was a staunch and sturdy Calvinist, and had no patience with errors in doctrine, and quite as little with high pressure methods in revival. The writer was once with him in a gracious revival in one of his churches, and no pastor could have been more earnest, faithful, and stirring in his appeals to sinners, or more happy in his instructions to inquirers, or more delighted when men and women whom he had long prayed for were found rejoicing in Christ.

Absorbed as his mind was, on other studies, he cared little for matters of routine or parliamentary rules. Yet he was always present, when able, in Presbytery, and gave his attention and his aid to matters of public interest. And was always ready, at his own expense, to do missionary work, or visit the poorer and vacant churches.

Prudent, economical, but withal genteel and refined in his personal appearance and family surroundings, he managed to accumulate a comfortable support for his old age, and to leave his family above the fear of want.

For many years at the head of the roll of Concord Presbytery, his welcome presence will be missed by his older brethren. But his work having been done, and the Saviour felt to be near him, we cannot regret that his labors and sorrows are over, and that he has gone to join that great section of Presbytery with whom he was associated in labor for forty-eight years: the Pharrs, Penicks, Johnstons, Wattses, Robinson, Wilson, Nash-Caldwell, McCutchan, Lockridge, Adams, McPherson, Moore. Morrison, Chapman, Williamsons, Sheetz, Lafferty, Lindley, Davis, Lacy, Rankin, Frontis, Baker, Miller, Sinclair, Hall, Gibbs, Krider, Paxton, Thurston, who have ceased from their labors, and entered into the rest that remains for the people of God.

J. R.

BY THE WAY.

We commend to attention the article on third page, from the *National Presbyterian*, entitled the "Objects of Prohibition.' It is quite long, but it is simple, plain, practical good sense. Read it through.

Here's a straw: The Charlotte *Chronicle* says, incidentally: "Bishop Becker, who is recognized as the originator of the colonization movement, presented the resolutions of the preliminary committee. *Prelates have places on all the committees raised by the Convention.*" [Italics ours.] The press dispatches said KEILEY was the inaugurator. We expect to have both these statements denied, as soon as the people begin to stir in the matter—but not till then.

Montreal, Canada, is a Roman Catholic city, and now it is proposed to erect a great monument to the Madonna and Child in one of the most commanding sites in the public park. So is Rome everywhere where she has, as in Montreal, the civil power in her hands.

The Presbytery of Louisville, for some reasons very good, and omitting some reasons equally good, and from opinions expressed among themselves, as well as from opinions and judgments that come to them through various sources from different parts of our Southern Church, have reached the judgment "that the quiet, peace and prosperity of both Churches [Northern and Southern] will be best secured by ceasing to agitate or prosecute the question of organic union, at least for the present."

Have not the Roman Catholics a right to colonize the South if they can—and even to get the politicians to assist them if they can? From a Roman Catholic standpoint, if you can imagine us at that point, we would doubtless answer, Yes! but we do not occupy that point, and from a Protestant point of view—which we are bound to take, and every true Protestant ought to feel bound to take—we say that the Romish Church is, simply, in good morals, bound to act openly and frankly in this matter. This covering up designs to Romanize the South under pretence of a desire to promote the financial prosperity of the South, is unworthy of Christianity, to say the least. It would be in keeping with the dickering arts and tricks of trade, but it is insincere and un-Christian in its purpose and its practice to the last degree.

Not all the secular papers approve of going blind when the Roman Catholics undertake to spread Romanism over our country by means of Protestant money and influence. The following is from the *Columbus Record*:

Bro. McLaurin, the worthy editor of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has sounded the tocsin of alarm in regard to some of the features connected with that big meeting soon to be at Hot Springs, N. C. He sees what a great many others see the "cloven foot" with its ancient adroitness trying to conceal its real character. We believe in the right kind of immigration, but when an ancient superstition is endeavoring to fill every section with its devotees and thus control the power of the ballot box, it is time for the very stones to cry out. America is the sweet land of liberty and religious toleration, and as the fly in the apothecary's ointment corrupted the whole so will the serfs and minions of a foreign despotism corrupt our body politic unless we keep a sharp look out.

It is perfectly evident now that Organic Union between the Northern and Southern churches, as churches, is impracticable. The matter might be pushed till it leads to secession of some Presbyteries from the Southern Church. The achievement of this result no doubt would be welcomed by some of our Northern friends. But the division of the Southern Church which is all that can be accomplished—and he is blind who doesn't see this—is not desired by the best people of the Northern Church. The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* says, referring to the signs of the times:

"They indicate that the time for the consummation of this Union has not fully come. We are sorry that it has not come, but the fact is becoming more and more apparent as the days go on.

When Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, came back from an extended visit to the South last year, he said:—"Do not shake the tree, the pear is not ripe." To this we felt like replying, "We cannot know whether the pear is ripe unless we shake the tree somewhat." The tree has been shaken by committees and newspaper correspondents and Presbyterial manifestos, and the conviction grows clearer that good fruit is not yet ripe. We must not hazard the future to gain a present good. We believe that one of the most serious injuries which could befall the cause of Presbyterianism in this country would be the division of the Southern Presbyterian Church. It would open a sore which would not be healed for half a century. It would weaken a good cause in one-half of the territory of the nation. We earnestly hope that our Church will never help in making so disastrous a schism as this.

A correspondent of the *News and Observer* says of the Hot Springs Convention:

'It is under the auspices of the churches. Not of a single great body of Christians, as has been vainly supposed by some, but under the seal of divine institutions and with the aid and encouragement of their ministers."

Indeed! When did the Presbyterian Church appoint its commissioners and who were they? We have looked in vain through every thing we could find about the Convention, and fail to see the name of a single Protestant minister of any denomination. It is all "His Eminence" and his priests. Name the Protestant ministers on the committees, or even in the convention.

THE NEWS.

Raleigh *News and Observer*: A citizen of Raleigh is just about perfecting an invention which is destined to astonish the world when its possibilities are made known. The invention is an appliance for ocean steamers which will enable them to make a speed of 60 or 70 miles per hour and the basis of running has been reduced to a minimum of expense. In a trip across the Atlantic five tons of coal will be amply sufficient fuel.

Durham *Recorder*: We have been shown a specimen of stone found in the corners of Durham, Person and Granville counties, which is indeed something new to us. It is free from grit, very hard and susceptible of a fine polish. We are at a loss to know under what head it comes. It has been suggested that it is fine material for lithographic engraving. ——It is understood here that track laying on the Durham & Oxford Railroad will begin at this end on the 5th or 7th of May. The entire line is now under contract and the work of completion is being pushed with vigor. The iron rails will soon link Oxford and Durham in the strongest ties.

Lenoir *Topic*: The Bee Mountain Company has been organized with a capital stock of $5,000,000 and is preparing to enter upon extensive operations in this country. We paid a visit to the mine on Bee Mountain a week ago and were surprised to see the amount of work that had been done, and the evidences of valuable ore that were to be seen on all sides. Out of the shafts, tunnels, and other excavation had been taken great quantities of quartz which were full of gold, copper and platiuum. The miners say that these indications all point to a rich vein of copper and gold near at hand and that, according to all mining experience, the vein will turn out to be a bonanza. The work will be prosecuted until the Company finds out what is under the ground on its property. The Bee Mountain mining lands are situated about five miles west of Lenoir.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Will meet in the Franklin Street Presbyterian church, Baltimore, Md., on the third Thursday (17th day) of May, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m. The opening sermon will be preached by the Moderator of the last Assembly.

The undersigned, committee on Commissions will be present in the Lecture Room of said church on May 16th at 8 o'clock p. m., and also on the following morning at 9 o'clock to enroll the names of Commissioners.

JOSEPH R. WILSON,
Stated Clerk.

ROBERT P. FARRIS,
Permanent Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PRESBYTERIES.

Ministers.	*Ruling Elders.*
ARKANSAS.	
S I Reid,	J P Coffin.
ATHENS.	
C W Lane, D D,	A H Houston.
ATLANTA.	
G B Strickler, D D,	John B Gordon.
AUGUSTA.	
Wm Adams, D D,	J A Billups.
BETHEL.	
J H Thornwell,	James Hemphill.
CHARLESTON.	
C S Vedder, D D,	B F Wyman.
CONCORD.	
C A Munroe,	A Leazar.
ENOREE.	
A A James,	J W Kennedy.
FAYETTEVILLE.	
H G Hill, D D,	John W McLauchlin.
FLORIDA.	
A B Curry,	B W Powell.
HARMONY.	
T C Whaling, W S Bean,	T B Fraser, L C Mills.
KNOXVILLE.	
James Park, D D,	——Barton.
LAFAYETTE.	
J W Heagan,	J B White.
LEXINGTON.	
A Jones,	J J White.
MACON.	
R Adams,	J W Wheatley.
MARYLAND.	
J J Bullock, D D,	E W Warfield,
MECKLENBURG.	
C W Robinson, G L Cook,	A G Neel, John E Brown.
MEMPHIS.	
F L Ewing,	C W Heisell.
MISSOURI.	
John F. Cowan,	C Hammond.
MISSISSIPPI.	
C R Dudley,	John Harper.
MONTGOMERY.	
E W McCorkle, E D Washburn,	F Johnston, A A MacAllister,
NASHVILLE.	
A Cowan, R C Reed,	John R. Gordon Bryce Fleming.
NEW ORLEANS.	
H M Smith, D D,	H Stringer.
ORANGE.	
J Henry Smith, D D, D Irwin Craig,	John B Burwell, J M McIver.
OUACHITA.	
E M Munroe,	C A Bredewell.
PADUCAH.	
L O Spencer,	Malcolm Yeaman.
POTOSI.	
J T Leonard,	Z B Penney.
ROANOKE.	
H A Brown,	Horace P Lacy.
SAVANNAH.	
J W Montgomery,	J O Varnedoe.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
J O Lindsay, D D,	S P Dendy.
ST. JOHNS.	
J W Shearer,	J G Speer.
TRANSYLVANIA.	
L G Barbour, D D,	S M Meyer.
TUSCALOOSA.	
D D Sanderson, D D,	W C Clark.
UPPER MISSOURI.	
R S Campbell, D D,	James M Love.
WASHBOURNE.	
F Patton, D D,	J F Hannaford.
WEST HANOVER.	
W H Neel,	J P Fitzgerald.
WILMINGTON.	
Colin Shaw,	Henry Farrior.
WINCHESTER.	
J R Graham, D D,	J C Pancake.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING MAY 1st, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday (25th ult.) 33½ cents; Thursday 33; Friday 32⅛; since 32½ cents—closing quiet.

ROSIN—Strained steady at 82½ cents and Good Strained dull at 87½.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00 and Yellow Dip $2.00 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.05.

TIMBER—Very little coming in, and receipts readily taken at full prices.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY JOUR

The *Daily Assembly Journal* will [illegible] *batim* reports of the Proceedings, A[illegible] Debates of the Presbyterian Cy[illegible] Assembly Meetings at Ph[illegible] May 17, 1888. [illegible] to one add[illegible]

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

THE SIMPLE FAITH OF A CHILD.

A Paris paper relates the following touching incident: In one of the narrow streets near the Marche St. Honore resides a poor working family who have lately been laboring under great distress. The wife has been for some time ill, and the husband has just met with an accident which has prevented him from following his usual occupation, so that his family of five children often suffer from hunger. Among the children was a little intelligent girl, who every day attended the charity school, but who has been lately obliged to stop at home to attend, as best she could, to her little brothers. She had been taught at school that those in distress ought to address themselves to God and the idea entered her mind that if she sent a letter to God relief would follow. She therefore got pen, ink and paper, and wrote the letter asking for health for her parents and bread for herself and brothers. Thinking that the poor box, which she had seen in the church of St. Roch, was the letter-box of God, she took the opportunity of stealing quietly out of the room and running off to the church. While looking around to see that no one was near, an elderly lady noticed her movements, and thinking that she was at some mischief, stopped her and enquired what she was doing. After some hesitation, she confessed the object of her visit to the church, and showed the letter. The lady took it and promised the child that she would take care that it should reach its destination, asking at the same time to what address the answer must be sent, which the child gave, and returned home with a light heart. On the following morning, on opening the door of the room, she found a large basket filled with different articles of wearing apparel, sugar, money, etc., the whole packed up with a direction card, on which was written, "*Responae du bon Dieu.*" Some hours after a medical man also came to give advice.—*St. Luke's Parish Monthly.*

DEATH CUSTOMS OF THE GREEKS.

When a death is expected the attendant mourners in the Greek islands have many little customs peculiar to themselves. The moribund is handed a bowl of water into which he puts a pinch of salt for each person with whom he is at enmity, saying as he does so: "May my wrath perish as this salt;" for it is considered dreadful for a man to die leaving an enemy behind him. His spirit, it is believed, will not rest, but will wander about as a poor ghost, sucking the blood of his friends, like the shades in ancient hades, to gain strength for his earthly wandering. If the complaint is consumption they suppose that three Erinnyes stand ready to pounce on children at the corners of the room: hence the young are kept out of the way when the dying is in extremis, and a hole is opened over his head to allow the Erinnyes to escape. Fevers are best cured by priestly incantations; the name of the disease is written on a slip of paper, and with a prayer and much incensing this is bound to a tree, hoping thereby to transfer the malady. Incense is much used by the priest in his visitations to the sick; the whole room is thick with it, and perhaps contagion is thus often avoided. When the death has occurred the women rush on to the flat roof or some other conspicuous place, where they rend the air with their cries, tear their hair, and give way to unbridled grief. The town crier is sent round to announce the fact to the neighbors and to summon friends to the death wail, which takes place about an hour or two after the spirit has left the body. After the body has been washed in wine it is laid out on a bier in the the centre of the one-roomed house, arrayed in the deceased's best clothes, decked out with flowers, and with lamps burning at the side, reminding us of the ancient custom of placing the corpse thus in the midst of the hall, dressed in as handsome a robe as the family could afford, in order, according to Lucian, that the dead may not be cold on the passage to the hades and may not be seen naked by Cerberus. Then begins the death-wail ceremony—a scene of heartrending grief such as took place in Priam's palace over the dead body of Hector. These death-wails are, in fact, one of the most striking bonds of connection between the Hellenism of the present; and in the Greek islands, despite the strictness of the more civilized members of the orthodox church, they cling to them with surprising tenacity.

A BUTTERFLY HOSPITAL.

Two little fellows, golden-haired and rosy-cheeked, were playing in their garden the other day. In a shady corner under a rose vine they placed a tiny mansion, shaped like a miniature castle and builded for the birds. These little fellows carried in their chubby fists rose leaves to carpet the house, and were chattering about the little birds that would come and live there so soon as they had the bits of moss and straw all ready for them; when suddenly the jolly laugh of the younger boy was hushed by the elder bringing to him a dying butterfly that had fallen there. "Ah, we will have no birdhouse; let us make it a butterfly hospital!" and they laid the creature with its quivering wings upon the rose leaf carpet and then they ran to the dear mother, who had taught her boys the sweet lessons of mercy, and begged her to come and cure the butterfly, and write cards to bid all sick and wounded butterflies to come to the hospital. This is a true story, just such a story of happy boys and a tender little act springing from a gentle heart, but does it not carry a moral? Is it not better to teach our children to love the birds and butterflies, to let them in their play prepare a birdhouse for its tenants, to lay dying butterflies on beds of sweet rose petals? Is it not better to teach them, so their young hearts respond to all calls for pity, than to permit them to slay and wound the birds, to catch the butterflies only to tear off their beautiful wings, and to let their hearts grow hard and cold to the sufferings of animals and afterwards to the sorrows of their fellows?—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE WAY THEY DOCTOR PEOPLE IN INDIA.

A lady physician in Bombay was called in great haste to see a Mohammedan woman who was supposed to be dying. The lady, being convinced that the patient's illness must have continued several days, asked the family friends why she had not been called in earlier. They replied that they wished to send for her a week before, but the woman insisted upon calling in one of her own hakims (doctors) instead. They said the hakim came, wrote a text from the Ko[ran] and told the patient to soak the [paper] on which the text was written in a [cup] and to drink the water for a few [days] he would be quite well. The poor [woman] followed directions carefully and [grew] worse, when she became alarmed and man recovered, perhaps to trust to the same foolish remedy at her next attack. The natives of India have numberless superstitions in regard to diseases. If they are suffering from rheumatism, they tie a peacok's feather around the leg to cure it; if they have fever, they brand the chest and stomach with a hot iron. Little children are often seen with wide, deep burns, six or eight inches long, which their parents have made to cure them of disease.

If a man's bullock is lame, he ties a red rag around his horn, and will declare most positively that it will cure the lameness if only it is allowed to remain. When a horse is eating its grain, the keeper spreads a towel over its back to make the grain digest properly and will insist upon it that the horse will die if the towel is removed.—*Missionary News.*

SCIENCE.

For some time, it seems (says the *Scientific American*) experiments have been quietly conducted by General Superintendent W. W. Worthington and the General Master Mechanic of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Road, with a view to the transportation of natural gas in tanks, for use in heating and lighting cars and for fuel in the fire box of the locomotive. The experiments have been successful enough to warrant the hope that the time is soon to come when the public will be able to ride on smokeless and cinderless cars, and where the entire heat, light and power come from natural gas. The idea at the base of the experiments is that the pressure that comes from the depths of the earth will force the gas in a condensed form into wrought iron or steel receptacles, which can be sealed up and carried any distance, then attached to pipes and used in the ordinary manner.

New York *Herald*: If, as many eminent physician assert, the dietary and habits of Americans are rapidly causing widespread dental degeneracy, the recent successful experiments in implanting teeth are of national importance. Dr. Younger of San Francisco has demonstrated that it is practicable to replace lost teeth, even after the socket has been filled up with bony substance. He simply drills into the jaw, gouges out a new socket, and then, taking a foreign tooth that has long been extracted, cleans it thoroughly, soaks it in bichloride of mercury and inserts it in the socket thus artificially formed. Describing this marvelous process in its issue of the 23rd inst., Science states that Dr. W. M. Gray, the microscopist of the United States surgeon general's office, has examined a tooth which had been prepared by Dr. Younger's method and then extracted. Dr. Gray's microscopial examination shows beyond question that the tooth so implanted is actually revived; that circulaiion is established betwenn the socket and the implanted tooth, and that the socket takes an active part in anchoring the tooth. Dr. G. M. Curtis of Syracuse, N. Y. has successfully repeated Dr. Younger's experiment, and found that a tooth which he had implanted was so firmly anchored that it broke when he was extracting it. The value of these experiments to afflicted humanity can hardly be overrated. Dentists who learn to implant teeth will be almost as great benefactors of the race as the discoverers of modern anæsthetics. As good teeth are indispensable to healthy digestion and nutrtiion of the body, the discovery of means for replacing them when lost is about as near an approach as we can ever expect to the discovery of the fabled fountain of perpetual youth.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Prince Bismarck goes to bed usually at 2 o'clock in the morning, and gets up at noon. In his bedroom a light is kept burning all night, numbers of messages, often requiring his personal attention, being brought in during the night. In consideration of the late hours kept by the Prince, supper is served late in the evening, and seldom finished before midnight. Besides the Princess Bismarck Count and Countess Rantzau partake of almost every meal,, regularly leaving the palace at 10:40 p. m., when a second-class car always takes them home. Bismarck's birthday is always a great feast and holiday for the servants of the house. The Prince comes down, talks with the guests, and distributes sweets among the children. The pleasant relation between master and servant are also evident from the fact that the Princess always gives six Easter eggs to each of the servants. The domestic police of the Princess consists of a sergeant and eight constables. If the Prince is away from home, four constables go with him and four remain at the house, and all are entitled to arrest any suspicious person, be it at Berlin, at Friedrichsruhe, or at Varzin. It was at Varzin where Bismarck's fine dog, Sultan, was poisoned. The Princess declared at the time that she would make provision for life for any one who could point out the poisoner. Sultan was more intelligent than Tyras, but Tyras is more faithful of the two, and will take food out of the hand of any member of Prince Bismarck's family, but never from a servant, as one of the footmen has learned to his regret. It is well known that at Berlin the chancellor is rarely seen, and only some of the inhabitants of the Vor Scrape have the privilege of seeing him sometimes walking in his grounds.

A good housekeeper is known not only by her parlor and her kitchen, but by the neatness of her front gate, the sidewalk before her door and the street directly in front of her premises. If the swill man fails to appear regularly, it is quite an easy matter for most of the kitchen refuse to be burned. Almost every comfortably situated family has some hanger-on who is glad to come every other day for a bucket of slops or swill for chickens, cow or pig. Egg shells can be burned; coffee grounds are good disinfectants—and thus it will be seen that a little good management may materially reduce the contents of the swill box and which must be carted away. Opposite the side gate and kitchen entrance to many handsome residences may be seen piles of broken crockery and glassware, dumped there with criminal thoughtlessness of horse hoofs. Good housekeepers will not permit broken mattings, chicken feathers, a motley collection of trash to accumulate before their doors—dumped down in the public thoroughfare as if all outdoors was theirs to abuse. Even the housewife has a duty to her city and should do her share towards keeping it clean and sightly to the eye.

Some of the wealthiest women in the country belong to King's Daughters societies and give royally. Mrs. Townsend of New York built through her "ten" a $40,000 annex to Bellevue hospital, and another ten furnished the annex beautifully. One ten has has undertaken the support of a free kindergan for a year. There are flower tens, hospital tens. A beautiful work for a band of King's Daughters would be to undertake the educations of some young girl, to whom they would be in very truth and sweetness, fairy god-mothers.

A new society, of English origin, but which already has a large following in the United States and many branches, is called "The Girls' Friendly Society." Its purpose is that of befriending friendless girls, and the members wear a wooden medal with initials on it, and which is a sort of certificate of good character. The society is really composed of a number of church women, associates they are called, who undertake to befriend a certain number of good girls make them members of the association, and at the meetings provide them with amusement, training in classes, and such healthful recreations as are good and which will encourage them in purity in life, dutifulness to their parents, faithfulness to employers and in thrift. A girl wearing the badge of this society will be housed, sheltered and taken care of by any Friendly Society in strange cities. One meeting a week is held, and at this games are played and instruction given in embroidery, writing, sewing and cooking. Lectures on hygiene, etc., are given. The fees for associates are five cents a month, for girl members only one cent a month.

THINGS USEFUL.

To Make a Filter.—In a water tight cask put a layer of clean, sharp gravel, then a layer of charcoal, broken into small pieces and carefully washed to remove all dust, then a layer of gravel, another layer of charcoal and a heavy layer of gravel on top. Set into the top of the cask a tin perforated with holes for the water to run through. Put a faucet in near the bottom of the cask and the filter is done. It should not be permitted to freeze.

Children's Cake—Many people have a peculiar fancy for these plain cakes, eaten first in early childhood; hence we are glad to give a tried recipe for them, such as can be made at home to please the children, old and young. Two quarts of flour, one quart of molasses (not syrup), one cupful sugar, half a cupful of ginger, four teaspoonfuls of soda, a cupful of sour cream and a heaping tablespoonful of lard. Sift the flour first, and then sprinkle the ginger well through it; add the sugar and molasses, putting in lastly the soda dissolved in the sour cream. Of course you must have from the tinner a cutter shaped like a horse, if you would have the delight of the children perfect.

A specific for whooping cough is a tea made out of the dried blossoms of the red clover. They should be dried in the shade. Take a handful and steep it in a pint of water, and drink a wineglassful three times a day.

Salted Almonds.—Shell, blanch and spread them out on a bright tin pie dish, add a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut, and stand them in a moderate oven until a golden brown. Take them from the oven, stir them around, dredge them thickly with salt and turn out to cool.

Parisienne Potatoes.—Pare the potatoes and throw them into the cold water for one hour. Then cut them, either with a vegetable spoon, or in slices or blocks. Have ready a pan of very hot lard; dry the potatoes on a towel. This must be done quickly, so as not to allow the potatoes to discolor. Now drop them quickly into the hot lard. When done, take them out with a skimmer and put in a colander. Stand the colander on a tin plate, and then in the oven, with the door open, to keep warm while you fry the remainder. When all are done sprinkle with salt and serve hot.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.
COLGATE & CO.
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.
WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Information cheerfully given on application.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."
BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793.)
FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

PAINTS & OILS
5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.
Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at
W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.
HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.
We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.
Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C.

BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.
Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

FRENCH SATEENS!!
I have just put on sale some THREE THOUSAND YARDS of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED and DESIRABLE GOODS, and wish to call attention to them thus early in the season, so that those in want of them may get CHOICE STYLES.
Samples sent on application.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
I am keeping up my stock in every line, so you may be able to get almost anything NEW AND DESIRABLE.
CARPETS AND MATTINGS!
Prepared at all seasons to furnish goods in this line, also a great variety of
WINDOW SHADES.
Lace Curtains, Poles, Rugs, Mats, Art Squares, &c.
RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
Feb. 22nd, 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA., AND DALLAS, TEXAS.
MANUFACTURERS:
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS, COMPLETE FERTILIZER MACHINERY,
COTTON GINS, COTTON FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS,
COTTON PRESSES, SEED COTTON CLEANERS,
SAW MILLS, WIND MILLS, TANKS,
SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., &c.
AWARDED the gold medal at the International Cotton Exposition for the best gin with self feeder.
AWARDED four gold Medals at the Texas State Fair for best gin, best feeder, best condenser and best display, also first premiums at Georgia Fairs and South Carolina State Fairs, and gold medal at the Industrial Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina.
Write for catalogues and prices.

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000
Insures Against Fire and Lightning.
This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.
The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.
The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.
Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS,
AND WOOL.
BALTIMORE, Md.
With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

GROWN-UP LAND.

Good-morrow, fair maid, with lashes brown,
Can you tell me the way to Womanhood Town?

O this way and that way—never a stop,
'Tis picking up stitches that grandma will drop,
'Tis kissing the baby's troubles away,
'Tis learning that cross words never will pay,
'Tis helping mother, 'tis sewing up rents,
'Tis reading and playing, 'tis saving the cents,
'Tis loving and smiling, forgetting to frown,
O that is the way to Womanhood Town.

Just wait, my brave lad—one moment, I pray;
Manhood Town lies where—can you tell the way?

O by toiling and trying we reach that land
A bit with the head, a bit with the hand—
'Tis by climbing up the steep hill Work.
'Tis by keeping out of the wide street Shirk,
'Tis by always taking the weak one's part,
'Tis by giving the mother a happy heart,
'Tis by keeping bad thoughts and actions down,
O that is the way to Manhood Town.

And the lad and the maid ran hand in hand
To their fair estates in the Grown-up Land.

—*The Pansy.*

HOW CLARA FOUND SOMETHING TO DO.

BY SOPHIA RHEA.

"Oh, I wish I had something to do," sighed Clara discontentedly, looking out into the bright autumn sunshine. "There comes Hester! I'm going to make her go down town with me," she added as a trim little figure came in sight.

She was a girl of quick impulses, and soon, regardless of mud, two dainty boots went splashing over the crossing till they brought her beside her friend, smilingly awaiting her and a street car. When both were seated, Clara, taking the lead as usual, began.

"Now, Hester, it's Saturday, and I want some fun. Will you do what I want?"

"Perhaps," replied Hester, cautiously.

It was odd that Hester Brooks should be such a popular girl. She was "undeniably a crank," some of the girls said. She would teach in mission school, she would have the little ragamuffins at her house for ice-cream, and she often refused a theatre or card-party for some such "previous engagement." But in spite of all, there were few girls more universally liked, and none so looked up to in her set of friends, as this same Hester. So Clara unfolded her plan, with some misgiving to be sure, but full of enthusiasm. It was that the two should go to the matinee that afternoon. There was to be a special treat, and "the grand opera is really classical, you know. It's real education to go, "she added.

Now Hester was a wise little woman. She had been walking close to her Master, and has learned some of the wisdom of serpents as well as the harmlessness of doves. She knew that the life Clara was living was not good for her, that all the better instincts and ambitions were being stifled under a restless excitement and ceaseless round of gayety. So she privately formed her own plan before she said aloud,

"And if we can't, will you do what I want?"

"Perhaps," laughed Clara; "but, really, if it's any fun, I will, for I must have something to do."

They were leaving the car just then and a few minutes more brought them to the theatre, where tickets for the matinee were on sale. It was just as Hester had expected—a line of people waiting for their turn, and little chance for new-comers without a long waiting.

"Dear me!" cried Clara, impatiently, "who would have thought there'd be such a rush? There! I'll ask Frank Bradford," as a young fellow turned from the ticket-box and bowed to the young ladies.

"Nothing for the afternoon but standing room. Sorry I can't accommodate you," he said in reply to Clara's eager questioning.

"Too bad," said Clara, but Hester said, "Now you are open for my plan."

"Let's hear it."

"Well," began Hester modestly, "you know I sometimes go to read in the hospital."

"Yes, you dear little goosey, I know that."

"And of course they get tired of it."

"Of course," laughed Clara, in parenthesis."

"And I often wish I could do more for the poor sick people, and, oh, Clara, if I could sing like you, I know it would do lots of good. Now don't say no, dear, but just go with me this afternoon, and see for yourself."

It was a new idea to Clara, but not wholly unpleasant. She had often thought that she would like to put her musical training to some use, and she finally consented, "just for fun," as she said.

"Ah, you have brought a new recruit," said Dr. Edwards, as he greeted the girls cordially that afternoon in the corridor of the hospital. "You don't know," turning to Clara, "what a ministering angel Miss Hester is to our patients here. She is the best tonic we administer."

Hester blushed vividly as she drew her friend on, but Clara felt a lump in her throat as she thought, "Imagine anyone calling me a ministering angel!"

But here they were in one of the wards. There were rows of small white cots, with pale-faced women in them, and neat white-capped nurses flitting about, and before Clara was used to the strangeness of it Hester had said cheerily:

"I have brought my little friend to sing to you to-day, for I knew you all would enjoy it."

And Clara, hastily thinking over her repertoire, wondered what would be appropriate. Even her sacred songs seemed too classical for these poor things. Then her eye fell on one cot where a tiny babe lay close to the wan white mother, and she remembered that sweetest of solos from the Messiah, "He shall feed his flock like a shepherd." Could anything be sweeter?

When Clara sang, it was as if she forgot all else, and the soul, hidden by the superficial play of her usual life, shone through the face and sang out in the sweet young voice. And now when she came to the "Come unto me," it was like the call of the Master himself so tenderly and earnestly it rang over the still room. Then she sang several simple songs, and although there was no drawing-room applause, the patient eyes looked after her gratefully as she left the room, and she noticed the young mother gazing passionately at the child, while the tears rolled down her cheeks. One woman held out her hand and begged her to come again, and Clara promised that she would.

In the children's ward all seemed to know "Mith Hethtah," as one little fellow lisped out when she entered, and begged the singer for Sunday-school hymns, so they could join in the chorus: which they did with various degrees of success, and more heartiness than harmony.

The two went into smaller rooms where some of the sicker patients were, and the sight of suffering and the thought of death made Clara more sober and thoughtful than Hester had ever seen her. But everywhere the songs were gladly listened to, often with tears, always with a request for more, till Hester said: "We really must go, or you'll have no voice to bring next time." And they went out from the bare, clean quiet of the hospital into the bright sweet air of the outside busy world.

Clara was rather quiet as they walked home. She scarcely spoke till they parted at the corner, when, warmly pressing Hester's hand, she said hurriedly:

"It was ever so much better than doing nothing, and I wouldn't exchange the thanks and tears of those poor sick people for all the applause the prima donna has had this afternoon."

And Hester kissed her, and in her heart thanked God that she had helped this friend to find something to do.—*Interior.*

A QUAINT LITTLE SERMON.

Mr. Harvey was riding slowly along the dusty road, looking in all directions for a stream, or even a house, where he might refresh his tired, thirsty horse with a good draught of water. While he was thinking and wondering, he turned an abrupt bend in the road, and saw before him a comfortable farmhouse, and at the same time a boy ten or twelve years came out into the road with a small pail, and stood directly before him.

"What do you wish, my boy?" said Mr. Harvey, stopping his horse.

"Would your horse like a drink, sir?" said the boy, respectfully.

"Indeed he would, and I was wondering where I could obtain it."

Mr. Harvey thought little of it, supposing, of course, the boy earned a few pennies in this manner; and, therefore, he offered him a bit of silver, and was astonished to see him refuse it.

"I would like you to take it," he said, looking earnestly at the child, and observing for the first time that he limped slightly.

"Indeed, sir, I don't want it. It is little enough I can do for myself or any one. I am lame, and my back is bad, sir; and mother says no matter how small a favor may seem, if it is all we are capable of, God loves it as much as He does a very large favor. And this is the most I can do for others. You see, sir, the distance from Painesville is eight miles to this spot, and I happen to know there is no stream crossing the road that distance; and so, sir, almost every one passing here from that place is sure to have a thirsty horse."

Mr. Harvey looked down into the gray eyes that were kindling and glowing with thought of doing good to others, and a moisture gathered into his own as a moment later he jogged off, pondering deeply upon the quaint little sermon that had been delivered so innocently and unexpectedly.—*Youth's Companion.*

DAVY'S DIALOGUE.

Davy knew what was the right thing to do, but he would not confess that it was the only right thing. There was the empty wood box. His mother was with sick Mrs. Jenks. She would come in at five, and have the wood to bring in herself.

"Father told me to meet him at the store at two," said Davy to Conscience.

"But you know he told Mr. Kane afterward that, with the tired horse, he could hardly get there before halfpast two, and you can fill this box in ten minutes," said Conscience to Davy.

"Well, I don't want to fill that box, and I'll get no credit if I do. I've done it lots of times, and had no notice taken of it."

This brought down a storm upon Davy's head.

"How much notice do you take of the dinner your mother cooks for you, or the clothes she makes and mends? How much have you noticed God's sunshine to-day; or the strong, well body he has given you instead of a sick body like Mrs. Jenk's? How much—"

"Never mind—never mind! I'll do it," said Davy.

"You'd better!" said Conscience.

HER BIRTHDAY PRESENT.

BY F. L. S. H.

May Golden sat in the deep twilight on a beautiful June evening, thinking. The gate opened softly, and around from her reverie she looked up to see her best friend, Miss Minture, approaching her. With a cry of joy, May rushed toward her and led her to a seat in the rustic arbor. Seating herself beside her and taking her hand into her's she exclaimed:

"I am so glad you came. To-day is my birthday, my seventeenth birthday, and I wanted to talk to you so much."

Then leaning her head against her friend's shoulder she asked:

"Miss Minturne, why don't God answer our prayers when we pray for what we know he wants us to have? I prayed to-day that he would give me a present, a birthday present that was sweet and lovely. I tried to think of what I wanted most, and at last saw that I wanted to love to pray. I do not love it, but Oh, I want to so much."

"And did you not get the answer?"

"No," she replied, "I didn't, I am sure I didn't. I have tried to love it, but it is no use, and I feel so troubled and unhappy and, dear I am afraid I am not a Christian at all."

And bursting into tears she laid her hand in her friend's lap and waited.

"May, don't say that;" and Miss Minturne put her arms around her and went on.

"God will hear your prayer, only have patience and wait. I prayed for the same thing once and I thought God had not heard me. But soon God told me that if I would obey him when ever he spoke to me and told me to pray he would give me the blessing I craved. It was hard at first, but at last it grew easier and I saw that God was giving me the blessing as I strove for it until my prayer was fully answered."

May was sitting up now, and with a brave and determined face she said, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

She sat there long into the night and Miss Minturne stole away and left her alone with God, and when May arose she had her birthday present at least in part, and she knew God had promised it all to her.

MAGGIE'S BROOM.

"I do wish I knew how to earn some money," mused Maggie, resting her hands on her broom for a moment and looking meditatively down at the leaf-strewn walk. "I want some for books and for Christmas; I do want to give a few things with money all my own."

"So do I want money," echoed a voice near her, thus revealing that she had spoken aloud; and Rob looked over the garden fence. "But I don't expect to get it by digging these old potatoes, and you won't do it by sweeping walks, so you'd better skip through that and look for something else."

"I can't skip through; its got to be done right," answered Maggie, resuming her vigorous attack upon the leaves.

"Oh, you are going to try the honest-industry business, are you?" laughed Rob. "Well, you won't rise much with a broom, I can tell you. I never heard of anybody who did that but the 'old woman who was tossed up in a blanket seventeen times higher than the moon;'" and Rob went back to his hasty and careless digging, intent only upon making his escape from the field as soon as possible.

Maggie half wished that she too could go out and look for the "chances" that Rob talked of so often; but she remembered grandma's proverb: "Those who want a hive of honey should take care of the busy-bees before they chase the may-bees." The home-work was a must-be and an ought-to-be also; so she went on down the walk sweeping neatly and thoroughly, and even pursuing one flying-leaf out through the gate. Dr. Kent met her there, and smiled at her energy.

"Well done, little Maggie! You have put them all to rout this time. I wish I had such a broom at work in my office. The colored man who builds my fires doesn't half sweep, and I have to do it over again when I want it well done."

"Oh, I wish you'd let me do it Dr. Kent. Don't you want me to?" inquired Maggie with a world of business promptness in eye and voice.

"Of course, I do," laughed the old doctor, "if you can find time for it every morning before school—which means if you can get up early enough—and if you don't expect too high a salary. Step at the office on your way from school this afternoon, Miss Maggie, and we will see if we can settle it."

Settled it was, and Maggie went home with a dancing step and the prospect of earning a nice little sum before Christmas. Rob had heard of her good fortune when he looked over the fence the next morning.

"Hello! So you really did go up with the broom, after all?" he said, half enviously, half teasingly. "Can you give a fellow any news from the moon?"

"I don't mind telling you something that I've learned either at the moon or somewhere else, said Maggie, with a twinkle in her eye. "I've learned that the surest way to get hold of something better is to do your best with what you already have in your hand, even if it is only a broom or a shovel."

"Hump!" said Rob, going slowly back to his potatoes.—*Kate W. Hamilton.*

WORTH WINNING.

There was a boy who "lived out," named John. Every week he wrote home to his mother, who lived on a small farm away up among the hills.

One day John picked up an old envelope from the kitchen wood-box, and saw that the postage stamp was not touched by the postmaster's stamp to show that it had done its duty, and henceforth was useless.

"The postmaster missed his aim," said John, "and left the stamp as good as new. I'll use it myself."

He moistened it at the nose of the tea-kettle, and very carefully pulled the stamp off.

"No," said John's concience, "for that would be cheating. The stamp has been on one letter; it ought not to carry another."

"It can carry another," said John, "because, you see, there is no mark to prove it worthless. The postoffice will not know."

"But you know," said conscience, "and that is enough. It is not honest to use it a second time. It is a little matter, to be sure, but it is cheating. God looks for principle. It is the quality of every action that he judges by."

"But no one will know it," said John faintly.

"No one?" cried conscience. "God will know it, and that is enough; and he, you know, desires truth in the inward parts."

"Yes," cried all the best parts of John's character; "yes, it is cheating to use the postage stamp a second time, and I will not do it."

John tore it in two, and gave it to the winds. And so John won a victory worth winning.

In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption and Wasting in Children, Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body. Please read: "I tried Scott's Emulsion on a young man whom Physicians at times gave up hope. Since he began using the Emulsion his Cough has ceased, gained flesh and strength, and from all appearances his life will be prolonged many years."—JOHN SULLIVAN, Hospital Steward, Morganza, Pa.



The Comfort Corset
EASE and COMFORT with style and taste of a French Corset.
NO BONES TO BREAK.
Is cut to fit form perfectly, and elegantly corded. No other corset has more than ONE size at the top for any one waist size.
THE COMFORT CORSET has several shoulder Sizes for EACH WAIST SIZE so as to fit tapering waists as well as straight forms. Send for descriptive circular giving all information, prices, etc., to
BOSTON COMFORT CORSET CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
BOSTON, MASS.
For sale by stores generally
(NAME THIS PAPER.)
PATENTED. Latest Style.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL
ORIGINAL ONLY GENUINE
SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE NEVER FAIL.
Ask CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND TAKE NO OTHER
OR INCLOSE 4 PARTICULARS RETURN MAIL.
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. MADISON SQ. PHILA. PA.
PILLS
5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS
LADIES WHO HAVE USED THEM.

DON'T RUN THE RISK
of losing your child by permitting Worms to work out its destruction. When a child fails to sleep well, is restless, unnatural in its appetite and grinds its teeth, you have strong indications of Worms; the positive cure for this is **B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.** Ask your druggist for it. Its timely use may save your child from its grave.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANUARY 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2. 481-1y

Paine's Celery Compound
For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged
CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.
AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.
AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.
AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.
AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.
Recommended by professional and business men.
Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

HAVE YOU EXAMINED
ROYAL PRAISE
The New Sunday School Song Book by James R. Murray? We claim it is the best book of the kind now before the public, and feel that an examination of its contents will substantiate this claim. Among the writers represented are *Dr. Geo. F. Root, J. R. Sweney, W. F. Sherwin, "Winthrop," J. H. Tenney, James McGranahan, P. P. Bliss, Geo. H. Simmons, Rev. C. H. Oliphant, P. F. Campiglio, T. P. Westendorf,* and many others. The book contains 192 pages of which 160 are devoted to the very best of genuine *SUNDAY SCHOOL SONGS,* many of them never having appeared before in any book; the remaining 32 pages contain a concise but very thorough course of instruction in the Elements of Music. Price, bound in boards, *30* cents, if sent by mail add 5cts. for postage.

We will send a single sample copy by mail postpaid to any Sunday School Superintendent on receipt of 20 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE.

PUBLISHED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

FOR GAS. **BAILEY'S** COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS **REFLECTORS!** A wonderful invention for *LIGHTING* Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free.
BAILEY REFLECTOR CO.,
113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa
FOR OIL

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

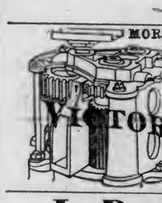
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BELLS
Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - - CASH.

DRESS MAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE

SINGER
Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

THE WEEKLY NEWS & OBSERVER.
The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chockfull of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the *Weekly News and Observer* until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address
NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.

MORE KINDS and sizes of Mills & Evaporators, for Sorghum & Sugar Cane, are made by The Blymyer Iron Works Co. of Cincinnati, O. than by any other works in the world. They are the *sole makers* of the *Victor, Great Western* and *Niles Mills,* and the *Genuine Cook Evaporator.* Sorghum Hand Book for 1888, FREE.

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.


JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. ... tary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, ...
Office in Briggs' Build... Street.
Telephone ...

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On the 26th inst., in Holly township, Pender county, by Rev. Colin Shaw, Mr. JOHN E. PARRIOR, of Duplin county, and Miss CORA A. PLAYER, of Pender county.

On April 23rd, in Lincolnton church, Miss LIDA, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. R. Z. Johnston, and JAMES A. LORE, of Catawba county, N. C.

On April 12th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. L. Munro, Mr. J. A. PATTERSON and Miss ADA I. LEITCH—both of Stockton, Cal.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

At his home on the banks of the Catawba river just as the old year with its memories sweet and sad were fading away, and the volume of the new year was opening, the undying man of JAMES WAREN MOORE, on Jan. 3d, 1888, took its departure from friends below and earthly to friends above and heavenly. The deceased was 76 years, 9 months and 21 days old. He was born in York county, S. C., within the bounds of the old historic church of Bethesda. The sessional records of Bethesda, both of the past and present, show that the Moore family have formed a large share of its piety, intelligence, office-bearers and singing material. So our brother had the great advantage of a pious ancestry, and the hallowed influences of a godly country church, which did much in formulating his solid Christian gentle manly character. Under the ministry of Father Walker, then the pastor of Bethesda, young Waren Moore flush with manly strength and zeal in heart, surrendered to Jesus as the captain of his salvation, and for over fifty years he proved himself a faithful soldier in Immanuel's hosts. What a legacy to surviving sons, and to young men! Nearly sixty years ago in prospecting for an earthly home, he was led to North Carolina, (and whilst ever cherishing with love maternal his native State, he loved none the less his adopted State) and settled within the bounds of old Unity church, in Lincoln county. In this church for many years he was an elder and leader of the songs of praise. As an elder he was wise in counsel, gentle in rebuke, decided in conviction, liberal in substance and punctual in attendance. In my last conversation with him a little over a year ago, we found that the burden of his evening sun, then fast setting was the spiritual welfare of his church, and her coming sons. May this, to that church, be a covetous fragrance.

On Feb. 11th, 1835, Mr. Moore married Miss Isabella, of the distinguished Davidson's family. This happy union after 52 years 10 months and 22 days was severed by the death of the husband. On the banks of the smooth flowing Catawba and on the near waters of eternity patiently awaits the aged and saintly widow. "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives," and in death they will not be divided long. R. A. M.

SAY-SOES.

Mr. Alexander Delaney, formerly of the Tanner & Delaney Engine Works, of Richmond, Va., has become associated with Mr. W. H. Tappey (late Tappey & Steel, of the same city), and the firm is now Tappey & Delaney. See their advertisement elsewhere.

The most dangerous men in the world are those who are half fool and half knave. They are always being used by rascals and always saying they meant for the best.

Look out for clever imitations of Salvation Oil. Its unprecedented success provokes counterfeits.

In the matter of speed there is a great similarity between a flash of lightning and a bit of unfounded gossip.

The Vatican has received an addition to its objects of art in the shape of a huge bas-relief, representing Prince Bismarck receiving, in a very obsequious attitude, the Pope's award on the subject of the Caroline Islands.

First Citizen: "What makes you think your neighbor, Towson, is a religious man?" Second Citizen: "He always sifts his ashes on a still day."

Sorghum and Sugar Machinery.—We are in receipt of the Catalogue of The Blymyer Iron Works Co., manufacturer's of the celebrated Victor, Niles and Great Western Cane Mills, Cook Evaporators, etc. Parties in want of Sorghum or Sugar Machinery, will do well to write for a copy of the Catalogue.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the weeek ending April 26th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

S E Bowersock, Baltimore, Md., bread-box.

B F Caldwell, Wheeling, W. Va., painting metal roofing.

D H Carpenter, Orlando, Fla., plow.

T L Clingman, Asheville, N. C., electric light carbon.

R B Cole, Palmersville, Tenn., muzzle.

A V Du Pont, Louisville, Ky., portable connecting track.

R M Hatcher, St. Bethlehem, Tenn., feeding device for sewing-machines.

T M Healey, Cumberland, Md., syringe.

J M Keith, Greenville, S. C., mail-bag-catcher.

[illegible] Mason, Sumter, S. C., cotton gin.

[illegible] McAvoy, Baltimore, Md., pneumatic hydrant.

[illegible] Elroy, Uniontown, Ala., horse-[illegible]

[illegible] Rouge, La., saw-

J O Morrow, Thomas Mills, Tenn., sawguide.

E H A Oakley, Aiken, S. C., nut lock.

J B Oldershaw, Baltimore, Md., hot-air furnace.

A F Parker, Charleston, S C, whip-roll for looms.

L Reinhardt, Louisville, Ky., washing-machine.

G W Ribble, Harrisonburg, Va., combination tool.

E E Ries, Baltimore, Md., electric heating system.

W B Seal, Baltimore, Md., car-coupling.

G R Taylor, Louisville, Ky., suspended cable and electric railway.

J B Underwood, Fayetteville, N. C., vending apparatus.

J B Walker, Trezevant, Tenn., wagon-brake.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth; 60 cents.

Address:

REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer.

J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, O.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Contents of April number:

1. The Lollards, by J. F. Latimer, Ph. D. (Leips.) D. D.
11. The Majesty of Law, by B. M. Palmer, D. D., LL. D.
3. The Word of God vs. "The Bible of Modern Scientific Theology, by George D. Armstrong, D. D., LL. D.
4. The Unity of the Church, by J. A. Quarles, D. D.
5. The Presbyterian Origin of American Independence, by A. W. Miller, D. D, LL. D.
6. The Perils of Excessive Individualism, by Samuel M. Smith.
7. Notes: Christian Giving or Ecclesiastical Merchandising, by E. C. Murray; Evangelism: Its place and How it Should be Promoted, by B. Helm; James Hannington, James Henderson Smith.
8. Criticisms and Reviews, by J. L. Girardeau, Thomas E. Peck, B. B. Warfield, W. W. Moore, S. M. Smith, Robert A. Webb, and George D. Armstrong.
6. Notices of Recent Publications.

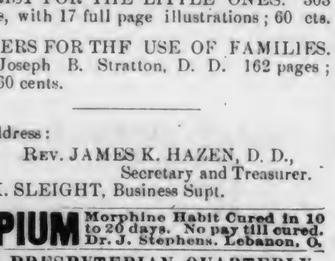
$3 PER ANNUM, 80 CENTS PER NUMBER.

Address all orders and communications to the Manager, Chester, South Carolina.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. DELANEY.

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines

TRAM ROAD ENGINES

and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.

Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being a member of our firm we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

The TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT Spring Medicine

The Spring Medicine

The Spring Medicine

"April Showers bring May Flowers."

They bring something more. In their train follows the great procession of Spring disorders. People who have during the Winter lived on too much of a meat diet, now need a Spring medicine. The blood needs purifying. The whole system needs toning up. That miserable feeling of lassitude, which makes folks so forlorn and languid, must be got rid of. Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Sick Headaches, Bowel Disorders (especially Constipation), will continue to vex the people who let them alone.

To be rid of these annoying ailments, the course is simple and pleasant. The use of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

will do it. No guess work about this. Positive certainty. Tested by physicians and the general public for over forty years. If you have never tried it, try it now.

This greatest and best of all Spring medicines is for sale by all druggists.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19. 1888.

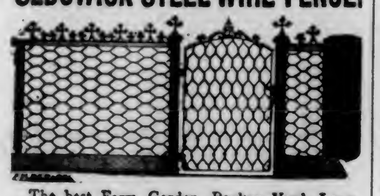
Circulars forwarded on application.

CRAYON PORTRAITS.

FOR A FEW WEEKS I WILL TAKE orders for life-size crayon portrait for $13.00, (former price $25.00.) Smaller portraits made from $5.00 up.

MISS B. T WILLARD.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,

SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE ELECTIONS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of Davidson College, at their annual meeting in June next, if the way be clear, will elect a President of the College, to succeed the Rev. Dr. McKinnon, who, in consequence of continued feeble health, insists upon the acceptof his resignation tendered at last commencement.

Also, at the some time an election will be held for a Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. RUMPLE, Secretary of Trustees.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.

W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.

W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.

W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.

W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.

H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket [illegible] from $200 to $250.

money, [illegible] is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and [illegible] formation apply to

Davidson College, [illegible]

For Catalogues and other in[illegible] MARTIN.

W. J. [illegible]

Executrix Notice!

Having qualified as Executrix under the Will of the Estate of Eliza D. Whitehead, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said decedent, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them for payment on or before April 2nd, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELIZA R. H. DAGGETT, Executrix of the Estate of ELIZA D. WHITEHEAD.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt.	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35 p m	† 10 30 pm	*8 2 pm
Leave Marion	5 22 p m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

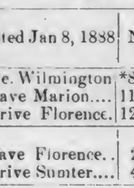
Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

THE DUPLEX CORSET.



(Double Bones, Steels, and Seams.) These Corsets give grace, ease, and style to the figure. No bones over the hips to break and vex the wearer. Need no breaking in. Adjusts itself to the figure, is the most durable Corset made. HIGHEST PREMIUM wherever exhibited. Sample Corset, $1.00; English Sateen, $2.00. (By Express.) Remit by Postal Note, Money Order, or Register letter. Catalogues free. Agents Wanted. Name this paper. DUPLEX CORSET CO., No. 218 6th Ave., New York

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 30—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Tuesday, March 20th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	8 15 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 25 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton	9 35 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	11 25 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville	11 40 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 55 P. M.	2 25 P. M.
Leave Sanford	2 15 "	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro	5 40 "	8 30 "
Leave Greensboro	9 50 A. M.	
Arrive Ararat	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.

Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Ararat	4 00 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro	9 00 "	
Leave Greensboro	10 05 A.M	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 30 P. M.	1 52 P. M.
Leave Sanford	2 00 "	3 00 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 15 "	6 30 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 30 "	5 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 26 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 00 A. M.	4 00 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 30 "	5 40 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	1 15 P. M.	
Factory Junction	2 15 "	5 05 P. M.
Arrive Millboro	3 00 "	5 45 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.

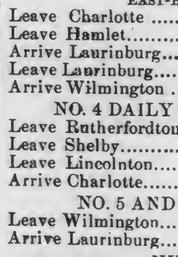
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and keys, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home testimonials.

ALSO Millinery AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,061. WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 9, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,681.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and the Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. R. W. Boyd, from Woodleaf, N. C., to Lincolnton, N. C.

Rev. J. P. Miller, from Lower Peach Tree, Ala., to Shiloh, Marengo county, Ala.

Rev. C. W. Chambers, from Bowling Green, Mo., to Warsaw, Mo.

Rev. Dr. Geo. L. Leyburn, from Lexington, Mo., to Springfield Mo.

Rev. A. W. Milster, from Fayetteville, Ark., to Nevada, Mo.

Rev. H. M. Sydenstricker, from Pleasant Hill, Mo., to Hamilton, Mo.

NORTH CAROLINA.

On Wednesday night last, a Foreign Missionary Society was organized, composed of gentlemen of the First Presbyterian church of this city, and to be known as the Edgar Woods Missionary Society. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers elected: B. F. Hall, President, D. G. Worth, Vice-President, H. W. Malloy, Secretary and John R. Turrentine, Treasurer. Monthly meetings will be held and there is every reason to hope for an increasing interest in the work of Foreign Missions.

The ladies of the above church, a week or two previous, formed a Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society, that will do excellent work. The officers are: Mrs. S. G. Lewis, President; Mrs. D. G. Worth, Vice-President and Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Henry Bacon, Recording Secretary; Miss Ellen Bellamy, Treasurer.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. K. McDonald writes: Our Communion took place at Black River Chapel yesterday; four were added to the church, three by examination and one by letter. To God be all the praise, and may He continue His blessings unto us.

Magruder, May 7, 1888.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On the 29th of April Mr. J. B. Watkins was elected to the office of ruling elder in the Henderson church, and Mr. J. B. Gray was elected deacon. Mr. Watkins was once before elected to this position but declined the honor. Mr. Gray was once a deacon, but moved away from our town for a year. He now returns to our town and the congregation recalls him to the deaconate. The same day three members were added to the church, all heads of families. Yesterday the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was obsered by the congregation and five more new members received on examination, three of them received baptism. In the afternoon five children were baptized. The largest collection ever taken up in this church was yesterday contributed to foreign missions. S.

Henderson, N. C., May 7th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The committee of Mecklenburg Presbytery, Revs. W. R. Atkinson, J. L. Williamson and W. B. Arrowood, were at Monroe on Friday April 27th, for the purpose of installing Rev. C. W. Robinson pastor of the church. Bro. Atkinson preached at 11 a. m., and at 8 p. m., the installation services were conducted Bro. Atkinson presided, preached and propounded constitutional questions; Bro. Williamson charged the pastor and Bro. Arrowood the people.

These services were exceedingly interesting and much enjoyed by a large and attentive congregation.

Bro. Williamson remained over Sunday, preaching the word with power and to great edification nine were added to the church, six on profession of faith in Jesus and three by letter.

This church has a bright future—the weekly prayer meeting is well attended—in addition to this we have a "Young Men's Prayer Meeting" in the pastor's study once a week, an earnest band of deciples. We also have a Ladies' Aid Society, and the young people of both sexes have a Mission Society. The Sunday-school is well equipped and doing good work.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Sabbath-school organized: Yesterday, having no regular appointment to preach, I met the good people of Salem church and succeeded in organizing a Sabbath-school—appointing proper officers and raising some money to get books. Forty-one were enrolled, and as soon as we get fully organized, we hope good will be accomplished. There are a good many children and young people in the neighborhood; also several other Sabbath-schools in this section. Churches are numerous; each church has its own school. In this way we hope to get parents and children interested in the good work. J. P. M

April 30th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

We held our communion meeting at Bethpage church including the 5th Sabbath of April. Services began on Friday before and closed Sabbath afternoon. Rev. Wm. W. Pharr assisted the pastor during the whole meeting, and preached the word with great earnestness and power. For weeks before the meeting our sincere desire and prayer to God was that he would grant us a plentiful outpouring of his Spirit; and now we rejoice that our prayers were answered, for God's people were refreshed, and in addition it was our privilege to receive into the communion of the church fourteen persons who profess their faith in Christ and obedience to him. Since our last communion we have received on certificate four members, making eighteen in all. In a little more than two years since the present pastor began to minister to this people, we have added to our church roll forty-four names, thirty-four by examination and ten by certificate from other churches. "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

R S. A.

Mill Hill, May 1st.

Charlotte Chronicle: Rev. G. L. Cook, whose supply of Paw Creek church terminated last Sunday, was in the city yesterday and left this morning on the north bound train for his old home near Staunton, Va. His post office will be Staunton, Va., until the General Assembly, to which he is a commissioner from Mecklenburg Presbytery, convenes on the 20th instant. Mr. Cook has served Paw Creek church for several years and his ministry has been richly blessed. He is a clear-headed man and energetic worker. His presence and voice will be greatly missed in the counsels of his Presbytery, as well as his proclamation of the gospel in the pulpit and from house to house in Paw Creek.

MARYLAND.

Central Presbyterian: At the communion at Harmony church, Lisbon, on Sabbath, April 22d, the names of six new members were announced, two having been received on profession and four on certificate. Rev. P. P. Flournoy, pastor.

VIRGINIA.

Central Presbyterian: Rev. F. J. Brooke has accepted the advice of Lexington Presbytery and declined the call to the church at Wytheville, Virginia.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian*:

Mr. B. L. Telford, a student of Union Theological Seminary, will spend his vacation in Alexandria, assisting Rev. James I. Vance with the chapel work connected with the church.

A congregational meeting of the church at Christianburg was called on Sunday at the Presbyterian church to elect four elders. The following gentlemen were selected: Messrs. T. J. Hanson, T. P. Campbell, C. L. Wade, and J. C. Caldwell.

Rev. W. S. Lacy, of Jonesboro, N. C., has consented to accept the call extended to him by the Second church, Norfolk, and expects to enter upon his work there during the present month.

On last Sabbath, communion day, there were thirteen additions to the First church, Richmond, nine of them on profession of faith. At night a meeting was held in this church in the interest of the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Union of the Presbyterian churches of the city. At this meeting a very impressive address was delivered by Rev. Dr. H. P. Tupper, Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Rev. A. R. Cocke, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Waynesboro' has been tendered, recently, an important pulpit in the West, which he declined because of the important church here and his interest in the young people gathered in the schools of his present charge. We learn that some recent flattering overtures from a leading University have been to him. Our church has doubled its membership under his ministrations, and he has so endeared himself to us that we sincerely hope he cannot be prevailed upon to leave us.

At the request of Chesapeake Presbytery which adjourned April 26th, Rev. Wm. Dinwiddie, D. D., remained at Farmwell and held a meeting lasting through the following Sabbath. This church had been divided within its own ranks, and for the past year seems to have retrograded rather than advanced. Hence it was with much anxiety that we looked forward to the results of these special services. The fruits have been beyond our expectations. God's people were encouraged greatly. During the three days' service there were some fifteen confessions of Christ, and on last Sabbath twelve were added to the membership of the Farmwell church, ten on profession of faith and two by certificate.

FLORIDA.

Christian Observer: The church of Pensacola, Rev. H. S. Yerger pastor, makes the most encouraging annual report that it has ever made. About thirty-six have been received, mostly young men. These new members have been received at the ordinary services—one, and two, and three at a time. The congregations have continually grown. The pastor's salary has been increased $300. A new and beautiful church has been erected, and will be ready for occupancy within a few weeks. The membership is now over two hundred.

MISSISSIPPI.

Christian Observer: Week before last, Rev. W. H. Richardson was with Rev. Mr. Gowan, at Aberdeen, assisting him in a meeting at that place The Lord was with them; there were several accessions to the church, several promises to establish family altars, and others to seek to lead a better life.

KENTUCKY.

Christian Observer: At the recent Declaimers' Contest, at Central University, Richmond, Mr. T. Van Lear, of Louisville, received the prize.

MISSOURI.

Rev. J. V. Worsham writes from Brazeau to the *St. Louis Presbyterian*: We have just had a visit from Dr. Wells, our synodical evangelist. He preached the Word with power and demonstration of the Spirit. We had five additions—all heads of families, and I can't help feeling that such material will be a blessing to our church.

DOMESTIC.

We clip from the Savannah *News*: The East Florida Presbytery, in connection with the Northern General Assembly, convened in San Mateo on Monday and continued in session until Thursday evening, transacting a great deal of important business. The assemblage was evidently in a liberal frame of mind, as Elder J. C. Greeley was unanimously elected moderator, which is a very unusual thing, as it is customary always to choose an ordained minister to fill that important position. Rev. E. K. Mitchell was chosen temporary clerk. Rev. G. W. Morrell, of Foster Park, and Elder DeWitt Webb were elected commissioners to the General Assembly, and Rev. A. R. McConbrey and Dr. Harrison, of Crescent City, were chosen alternates. Resolutions appropriate to the memory of the late Rev. J. L. Lyons, who died recently, were adopted. The name of Rev. A. W. Sproull was recommended to the Board of Home Missions for reappointment as Presbyterial Missionary, after which the Assembly adjourned.

N. Y. Witness:

It was announced last week in the *Churchman*, the Episcopal organ of this city, that a distinguished priest, the Right Rev. Leon Bouland, has just renounced his allegiance to the Roman hierarchy and applied for admission to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He is a Frenchman and about forty years of age. He was graduated in early life with the highest honors, and studied for the priesthood under the personal direction of Cardinal Lanigerie, Archbishop of Algiers and Primate of Africa. In 1881 Mgr. Bouland received the honorary appointment of Canon of St. Michael the Archangel, Rome, and in 1882, that of President General of the Society of Avocats de St. Fierre in North America. In the same year he was made a member of the "Academie des Arcades," in Rome; Canon of the Metropolitan Church of Rheims; Commander of the Order of the Holy Sepulcher and Private Chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII. In June, 1885, Mgr. Bouland was also appointed by the Pope General Director of the organization in North America of the Society of St. Peters Pence. He first visited this country in 1875 for the purpose of writing a history of the French in North America. This work is about ready for the press. While preparing it he occupied himself with the pastoral charge of a Roman Catholic church at Central Falls, R. I., and with the founding of another French church in Boston. He has travelled extensively in both hemispheres, from the North of Canada to Peru on the American Continent, and in most of the countries of Europe.

The letter of Mgr. Bouland to the Pope is as follows:

New York, April 12, 1888.

Most Holy Father: I have the honor to inform your Holiness that from to-day (my economical standing being perfectly regular and unquestioned), I deliberately though sorrowfully separate myself from the Roman Church, for the following reasons:

1. Doctrinally, it is no longer possible for me to believe the teaching of the Syllabus, and the dogmas proclaimed at the last Vatican Council.

2. Politically, I can no longer admit the pretensions of Ultramontanism, claiming, as it does, absolute authority, not only in matters religious, but also matters scientific, philosophic, social and political. Such pretensions history proves to be destructive of religion and public liberty. The Roman hierarchy constitutes in the United States (a country of which I am proud to be a citizen) a danger ever on the increase. This I have repeatedly mentioned to your Holiness in the private audiences with which I have from time to time been honored. In separating from the Church of Rome, as did Saints Cyprian and Augustine, I do not sever myself from the Catholic Church, which they called the *Radix et Matrix* (Root and Mother) of Rome herself. Happily among the Latin churches there are those, like the Anglican Church, the Church of Utrecht, and that of the Old Catholics, in which the Nicene Constitutions are still respected. In this great Republic also, I find a church truly apostolic and Nicene, wholly independent of the State, and which understands how to reconcile in due proportion the rights that liberty confers with the duties which it imposes. In that church, to which I now declare my adherence, faith does not shut out reason or science, which, together with true religion, make intelligent Christians and enlightened citizens.

In my native France, as your Holiness well knows, there are Latin Christians who still represent the position of the Gallican Church in 1682, and I may see it to be my duty to identify myself with those who have not deserted the ancient Gallican standpoint of St. Louis and Bossuet. In that fair land republican government, which alone can satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people in our day, will never be firmly established, nor will the necessary reforms in the church be secured until the clergy bursts their ultramontane and monarchical bonds and unite frankly with the people in abolishing the Concordate and organize a church truly national and Nicene like that in the United States of America, independent alike of the State and of Rome.

My decision to withdraw from the Roman Church is not a thought of recent origin. It is the mature result of convictions forced upon me during my travels in both hemispheres, and of my study for ten years of the chief religious and social questions which agitate our time—questions to which the Christian fathers furnish solutions wholly at variance with the Syllabus and the policy of the Ultramontane Court. Should your Holiness wish me to explain my views more fully I should be happy to receive instructions to that effect.

Condescend, Most Holy Father, to accept anew the assurance of my profound respect.

Leon Bouland.

Honorary Private Chamberlain of His Holiness Leo XIII; Honorary Canon of St. Michel Archangelo, Rome; Honorary Canon of the Metropolitan Church of Rheims; Commander of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre; Member of the "Academie des Arcades," etc., in North America.

Items for the *N. Y. Witness*:

The United Presbyterian churches of Allegheny, Pa., have been remarkably blessed during the past winter. In some of them services have been held almost continuously. On a recent Sabbath the Second United Presbyterian church of that city received sixty-six on confession of faith, making an addition of one hundred and fifty-nine since December.

FOREIGN.

The *Christian Commonwealth*, of London, says: "We hear of a teetotal mayor who is going rigorously to square his public pratice with his private opinions. Sheffield has the honor of being the subject of the interesting social experiment, and the town has been frankly informed of its mayor's intentions. Mr. Alderman Clegg, who is none other than the mayor in question, presided at a United Kingdom Alliance meeting in his town on Monday evening, December 12th. Some people, he said, had asked what Mr. Clegg would do with his tetotalism when he became mayor, and his reply was that Mr. Clegg while mayor would do with his tetotalism what he did with it when he was not mayor, and in no circumstances, and on no occasion, would he provide drink for anybody, no matter who he was. This is emphatic, and may as well be noted by intending participants in public functions at Sheffield. We gather from what passed at this meeting that Mr. Clegg was long excluded from the Town Council on account of his temperance principles, so that in the day of his triumph he can hardly be blamed for maintaining them"

MISSION CULLINGS.

The Church of England has a mission in Upper Burmah under the lead of six priests, two English, one Tamil and three Karen. Fifty villages are reached; there are 1,237 communicants and 597 scholars.

A remarkable change, it is said, has come over Campanha, one of the largest cities of the [illegible] vince of Minas-Geraes in Brazil, in the past four[illegible] teen years. It used to be noted for its strenuous profession of Catholicism, the religion of the State. A Protestant missionary, who merely sought to pass through the city without attempting to hold any service was beset by a mob, [illegible] toned, and left for dead. N[illegible] ous Protestant church in [illegible] people have broke away [illegible] large numbers, and those, [illegible] classes.

The *Observer* says: It is prop[illegible] in Bethany ("the town of Mary and [illegible] Martha," where the Lord raised Lazar[illegible] the dead), a home which shall form a ce[illegible] Christian work. The village has to-day [illegible] five hundred inhabitants, who live in squalor and die in ignorance of the Gospel. A piece of land has been secured and the prospect is said to be encouraging.

Henry Loomis writing from Yokohama, Japan, says: "The discussion of the plan of union between the Presbyterian and Congregational churches is going on satisfactorily to those who are labo[illegible] ing to secure such a result. The draft of a [illegible] stitution of the proposed Church has been [illegible] and agreed to by the representative men[illegible] the two bodies residing in Tokio; and a m[illegible] of the two committees is now in session at [illegible] or in that vicinity."

At a recent meeting in London, R[illegible] Wyatt Gill, a missionary from the South [illegible] gave a statement of work in the South[illegible] and its results. His work since July, 18[illegible] been among eleven islands of the Herve[illegible] He spoke of the condition of the natives [illegible] time—of their love of revenge and hu[illegible] fices, of the bloody feuds that existed a[illegible] of the rule followed by all of keeping [illegible] children, and no more, in every family, [illegible] the whole aspect of life as something fearful. All this has been changed through the influence of Christianity. The spiritual work has been most interesting. To see a people who once were cannibals partaking of the Lord's Supper has been truly delightful. At the New Year's gathering it has been the custom for all the members of the church at Raratonga to assemble together for worship. Looking around upon this gathering, the family history of all known to him, he had seen the bread administered by one to a man whose father that man had murdered, or the reverse. The work of evangelization in these [illegible] lands has been done almost entirely by the [illegible] tives whom it has been Mr. Gill's object to tr[illegible] for this purpose. It is wonderful what they h[illegible] done. Hundreds have sacrificed their live[illegible] carry the gospel to their brethren. Sixty of [illegible] Gill's own church have been killed while a[illegible] as missionaries.

Rev. Geo. Post says in the *New [illegible] Evangelist*:" It would take a long l[illegible] exhaust the religious' literary, and scientif[illegible] tributions to the Arabic language from [illegible] sionaries in Syria. They include the tra[illegible] of the Scriptures and the stereotyping of th[illegible] in numerous styles; the preparation of a [illegible] ture guide, commentaries, a Concordance [illegible] complete hymn and tune book; text bo[illegible] history, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, [illegible] rithms, meterology, botan, yzoology, physics [illegible] gery, and a periodical literature which has p[illegible] the stimulus to a very extensive native journa[illegible] The Protestant converts of the mission edu[illegible] by the missionaries, have written elaborate [illegible] on history, poetry, grammar, arithemetic, n[illegible] science, and the standard dictionary of th[illegible] guage, and a cyclopædia which will mak[illegible] brary by itself, consisting of about twe[illegible] umes of from six hundred to eight hun[illegible] each."

Christian Advocate: We certainly [illegible] the Gospel. Last year, from the [illegible] alone, were sent to that continent [illegible] of rum; and that poisonous bev[illegible] —according to the statements o[illegible] Bishop Taylor—the recor[illegible] change, the money of t[illegible] sins of nominal Christian[illegible] tasks at the feet of those wi[illegible] Master.

The Presbyterian.

THE WATER THAT HAS PASSED.

Listen to the water-mill
Through the life-long day,
How the clanking of the wheels
Wears the hours away;
Languidly the autumn wind
Stirs the greenwood leaves;
From the fields, the reapers sing,
Binding up the sheaves;
And the proverb haunts my mind,
As the spell is cast;
"The mill will never grind
With the water that has passed."

Take the lesson to thyself,
Loving heart and true;
Golden years are fleeting by,
Youth is passing too;
Learn to make the most of life,
Lose no happy day;
Time will never bring thee back
Chances swept away.
Leave no tender word unsaid;
Love while life shall last!
"The mill will never grind
With the water that has passed."

Work while yet the daylight shines,
Man of strength and will;
Never does the streamlet glide
Unless by the mill.
Wait not till the morrow's sun
Beams upon the way;
All that thou canst call thine own
Lies in thy to-day.
Power, intellect and health
May not, cannot last;
"The mill will never grind
With the water that has passed."

O, the wasted hours of life
That have drifted by;
O, the good we might have done,
Lost without a sigh!
Love that we might once have saved
By a single word;
...ived, but never penned,
...heard.
...to thine heart
... it fast!
...ever grind
...ater that has passed."

—*Baptist Weekly.*

...S MELINDA ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Our town had decided to open a Home for orphans, and two of our church members belonging to the committee called on Miss Melinda one day to solicit her contribution of either money or provisions.

The old lady was not very well off, but ... was certain that what Miss Melinda ap... she aided, not only by her gifts, ...y her prayers, and by her influence ...or every one recognized her as a ...n of undoubted influence in the ...

... sat with her knitting upon the table ... her, and was reading when the la... approached the door of her sitting ...hich opened directly upon the front ...

... laid down her book when they ...nd rose to meet them with a cor...eeting. "Come in Miss Higgin...botham, come in Miss Remins. I am glad to see ye. I've got my mind en heart that full uv missions I'm glad ter git er chance ter talk ter somebody." The book she had laid down was the last number of *The Missionary*.

The ladies both smiled and exchanged glances. This boded little success for their mission, for if Miss Melinda's mind was full of foreign mission work, may be she would not see the force of the arguments they had so carefully prepared to bear upon this new enterprise.

"I take it ye both subscribes to *The Mis...ary*, an' reads it," she said, evidently ...vious to their errand having any spec...bject this morning.

...ow it happened that of all the ladies in ...hurch these two were probably the ...indifferent to the great work of mis... They had been approached by their ..., and by members of the missionary ... more than once without any suc...nd greatly to the distress of both pas...d members, for they were women of ...l influence and means; and both fol...rs of Him whose command it was ...originated the work.

...hey both winced under the question be...e of what more it might lead to, but ...ered promptly—"No, Miss Melinda, ...ever see it."

..."ell, well! that's surprizin'. You ...now what ye miss. Why, ye don' ...hether the Lord's kingdom is a ...not, the kingdom that you're ...ay for ter come, every time ye ...'s Prayer."

...s the reply, "if we do our ...o those who are around us, ...re apt to meet with the ...an if we spend our time ...people thousands of miles ...dom has to come here at ...broad any how."

"Yes," said Mrs. Higginbotham, seizing the opportunity of introducing the subject of the Orphan's Home, before Miss Melinda had time to say anything more on Foreign Missions. "Yes, and it is for Home Mission work that we have called this morning." You know, probably, that our town has decided to have a Home for Orphans. It is to be undenominational, and yet each church, if it chooses, may have its own ward. We hope that you will help us all you can, Miss Melinda, either by donations of provisions, clothes, or money, and by your prayers for the success of the work."

Miss Melinda had taken up her knitting and her fingers moved rapidly, and her needles flashed as they gathered new stitches. She was looking out of the window, and if the ladies had been familiar with the expression of her face, they would have known that she was more than usually stirred. When Mrs. Higginbotham had finished, the old lady laid down her knitting again, and began: "A Home for Orphans." Well! I has'ent heard as how we had so many orphans a lyin' aroun' our town. And ther's two orphin asylums in our State, en another that belongs to our Church ef it haint in ther State. An while I b'lieve its good an' right ter take ther poor homeless children en purvide fur em., I disremember if ther Lord has given us any clear word about it like He has about the perishin' heathen an' ther preachin' the gospel ter 'em. He gives many promises en assurances that He will pervide fur ther fatherless en ther widow, en of course, its ter be through human agencies, but wen He talks abont ther gospel uv His salvation, He tells us square down w'at ter do. An' 'pears ter me like ther message comes to "every one uv us, an' we'en can't go ourselves, ther next best thing is ter help send some one else. Ther more we read about these hungry souls, ther more we feel like they must be fed. An' ef we pray, "Thy kingdom come" every day—we're morally boun' ter work es well es pray."

"Yes, but Miss Melinda suppose we should go to work to feed the poor afar off while our own children were starving at home, you would not expect God to bless such liberality as that. The command to the disciples was to "preach repentance and remission of sins," beginning at Jerusalem, that of course, means, beginning at home."

"In course it does, ther Lord forbid that we should turn our backs on needy souls at home, to care for ther heathen." This ought ye ter have done, an' not ter have left ther other undone." but ther trouble with so many folks, 'pears ter me, they keep on beginning at Jerusalem—they never get no further, en in the meanwhile the heathen nations, fur whose souls, I do b'lieve ther Lord's a goin' ter hold Christian nations responsible—are a dyin' off. An' then, too, whar would we be ef it was'nt fur foreign missions? Was'nt ther Gentiles to be saved by Paul en others a goin' on missions? I b'lieve es firmly as I b'lieve anything that ther Lord cares fur us as we care fur others. Ther was a time wen I was all fur Home Missions. A woman's great on feelin's en I did'nt *feel* like I was call ter care fur Chinese, er Indian, er Japanese. Ther Lord that made 'em would see thet they had means of grace ef He elected 'em to be saved, en so I folded my han's en paid my mite ter ther evangelist's salary, en not much more fur ther pastor's, give a little somethin' once in a way for educating young preachers, en left ther rest alone, exceptin' ther poor thet would come in my way. But, at last ther good Lord put it in ther preacher's head ter ask me: "Miss Melinda" says he, do you take much interest in the work of Foreign Missions?'

Says I: "No sir, I can't say es I do, I find 'nough ter be interested in at home."

"Says he: You think a lot, I know, uv your father's last words, en' uv your mother's dyin' request. I b'lieve you love your Lord, do you remember his last command to His people before He went up to Heaven?"

"In course I did, but he struck me there. Ef there was a thing thet I was tender about, it were my mother's last words wen she looked at me en said: "Melindy, love your brother 'en keep close ter yer Lord." Then I thought how I had plumb forgot that this were the Lord's last command." Says 1: "Pareon, I jest some how have never felt this before."

"Miss Melinda, do you take *The Missionary*, and do you *read* it? No, I can't say as I do, but I take two religious papers."

"Well, I ask you as a personal favor to subscribe to *The Missionary*, and to read it carefully and prayerfully, and at the end of the year tell me how you feel about mission work."

I jumped right up from my seat, an' I opened my money box, an' I give him the fifty cents which I knew ter be the price, an' says I, "Parson. I mean ter try it."

It was'nt no use ter wait till ther end of ther year, though ter say what I thought uv mission work. I had my eyes opened as soon as I began to read what them brave men an' women were a goin' through far away among them idolertous heathen, an' it was'nt long before I j'ined ther Ladies' Missionary Society, an' sence I have been a takin' fust one an' then another uv ther missionary men an' women, an' praying fur 'em by name, I don't feel like it were foreign missions no more. They feels near to me, an' they are; they an' me are brothers an' sisters in Christ, an' these heathen an' me, we are all ther Lord's, an' this is my Master's work, and I pray fur ther prosperity of Zion w'en I pray for it."

The old lady's eyes were filled with light, her cheeks were flushed, her knitting had fallen to the floor.

However, Mrs. Higginbotham and Mrs. Remins had fidgetted at first at her long division from the purpose of their visit, they had caught something from her fervor. They had some new thoughts on the subject of missions.

"Well, Miss Melinda," you have given us a good sermon on missions, I hope we may be the better for it."

"Ther's no good in it, ef it don't make you act, an' jine our little socierty, thats a long ways too small fur ther size uv our new church;" she replied earnestly: 'but don't think thet I am not a goin' ter help at home too," she added good-naturedly, here's a dollar, I laid it by ter git some flower seeds, but I 'low it'll blossom bettern an' bring forth more fruit ef it helps ther orphans."

The ladies went out from her little cottage with glimpses of another life than their own; a life where everything was measured by Scripture rules, where self-denial was not so much an imperative duty, but a high privilege bringing its own rich reward; where there was something to live for beyond the feeding and clothing of this body, and the gratification of its pleasure and its tastes, and where the prayer: "Thy kingdom come," was something more than barren words."

A. L. O. S.

"BEAUTIFUL SOO," THE CAPITAL OF KIANGSU.

HEAVEN ABOVE; BELOW SOOCHOW.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On the banks of the Grand Canal eighty miles west of Shanghai, twelve miles east of the Great Lake, and forty miles south of the Yangtse, stands a far-famed city, the silk metropolis of the Orient. Even in this hurried nineteenth century a crowd of admirers stand with reverent awe around the statue of antiquity and gaze upon its towering heights which seem to pierce the clouds. Let us go back two millenniums and then along these same streets we now tread, the father would lead his son and point to halls and palaces covered with ivy of centuries. Twenty-four hundred years have these walls stood, and on the streets eighty generations of men have trod to and fro. Founded B. C. 500 years, it was laid out only 250 years before Romulus traced the walls of the ancient mistress of the world, whose glory for fifteen centuries has consisted in broken monuments of former grandeur, while during these fifteen hundred years Soochow has been a literary and commercial centre. It was built during the lifetime of Confucins and synchronous with the completion of the second temple of Jerusalem in the time of Ezra. There is a stone map in the Confucian temple near 1000 years old, and on it the streets and temple sites are almost identical with the present.

China was not always the solid cube it is at this time. Before the warring states had amalgamated, Soochow was the capital of the "Kingdom of Wu," as the country south of the Yangtse was called. It included a portion of this and the two adjacent provinces, and was independent from the 12th to the 4th century B. C., inclusive. There is nothing in the history specially germain to our subject till the accession of Hoh Lu, who issued the decree that Soochow be laid out as the capital of his dominions. Hoh Lu was of royal descent, the grandson of a former sovereign, yet he ascended the throne, not by succession, but by assassinating the ruling monarch and seizing the reins of government. His reign, however, was a successful one. "He did much to improve the general condition of the country, especially in opening up the water communications and draining the swampy lands that abounded. By his wise and just government he gained the confidence of the people, and succeeded ere long in establishing himself on the throne. He brought his army into a great state of efficiency and none of the neighboring principalities could cope with him, so that he was able to dictate his own terms on the conclusion of the four or five wars in which he was engaged."

His pleasure parks must have been attractive resorts. On the hills beside the Great Lake, though the population in the thriving towns and villages is dense, yet deer abound. What splendid hunting grounds must these have been when the mountains were covered with their primeval forests? From his rural palace on the Mohaoh heights he could look westward upon the Great Lake glistening as a sea of glass, and to the east behold thousands of workmen with their wooden pestles driving down the stone foundations of the great city just rising into sight.

ITS FOUNDER.

The founder of Soochow, was Wu Tszsu. To him, the prime minister, was entrusted the great task of building a capital. In many respects there is no people who have a more just appreciation of virtue than the Chinese. They are not blinded by the glamor of royalty, but give honor to the great statesmen who have wielded the destinies of the empire. King Hoh Lu is known by the literate only; Wu Tszsu by the people. There are no fabled accounts of his early years for Asiatic history at that period is far more authentic than European. His father, the premier of another state, was murdered by the monarch, and the son fled as a refuge to the "Kingdom of Wu" He became the friend of Hoh Lu, assisted him in obtaining the throne, and for twenty years was his trusted counselor. He advised the king in order to strengthen his government "and secure the safety and prosperity of his people" to found "a large walled city where his subjects could dwell in time of danger and where his government stores could be protected from the enemies that constantly menaced his kingdom." The king was pleased and directed Wu Tszsu to select a site and proceed with the building of the city," whereupon, with the aid no doubt of geomancers and *fungshuy* doctors, the history of the city tell us, he "prospected the ground, tasted the water, observed the heavens and planned the earth."

What a Herculean task to build a city! What an expenditure of money! What a witness to the civilization of those early ages! Wu Tszsu traced the foundation of the walls, laid out the streets, opened the canals, built the bridges and perhaps "sold the corner lots." By his own toil he erected the monument which perpetuates his memory. By the energy of Wu Tszsu the borders of the "Kingdom of Wu" were extended and the condition of the people so much improved that "it became one of the strongest and most famous of the principalities into which China was divided at that time."

Hoh Lu was succeeded by his unworthy son Fu Chai. With the resources which his father had collected he erected magnificent palaces and the "Beautiful Soo Tower" so celebrated in ancient annals. His great extravagance in building, his waste of the state revenues and "the enforced labor of many thousands of his subjects in his building operations caused wide spread murmuring and dissatisfaction among the people." The faithful and honored statesman, the friend and counsellor of his father, protested against the extravagance and dissipation of Tu Chai, and the latter took the short method of sending him a sword to take his own life. The noble citizens of the capital rescued his body from the canal, built two funereal temples to his memory, and called a gate and a mountain by his name.

H. C. DuBose.

THE BEST CHURCH EXTENSION.

BY DR. JOHN HALL, NEW YORK.

1. Presbyterianism as a system of religious life and administration is well adapted to the United States as a nation. In two particulars this adaptation can be readily specified. In the first place the doctrines of the Presbyterian church can be definitely ascertained. The Shorter Catechism is not difficult of access nor of study. The Confession of Faith is not an unwieldly volume, and there is substantial unity in the interpretation of these Standards. We have no confusion among "high," broad" and "low parties. And in the second place the Form of Government is on lines parallel with those on which the United States decided. This goes without saying to any intelligent person, and it is not necessary to show from the historians how much the existing republican states of the world owe to John Calvin, nor to verify the statement that that much-abused Presbyterian was the founder of the United States.

2. There are laws of healthy growth in a community. It is not mainly by accretions artificially drawn from without. In other words, it is not so much by making converts by formal efforts as by the intelligent action of existing bodies retaining and utilizing their own, and drawing in other congenial elements. If, for example, a Presbyterian congregation is composed of people who are Presbyterians "for cause" which they can state, and in sympathy with which their families grow up, and is doing with quiet efficiency the work for which congregations are maintained, it holds all its own that are worth holding, and it draws to it intelligent observers, whose prejudices are broken down by observation, and whose adhesion is at length a mattter of sober and thoughtful judgment.

3. Ministers are largely responsible for developing this intelligent Presbyterianism. They should preach and teach it. That does not mean that there should be as much preaching and lecturing on the epistles to Timothy and Titus as on the gospels and the Acts; but it means that the details of church management should get as much place in the pulpit and Bible class as infinite wisdom has given them in the New Testament. Two things stand in the way of this. (*a*) Some of our ministere were not brought up Presbyterians, and some though "born so" had defective seminary training. (*b*) Some are under the wrong impression that decided views on church government are inconsistent with catholicity. This may be seen to be a mistake from two points of view. The man who is attached to his own town or state, and intelligently promoting its honor and prosperity, is not thereby proved indifferent to the welfare of his country, but the reverse, and, in point of fact, the most attached Presbyterians are the most catholic of Christians. Try them by the money test. Examine the accounts of our undenominational societies.

4. Let the people of our Church receive such instruction, and the elements of healthy church extension are secured. A group of them in a new town or a new country will not look around for the cheapest, or the showiest, or the most fashionable congregation. They will not calculate where the best social ladder can be climbed on Sundays. They will say: "We know the value of Presbyterian organization and of the truth which we learned under it, from the Word of God. It will be worth our while—for our own sakes and our children's—to go to expense and make effort for these advantages. Then they find a place of worship on the plane, as to cost and style, of their own dwellings. It grows with their growth. It is their own. The congregation bears the yoke in its youth. It is healthy, self-respecting and vigorous in its maturity, and its members, as they grow up, catch the spirit of the family in which they worship and work. A church erection board is good to aid, and in some instances to originate; but bodies worked into existence mainly by external aid have inherent elements of weakness, and are easily disintegrated.

5. In new towns and cities a few such Presbyterians can be public benefactors. Land is still moderate in cost. Let them secure enough for a church-edifice, and a minister's residence. In time the latter can be erected. It favors longer pastorates. It saves a new minister some difficulty in choosing his new home. The genteel do not regret his "going down among those people, you know," nor have the humbler folks any reason to fear that he does not want to live "among plain people like them." The official residence is fixed for him. We say they are public benefactors. Be good enough, gentle reader, to look around in the prisons and poor-houses of the country, and what a small proportion of patronage they get from Presbyterians!

We conclude, therefore, that it is wise, patriotic, and loyal to the Master, to teach our people, young and old, the scriptural principles on which we base our forms of worship and of government. Then church officers will be more easily found. Church collections will be more cheerfully made. Ministers will be more fixed, more respected, and better supported. Then evangelical truth will be better represented. Then the country will be saved many and helped to be good citizens. Then Christ, our one Head, will be honored.—*Interior*.

The infinity of God is not mysterious, it is only unfathomable; not concealed, but incomprehensible; it is a clear infinity, the darkness of the pure unsearchable sea. —*Ruskin*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Woman's Magazine* is always filled with something fresh and new. Few magazines are more attractive and more wholesome. There is so much presented of practical interest to woman's work. Pure and elevated in tone, and an instructive visitor in any family. $1.00 a year; Frank E. Housh & Co., Brattleboro, Vt.

The *Eclectic Magazine* for May is as usual richly freighted with interesting contents of foreign literature. Clippings from the Contemporary Review, Murray's Magazine, Nineteenth Century, National Review, Blackwood's Magazine, Fortnightly Review, Spectator, Westminster Review, MacMillan's Magazine and Saturday Review, show readily what the reader may expect. There are also poems by A. C. Swinburne & Lewis Morris. $5.00 a year. E. R. Pelton. 25 Bond Street, N. Y.

INTELLIGENT GIVING.

The householder who was preparing to celebrate the passover feast was directed to select and set apart the lamb on the tenth day of Abib. It was not to be killed, however, till the fourteenth of Abib. This forethought was necessary to avoid any possible failure to secure a proper animal of the first quality, to serve both as a sacrifice and a pledge of fellowship.

It is our impression that very few of those who make an offering of fellowship for Christ's kingdom plan for it even one day in advance. They go to church, and when the plate is passed they put in whatever piece of nickle or silver happens to be in their pockets. They have no serious idea of sacrifice or fellowship in the offering. It is all a hap-hazard act which gives them no concern.

In order to give intelligently only two things are necessary, intelligence and a desire to give. One would suppose that the latter might be assumed as possessed by every Christian soul, so that it would be only intelligence that needed to be considered. But this is hardly the case.

After all it is true that the chief reason for a lack of intelligence in giving, is the fact that the people do not care to give; and, not caring to give, they have no care to give intelligently. Before one can give intelligently, he must have a converted pocket-book. He must have consecrated his property to the Lord. He must then desire to give.

It is remarkable, when we think how clear the Bible is as to the essence of religion, how distinctly it defines the sum of all duty, and how supreme it enthrones love, that the ideas of so many people are so utterly misty as to what it is to be converted. They do not understand that to enter upon a religious life is to give up selfishness for benevolence; not simply to cease to do evil, but to begin to do good. Intelligence about giving might as well begin with intelligence about what religion is; that religion means giving; that Christ gave himself intelligently—"For this cause came I unto this hour"—and that he bids us give all that we have and are, in an utter consecration to the cause of God and for the welfare of the world. A man that does not have an earnest, intelligent desire, not simply to be miscellaneously good, nor to be somehow one of God's people, but to make all he is tell for the evangelization of the world, the removal of its sin and suffering, and the advancement of comfort, enlightenment and goodness that man may be a Christian, but he is not an intelligent Christian. He may give, but he will give ignorantly because he does not intelligently want to give.

This we fully believe is the most important half of the subject which we have put at the head of this article. If this kind of intelligent consecration were made, we believe that intelligent giving would generally follow as a matter of course. Wishing to give, a man's heart and intelligence would be in it, and he would not fail to give with as much intelligence as he applies to his ordinary business.—*Independent.*

TEMPER.

We have just read the following story: "A bluff countryman once strayed into Westminster Hall, and sat, with edifying patience, for two hours, while two lawyers wrangled over the merits of a case which was as much Greek to him as Homer's Iliad. Some bystanders, amazed at his bewilderment and amazed at his attention, asked him which he thought had the best of it. His reply was ready: 'The little one, to be sure, because he put the other man in a passion.'"

A temper is a good thing, provided we make a temperate use of it. We can't help sympathizing with the man who was put in a passion. He was the larger man, to be sure; he, doubtless, ought to have kept his temper. We sympathize with him, however, because he had a temper to keep, something which the little man gave no evidence of possessing. We cannot lose what we do not have. Some men get a reputation for good-nature who do not deserve it. The man who, now and then, flies into a passion, shows, at least, that he has the stuff of a strong manhood. The solid kernel is there, concealed, it is true, like a chestnut in its burr, with a bristling thorn pointing in every direction, but when the prickly covering is removed, when that spirit which is constantly breaking out into sharp rebukes and stinging utterances is sifted away, we have left the honest instinct of resentment, a righteous indignation, which stands as the watchful defender of truth and character.

The Bible never encourages an easy-going, grovelling good-nature. The Uriah Heep stamp of humility, is condemned by Christian and pagan alike. When Christ commands us to turn the other cheek to the smiter, he does not mean that we are to do it with a cringing, servile spirit, as though we did not feel the injury. He means that, even when our hearts are bursting with a sense of injustice, and our cheek is red with the hot blood of a protesting innocence, we are to receive even a second blow rather than stoop to ignoble revenge. To be deeply sensible of injustice, to have every nerve tingling with the hurt, and yet to refrain from the revengeful act, is Christ-like.—*Golden Rule.*

MOTHERS, SPEAK LOW.

I know some houses, well built and handsomely furnished, where it is not pleasant to be even a visitor. Sharp, angry tones resound through them from morning till night; and the influence is as contagious as measles, and much more to be dreaded in households. The children catch it and it lasts for life, an incurable disease.

A friend has such a neighbor within hearing of her house when doors and windows are open, and even Poll Parrot has caught the tune and delights in screaming and scolding, until she has been sent into the country to improve her habits.

Children catch cross tones quicker than parents. Where mother sets the example you will scarcely hear a pleasant word among the children in their plays with each other. Yet the discipline of such a family is always weak and irregular. The children expect just so much scolding before they do anything they are bid; while many a home where the *low, firm tone of the mother*, or a decided look of her steady eye is *love*, never think of disobedience either in or out of her sight.

O mothers, it is worth a great deal to cultivate that "excellent thing in a woman," a *low sweet voice.* If you are ever so much tired by the mischievous or wilful pranks of the little ones, *speak low.* It will be a great help to you to try to be patient and cheerful, if you cannot wholly succeed. Anger makes you wretched and your children also. Impatient, angry tones never did the heart good, but plenty of evil. You cannot have the excuse for them that they lighten your burdens any, they make them ten times heavier. For your own, as well as for your childrens' sake learn to speak low. They will remember that tone when your head is under the willows. So, too, would they remember a harsh and angry voice. Which legacy will you leave to your children?—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

CHOOSING COMPANIONS.

The story of poor dog Tray has many illustrations among higher beings. Though a good dog and having many friends, Tray loved bad company; his evil companions led him astray, until he lost his friends, his good name, and at last his life. Bad company ruined him. Like Tray, many a young person is led away by evil companions, until friends, good name health, and everything else worth keeping, are lost. It is impossible to be among evil associates without being injured by them. A black coal may not burn, but it will blacken if you only touch it. If the black be not felt, it is seen, and too often others see it before we do ourselves. Thus will evil company leave its stain upon us. Though we may not notice, others will; and they will remember, too.

The world judges us by the company we keep; it judges all by the worst of the company. Nor is this so far from wrong. There is more probability of our becoming bad than of the worst becoming good. A man owned a swearing parrot, and to reform kept him in the company of another that never used bad language. It was not long before both parrots became very profane. Vice works more quickly that virtue, and sticks more closely.

The world not only judges us by the company we keep, but is ready to treat us as the worst of our companions deserve. Success or failure in life depends very much on the company one keeps. What, then, must be done to have good company?

Choose your companions. Do not take whoever may choose you, but choose for yourself your own company.

Choose those whom you know. You would hardly trust strangers with property; will you trust them with that which is worth far more—your comfort, your reputation, your life, your soul?

Choose such as you can trust. He who deceives or flatters others may flatter and deceive you. If he be unfaithful to another, what assurance can you have of his faithfulness to you?

Choose such as tell you kindly, yet frankly, your faults. Only true friends will do that: "Faithful are the wounds of a friend."

Choose those who respect their parents and are loved at home. Nowhere is there such an opportunity given to study one's character, and nowhere is the character so closely studied as at home. Those who respect their parents will respect what is worthy and good in you, and those whom the little ones of home love and trust you may regard as worthy your confidence. Respect for parents and love and care for little ones are rarely found in hearts that are very bad.

Choose true Christians. They live from principle, and believe that God's eye is upon them. Being friends of God, they will bring you into the best company; and they will be likely in their prayers to keep you before the mind of the Almighty, so that you may share in their own blessings. Their friendship will last. They are everlasting friends, for heaven—the place you hope for—is their home. You never need say a last "Good-by" to such friends.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

LOOK UP!

In crossing a rushing stream do not look down. Everything there is swirl, and change, and roar. Your head grows dizzy, your heart grows sick, your eyes burn and turn and grow dim. You fall. There is nothing stable to make your foot firm and bring you peace. Look up. If it is day, the blue sky is quiet and sure. If it is night, the serene starts smile quietly down upon you with their steady light. You are soon over safely on the other side.

In crossing Time's raging flood on the narrow foot-log of the Years, do not look to the Past. Your feet will slip. Do not look down to the changing, fretting, boiling feelings, passions and desires in your own heart—you will grow dizzy and fall. There is no steady bank, no firm rock there to fix your eyes upon. Look up. The sky is blue and the stars are bright and shine with a steady glow. Look to Jesus. Our help is in him. Take your weary eyes from off the changing waters and swirling floods. Lift them up to "the hills from whence cometh my help." Think less of self and more of Christ. All attempts to walk over safely to Eternity without Him who is "the way, the truth, and the life," will be in vain. We slip, we fall, we are swallowed up in the floods—we are lost forever. Look up, not down. Look forward, not behind. The outlook to the skies is ever open and brings sweetest rest.

An ancient philosopher asked a friend to visit him and see his garden. When the friend came he found the philosopher walking in a little high-walled space in the rear of his house. When he found that this space was the garden he was disappointed. But the philosopher said to him: Despise not my garden; for though it is not very long nor very wide, it is wondrous high." It reached to the skies. Look up!—*W. J. Lee in Mid-Continent.*

GOLD DUST.

Our sky was overcast,
And something fell; but day clears up if there chanced rain,
The landscape glistens more.
—*R. Browning.*

***

Verily, good deeds
Do no imperishable record find,
Save in the rolls of heaven.
—*Wordsworth.*

***

The best way to get more talents is to improve the talents we have.—*Bickersteth.*

***

He who shall introduce into public affairs the principles of primitive Christianity, will revolutionize the world.—*Franklin.*

***

Children are travelers newly arrived in a strange country. We should, therefore, make conscience not to mislead them—*Locke.*

DAUGHTERS.

When a young woman behaves to her parents in a manner particularly tender and respectful—I mean from principle as well as nature—there is nothing good and gentle that may not be expected from her, in whatever condition she is placed. Of this I am so thoroughly persuaded that were I to advise any friend of mine as to his choice of a wife, I know not whether my first counsel would not be—"Look out for one distinguished by her attention and sweetness to her parents." The fund of her worth and affection indicated by such a behaviour, joined to the habits of duty and consideration thereby contracted, being transferred to the marriage state, will not fail to render her a mild and obliging companion.—*Fordyce.*

THE OFFICE OF LIBRARIAN.

The time is coming when the true worth and responsibilities of the position of Sunday-school librarian will be better understood than at present. Now, in most schools, it is a position which is found useful in keeping a young man or two in connection with the school who otherwise would not be there. A moderate talent for handling a few hundred books and keeping an account of their whereabouts, with a stock of patience and good nature, constitute the requisite abilities for the average adequate and faithful Sunday-school librarian. It ought to be a position of far greater power and influence. The librarian of the future in Sunday-school work will be able to judge wisely of every book which comes under his control. He will be the influential one of any committee on liberal enlargment. He will keep himself acquainted with the wide range of Sunday-school literature, and be able to discern between the good, bad, and indifferent books. Then he will also study his readers and cultivate the wise adjustment of books and scholars. A mere name and number on a catalogue will not then be the only basis upon which a scholar takes home a book. The wise discretion of the librarian will be more or less in the scholars' selection of books. All books within the limits of the average Sunday-school library are not adapted alike to all scholars, even when as free from waste material as possible. It will be the librarian's work to study the art of adaptation. There ought to be as little misfit reading as possible. The librarian's office is the place to locate the responsibility for this. When the time comes to honor the position in its possible range of influence in Sunday school work, it will be seen how strong an adjunct to the wholesome influence of the school's work the library and its keeper can be.

If any church has a member, male or female, who covets earnestly the best gifts, let this one become interested in the Sunday-school library in itself, and become skilled in the power of discerning good books and adapting them to readers. There might be a very great benefit done by one well able to start and to follow up the effect of a good book upon a scholar's life. All this wealth of influence exerted through a suitable and inspiring book would, of course, take much time and acquaintance with individuals and knowledge of human nature. But it shows the power which still is dormant in the library department of Sunday-school work.—*The Church Help.*

WHERE THE POWER LIES.

Brilliancy of intellectual power commands attention in a wide sphere of observation, but it rarely does the practical service which is done by less showy attainments coupled with fidelity of personal character. A flash of lightning which, with its accompanying thunder peal, startles half a million people, gives no such help to any portion of that people as does the steady flame of an oil-lamp by which a student pursues his researches for the benefit of the community. The pulpit genius who flashes lightning and peals out thunder is not the man to enlighten and guide a people through life's full journey. It is the clearer and softer light of sound good sense and of a confidence-commanding Christian character which makes plain, and which cheers the pilgrim path of those to whom a true-hearted pastor ministers year after year. This is a truth not always borne in mind in judging those to whose pulpit-teachings we are permitted to listen. The man who thrills his hearers by the freshness and strength and beauty of his occasional great discourses, seems more a man than one who never rises above a certain level; while, again, he rarely falls below it. Yet, as a rule, it is the latter sort of man who is the best pastor, the best man, and, in the long run, the best preacher also. If you are a brilliant genius, understand that it will be harder for you to succeed in life's work than if your abilities were more moderate and more uniform. If you have no brilliancy of genius, you can thank God for your freedom from *that* hindrance to success. And if, on the other hand, your pastor is not a brilliant genius, the probability is that he will prove more of a helper to you in your Christian life than if he were so. Yet whether he be a great genius, or is the most matter of-fact preacher, he cannot help you unless you are ready and willing to be helped by him. His success as your pastor depends, in fact, upon your determination to make him a success as your pastor. You have more to do with that question than he has; and it is of more concern to you than to him.—*Sunday-School Times.*

THE CREED OF SIR WALTR SCOTT..

Whether Sir W. Scott was an Episcopalian or not is a question which has been ventilated lately in the *Scotsman* newspaper. A venerable member of the book trade, Mr. James Stillie, Edinburgh, has written the following interesting letter to the editor of that paper: "It is very gratifying to see the great interest that is taken even in vague matters relating to this great man. But I question very much the propriety of these letters from your Episcopalian correspondents, who do not seem to have had any personal knowledge of Sir Walter Scott. I feel diffident in coming forward; but having had the great honor and pleasure of knowing Sir Walter nearly twenty years, both socially and in business matters, and also of having been often at Abbotsford, I can affirm that he always spoke and acted as a member of the 'Kirk of Scotland,' while, at the same time, he had a strong regard for the 'old Episcopalians,' as he used to call them. No doubt, Lady Scott was an Episcopalian, and hence the use of the Church of England service at the funeral. It was conducted by the esteemed and warm-hearted Dean Ramsay, who was a great friend of Sir Walter. But the funeral was under the sole control of Lockhart who was a zealous Episcopalian, as is evident throughout the whole of his life of Sir Walter. If Sir Walter had been an Episcopalian there would have been a great demonstration of dignitaries of that denomination. But the services at Dryburgh were conducted by Archdeacon Williams, who was only rector of the Edinburgh Academy. of Sir Walter is to be regarded as an Episcopalian, on the same grounds it may be alleged that our beloved Queen is a member of the Kirk of Scotland, as she with royal and enlightened mind can approve of both Churches. I take this opportunity of stating that, when Lockhart resided in Edinburgh, the literary men of the time feared him for his prejudice and satire, and from my connection with them, I hope soon to publish some incidents relative to his attack on two bosom friends of Sir Walter.'—*The Publishers Circular, (London) April* 2, 1888.

TRUE HEROISM.

Mrs. Wilden, widow of the late editor of the *Missionary Review*, and Miss Grace E. Wilden, the daughter, sailed for Kolapoor, Western India, on November 20, 1887, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Miss Grace was born there, and the mother spent thirty years of her life in that country, doing missionary work in connection with her devoted husband. She had a school of three hundred girls at one time, and gave Christian education to a large number of the native women of India, who regard her in the light of a mother. Denied the privilege of returning to her work after twelve years' absence, in company with her husband, she, after his death, begged to be allowed to go back with her daughter, and resume work there as a Bible reader on her own charges. Her first love is still fresh and strong, and poor India, for whom she sacrifices so much, is dearer to her than her native land, and even the sons whom she leaves behind. The daughter inherits a full measure of her parents' spirit, and, having rendered her father important help on the *Missionary Review*, and received rare training for the work, consecrates her life to the same blessed service. One son, now in Union Seminary, New York, who has gone out among our colleges lately and helped to kindle the missionary spirit among our students, will follow his aged mother and youthful sister as soon as his studies are completed.

What heroism have we here! The timid maiden and the solitary, aged widow, parting with children dear, the comforts of a good home, the dust of her loved one, and, braving the winter storms of the ocean, embarks joyfully on the long voyage to carry once more the message of redeeming love to her sisters in India, and with trembling voice repeat to the children the sacred lessons she taught in early life to their mothers.—*Missionary Review of the World.*

THE POWER OF TRUTH.

Truth makes a coward bold, while there is no cowardice so great as that found in the want of it. Self-respect and moral dignity go by the board when we condescend to lie, either spoken or acted, either by the suggestion of the false, or suppression of the truth. Whatever it may be that we are called on to testify or acknowledge, we should stand to it without wincing.

PREMIUM

The *N. C. Farmer* is a ... umns to the page) journal, neatly ... contains in each number articles upon ... Farmers, Soils and Fertilizers, Grasses ... Cotton and Tobacco, Orchards and Fruits, ... Stock, Dairy, Apiary, Family Department, and a department of popular Science, Hygiene, Diseases and Remedies, and is admitted to be one of the most practical and useful journals to the farmer and his family ever published in the whole country.

We have concluded an arrangement with the *Farmer* in accordance with which we will send for $2.65 the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN ... the *N. C. Farmer*, and *one dozen papers* ... such as the subscriber may select from the ... ing list. Now is the time to act upon this ... avorable offer. The seed are unsurpassed ... Excellence and Purity.

Persons acting under special club arrange... previously made by us will, by sending 6... additional to the club offer, receive the *Farmer* and the seed with the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

State distinctly what seed are wanted.

List of Seeds.

Artichoke.
Large Globe.
Asparagus.
Colossal.
Beet.
Ex. Early Turnip or Basano,
Early Rep Turnip,
Early Egyptian Red Turnip,
Long Blood Red,
White French Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early York,
Early Large York,
Late Drumhead,
Late Flat Dutch,
French Oxheart,
Early Winningstadt,
Early Jersey Wakefield,
Early Flat Dutch,
Early Drumhead,
Early Sugar Loaf,
Green Glazed,
Red Dutch (for Pickling).
Carrot.
Early Scarlet Horn,
Long Orange.
Cauliflower.
Early London,
Early Dutch.
Collards—Southern.
Celery.
Large White Solid,
Dwarf White Sold.
Cress, or Pepper Grass.
Curled,
Water.
Cucumber.
Early White Spine,
Early Frame,
Early Cluster,
Early Russian,
Long Green Turkey.
Egg Plant.
Improved Large Purple.
Endive.
Green Curled,
White Curled.
Kale.
Green Curled Scotch.
Kohl Rabi
Early White Vienna,
Early Green or White,
Early Purple Vienna,
Leek.
London Flag,
Mammoth.
Lettuce.
Early Prize Head,
India Curled,
Drumhead Cabbage.
Melon.
Orange Water,
Citron (for Preserving.)
Mountain ...
ter,
Improved ...
Peerless,
Ice Cream Water,
Netted Nutmeg,
Netted Green Citron,
Persian, or Casaba,
Pine Apple,
Early Jenny Lind.
Mustard.
White,
Black, or Brown.
Okra.
Dwarf,
Tall, or Long Green
Onion.
White, or Silver Skin,
Large Red Wethersfield,
Yellow Dutch.
Parsley.
Doubled Curled,
Plain, or Single.
Parsnip.
Fine Sugar.
Pepper.
Large Sweet,
Large Bell,
Large Red Cayenne,
Pumpkin.
Cashaw, (Crook ...
Connecticut Field,
Radish.
Early Long Scarlet,
Early Red Turnip,
Early White ...
Salsify.
Or Oyster Plant,
Spinach.
Round Savoy.
Squash.
Early Bush, or ...
Pan,
Yellow Crook Neck,
Hubbard,
Winter Crook Neck,
Tomato.
Large Trophy,
Early Large Smooth Red,
New Early Acme,
Tilden.
Turnip.
Southern ...
Red or ...
Top,
Early ...
Dutch ...
Pomeranian ...
Golden ...
Large ...
Large ...
Yellow ...
Amber ...
Improved ...
Yellow ...

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1888

THE POPE'S DECREE.

The Pope has spoken on Irish affairs and has given his views all possible publicity, and so those views become most properly subject matter for discussion. He has condemned the Irish National League and specially denounces along with this the system known as "boycotting." This is the Papal decree as we find it in the cable dispatches:

"On several occasions the Apostolic See has given the people of Ireland, whom it has always regarded with special benevolence, suitable admonitions and advice, when circumstances required, as to how they might defend their rights without injury to justice or public peace. Our Holy Father, Leo XIII, fearing, lest to the species of warfare that has been introduced among the Irish in the contests between landlords and the tenants, and which is commonly called the "plan of campaign," and in the kind of social interdict called "boycotting," arising from the same contests, a true sense of justice and charity might be perverted, ordered the Supreme Congregation of the Inquisition to subject the matter to a serious and careful examination. Hence the following was proposed to their Eminences the Cardinals of that congregation: Is it permissible in disputes between landlords and their tenants in Ireland to use means, known as "the plan of campaign" and "boycotting."

After long and mature deliberation their Eminences unanimously answer in the negative, and their decision was confirmed by the Holy Father on Wednesday, the eighteenth of the present month. The justice of the decision will be readily seen by any one who applies his mind to consider that a rent agreed on by mutual consent cannot, without violation of a contract, be diminished at the mere will of the tenant, especially when there are tribunals appointed for settling such controversies, and reducing unjust rents within the [illegible] of equity, after taking into [illegible] which diminish the value of [illegible]ier can it be considered [illegible] be extorted from tenants [illegible] hands of unknown persons [illegible] land owners. Finally, it is [illegible]nd charity to persecute by a [illegible]se who are satisfied to pay the [illegible]ed to pay, or those who in the [illegible]r rights take vacant farms. It [illegible] be your lordship's duty prudently [illegible]ly to advise and exhort the clergy [illegible] not to transgress the bounds of Christian charity and justice while they are striving for a remedy for their distressed condition."

The Pope's logic is unexceptionable. This is one of the cases in which we find ourselves in happy accord with "His Holiness" on the question of morals; there is [illegible]is difference, however, which may be [illegible]orth nothing: We held to those views, [illegible]s upon months ago, and it seems to [illegible]equired very considerable time, and [illegible]all amount of trouble to get "His [illegible]ness" to this point. No Protestant [illegible]ian we think will dispute either the [illegible]'s logic or the Pope's conclusions—[illegible]y not if it can be separated from [illegible]h question.

[illegible] will no doubt puzzle many Pro- [illegible] ignorant of Papal ways—to divine [illegible] Holiness" allowed to go on un- [illegible]r months and years that which [illegible]onclusively proves is contrary to [illegible]od morals. His opportunities for knowing that these things were practiced were certainly not less than those of ordinary [illegible]rders of press dispatches; moreover, [illegible]e months ago he sent Monsignor [illegible]RSICO to inquire into these very things. [illegible]e Monsignor was feasted by the one [illegible]rty in Ireland and treated by the other [illegible]rty in England, and returned and made [illegible]s report, yet nothing came of it, and [illegible]y? We think we can answer: Because [illegible]he Pope's mind the matter of morals [illegible] secondary to the matter of policy. [illegible]so this very thing that he now con- [illegible]s as utterly immoral was permitted [illegible] on uncondemned till morality and [illegible]could be brought into conjunction. [illegible] principle of "boycotting" is not a [illegible]ing under the sun. The old Romish [illegible]tion was the very mother of the [illegible] In the days that are past—not [illegible]ly never to return—excommunica- [illegible]ied with it the "boycot." No one [illegible]wed to socially recognize the ex- [illegible]icated person; he became a social [illegible]. That was Romanism then, and [illegible]s it not so now? Why is not Dr. [illegible]YNN so treated? Let Dr. GIBBONS [illegible] of Hot Springs notoriety—let him [illegible].

[illegible]he earlier days of the Church, the [illegible]xcommunication was very severe, [illegible]t off the person excommunicated [illegible]ocial intercourse, even with mem- [illegible] own family. The advance of [illegible]tions has rendered the execu- [illegible]decrees impossible, and they [illegible]ly modified."

[illegible]ve the key that unlocks [illegible]? of the delay in promul- [illegible]s decree. The time serv- [illegible]he Papacy explains it all. [illegible]ion, even in cases involving [illegible]pon existing "social con- [illegible]epends upon policy. [illegible]hange "in condition" that renders that worthy of denunciation just now that has been so quietly tolerated for so long? It is all a matter of conjecture, and while guesses are going we will give ours. The general impression seems to be that the British government have bought the Pope—that is the plain English of it—by agreeing to endow a Roman Catholic University in Dublin with British funds. This is said to be the opinion of leaders (themselves Roman Catholic) in the Irish cause. What an exalted opinion this of their own ecclesiastical head who, they believe, holds the keys of heaven and hell. This also is the opinion of very many Protestants. We do not hold it. Because we do not believe the British government now would pay such a price, even if ever they would. The Pope's aid certainly will not be as serviceable to them now as it would have been a while ago, for every one who has watched the course of events knows that the Tory government is far stronger to-day without the Pope's aid—which we might as well say we count for very little—than it was a year ago. In our opinion the Pope has seen the increasing Tory strength and now steps in to get the prestige which may come from seeming to have brought about the failure of Home Rule—as it is called—in Ireland.

But there is another puzzle in this matter. It concerns the Pope's infallibility. The parties hurt by this decree claim that "His Holiness" has been imposed upon by false information; information furnished by the Duke of Norfolk and other English Roman Catholics. Now this means that the Pope is in error in his conclusions—but where then is infallibilty? And for that matter, how about infallibility as to information? Does not infallibility as to conclusions necessitate and require infallibility of insight and judgment as to the information upon which conclusions are based?

But how this subject grows. Infallibility! Well now which was infallible the Popes that regarded the "boycott" of Inquisition days as the the most highly moral and most admirably serviceable enginey of the Romish church, or the Pope that now denounces this system? The brain reel under the immensity of the problem involved in reconciling inconsistency of conduct with infallibility of creed. We leave the matter for those who cannot like ourselves cut the Gordian knot by declaring the one and denouncing the other. And now what will be the outcome. Already good Roman Catholics say that the decree will be observed by the dignitaries, bishops, priests, &c., but that the people will not observe it. The conclusion is jumped at that this will evoke fatal antagonism between these non-observers and the Pope. Naturally, and logically and consistently from a moral point of view it should, but then in dealing with Papal questions we should never leave out of question the factor policy. It is, as we think has been shown, paramount to morality in Papal management. In plain words if "His Holiness" can secure the desired advantages by securing priestly obedience, or seeming obedience, and conniving at the disobedience of the people, we imagine the difficulties in the way of accommodation will not be found insurmountable.

JUST HOW IT IS.

We have never denied that four-fifths of the attendants at the Hot Springs Convention were Protestants, but the fact does not prove the assertion that the Convention was in any part conducted as has been claimed under the auspices of the Protestant Churches. It has never been shown that a single delegate to that Convention was accredited by any Protestant church, society, or association and until this is done the assertion that Protestantism had anything to do with the Convention is the sheerest nonsense. It will do to deceive those who are in the habit of accepting without question the statements on all matters of secular newspapers, but our readers we take it, will not be so deluded. So far as the Presbyterian Church is concerned any participation in any such secular enterprise is entirely foreign to their principles. So that any attempt to represent that Church could be only the baldest misrepresentation.

Four-fifths of the attendants on the convention were Protestants. Therefore, (this is the logic,) the Protestant churches endorse and approve this movement. A very impotent conclusion surely—a perfect *non-sequitur* if ever there was one. All there is in that statement is what there may be of plausibility in the inference, that, because most of those present were not Romanists, therefore, the Romanists could not have captured the convention. But all conjectures or assumptions must fall before facts. Let us see:

1. The inaugurator of the plan was J. D. KEILEY, or Bishop BECKER; opinions are divided as to which, but it makes no difference for both are Romanists.

2. The super-prominent figure of the whole was Cardinal GIBBONS, the official representative of the Romish Church in this country.

3. The first three speakers or actors, and the most important, were three Romish Bishops.

4. A Roman Catholic editor of a daily newspaper was one of the speakers—the only editor so honored.

5. The chairman of each of the business committees was a Romanist—the same J. D. KEILEY.

6. On each one of the business committees was a prelate of the Romish Church, and all of the prelates had places assigned them.

7. The controller and director of affairs duly appointed by the Convention, is J. D. KEILEY, aforesaid, Romanist.

8. Not a single person duly credited appears to have been present as representative of any Protestant Church.

9. Not a single Protestant member of any committee was considered of enough importance to be named in the published report.

10. While the Roman Catholic Church was represented by Cardinal GIBBONS, in his red beretta, and by Bishops KAIN, BECKER, NORTHRUP, MOORE, HAID, RADEMMEYER, JAUSSENS, MAES, besides these the Vicars-General of Cincinnati and Richmond, Rev. Dr. FOLEY of Baltimore, and "a number of other distinguished priests."—See cor. Baltimore *Sun*—While the Romish Church was thus presented and represented, not a single Protestant minister, so far as appears, was even in attendance upon the convention.

Wherefore, we conclude that the public will sustain us in the assertion that the Convention was only, really and truly "a scheme for the colonization of the South with Roman Catholics."

Let us see, however, what says Bishop BECKER, who a correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes, "is recognized as the originator of the colonization movement," and who "was honored with the office of presenting the resolutions of the preliminary committee to the Convention." Here it is:

It seems to us that select *colonization of Catholics* in the Southern States would, first, be of the greatest advantage to those who choose to come South; second, it would advance the interests of those States; third, the railroad companies would have much more actual work and the people greater facilities than up to the present; fourth, *the Church should take the initiative before* others rush in and exclude forever from competition on any favorable footing the Catholic element. (Italics ours.)

If any one misunderstands that, with him we have no contention.

Is it in the power of human language, human words or human acts, to make this whole thing plainer? We beg that you will see it as it is: An association in which Protestantism is to be the silent partner furnishing the capital and Romanism the active partner doing the work—expending Protestant capital in de-Protestantizing our own Southland. Have you thought of the consequences? If not we beseech you to read of the persecution of the Huguenots under Louis XIV of France; to trace with Macaulay the wretched history of England and of Scotland—Protestant kingdoms with Protestant laws—under a Romish king. Look at what religious liberty is even to-day in Spain and Mexico and Brazil! Look at how Romanism encroaches! Boston under a Romish mayor and Bridgport, Conn., and New York city under a Romish council.

Scrutinize the working of this scheme. The railroads care for nothing, but profits to arise from immigration—all religions or no religion are the same to them; the politicians laugh in your face when you refer to Protestantism in connection with their profession. "What has religion to do with politics," say they: "will they vote right is the only question." Secular papers with here and there an honorable exception, commend the scheme, or deride those who oppose it, or are absolutely quiet concerning it. We are thankful even for their silence, and more than thankful where they have boldly and manfully opposed this iniquity.

And now in all seriousness we beg the Protestant religious papers to look at their responsibility in this matter—South and North. Never before has Rome so boldly stepped forth in advance. If the Protestant papers quietly disregard this, our city councils and our State Legislatures will soon be voting away money derived from taxation of Protestants to fasten the evils of Romanism upon us. If we ignore this matter, or encourage it by faint condemnation, in vain will we cry out when the chains are fastening around us—the chains ourselves have helped to forge; but if we speak now and speak boldly, it is in our power to awaken every city and every hamlet in the South to a sense of the fearfulness of this iniquity, and utterly to frustrate these designs upon our all that we hold dear. We pray GOD that we may act promptly, and act vigorously.

THAT ORDER AGAIN.

We have before us a pamphlet issued by J. D. C. ATKINS, United States Commissioner of Indian affairs, with regard to the subject of "Teaching the Vernacular in Indian Schools." Our readers will recall that a Roman Catholic subordinate of the Department closed the Protestant missionary schools among the Indians, in pursuance of his construction of the order requiring English to be taught in the schools. The result was a vigorous protest from Protestant quarters, and now this pamphlet explains that the order itself does not justify interference with the teaching of the Bible in the missionary schools. The explanation as far as it goes must be accounted satisfactory, and we think that trouble is now, or soon will be, at an end; but so far as we can find there is no attempt at denying that the orders were most arbitrarily and iniquitously applied by a Roman Catholic subordinate to the detriment of Protestant missionary operations.

It is farthest from our thoughts and wish to disparage the present administration. In general we are disposed to commend it, and in matters like this, no previous administration has been faultless. It did look, however, like the Department never intended to give the matter consideration. A letter from Senator Cockrill enclosing a letter from Judge Ryland, of Missouri, and containing resolutions adopted by the Lafayette, Mo., County Bible Society, compelled attention. This shows that the way to reach these matters is for organized bodies of weight to take such matters in hand. An individual protest here or there may be treated with indifference, but collective bodies cannot be so ignored. This seems a good time to say that, inasmuch as it has been stated again and again in the public prints, that the Protestant denominations (meaning churches) are endorsers and abettors of the scheme for promoting Roman Catholic immigration in the South, it would be just the right thing for our Church Courts to relieve the public mind of any such impression by a most emphatic and vigorous denial. Unfortunately it comes too late for overtures to go up from our Presbyteries to the General Assembly, but we sincerely hope that by some means the Assembly may be brought to take action that will repudiate all connection with the scheme. And we see no reason why the Northern Church may not have a word just here. Let both Churches denounce this admixture of the civil and ecclesiastical, and calling the attention of the world to this iniquity, and such protest cannot fail to serve a righteous purpose.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

May 1st, 1888, at 4 p. m., the Board of Directors and Trustees of Union Theological Seminary met in the library building. All of the directors were present except Rev. J. W. Primrose, who was to have delivered the annual address, but was prevented by sickness from coming.

Rev. T. L. Preston, D. D., of Lexington Presbytery, Va., and Rev. J. M. Rawlings, of the Presbytery of Montgomery, Va., and Prof. W. J. Martin, LL.D., of Concord Presbytery N. C., having been recently elected as directors by their respective Synods, were elected by the Board of Trustees, members of that body and signed their approval of "the plan" of Union Theological Seminary.

The minutes of the Board having been approved at their last meeting were read for information. Drs. Preston and Lacy, and Elder Hall were appointed a committee to report on the minutes of the General Assembly and the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina.

Rev. Messrs. Hill and Rawlings and Elder Kirkpatrick were appointed to prepare the report of the trustees of the Assembly and the two Synods.

Diplomas were awarded to the following students of the senior class: W. C. Alexander, C. G. Brown, H. C. V. Campbell, C. K. Cumming, R. M. Hall, J. H. Lacy, Jr., F. L. McCue, W. H. Miley, C. S. Newman, J. Rennie, J. W. Siler and J. A. Vance, and to Mr. J. C. Hall a certificate of proficiency in all the departments of the course save Hebrew, Chaldee and Greek.

The Examining and Business Committee, the most important one, prepared much work for the Board. Of that report the following items are mentioned:

1st. Three of the committee, Drs. C. White, J. Rumple, and Elder B. F. Hall, were present through the whole examinations; Dr. T. L. Preston from Friday morning, Major T. J. Kirkpatrick on Monday, and Dr. F. H. Johnston on Tuesday.

2d. The examinations continued four days.

3d. The students generally have heeded the injunction of the Board and remained for the final examinations. The examinations evinced faithfulness and skill on the part of the professors, and studiousness and proficiency on the part of the students. There has been some advancement in the methods of instruction notably the examination of the junior class in reading the Scriptures and hymns. The continuance of this and its extension to all of the classes are recommended.

4th. Appropriations for repairs aggregating about $600.

5th. Consideration of Faculty's report. Recommended that "each student of the junior class be required to present a written sermon for the criticism of the faculty.

6th. The librairan's report examined by the committee shows the library to be in good condition and increasing in the number of volumes. The Board directed the library to be opened each day of the week except the Sabbath.

7th. The committee also examined the report of the agent of the Fifth Professorship, and expressed it as their "unanimous opinion that the effort to endow this chair should not now be abandoned. On every account the effort should be vigorously prosecuted.

"Two facts have been developed during the effort to secure from the churches the amount needed for this work. The first is, that there is very great ignorance on the part of both ministers and people as to the need of an additional professorship in the seminary, and as to the exact place which is to be filled in the course of study by the appointment of another professor. The reasons which moved the Board of Directors to make this effort to increase the number of instructors are not clearly before our people.

The second fact is, that the sympathy and cooperation of our churches in this effort have not proved to be what the Board of Trustees had a right to expect. The results have been somewhat disheartening. This want of hearty cooperation on the part of our churches is believed to be due to a misinterpretation of the object and plan of this new professorship. The effort has been often antagonized under a misapprehension. It is of prime importance that the sympathy of our churches with the management of *their* theological institution shall continue to be unabated, and that their reliance upon the fidelity and good judgment of those whom they have appointed to manage the affairs of the institution should be firm and unshaken. The Board therefore, should vindicate the wisdom of their plan of operation by succeeding in it and thus enhance the confidence already reposed. We recommend that the agent call attention to the scope of the professorship, which it is designed to establish, viz: That it is intended to be the chair of English Biblical study and pastoral theology. That the principal text book is to be the English Bible, and the principal subject to be taught is the art of preaching and the best methods of conducting public worship.

In conclusion your committee present the following statement:

The treasurer's report closing April 1st shows the total receipts in cash on account of the Fifth Professorship to be $14,089.54, while the disbursements for agent's salary have been $6,350.00 leaving a net balance in cash to the credit of this account of $7,639.04 as of date of April 1st, 1888.

After a careful comparison of the agent's reports and statements for the year with the treasurer's report of settlement with the agent, bringing this account up to date, May 2d, we find that the collections in cash and securities *since the last meeting of the* Board, amount to the sum of $12,896.73 with a list of unpaid subscriptions amounting to $4,595.00, showing $17,491.73 as the gross results of this year's work, and making a summary of the work from its inception to date, May 2d, we find gross receipts in cash and securities $26,444.43, less disbursement on account of agent's salary $6,350, leaving net balance $20,094.33, adding unpaid subscriptions $4,595.00 and we have the sum of $24,689.43 as the amount belonging to this fund.

It is necessary to state that the Bouldin Memorial fund of $5,662.80, will not yield any increase to the seminary until the death of Mrs. Chambliss, the interest of it, according to contract going to the support of Mrs. Chambliss, the donor.

From this statement it will be seen that the success of this year has been greater than any or even all other years combined, while his report indicates a hopeful outlook for the work in the future. The agent has been diligent and untiring in the prosecution of his work, and deserves the approval of the Board, which we recommend.

From these statements it will be seen that the average per cent. of expenses of collections for the whole time is about 23. The average for this year is about 12.

With these statements your committee close their work, leaving the Board, unbiassed by our recommendations, to determine whether the work shall be continued with or without the assistance of an agent."

After the adoption of the above report, upon full consideration, Rev. S. T. Martin was elected agent on the same conditions for eighteen months or until Nov. 1, 1889.

Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Fitzgerald, and Hutchison were appointed a committee to ascertain as far as practicable which of our investments represent the several endowments, scholarships, &c, held by the trustees, and where this is impracticable that they designate what investment shall hereafter be held as representing the respective endowments and scholarships, and that thereafter such investments be kept separate and the income therefrom be used only for the purposes to which they were originally dedicated."

A request in regard to further burials in the Seminary cemetery was answered by the following resolution:

"That no more interments be allowed in the seminary graveyard after a suitable burial ground shall have been purchased by the community."

Dr. J. G. Shepperson was invited to a seat with the members of the Board.

Resolved, That Mr. A. J. Avarbi being endorsed by one of our members (of the Board) as a good man and a communicant of the Christian Church, who desires admittance, as a student, to the seminary, for the purpose of fitting himself for greater usefulness as a Christian, yet without any settled view of the Gospel ministry, be granted admittance to such privileges in the seminary as the faculty may deem expedient.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Directors are hereby returned to the *Christian Observer*, and to the N. C PRESBYTERIAN for publishing the advertisement of the seminary of cost.

The committee to report on minutes of General Assembly and Synods—reported that there was nothing calling for action. "Both Synods commend the work of completing the endowment of the Fifth Professorship and make arrangement for special Presbyterial committees to carry into effect the expressed wishes of the Synod."

Rev. J. M. Rawlings was elected to make the annual address May 1889, and Rev. T. L. Preston, D. D., alternate.

The following officers were elected:

President.—Rev J. Rumple, D. D.

Vice-Presidents: Rev. T. L. Preston, D. D., Prof. W. J. Martin, LL.D.

Executive Committee.—Drs. Richardson and C. White, and Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Hutchinson and Armstrong.

Auditors.—Drs. Hill, C. White and Richardson and Messrs. Armstrong, Kirkpatrick and Hutchison.

Committee of Reporters.—Messrs. C. White, Latimer and Fitzgerald.

Examining and Business Committee.—Messrs. H. White, W. E. McIlwain, Johnston, C. White, Primrose, Oates and Sydenstricker.

Committee on Village Lots.—Messrs. Richardson, Latimer, Fitzgerald and Kirkpatrick.

Treasurer.—J. P. Fitzgerald.

Secretary and Vice-Treasurer.—C. White.

The Auciting Committee reported that they found the treasurer's account correct in every particular, and supported by proper vouchers. And it was Resolved:

1. That the Trustees of Union Theological Seminary desires to express to Mrs. C. C. Chambliss their most grateful acknowledgements of the generous contribution which she has made to the endowment of the Fifth Professorship and the Seminary accept the same as constituting and always to be known as the Bouldin Memorial Fund.

Resolved 2. That whenever the full amount of said fund shall have been received, the president of the Board be authorized to execute and deliver to Mrs. Chambliss, in lieu of the temporary obligation of the treasurer given her, the seal of the corporation, by which the trustees shall agree to pay her the interest on the amount realized during her natural life.

The treasurer reported a settlement to date with the agent of the Fifth Professorship, there being due him a small cash balance.

At 12 m., of Wednesday, the 2nd, the Board took recess to meet in the chapel to hear the annual address to be delivered by Rev. W. E. McIlwain, alternate to Rev. J. W. Primrose, who was sick. After the address diplomas were delivered to the students above mentioned, with words of good counsel from the President of the Board.

The Faculty's report showed an attendance of sixty-two students during the session; senior class fourteen; middle class twenty-five, junior class twenty-two, and one post graduate. The health of professors and students have been good.

The deportment of the students has been exemplary for the most part, and their diligence commendable.

There has been a notable increase in the missionary spirit among them. As to the absenteeism so often deprecated by the Faculty and disapproved by the Board, there has been improvement. Nearly all the old students were present on the first day of the term, and nearly all have remained till the close. At Christmas however, the number of absences was large as usual.

The services of several well known gentlemen were secured as lecturers during the term. Rev. Jas. A. Worden, D. D., of Philadelphia, general superintendent of Sabbath-school work in the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, Rev. E. H. Harding, D. D., of Graham, N. C., and Dr. Wm. R. Harper, professor of setuitic languages in Yale University. All of these lectures were enjoyed by the students and some of them were of great practical value.

There have been added forty-three books by purchase to the library and forty-eight by donation. Whole number of volumes 13,115.

The report to the General Assembly showed that twenty-three new students were matriculated during the session, of whom twenty-two united with the junior class. The whole number was sixty-two.

The finances are in sound condition. The buildings and grounds of the Seminary are improved in appearance.

A gymnasium, with appropriate furniture, is now in constant use, and has been added since our last report.

The amount for the Fifth Professorship secured by our agents exceeds 20,000, and the same agent has been reappointed for 18 months from the present time.

Messrs. Hill, Rawlings and Kirkpatrick were appointed a special committee to prepare for the consideration of the Board an amendment to the constitution and plan of the Seminary as to admitting to the privileges of the institution Christian men of approved character who may not purpose entering the gospel ministry, and that this amendment if adopted by the Board be submitted for notification to the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina.

An enjoyable address was delivered in behalf of the Society of Enquiry by Rev. J. G. Shepperson on Tuesday night, May 1st.

CHAS. WHITE,
Secretary.

TO THE LADIES OF WILMINGTON PRESBYTERY.

The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the First Church, Wilmington, in accordance with the recommendation of Wilmington Presbytery, do cordially invite all Ladies' Missionary Societies in the Presbytery, and all ladies interested in missionary work in churches that have no such society, to meet in convention in the First Church, Wilmington, on May 30th and 31st, for the purpose of effecting the organization of a Ladies' Foreign Missionary Union for Wilmington Presbytery.

The design of such a Union. which has been urged upon our churches by the Secretary of Foreign Missions, is as follows:

1st. To plant a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in every church where there is not one now. 2nd. To increase the interest and promote the growth of the Woman's Missionary Societies already organized. 3rd. To aid the Executive Committee in Baltimore in selecting and sending to the field suitable lady missionaries. 4th. To support and cheer our lady missionaries in the field.

All the Societies now organized are requested to send by their delegates written reports of their Societies upon the following topics:

1. The name of the Society.
2. The date of organization.
3. The number of present membership.
4. Amount raised for Foreign Missions for the year ending April 1, 1888.
5. Any circumstances of encouragement or discouragement in the condition of the Society.

Societies that will co operate in this movement are requested to report at once to Mrs. B F. Hall, Wilmington, N. C., stating as nearly as possible the number of ladies who will attend, and all other ladies who expect to be present will please send notice to the same address.

A programme of exercises, which we desire to make as interesting and helpful as possible, will be published later.

By order of the Committee.

MRS. B. F. HALL, Chairman.

OVERTURE FROM WINCHESTER PRESBYTERY TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

WHEREAS, the doctrine of our church, on the subject of foreign evangelization, is not so stated in the Book of Church Order as to be readily and uniformly interpreted; in consequence of which fact our missionaries are liable to embarrassment and mistake in their worth; therefore the Presbytery of Winchester hereby respectfully overtures the General Assembly to meet in Baltimore on the 3rd Thursday of May, 1888, to submit to the presbyteries for their approval, the following amendments to our Form of Government:

1st. Add to chap. 2, sec. 5., the following par. 4: In the foreign field, where no organized church exists, the first step shall be, for those who believe in the Lord Jesus and have been baptized, to sign the covenant in par. 27, altered from the interrogative to the declarative form, thus:—"We do, in reliance on God for strength, solemnly promise and covenant that we will walk together as an organized church, on the principles of the faith and order of the Presbyterian church, and that we will study the purity and harmony of the whole body." After which ruling elders and deacons are to be chosen by the vote of the people and appointed to their work with prayer.

The Evangelist, if one is present, will preside and conduct their proceedings. But where it is highly inconvenient to obtain an Evangelist, it is is competent for the people to choose any male among them to preside.

2nd. Amend chap. 4, sec. 2, par. 6., by changing so as to read thus: When a minister is appointed to be an Evangelist, his work is to preach the word and conduct the sacraments in foreign countries, fourteen settlements, or the destitute parts of the church, subject to his Presbytery.

3rd. Add to chap. 5, sec. 3, par. 5, the following words, *i. e.*: In the foreign field the session has authority to ordain suitable men to the evangelistic work, and such Evangelists shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the session until a presbytery has been constituted.

1. This overture purports to answer all the questions "on the whole subject of the office and power of the evangelist," for which the General Assembly has been inquiring since 1879, viz: "His relation to the General Assembly and the Presbytery at home, his relation to the church scattered among the heathen, and his relation to his fellow Evangelists in the same missionary field." [See Min. 1879, p. 28.] It maintains that his relations to his Presbytery at home and the General Assembly are unaffected by his absence in the foreign field, for it says, he "shall be subject to his Presbytery." He maintains that his relation to the church scattered among the heathen is simply that of a minister of the word, without any power or rule; that his work among them is to preach the word and lead them in the light of this word, in all acts of worship and government—*i. e.*, show them how they are to be performed. It maintains that his relation to his fellow Evangelists in the same missionary field is simply that of a co-worker.

2. It purports also to show how a church is to be organized in the foreign field. When the Evangelist, by preaching the word, has called a number of souls out of the world to God, who may desire to become a Church, he is directed to say to them on the authority of this same word, that the Holy Ghost, dwelling in them will, in answer to prayer, guide them in the choice of officers; and that, therefore, the first thing for them to do, is to come together in the name of Jesus, and seek this guidance; and when they have done this, those whom they elect to rule over them are to be regarded and trusted as ministers of God to them for this purpose. The Evangelist has no authority to bind their consciences; they are left absolutely free; he simply shows them the will of God from the Scriptures. The Holy Ghost dwelling in them, is to be their sufficient authority. As there is no instance of actual ordination in the history of the Apostolic church by a single individual of any rank—either Apostle, Bishop or Evangelist—the form or method of the act ought to be made to conform to the priniciples which it is designed to express.

3. The Overture, in setting forth the matter in this light, promulgates no new doctrine, for, as Bloomfield says in his Greek Testament with English notes, on Acts 14:23, "Erasmus, Calvin, Beza, and more recently, Knatchby, Raphel, Doddridge (indeed *all the Presbyterian commentators*), take the sense to be, 'having ordained their elders by the votes of their people.'" It does not countenance independency, for it shows the people who want to erect a church, how to do it on the Presbyterian platform—it steers quite clear of both independency and prelacy. It maintains the validity of the ordination of John Knox by the people of St. Andrews, not as an extraordinary case, in which the divine principles of church order were violated on the ground of singularity, but as being in strict accordance with these principles; so that as McCrie says in his Life of Knox, he had no occasion to lament "the deficiency of some external formalities in his call"—as his adversaries the Papists, alleged. It maintains the validity of the organization of the church on Pitcairns Island, out of the survivors of those who suffered shipwreck there, as in accordance with the laws of Christ's Church and not in contravention of them, and thus renders organization and ordination practicable anywhere in the world. It maintains the soundness of the judgment of our Southern Presbyterian Church in refusing to authorize Evangelists to go over the world single-handed, ordaining ruling elders, deacons, and evangelists at will, and in refusing them this power even when they have special "grant" from their respective Presbyteries "for each specific case."

H. M. W.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHEME.

The *Associate Reformed Presbyterian* says:

There was a convention held last week at Hot Springs, N. C., in the interest of Southern immigration. The object wears the appearance of a patriotic movement. It was endorsed by many of the governors of the Southern States and other distinguished citizens. But he is blind indeed who does not see the real movers in this scheme—it is a scheme—and the Roman Catholics are at the bottom of it. They are the heart and soul of it, and Roman Catholic immigrants will be the fruit of it. Please make a note of that. There was a significance too plain to be misunderstood in the presence of Cardinal Gibbons, the highest official of Rome in this country. He was not only present, but he was conspicuous, making an address on the occasion.

There was a significance also too plain to be misunderstood in the presence of ten ecclesiastics of the Catholic church. This movement means, we repeat, Roman Catholic immigrants for the South. It should die still-born. The people of the South should declare themselves against it in unmistakable terms. We have some grave difficulties to meet in the South with the Negro as an indolent, thriftless laborer and an ignorant, venal voter, but with all these disadvantages, we prefer him decidedly to an alien population—alien in religion and in all their ideas of civil government. A Roman Catholic peasantry in our society would be the entering wedge to Catholic domination. That means the autocracy of the Pope. It means priestly rule in the family, the school and the State. It means the Confessional with all its corrupting influences. It means antagonism to every thing distinctively American. It means Jesuitical interference in everything political and religious.

The Spaniards have a proverb, "The least hair makes a shadow." Our prayer is that this Southern immigration scheme may prove a signal failure.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PRESBYTERIES.

Ministers.	*Ruling Elders.*
ARKANSAS.	
S I Reid,	J P Coffin.
ATHENS.	
C W Lane, D D,	A H Houston.
ATLANTA.	
G B Strickler, D D,	John B Gordon.
AUGUSTA.	
Wm Adams, D D,	J A Billups.
BETHEL.	
J H Thornwell,	James Hemphill.
BRAZOS.	
E D Junkin, D D,	J F Crowe.
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI.	
A H Mecklin,	T H Somerville.
CHARLESTON.	
C S Vedder, D D,	B F Wyman.
CHESAPEAKE.	
L B Turnball,	K Kemder.
CONCORD.	
C A Munroe,	A Leazar.
DALLAS.	
A P Smith, D D,	J E Wharton,
W N Dickey,	S P Greene.
EBENEZER.	
R Cecil,	A S Piper.
ENOREE.	
A A James,	J W Kennedy.
FAYETTEVILLE.	
H G Hill, D D,	John W McLauchlin
FLORIDA.	
A B Curry,	B W Powell.
HARMONY.	
T C Whaling,	T B Fraser,
W S Bean,	L C Mills.
KNOXVILLE.	
James Park, D D,	——Barton.
LAFAYETTE.	
J W Heagan,	J B White.
LEXINGTON.	
A Jones.	J J White.
LOUISVILLE.	
J C Caldwell,	Hancock Taylor,
S M Neel,	Simon Caye.
MACON.	
R Adams,	J W Wheatley.
MARYLAND.	
J J Bullock, D D,	E W Warfield,
MECKLENBURG.	
C W Robinson,	A G Neel,
G L Cook,	John E Brown.
MEMPHIS.	
F L Ewing,	C W Heisell.
MISSOURI.	
John F. Cowan,	C Hammond.
MISSISSIPPI.	
C R Dudley,	John Harper.
MONTGOMERY.	
E W McCorkle,	F Johnston,
E D Washburn,	A A MacAllister,
NASHVILLE.	
A Cowan,	John R. Gordon
R C Reed,	Bryce Fleming.
NEW ORLEANS.	
H M Smith, D D,	H Stringer.
NORTH MISSISSIPPI.	
D C Rankin,	J W C Watson.
ORANGE.	
J Henry Smith, D D,	John B Burwell,
D Irwin Craig,	J M McIver.
OUACHITA.	
E M Munroe,	C A Bredewell.
PADUCAH.	
L O Spencer,	Malcolm Yeaman.
POTOSI.	
J T Leonard,	Z B Penney.
RED RIVER.	
John Glassell,	N M Smith.
ROANOKE.	
H A Brown,	Horace P Lacy.
SAVANNAH.	
J W Montgomery,	J O Varnedoe.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
J O Lindsay, D D,	S P Dendy.
ST. JOHNS.	
J W Shearer,	J G Speer.
TRANSYLVANIA.	
L G Barbour, D D,	S M Meyer.
TUSCALOOSA.	
D D Sanderson, D D,	W C Clark.
W C Clark,	S F Nunnelee.
UPPER MISSOURI.	
R S Campbell, D D,	James M Love.
WASHBOURNE.	
F Patton, D D,	J F Hannaford.
WEST HANOVER.	
W H Neel,	J P Fitzgerald.
WILMINGTON.	
Colin Shaw,	Henry Farrior.
WINCHESTER.	
J R Graham, D D,	J C Pancake.

ERRORS OF PROF. FISHER.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Among the issues of the Chautauqua Press is Prof. Fisher's book "The Christian Religion." It has such errors as the following, "Think of the animosity and bloodshed caused by religious wars." Not religion, but the want of it makes war. He cites the contests of Europe. But the Duke of Alva and the Pope were not animated by religion to exterminate Bible readers. What was the leading business of nations when the gospel proclaimed peace on earth.

Another mistake: "To say that the Atonement makes God placable is false." But the Apostle says Jesus is the propitiation for our sins. If he does not propitiate God, whom does he propitiate? The absurd reverse of this is that God propitiates man. But Scripture puts it, Christ offered himself without spot *to God*. Heb. 9:14; This is reiterated so often, that a man must close his eyes to Bible texts before he can write the statement, that the Atonement is God's offering to man.

Another error of Prof. Fisher's book, "The Atonement is not a price paid for the dispensation of pardon." The Bible says we are bought with the precious blood of Christ. In the dark ages, some taught that the Atonement bought us out from the dominion of Satan. Prof. Fisher is positive we are not brought out from the condemnation of the law. Does he then go over to the theology of the dark ages? If it is not God's pardon of sin that is bought, then it must be Satan's. How much wiser is it to hold that Christ redeemed us from the curse of the law. While God loved the world, he loved His law. His justice must be vindicated. While He gave his Son and gave him the command to lay down his life for sinners, it was all to pay the price of pardon. The pardon was purchased by the Redeemer, it is a free gift to the believing.

Another error of this book, "The Atonement is a substitute for punisment." The Bible every where teaches to the opposite, teaches that Christ bore our sins—not something else—not a substitute. There is no record of his bearing a substitute and there is no revelation that a substitute would be accepted for the penalty of the law. What sinners need is, that that penalty be met and paid. Paying something else will not avail unless we have a revelation that a substitute would answer the demands of justice. But if something is substituted for the penalty by the law given is it not his confession that the penalty was wrong? And if most of the penalty is set aside by a substitute and something else accepted for the rest, why could not the whole penalty be set aside? What havoc does this theory make of law and justice? What slender hope can we hang upon the assurance that there is a substitute for punishment? How infinitely better is the whole tenor of Scripture—life for life our sins on Christ—he made sin for us—made a curse for us—the punishment of our peace on him—his righteousness on us and we the righteousness of God in him. Strange that a professed Christian should wish to belittle the work of our Lord calling it a substitute for punishment. It was punishment itself.

GEO. C. BUSH.

West Chester, Pa., May 5th, 188.

BY THE WAY.

The congregation of the Second Presbyterian church are casting about with a view to arise and build. The present church building is becoming two straitened for the demands made upon it by increasing membership.

A minister writes: "I *congratulate* you on your editorial in this week's PRESBYTERIAN on the so-called "Southern Immigration Convention." I note constant improvement in your editorials; I think this last, one of your *very best*—wish it could be read by every Protestant in the land."

The *Presbyterian Observer* (Northern), on the subject of Organic Union says:

The Church cannot afford todiscount the future, nor is it right or wise to say beforehand what action a church will take while the actual condition of the case are as yet an unknown factor.

Just so! That's honest as a foreshadowing, and we heartily respect such clear, straightforward, manly dealing. But it is not specially encouraging or comforting to parties who will hold only one-fourth of the stock.

Every town and city and State is to be asked to aid the scheme of colonizing the South. The scheme was inaugurated by a Roman Catholic, was engineered by Romish ecclesiastics and is under the supreme control and direction of Roman Catholics Yet application will be made for money brought in by Protestant taxes. Watch it!

What will Wilmington do, and Charleston and Raleigh and Greensboro and Charlotte and Columbia, and other Protestant towns and cities, when asked to appropriate Prosestant money to promote Roman Catholic colonization?

Do not be deceived with specious phrases. "Immigration, irrespective of religious creed," is a form of words which is to be interpreted by acts. In the light of the Hot Springs convention, and in view of the fact that the scheme is entirely in Roman Catholic hands, it is a form of words that can only deceive and betray.

The immigrants to be brought in through the GIBBONS-KEILEY immigration system will be mainly Roman Catholics from Italy and Ireland. Do you want them? When enough get in the Protestants of this country may well get out. This is the way Cardinal GIBBONS' co-religionists deal with Protestants in Spain. We clip from the Belfast, Ireland, *Witness*:

A Madrid correspondent states that a Protestant clergyman in Malaga, Don Jose Vila, has been sentenced to two years and four months' imprisonment and a fine for publishing a pamphlet replying to a violent attack our Protestantism.

Roman Catholic colonists for the South! And do you want Protestant money—your money and mine—to bring them here? If not, speak now, or soon you may not be allowed to speak.

But while $1,000 subscription of Protestant money is requisite to give a direction in the management, how much does Maj. KEILEY, Supreme Director and Controller put in? and how much the Cardinal and his guests who seem to have the associated direction? The question is not without interest. We crave an answer.

Oh, but if enough cities and towns put in $1,000 each they will control the direction! Not if the Romanists can get directors without putting in anything; the supply of bishops and priests is limitless. Besides we give you this for a conundrum: If a Convention composed four-fifths of Protestants (and of which it is claimed that they acted under the auspices of Protestant churches) turns over everything in the way of direction to the Romanists, what surety have you that a Directory of Protestants will not act in the same way?

Every city or town east of the Mississippi that will contribute $1,000 towards the expense of the "Immigration Association" shall be entitled to a Director in the Association. No provision appears for any city or town that subscribes less than $1,000 to have even a whisper in the management. This lead sthe Charlotte *Chronicle* to say:

It makes us suspect that there is a power somewhere and unseen which aspires to color and control the movement. Why did the convention not ground a directorship upon the basis of an ad valorem contribution? We see no reason why many of our smaller and less wealthy towns should be barred the privilege of a voice in the management of this important movement.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING MAY 8th, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 32½ cents until Monday when receipts were sold at 32¾ cents—closing firm.

ROSIN—Firm throughout at 82½ cents for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.90 and Virgin $2.00.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.05.

TIMBER—Very little coming in, and receipts readily taken at full prices.

APRIL 21st, 1888.

I am offering for the Spring Trade the best and most complete stock of the season at lowest prices.

Handsome Spring Dress Goods, all of the light shades, in Albatross, French and American Sateens, Printed Challis, Percales, Gingham and Prints.

In my great specialty, White Goods, my stock surpasses that of any former season. White Embroidered Dresses, with Trimmings to match. Plaid, Checked and Plain India Linen, Batiste, Claire and French Nainsook. A few Handsome Embroidered Pique Dresses. These goods are very fashionable and in great demand. A large stock of Housekeeping Goods: Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, etc., at prices lower than ever. Handkerchiefs and Hosiery for Ladies and gentlemen. Some very good styles in Cloths and Cassimeres for Men and Boy's wear, with a full general stock of Dry Goods and Notions.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY JOURNAL.

The *Daily Assembly Journal* will give full *verbatim* reports of the Proceedings, Addresses and Debates of the Presbyterian Centennial General Assembly Meetings at Philadelphia, commencing May 17, 1888. Terms: 75 cents per set, or 2 sets to one address for $1; postpaid. Send your order at once. Address, Presbyterian Publishing Company, 1510 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIR

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Pri

THE FALL TERM COMMENC tember 2, 1887. Spring Ter 1888.

Circulars forwarded

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

There is exceeding good sense in Colonel Higginson's comments in "*The Bazar*" on Miss Alcott's indefatigable labors: "When one reads," he says, "of Miss Alcott's coming into the office of 'The Woman's Journal,' and bringing a hundred dollars that she had earned before breakfast, one is led to ask whether it would not have been better not to have earned it than to give it away so lavishly as to have to go to work after breakfast for another hundred dollars instead of taking a day off and letting the tired brain rest. It is the last lesson ever learned by writers and artists to be wisely economical of themselves, and to spare the sources from which prosperity and usefulness too easily flow. Miss Alcott's intellectual work itself found a limitation in its grade by reason of its ready abundance. She had the ear of her public; she was, as was said of her, 'a benefactor of households,' and perhaps she did—it is impossible to prove the contrary—the very highest work of which she was capable. But it was not very high or very permanent; she has never equaled her first successful work of fiction, and for the rest of her life, as in the case of Bret Harte, she simply repeated the same few delineations. They were, of course, more innocent and healthful than Harte's but they were as monotonous; children doubtless continued to cry for them, but no mature reader—at least none familiar with literature—cared to keep the run of them. Morally and socially Miss Alcott may well be a model to all young writers; but if they are moved by a profound passion for the art of literature itself; if they wish to reach an audience remoter than that of to-day; if they wish to do something that will add to the lasting treasure of the great literature on which they have fed—they must look beyond her to greater and more permanent models."

Cleansing Feather Pillows: A very good way to cleanse and renew feather pillows is to make a bag large enough so hold the feathers of a pillow or two, out of the thinnest muslin you can get, or better, cheese-cloth. Rip a place in one end of the pillow tick and sew it to a corresponding opening in the cheese-cloth bag. Shake all the feathers out of the tick into the bag and then rip the two apart. Sew up the opening in the bag, and also baste up the opening in the pillow tick then this can be washed without wasting the down that sticks to the inside of the tick. Put the bag into a tub of hot water in which you have put a little ammonia. Lift it up and press it down in this water for a few minutes, and then take it into a tub of clean, soft water and rinse it. Press the water out of it as much as you can, shake well and pin the bag to two clothes-lines by the four corners, and let it hang in the sun, occasionally turning the bag and shaking up the feathers until they are dry and well aired.

Having washed the tick, the feathers may now be put back into it in the same way they were taken out, and the pillows will be as fresh and light as new, and no feathers wasted.

PRINCESS VICTORIA,

DAUGHTER OF FREDERICK III, WHOSE LOVE AFFAIRS HAVE ENDANGERED THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

The alleged hard feeling between the Empress Victoria of Germany, and Prince Bismarck, chancellor of the emperor, appears to have subsided if but temporarily; and it is believed that the cause of this pacification lies in the suspension, for a time at least, of a connubial contract between Prince Alexander of Battenberg, ex-prince of Bulgaria, and the Princess Frederika Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria, daughter of the Emperor Frederick III, and his wife, Victoria, daughter of the Queen of England.

Alexander being the deposed prince of Bulgaria, driven from his eminence by Russian influence, his direct alliance with the imperial family of Germany would be regarded as an affront to the czar. The policy of Prince Bismarck being to maintain cordial relations with Russia, it would be inconsistent with it for the deposed prince to marry Victoria. Germany is not ready to part with Bismarck's services just yet, and the empress yields to sacrifice her daughter's affection for reasons of state. The young people must needs content themselves with the consolation that their disappointment is good for the two greatest military powers of the world.

There is not much of biographical material for a sketch of the sweet young princess whose love affairs have endangered the peace of Europe. She is 22 years old, having been born April 12, 2866. Great pains have been taken with her education. A favorite daughter in a Christian and intellectual family, she exhibits to a high degree the graces of refined and cultivated maidenhood. Her ex-betrothed is a handsome fellow, the hero in battle who forced back from Bulgaria an invading army of Servians, and became the idol of his people in consequence. Indeed the exceeding attachment of the Bulgarians to their deposed prince is what Russia disliked the most when it appeared that he and Victoria would be wedded pair.

IN THE COURTS.

From the *Albany Law Journal*:

[Decision of the Supreme Court of Colorado]

ATTORNEY—DISBARMENT—PRIVILEGE—PLEADING.

An attorney maliciously charged in his pleadings, as material facts, than an attorney in an action offered, and a judge who tried the case, accepted a bribe for the rendition of an unwarranted judgment; that both induced a witness before a grand jury, by whom these facts were investigated, to commit perjury; and that both corruptly induced the prosecuting attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi* to the indictment resulting from this investigation without probable cause. Held, that he should be disbarred, the materiality of the facts being no privilege on a question as to whether his attorney's license should be revoked. In actions for libel and slander the English rule appears to be that judges, counsel, parties and witnesses are absolutely exempted from liability to an action for defamatory words published in the course of judicial proceedings. The American courts, we think, as a rule accept this doctrine, with the qualification as to parties, counsel and witness that their statements made in the course of an action must be pertinent and material to the case. This modification of the English rule is adopted in this country in order that the protection given to individuals in the interest of an efficient administration of justice may not be abused as a cloak from beneath which to gratify private malice. McLaughlin v. Cowley, Mass. 219. Subject to this restriction, it is right on the whole for the public interest, best calculated to subserve the purposes of to allow counsel full freedom of speech in ing causes, and advocating and sustaining of their constituents. Hoar v. Wood, The foregoing is the rule in actions of libel and slander. This is a disbarment proceeding, and we apprehend that the question presented is different, and must be determined upon different considerations. "An attorney is liable to be removed from office by the court for sufficient reason and on proper showing. This reason and this showing are not necessarily limited to criminal offenses or to an act which would create a civil liability. In the case of an attorney of the court, he may be removed from his office of attorney absolutely and for a limited period of time, or in the common phrase, may be suspended or disbarred for any matter or thing proved against him which shows that he is unfit to be permitted to practice in the court as one of its officers." "This unfitness may be shown by his guilt of a crime, as theft, murder, burglary. It may also be shown by proof of such bad moral character as is inconsistent with such an honorable office. It may be shown by specific acts done in connection with his business in the court, or out of it, if it be in the practice of the duties of an attorney, which may show him unfit to be trusted as such, but which are short of any criminal offense." Ex parte Cole, 1 McCrary, 407; Penobscot Co. Bar v. Kimball, 66 Me. 153. The powers, duties and privileges of an attorney are conceded. No question is made concerning them. The point made is that he is unfit to exercise and enjoy them. In an action for libel or slander for defamatory words, published or spoken, in the course of a judicial proceeding, it may be conceded that he may plead his privilege, and his plea must be allowed if the matter be pertinent and material to the issue. He enjoys this privilege by virtue of his license as an attorney. The gist of the complaint in this proceeding is that the respondents have abused this privilege, and that they are unfit persons to hold the license of this court, and to exercise and enjoy the rights and privileges which it confers. The petitioners in this case do not claim that respondents can be made to respond in damages in an action for libel or or slander, but they come to this court and allege most flagrant misconduct, and ask us to protect them and the public by withdrawing from the respondents, as unfit persons, our license authorizing them to practice as attorneys. We think there is an undoubted inherent right and power in this court to inquire into the abuse mentioned, and if it be proven that the charges alleged in the bill referred to were made with malice and without probable cause, to debar the respondents therefor. Colo. Sup. Ct., Feb. 18, 1887. *People v. Green.* Opinion *per Curiam.*

JACK'S GALLANTRY.

There is a dog who lives near Boston who proves a great solace to a widow to whom he does not belong. Dogs are usually given to confining the benefits of their care to their own household, but this one, recognizing the unprotected state of the widow, who lives alone, is willing to extend his watchful services to her house. She is a little afraid of the visits of tramps, who frequently pass her house on the way to Boston. The farmer who owns the dog, therefore, when he sees a suspicious character coming up the road says to his dog, "Jack, go over to Mrs. H.'s and sit on her piazza till the tramp goes by." Whereupon the dog, who is a large St. Bernard, flies over to Mrs H.'s, posts himself at the door, and, if the tramp comes up the walk, steps forward and growls pleasantly at him. As the dog is a very big one and rather forbidding in appearance, though he has never been known to bite any one, the tramp in ninety nine cases out of a hundred remembers that it is getting late, and that he hasn't any time to fool away long the road. When he is well out of sight the dog promptly returns home. The dog carries his gallantry to the same lady to such an extent that when she is visiting his master's house of an evening, he always accompanies her home, taking her to the very door of the house.—*Boston Transcript.*

FLOWERS IN CHINA.

The Chinese have a passion for flowers. You may see on the hundreds of canals that cut up the country around Shanghai, boats whose dingy and miserable appearance betokens the poverty, even the beggary of their occupants; and yet near the stern, on the top of the *saw-bang*, or cooking canopy—the "galley"—you will see from two to a dozen pots of flowers. Little Chinese girls nearly always place a sprig of some bright flower in their glossy tresses of raven black, and they sometimes show a good deal of taste in the arrangement of their nosegays.

Just about the 1st of February, or near the Chinese New Year, one may see men and boys selling branches of a small bush that bears a yellow, somewhat resembling the Spicebush flowers of Virginia. This flower has, to a Chinese, associations bright and pleasant as those that clung around the far-famed Hawthorn that bloomed in old England on "Old Christmas Day." You can buy in the market for a few *chien* or *cash* a little flower pot with a few bulbs of Daffodil in it, and and by keeping it in the window of your room soon have a few bright looking flowers. The Chinese do not plant in their parks such elaborate flower beds as the Americans and Europeans, but they are very fond of pot flowers.—*Vick's Magazine for April.*

WRECK OF A HISTORICAL SHIP.

The wreck of the ship Andromeda, which occurred off Yarmouth, England, March 15th, removes a somewhat historic vessel from the seas. At one time it was expected she would figure actively in the war of secession, but circumstances about the time of her building altered the original determination of the owners. The Andromeda sailed from Liverpool. Her construction was begun on the banks of the Mersey, in February, 1864, by a syndicate of Liverpool shipping men. She was built of oak, very strongly put together with an iron frame, and registered 1876 tons net. At that time the steamship Alabama was cruising around the Atlantic on her historic commission, and it was determined to make the new vessel of similar type so she was fitted for steam propelling, and the best engines of these days were fitted in her. But before the equipment was completed the Alabama said her adieus to the seas. In June, 1864, she was chased into Cherbourg, France, by the Kearsage. On Sunday, June 26, a battle was fought; the Alabama was sunk, riddled with shot holes, and Admiral Semmes, first throwing his sword overboard, jumped after it. He was picked up by the English cruiser Deerhound and carried to Southampton. He heard of the new Andromeda, hurried to Liverpool and arranged with her owners to sail the ship instead of the Alabama upon a share of the profits. With this view the equipment of the vessel was pushed forward, but in a short time came the news to England of the march through Georgia, upon the receipt of which the Liverpool men wisely concluded to abandon their war-like intentions as useless, and accordingly broke their agreement with Admiral Semmes. They took the machinery out of the vessel, altered her trim and sent her afloat as an ordinary sailing merchantman of the North Atlantic fleet. For nineteen years she plied back and forth under the British flag, chiefly between Liverpool and New York, and acquired quite a reputation as a lucky vessel. Then she was sold on a German account and put into the oil trade. In 1884 the tank system of transatlantic transportation of oil was inaugurated and the interior arrangements of the Andromeda were altered, she being among the first vessels to adopt this style of accommodating her liquid cargo. She was fitted with a series of seven tanks, each so arranged that if the oil ran out of one tank with the motion of the ship it would run into another and always preserve the trim and even keel of the ship. Before this she could carry only 10,000 barrels, with the tanks she had a capacity for 14,000 barrels. The vessel was again successful and for her new owners the ship got from the Standard Oil Company and other companies a succession of profitable freights. But even a good ship cannot last forever. At the ripe age of twenty-four years the Andromeda beached her bones at Great Yarmouth and will never sail again. Her last owner was W. E. Reidman of Geistemundes.—*New York Dispatch.*

THINGS USEFUL.

Strawberry Sauce: To a teacup of granulated sugar add a half a teacup of butter, rub them to a cream, then add a pint of strawberries (or any small fruit in season), mashing and mixing thoroughly.) Pile it in a glass dish. The hot pudding will melt the butter, and you will find the whole delicious. As a sauce for the pudding cold I would recommend.

Aunt Fanny's Pudding Sauce: Two tablespoons butter, 4 tablespoons granulated sugar, 1 teaspoon flour, cream them in a tin cup, pour into it, slowly, 1 teacup boiling water, stirring vigorously, add a half tea cup of pickled peach vinegar, the juice of half a lemon and the grated peel, add nutmeg and a pinch of salt; boil all up together, and serve very hot.

Oyster fritters are good for breakfast, and may be made out of the cullens just as well as from the higher priced bivalve. To one cup of sweet milk allow two eggs, with flour enough to make a thick batter; salt and pepper to suit the taste must be added: chop the oysters fine. Have hot lard or beef drippings in a small but deep kettle, drop the batter into this from a large spoon, and then fry it until it becomes of a delicate brown color.

Take two pounds sal soda, two pounds yellow bar soap, and ten quarts water. Cut the soap in thin slices, and boil together two hours; strain, and it will be fit for use. Put the clothes in soak the night before you wash, and to every pailful of water in which you boil them add a pound of soap. They will need no rubbing, but merely rinsing.

The very best thing for a sprain is to put the limb into a vessel of very hot water immediately, then add boiling water as it can be borne. Keep the part immersed for twenty minutes, or until the pain subsides; then apply a tight bandage and order rest. Sometimes the joint can be used in twelve hours. If necessary use a silicate of sodium dressing.

To clean papered rooms, clear away the dust with bellows and a long-haired brush; cut a stale loaf into eight pieces; and, beginning at the top of the wall, rub downwards in even strokes, as if laying on paint.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.
WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Information cheerfully given on application.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C,
SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—
Shoninger Organs and Pianos.

This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.
ALSO Millinery AND A GENERAL —STOCK OF GOODS.—

"Mens sana in corpore sano."
BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793.)
FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

PAINTS & OILS
5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.
Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at
W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.
HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.
We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.
Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N.



BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.
Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

FRENCH SATEENS!!
I have just put on sale some THREE THOUSAND YARDS of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED and DESIRABLE GOODS, and wish to call attention to them thus early in the season, so that those in want of them may get CHOICE STYLES.
Samples sent on application.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
I am keeping up my stock in every line, so you may be able to get almost anything NEW AND DESIRABLE.
CARPETS AND MATTINGS!
Prepared at all seasons to furnish goods in this line, also a great variety of
WINDOW SHADES.
Lace curtains, Poles, Rugs, Mats, Art Squares, &c.
RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 22nd, 1888.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA., AND DALLAS, TEXAS.


MANUFACTURERS:
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS, COMPLETE FERTILIZER MACHINERY,
COTTON GINS, COTTON FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS,
COTTON PRESSES, SEED COTTON CLEANERS,
SAW MILLS, WIND MILLS, TANKS,
SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., &c.
AWARDED the gold medal at the International Cotton Exposition for the best gin with self feeder.
AWARDED four gold Medals at the Texas State Fair for best gin, best feeder, best condenser and best display, also first premiums at Georgia Fairs and South Carolina State Fairs, and gold medal at the Industrial Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina.
Write for catalogues and prices.

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000
Insures Against Fire and Lightning.
This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.
The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.
The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.
Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

Executrix Notice!

Having qualified as Executrix under the Will, of the Estate of Eliza D. Whitehead, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said decedent, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them for payment on or before April 2nd, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELIZA R. H. DAGGETT,
Executrix of the Estate of
ELIZA D. WHITEHEAD.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS,
AND WOOL.
BALTIMORE, Md.
With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE MARTIN HOUSE.

Two dear little birds, on a tall hickory tree,
Were singing and laughing so happy and free,
And chatting so gayly, that I listened to know
What it was that had pleased and delighted them so.

Said one to the other, "My dear little bird,
Can you guess the good news that to-day I have heard
From Cousin Dick Martin, who flew far away
About two weeks ago, and has come back to-day?"

"I never can guess it, oh, do tell me quick!
You know very well I've not seen Cousin Dick,
For I have been hunting, in vain, east and west,
To find in my travels a place for my nest."

"You should have gone north for the room that you sought;
But I'll tell you the tidings that Cousin Dick brought.
He flew till he came to a locust tree,
And then looked around him, the country to see;
The blue sky smiled o'er him, the soft summer breeze
Scarce ruffled the leaves in the bushes and trees;
All Nature was happy, and Nature's God blessed
This dear little bird in his search for a nest.
After looking a moment, he thrilled with delight
At a nice little cottage that greeted his sight;
All painted and varnished, with four-gabled roof,
So tightly constructed it seemed waterproof.
He peeped in the windows and looked in the doors,
And saw little rooms, with the smoothest of floors.
There were perches and platforms, so nice and so clean,
The prettiest bird's house that ever was seen.
While peeping he heard a bright little boy say,
'We have put up the house for the martins to-day.'
Then he quicky flew home through all the soft, balmy air,
To ask all his cousins to go with him there.
So I came up to see you this morning to know
If you've packed up your feathers all ready to go."

Then merrily trilled they aloud in their glee,
Till they shook the light branch of the tall cherry tree,
Then raised their sweet voices in loud, happy notes,
Till I thought they were hurting their dear little throats,
And their song was so merry that I had to laugh too.
Then off like a flash the two little birds flew;
And I wished that all dear little children might be
As gay as the birds in that tall cherry tree.

—*Our Dumb Animals.*

AUNT ETHEL'S "RAINY-DAY" CLUB AGAIN.

BY EMMA C. HEWITT.

"Now Aunt Ethel, what have you new for us to-day?" asked Howard, after the "raindy-day mending" had been successfully accomplished, and the glueput in its proper place in the Rainy-day box"—for Aunt Ethel thoroughly believed in the old adage, "A place for everything, and everything in its place."

"How do you know that I have anything new at all?" questioned Aunt Ethel, with a pleasant smile. "See here, little people, if you are going to try something new every time, when do you intend to finish the old? Now, I propose that, as it is tiresome to do one thing all the time, we shall have two occupants on hand, and we will work at one for one part of the day and finish with the other. So to-day we will work on our scrapbook for an hour, then we will add what animals we have collected to our menagerie—"

"Noah's nark," corrected Baby Jack, who had been listening gravely to the plans for the day.

"Yes, Baby Jack, to our 'Noah's Ark,' and then we will——" Aunt Ethel paused, teasingly, a merry light dancing in her eyes.

"What, Aunt Ethel? Eh! Aunt Ethel? We will what?" implored the children beseechingly.

"We will—make a kaleidoscope."

"But, Aunt Ethel, how can we?" asked Howard, whose courage was apt to give out before any task which looked formidable.

"Oh, I guess Aunt Ethel knows," interposed Cecile.

After the scrap-book and menagerie had been attended to, Aunt Ethel produced some four or five little scraps of colored glass and a bead or two, which she had in a tin box.

"Now children" said she, "these little scraps will make the most delightful pictures."

"Just like the real?" asked Howard the doubtful.

"Just like the real" answered Aunt Ethel, "for they are the real. Our kaleidoscope will not, perhaps, be as handsome as those we buy in the stores, but it will make pretty pictures, and just think what a pleasure it will be to little lame Jamie Burton. Poor little fellow! he sees so little that is pretty."

The idea struck the children as being especially favorable. Inherent in the child-mind is the desire to do something for somebody, unless the child be born exceptionally selfish. Even if the latter is the case, much of it can be cultivated out of him. Give a boy hammer, nails, and wood, and tell him to pound to his heart's content, and the chances are ten to one that he will soon tire of the amusement. Give him the same material, and tell him to make a box for mother's buttons or spools, and you have added an interest that will keep him at his work, in all probability, a much longer time. So, now, the idea of making the kaleidoscope for Jamie Burton, who was lame and had so few amusements, rendered the work doubly pleasing. Aunt Ethel next produced two strips of window glass about nine inches long and an inch and a half broad, coated on one side with a little Brunswick black. Beside these she had two nearly round pieces, about two inches in diameter, a sheet of stout cardboard, some tissue paper, and some gaily-colored bookbinder's paper.

"Now we're ready. Howard, cut a piece of cardboard ten inches long and seven broad. Roll this into a cylinder; you will have a good inch for wrap, if you make your cylinder two inches across. Glue it firmly."

"But it keeps slipping apart all the time Aunt Ethel!"

"Roll it over this stick, then. There! don't you see? You can keep running your finger up and down the seam, pressing it firmly all the time, until it is dry. Now, Cecile, cut a perpectly round piece of cardboard two inches across."

"How shall I get it round and just right, Aunt Ethel?"

"Make two knots in a piece of string, and inch apart. Put your finger on one, and stick a pin in the other, moving the pin slowly round (keeping your finger steadily on the other knot) until you come back to where you started. No, no, not there! That would be extravagant. Never cut a little thing like that out of the middle of a large piece. You may ruin the large piece for any other use. There! cut it out of this corner here. See! One must exercise economy, or perhaps one will have no cardboard to lay away in the 'rainy-day box' for future use. Now, girlie! Howard's cylinder is dry, and we will finish. Cut me a piece of tissue paper the same size as the round cardboard. Now fasten this to one of the pieces of round glass, with a mite of gum at the edges, just to keep it in place. Now we will slip our plain piece of glass in just about a quarter of an inch below the edge. It goes in a little hard, you see, so that will make it keep its place. Now the bits of glass and the beads.

"Now, directly at the end, comes the other round, with the tissue paper inside. This we will fasten to the cylinder neatly with a little strip of well-gummed paper. There! now we have the foundation of our pictures established. Turn it the other end up. See! I shall slip in my long strips now, at an angle—that is, two edges close together, two edges far apart. See! I put a mite of gum along the edges so that they will better stay in place. We are nearly finished now. Cecile, cut a small round hole, directly in the centre of the cardboard round which you cut a few moments ago. There! that is to look through. Now we will fasten this on at this end, in the same way in which we fastened the glass at the other, by putting a little strip of well-gummed paper round it."

"Now it is all done, isn't it, Aunt Ethel?"

"All finished, as far as use is concerned, but shall we not make it pretty as well? I think so. We will cover it all over with this gay paper I have here, and then it will really be finished."

A few turns of the scissors. a few touches of gum, and the kaleidoscope, "just like the real," was an accomplished fact.

"Must this one go to Jamie Burton?" Can't we keep this ourselves and make Jamie another?" asked Howard.

"Yes, you could do that; but as you made this for Jamie, don't you think it would be better to give this to him, and then make your own the next rainy day? You can use this one, you know, till to-morrow."

The children assented, albeit a little regretfully, but they felt that Aunt Ethel wished it.

"Ethel, I would like to ask you if there was any principle involved in your preferring the children to give that particular kaleidoscope away?" asked Mrs. Melton, that evening after the children had gone to bed.

"Well yes, there was, or rather there were, for I was moved by two or three things. I am one who looks beyond, or tries to look beyond, the present. They had made that kaleidoscope for some one else, and to me it was the property of some one else. They would always have had uncomfortable feeling about it, if they had kept for themselves something which they had made to give away. It would have helped to instil into them principles of selfishness. One more thing was the fact that they had started it with one object in view, and to change that object from no cause but that of selfish desire did not seem to me a good principle to go upon. Had there been any good reason for their changing their minds, had some on nearer home needed it, had Baby Jack wanted it, even, I would not have had a word to say. I do not know whether I have made myself plain, sister, but I am so anxious that my children shall be steady of purpose, that I always like them, when possible, even in their amusements, to carry out their original idea. I think it tends to keep them from being vacillating."

I think you are right, but I do not believe I even thought much about it before."—*The Mother's Companion.*

ON DUTY.

BY EMMA L. BURNETT.

Uncle Alex came out on the back piazza with his newspaper, and was just going to seat himself in one of the arm-chairs when a very large spider weaving its web among the vines attracted his attention. He went closer to look at it, and presently called to Neddie, who was playing in the yard, "Neddie, come and see this huge spider."

"I can't come now, Uncle Alex," replied Neddie; "I'm on duty."

Uncle Alex stopped looking at the spider and looked at Neddie. He had a paper soldier cap on, and carrying his toy gun, was gravely pacing up and down before his tent, which was pitched on the grass under the big cherry tree. Will Ramsey and two or three other boys were in the adjoining meadow galloping around on sticks and flourishing wooden swords. There was probably a battle going on, though the cows, chewing their cud under the trees, didn't seem a bit frightened.

"What are you doing?" asked Uncle Alex.

"I'm a sentinel keeping guard," said Neddie.

"Can't you come over here just a minute if I watch the tent?"

"No, indeed," answered Neddie, decidedly. "Soldiers mustn't go away a second when they're on duty."

"Well, well," said Uncle Alex, seeming quite amused as he sat down his paper.

Toward the close of the afternoon, when the tent was deserted and the boys were playing something else at the other side of the house, Neddie's mother came out on the porch from the kitchen carrying a small basket. She looked hastily round and then called, "Neddie! Neddie! where are you?"

"Here, mamma!" he shouted, bounding around the corner of the house and up the steps.

"I want you to go over to the store and get me two pounds of sugar and half a pound of raisins," said his mother, adding as she gave him the basket and some money, "Now don't be gone long I'm making something good for supper and want those things as soon as possible."

About ten minutes after Neddie had gone Uncle Alex started to the postoffice. When he reached the little brook which had to be crossed to get to the village he saw Neddie standing on the bridge throwing pebbles in the water.

"Hello, Neddie!" he said, "I thought you were on duty."

"No, sir," replied the boy looking up in surprise; "we're not playing soldier any more. Mamma sent me on an errand."

"Did she send you here to throw pebbles in the brook?"

"No, sir; she sent me to the store for something."

"I thought I heard her giving you a commission which was to be executed with promptness and dispatch, and knowing you to be such a soldierly little fellow, who could not be tempted away from duty a moment, I wondered, rather, to see you standing here," and Uncle Alex stroked his whiskers meditatively and knit his brows as though he was trying to study the matter out.

Neddie with a puzzled expression looked steadily in his uncle's face for a moment or two and then turning toward the village was off like a flash.

Uncle Alex was standing on the post-office steps reading a letter when he happened to see Neddie come out of the grocery store with his basket and walk rapidly homeward. Some little boys on the other side of the street also spied him, and running over, surrounded him, evidently wanting him to stop with them a little while, but he, though in a very good-natured way, declined their invitations, and kept on his way. He realized that he was on duty.

LEARN TO SAY NO.

Some boy or girl reading Proverbs may ask: "What does the word 'entice' mean?" It generally has a bad meaning. One entices another when he tempts or urges him to do wrong. A little fellow asked his playmate: "How is it you never go with bad boys, or get into any scrapes?" He answered: "Oh, that is because I don't say No, easy." That boy was right. When he said "No," he meant it, and spoke in such a manner that others knew what he meant.

Some people are continually getting into trouble because, with all their opportunities, they have not learned to say "No" in the right time and place, and stick to it. If a man should ask you to go with him into a cage containing wild tigers, you would decline very promptly. And yet you may be willing to say or do evil things—knowing they are evil—because you have not the courage to refuse. You are enticed every day to do what you ought not. In school, one boy may tempt to lie, or swear, or steal; and very often they yield to these wicked influences. Some find themselves trying to deceive their teachers, it may be in regard to their studies, or their playmates. It is not strange if they attempt to deceive and disobey their parents, as well as others. If at any time you are urged to do wrong, it requires moral backbone to stand up and say "No," and say it strong; but this is the very word you need. To be able to do this is to have moral strength. It ought to be a part of your study every day to succeed in doing right, and to fail in doing wrong. Mr. Spurgeon, the great English preacher says: "Learn to say 'No;' it will be of more use to you than to be able to read Latin." Yes, it is much more useful. It is a valuable power, worth a great deal more to you than a bag of gold.

I once heard a boy, who was playing in the street with several others, when one proposed they should go into a saloon near by. He refused to go. They coaxed and urged, and tried to prove that there would be no harm in going. He quietly but firmly opposed them, saying: "I have positive orders to the contrary." The other boys laughed at him, and said: "Where are your orders? Show 'em to us." He took a small Bible out of his pocket, and read to them: "Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of evil men. Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and pass away." "Them," said he, "are my orders, and I'll not break them."

He would not consent to do wrong. To every urging to go in an evil path, say no. Do right, because God commands it. It is best for you; it is best for others; and in this way only can you be faithful and obedient to God.

In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption and Wasting in Children, Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body. Please read: "I tried Scott's Emulsion on a young man whom Physicians at times gave up hope. Since he began using the Emulsion his Cough has ceased, gained flesh and strength, and from all appearances his life will be prolonged many years."—JOHN SULLIVAN, Hospital Steward, Morganza, Pa.

DON'T RUN THE RISK of losing your child by permitting Worms to work out its destruction. When a child fails to sleep well, is restless, unnatural in its appetite and grinds its teeth, you have strong indications of Worms; the positive cure for this is **B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.** Ask your druggist for it. Its timely use may save your child from its grave.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANUARY 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2 . 481-1y

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Contents of April number:

1. The Lollards, by J. F. Latimer, Ph. D. (Leips.) D. D.
11. The Majesty of Law, by B. M. Palmer, D. D., LL. D.
3. The Word of God vs. "The Bible of Modern Scientific Theology, by George D. Armstrong, D. D., LL. D.
4. The Unity of the Church, by J. A. Quarles, D. D.
5. The Presbyterian Origin of American Independence, by A. W. Miller, D. D., LL. D.
6. The Perils of Excessive Individualism, by Samuel M Smith.
7. Notes: Christian Giving, or Ecclesiastical Merchandising, by E. C. Murray; Evangelism: Its place and How it Should be Promoted, by B. Helm; James Hannington, James Henderson Smith.
8. Criticisms and Reviews, by J. L. Girardeau, Thomas E. Peck, B. B. Warfield, W. W. Moore, S. M. Smith, Robert A. Webb, and George D. Armstrong.
6. Notices of Recent Publications.

$3 PER ANNUM, 80 CENTS PER NUMBER,

Address all orders and communications to the Manager, Chester, South Carolina.

NERVES! NERVES!!
What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.
Headache, Neuralgia,
Indigestion, Sleeplessness,
Nervous Prostration,
All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC
Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.
It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alterative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it
CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
$1.00 a Bottle. Send for full particulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

ROYAL PRAISE
The New Sunday School Song Book by Jas. R. Murray is winning golden opinions all over the country.
New and Bright Music.
Good, Sensible Words.
An elegant specimen of book making. 192 pages. Price, $30 a hundred by express, not prepaid; 35cts. each by mail postpaid.
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.


McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE ELECTIONS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of Davidson College, at their annual meeting in June next, if the way be clear, will elect a President of the College, to succeed the Rev. Dr. McKinnon, who, in consequence of continued feeble health, insists upon the acceptof his resignation tendered at last commencement.

Also, at the some time an election will be held for a Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

By order of the Executive Committee.
J. RUMPLE,
Secretary of Trustees.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - - CASH.

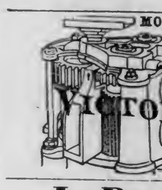
DRESS MAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE

SINGER
Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

THE WEEKLY NEWS & OBSERVER.
The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chockfull of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the *Weekly News and Observer* until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address
NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.



MORE KINDS and sizes of Mills & Evaporators, for Sorghum & Sugar Cane, are made by The Blymyer Iron Works Co. of Cincinnati, O. than by any other works in the world. They are the *sole makers* of the *Victor, Great Western* and *Niles Mills*, and the *Genuine Cook Evaporator*. Sorghum Hand Book for 1888, FREE.

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.


JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains,
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4th.

Since its occurrence the Ingalls-Voorhees exhibition in the Senate on Tuesday has been the subject of everybody's small talk at the Capital. In both ends of the building, in every corridor, and at every turn where friends and officials chanced to meet, the first question put was whether the war was over, or whether all was quiet on the Potomac.

The oldest Senators, men whose memories go back to the fighting days, cannot remember anything like it for acrimonious abuse and low unparliamentary language. The Ingalls-Voorhees duologue stands out pre-eminent. It was the more extraordinary that such a scene should occur in the United States Senate, because that body deservedly has the name of being the most polite, dignified, accomplished and parliamentary body—considered as a whole—in the world, and still more astonishing was the break, because it was made by two of the most prominent members of that august body.

Everybody regretted the occurrence, that is everybody who allows himself to be burdened with any serious sentiment about matters of that kind. The criminations, recriminations, and affluent exchange of personalities showed such a shocking lack of dignity, while there was nothing at all to admire in the debate. Mr. Ingalls rose at times to peaks of bristling satire, and Mr. Voorhees responded from the depths of his grim cavernous indignation, but there was no oratory displayed on either side. The epithets interchanged—such as "liar," "infamous liar, "scoundrel," and "dirty dog"—were entirely unpardonable on the stump, but that they should have been uttered on the floor of the United States is unprecedented. And then the entire want of appositeness of such a debate to any of the living questions of the day. Speaking of the matter somebody remarked: "If you will inform me what is the advantage to people at large, what is the statesmanship, what is the object, what is the decency of such exhibitions as were presented in the Senate on Tuesday, I will be under everlasting obligations. and so will every other taxpayer in the country."

The debate continued for four hours. At its close Senator Eustis, of Louisana, said he had heard Washington pleasure seekers congratulated upon having the races, the circus, and Ingalls-Voorhees the same week. They could scarcely be disappointed with the day's entertainment in the Senate.

Besides listening to the above debate, the Senate has this week discussed the bill for the establisment of a bureau of animal industry, the bill to extirpate contagious pleuro-pneumonia, the railroad land forfeiture bill, the international Copyright bill, and, in secret session, the Chinese Treaty, and the accumulated nominations by the President, among them that of Mr. Fuller to be Chief Justice of the United States. The latter nomination has been most favorably received by both parties in Congress.

On Wednesday, the Senate in a generous mood passed in sixty-five minutes 105 private pension bills, forty-five of which had already been passed by the House of Representatives. With almost as much rapidity the following public building bills were passed: Indianapolis, $150,000; Atchison, Kansas, $100,000; Wilmington, Del., increase to $250,000; Woonsocket. R. I., $75,000; Fort Dodge, Iowa, $100,000; Stirling, Illinois, $50,000; Dover, N. H., $75,000; Asheville, N. C., $100,000; Duluth, Minn., $150,000. A bill was also passed appropriating $75,000 for the enlargement of the wharf at Fortress Monroe.

In the House the tariff debate holds the even tenor of its way. One can hear tariff speeches there every day now and all day long, sometimes five a day.

In about ten days the great Sunday-school and Missionary Convention of the Baptist Church will commence its sessions in this city. It will be the second gathering of the kind held in Washington in the last half century. About 3000 delegates are expected, who will come from every corner of the United States and Territories.

The Temperance and Prohibition workers of this city are always doing something to advance the cause, always busy. Indeed there is so much of this work going on that one cannot take note of half of it. In discussing the Anti-Saloon Republican Convention which met in New York on Wednesday, politicians here have various and conflicting theories as to what action the emergency demands. Senator Palmer, of Michigan, for example, advises a bold course. He says the thing to do is to cut loose at once and forever from the saloon element and clasp hands with its inveterate enemy. A Prohibition plank in the national platform this year is his prescription.

T.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the weeek ending May 4th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

J D Argo, Poindexter, Ky., post office dater and canceller.

Joshua Berry, Jonesboro, Ga., grain cradle.

N O Bond, Fairfax, C. H., Va. wash stand bowl.

R A Corn, Hale Wood, N. C., hillside plow.

J W Frank, Emporia, Fla., circular sawing machine.

G A Gemunden, Savannah, Ga., bung fastener.

J K Hardwicke, Marshall, N. C. color[illegible] tobacco.

[illegible] Huey, Baltimore, Md., egg carrier.

[illegible] Hughes, Orlando, Fla., glass cutting [illegible]

[illegible] James, Vanceburg, Ky., churn.

G W Lutz, Wheeling, W. Va., pipe hanger.

J D McGee, Chipley, Ga., tire shrinker.

D A Moon, Orlando, Fla., rolling colter.

C J Porter, Bowling Green, Ky., corn splitter and cutter.

D Ruggles, Fredericksburg, Va., signaling at sea.

C Selden, Baltimore, Md., telegraph receiver.

W T Slicer, Colora, Md., saw setter.

Henry Stern, Shelbyville, Ky., show case.

A H Stow, Baltimore, Md., caustic soda steam engine.

F W Symmes, George's Station, S. C., cotton planter.

C Thomas, Baltimore, Md., door check.

A M Witherington, Rutherford Depot, Tenn., horse detacher.

H. R. Wolfe, Louisville Ky., baling press.

N Wright & S R Shaver, Ingram, Ark., railway or farm gate.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On April 19th, in Gastonia, by Rev. J. J. Kenneny, Mr. R. H. ELLIS, of Lincoln county, N. C., and Miss LEILA ARROWOOD, of Gaston county.

On May 1st, by Rev. J. J. Kennedy, Mr. J. J. KINCAID and Miss LEOLA RAGAN—both of Gaston county, N. C.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

ELIAS WILSON KIMMONS at his home in Cabarrus county, April 19th. He was well advanced in his eighty-first year when he died, having been born in Oct. 1807. For many years, about forty, he was a ruling elder of Bethpage church, until prevented by failing health, he was constant in attendance upon divine worship. He loved God's people, he loved the Church of God. Often we heard it said on the day of his burial, "He was a good man." His former pastor said to the writer: "He was an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile." Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." R. S. A.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND PHOSPHATES OF
LIME, SODA, IRON.

For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Debility, Wasting Diseases and Scrofulous Humors.

Almost as palatable as cream. It can be taken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, are very fond of it. It assimilates with the food, increases the flesh and appetite, builds up the nervous system, restores energy to mind and body, creates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rejuvenates the whole system.

FLESH, BLOOD,
NERVE, BRAIN.

This preparation is far superior to all other preparations of Cod-Liver Oil; it has many imitators, but no equals. The results following its use are its best recommendations. Be sure, as you value your health, and get the genuine. Manufactured only by Dr. ALEXR. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

FRESH, USEFUL
BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth; 60 cents.

Address:

REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

OUR CHANGEABLE CLIMATE frequently causes at this season a great variety of disagreeable symptoms, which loudly demand

RADICAL RELIEF biliousness, constipation, sick headache, and ailments caused by imperfect indigestion or inactive liver.

THE SPRING MEDICINE Favorite; efficient. Successful nearly half a century; prescribed by physicians. Sold by all druggists

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Colgate & Co's
CASHMERE BOUQUET
TOILET SOAP.
Cashmere Bouquet
PERFUME
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence.	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence..	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m'

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

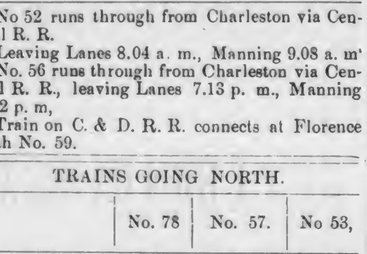
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, O.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. DELANEY.

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines

TRAM ROAD ENGINES

and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.

Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being a member of our firm will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & We'don Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3 05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C, 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

CRAYON PORTRAITS.

FOR A FEW WEEKS I WILL TAKE ORders for life-size crayon portrait for $13.00, (former price $25.00.) Smaller portraits made from $5.00 up.

MISS B. T WILLARD.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to

W. J. MARTIN.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 30—Taking effect 5.00 A. M., Tuesday, March 20th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	8 15 A.M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	9 25 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton.....	9 35 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	11 25 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	11 40 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 55 P. M.	2 25 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 15 "	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	5 40 "	8 30 "
Leave Greensboro.....	9 50 A. M.	
Arrive Ararat.....	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Ararat.....	4 00 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00 "	
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A.M	7 30 A.M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 30 P. M.	1 52 P.M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 00 "	3 00 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 15 "	6 30 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 30 "	5 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 26 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	8 00 "	12 00 Noon.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.	4 00 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "	5 40 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	1 15 P. M.	
" Factory Junction	2 15 "	5 05 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	3 00 "	5 45 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby.....	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte.....	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg.....	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte.....	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg.....	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,062. WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 16, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,682

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

FAIR DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Entered at Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF

North Carolina Presbyterian.

[illegible] Years [illegible] the first [illegible] number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyters of North Carolina. From that day to [illegible] has [illegible] its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

it will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address

Rev. A. E. Stowe from Manly, N. C., to Carthage, N. C.

Rev. A. Currie, from Wadesville, N. C., to Curriesville, N. C.

Rev. J. B. Converse from Bloomtsville, Tenn., to Morristown, Tenn.

NORTH CAROLINA

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. J. D. Stanford writes May 10th: At my last appointment at Maple Hill, we received no member; at Sutton's Branch one; and at White Hall three; and I am gratified to be able to state that the prospects of that church are flattering, the congregations growing larger and everything indicates new life and energy.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian]

A called meeting of Pee Dee Presbytery was held according to appointment at Asheville May 3d. Rev. W. H. Davis, [illegible] present, [illegible] the chair.

Rev. W. J. Edmonston was received from the Presbytery of Buffalo by certificate and examination.

Licentiate S. H. Spencer was examined as a candidate for ordination. His examination was sustained as satisfactory. He was then ordained to the full work of the Gospel ministry.

Rev. W. J. Edmonston was ordered to install him pastor at the Swannanoa church, May 13th, from which church Rev. S. H. Spencer had accepted a call. Permission was granted Red Oak and Oak Forest churches to employ him a Sabbath each, in every month till fall meeting of Presbytery.

Presbytery was then adjourned to meet in Charlotte First church 10 a. m., May 10th.

T. A. WHARTON,
Clerk *pro tem.*

Rev. R. W. Boyd of Concord Presbytery has been unanimously elected pastor of the churches of Unity and Castanea Grove in Mecklenburg Presbytery. He will enter upon his duties immediately.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Our church has called Rev. R. B. Willis of Oxford, but he has not yet signified his willingness to act.

Laurinburg, May 12th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

An adjourned meeting of Orange Presbytery was held at Mebane on Friday of this week to receive Mr. J. Horace Lacy, a candidate of East Hanover Presbytery, and ordain and install him as pastor of the church at this place. Having nothing else to do Presbytery gave the candidate a thorough going over of the whole course prescribed for ordination. It was evident in the examination that he had forgotten much less of the learning contained in that course than his examiners had, as would naturally be the case, he being a member of this year's graduating class of Union Seminary.

His trial sermon on Rom. 8:20, was admirable for its simplicity, clearness and literary finish, as also for the ease and unction of its delivery.

Friday night, he was duly installed, Rev. F. H. Johnston preaching the sermon, Rev. W. F. Wilhelm charging the pastor, and Rev. S. H. Chester the people. Bro. Lacy has captured the hearts of the people here at the outset, and enters on his work under the most promising auspices.

S. H. C.

Mebane, May 12th.

The Presbyterian Home and Hospital of Charlotte was opened last Thursday with befitting ceremonies. Rev. Dr. A. W. Miller, pastor of the First church pronounced the opening prayer. The address was delivered by Rev. J. Y. Fair. Rev. J. L. McLees pronounced the benediction.

The *Charlotte Chronicle* justly says: "Those who have this institution in charge, and who inaugurated the enterprise, deserve gaeat praise. The city may well feel proud of it. We are glad to say it is launched under such auspicious circumstances. Long may it continue an ornament and credit to the city, and a blessing and refuge to the poor and needy.

We learn that at a late protracted meeting in Washington in which Rev. S. M. Smith, pastor of the church, was aided by Rev. Dr. L. C. Vass, there were about ten conversions and many others concerned.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. T. H. Law, District Superintendent of the American Bible Society, spent last Sabbath at Lincolnton, and reorganized the old Lincoln County Bible Society with over sixty members.

An adjourned meeting of Mecklenburg Presbytery was held in Charlotte, First church, on 10th inst. Licentiate M. A. Henderson, who has been serving Little Brittain church was duly examined and ordained. Candidate Jesse H. Siler, a student of Union Theological Seminary, under appointment as a foreign missionary, was licensed. A committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. A. W. Miller, Rev. J. L. Williamson and Ruling Elder J. C. Burroughs, was appointed to provide ways and means whereby Licentiate Siler may be supported as a missionary in the Foreign Field by the Presbytery. The pastoral relation between Rev. G. S. Robinson and the churches of Pineville and Pleasant Hill was dissolved and Mr. Robeson dismissed to Bethel Presbytery.

A special to the *Charlotte Chronicle* from Asheville, 11th, says: The Pearson meeting are drawing very large congregations, and great is the interest felt in every exercise. To-day the tabernacle was crowded beyond description. To-night the people began to fill the building long before the hour of worship, in order to secure seats. Hundreds of backsliders are being redeemed, and the whole of Asheville feels the religious impulse of the evangelists revivals.

WEST VIRGINIA

Greenbrier Presbytery in session at Malden dissolved the pastoral relation between Rev. Dr. S. J. Baird and the church at Ronceverte. Rev. D. S. Sydenstricker and Mr. A. Houston were appointed commissioners to the Assembly, and Rev. J. C. Barr and Mr. C. C. Lewis alternates.

MARYLAND.

There have been fourteen additions to the church at Wetherille recently, of which church Rev. F. P. Ramsay is pastor.

VIRGINIA

East Hanover Presbytery, at its recent session, appointed a committee, of which Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge is chairman, to organize the Old Market Mission into a church.

The same Presbytery heartily commended a proposal of the First church, Richmond, to establish a mission in the Western part of the city.

Good Prospects.

At a meeting of the congregation of the church at Manchester, on Sunday, May 6th, a unanimous call was extended to Mr. J. C. Hall to become pastor of this church. Mr. Hall was a member of the senior class which went out from Union Theological Seminary last week. He is from Kansas City, Mo., and connected with the Presbytery of Upper Missouri. It is understood that he will accept the call.

SOUTH CAROLINA

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. J. Wm. Flinn, pastor of the Franklin Street Memorial church, New Orleans, has been elected Prof. of Moral Philosophy and Chaplain of the South Carolina University at Columbia, S. C.

A special to the Charleston *News and Courier* from Columbia, May 10th, says: The Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary were in session all day. Drs. Tadlock and Girardean were inaugurated to their professorships. The following officers were elected: J. Stacy, D. D., president; J. G. Law, secretary; Dr. Tadlock, librarian. The election of professors was postponed until the 6th of June, when the Board will meet in Augusta. Certificates of graduation were issued to four young men. The next session of the Seminary will open September 17th.

South ern Presbyterian: On Tuesday night 8th inst., an adjourned meeting of Charleston Presbytery was held in this city. Rev. Dr. J. L. Girardeau was Moderator. At his own request Rev. Dr. Vedder was relieved from serving on the commission to visit Edisto Island church, and Rev. Dr. Brackett was appointed in his stead. Rev. Mr. Morse was appointed alternate at large on this commission. A call from the church at Walterboro was placed in the hands of the Rev. E. Palmer Hutson and accepted by him. He will go to his new field August 1st. The installation services will be held on the second Sunday in August. Rev. N. M. Woods is to preside, preach the sermon, and charge the pastor, and Rev. J. B. Dunwody is to charge the people. Their alternates are Rev. Messrs. Murray and Morse. Presbytery, by a vote of six to four, reconsidered the action taken at the stated meeting directing the Stated Clerk to notify ministers to change their Presbytery when they changed their fields. Rev. Messrs. Woods and Hutson and Ruling Elder D. F. Bradley signed a formal dissent from the ruling of the moderator allowing the motion to reconsider, as it was clearly illegal. The Moderator appointed Rev. Dr. Mack chairman of a committee to answer the dissent at their leisure. A committee consisting of Rev. G. A. Blackburn, Rev. N. M. Woods, and Elder Suber, of Mr. Blackburn's church, was appointed to report on the matter at next meeting of Presbytery.

GEORGIA.

Items from the *Southern Presbyterian* of 10th inst:

Last Sunday twenty-eight communicants were added to the First church, Augusta. Twenty-two were received on profession of faith and the others by letter. This large number was in addition to thirty-nine new members added to the church roll about a month ago, making in all sixty-seven new members admitted within the the past month as a result of the recent religious movement in the churches. There have been thirty baptisms in the church within three months, and the church membership is over 500, larger than ever before on its records.

There has been a series of services in the church at Cuthbert. The visible results of the meetings were four accessions to the church, all on profession of faith. It has been a season of refreshing to God's people, and to the families and friends of those who were led to the foot of the cross one of great rejoicing.

ALABAMA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Two additional elders recently elected by the Presbyterian church here were installed last Sunday morning, May 6th, and three new deacons were ordained and installed at night. This church now splendidly officered ought to have a prosperous future. Two new members the same day, were received by lester. Rev. Mr. McLean, evangelist of Tuscaloosa Presbytery, has recently concluded a meeting at Gainesville in this county. There were forty additions, and believers were greatly revived. This is a useful and important field for an active man. They are looking for a pastor. C. W. McMahon, Esq., doubt, would gladly answer letters of inquiry.

Livingston, May 12th.

A correspondent writes to the *Christian Observer* from Gainesville: We have had a glorious revival of God's Spirit in our church. Our membership has been increased about 100 per cent., there having been an increase of forty members—such an outpouring of the Spirit as I never saw before. And last, but not least, the members have been revived, and our church is once more alive and awake in the cause of Christ. Rev. Messrs. McLean and Chandler have been the means used for this great good. May your paper go into many homes where it never has been before, and may the good work still go on.

KENTUCKY.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

Last Sabbath morning Capt. Andrew M. Sea and Mr. Jos. C. Allin were unanimously elected elders in the Presbyterian Church, Louisville. Both these gentlemen have, in years past, faithfully served this church as elders, and this relation was dissolved when they removed to other cities. On their return to Louisville they are cordially welcomed, and the congregation expresses its high appreciation in thus calling them anew to the office.

The commission appointed by the Presbytery of Louisville met at the chapel, corner of Floyd and Oak streets, Louisville, last Thursday evening. After a sermon by Rev. E. W. Bedinger, D. D., thirty-two members were enrolled by letter and one on profession of faith. Messrs. Calvin N. Caldwell and Wallace W. Hill (son of Rev. Dr. Hill, in time past editor of the *Presbyterian Herald*) were elected elders, and Mr. E. A. Grant, Jr., was chosen deacon. Mr. Hill was kept away by illness; the other two were ordained at once. The church will be called Westminster.

The members of the Park Mission, at the south end of Sixth street, Louisville, have asked to be organized as the Stuart Robinson Memorial Church.

TENNESSEE.

Rev. J. B. Converse changes his address, as will be seen in the proper place, but makes no change in his field of labor. He is still the evangelist of Holston Presbytery, looking after its sixteen vacant churches which nearly all however, have temporary supplies this summer.

DOMESTIC.

Items from the *N. Y. Witness*:

Fifty-three members were received by the Fourth Presbyterian church of Louisville, Ky., the Rev. James H. Burlison, Ph.D., pastor, at the communion service, April 1st. This is the largest accession this church has ever had. Something over three years ago this church was rated as the most trying field in the city, but under the present pastorate she has proved herself to be one of the best working churches there.

Sunday, April 15th, was an occasion of great interest in the First Presbyterian church of East Orange, N. J., of which the Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., is pastor. The occasion was the completion of the work of enlarging the church, made necessary by recent acquisitions. The cost of the enlargement was $33,300, of which the sum of $30,000 was raised by subscription and $3,311 by collections taken at this service. The church is a very prosperous one spiritually as well as in temporal matters. Besides the regular services the church supports two Sunday-schools, two prayer-meetings, one young men's meeting and four mission organizations.

Scottish American: The Presbyterian Boards of Foreign and of Home Missions, of the Northern Church, have just closed their books for the fiscal year ending May 3d. During the year the year the Foreign Missions has received $901,-180.80, and the Home Mission $786,727.30; making together $1,684,808.10—a contribution very creditable to the Presbyterians of this country. In addition to that the Presbyterian churches here have borne a large share of the expense of endowing certain missionary colleges in China, Siam and the Turkish Empire; besides many liberal contributions by individual members to various outside missionary enterprises and operations. During the last ten years the contributions towards these two Missions have more than doubled, as in 1878–79 the contributions to the Foreign Missions only amounted to $425,485.54, and those to the Home Mission in that year to $292,279.43.

FOREIGN.

Items from the *N. Y. Witness*:

The Rev. Reubin Saillens, associate manager of the McAll Mission in France, is also pastor of the Baptist church in Paris, which has one hundred and sixty members.

The new German Emperor, Frederick III., is conciliating the Jews. Not only have two of them received the highest order of nobility in Prussia from his hand, but he has practically banished from Berlin M. Stoeker, that inveterate enemy of the Semitic race.

The Irish Presbyterian Sabbath school Society, which held its annual meeting on the 13th of March, is showing signs of increased usefulness. It has 10,000 teachers and 100,000 scholars, and its sales of Bibles, books, systems, etc., have been very large during the past year.

The Russian Government is pursuing a very severe policy toward the German Lutherans of the Baltic provinces. Under the decrees compelling religious conformity, the Minister of the Interior is authorized to suspend or banish Lutheran pastors without judicial inquiry. Fifty preachers in Livonia, and as many in Courland have been warned, and several pastors' wives in Esthonia have been marked out for punishment for holding missionary meetings.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

I have recently received a very valuable little tract entitled, "The Presbyterian Church," by the Rev. W. A. Campbell. It has just been issued by the Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, Va. I regard this little tract as something timely and to the point. It ought to have a very wide distribution among Presbyterians, and I do not think it would be improper to put it in the hands of members of other churches. There is nothing controversial in it. It is simply a plain and concise statement of facts concerning the Name, Principles, Officers, Courts, Doctrines, History, and Statistics of the Presbyterian Church of the world. It is astonishing how much ignorance exists even among Presbyterians concerning the simple facts of our own Church. Also there exists even greater ignorance among the members of other churches concerning the teachings and membership of our Church. There are doubtless many intelligent persons of other communions who honestly believe that the churches which hold to the system of Christian doctrine, known as Calvinism, are on a steady decline. There are also many who believe, and have asserted, that Presbyterian ministers do not now preach the doctrine of God's sovereignty, foreordination and predestination. I was once informed by the wife of a Methodist brother, that the Presbyterian preachers has quit preaching Calvinism.

I will also relate here another incident which I know to have really occurred, and which bears directly upon the point of ignorance not strictly of the Presbyterian Church, but of the extent of Christianity in general. About one year ago a little more, a very pious young man called to see his pastor. After a few minutes conversation in a general way, he [illegible] was in much trouble, and [illegible] days; and that the thing which most occurred on his return [illegible] Sabbath there was service. [illegible] remember the opening sentence [illegible] prayer on last Sabbath, which was [illegible] thou who hearest at once the prayers that [illegible] to thee from *millions* of worshippers [illegible] the world, &c." On going home one [illegible] young men referred to that sentence, and said, [illegible] thought that a preacher, who would say such a thing in the pulpit, ought to be *arrested*. I became so angry at his having so little sense that I came very near jumping on him, and stamping him into the earth." Now are there not many young men, and I may say others too who [illegible] no conception of the number of Christians in the world? Would they not be utterly [illegible] hear that there are in the United States one million and a half of persons [illegible] the different branches of the [illegible] Church? In Great Britain and Ireland [illegible] million and a quarter; on the continent of Europe about one million and three quarters [illegible] in the world over seven millions and a [illegible]

A great deal of useful information [illegible] disseminated by a wide distribution of this and excellent tract of eight small pages.

A CORRECTION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

As exception has been made to my remarks (in a recent article) to Dr. A. Converse, I desire to add the following statement. Having ascertained the exact history of events, I give it here.

The Southern Presbyterians of the N. S. Branch were virtually expelled by their Assembly through anti-Scriptural abolitionist decrees and met in convention August 1857, in Richmond, Va., to organize as an independent denomination, "The United Synod of the South." Dr. A. Converse sat as a valued corresponding member in this convention; and his *Christian Observer*, published in Philadelphia was commended by the convention along with the *Presbyterian Witness* of Knoville, Tenn., as organs of its opinion. In Oct. 1861, the N. S. Presbytery of Hanover, belonging to the United Synod, sitting in Richmond, Va., heard Dr. Converse present as a corresponding messenger, narrated to them the legal suppression of his journal by the Federal authorities, the destruction of his private property, and endangering his person, all provoked by conscientious opposition to the war against the then known as the Southern Confederacy. These events had determined him to remove to Richmond, Va. He desired then to become a regular member of Hanover Presbytery of the United Synod. But his membership then in the 4th Presbytery of Philadelphia, N. S. Branch North, from which, by reason of hurried removal and the interrupted mails, he stated he had received no letter of dismission. Presbytery waived this objection on the ground that he had been originally examined and ordained by the old Hanover Presbytery before the disruption of 1861, his well known character as a Christian. He was unanimously enrolled as a member of the Hanover Presbytery of the United Synod, and his *Christian Observer* thenceforth from Richmond, Va., was commended as an organ of the Synod.

The allusion to Dr. A. Converse in my article was not designed to impugn the motive of his action in the facts. Accordingly, I desire all such imputations, and if misunderstood, I request article to accept this verse's courage and the just opinions which espoused amidst violent delphia has always [illegible] respect.

May 8th.

The Presbyterian.

PROCEEDINGS OF ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

[OFFICIAL]

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Presbytery met in Greensboro First Church, April 24th, and was opened with sermon by the Moderator, Rev. R. B Willis.

Rev. C. Miller was chosen Moderator, Rev. J. N. H. Summerell and Mr. H. Foard, Temporary Clerks. Twenty-five ministers were enrolled and thirty ruling elders.

Rev. S. T. Martin and J. C. Dinwiddie, the former of Mecklenburg and the latter of Roanoke Presbytery, were invited to sit as corresponding members. Rev. E. P. Davis, pastor elect of the Winston church, was received upon the usual testimonials and examination as a member from the Presbytery of Mecklenburg. Rev. Dr. Smith, and Rev. H. T. Darnall were appointed a committee to install Mr. Davis at Winston on the second Sabbath of May.

Candidate J. Alvis Montgomery was on his own request transferred to the care of Central Texas Presbytery.

Mr. Rosser Brown and Mr. Sam'l M. Rankin were, after an approved examination as to their piety and motives for seeking the gospel ministry, received under the care of the Presbytery. (Presbytery now has nine candidates for the ministry, two of them students of Union Seminary.) A suitable minute on the death of candidate [illegible]. Porter Paisley was adopted, ordered to be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to his family.

HOME MISSONS.

The Agent, Rev. Alex. Sprunt, made his report, followed by reports from Rev. Dr. [illegible] Evangelist, Rev. Messrs. [illegible]pedge, Pell, (whole time) [illegible]. Dalton, E. W. Smith, [illegible] Evangelists. All the re[illegible]ived and approved. The [illegible]tion was taken in view of the [illegible]g fields and enlarging demands of [illegible]ork.

In as much as the Home Mission Field of Orange Presbytery is so extensive, being more extensive than the Home Mission territory in all the other Presbyteries of the Synod combined; and in as much as we are not able of ourselves to compass this vast field,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draw up a memorial to Synod, inviting and urging the co operation of Synod in our efforts to meet the demands made of us in this extensive work in our bounds—this committee to report to next regular meeting of Presbytery.

We do here express our profound interest in the work of Home Missions in our Presbytery, recognize in the fear of God our responsibilities to the great Head of the Church to this branch of the Master's work upon our hearts and hearts, and we will at the seasons appointed by the General Assembly for this purpose present the interests of our work of Home Missions to our people and urge upon them the importance of a liberal response to the appeals are made on their Christian liberality.

That the General Evangelist, Rev. F. H. [illegible], D.D., be urged to continue his visits to churches in the interests of Home Missions, [illegible] the necessities of our work and solicit the co-operation of our people in our efforts to new fields with the gospel, and erect [illegible]uildings where necessary.

The following action was also taken:

Concerning the resolution adopted by Presbytery at the last regular meeting, it is to be understood that the evangelist fund is to be preserved intact and kept distinct from the fund of Home Missions, although no distinction is to be observed in the disbursements of these funds—both being used in the prosecution of our Home Mission work.

The Agent of Home Missions was authorized to draw upon any funds of Presbytery contributed for Home Mission work within our bounds to secure permanent support for the Elizabeth City and Randolph [illegible].

Appropriations were made to aid in the [illegible]ion of church buildings in Elizabeth [illegible]alkland, and at Hobgood Fork.

[illegible]didates Harrell and Mebane, students [illegible]on Seminary, are to be employed [illegible] this summer vacation in missionary [illegible]nder the direction of the Agent of [illegible]Missions, and $25 per month to be [illegible]ach of them for their time.

[illegible]ollowing supplies for evangelistic [illegible]re ordered—the visits to be made [illegible]ext meeting: Warrenton, J. H. [illegible]D. D.; Littleton, Alex. Sprunt; [illegible], S. M. Smith; Wilson, R. B. Wil[illegible]atham field, E. W. Smith, S. H. [illegible]r and W. F. Wilhelm; Mt. Airy, J. [illegible]ith, D.D.; Worthville, Alex. Sprunt; [illegible] S. H. Chester; Bethesda, D. I. [illegible], Stony Creek, C. Miller; Yancey[illegible]. T. Darnall.

[illegible], Oakland, Wentworth, Lexing[illegible]. Airy churches were permitted [illegible] their present arrangements as [illegible]ties.

[illegible] church obtained permis[illegible]heir call for pastor, so as [illegible]one-fourth of his time.

[illegible]ed the amendments to [illegible] Order relative to the [illegible]lso took action in reference to amendment establishing the requisite vote to consummate Organic Union with other bodies of like faith and order. [See N. C. P. of May 2.] Presbytery overtured the General Assembly to order a record of its proceedings to be kept, to be appealed to as the original and official record of the body.

The Narrative was adopted as follows:

"Our churches, with one or two exceptions, are well supplied with the usual means of grace. Additions to our churches have been very general, and in many instances unusually large. There has also been a very perceptible advance in the grace of giving. These facts taken together, we believe, indicate that our churches are alive and progressive, and that the outlook for the future is, under the continued blessing of God, more than usually hopeful. We note, however, with much sorrow, that many of our churches report neglect of Sabbath observance and family worship, and that almost no effort is made to spread the gospel among the colored people."

The following action was taken:

"The Presbytery of Orange calls special attention to the action of the Synod of North Carolina concerning Union Theological Seminary, and urges all its pastors and supplies who have not done so to present the claims of the Seminary to the churches from the pulpit, and by such agency as seems best adapted to their respective fields to give every member an opportunity of contributing to this important cause."

Rev. S. Taylor Martin, Agent of the Seminary for the fifth professorship endowment fund, was heard at the same time on this subject. Place of next meeting, Rocky Mount. Time, Friday 19th of October, at 7:30 p. m. Ruling Elder, Jno. A. Womack, presented a complete and very interesting sketch of the church of Pittsboro, and received the thanks of the Presbytery.

Rev. A. Currie was permitted to labor at his own request, out of the bounds of the Presbytery.

The Agent of Home Missions, and the Evangelists in their respective field were re-elected for another year.

After a very harmonious and pleasant meeting the Presbytery adjourned to meet at Mebaneville, on Thursday, 10th May at 8 p. m. (This meeting is for the purpose chiefly of receiving and ordaining Mr. J. Horace Lacy, of Va., pastor elect of the Mebaneville and Bethlehem churches.)

A summary of the reports on Sabbath Schools, Systematic Beneficence and Statistical Report to the General Assembly will appear later on in the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

F. H. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1888.

REV. MARTIN McQUEEN.

[ADOPTED BY FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY AND PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THAT BODY.]

Rev. Martin McQueen was born in Robeson county, N. C., Sept. 26th, 1836, and died March 24th, 1888.

He was the son of Daniel and Catharine McQueen. His literary course was taken at Davidson College, where he graduated in 1851. The same year he entered the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., and completed the regular course in Theology in 1854; having been licensed to preach by Fayetteville Presbytery the preceding year.

His first field of ministerial labor was in the Greensboro church, where the Lord placed the seal of His approbation upon his ministry by giving him many souls as his hire.

His next charge was the feeble churches in upper Richmond and Montgomery counties, where again he had the pleasure of seeing the work of the Lord prospering in his hands. In 1859, when the enterprise of starting a Second church in Wilmington was undertaken, such was the estimate of Mr. McQueen's efficiency, that he was called to take charge of this infant church. After two and a half years of faithful and laborious work, for attended with encouraging success, the vicissitudes of the war then pending, devolved upon him the pastoral care of the First church also. With unwavering trust in the promises of divine assistance, he ministered to these two congregations, where his abundant labors redounded to the glory of God in their spiritual growth and edification.

In 1864 Mr. McQueen was called to his last charge in Moore county, where, after serving Union and Carthage churches for twenty-three years, the Lord called him to his reward. During this period he ministered to Buffalo and Bethesda churches for many years, and was instrumental in the organization of the church at Cameron and also Culdee church.

Who can doubt that when the Master called him, it was to the rest that remaineth to the people of God.

May we not suppose that the angels round about the throne of God, shouted in welcoming choruses: "Servant of God well done." The loss of such a man is painfully felt. The four churches left vacant by his death, mourn for him as a father in Israel, as a man of God.

THE HOME OF OUR CHILDHOOD.

The home of our childhood! Ah, could it receive
All its children, if but for a day!
Could the hours as of old, on their bright wings of gold,
Bring the joys they have borne far away!

The dew of the morn ne'er returns to a day
That in summer is nearing its noon;
The scent of the rain, how we long for in vain,
Through a drought in the fiery June!

But echoes of voices long hushed I still hear,
And the old joys their shadows have left:
The false horoscope dims the vision of hope,
But the boy-heart is not all bereft.

Mysterious whispers in solitude heard,
Or the sight of a wild woodland flower,
The clear rhythmic fall of the waterman's call,
Waken mem'ries of some happy hour.

Once more we are running the old round of sports,
That outran the swift sands of the day;
So vivid they seem can it be a day-dream,
Or a vision that passeth away?

Now roving the woods for wild jessamine wreaths,
Building houses of pine tops and straw,
Now scouring the dell for the tree-cricket's shell,
And then forming our squadrons for war.

The orchard, just tinted with crimson and gold,
Now invites eager rivals to seize
On the ripest fruit, often won with dispute,
From the tops of the well-laden trees.

The pond never failed to afford us delight;
There our fleet and our merchantmen lay,
There battlef were won without firing a gun,
And rich argosies sunk out of play.

The old knotted oak, on the brow of the hill,
Must in loneliness shed many a tear;
Its arms are outspread, but its children are fled,
And its big heart is breaking, I fear.

With mosses and shells would we deck its gray roots,
We made love and kept house with the girls—
Remembrance how sweet, our first love's retreat,
Of the blue eyes and soft golden curls!

Or lay 'neath the elms, and drank in the strange sounds
Of the world that seemed far away then—
And the thoughts of the boy dwelt, free from alloy,
On the great and the good among men;

Or gazed in the wind-driven clouds as they swept
'Thwart the zenith, till, listless, we dreamed,
By the margent green and the silvery sheen,
Of the river that sparkled and gleamed,

Each day brought its pleasures, each season new joys,
Transient all but a mother's warm love,
Who affection outpoured, and on us implored
Benedictions that come from above.

The home of our childhood, made sacred by time,
And the dead now embalmed in our hearts!
I turn from its shades, from its hills and its glades,
As a pilgrim from Mecca departs.

We need not a Wordsworth to pen the sad truth,
That "a glory hath past from the earth"—
Forever has past, yet its memories last,
Ever sweet'ning life's turmoil and dearth.

Vain wish that the pitiless Past could restore
What in youth it has lavishly given!
But hope looks beyond to the unbroken bond
Of reunion as children in heaven.

—*Ill. Christian Weekly.*

THE UNSEEN.

If anything is simply beyond our physical senses, that does not necessarily place it beyond our intellectual or spiritual senses.

The invisibility of God does not weaken His claims upon us. There have always been those who apologize for a worldly and material life, because God is so hidden, and religion deals so pre-eminently with the inner spiritual life. It is said that inasmuch as we are connected with the visible, material and business world, by the vivid contact of our senses that its reality is urged home upon us at every turn, that it can hardly be expected that mankind should feel the claim of an unseen Lord. But this reasoning is false. We are constantly recognizing worldly powers which are just as invisible as spiritual things. Our General Government and the laws of the several States are just as invisible as the precepts of Scripture.

The laws of our land do not consist of paper and ink, nor are they lodged in any one person, neither do those laws assume visible and tangible form. They are ideal and invisible; they are but the verbal expression of millions of minds. We ourselves are unseen beings; our personality is unseen, our peception of a divine rule is unseen; the conscience that responds to right and wrong is unseen; truth, and love, and friendship, and faith, and power, are all beyond the five senses. Yet all these things assert themselves as imperatively as the granite mountain or the blazing sun. True worship is not impaired by being directed to an unseen Lord.

It is true the Scriptures speak of a peculiar blessedness in seeing Jesus as He is, and I doubt not the open vision of Jesus will cause transformations to pass upon us beyond all our calculation. But I speak now of the abiding spiritual principles of worship. For whether we see Christ with our physical eyes or not, it remains a truth through all the world that God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in the truth.—*G. D. Watson.*

SHALL I EVER FIND TIME TO DIE.

The last letter written by Louise Alcott, after speaking of the numberless demands upon her, ended with the words "Shall I ever find time to die? Two days later she passed away. There is a sad suggestiveness in the incident.

The people who are working in this world are so much less numerous than they who are idle; the workers are overworked. The burdens of the world are very unequally distributed. So it has always been, and so doubtless it will be to the end.

Because this is so, many workers fall into the habit of imagining that they are bound to overtax themselves, that they can not decline any charge that comes to their hand, that they can not quit. Many of them magnify their service beyond its real importance. They say: "We can not rest, we can not turn aside for needed meditation or recreation; matters would come to naught if we failed to do this or that." How differently they would think and feel if while in life they could get a postmortem view of the situation! When they die the world will go on very much as before; matters will not come to naught; the workmen will have fallen, but the work will not fail. The world needs each of us, but can spare any of us.

In selfish toil for wealth many men are sacrificing that which money can never purchase. Domestic joy, mental improvement, inspiring meditation, religious devotion, and usefulness are all sacrificed to the delusion that they have too much work to allow the time necessary for these things. The children grow up without receiving the blessed influence of fatherly association, and without giving back the inspiration of young life which manhood can get nowhere but from contact with childhood. The characters of both father and child are more or less impaired in yielding to what are thought to be the inexorable demands of business. The household suffers as if its head were a prisoner to whom was granted the privilege of sleeping at home at night, but who must report for prison duty at dawn of day. Such men think they are managing their business, while in fact they are managed by it. They are but puppets dancing to the motion of the machinery behind the scenes. Would it not be well for some of them who may chance to read those lines to stop and think how easily the world of business, even their own business, will get along without them when they are laid low by lingering disease or when death has done its work upon them? Would it not be well for them to think of a possible future of regret even in case they live? Children do not stay long in the home; from the time when they come to value a father's notice, until they go out in the wide world homeless, or to make homes of their own, is a period covered by fifteen or twenty years at the farthest, and childhood comes but once. If this period to know them, and help them, and bless them and be blessed by them, goes unimproved, will not a desolate old age sit down one day to a comfortless solitude made the more unbearable by the consciousness that it is one's own doing? Ah, brother men, we be many of us cumbered with much serving, and with it all we are binding burdens upon little shoulders impossible to be borne. In our mad zeal for getting a living we are not giving ourselves time to live, and he who has not taken time to live will have a sad time dying.

And this absorption, which characterizes some in their pursuit of worldly gain, is scarcely less pernicious when it possesses one engaged in holier tasks. Christian work may become almost unchristian when it becomes too exacting. Our day is sublime for the multitude and power of its Christian activities. Sickness is healed, the lame walk, the deaf hear, the blind see, the devils are subject to us; but withal we need to heed more frequently the voice of the Master, who bids us come apart into the desert place and rest awhile. We should do more and better work if some of us did less. Many of us are feeding our self-importance by a super-diligence; we are coming to think the Church could not get along without us.

Jesus was the wisest worker who ever sought the salvation of men, and he knew his stay in the world from the cradle to the cross was to be brief, and that his public ministry would be even shorter; but he was never in a hurry. When some impatiently besought him to hasten the beginning of his miracles he calmly replied: "Mine hour is not yet come." The possessor of great power is never nervous; power moves to its object deliberately. He who has it most and uses it best, takes time to live and will have time to die.

If weary and heavy laden, the busy people of the world and of the churches would in this matter, as in others, come to the Christ who never hastened and never was too late, they would find a great rest to their souls—ay, and more than rest, higher character and wider usefulness.

MIGHTY WITH GOD.

Do you sometimes say, in self depreciation and distrust, "Ah, me! I am nothing, and I can never hope to be anything—so little grace, so little strength, so little energy?"

President Edwards said to a friend, "I am a cipher, you are a cipher, we are all ciphers, but God is *One*."—All the power and greatness that belong to this *One*, belong also to those who range themselves on His side in trustful and appropriating faith. It were well for us that we often studied this problem of the nothings and of the All as it stands in the Scriptures.

"Without Me ye can do nothing" (John xv: 5). "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me" (Phil. iv: 13).

"For I know nothing by myself" (1. Cor. iv: 4). "But ye have an unction from the Holy One, and ye know all things" (John ii: 20).

"Having nothing" (I Cor. vi: 10). "And yet possessing all things" (I. Cor. vi: 10).

For salvation, then, come to the Lord Jesus Christ, acknowledging yourself to be nothing, and take Him as your all.

For support, come to Him, empty-handed, and learn with the apostle to say, "I have all and abound."

For service, come to Him acknowledging that you are weak and nothing, and learn the meaning of what He has spoken, "My strength is made perfect in weakness."

The great question, then, is not what we are, but what is Christ. "How many do you count me for?" said the Macedonian general, as his soldiers expressed fear in regard to meeting a superior enemy. If you are considering whether you are sufficient for the foes that threaten you, for the duties that devolve upon you, for the responsibilities that are before you, hear Christ asking you, "How many do you count Me for?"—*Rev. A. J. Gordon, D. D.*

INTEMPERANCE.

A leading judge of the Divorce Court—that standing witness of the inability of birth, education and refinement to remedy the evils of the human heart—has declared that nine out of ten of the cases upon which he has to adjudicate owe their origin to strong drink. The police, whose activity in the detection of crime is ever in exact proportion to the urgency of their orders from headquarters, could tell you, if they chose, of accursed dens of infamy, where tender boys and girls are initiated into the veritable mysteries of Satan; where, primed with ardent spirits, their young hearts are seared as with a hot iron, and they are drawn irresistibly into the vortex of debasement and ruin, to swell the dangerous classes of the community. The columns of the daily papers, the constant utterances of judges, magistrates, coroners and superintendents of lunatic asylums, accumulate evidence that the most direct stimulus of crime, lunacy and pauperism is strong drink. Drinking, says the *Times* (April, 1881), baffles us, confounds us, shames us and mocks us at every point. It outwits alike the teacher, the man of business, the patriot and the legislator. Every other institution flounders in hopeless difficulties, the public house holds its triumphant course. The administrators of public and private charity are told that alms and obligations go with rates, doles and pensions to the all-absorbing bar of the public house, but the *worst* remains. Not a year passes in either town or village without some unexpected and hideous scandal, the outcome of habitual indulgence, often small and innocent in its origin. Some poor creature, long and deservedly high in the respect, perhaps reverence, of the neighborhood, makes a sudden shipwreck of character. Under the accumulating influence of alcohol, aggravated perhaps by other still more powerful, still more treacherous agencies, the honest man turns knave, the respectable man suddenly loses principle and self-respect, the wise man is

utterly foolish, the rigidly moral man forgets his mask and his code, and takes a plunge into libertinism. It then turns out what possibly some have suspected—that drink is at the bottom of it. Yes, drink is at the bottom of it. The fiendish epidemic, prolific of suffering, suicide, murder, which is mocking every effort of every philanthropist for the well-being of the people, is at the bottom of it. Utterly saddening and disgusting are the statistics of our national shame, which have been recapitulated a thousand times. Equally harassing are the details of desolate homes and broken hearts which come under the individual note of those materially engaged in the work of seeking and saving the wandering. The land is groaning under a heavy burden. Some idea of the pecuniary tax may be gained from the fact that the whole rental of the houses and of the land in the Old Country, added to the amount spent in household coal, hardly reaches the total spent annually in intoxicating drinks. —*Canon Wilberforce.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The English Illustrated Magazine for May has the following contents of usual interest. Frontispiece Kaiser Wilhelm; Some Recollections of Kaiser Wilhelm, by G. M. Rhodes; continuation of The Mediation of Ralph Hardelot; "A Song of Spring; Glimpses of Old English Homes; Lil: A Liverpool Child; &c., $1 75 a year. MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue New York.

The Wide Awake is a beautifully illustrated magazine containing over eighty pages a month of the most engaging, entertaining, instructive and practical literature. Pictures abound in plenty and beauty. No time or opportunity is lost for improvement as well as diversion. $2.40 a year by D. Lothrop Co. Boston.

ENJOYING CHRIST.

Can we enjoy him while living for ourselves, while indulging in sin, while prayerless, and cold, and dead? Does not God directly seek our highest happiness when He strips us of vain-glory and self-love, embitters the poisonous draught of mere human felicity, and makes us fall down before Him lost in the sense of His desirableness and beauty? The connection between glorifying and enjoying Him, is to my mind, perfect—one following as the necessary sequence of the other. He who lets self go, and lives only for the honor of God, is the free, the happy man. He is no longer a slave, but has the liberty of the sons of God; for "him who honors Me, I will honor." Satan has befogged you on this point. He dreads to see you ripen into a saintly, devoted useful man. He hopes to ruin you. But he will not prevail. You have solemnly given yourself to the Lord; you have chosen the work of winning and feeding souls as your life work; you must not go back. These conflicts are the lot of those who are training to be the Lord's true yoke-fellows. Christ sweetest consolations lie behind crosses. He reserves His best things for those who have the courage to press forward for them. Turn your eyes from self, from man, and look to Christ. I have been on the road and know it well. By-and-by there won't be such a dust on it. You will meet with hindrances and trials, but will fight quietly through, and no human ear hear the din of battle, no human eye perceive fainting, or halting, or fall.—*Life and Letters of Elizabeth Prentiss.*

OBJECTIONS TO HIGH LICENSE.

Every well directed effort for the suppression of the liquor traffic and every rational scheme for diminishing the evils inseparably connected with it, have the sympathy of the real friends of the temperance reformation. If they can not at once secure all that seems desirable, they rejoice that anything is accomplished in either of these directions. This is so obvious a dictate of common sense as to leave honest men, who have not altogether lost the capacity to reason, no alternative. The question of High License, then, as it presents itself to the intelligent and thoughtful friends of temperance, is simply the question whether it has any adaptation to diminish the consumption of intoxicating drinks or the evils which the business brings in its train. The *National Presbyterian* takes the negative of this question. The following are some of the reasons for this position:

1. The acceptance of the theory upon which the movement in favor of High License is based, by the friends of temperance, and the establishment of the system, would secure the perpetuity of the liquor traffic with its attendant evils. High License is designed, not to prepare the way for prohibition, but to render prohibition impracticable. There is a class, doubtless, who favor High License in the expectation that it is to diminish the evils of the business, and in a degree, at least, prepare the public mind for its complete suppression. But where the system has been adopted, and is at present in force, it owes its success to the enemies of prohibition. Its strongest support comes from those who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquor. They accept it as the antidote for prohibition. They would prefer that the business should be free, or if that could not be the license should be very low. But they understand that the question now before the American people is not whether license shall be high or low, but whether we shall have High License or Prohibition. And this being the case they are in favor of it for other reasons, as we shall see, but if there were no other they would sustain it as a substitute for prohibition. An influential daily paper of New York, in advocating High Licenso, gives liquor sellers and liquor drinkers this advice: "Give them a first-rate High License law and see the Prohibitionist organization melt away to a small residum of cranks and extremists!" This counsel is not very complimentary to the intelligence or to the moral character of the average temperance man, but it indicates unmistakably that the object of the more influential friends of High License is the defeat of the prohibition movement. To accept High License, then, is to abandon the movement for the suppression of the liquor traffic. It is to consent to its perpetuity, with all the poverty and degradation and wretchedness, all the crime and all the ruin, temporal and eternal, which follow in its train.

2. High License has no adaptation to diminish the consumption of liquor or its attendant evils. All that its most enthusiastic advocates claim for it is, that it diminishes the number of saloons. But suppose it to be conceded that it will close one-half of the saloons, this will not put whiskey beyond the reach of a single drunkard, and in most instances it will subject him to no inconvenience. But let it be admitted that in some cases it will make it necessary for him to walk another square, what end will be secured? How is this to diminish the evils of intemperance? But this is not simply the theory of the effect of this law. All the facts are in strict accordance with it. The State of Illinois has made a full and fair trial of a High License law. A leading daily paper of Chicago, of April 9th, has this to say of its effect upon the consumption of intoxicating drinks in that city: "We have had High License in Illinois for five years and while it is a success as a revenue measure, it is an undisguised failure as a temperance measure. It in no way checks the consumption of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor does it in the least degree lesson the evils or crime from such use." This paper, the *Chicago News*, is not an advocate of prohibition, and it is not at present under persecution for its sympathy with "prohibition cranks" but it is constrained, as a simple matter of justice, to bear this truthful and honest testimony to the failure of High License. And what is true of Illinois is equally true of other States in which High License has been adopted.

3. High License promotes the interests of the liquor traffic and thus increases its attendant evils. We have seen that liquor manufacturers and dealers are in favor of High License as a barrier to prohibition, but they are in favor of it also because it increases the profits of their business. They understand that the amount of liquor consumed will not be diminished, and if a few of the worst class of retailers are compelled to close, the manufacturer will have less trouble in making collections, his bad debts will be diminished, and in consequence his profits increased. And the retailer having less competition, will sell enough more to compensate him for his increased license. There will be no loss to any one engaged in the business except to the small retailers who are unable to take out a license, and must in consequence go out of business. But as many as are able to continue—and that is a large proportion of all who follow it under a low license—will find their interest promoted by the change. Those who are forced to close their saloons are opposed to High License, but all who continue in the business are very heartily in favor of the system.

4. High License increases the political power of the liquor interests. At the present time the saloon exerts quite too much influence in shaping the policy of political parties. Their influence is disproportionate to their numbers and intelligence, and it is not in any respect a healthful influence. The influence of the saloon is not the personal influence of the proprietor, but the influence of the business in which he is engaged. Of itself, the saloon business is a means of controlling votes and of deciding elections. But this, especially in the hands of such men as are engaged in the liquor traffic, is a dangerous power. The influence exerted is not likely to be favorable to the best interests of the public. In legal parlance, it is "contrary to public policy" to put such a measure of power in the hands of such a class of men. But the High License system tends directly to increase this influence. In proportion as the number of saloons are diminished and their patrons correspondingly increase, the influence of the individual saloon is increased. In general, High License increases the importance of the liquor seller and magnifies him in the eyes of his patrons. And in proportion as his patrons are multiplied and his pecuniary resources augmented, his political influence is increased. On this ground, then, if there were no other reason, every effort to render the liquor traffic more respectable, and in consequence more powerful, should be resisted. Every temperance man and every patriot should see to it that their influence is felt in opposition to it.

5. So far as the system has the effect claimed for it by its advocates, it increases intemperance. It may be doubted whether High License has any adaptation to render the saloon more respectable, but if it has that effect it augments its power for evil. The more respectable the saloon is made, the larger will be the number of its patrons. If a saloon could be so conducted as to exclude the low and vicious classes, and to command the respect of the better element of the people, it would reach a class of young men who are under no temptation to enter the ordinary groggery. A class of men who never enter the saloon as at present conducted, would be drawn into it and would become moderate drinkers. But in proportion as moderate drinkers increase drunkards increase. A large percentage of all the young men who become moderate drinkers fill drunkard's graves. Just in proportion, then, as the saloon is made more respectable its power to ruin is enlarged. The elevation of the character of the saloon has no adaptation to lead any man to abandon the use of intoxicating drinks, but a direct and obvious tendency to multiply the victims of intemperance. If High License makes the liquor traffic more respectable, consistent temperance men will earnestly oppose it for that reason, if for no other.

The effort to connect Local Option with High License, and to make it appear that the two are parts of one system can hardly succeed. The friends of temperance are disposed to labor for Local Option where nothing better can be secured. But the attempt to induce the milk-and-water temperance people to unite with the whiskey interest in an effort to kill the prohibition movement, will not be largely successful. It does not require a large measure of penetration to enable a man to discover the object of the advocates of this plan, or to see what must be the consequences of its acceptance by the friends of temperance. It is to be conceded that there is a class of temperance men who are thoroughly honest in their support of this scheme, but it is plain enough that the object of those who control the movement is to satisfy the demands of the whiskey interest and at the same time keep the temperance men quiet. But we trust that it is to appear that in this they are counting too largely upon the stupidity of a class of men whom they are laboring to dupe.—*National Presbyterian.*

GOLD DUST.

The higher mountains have their scenes of power and vastness, their blue precipices, and cloud-like snows.—*Ruskin.*

***

Our life is lent,
From first to last, the whole, for this experiment
Of proving—that we ourselves are true!
—*R. Browning.*

***

If little labor, little are our gains;
Man's fortunes are according to his pains.
—*Henrick.*

***

An undivided heart which worships God alone and trusts him is raised above anxiety for earthly wants.—*Geikie.*

***

Such is his will that paints
The earth with colors fresh,
The darkest skies with store
Of starry lights.
—*Spenser.*

BISMARCK AND PROTESTANTISM

The following brief outline of a lecture delivered in Bethany Presbyterian Mission, West End, Cincinnati, April 3d, by Prof. J. A. Robert, Ph. D., of Dayton, O., formerly Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages in Vassar College, we clip from the columns of the *Mid-Continent*. It will be seen it presents Bismarck in a more honorable light than he holds before Protestant people generally. The following is a brief outline of the lecture:

"Bismarck was born of noble rank in old Prussia, in 1815, educated in the gymnasia and several universities, admitted to the bar in 1835, having served as a legal officer of the crown, as a soldier and officer in the army, as a representative in various local and national assemblies, and as a diplomatist at Frankfort, St. Petersburgh and Paris. Called in the maturity of his powers to the position of Prime Minister of Prussia, in 1871, he was made Chancellor of the German empire, which empire *he* had created.

"Bismarck, like many other of the mighty of earth, felt that he had a call of God to a great work, but unlike most of the renowned of earth, he feels his dependence upon God and his accountability to Him, as the ruler of the destinies of nations. Bismarck is always the bold, consistent advocate of the divine right of the king of Prussia, the upholder of patriarchal despotism, the unflinching friend of true progress, the enemy and hater of Democracy, yet the constant lover of the people. He excels in every manly exercise; is a man of gigantic stature, fierce and warlike in his temper, a born ruler of men, a fighter of more than a score of duels in his youth during his student life, a splendid skater, swimmer, horseman; a master farmer, stock-raiser and manufacturer, a brilliant conversationalist, an abrupt, idiomatic speaker, the frankest, boldest and most subtle statesman of the age. He is passionately fond of his family, of nature, the poetry of Goethe, Shakespeare, the music of Beethoven, and surpasses any German professor in broad and accurate knowledge of history and political philosophy. Bismarck devotes several hours daily to devotional study; is the most many-sided representative man of the powerful races of North Germany.

"For twenty-two years he has been the real responsible ruler of Germany; has humbled in the dust the two greatest papal powers, the Austrian and French empires, destroying the supposed irresistible Napoleon, who was still vanquished by Bismarck, dictator in all of Europe. He finally humbled the Pope, the infallible ruler of the consciences of hundreds of millions. Catholic Austria, hostile to the true spirit of Germany, by its superior wealth and numbers exercising a malign and paralyzing effect upon every effort of German nationality, justified the '*blood and iron* policy by which Bismarck declared that disunited and helpless, Germany could be united and made invincible.'

"The time came when Prussia must fight a duel with Austria, crush her in battle and expel her as a disease from the German body politic. Rapid also were the movements of the German armies animated by Bismarck's spirit in the recent war with France, and crushing were the defeats of the French nation.

"The Pope of Rome, dismayed that the two great Catholic secular powers had been crushed by Bismarck, and relegated into the realms of political insignificance, determined to destroy, by spiritual power, the newly formed German empire, and employed for this purpose all those arts which have always been so formidable in the hands of Rome, and are now rendered doubly so by the new heretical doctrine of papal infallibility. Bismarck met every foe with a daring courage and policy, and by a bold appeal to the national patriotism of his Catholic countrymen, and by skilfully showing the Catholic and other States of Europe, that the dignity and independence of them all were destroyed by the new pretension of Pope Pius IX., he thus succeeded in uniting all the best minds and States of Europe in a determined resistance to the impious and outrageous policy of the court of Rome.

"The Pope's power in France, Austria and Italy was thus broken, his vaulting ambition over-leaped itself and fell on the other side, losing half his power. Catholicism being proved hostile to all national existence, practically ceased to be the national religion of those States just named. Registration of birth, education of the young, marriage and divorce, hitherto in the power of the ecclesiastics, were taken from their hands. To a great extent the Jesuits were banished, ecclesiastical States confiscated, and the clergy compelled to be loyal or suffer banishment. In the height of this religious war, fortunately, Pope Pius IX. died, and Leo XIII. ascended the Papal throne. His first notable public act was a long, friendly, personal letter from the newly made Pope to the German Emperor, suing for peace and the establishment of friendly relations.

"After due deliberation, Bismarck obtained from the German Parliament the passage of a law giving him, an imperial chancellor and responsible head of the government, the discretionary power to enforce or suspend the execution of the anti-papal laws. The papal government was then informed that as long as it was loyal to the German Empire, Germany would leave it undisturbed in its religious vocation.

"Ever since this important and self-protecting political enactment the Pope has been the avowed and firm friend of Bismarck. It is important to note that Bismarck neither sought the quarrel nor did *he* seek peace, though he accepted both, and was victorious in both.

"Now, at length, by profound policy, together with unexampled frankness, truthfulness, abiding faith in God, in his King, and the heroic manhood of North Germany, Bismarck has, for the first time in the ages, placed intelligent free Protestantism at the head of the destinies of Europe, and has thus conferred greater blessings upon Christian civilization than any other man of the 19th century."

[There is no question of Bismarck's ability, nor that he overmatched the Pope, still it is quite true that he is an exceedingly selfish politician, bending everything to his own interests.]

EARLY YOUTH.

No matter how long you live you will never have any more valuable years than the first twenty of your lives. There is a spring and elasticity in early youth that makes then the very act of living a pleasure. Seeing a boy aimlessly jumping about in a field, a lady said to me, the other day, "Is it because he is so young that he is happy?" That was exactly the reason. Youth is pre-eminently a time of wealth of well-being. Ask that old, careworn millionaire, who drives past you in a splendid carriage, what would he give in exchange for your youth. He will answer, "Everything I have." "What would you give to be as young as I am?" asked a fop of Talleyrand. The wrinkled old wit and diplomatist looked at him a moment and said, "I would almost be willing to be as foolish."

ECSTASY IN PRAYER.

As there is nothing nearer to the Saviour's heart than gentleness, humility and charity, we must diligently cultivate these graces—love to our neighbor, humility toward God. True sanctification consists in a capacity for the enjoyment of God, not in imaginations and raptures, which only foster self-conceit and drive out obedience and humility. It is a mere abuse to aim at ecstasy. Let us practice true, hearty meekness and submission, self-renunciation, love of abjection, kindness to others, and we shall have attained the best and safest kind of ecstasy granted to God's servants.

When you see a person go into raptures and ecstasies in prayer, who at the same time knows no ecstasy in his life—I mean whose life is not lifted up and raised to God by renunciation of worldly desires and the natural inclination and will; who is devoid of interior gentleness, simplicity and humiliation, above all, of continual charity—you may be sure that all his raptures are very questionable and dangerous; they are raptures which excite the wonder of others, but will never sanctify those who experience them. What gain is there to a soul in being rapt and ravished in prayer if his ordinary life and conversation are wrapped up in low, earthly things? Surely, to live above one's self in prayer, and yet to be low in life and action; to be angelic in meditation, and earthly in conversation, is to swear both by God and Baal. Nor can there be any reasonable doubt that all such raptures and ecstacies are mere deceits of Satan. Blessed, indeed, are they who live a supernatural life, raised altogether above themselves, although they have never been carried away with any rapture in prayer. There are many saints in Paradise who never tasted any rapture or ecstacy in contemplation—many who never knew any greater privilege in prayer than that of devotion and fervor—but there was never yet a saint whose life was devoid of those active raptures which consist in victory over self and natural disposition. —*Francis De Sales.*

PURITY.

Nothing makes a man so much in love with purity as purity. Many a man has been lifted out of debasing sins against which he has vainly struggled by coming to know and love a pure sweet woman. It is the sight of embodied goodness that makes us want to be good. Many a mother, by the usefulness of her life, fills her children with a desire to be like her, and this desire makes them in their turn unselfish. There are obscure men and wo[men] men who hardly in their lives utter a wor[d] of preaching, yet, by their example, the[y] do more to make people around them gentle, truthful, and Christ-like than any ten who preach but not practice. It is not those who talk about goodness, but those who are good, that are the light of th[e] world.

PREMIU[M]

☞ The *N. C. Farmer* [is a] umns to the page) journal, ne[w] contains in each number articles u[p]on Farmers, Soils and Fertilizers, Grasses and [Forage] Cotton and Tobacco, Orchards and Fruit[s], Stock, Dairy, Apiary, Family Department, [Children's] department of popular Science, Hygiene, Diseases and Remedies, and is admitted to be one of the most practical and useful journals to the farmer and his family ever published in the whole country.

We have concluded an arrangement with the *Farmer* in accordance with which we will sen[d] for $2.65 the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERI[AN] the N. *C. Farmer*, and *one dozen paper*[s] such as the subscriber may select fr[om] ing list. Now is the time to act upo[n] avorable offer. The seed are unsurpas[sed] Excellence and Purity.

Persons acting under special club arrang[e]ments previously made by us will, by sending [the] additional to the club offer, receive t[he] *Farmer* and the seed with the N. C. PR[ES]BYTERIAN.

State distinctly what seed are wanted.

List of Seeds.

Artichoke.
Large Globe.
Asparagus.
Colossal.
Beet.
Ex. Early Turnip or Bassano,
Early Rep Turnip,
Early Egyptian Red Turnip,
Long Blood Red,
White French Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early York,
Early Large York,
Late Drumhead,
Late Flat Dutch,
French Oxheart,
Early Winningstadt,
Early Jersey Wakefield,
Early Flat Dutch,
Early Drumhead,
Early Sugar Loaf,
Green Glazed,
Red Dutch (for Pickling).
Carrot.
Early Scarlet Horn,
Long Orange.
Cauliflower.
Early London,
Early Dutch.
Collards—Southern.
Celery.
Large White Solid,
Dwarf White Sold.
Cress, or Pepper Grass.
Curled,
Water.
Cucumber.
Early White Spine,
Early Frame,
Early Cluster,
Early Russian,
Long Green Turkey.
Egg Plant.
Improved Large Purple.
Endive.
Green Curled,
White Curled.
Kale.
Green Curled Scotch.
Kohl Rabi
Early White Vienna,
Early Green or White,
Early Purple Vienna,
Leek.
London Flag,
Mammoth.
Lettuce.
Early Prize Head,
India Curled,
Drumhead Cabbage.
Melon.
Orange Water,
Citron (for Preserving.)
Mountain
ter,
Improved
Peerless,
Ice Cream
Netted Nutmeg,
Netted Green Ca
Persian, or Casaba,
Pine Apple,
Early Jenny Lind.
Mustard.
White,
Black, or Brown.
Okra.
Dwarf,
Tall, or Long Gree
Onion.
White, or Silver Sk
Large Red Wethe
field,
Yellow Dutch.
Parsley.
Doubled Curled,
Plain, or Single
Parsnip.
Fine Sugar.
Pepper.
Large Sweet,
Large Bell,
Large Red C
Pumpkin
Cashaw,(Croo
Connecticut
Radi
Early Lon
Early Red
Early Whi
Salsi
Or Oyster
Spin
Round Sav
Squa
Early Bush,
Pan,
Yellow Croo
Hubbard,
Winter Croo
Tomat
Large Trop
Early Larg
Red,
New Earl
Tilden.
T
Southe
Red
T
L

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

VEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1888

HOW THE MATTER STANDS.

We wrote, upon publication of the correspondence of the Committee of Inquiry between the Northern and Southern Churches, that the situation had not been materially changed. As regards the status of the main question, that was and is certainly true, but the discussions since in the Northern press and in the Church courts North and South, enable us to indicate more precisely the results of the conference, and it seems to us advisable, on the eve of the meeting of our General Assembly, briefly to review the field and state how the matter now stands with regard to Organic Union and incidental questions.

The Committee of Inquiry met. While we think there are other questions that should have been raised, the positions it did assume were both moderate and conservative. Its inquiries were met by the Committee of the Northern Church in a spirit both frank and fraternal. The correspondence has proved the reality of the fraternal relations already existing, and has cleared the air on the matter of Organic Union. From our observation of the reception given the correspondence throughout both Churches, we now think this correspondence has done what nothing else could have done, set the question of Organic Union at rest, and preserved the peace and unity of our own Church. The correspondence seems to [illegible] agreement between the [illegible] the question of doctrine [illegible] administration. And [illegible] nion, there may be prac[illegible] back of this evidence, we [illegible] se to discuss them now.

[illegible] the question of the spirituality of [illegible] urch, the difference seems to remain [illegible] hat it has been since 1861. We can see no assurance in answer of the Committee that the united Assembly might not do just what it did in 1861. So that, if there ever was any cause for separation, other than the practical difficulties growing out [illegible] a state of war, that cause exists now.

[illegible] regard to the status of colored [illegible] hile there seemed to be no [illegible] ivergence of views between the [illegible] ommittees—at least no insuperable [illegible] to agreement between them—[illegible] ments in Northern Church courts [illegible] nclusively that it would be madness [illegible] Southern Church to enter into such [illegible] without constitutional guarantees [illegible] latter impossible to be obtained; [illegible] he peace of both Churches de[illegible] r continued separate existence. [illegible] consider that Organic Union [illegible] any showing in the Assembly [illegible] considering, and this Dr. Otts [illegible] rtually concedes.

But what of Dr. Otts' plan of co-opera[illegible] se union? If we understand Dr. Otts [illegible] ght, we would be most happy to see this [illegible] ought about, and we think that those in [illegible] Southern Church who would oppose it [illegible] very few. As we understand it, all [illegible] t is essential to the plan is such an [illegible] reement of comity between the two [illegible] rches that they would not occupy the [illegible] ground where there was not room for [illegible] and such an understanding between [illegible] Committees and their corresponding [illegible] that, by correspondence and con[illegible] n, they should mutally help each [illegible] n their work, so as to attain the [illegible] m of efficiency and the minimum [illegible] on and waste. To this, we say, no [illegible] have objection, if it be practicable. [illegible] not been tried? Were not cor[illegible] committees appointed by both [illegible] immediately after fraternal [illegible] were established? And did it [illegible] least on the first point) because [illegible] hern Church would not admit [illegible] sectional Church, and therefore [illegible] admit that there was any place [illegible] ch it did not have the right to [illegible] Perhaps something has been gained [illegible] ne, and perhaps more might be [illegible] w. Little can be gained in this [illegible] however, without the spirit of [illegible] cession in the parties locally

[illegible] co-operation between our [illegible] their Boards, the matter [illegible] according to the nature [illegible] olved. In the depart[illegible] through the judicious [illegible] Hazen, there is [illegible] peration between [illegible] could be desired. There is, we think, perfect harmony and mutual confidence, and whenever necessary, co-operation, between our Committee and their Board of Foreign Missions. In Home Mission work there has, we believe, been considerable friction. So far as our lights go, the Southern Church has suffered through unfraternal aggression on the part of the Northern Board of Home Missions. If this friction can be removed, of course it ought to be.

But when we come to co-operation in work for the colored people, where most of all it is necessary, we run upon the same old rock. Co-operate in what? In building up an independent African Church, or in building up the Synods of Atlantic and Catawba? If the former, we say "Amen, brethren! we will stand with you there, shoulder to shoulder, just as we are working side by side with you in building up the Presbyterian Churches of Brazil and Japan." But the other—well, we hardly think they would ask it of us as a Church, though as individuals we are now doing that very thing. We fancy that most colored Presbyterian churches are built in this way: about one-third the people raise themselves, another third they collect from their white Southern Presbyterian friends, and the Northern Board adds the other third. But with the wide divergence of views between the two Churches as to what we ought to do in this matter, there can hardly be much co-operation between the Churches in the doing of it.

If friction could be removed, if difficulties could be adjusted, if greater efficiency could be attained, by the appointment by each Assembly of a Standing Committee on Co-operation, who would serve as a channel of information between the two Churches, and who would confer or correspond about difficulties that might arise, and by moral influence endeavor to secure their adjustment, we think the Southern Church could enter into such a scheme upon one condition—that it be accepted as the settlement for some time to come of the question of Organic Union, and not, as Dr. Otts says, as a step towards it. If continued agitation of that question is promised us, we can do nothing in that direction. The Committee of Inquiry was appointed to ascertain whether or not there were differences justifying our continued separation. The inquiry reveals that the differences do exist, so, for the peace of our Church, let the question be considered settled.

Since writing the above we have read Dr. Briggs' article in the *Presbyterian Review* for April, advocating the American Alliance of Reformed Churches, to co-operate in work distinctively American, as the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance does in matters of world-wide interest. We think a movement on these lines would accomplish all that would be expected from such a Committee as above proposed, and would not excite the fears that such an arrangement with the Northern Church alone would be liable to arouse. Among other points he suggests that it might ultimately be found desirable to commit the work among the freedmen to the Southern Presbyterian Church, the other Churches assisting by their contributions.

TAKE IT AND THINK OVER IT.

Let us assume that some prominent Presbyterian, layman or other, had originated an Immigration scheme, and that all the Southern States had been invited to send representatives to a Convention with the understanding that the most prominent and influential Presbyterians in the United States would be there—how long would it take the Governors of the Southern States and other politicians to suggest that they could not consistently and properly lend aid to a denominational scheme of the sort?

But let us suppose the Southern Governors and other distinguished persons did find themselves duly assembled, as suggested above, under an impression that the Convention would be undenominational—and being so assembled did find of religious officials only the most notable Presbyterians present, would they proceed to put them forward with extraordinary prominence in the business of the Convention? Would they specially introduce and lionize Rev. Dr. ———, and appoint him and several other D. D's and LL.D's speakers? and would they call on Presbyterian editors—present in force—to address the Convention? Would they make a Presbyterian, chairman of each of the committees and put a Presbyterian Rev. Dr. on each committee? Let us suppose the answer, "Yes!" to these questions, would they then have the hardihood to say: "This Convention is not under the auspices of a single great body of Christians, as some vainly suppose." And if they did, would not the public cry out: "Do you take us for fools?"

Would you not, under the circumstances above mentioned, have Baptists and Methodists levelling their heaviest guns, and properly so, against this scheme? And when application was made to Boards of Agriculture, or other State authorities for aid to the scheme, would you not have these bodies declaring, respectfully, of course, but with the utmost firmness—most properly, too—that the State could not support any denominational scheme?

And secular papers, too—would you not have them declaring the absolute necessity of the separation of Church and State, and so the glaring impropriety of Presbyterians, or Methodists, or Baptists, or—anything but Romanists—asking this thing?

Take the matter and think over it.

THE PEOPLE ARE AWAKENING.

We have received several letters commending our course in denouncing the scheme for Romanizing the South. We do not publish all. Here is one from a minister in Western North Carolina:

"I commend most heartily your faithfulness in exposing 'That Man of Sin,' endeavoring to enter our Sunny South under cover of the 'Southern Immigration Society.' Forewarned is forearmed. May lovers of truth and righteousness let it alone."

A minister writes from Alabama:

"I greatly applaud your last editorial on Romanism—giving the people the inwardness of that Hot Springs immigration business. The time has come for the people of the South to awake. This insidious foe of the Bible and all human freedom is looking in this direction and with skill laying plans to enter. I trust the press will have the courage to give the warning."

We wrote to a Methodist minister, one of the most eminent in the State, calling his attention to this statement spread broadcast over our State:

'It [the Hot Springs Convention] is under the auspices of the Churches, not of a single great body of Christians, as has been vainly supposed by some, but under the seal of divine institutions and with the aid and encouragement of their ministers."

We asked if this language could be justified by any action of the Methodist Church, and if he knew of any ministers of that denomination in attendance.

He writes:

"I read all you wrote upon the subject under consideration, and most heartily endorse every word of it.

"I know of no Methodist ministers engaged in the 'Hot Springs Convention,' unless it was some man who could scarcely see the length of his nose into the many wicked schemes of Romanism. I am very sure if any were in the Convention they were self-appointed and had no authority from the Church whatever. As a matter of fact, I believe there were none there. Let Mr. ——— give names of Methodists, Presbyterians or Baptists who were present and participating, so that we can see who they are."

Then most vigorously he denounces time-serving politicians and their methods, and concludes: "Is this country to be turned over to Rome by this class of men? If so, far better would it have been that we had never achieved our independence of Great Britain."

One of the most influential of our public men has also written us commendingly. We do not feel at liberty to give the correspondence, but suffice it to say that the Romanists will get no money from the treasury of the State of North Carolina without a contest; and contest means open and free discussion; and open and free discussion is death to Romish plans and purposes.

HOW IT IS DONE.

"The State of South Carolina, through its Department of Agriculture, has subscribed $1,000 to constitute it a member of the Southern Immigration Association, under the action of the Convention held at Hot Springs, N. C., last month. L. R. Randolph, Secretary of the Convention and of the Board, was elected State Director."—*Press Dispatch.*

How was it done? We let the Charleston *News & Courier* tell it:

"Immediately after the adjournment of the Hot Springs Convention the delegates from this State united in urging upon the State Department of Agriculture to appropriate the specified sum without delay, and this action should not now be longer deferred. The Board of Agriculture meets to day in Columbia. No more important duty can possibly come before them, and no business that more imperatively calls for prompt action. The interest of the whole State is at stake. A thousand dollars could not be applied to any other purpose that would promise so valuable and sure returns to every farmer and every citizen of South Carolina. This should be enough to ensure unanimous and instant action in voting the appropriation, and we earnestly hope that it will be taken without fail. We have talked and preached about bringing immigrants here quite long enough. Now let us employ the certain means at hand to bring them.'

Now, remember, the editor-in-chief of the *News & Courier* is a Roman Catholic, and was one of the speakers and otherwise most prominent men in the Convention. Of course, in his view, "no more important duty could possibly come before them"; of course, in his view, the necessity for "prompt action was imperative."

We said there would be no blare of trumpets now. How many of our readers knew of what was to be done in South Carolina? How many Protestant of South Carolina, even now, know that $1,000 of Protestant money is to be used, under the auspices of the Romish Church, to bring Roman Catholicism from Europe to settle in South Carolina. The day of reckoning for this will surely come.

"THERE MUST BE TOLERANCE."

Our friend the *Messenger* is in favor of the Hot Springs scheme, which is to be conducted, as we have shown, under the auspices of the Romish Church. Very well, let it be so understood; but every one has a right, we presume, to be *not* in favor of it—that is if there "must be tolerance."

Our friend seems to think it makes no difference whether the South is colonized by Romanists, or Protestants. Well, we differ with the *Messenger*. It does matter whether this Southland is peopled with Romanists or Protestants. We do not want the South turned over to the domination of a system that will rule us through a foreign power, either civil or ecclesiastical. We do not want the history of Europe under Romish domination repeated here, and we believe the people of North Carolina and the South, when their eyes are opened, will be true to themselves in this matter.

The *Messenger* thinks opposition to this Romanizing scheme is intolerance. This is always the cry when Romish aggression is resisted. Well, we are free to say, we are not disposed to tolerate the aggressions of Romanism, but why, we would like to ask, is the toleration of our secular friends always toward Romanism? Those who oppose Romish plans and purposes are "wise in their own conceits," acting very "absurdly as we think," discoverers of "a nigger in a woodpile"—our readers will pardon the inelegancy, it is not ours—advised to "go blind" in such matters," &c., &c. Is such elegant and vigorous diction ever used in favor of Protestantism? It strikes us that at present, we will not say for how long, Protestantism is entitled to some toleration—and permit us to add ought to demand it.

Our friend waxes eloquent about the rights of all believers, or even non-believers, under the Constitution. It may be, or it may not be, very fine writing, but it has the fatal defect of utterly irrelevance to the matter at issue. No one proposes or has hinted at proposing to interfere with any one's rights under the Constitution. It has as much to do with the Hot Springs Convention and its plans and purposes as the question "Who killed Cock Robin?"

THE INSPIRED WORD.

The Presbyterian noticed at the time the Bible-Inspiration Conference held in Philadelphia last November. It was a timely meeting and able and devout men took part in it. The papers then read have been published in a handsome volume under the title at the head of this notice, edited by Dr. A. T. Pierson, who himself contributed one of the most valuable papers. While the volume as a whole is to be commended as valuable both for minister and laymen, as is to be expected in a volume so prepared, the papers differ in value and merit. And it is to be much regretted that a volume like this should be marred by the utterly untenable theory of the inspiration of the Hebrew vowel points. And even if the theory were not itself untenable the arguments by which it is supported would be a blemish to any respectable volume.

1. Because the Tables of the Law were graven by the figure of God, therefore, the vowel points must have been His work! Very true, if they were written at all, but that is the question.

2. The same conclusion is drawn from our Lord's reference to the "jot and tittle" that should not pass away. But the "jot" was the letter *yodh* the smallest of the Hebrew consonants, while the "tittle" (*Gr. keroia little horn*) was not a vowel point but a mark that distinguished two consonants nearly alike from each other, very much as a G is distinguished from a C. So the argument is something of a boomerang, in as much as our Lord seeking to speak of the smallest things in Hebrew MS. makes no mention of vowel points that are smaller yet.

3. Because the *words* were taught by the Holy Ghost, the vowel points must have been written, as it takes vowels to make a complete word! Of course the vowels were in the word, but that does not prove they were *written* if history shows the Hebrews did not write that way.

4. Because Moses Deut. 27:8 is told "to write very plainly,' therefore he must have writttn the vowel points!

5. A final and "powerful" argument is found in the marginal notes to the Hebrew Bible which substitutes a traditional Q'ri (read) for the K'thib (written). And this powerful argument is found in the fact that "*it is the consonants in every instance that are changed.*" (Italics his.) That is to say the vowels are so sacred they would not touch them, but only the consonants! All the mishaps and slips and errors that have crept in have affected the consonants, never the vowels! Wonderful! Epecially wonderful when we consider the fact that to this day the Hebrews often do not write the vowels as we noticed the other evening in the Hebrew Cemetery! Another boomerang, we fear. The vowel points were put in by the Massoretes to make permanent the traditional pronunciation of the words. They were all traditional, so tradition had no substitute for them. But when tradition had a different *word* to substitute, they did not dare change the *text*, that is, the consonants, but put the traditional substitute in the margin, and pointed the text with the vowels of the substitute.

Does this introduce uncertainty into the Bible? Not a bit more than the errors of copyists. The pronunciation of the text was taught orally from generation to generation, and the accuracy with which this was done is attested by the translations made, both before and since the time of our Lord. And while as this writer says, without the vowel points it would be difficult to read the Bible if the knowledge of the pronunciation was lost for 500 years, the fact is God never let this happen. It would be still more difficult to read if all the copies had been destroyed by Nebachadnezzar or Antiochus Epiphanes!

It is refreshing to turn from such sad stuff as this to such papers as that of Dr. Brookes on Theories of Inspiration, that of Dr. Chambers on the Canon, that of Dr. Crosby on Preach the Word, that of Mr. Needham on the Spirit and the Word, and that of Dr. Pierson on the Organic Unity of the Bible. It is these and other such papers that enable us unhesitatingly to commend the book.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York. $1.50.

TO THE LADIES OF WILMINGTON PRESBYTERY.

The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the First Church, Wilmington, in accordance with the recommendation of Wilmington Presbytery, do cordially invite all Ladies' Missionary Societies in the Presbytery, and all ladies interested in missionary work in churches that have no such society, to meet in convention in the First Church Wilmington, on May 30th and 31st, for the purpose of effecting the organization of a Ladies' Foreign Missionary Union for Wilmington Presbytery.

The design of such a Union, which has been urged upon our churches by the Secretary of Foreign Missions, is as follows:

1st. To plant a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in every church where there is not one now. 2nd. To increase the interest and promote the growth of the Woman's Missionary Societies already organized. 3rd. To aid the Executive Committee in Baltimore in selecting and sending to the field suitable lady missionaries. 4th. To support and cheer our lady missionaries in the field.

All the Societies now organized are requested to send by their delegates written reports of their Societies upon the following topics:

1. The name of the Society.
2. The date of organization.
3. The number of present membership.
4. Amount raised for Foreign Missions for the year ending April 1, 1888.
5. Any circumstances of encouragement or discouragement in the condition of the Society.

Societies that will co operate in this movement are requested to report at once to Mrs. B F Hall, Wilmington, N. C., stating as nearly as possible the number of ladies who will attend, and all other ladies who expect to be present will please send notice to the same address.

A programme of exercises, which we desire to make as interesting and helpful as possible, will be published later.

By order of the Committee.

Mrs. B. F. Hall, Chairman.

DEATH OF DR. KINNAIRD.

Rev. Robert H. Kinnaird, D. D., died at Fort Smith, Ark., May 1st, of pneumonia. The *Blue Grass (Ky.,) Clipper* says:

Robert H. Kinnaird was born in Lancaster, Garrard county, Ky., July 25, 1839, and was the third son of James Eliza (Hahn) Kinnaird. He entered Centre College, and was graduated in the class of 1858. Soon after he began the study of the ministry in Danville Theological Seminary, and first began preaching at Fort Madison, Iowa, where he remained three years. Receiving a call from the Presbyterian church at Cynthiana, Ky., he returned to his native State and preached at the last named place one year. From Cynthiana he was called to Missouri, where he preached about eighteen months. He went thence to Raymond, Mississippi, where he preached for one year, when he received a call from the Presbyterian church at Midway, Ky. He accepted, and removing here in 1871, remaining until the 20th of last March, when he left for Fort Smith, Ark., having resigned his pastorate here and accepted a call to the Presbyterian church of that place. In 1866 Mr. Kinnaird married Miss Mary E., daughter of ex Governor Joshua L. Martin, Tusca loosa, Ala., whom, with four daughters and one son, he leaves to mourn his loss.

DEATH OF REV. DR. J. W. MILLER.

Rev. Dr. Junkin writes to the *St. Louis Presbyterian*:

Rev. J. W. Miller, D. D., died at his residence at Gay Hill, Washington county, on Sabbath morning, April 29, after a very brief illness of only one week. He was born in Western Pennsylvania, where he lived during his early manhood, having received a classical education at Jefferson College. He came to Texas in 1844 under a commission from the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and for two years preached as such in this city. In the fall, of 1847 he was installed as the first pastor of the Presbyterian church here. Early in 1850 on account of his ill health he resigned his charge and removed to Gay Hill, in Washington county, where he became pastor of Prospect church, in which service he continued until his death. In 1853 he established Live Oak Female Seminary and did a most excellent work in educating the large number of young ladies who were put under his care. This school was liberally patronized by the very best citizens, and continued to flourish until, on account of declining health, he was obliged to discontinue it in 1878. Dr. Miller died as he had lived, in the exercise of a simple, but firm and happy faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Death had no terror to him. It was but as the messenger of the Master sent to open the door to let him pass from one room of his Father's house to another and a better. And thus, at the age of about 73 years, and after a faithful service in the Gospel ministry of half a century, he has ceased from his labors and entered into his rest. He leaves a widow and seven children to mourn his loss.

COLUMBIA SEMINARY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Board of Directors met in the Seminary chapel Wednesday, May 9th, at 9 a. m. Eleven of the thirteen members were present. The following new members signed the constitutional formula, and were enrolled: T. W. Hooper, D.D. of the Synod of Alabama; Rev. A. A. James of the Synod of South Carolina, and Col. M. A. Candler of the Synod of Georgia. The time of the Board was taken up mainly Wednesday and Thursday morning in attendance upon the examination of the students. The examinations were highly satisfactory, and evinced much painstaking and ability on the part of the professors and great diligence and devotion to study on the part of the students. Certificates of graduation were delivered to four young brethren who have completed the prescribed course of study. Drs. Tadlock and Girardeau were inaugurated on Thursday, at the conclusion of which the Board passed the following paper:

"Having heard the professors for the chairs of Church Government and History, and Didactic and Polemic Theology, upon the systems and method they propose to pursue, agreeably to Sec. 3, Art. 4 of the constitution.

Be it resolved, That the Board is thoroughly satisfied with the presentation they have made, and confidently anticipates the best results from their professional labors, to the glory of God and the honor of this insiitution, and as they have taken the required oath, they be, and are declared duly inaugurated professors."

The following action was taken on the overture from the Presbytery of South Carolina:

"WHEREAS, This Seminary is under the sole jurisdiction of the Synods of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and South Georgia and Florida. Therefore,

Resolved, That as a Board of Directors appointed by these Synods, we respectfully decline to make answer to the overture from the Presbytery of South Carolina."

After this action was taken the Board heard a full statement of facts from the Faculty, whereupon the following preamble and resolntions were passed:

WHEREAS, "This Board has heard a statement of facts from the Faculty, touching their action in regard to Messrs. W. W. Elwang and W. C. Foster attending the lectures of Prof. James Woodrow in South Carolina University. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That this Board hereby approve of the Faculty's action in the cases of said students.

2d. That the Faculty's statement of facts be spread upon our records.

3. In view of the agitation in the Church growing ont of these cases that our religious papers be requested to publish this statement."

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. James Stacy, D. D., Newman, Ga.

Secretary—Rev. John G. Law, Darlington, S. C.

Treasurer—W. J. Duffie Columbia, S. C.

Librarian—Rev. J. D. Tadlock, D. D., Columbia, S. C.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Executive—Revs. James Stacy, D. D., J. G. Law and T. W. Hooper, D. D.

Ways and Means—H. E. Shepherd, LL.D., and Rev. J. W. Rogan.

Buildings and Grounds—Col. M. A. Candler and Rev. J. W. Rogan.

Library—Revs. W. T. Thompson, D. D., and A. A. James.

Laws and Regulations—Revs. F. B. Webb, Wm. Adams, D. D., and H. E. Shepherd, LL. D.

Audits—Col. M. A. Candler, Hon. D. S. Henderson and Rev. T. W. Hooper, D. D.

To Examine Assets—Messrs. W. C. Sibley, M. A. Candler and D. S. Henderson.

Investment—Messrs. W. A. Clark, T. A McCreery, W. B. Lawrance, D. S. Henderson.

The next session of the Seminary will begin September 17th, 1888.

The Board adjourned Thursday to meet, for the election of professors, in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian church, Augusta, Ga., June 6th, 9 a. m.

JNO. G. LAW,
Secretary.

N. B.—During the absence of the secretary in Europe for the next three months, correspondents are requested to address the President, Rev. James Stacy, D. D., Newnan, Ga.

ABSTRACT OF TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Grateful acknowledgment is made of the signal favor which God has shown to this part of His service. During the year nine missionaries have been added to the force in the field. Four new and important stations have been occupied—Bagagem, in Brazil; Linares, in Mexico; Nagoya, in Japan; Tsing-Kiang-Pu, in China. At the stations heretofore occupied, the accessions to the churches aggregate a larger number than in any previous year. The contributions of the churches at home have steadily advanced; all appropriations to the missions have been fully paid; no debt rests on any part of the work, and the year closed with a good balance on hand in the treasury.

FINANCE.

The receipts from all sources for the year amount to $88,040.33. This is $3,967.98 more than the receipts of any previous year. As the sum received from legacies is less than that received from this source last year by $4,170,35, the advance in contributions is $8,138.03—being an increase of about ten per cent. over those of last year. Of the whole amount there was received from churches and individuals $52,305.69; from missionary societies $22,832.71; from Sunday schools $8,147.38; from legacies $4,854.55; number of contributing churches 1505—being 24 more than contributed the year before; number of contributing societies 459—being 36 more than contributed the year before; number of contributing Sunday schools and Children's Missionary Societies was 337, being 35 more than contributed the year before.

THE MISSIONARY.

According to the recommendation of the last General Assembly, the magazine was enlarged. In doing this careful inquiry was made as to the terms on which a magazine of 40 pages could be most advantageously published. As a result, the terms offered by Messrs. Whittet & Shepperson, of Richmond, Va., were accepted. These publishers undertake to print monthly 4,500 copies of the magazine, of which 1,500 copies are sent free to ministers and others, and to bear the expense of wrappers, addressing, postage, keeping the mail list and subscription account, and conducting the necessary correspondence with subscribers, for the sum of $3,000—which sum, if not received from subscriptions, must be made good by the Executive Committee. The first number of the enlarged magazine was issued in September, and every effort was made to extend its circulation. Many expresssons of favor from the Church indicate that the magazine in its enlarged form has been well received; yet it must be stated with regret that the circulation has not reached the point at which the magazine will pay its own expenses. The number of paying subscribers at the beginning of April was 2,699. The Committee recommends that no change be made in the magazine, but that a strenous effort be made during the current year to increase the circulation.

MISSIONARY LITERATURE.

In compliance with the request of the General Assembly, the secretary prepared a Missionary Concert Exercise for Children's Day. Of this 21,000 copies have been sent out to various Sunday-schools, on orders received from them. The wide-spread interest shown in the preparation for the observance of the day indicates that this festival was most happily conceived. The Committee, therefore, recommends to the Assembly that a similar Missionary Festival be appointed for the coming year.

About 35,000 Missionary Leaflets have been sent out to the churches. A supply of Leaflets, some of which have been published by the Executive Committee, and some obtained from the Missionary Boards of other churches, is kept at the Mission Rooms, for sale at low prices. The demand made for them shows that they are beginning to exert a wide and wholesome influence in the Church.

RELIEF FUND.

The annual report of the Clergy's Friendly Society, now managing the Relief Fund, shows a very prosperous condition of this fund.

Mr. EDITOR: I hope you will allow me in kindness to ask you to correct some errors that have found their way into my notice of the annual meeting of the Robeson Bible Society—they are these: Rev. Thos. H. Law is not a member of the Auditing Committee, and in place of "Agent of the American Bible Society, his title is District Superintendent for North Carolina and South Carolina of American Bible Society, and where *Auxiliaries* appear please put Branch Societies. The type setters and myself will have to be blamed for the troubling you thus.

Yours truly,
A. D. BROWN.

BY THE WAY.

We publish this week the memorial sketch of Rev. MARTIN MCQUEEN and will publish that of Rev. J. H. COBLE as soon as it comes to hand.

Reduced rates, according to the usual tariff of reduction will be granted by the Carolina Central, the Wilmington & Weldon and the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads, to delegates attending the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society, of Wilmington Presbytery.

Archbishop WALSH writes to the *Freeman's Journal* that neither the national movement nor the National League will be injuriously affected by the papal rescript; that it decides not a question of politics, but a question of morals.

That's Romanism all over. We have seen politicians, who were also professed Christian, we who believe, did some monstrously wicked things—not as Christians, indeed, but as politicians; but we never heard of the practice being defended by high ecclesiastical authority before. The good Romanist has only to declare that he does those things so roundly condemned by the Pope, not as a matter of morals, but as a matter of politics and all will be well. What a charmingly convenient and accommodating system of Christianity popery is. And will you notice, from first to last, in all this business concerning man's duty to GOD and to his fellow-man, the Holy Scriptures are not appealed to, nor referred to, nor is there any reason to suppose they have ever been even remotely thought of.

The catalogue of Davidson College, 1887-'88, is at hand. The list of students embraces: Seniors 18; juniors, 14; sophomores 30; freshmen, 16; sub-freshmen, 1; eclectics, 9—total 89. North Carolina furnishes 68; South Carolina 13; Georgia 3; Florida 2; Texas, Virginia and Switzerland one.

Faculty: Rev. LUTHER MCKINNON, D. D., President, Chaplain *ex officio* and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies; WILLIAM J. MARTIN, LL.D., Chambers Professor of Chemistry; WILLIAM D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of mathematics; WILLIAM S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages; WILLIAM S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English, Psychology, and Political Economy; HENRY LOUIS SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy; GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph.D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages; SOLOMON R. MCKEE, Tutor in Mathematics.

The college is in every respect worthy of the confidence of those looking for an institution where their sons will be well taught and where their moral welfare will duly be looked after.

Colonies are to be sent all over the South, under the direction of Major Keiley, a Roman Catholic from the headquarters in New York City, and the money is to be raised by a general appeal without regard to sect. That is what the *N. C. Presbyterian* infers.—*N. Y. Independent.*

No inference about it, it is just what the Convention distinctly directed should be done.

The Commencement Exercise of Charlotte Female Institute will take place on June 5th prox. Rev. PEYTON H. HOGE will deliver the Baccalaureate Address. We acknowledg courtesy of an invitation to be present.

The Southern Summer School of the Institute of Hebrew will be held this year at the University of Virginia from July 26th, 9 a. m., to Aug. 15th, 4 p. m.

Board can be had for $4 per week, light and towels not included. Apply for further information to Rev. J. M. RAWLINGS, Chaplain University of Virginia

An arrangement has been made in accordance with which no tuition fee will be charged for the term of 1888, but an incidental contingent fee of $5 will be required.

Dr. W. R. HARPER, New Haven, Conn., will furnish any further information that may be desired.

The University Catalogue for 1887-8 is before us. It is a handsome document. It shows 203 students. There are abundant proofs of improvement in all departments. Not only regular courses are given, but full opportunity is offered for special training. Besides the monthly lectures by able men of the University and elsewhere, the Mitchell Scientific Society, and the Shakespere Club, we notice new societies, viz: one for the study of North Carolina History, and the Seminary of Literature and Philology. All the departments have post-graduate courses. We are glad to see provisions made for the poor, who are allowed to give notes for tuition, which is $60 per annum.

Rev. L. C. VASS, D. D., will attennd the Pan Presbyterian Council to which he is commissioned by the Southern Church. He will leave New York on the Inman line on 16th June, prox, hoping to reach Liverpool by the 25th, and so be in full time for the Council which assembles on July 3d. We hope our readers will again have the rich treats they received on the former attendance of Dr. VASS on the Council.

Rev. Dr. R. B. ANDERSON of Morganton, N. C., is under bereavement that calls forth the sincerest sympathy. His daughter, Miss LEILA died on the evening Monday, 7th inst.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING MAY 15th, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quoted firm at 33 cents until Saturday when prices advanced to 33¼; sales since at 33½ cents.

ROSIN—Firm throughout at 82½ cents for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.90 and Virgin $2 00.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.05.

TIMBER—Little or no stock on hand and prices fully sustained.

Report of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasurer of Concord Presbytery, from April 1st, 1887, to April 1st, 1888.

SOURCES.	Foreign Missions	Commissioner's Fund.	Education.	Invalid Fund.	Publication.	Sustentation.	Tuscaloosa Institute.	Home Missions.	TOTALS.
Back Creek	8 75	.....	2 72	.....	12 85	4 85	1 35	.....	30 52
Bethany	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 10
Bethesda	5 00	1 00	2 00	1 00	1 00	5 00	.....	.....	15 00
Bethphage	13 40	.....	2 45	1 99	.....	.....	1 39	3 02	22 25
Beulah	3 85	.....	1 96	1 17	1 00	.....	.....	.....	7 78
Centre	25 35	17 70	15 00	11 60	4 00	.....	6 00	.....	79 65
Clio	5 30	.....	1 18	55	.....	1 20	.....	.....	8 23
Concord	19 42	.....	5 28	2 10	58	.....	50	.....	27 80
Concord Town	140 61	30 00	42 00	5 45	.....	.....	5 45	.....	223 51
Davidson College	.....	18 00	5 00	3 05	.....	13 39	.....	17 00	56 44
Fifth Creek	11 85	.....	1 86	.....	1 79	3 80	1 20	.....	20 50
Forest	5 46	.....	2 00	1 29	1 74	.....	2 05	.....	12 54
Franklin	28 71	6 04	3 72	3 26	1 00	1 97	.....	.....	44 70
Hickory	52 44	18 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	.....	1 00	.....	77 44
Lebanon	3 89	.....	2 05	1 40	1 00	.....	.....	.....	8 34
Lenoir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Mizpah	6 70	.....	3 10	4 00	2 45	.....	.....	.....	16 25
Mocksville	8 25	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00	.....	.....	10 25
Mooresville	146 75	14 00	11 11	3 81	.....	4 98	45	.....	181 10
Morganton	62 55	10 00	25 00	21 95	16 85	.....	.....	.....	136 35
Newton	9 00	7 00	5 00	3 00	3 00	5 00	.....	.....	32 00
Norwood	6 64	2 00	3 52	4 18	2 62	.....	.....	.....	18 96
Old Fort	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poplar Tent	49 00	.....	7 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 00
Prospect	19 50	.....	5 58	3 21	1 60	6 07	4 59	2 00	43 58
Quaker Meadows	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10
Rocky River	3 45	.....	.....	3 10	2 70	2 60	.....	.....	11 85
Salem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salisbury	57 83	30 00	26 00	21 00	6 00	82 50	1 00	.....	224 33
Shiloh	1 25	.....	15	1 00	1 35	4 87	.....	.....	8 62
Siloam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Statesville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylorsville	130 73	32 99	4 17	6 17	.....	12 23	4 71	.....	191 00
Third Creek	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
Thyatria	20 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10	.....	22 95
Unity	8 36	.....	4 23	4 79	8 16	3 72	1 25	.....	30 51
Wilkesboro	43 55	12 00	2 33	3 85	4 36	.....	2 15	9 16	77 40
Zion	8 15	.....	2 00	2 00	2 00	1 85	.....	.....	16 00
Rev. J. C. Kennedy	3 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 33
I. Harris	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00
J. P. Miller and wife	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Lady, Concord Town Church	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00
Ladies' Missionary Society, Bethphage	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00
" " " Concord	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00
" " " Fifth Creek	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00
" " " Franklin	36 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 95
" " " Marion	5 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 75
" " " Mooresville	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00
" " " Poplar Tent	81 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 65
" " " Thyatria	11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 00
" " " Unity	34 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 60
Young Ladies' Mission'ry Society, Mooresville	20 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 15
Girl's Missionary Society, Statesville	43 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 00
Little Worker's, Mooresville	33 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 10
Mission Band, Salisbury	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00
Chidren's Society, Marion	11 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 07
Children, Franklin	2 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 80
Children, Unity	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Sabbath School, Elemwood	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10
" " Mocksville	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50
" " Mooresville	12 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 65
" " Morganton	51 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 12
" " Norwood	25 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 18
" " Prospect	1 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 62
" " Salisbury	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00
" " Statesville	87 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 91
" " Thyatria	93 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 81
T. J. Tetzer	23 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 70
J. B. Sherrill	.....	.....	25 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 25
From Invalid Fund	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00
" Sustentation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 52	120 52
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 43	96 43
	1,632 73	206 73	224 66	120 52	77 95	152 43	35 19	248 13	2,698 34
Balances from last year	7 00	31 70	53 81	.....	53 25	.....	28 69	38 76	213 21
Totals	1,639 73	238 43	278 47	120 52	131 20	152 43	63 88	286 89	2,911 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

L. C. Inglis, Tr	1,639 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,639 73
Rev. Wm. W. Pharr, Stated Clerk	.....	58 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 00
Assessment, General Assembly, 1887	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
Wm. Mann, Stationery	.....	7 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 20
Rev. W. A. Wood, D.D., Expenses Home Mission Com	.....	11 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 40
Rev. W. A. Wood, Commissioner	.....	43 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 00
Dr. A. L. Beall, Commissioner	.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00
J. A. Harris, Candidate	.....	.....	104 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 47
E. F. Alexander, Candidate	.....	.....	110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 00
C. W. Maxwell, Candidate	.....	.....	62 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 00
Transferred to Home Mission Fund	.....	.....	.....	120 62	.....	96 43	.....	.....	216 95
Rev. J. N. Craig, D.D., Secretary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 00	.....	.....	56 00
J. D. K. Sleight, Business Agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 08	.....	.....	.....	35 08
Western Evangelist Com	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 18	31 18
Mrs. H. H. Paxton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	100 00
Balances in Treasurer's Hands	.....	28 83	2 00	.....	96 12	.....	63 88	155 71	346 54
Totals	1,639 73	238 43	278 47	120 52	131 20	152 43	63 88	286 89	2,911 55

SALISBURY, N. C., April 1st, 1888.

O. D. DAVIS, TREASURER.

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN MISSION STATIONS 1888.

An Asterisk (*) indicates that no report has been received from the Mission on this head, or that the report is incomplete.

	Brazil	China.	Mexico.	Greece.	Italy.	Indian.	Japan.	Total.
Year of Beginning	1869	1867	1874	1874	1869	1861	1855	
Missionaries—Male	10	11	2	1		3	4	} 66
Missionaries—Female	9	10	5	1	2	3	5	
Stations	10	4	8	1	1	12	2	38
Outstations	20	1	36	2		24	6	89
Communicants added during year	162	12	44*	2		34	169	423
Total number of Communicants	511	82	364*	17		618	305	1897
Ministers Ordained or Licensed	4		4	1		5	1	15
Other Native helpers	10	10	8				1	29
Pupils in Sunday-schools	194	260	238	18	56	322	150	1238
Pupils in Day Schools	147	240	202		56	46	200	891
Contributed by Native Churches	$1350	$70	$640*	$60		$1767	$ 200	$5087

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS WITHOUT CHARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX, Manager.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

No INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.



THE DUPLEX CORSET.

(Double Bones, Steels, and Seams.)

These Corsets give grace, ease, and style to the figure. No bones over the hips to break and vex the wearer. Need no breaking in. Adjusts itself to the figure, is the most durable Corset made. HIGHEST PREMIUM wherever exhibited. Sample Corset, $1.00; English Sateen, $2.00. (By Express.) Remit by Postal Note, Money Order, or Register letter. Catalogues free. Agents Wanted. Name this paper.

DUPLEX CORSET CO.,
No. 215 6th Ave., New York.

APRIL 21st, 1888.

I am offering for the Spring Trade the best and most complete stock of the season at lowest prices.

Handsome Spring Dress Goods, all of the light shades, in Albatross, French and American Sateens, Printed Challis, Percales, Gingham and Prints.

In my great specialty, White Goods, my stock surpasses that of any former season. White Embroidered Dresses, with Trimmings to match. Plaid, Checked and Plain India Linen, Batiste, Claire and French Nainsook. A few Handsome Embroidered Pique Dresses. These goods are very fashionable and in great demand. A large stock of Housekeeping Goods: Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, etc., at prices lower than ever. Handkerchiefs and Hosiery for Ladies and gentlemen. Some very good styles in Cloths and Cassimeres for Men and Boy's wear with a full general stock of Dry Goods and Notions.

JOHN J. HED

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

GOLDSMITH.

There is a deal of confusion about Goldsmith created by the huge difference between the lovable childishness of his character, and the lovable manliness of his works—between the incomparable awkwardness of his life, and the incomparable felicity of his language. When we think of the man, a hundred ludicrous incidents crowd upon the memory; misadventures, buffooneries, grimaces and absurdities, practical jokes of which he was the victim, ignominious scuffles, and numberless splutterings of vanity. He brought nothing out of Ireland, as he tells us, but his brogue and his blunders. He was ugly to start with, and smallpox had early marked him for her own. He was as poor as a rat, a wandering beggar, a luckless usher, sleeping in the same bed with the French master, a doctor out at elbows. The Church early refused him. India rejected him. Surgeons' Hall examined him and found him wanting. He never knew what it was to be respected. But he was loved and none knew better than poor Goldsmith the value of that. Writing to his brother of his sister Jenny, who had married unfortunately, he says—"My dear sir, give me some account about poor Jenny. Yet her husband loves her. If so, she cannot be unhappy. The ragged children of Green Arbour-court, Old Bailey, loved the lodger at No. 12 and danced merrily to the music of his flute. That poor woman may well have loved him to whom one bitter night he resigned his blanket, taking refuge himself wilhin the ticking of the mattress, which he slit for the purpose. What sort of a night he spent inside the mattress is not known, but a morning visitor has recorded the fact that the kind-hearted doctor's efforts to get out were violent, undignified, and for a long while ineffectual. His life is, indeed, a long series of kindly follies and foolish kindnesses. His worst vice was gambling. Of course he always lost. It is pleasant to know he was not a tippler. He was fond of boiled milk. He loved to array his ugly little person in fine garments. He died heavily indebted to his tailor, and without any estate. The tailor said he knew Dr. Goldsmith would have paid him every farthing if he had lived; and so saying wrote off the whole sum of £79 as a bad debt. The "Anecdotes of Goldsmith" collected in the Aldine edition of his poems keep the reader on the titter for an hour together; and then just when he grows a little weary of all this tomfoolery and good nature, and is about to dismiss Goldsmith with something between a cheer and and a groan, he remembers that this was the man whose felicity of execution was such that he wrote 'The Vicar of Wakefield," "She Stoops to Conquer," and "The Deserted Village," Then it is that the reader takes final refuge in the irreversible judgment of Johnson, "Sir, let us not remember his infirmities. He was a very great man." As Hans Anderson says, "It does not matter being born in a duck-yard, if you have been laid in a swan's egg." —*Academy.*

KALEIDOSCOPE.

Why the Leaves Turn: "Probably not one person in a thousand knows why leaves change their color in the fall," remarked an eminent botanist the other day. "The common and old fashioned idea is, that all this red and golden glory we see now is caused by frosts. A true and scientific explanation of the causes of the coloring of leaves would necessitate a long and intricate discussion. Stated briefly and in proper language, those causes are these: The green matter in the tissue of a leaf is composed of two colors, red and blue. When the sap ceases to flow in the autumn, and the natural growth of the tree ceases, oxidation of the tissue takes place. Under certain conditions the green of the leaf changes to red; under different conditions it takes on a yellow or brown tint. This difference in color is due to the difference in combination of the original constituents of the green tissue, and to the varying conditions of climate, exposure and soil. A dry, cold climate produces more brilliant foliage than one that is damp and warm. This is the reason that our American autumns are so much more gorgeous than those of England. There are several things about leaves that even science cannot explain. For instance, why one of two trees growing side by side, of the same age and having the same exposure, should take on a brilliant red in the fall and the other should turn yellow; or, why one branch of a tree should be higly colored and the rest of the tree have only a yellow tint, are questions that are as impossible to answer as why one member of a family should be perfectly healthy and another sickly. The coloring is not as good this fall as usual, but in the country there is some very gorgeous foliage. The maples and oaks generally have the brightest colors.

THE HUMANITY OF THE EMINENT ENGLISH ENGINEER.

George Stephenson went one day into an upper room of his house, and closed the window. It had been left open a long time because of the heat; but now the weather was becoming cooler, and so Mr. Stephenson thought it would be well to shut it. He little knew at the time what he was doing. Two or three days afterward, however, he chanced to observe a bird flying against that same window and beating against it with all its might, again and again, as if trying to break it. His sympathy and curiosity were aroused. What could the little thing want? He at once went to the room, and opened the window. The bird flew straight to one particular spot in the room, where Stephenson saw a nest—that little bird's nest. The poor bird looked at it, took the sad story in at a glance, and fluttered down to the floor, broken-hearted, almost dead. Stephenson, drawing near to look, was filled with unspeakable sorrow. There sat the mother bird, and under it four tiny little ones—mother and young all apparently dead. Stephenson cried aloud. He tenderly lifted the exhausted bird from the floor, the worm it had so long and bravely struggled to bring to its home and young still in its beak, and carefully tried to revive it; but all his efforts proved in vain. It speedily died, and the great man mourned for many a day. At that time the force of George Stephenson's mind was changing the face of the earth: yet he wept at the sight of this dead family, and was deeply grieved because he himself had unconsciously been the cause of death.—*Manchester Times.*

A SEALSKIN CLOAK.

A sealskin cloak! How many women look ...rward to this desideratum of attire with long- ...g. So great is the admiration for this soft rich ..., that seal plush has been invented to ease the ... and warm the shoulders of those to whom ...eritable sealskin is an impossible luxury. ... "aquatic carnivorous mammal" to the ...ho finds a sealskin cloak among her ... is a long way commercially ... costly cloak little appreciates the trouble it has cost the seal hunter, the skin dresser, and the manufacturer, to say nothing of the loss that the seal sustains. The hunting grounds of the seal-catcher are mainly among the Aleutian Islands. The end of April is the beginning of the breeding season among the animals so happy as to have sealskin cloaks of their own provided by Nature. At that time they congregate and thus furnish an opportunity to their destroyers. In the early summer when the herds are settled to their liking in vast numbers, the hunters begin the attack. The seals most desirable for their skins are the males from three to five years old. They are easily caught, seeming to have no idea of resistance.

Twenty natives getting between the seals and the sea will capture a couple of thousand, driving them at the rate of half a mile an hour to the "killing ground." Great care is taken not to overheat the animals, as in this way their skins are injured. When herded they are allowed to cool and rest, the desirable ones are killed, the others set free to grow bigger. The creature is killed by a blow on the head by a heavy club. It is then bled thoroughly, and its skin taken off. The pelts are salted, and piled in bins for a couple of weeks, when they are packed two in a bundle. The hides weigh from six to ten pounds each and net the men who buy them of the native hunters from eight to ten dollars apiece.

The natives are paid by the buyers a stated sum of wage. From the Arctic Sea the skin go to San Francisco, stopping at the Customs House long enough to pay duty, a heavy one, too, then continue their journey to England. Yankee cuteness has not yet discovered the best way of dyeing and dressing the skins. The fine, soft fur so admired and coveted is an undergrowth, entirely concealed in the natural state by long, stiff gray-brown hair. The first process of removing this undesirable growth is putting the skin in an oven, to produce the beginning of decomposition. If left long enough to become tender, that is an ond of them, hence they must be watched with the utmost care. At the proper time they are taken from the oven and put on a table, and the coarse hairs are drawn out by a blunt horn knife. The soft fur now remaining is a sort of tawny yellow. The rich brown desired by fashion is the next thing to obtain. The skin is painted with a solution made principally of nut galls from Smyrna. After drying, the skin is beaten and shaken, then treated with the solution again—sometimes this is repeated twenty times—in fact, till the exact velvety shade is produced. After the skins reach the American manufacturer they are moistened and put into a wooden cylinder with sawdust, and revolved until all impurities are transferred to the sawdust. They are then stretched to dry. After this there are broken, coarse hairs to be removed that the dresser's knife did not reach. This work is done by young girl's in the factory, and it often takes the whole day to "free" one skin. The rents then are repaired, and the skin goes to the cutter, who cuts it with careful economy. The waste pieces go to the glover and hatter. It takes from three to four good sized skins to make a medium-sized cloak. Women take the several parts and join them carefully, others quilt the silk linings; these are fitted in, and the beautiful, costly garment is ready for the purchaser.—*Christian Illustrated Weekly.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Mid. Continent: "Miss Tucker, (A. L. O. E.), who was a warm personal friend of the late lamented Miss Havergal, went to India in her fifty-fourth year, and is now in the eleventh year of her service there. She has been enabled not only to learn the language, but also to visit habitually in more than one hundred zenauas, besides influencing in a very considerable degree various portions of India by her writings."

As I read the above item in *The Missionary Review of the World*, for April, I recalled very vividly the face and form of this remarkable woman, as I saw her in London more than twelve years ago. I was on my way home from India, and she was preparing to go out to the same field.

Having heard of her intention, I went with a missionary sister to call upon the somewhat famous A. L. O. E. (a lady of England). She was staying at the home of her brother, and when we called, she came down to meet us with a bright smiling face, and gave us a cordial greeting. She told us she was busy with her preparations for her voyage and asked us many questions about what she should need for the journey, and for her home and work in India. She was taking daily lessons in the language with a gentleman who had a thorough knowledge of it, and I have since learned that she had made a good degree of proficiency in it before reaching her field.

She seemed very happy at the prospect of her mission, and full of hope and courage, notwithstanding her advanced age, and her *almost white hair.* Her nieces spoke of how much they should miss her genial presence in their home, and the sweet stories she was always writing for them, but they knew that India needed her more than they did, and they would not deny her the pleasure which she anticipated in her work there.

In the afternoon of the same day, when we were taken, by a friend for a visit to Hyde Park, we met this brisk little woman of fifty-four, tripping along one of the beautiful drive-ways with an energy which was prophetic of the work she has since accomplished in the land of her adoption. I understand that she long ago selected a place for her grave in the missionary cemetery at Umritsar, and that she expects to end her days and her burial at last among the people whom she has so earnestly sought to teach and to save.

N. O. Picayune: There are in Asia 200,000,000 of Buddhist women not one of whom, according to her religious belief, has any hope of immortality-except, perchance after transmigration through, many animals, their spirits may enter some boy infant. This is the highest hope a Buddhist woman has. It is in part by reason of holding out to them the possibility of reaching heaven as well as men that Christianity wherever taught finds ready acceptance among the Buddhist women.

A clever young woman is building up a business of somewhat novel character in New York and Brooklyn. Traveling agents have long made a good thing out of antique furniture picked up on excursions in the wilds of rural New Hampshire or Connecticut, inducing farmers' wives to ransack their attics and bring out mirrors that only wanted regrinding, or brass-handled chests of drawers in want of nothing but polish and varnish to fetch round sums from modern worshippers of bric-a-brac gone by. The best hunting grounds for such things, curiously enough, has been overlooked almost entirely. New York and Brooklyn, as things go in this country, are ancient cities. There are low-browed Dutch homesteads within the limits of the former city, and old houses on Second avenue, in the Washington square region, and Fifth avenue itself, in New York, which only need to yield up their treasures to delight all lovers of last century carved oak, mirror front wardrobes, rare spindle-monstrosities and choice bits of buhl. This young woman has begun a series of tours among the stately old mansions sunk to second class boarding houses, or gone yet farther on the road to neglect and decay, and when she finds a relic of past grandeur she re-habilitates it and introduces it to an art lover or a curio lover, or a person ambitious of the repute of an art or curio lover—with money. An old ebony cabinet inlaid with mother of pearl, an old dressing table with a tray of Sevres let into the top, an old chair covered with French flowered satins of the early years of the century, these are grand dukes in banishment to be restored to their lost estate. It is pleasant business for a young woman with some knowledge, a good eye and better judgment, and she makes it profitable.

THINGS USEFUL.

Chamois Skin: You can wash out the chamois leathers that are apt to get stiff and hard and soiled. Make a solution of weak soda and warm water, rub plenty of soft soap into the leather, and allow it to remain in soak for two hours, then rub it well in until it is quite clean. Afterwards rinse it well in a weak solution composed of warm water, soda and yellow soap. It must not be rinsed in warm water only, for then it would be so hard when dry as to be unfit for use. It is the small quantity of soap left in the leather that allows the finer particles of the leather to separate and becomes soft like silk. After rinsing wring it well in a rough towel and dry quickly, then pull it about and brush it well, and it will become softer and better than most new leathers. In using a rough chamois to touch up highly polished silver, it is frequently observed to scratch the work; this is caused by particles of dust, and even hard powder, that are left in the leather, and must be got out.

Tapioca Fruit Pudding: One half cupful of tapioca soaked over night in one quart of cold water. In the morning cover the bottom of a baking dish with any kind of fruit, either canned or fresh, sweeten the tapioca with one-half cupful of sugar, add a little salt and nutmeg, pour over the fruit and bake one hour. Serve with sauce.

Snowflake Cakes: Half a cup each butter and lard, two cups powdered sugar, one cup milk, white of five eggs and three cups flour. Flavor with vanilla and bake in small tins.

Potato Hillocks: Whip boiled potatoes light with a little butter and milk and season with salt and pepper. Beat in a raw egg to bind the mixture, shape into conical heaps; set in a greased pan, and as they brown glaze with butter. The oven must be very hot. Slip a cake turner under each hillock and transfer to a hot platter.

A small quantity of vinegar added to the water in which pink or green calicoes are rinsed will brighten them. Soda is used for the same purpose for blue or purple.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
THE RICHEST. MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.
COLGATE & CO.
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.
WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Information cheerfully given on application.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C.,
SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—
Shoninger Organs and Pianos.

This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.
ALSO Millinery AND A GENERAL
—STOCK OF GOODS.—

"Mens sana in corpore sano."
BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793.)
FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2.. 481-1y

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.
HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.
☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.
Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N



DURHAM TOBACCO
☞ BLACKWELL'S ☜
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.
Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

FRENCH SATEENS!!
I have just put on sale some THREE THOUSAND YARDS of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED and DESIRABLE GOODS, and wish to call attention to them thus early in the season, so that those in want of them may get CHOICE STYLES.
Samples sent on application.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
I am keeping up my stock in every line, so you may be able to get almost anything NEW AND DESIRABLE.
CARPETS AND MATTINGS!
Prepared at all seasons to furnish goods in this line, also a great variety of
WINDOW SHADES.
Lace curtains, Poles, Rugs, Mats, Art Squares, &c.
RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 22nd, 1888.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA., AND DALLAS, TEXAS.


MANUFACTURERS:
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS, COMPLETE FERTILIZER MACHINERY,
COTTON GINS, COTTON FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS,
COTTON PRESSES, SEED COTTON CLEANERS,
SAW MILLS, WIND MILLS, TANKS,
SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., &c.
AWARDED the gold medal at the International Cotton Exposition for the best gin with self feeder.
AWARDED four gold Medals at the Texas State Fair for best gin, best feeder, best condenser and best display, also first premiums at Georgia Fairs and South Carolina State Fairs, and gold medal at the Industrial Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina.
☞ Write for catalogues and prices.

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000
Insures Against Fire and Lightning.
This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.
The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.
The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.
Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

Executrix Notice!
Having qualified as Executrix under the Will, of the Estate of Eliza D. Whitehead, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said decedent, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them for payment on or before April 2nd, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
ELIZA R. H. DAGGETT,
Executrix of the Estate of
ELIZA D. WHITEHEAD.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS,
AND WOOL.
BALTIMORE, Md.
With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

WHAT THREE LITTLE KITTENS DID.

Three little kittens, so downy and soft,
Were cuddled up by the fire,
And two little children were sleeping aloft,
As cosy as heart could desire;
Dreaming of something ever so nice,
Dolls and sugar plums! rats and mice!

The night wore on and the mistress said,
"I'm sleepy, I must confess,
And as kitties and babies are safe in bed,
I'll go to bed, too, I guess."
So she went up stairs just a story higher,
While the kittens slept by the kitchen fire.

"What noise can that be?" the mistress said;
"Meow! meow!" "Im afraid
A poor kitty-cat's fallen out of bed!
The nice little nest I made!"
"Me-ow me-ow!" "Dear me! dear me!
I wonder what the matter can be!"

The mistress paused on an upper stair,
For what did she see below,
But three little kittens, with frightened air,
Standing up in a row!
With six little paws on the step above,
And no mother cat to caress or love!

Through the kitchen door came a cloud of smoke!
The mistress, in great alarm,
To a sense of danger straightway awoke;
Her babies might come to harm!
On the kitchen hearth, to her great amaze,
Was a basket of shavings beginning to blaze!

The three little kittens were hugged and kissed,
And promised many a mouse;
While their names were put upon honor's list,
For hadn't they saved a house?
And two little children were gathered tight
To their mother's heart ere she slept that night.

—*N. O. Picayune.*

MISSIONARY JAM.

BY MARY H. GROSVENOR.

Maggie's mother was sick, and the doctor had ordered perfect quiet, with freedom from worries.

So Maggie had taken the helm when it dropped from the tired hand, and really for such a young pilot she was keeping the household ship remarkably clear of shoals; even her father had observed it, and, quite a man though he was, had spoken such words of commendation as filled her heart with gladness.

To day she had some very important work of her own on hand, and for that reason the family affairs must be finished off speedily, so she smiled a greeting from the door steps to the rising sun.

The absorbing work was the manufacture of strawberry jam, and any young housekeeper knows what an undertaking that is. Moreover, the strawberries were her own, grown in her particular patch, and she had made an expedition into town especially to arrange for the sale of this precious cargo of jam.

It was her first undertaking of the sort, and Maggie was quite nervous about it; but mother not to be worried, so she must manage alone. Very formidable looked that heap of scarlet berries, notwithstanding the rather heavy toll the boys had exacted in payment for the picking.

But Maggie's wise mother had early taught her that work is not done by fretting, so she went bravely at it, and was soon deep in the mysteries of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit and all the other directions of a modern cook-boek. What made this work particularly thrilling was the fact of the money being intended for her missionary box, and failure meant the loss of great pleasure. So she scorched her face and burned her fingers willingly, turning her back upon the open doors and windows through which came little puffs of air to tantalize her with pictures of cool, shady retreats, with a pleasant book for company.

The boys had taken their sister with them to the pond, so she was spared the numerous questions and inquisitive fingers of the four-year-old Cora.

Their voices floated in with the other summer sounds and seemed unusually peaceful, as things were apt to be rather uncertain where Cora was concerned.

Mother was sleeping quietly with a smile on the tired, white face which the playful, loving words of her daughter had called up, so Maggie's mind could be concentrated upon the work in hand, and she bent over the kettle with breathless interest, finding the truth of the old proverb about a watched pot, for this seemed as if it never would boil.

Just at that moment when a few little bubbles were rising to the surface, a loud scream came from the pond followed by the ominons pause which was, with Cora, but the precursor of a still louder outbreak.

Maggie never grew accustomed to Cora's screams, always imagining that time at least something dreadful had happened, so down went the spoon and off she started, racing down the little slope, slipping on the smooth turf and arriving breathless at the bottom.

The accident was more laughable than serious. On the pond was a raft ingeniously manufactured by the boys, and in which they took much pride and pleasure. Upon this raft Cora had been forbidden to step, and upon this raft in spits of the entreaties of her brothers, Cora had resolutely determined to go.

The result was not uncommon in raft navigation: it had gently dipped down and landed the small sailor in the water.

The boys had pulled her out and she stood upon the bank a pitiful sight, her blue dress dripping water, her shoes and stockings plastered with mud, while little streams trickled down her face into her mouth every time she opened it for a vigorous scream. Seeing Maggie and thinking to avert the well-deserved reproof, she ran towards her weeping bitterly, and cast herself into her sister's arms.

"Bad boat, bad boys," she exclaimed from her refuge.

"Bad Cora, I think it is," Maggie said. "I am so afraid you have waked mother." But the small offender must be carried into the house for dry clothing, and when at last this was accomplished, Maggie suddenly became aware of a pungent, penetrating smell of something burning, and remembered the jam.

"Oh, Cora, Cora, I am afraid my jam is ruined," and she hurried into the kitchen. The room was full of smoke and the kettle was on the table, while by it stood a strange gentleman with a kind face wearing a quizzical smile, his horse was stamping on the path outside.

"So this is the way you make jam, is it?" he asked. "I came for a glass of water and thought your house was on fire. I took the liberty of removing your kettle but if the jam is not done you can cook it some more."

Maggie looked into the kettle and uttered an exclamation of dismay at the solid, black mass. All her work and time had gone into smoke.

Tears came into her eyes, it was such a disappointment; and impatient words were on her lips as Cora came smiling into the room, the picture of a good little girl, but she kept them back and went quietly out to got the water.

The gentleman had seen the little struggle and the conquest, and his eyes followed her with much interest.

Cora, too, peeped into the kettle, getting on a chair to accomplish it. "Dat's missionary jam," she condescendingly explained.

"I am afraid the missionaries won't like it very much," he answered.

"Cora likes jam," running her finger along the edge of the kettle and showing her white teeth in an engaging smile.

Just at this point the boys came trooping in, and loud exclamations of disgust followed. "Is was all your fault, Cora."

"You've spoilt all sister's missionary jam. If you had not disobeyed us it never would have happened."

"You have taken the money from sister. You are as bad as a robber."

Cora, bewildered under the reproaches heaped upon her, drew down the corners of her mouth and once more flew to Maggie for refuge.

"Did I burn your jam? Did I teal your money? Am I a robber?" she wailed.

"Boys, boys," Maggie entreated, "let her alone. Don't cry, Cora, sister will forgive you, and won't you remember next time to be a very obedient little girl? Mother is sick, sir," she explained, "and the children miss her. I am afraid I make a poor mother to them. Cora fell in the pond, and while I was dressing her the jam burned."

"Why do you call it missionary jam?" the gentleman inquired with interest.

Maggie laughed. "That's the name the children gave it, because the money from the sale of the jam was for my misssonary box."

"And its loss is a great disappointment?" looking at her keenly.

"Yes, it is," with a little tremble in her voice; "but never mind, perhaps something else may come in its place."

"It has a curious flavor," he said, tasting some on the end of the spoon.

"That's the burnt sugar."

"Not altogether. I am very fond of curious flavors, and shall try to find out the component parts of this. Did you know there was an old woman once who made her fortune from burning some taffy. People liked the flavor without knowing why."

"I am afraid they would not care for burnt strawberries, though."

"Do not think me too curious, but how much did you expect to realize from this jam?"

"About three dollars, if it all sold. It does not seem a very great sum, I know, but farmers' families are not very rich."

"Well, I must be off. Thank you very much for the water. It seems to me you need not feel afraid of not doing your duty by these children. My child," taking her hand tenderly in his, "I see you have already learned a lesson it took me years to learn: 'He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city;" then the gentleman mounted his horse and rode thoughtfully away.

Late in the afternoon, as Maggie sat upon the steps watching for her father, and bravely trying to forget her disappointment, two little arms were clasped about her neck and a soft cheek was laid against hers, while Cora said lovingly:

"Good Maggie, Cora loves you. When I'm a big girl I'll buy you a whole missionary all for yourself."

Maggie laughed heartily at this promise, then ran down the path to meet her father at the gate, and slipped her arm in his as they walked back together.

"I met such an interesting gentleman on horseback, this morning, Maggie, who soon found out I was your father, and told me about your jam burning. He said many kind things about my little girl, and told me to give you this note."

In the large kitchen, the scene of the morning's catastrophe, surrounded by a curious family group, Maggie read:

"I have discovered the component parts of the flavor of your missionary jam. They are patience, zeal, love; no wonder I liked it. Permit one to make a contribution to your box who has been most remiss in the matter of helping missionaries."

The contribution was a clean, crisp bill for five dollars. So amid triumphant shouts and congratulations, Maggie dropped the money into her box, and that night sang a thankful little song, as she scraped from the kettle the last traces of the "missionary jam."—*Selected.*

A HAPPY HEART.

My little boy came to me this morning with a broken toy, and begged me to mend it for him. It was a very handsome toy, and was the pride of his heart, just then, so it did not surprise me to see his lips quivering, and the tears come into his eyes.

"I'll try to mend it, darling," I said; "but I'm afraid I can't do it."

He watched me anxiously for a few moments, and then said, cheerfully:

"Never mind, mamma! If you can't mend it, I'll be just as happy without it."

Wasn't that a brave, sunshiny heart? And that made me think of a dear little girl, only three years old, whom I once saw bringing out her choicest playthings to amuse a little home sick cousin. Among the rest was a little trunk, with bands of silk paper for straps—a very pretty toy; but careless little Freddie tipped the lid too far back, and broke it off. He burst out with a cry of fright, but little Minnie, with her own eyes full of tears, said:

"Never mind, Freddie; just see what a nice little cradle the top will make."

Keep a happy heart, little children, and you will be like sunbeames everywhere you go.—*Selected.*

THE QUEEN'S KNITTING.

"What can I get my papa for a birthday present?" asked Alice Manly, looking up at the ceiling as if she could find an answer there.

Alice lived in a beautiful home and had more money to spend than most little girls.

"If you would ask me instead of the ceiling," said dear old grandma, "maybe I could tell you."

Alice jumped up from her cushion and went over to grandma's knee. Grandma was busy sewing on a pretty quilt that she meant to give away to somebody. She was one of the busy people.

"If I were you, Alice," she said, "I wouldn't get papa anything; I'd make him something.

"Oh dear! I can't make anything," said lazy little Alice.

"No," said grandma: "and I heard your papa say yesterday that he was much afraid his little daughter was not growing up to be a true lady."

Alice looked at her dainty white dress, her silk stockings, her pretty low shoes, and opened her eyes wide. She thought she was a little lady now.

"Nobody is a true lady," said grandma, making her needle fly "who is idle and does not know how to use her hands."

"You forget the queens, grandma," said Alice laughing.

'Queens, indeed!" cried the old lady; "don't you know that the Queen of England used to knit while her tea was cooling?

The next time Alice went out walking she persuaded papa to stay at the storedoor while she and mamma had a great whispering and buying of something.

Then there came many visits to grandma's room, with the door locked, for fear papa would come in. Alice did not tell me what was going on, but once I saw something in her basket that looked very much like a pair of socks.

And I believe Alice remembers grandma's lesson, for she said to me very eagerly one day last week, Auntie, did you know queens worked?"

"Do they?" said I.

"Yes, indeed," said little Alice; "Queen Victoria used to be so busy that she took her knitting to breakfast."—*The Sunbeam.*

SPEAK KINDLY.

A poor boy went to a house, asking if the mistress would please buy some matches.

Harry, who lived there, happened to see the boy, and to hear what he had said. Harry simply said "Go away."

The poor boy turned away with his matches, looking very downcast.

Soon after, Harry thought he should like to have a run with his hoop; so he went and fetched it, but then remembered that he had lost his stick. He must have a good stick for a good hoop. He would go and ask his papa for some money to buy one.

He found his father very busy reading. He made his request, but his father did not answer him.

Presently he asked again, when his father said, "Go away."

Poor Harry now remembered that it was just the answer he had given to the poor boy with the matches, and felt how much better it would have been to have spoken kindly.

He still wanted a hoop-stick, and thought he would go to the woods close by, and try to break off a branch that would do for a stick. He was not long in finding one, but in trying to break it he found it was too strong for him. While he was still trying some one stepped up behind him and said, "I think I can break it." He seized hold of the bough and broke it off.

Harry was surprised to find it was the match-boy, and before he could thank him for his kindness he had run away.

Harry now thought a great deal more of his rough answer, "Go away," to the poor boy, and he and his father had a talk over the matter, and father and son both owned they had been wrong, and hoped to speak more kindly for the future.

Let us all learn the same lesson. If we do not want to buy of the poor people we meet with let us at least speak kindly to them, for many of them have sorrowful hearts, and we should not add to their sorrows by harsh words.—*Little Friend.*

"THEY SAY."

Four or five girls "in their teens" were assembled in a class-room during recess in the Mount Bailey school. They were joined by one whom we shall call Mary Corrie. She was a pretty, vivacious girl with a smiling face and courteous manners; but her class-mates unconsciously stiffened and exchanged warning glances as she entered. They were talking of a party which had been given the night before.

"Did you notice Jennie Lewis?" said one. "What a lovely color she had!"

Mary laughed significantly. "I should like to have rubbed her cheeks with my handkerchief," said she.

An uncomfortable silence followed, until some one remarked, "The bride was there. She told me they had spent their honeymoon in the mountains."

"And squabbled all the time, they tell me," interrupted Mary. "I believe she only married that man for his money. I suspect that she loved somebody else much more."

This point was discussed eagerly. The girls were well-meaning enough, but a romantic story, such as this, was attractive. After they had talked themselves into a belief in it, they went back to the concert. "The new teacher was there," said one. "What a sad, unhappy face she has!"

"No wonder," said Mary, with a mysterious nod. "I don't know anything about her, but her name is Haslip, and she came from Elm county; and a man named Haslip has just been hanged there for the murder of his wife. It may be her father."

And so on, a hint there, a sneer here, blackening, a character at every sentence, until the bell rang. Not one of the girls, as she went to her classes, actually believed that her schoolmate painted her cheeks, that the young married couple hated each other, or that the poor teacher was the daughter of a murderer. But, whenever the name of either of these persons was mentioned, the thought of what had been said to their discredit came to their minds, and a serious injury had been done them.

A woman named Anna Kammerer was famous throughout Germany in the seventh century as a poisoner. She possessed a deadly drug and used to put a grain of it into the food of people with whom she came in contact—whether friends or strangers. She had no ill-will toward them, but, as she afterwards confessed, took a delight in watching the action of the drug. All Europe was relieved when she was put to death.

Yet she only killed the body of her victim: but the professional scandal-monger murders his victim's reputation, his life among his fellows, his earthly happiness.

Strangely enough these slanderers are not always malignant nor unkind people. There are sometimes affectionate to their kinsfolk, generous to the poor, tender to the sick. But there is an excitement in starting a scandal like that which Kammerer felt in dropping poison into a glass.

"Work on, my medicine, work!" cried Iago, when he saw the Moor's torture.

If any of our readers find that they take a malicious delight in scattering scandalous reports, let them remember the German and her deadly draught, and ask themselves wherein they differ from her.—*Youth's Companion.*

In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption and Wasting in Children, Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body. Please read: "I tried Scott's Emulsion on a young man whom Physicians at times gave up hope. Since he began using the Emulsion his Cough has ceased, gained flesh and strength, and from all appearances his life will be prolonged many years."—JOHN SULLIVAN, Hospital Steward, Morganza, Pa.

CRAYON PORTRAITS.

FOR A FEW WEEKS I WILL TAKE ORders for life-size crayon portraits for $13.00, (former price $25.00.) Smaller portraits made from $5.00 up.

Miss B. T. WILLARD.

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Celery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is

Paine's Celery Compound

It fills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shewn that the usual remedies do not mend the strain and paralysis of the nervous system.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for circulars.

Price $1.00. Sold by druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Proprietors

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Orders from the country solicited.

ROYAL PRAISE

The New Sunday School Song Book by Jas. R. Murray is winning golden opinions all over the country.

New and Bright Music.
Good, Sensible Words.

An elegant specimen of book making. 192 pages. Price, $30 a hundred by express, not prepaid; 35cts. each by mail postpaid.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE ELECTIONS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of Davidson College, at their annual meeting in June next, if the way be clear, will elect a President of the College, to succeed the Rev. Dr. McKinnon, who, in consequence of continued feeble health, insists upon the acceptof his resignation tendered at last commencement.

Also, at the some time an election will be held for a Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

By order of the Executive Committee.
J. RUMPLE,
Secretary of Trustees.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

THE WEEKLY NEWS & OBSERVER.

The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chockfull of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the *Weekly News and Observer* until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address

NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.



MORE KINDS and sizes of Mills & Evaporators, for Sorghum & Sugar Cane, are made by The Blymyer Iron Works Co. of Cincinnati, O. than by any other works in the world. They are the *sole makers* of the *Victor, Great Western* and *Niles Mills*, and the *Genuine Cook Evaporator*. Sorghum Hand Book for 1888, FREE.

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains,

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the weeek ending May 12th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

W A Bernard, Danville, Va., car.

D E Bowling, Lynchburg, and F O Barnes, Allegheny Springs, Va., vehicle brake.

T Gaskins, Arcadia, Fla., car coupling.

T J Bray, Wheeling, W. Va., pipe welding apparatus.

W G Brown, Atlanta, Ga., anti-freezing device for water pipes.

G F Gard, Covington, Ky., electric motor.

P F Dillon, Savannah, Ga., metallic mold.

L M Dyer, Yazoo City, Miss., slate and ruler combined.

W M Emmart, Baltimore, Md., can soldering machine.

M F Fink, Middletown, Md., gate.

B H Gedge, Covington, Ky., electric railway signal.

J T Goode, Point Peter, Ga. Sweep.

H C Johnson, Eldorado, Ark., back band.

A J Pitts, De Armanville, Fla., fence.

J L Vitter, Milnes, Va., egg crate and tray.

J Solter, Baltimore, Md., can heading machine.

W A Stewart, Crisfield, Md., oyster dredge.

F Stitzel, Louisville, Ky., Automatic electrical switch.

B F Thomas, Louisville, Ky., wicket dam.

T T Wells, Union, Miss., bale tie.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On May 2nd, at the home of the bride's mother, near McLeansville, N. C., by Rev. R. W. Culbertson, Miss MARA A. DICK and Mr. A. B. HINSHAW.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

At Ellerbe Springs, on 4th inst., of pneumonia, Mr. MURDOCK McASKILL. He wasa ruling elder in Ellerbe Springs church. A good man and an efficient officer has passed away.

In Richmond county, N. C., on the 6th inst., of pneumonia, the infant son of Hector and Eliza McLean, aged about 1 year and 9 months.

"Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God"

"And he asked, who gathered this flower? and the gardener answered, "The Master!" and his fellow servant held his peace."

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the session of Bethpage Presbyterian church the following memorial and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

ELIAS WILSON KIMMONS, a faithful and honored ruling elder of this church entered into the rest prepared for the people of God, April 19th, 1888. He was born in Cabarrus county, North Carolina, the 29th day of October, 1807, and was well advanced in his eighty first year at his death.

In early manhood he became the subject of God's converting grace, and united with Poplar Tent Presbyterian church, and about 1843 transfered his membership to Bethpage church, in whose commission he remained until called to the home of the blest.

As a member and ruling elder, to which office he was called April 12th, 1856, he was a pattern of good works, ever ready to respond to the Master's work, always active in promoting the interests of the Church in any way he could, both in season and out of season. He was a most lovely Christian character, quiet and unassuming, yet positive and firm in his convictions, shrinking from no responsibility which duty imposed.

During the closing years of his life, he was grievously afflicted with disease, which he endured with Christian patience and resignation. At last, when the summons came, he looked death calmly in the face and died as he had lived trusting solely in the merits of a crucified Savious, and we feel sure that

When his freed spirit passed
To realms beyond the azure dome,
With arms outstretched, God's angels said,
Welcome to heaven's home."

Therefore be it resolved

1. That we extend to the family of our departed brother the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy with them in their bereavement, rejoicing with them also, in the abundant and most gracious consolation given them.

3. That we will not cast the dark mantle of forgetfulness over his grave. but will cherish his memory and try to imitate his example.

3. That a page of our records be dedicated to his memory and that the pastor be requested to read this memorial from the pulpit, and that a copy be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother also to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN with a request to publish the same.

T. A. FLEMING,
S. M. FURR,
Committee.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

duction for two or more from same families

hborhood.

Circular and Catalogue address,

Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,

aleigh, N. C.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

"OUR Climate is so Changeable!"

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

"So say we all of us." Fair to-day; stormy to-morrow. Warm sunshine this morning; freezing and chilly by to-morrow noon. No wonder so many people are sick! The list of the ailments which come in the Spring is long and large:

BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPRING FEVERS, SICK HEADACHES, DYSPEPSIA, DIZZINESS, RHEUMATISM, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA, LASSITUDE, LANGUOR, DEBILITY, LOSS of APPETITE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Don't trifle with yourself this Spring. Prepare for all the ills which our changeable climate brings. Nothing like

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

Tested and approved by physicians and the public for over forty years.

All druggists sell it.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 1—Taking effect 12 Noon, Sunday, May 30th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	6 00 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	7 08 "	3 25 "
Leave Maxton	7 18 "	3 50 "
Arrive Fayetteville	9 10 "	7 25 "
Leave Fayetteville	9 25 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	11 30 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford	11 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 05 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	9 50 A. M.	
Arrive Ararat	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Ararat	4 00 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro	9 00 "	
Leave Greensboro	10 05 A.M	7 40 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 40 P. M.	1 05 P. M.
Leave Sanford	2 00 "	2 25 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 15 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 30 "	6 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 30 "	9 55 "
Leave Maxton	6 40 "	10 25 "
Arrive Bennettsville	8 00 "	12 30 P. M.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 30 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	3 30 P. M.
Factory Junction	4 30 "
Arrive Millboro	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE.
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY JOURNAL.

The *Daily Assembly Journal* will give full *verbatim* reports of the Proceedings, Addresses and Debates of the Presbyterian Centennial General Assembly Meetings at Philadelphia, commencing May 17, 1888. Terms: 75 cents per set, or 2 sets to one address for $1: postpaid. Send your order at once. Address, Presbyterian Publishing Company, 1510 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

R. W. HICKS, COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.

W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.

W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics

W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.

W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.

H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to W. J. MARTIN.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Contents of April number:

1. The Lollards, by J. F. Latimer, Ph. D. (Leips.) D. D.
11. The Majesty of Law, by B. M. Palmer, D. D., LL. D.
3. The Word of God vs. "The Bible of Modern Scientific Theology, by George D. Armstrong, D. D., LL. D.
4. The Unity of the Church, by J. A. Quarles, D. D.
5. The Presbyterian Origin of American Independence, by A. W. Miller, D. D, LL. D.
6. The Perils of Excessive Individualism, by Samuel M. Smith.
7. Notes: Christian Giving, or Ecclesiastical Merchandising, by E. C. Murray; Evangelism: Its place and How it Should be Promoted, by B. Helm; James Hannington, James Henderson Smith.
8. Criticisms and Reviews, by J. L. Girardeau, Thomas E. Peck, B. B. Warfield, W. W. Moore, S. M. Smith, Robert A. Webb, and George D. Armstrong.
6. Notices of Recent Publications.

$3 PER ANNUM, 80 CENTS PER NUMBER.

Address all orders and communications to the Manager, Chester, South Carolina.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS IN BLYMYER BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

OPIUM

and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL.

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

address

REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

DR. SWETT'S "ROOT BEER"

THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRINK. Made from Life of Man, Wintergreen, Juniper, etc. A remedy in any derangement of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. A beverage for health and pleasure. Packages, to make 5 gallons, 25cts.; by mail 35cts.; 4 packages, $1.00, prepaid. Put up only at the N. E. BOTANIC DEPOT, 245 Washington St., Boston. GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., PROP'R.

BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR

A TREATISE ON DISEASE. By E. H. Graham Dewey, M.R.C.S., Ph.D., will be sent free to any one on receipt of stamp. A MASTERLY WORK EXPOSING all medical frauds and quacks, so-called "electric" belts, pads, etc. Foreshadows the coming treatment for all chronic diseases without the aid of drugs or medicines of any kind. Address, FAR. ELEC. CO., Box 3836, BOSTON, MASS.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence	2 40a m		†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter	4 25a m		8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R, leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	
Arrive Florence	1 20am	9 40 a m	
		No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11 30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,

SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

PROMPT MEASURES.

When children pick their nose, grind their teeth, are restless, unnatural in their appetite, they are quite likely troubled with Worms, prompt measures should be taken and **B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge** be given them according to directions it has saved many a child from death and may preserve your sweet child from an early grave

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

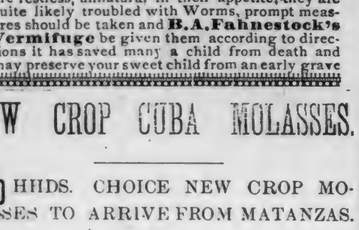
For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. DELANEY.

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines

TRAM ROAD ENGINES

and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.

Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being a member of our firm we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt	2.17p m		7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m		9 38a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily	No. 66, Daily ex Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw		10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.02 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

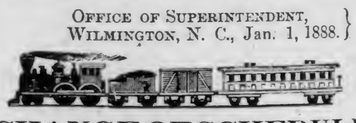
JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

FOR GAS. **BAILEY'S** COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS **REFLECTORS!** A wonderful invention for *LIGHTING* Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free. **BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa** FOR OIL.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,063. WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 23, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,683.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

The address of Rev. R. W. Boyd has recently been changed from Woodleaf, N. C., to Lowesville, N. C.—not *Lincolnton* as printed. The *editor* alone is responsible for that error.

Rev. Dr. S. J. Baird, from Ronceverte to Fort Spring, Greenbrier county, Va.

Rev. E. McNair, from Liberty, Mo., to 1608, Park Avenue, Kanzas City, Mo.

Rev. J. P. Robertson, from Austin, Texas to Caldwell, Texas.

Rev. F. L. Leeper, from Murfreesboro Tenn., to McMinnville, Tenn.

Rev. G. S. Robinson, from Pineville, N. C., to Bethel, S. C.

Rev. J. A. Creighton, from Farmington, Mo., to Abilene, Texas.

Rev. C. M. Atkinson, D. D., from Thibodeaux, La., to Centreville, La.

Rev. C. J. Heiskill, from Vandalia, Mo., to Brunswick, Mo.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. R. W. Boyd who recently has taken charge of the churches of Unity and Castanea Grove, with his home in Lowesville, writes us:

My acceptance here has been most cordial. A larder well filled attests the thoughtful kindness of the good people among whom my work now lies. It is not often that a pastor has to say to his people, "Don't pay your subscriptions in advance; I don't want to accept money for services which I have not yet rendered," but this I have had to do here. It is hard to part with those with whom one has labored, and for whom he has prayed for nearly fifteen years, but the kindness of new friends makes the trial less. I enter upon my work here hopefully.

Rev. A. R. Shaw takes charge of the field left vacant by the death of Rev. Martin McQueen.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On May 13th three new deacons were installed as officers of Statesville church, viz: T. A. Sherrill, Dr. M. R. Adams and W. F. Hall, Jr. Five were elected April 1st, but two declined.

Statesville, May 14th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Mr. J. W. Kirby writes: There was a tremendous thunder storm Saturday, May 12, at Lenoir, and especially at Blowing Rrock. Our church was struck by lightning and completely wrecked; the spire, roof, ceiling, flooring were most all torn off; the pulpit, Bible and organ were not hurt; the carpenters say it will have to be torn down and built over.

Lenoir, May 15th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Communion at St. Pauls on second Sabbath in May. Our pastor, Mr. Black, was assisted by Rev. Dr. McKay, who preached both Saturday and Sabbath very much to the pleasure and acceptance of the people. Dr. McKay makes a fine appearance in the pulpilt—dignified, refined and commanding, and in feature strikingly intellectual. A great many of the young had never seen him before. We sincerely hope he may be spared to come to St. Pauls again. The heart of our pastor was made glad in having eight souls for his hire since fall communion.

Mr. R. H. Morrison, Agent of the American Bible Society, was with us with a large supply of cheap Bibles and Testaments. He is the right man in the right place.

St. Pauls, May 18th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. J. G. Anderson was installed pastor of Rocky River church on Friday preceding the first Sunday of this month. According to the appointment of Concord Presbytery, the Rev. J. M. Wharey presided and preached the sermon at the morning service.

At the afternoon service Mr. Wharey propounded the questions to the pastor and people. The Rev. R. A. Webb charged the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Wharey the people. Both charges were very practical and impressive. At the morning service the pastor administered the sacrament of baptism to eight children.

The Rev. Mr. Wharey the former pastor, remained and preached on Saturday with great acceptance to the people of his old charge. An immense congregation was present on Sabbath to participate in the sacramental services. The church which seats over a thousand was packed, while about two hundred failed to gain admission.

Thirteen were received into the church at these services on profession of faith and one on certificate. The membership of the church is now 298.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. G. S. Robinson resigns his charge of Pleasant Hill and Pineville churches and goes to Bethel, S. C. After the close of the services at Pleasant Hill church on Sunday last, a congregational meeting was convened to consider the resignation of our pastor, Rev. G. S. Robinson, who after the meeting was organized, requested the congregation to join with him in asking Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relations of Pleasant Hill church. This request having been granted the committee which had previously been appointed by the session to dratt resolutions expressing the sentiments of the people, submitted the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has become necessary from causes over which we have no control to dissolve the pastoral relations of this church. Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That it is with unfeigned sorrow that we unite with our pastor, Rev. G. S. Robinson in dissolving the pastoral relations that have so amicably existed since his ministry among us.

2d. That we tender to him our heartfelt thanks for the faithful manner in which he has performed the arduous duties devolving upon him and it is our desire that the prayers of this congregation for his prosperity and success may attend him in whatever field of labor his future lot may be cast.

3d. That a copy of this proceedings be sent to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN and Louisville *Christian Observer*.

DR. JNO. KNOX,
J. W. MARSHALL,
F. LEE IRVIN.
Committee.

VIRGINIA.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian*:

Rev. Dr. G. L. Petrie. of Charlottesville, has received a call to the church at Orlando, Fla., and one also to Lexington, Mo.

Lexington Presbytery held an adjourned meeting at the First Presbyterian church, Staunton, May 10th. A letter was received from Rev. F. J. Brooke, accepting Presbytery's advice to decline the call to Wytheville. The Presbytery examined for licensure, C. G. Brown, who will go as a foreign missionary; L. W. Erwin, who will go to Phillippi, W. Va., and Frank L. McCue, who will go to Glenville, W. Va. These young men were students last session in Union Theological Seminary.

FLORIDA.

Central Presbyterian: As the result of the nine days meeting at Umatilla, the little church of twenty or thirty members was greatly revived. Some church members of different denominations publicly confessed anew their Saviour under invitations given plainly to non-professors. Six were added to the church, three by letter and three on profession. Six children were baptized. The little body have a church so far under way as to be able to worship in it. And money on hand to paint and put in the windows. Their venerable pastor, Rev. A. Enloe, has energetically worked for it, as have others, notably one not yet a church member. Rev. A. Enloe has, with his own hands. even after the sun is past the meridian of life, built them a pulpit of curly pine, which is "a thing of beauty," and will long be a monument of his handicraft as well as zeal.

ALABAMA.

Christian Observer: An adjourned meeting of Tuscaloosa Presbytery, May 6th, ordained and installed Mr. John E. McLean pastor of Fairview church Rev. J. E. Triplett, the Moderator preached the sermon and presided, Rev. W. C. Clark charged the pastor, and Rev. C. Waller charged the people. On Sunday following they ordained Dr. Wm. Barron, elder, and Mr. Robt. Foster a deacon. Rev. C. D. Waller assisted in communion service on Sabbath, also. The ladies have newly painted the inside of the church and have bought new pulpit furniture. They have a neat church, and all expect a blessing in the future.

MISSISSIPPI.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

The Presbyterian church of Columbia has extended a unanimous call to Rev. J. W. Roseborough, synodical evangelist of Missouri. This is one of the most important churches in the State, and has been blessed with able pastors. Rev. Dr. James A. Lyon spent the best years of his life as its pastor. Rev. Mr. Roseborough is a young man of fine abilities. His labors as evangelist for the Synod of Missouri were eminently successful. There is great reason to hope that the Columbus church will prosper under his ministry.

The installation services of Rev. S. C. Caldwell, as pastor of Hazlehurst church, will be held on the fourth Sabbath of June. Rev. G. A. Russell will preach and deliver the charge to the people. Rev. Oscar Newton will deliver the charge to the pastor.

KENTUCKY.

Christian Observer: Troy church elected six additional officers on Saturday, April 21, Messrs. Jas. C. Hutchison, Chilton A. Reed and Chilton A. McDonald to be elders, and Robert Strange, John W. Shields and Bluford Wilson, deacons. All excellent young men and zealous members. All except Mr. Wilson were ordained and installed in the presence of a very large congregation on Sunday, April 22. Mr. Wilson was detained by sickness.

TENNESSEE.

Rev. F. L. Leeper has taken charge of the church at McMinnville.

DOMESTIC.

All of the Protestant denominations in Savannah have united and organized a branch of the Evangelical Alliance. James Farie, Jr., of the Baptist church is President, R. B. Reppard of the Methodist church, Vice-President, E. F. Cunningham of the Presbyterian church, Secretary, and John Houston of the Methodist church, Treasurer. Dr. Bowman presided; Rev. Dr. Axson, Rev. J. W. Rogan and Messrs. James Faire, Jr., and E. F. Cunningham made addresses.

FOREIGN.

In the last issue of the *American Journal of Archæology*, Dr. W. H. Ward describes a very rare and singular object, lately acquired—a precious stone wrought like an onyx in a peculiar design, by order of Nebuchadnezzar and bearing his name. Really, the stone is a sardonyx, about an inch in diameter, whose layers have been so treated by polishing as to imitate, on one of its sides, the human eye—the outer white layer representing the cornea, the light brown layer beneath forming the iris, and a third still lower down, dark brown in color, bringing out the pupil. As these layers were not perfectly even, considerable skill was required to secure an exact relative position of the iris and the pupil. Through the centre of the latter, or the diameter of the "eye," a perforation was made by which it might be fastened, by means of a wire, into its socket. Around the iris-layer runs a cuneiform inscription, very delicately cut, reading: "To Nabu, his lord; Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, made for his life"—indicates that this small but very old stone served as an eye to some image of the deity Nebo, which had been "set up" by Nebuchadnezzar the king.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Mr. Jesse H. Siler who has just graduated from Mecklenburg Presbytery was duly licensed week before last. He will be ordained and is under appointment to go out as a foreign missionary. A committee was appointed to inquire the way and provide the means for his support.

Mr. Calvin K. Cumming who has just graduated from Union Theological Seminary was ordained as an evangelist by East Hanover Presbytery. He expects to go out to Japan in the fall.

The official *Chronicle* of the Missionary Society, in announcing the safe arrival of the late Rev. A. G. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw at Tamatave, and the hearty welcome given to them by their old friends, adds that they shortly afterward left in the coasting vessel which had taken them across from Mauritius. It "was partly laden with rum, the stench of which filled it from stem to stern, and accommodation on board was of the most meagre description." The *British Weekly*, in comment, says: "Rum and the Gospel have reached Madagascar in the same boat."

The Rev. H. Loomis, of Yokohama, writes from Japan; There are in Japan, of all Protestant denominations, two hundred and fifty-three missionaries; there are two hundred and twenty-one organized churches, of which number seventy-three are wholly self-supporting; there are 19,829 communicants; 7,145 scholars are receiving education in the day schools established by missionaries; 13,017 scholars attended the various Sunday-schools. There are one hundred and two native ministers and two hundred and sixteen theological students, besides two hundred and thirty-three native helpers, colporteurs, Bible women, &c. Tokio alone has nineteen churches. In ten years, perhaps a less time, Japan will be recognized as a distinctly Christian nation. "What hath God wrought?"

The North India Methodist Conference met at Cawnpore on the 4th of January. The reports presented were full of encouragement. The native Christian community now connected with the conference numbers 9,226, of whom 5,675 are adults. There has been an accession during the year of 832 adults by baptism. Of these 27 were from Mohammedanism, the rest from Hinduism. Inquirers are not reported, yet these are so numerous that if the missionaries desired only to swell their numbers, 2,000 persons could be baptized at once. One native preacher, the Rev. Philemon, ordained by Bishop Ninde a year ago has since baptized 211 persons. The conference greatly needs a staff of good colporteurs. There are 23,913 scholars in the school.

A correspondent writes to the *Herald and Presbyter* from Bangkok, Siam, Mar. 15th: I fear the May concert may have passed before this reaches you. Still you may find in it some items of interest for yourself or your society. Siam now has fifteen missionaries, counting ladies and gentlemen, married and unmarried. Laos land has twelve, twenty-seven in all, half of these are still unprepared to use the language effectively. At the end of last year, 1886, three of our older members left for the home land, and three during the present year, 1887. So that the whole number has not increased much, though a number of new missionaries have arrived. There are many discouragements in the work, but we know it is the Lord's work, and that He will prosper it as seemeth best. A goodly number were received into the churches of Siam and Laos, last year, more than a hundred I think. There are four main stations *i. e.* Bangkok, Petchaburee, Cheung Mai and Lakawn. There are about a dozen organized churches. We hope to start a new station at Ratburee within the next year. It is a very promising field, and then we have the promise of the perpetual use of three large brick houses there if we will occupy them and send a physician. We have begged the Board at New York to send out sufficient force to occupy this field, but as yet there is no one to go. Many more missionaries are needed here. There are many more important cities and towns that we would like to occupy, but with our present force, we can not do much beyond the old limits. The country is open, so that we can go freely from place to place, and the people hear the truth willingly, but they do not quickly become substantial Christian people. Much preaching and teaching and patient waiting is required, and then many disappoint us, but the Lord can and does save here as well as elsewhere.

Pray that more laborers may be sent to help in this part of the field. Some touring has been done. Mr. Dunlap, and Dr. Hays, recently took a trip up the Maklong river where no missionary had been for many years. They sold all their books (more than 500), and dispensed all their medicines and had to come home for new supplies Dr. and Mrs. Hays, are now out on another tour in the same region, accompanied by one of our native preachers. We hope and pray that this trip may be as successful as the previous one.

The mission schools have prospered; thirteen or more were in operation at Bangkok and Petchaburee, during the year. A few of our people have gone over to the Catholics, for this we are very sorry. But those who went seemed to be in search of worldly gain chiefly; four or five have thus left us. The whole government, in fact, almost the entire nation, has taken a holiday, of two or three weeks recently, to attend a cremation of four members of the royal family. In these things the highest officials act like children. A very little thing is sufficient to draw them away from business. But they are slowly adopting the ways of civilization. Please pray for us and our work much in your May meetings, and do not forget us at other times. Siam is included in the prophecies concerning the nations, therefore we have great hope for her.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

All honor to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN. It has proven itself a faithful guardian of the public interests. The secular press has proven itself unfaithful. It has been either silent, or commendatory of the Hot Springs Convention. It has not profited by the history of Romish interference in politics; it has shown no indignation at Romish arrogance; it has raised no note of warning even when it is proposed with unblushing effrontery by a packed Romish convention to use Protestant money to foster Romish immigration. And why so derelict? Because partial to Romanism? Not at all. But because Romanists are recognized as a political power, controll[ed] a thoroughly organized body, with a singl[e] and he a foreignor at its head, whose dicta[te] supreme and whose influence over his follo[w] absolute because he can enforce his w[ill] spiritual sanctions. All but the blind k[now] The secular editors are not b[lind] for their is dictated by the wish to [gain] this astico-political power. [The] other hand, is known as [the] committed to non-inte[rfer] the slightest protest the[y] hastens to read the Ch[urch] on political interme[ddle] comes unendurable when [it] the Protestant with the char[ge] otry and religious fanaticism, bec[ause] antism protests against the political [use] of a religious sect. The secular pre[ss] more respectful—and political partie[s] organs would emulously bid for Prote[stant] should. Protestantism abandon its principl[es] non-interference with politics and organize[d] political influence? But because it contends [earn]estly for the principle and makes no prop[osal] to political parties, therefore, the [Romish] charges it with the very abo[mination] and would sell our liberties to [gain] the Romish Church wishes t[o] try with its voters, we do for[get] aiding their *ecclesiastical* schem[es] funds. Let the people of this [land] love their religious liberty indign[antly] aid this sectarian scheme with th[eir] States and cities. Let the sec[ular] stand that it is WE who are th[e] vorce between Church and S[tate] fostering sectarianism in poli[tics] that—the domination of on[e]

That the N. C. PRESBY[TERIAN] deserves the support of all [the] of their fathers—civil and [religious] your readers give attentio[n] of news, clipped from the [secular] date, and perhaps unnotice[d] of a hundred readers. Observe [the] tion scheme is initiated by a Romish [priest] is known as a *missionary* institute.

"A missionary institute has been open[ed] ceuza, Italy, with the object of aiding [them] emigrate to America. The movement [is] ted by the Bishop of Piacenza."

The politician who votes North[ern] money in aid of such "missionary [schemes] should be laid on the shelf.

STRAY NOTES FROM THE THOR[NWELL] ORPHANAGE.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Pr[esbyterian]

Many readers of the N. C. PRES[BYTERIAN] interested in the Thornwell Orpha[nage] their interest by their gifts.

The Institution is a high-[grade] orphan children—such as any [one] please to commend his child[ren] death.

We have often been asked b[y] their children into the Institu[tion] The invariable answer is, yo[u] first, and die poor, at that.

Clinton, S. C., in which [it] located, is healthy, free fro[m] largely Presbyterian in s[ym]be connected with Monro[e] N. R. R. As the Orpha[nage] from any place, this will [be] North Carolina children.

A good work is being d[one] byterian church, for numb[ers] the ministry in view. O[ne] pastor, and an accepted [candidate] and others are candidates un[der] tery.

On the 28th of May, Rev[.] D. D., pastor of the Second Pr[es]of Charleston, will deliver the [address] of the corner-stone of a new bu[ilding] as Memorial Hall, in honor o[f the] Centennial. It will contain [dining] large kitchens, bakery and [laundry] the second story, a dining h[all] modating 150 orphans and [officers].

It is being built of C[harleston] be 55 feet square, wi[th] Already one thousand [dollars] and needed has been [contributed] every Southern an[d] from Mexico, Br[azil]

We have [a] matrons and [a] We would [like] preacher [to] chism.

Dor[mitory] Clir[ton]

The Presbyterian.

THE DEACON'S ADVICE.

"Think more of the harvest and less of the labor,"
Said good Farmer Smith to his neighbor one day,
Who paused on the hill-side, both stony and sterile,
To chat with the Deacon, hard-fisted and gray.

The prospect seemed cheerless when even weeds wilted,
And oft would the husbandman growl and lament,
Yet still he worked on, with heart unconfiding,
Vexation his portion, instead of content.

Soft dews and warm rains on the hill-side descended;
A capital crop blessed the young farmer's eyes.
"Oh, fool that I am!" in the autumn he murmured;
"My summer-time doubts I now deeply despise.

I might have spared all the fretting and worry;
The Deacon was right, and my duty was clear—
Think more of the harvest and less of the labor,'
I'll sing both in spring and in autumn next year."

"Think more of the harvest and less of the labor,"
Should be the grand motto of all as they toil;
For God will bless those who act nobly and wisely,
And flowers will spring from unpromising soil.

—*Selected.*

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF HOME MISSIONS.

[redacted]stract of twenty-second annual report [redacted]e Executive Committee of Home Mis- [redacted] located in Atlanta, Ga., for fiscal [redacted]nding March 31st, 1888.

[redacted]f notice is made of the death during [redacted]Dr. Donald Fraser, a [redacted]ittee. In other par- [redacted]e has had no inter- [redacted]cknowledgments is [redacted] and blessing of the

[redacted]ond for $10,000 as re- [redacted]Assembly.

[redacted]—Whole Treasury. Receipts [redacted]acies (all cents omitted) $3,936; [redacted] from contributions, $60,517. [redacted]eceipts for the work $64,455. [redacted]ney returned to the treasury, and [redacted]ount turned over by Dr. Searcy, for- [redacted] treasurer of Tuscaloosa Institute, [redacted]65,262. Cash on hand, at the be- [redacted] year, $6,551. Disburse- [redacted]on hand April 1, 1888,

[redacted] this year less than last [redacted]2; contributions this year [redacted] greater than last year, by

[redacted]ive table shows the total re- [redacted]st six years (since the Home [redacted]had a separate existence) [redacted]es now in the hands of [redacted]be as follows, year end-

	From Contibutions	From Legacies.	Total.
[redacted]	$57,197	$4,282	$61,479
[redacted]	55,429	.....	55,429
[redacted]	51,819	213	52,032
[redacted]	57,367	386	52,753
[redacted]	54,840	6,898	61,738
[redacted]	60,579	3,936	64,455

[redacted]ncome of the closing year, being [redacted]t ever received. Departments in

1. SUSTENTATION.

[redacted]ts from legacies $398; from con- [redacted]28,008. Total $28,406. Lega- [redacted]an last year by $2,892; con- [redacted]reater than those of last year [redacted]Including receipts, each on [redacted] year began, and money re- [redacted]he year, the treasurer had [redacted]his fund during the year, [redacted] disbursements, $24,485; [redacted]April 1, 1888, $4,775.

[redacted]NGELISTIC FUND.

[redacted]es, $225.22; from con- [redacted] Total $24,767. Cash [redacted]eginning of the year, [redacted]reasurer's hands during [redacted]. Total disbursements, [redacted] hand April 1st, 1888, [redacted] was a falling off in re- [redacted]nd as compared with re- [redacted]ear, in contributions $1,070, [redacted]294.

[redacted]tation $2,595 were appro- [redacted] the erection of 20 church [redacted]teen Presbyteries, and [redacted]ppriated to aid in sup- [redacted], supplying not less [redacted]hes and preaching [redacted]istic fund $12,387 [redacted]n support of 61

[redacted]; from [redacted]5,117.

Cash on hand at the beginning of the year, $375. Total in treasurer's hands during the year, $15,492. The sum of $11,957 was paid in aid of 21 members, 77 widows, and (in eleven instances,) of dependent persons children of ministers, both parents deceased. The year closed with cash on hand $2,292.

COLORED EVANGELISTIC FUND.

Receipts from legacies $58; from contributions $6,104. Including receipts cash on hand and money returned, total in treasurer's hands during the year was $7,714. Amount expended for Tuscaloosa Institute, $3.446; expended in support of ministers (21 colored and one white) $2,689. Cash on hand at close of the year $7,714.

LOANS.

Total $650, have been made, to aid in erection of six church buildings; up to date $175, of this amount has been returned.

Synod of Kentucky has raised at home for Home Mission work $9,968—has also sent $2,750 to Central Treasury, of which $691 was drawn for work in Kentucky, and $2,059, left to go abroad.

THE OUTLOOK.

1. *Sustentation.*

Year runs from January to January and is based on the January collection. It is used to aid feeble churches, first in support of members, secondly in the erection of buildings. The fund has always fallen from $6,000 to $12,000 per year, short of demands, and consequently has always, been in debt at the close of "the sustentation year." Two years ago, a contribution from elders and deacons gave much relief. Last December a suggestion that our people should take a part of the money which they were accustomed to spend on "Christmas expenditures" and apply it to this cause, was kindly received by many and brought $3261 to the treasury, which again gave great relief. The outlook for the remainder of '88, is that the cash on hand, and the receipts which may be counted as sure, will amount to nearly $10,000. The liabilities will be about $16,000. A suggestion is made by the committee that the very important work of Church erection (which in some other branches of the Church is committed to a district Board or cannot be) allowed to have a separate contribution from the Church at large, to be placed say on the first Sabbath of August of each year.

2. EVANGELISTIC OUTLOOK.

Appropriation were made for two evangelists for Texas, one of whom by change of his plans did not go, the other one after a few weeks of service was hindered from further work. Assurances were given of aid in the employment of evangelists for several Presbyteries, but the ministers have not as yet been secured. Hence the outlay has been less than was expected, but the fund is in good condition. Cash on hand, and receipts yet to come will amount to about $6,550 by the close of the "evangelistic year" on 31st of August next, and that will probably meet all the liabilities and enable the next evangelistic year to begin September 1st free from debt.

We have not over five evangelists in the entire Mississippi Valley from St. Louis to New Orleans. An evangelist is needed for the white population now pressing into the Indian Territory as renters, and the committee need funds to employ several other evangelists in Arkansas and Texas.

INVALID OUTLOOK.

Owing to the fact that last year's contributions for this cause were good, and that two legacies were received, the Fund will begin its new year on the 1st of July next with about $2,000 cash on hand.

COLORED EVANGELISTIC OUTLOOK.

The receipts during the year just closed were an increase of over 37 per cent. upon the income of year before last. There is every evidence of a deeper interest in this work. Every feature of it is encouraging, except that the income is small. Only $1,215 have been given on the present colored evangelistic year (which began December 1st, 1887) in support of ministers in the field, and even if no more money be expected in this way, the fund will be in debt at the close of the year $800. The colored ministers are all well spoken of and are doing a good work, but are greatly hindered by being compelled to "farm" and to teach for their own support. At least $10,000 are needed for this fund at the next (December) collection, to support Tuscaloosa Institute and field work.

EMPLOYMENT OF CANDIDATES.

Two Presbyteries have urged that the committee should make approriations for support of "candidates," unlicensed that they may be employed during vacation. Especially is this desired for colored candidates. The attention of the Assembly is asked to this.

The good accomplished cannot be told in figures. The four funds being in the hands of one committee, enables them for a time to use the cash belonging to one fund, in doing the work of another fund and so good is done, which would not be possible under any other arrangement. Churches organized as little bands, twelve to twenty years ago, are now strong, influential churches with in some cases over 300 members. Great relief is given to many many infirm ministers, widows and orphans. What is being done among the negroes is well done, and the good that comes from the preaching of the (about) 250 members whose support is partly provided for, through these funds will be revealed by eternity alone.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION OF THE SOUTHERN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FOR THE YEAR 1887–88.

The Executive Committee of Education would respectfully report to the General Assembly, in session at Baltimore, Md., May 17, 1888, an account of its work during the ecclsiastical year, 1887–8.

The number of candidates for whom aid was requested is 157. It was afterward found that four of these would need no help from the Committee, and three did not go forward with their studies on account of ill health. One hundred and fifty have been aided by the Committee; of this number, one hundred and thirty-four have been paid 13,297; two have been paid 60 each, five 50 each, eight 25 each, and one 20.

These candidates are under the care of the following named Presbyteries: E. Alabama 7; So. Alabama 1; Tuscaloosa 3; N. Alabama 1; from the Synod of Alabama 12; Arkansas 4; Atlanta 4; Augusta 2; Synod of Georgia 6; Paducah 5; Ebenezer 2; Louisville 4; Transylvania 2; West Lexington 3; Muhlenburg 1; Synod of Kentucky 17; Memphis 3; Chickasaw 2; Western District 2; Synod of Memphis 7; Red River 1; Tombeckbee 1; Central Mississippi 4; Lousiana 1; Synod of Mississippi 8; Palmyra 4; Missouri 8; Lafapette 1; Upper Missouri 1. St. Lous 1; Synod of Missouri 15; Knoxville 3; Columbia 1; Holston 12; Nashville 3; Synod of Nashville 19; Orange 3; Fayetteville 7; Wilmington 2; Synod of North Carolina 12; Enoree 3; South Carolina 3; Harmony 2; Charleston 2; Synod of South Carolina 10; Dallas 3; Central Texas 4; West Texas 3; Synod of Texas 10; East Hanover 3; West Hanover 5; Abingdon 8; Chesapeak 3; Winchester 3; Lexington 7; Roanoke 4; Greenbrier 2; Synod of Virginia 35.

While the Committee was enabled one year ago to report no debt, and all obligations discharged there remained in the treasury only $14.64. Very little money came into the treasury during the summer, and we were able to give very little assistance to any of the candidates until after the regular collection in November. A genorous contribution of $250 from a friend in New Orleans helped us much. In this connection we wish to say, and to emphasize the fact, that most of the candidates who are recommended to us for aid need some help from the time of their entering the College or Seminary. We would therefore ask thoughtful brethren, like our friend in New Orleans, to send us private contributions in September and October. At the beginning of the year the Committee resolved to make appropriations on the same scale as last year, viz: $100 each to candidates in the colleges and seminaries, and $25 each to those in the preparatory course. Another year's experience has confirmed the wisdom of this course. A pledge for a larger sum than $100 would have involved the Committee again in debt. When the number of applications for aid was less than one hundred, and there was a surplus in the treasury of $2,000, as was the case at the Atlanta Assembly, it was well enough to increase the appropriations. But with an empty treasury, and 150 candidates upon our hands, the Committee is satisfied that it is not safe to pledge over $100. We recognize the fact that this is not sufficient to bear the necessary expenses of a candidate, but after all it may be wisest and best for the Church, and the candidates, that they should not be wholly supported, by the Church. While the $100 is very material *help*, it leaves a margin for the candidate's own exertions and for the assistance of friends. During the year we have received no legacies, and our entire income has been from the contributions of thurches Sabbath-schools, ladies' aid societies and individuals, and returns made by some of our ministers and candidates who were formerly aided by the church. One guarantee that this cause must always find a warm place in the hearts of our ministry, *is the fact that so many of us were aided by the Church* or by the brethren outside the circle *of our immediate relationship.*

Our entire receipts during the year have been	$15,876.32
Remitted to candidats	13,887
Amount paid for salaries	1,100
Traveling expenses, printing, postage and stationary	206.45
Returned to the Presbytery of St. Louis	105.39
Balance in the treasury, (including $14.64 balance on hand from last year)	595.12

How does this result compare with last year? The total of receipts last year, including the legacy of Mrs. Hooper of $785.13, was $18,688.61. This, however, included the special collection in June, 1887, to pay the debt of $3500 from the previous year. Deducting this special collection and legacy, we find that the income from the ordinary sources and from the November collection of 1886 was $14,403,61, or 1,475,71 less than the income of the present year. For this result the Committee are thankful. It has come without the multiplication of appeals through the papers. The Secretary made an apportionment of the amount authorized by the last Assembly, and transmitted it to the Presbyteries at their fall meetings. In October, and just before the November collection, he made his appeal through the Church papers. After that he made no further appeal until April, the time specified by the last General Assembly, when an appeal might be for free will offerings. This appeal met with a generous response.

When we remember that this is the centennial year, and that nearly, if not all our institutions of learning are making the most strenuous efforts for larger endowments, in the way of education, it is certainly a source of great gratitude that the churches and friends of education have given us $15,879.32 for the work of the current year. After all, these are our household expenses, and must be met—the expenses of our family of 150 candidates. Should there be a continued increase of candidates, there will be an imperative necessity for larger contributions to this cause. So long as the Church will pledge to her candidates at least $100, most of them will be able, with the assistance of friends, to pull through, but less than that amount will certainly result in the embarrassment of many.

By a reference to the Appendix to this report, it will be seen that some of the Presbyteries are far more liberal to this cause than others. Some of our stronger Presbyteries contribute less than six cents per member. One has given over thirty-two cents per member. With this proportion from the whole church our income would have been $48,000. Let us say to the churches of those Presbyteries which have given most liberally we mean not that they should be burdened and others eased, but would appeal to all to help to bear the burden that should rest equally upon all. The Presbyteries of Nashville and New Orleans take care of their own candidates, but both have helped us with their surplus.

In concluding, the Committee would most respectfully suggest to the Assembly to urge upon the Presbyteries: 1st, to be careful and thorough in the examination of candidates as to their physical, moral and spiritual qualifications for the work; 2nd, to keep a constant oversight of them after they are received under the care of the Presbytery, requesting of professors and teachers at least quarterly reports as to their standing in their duties, conduct and spirituality; 3d, that the Presbyteries endeavor to get back from all candidates, who have turned aside from the work, whatever sum may have been paid them by the church; 4th, that all contributions to this cause be sent forward as promptly as may be, after the day of collection; 5th, that the Presbyteries be requested to urge upon their ministers to instruct their people more fully as to the importance and necessities of this cause; 6th, to urge all our ministers to observe with appropriate exercises the last Thursday of January for God's blessing upon the youth in our colleges and seminaries; and finally, that all God's people should not fail to offer the petition framed by the Master himself, "that He would send forth more laborers into His harvest."

The following named persons constitute the Committee at present: Rev. E. M Richardson, D. D., Secretary; G. W. Macrae, Treasurer; Rev. R. R. Evans, Rev. S. C. Caldwell, Rev. F. L. Ewing, Messrs. S. P. Read, B. M. Estes, John Johnson, T. H. Rice, H. M. Neely and F. W. Sherrill.

By order of the Committee.

E. M. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

May, 1888.

CONSECRATED TEACHERS.

The consecrated intelligent teachers is one of the greatest needs of Sunday-schools in the present day is a fact so patent that even the careless observer cannot overlook it; and yet there are those who undertake to teach in the Sunday-school without realizing their lack of consecration, and, perhaps, without caring whether their efforts bring good results or not.

A superintendent in one of our city schools who, in company with the teacher of his Bible-class, recently undertook to visit the neighboring schools in order to gather such helpful suggestions as they might find, was surprised at the extent to which the lack of consecration prevailed among the teachers in the schools they visited.

In the school first visited they were both permitted to sit together in a class after persistently declining to "take classes" themselves; and notwithstanding they had been led to think that they were to be placed in the class of the best teacher in the school, the teacher, before beginning the lesson, actually made the humiliating confession, in the presence of his class, that he had not studied the lesson, and offered this as a reason why the visitors were requested to teach the lesson to the class that morning.

Failing to induce a stranger to "take the class," the teacher began by requesting the members to "read the lesson around," no doubt hoping that the reading might suggest something that would at least give him a clew to some practical truth in the lesson; but as every one in the class was as igoorant as the teacher, the mechanical reading-exercise closed, leaving them all just where they had started. Then they began floundering like so many porpoises in shallow water, until the teacher found a deep, narrow channel, through which he led them out into the broad sea of art, where they found plenty of room, and then the exercises became interesting; but they had left the Sunday-school lesson entirely out of sight, and when the superintendent rang the bell, and asked for the subject of the lesson and the golden text, this class meekly stood and waited for another class to find the answers and read them. The class had missed the lesson because it had no teacher. The man whose name was written at the head of the classs-book, opposite the printed word, "teacher," was not a teacher. His name was simply enrolled in the wrong line; and neither he nor the superintendent had discovered the mistake, or else they were not sufficiently interested to try to correct it.

No man is a teacher unless he can teach, but every man who can teach is not a Sunday-school teacher. Before one can teach a thing he must know it himself; and the fact that he knows how long it took Phidias to do his work on the bust of Pallas Athene, or who made the chisel with which the sculptor cut the figures on Cleopatra's Needle, is not an evidence that he can teach the truths of Christ's gospel. A knowledge of these and a thousand and one other things may be used to advantage by a teacher of God's Word by way of illustration; but the teacher, to be successful as a teacher of the Word itself, must first feel the power of that Word in his own heart and life; and this experimental knowledge comes only by consecration and prayer, and cannot be supplied by diagrams and lesson plans, although these may be bound in morocco and gilt, interleaved with water-marked linen paper, and held together by engraved golden clasp.

A knowledge of things in general may be made helpful, and a desire to have the lesson in an attractive form is well enough—in fact, it is commendable. But all these do not constitute the successful Sunday-school teacher, and the teacher who supposes that his qualification to teach the Sunday-school lesson depends on what he knows outside of the Bible, or on the "mo" and flexibility of the book he holds in his hand during the lesson hour, is simply one who makes a mistake; and the sooner he sets himself to work adding to these a knowledge of the Scriptures with the spirit of the Gospel teachings, the better it will be both for himself and the school in which he teaches. The Sunday-school teacher who takes God's Word as the text of all his teachings—using his knowledge of other things only as an auxiliary help—will always have a good class, and good interest, as he deserves to have. People love to hear the lessons of God's wonderful love for a sinful man from those who know the story by practical personal experience.—*Sunday-School Times.*

Life is a quary, out of which we are to mold and chisel and complete a character. —*Goethe.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Magazine of American History; illustrated, May, 1888; New York; $5 per annum.

A splendid portrait of the late A. S. Barnes, the great publisher for half a century, is the frontispicce, and is followed by an illustrated sketch of his career by Mrs. Lamb. "Ancient Society in Tennessee; the Mound Builders; Early Travel between Albany and Buffalo by Prof. Hopkins; Tuckerman's Personal Recollections of Lincoln; A Canadian View of the Fisheries Treaty; What an Englishman said in America in 1828; Original Documents, with the usual departments, present a vivid array for historical students, and tempt to invest in this admirably conducted periodical.

Early Western Life. By Mrs. J. B. Rideout; 85 cents; illustrated; Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

Pleasant photographs of early pioneer life in our rough West, and of the beginning of social refinement. Some love-making is a necessity in such surroundings, but there is nothing sickly about it.

Lenchen,s Brother and the Platzbacker of Planen Translated from the German of Gustave Nieritz. By Mary E. Ireland; illustrated; $1.15; Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

Two pleasant stories showing German Social life and the leavening influences of neighborly Christian love.

A Single Strand, or a year at Mount Holyoke Seminary. By Anna S. Reed; illustrated; $1.15; Philadelphia, Presbyterian Board of Publication.

Mt. Holyoke Seminary has had a remarkable career of success in female education. Its methods are illustrated in this sprightly book, and the power of Christian simplicity and earnestness in moulding youthful character, is happily exhibited. It is a good book.

Home Animals, by Ella R. Church, is another of the entertaining and profitable Elmridge Series. Miss Harson talks with her bright group of children about home friends, dogr, sheep, fowls, horses, etc., and shows God's marvelous works in their constitution and history. Many striking incidents are woven into the narrative. Illustrated; $1.50; Philadelphia Presbyterian Board of Publication.

From Cave to Palace, or the Anointed Shepherd. By Edwin McMinn; $1.50. Philadelphia, Presbyterian Board of Publication.

A rehersal of the life of David, warrior, poet and king, in a lively narrative, under the light of modern discovery. It endeavors to show the rapid development of Jerusalem and its customs and scenery under David's regime.

Our Girls at Castlewood. By M. L. Wilder; Illustrated $1.50; Philadelphia, Presbyterian Board of Publication.

A book of real merit a party of gay girls, 16 to 18 years old are, sent to spend the summer in a quiet country neighborhood. Some are wise and some are "otherwise". There is wide variety of material, and some striking denonments occur. The educational outcome is delightful, and deserts blossom under the breath of God's Holy Spirit. Any library may wisely add this book to itself.

"Little May's Jews" very fittingly opens *Our Little Ones* this month. The capital little story 'Jessie and the Goat," "Pretty Polly," "Haws and Hollyhocks," and ever so many more that at all times make this an excellent magazine for children. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

The May number of the *Century* begins a new volume. George Kennan contributes an Expedition into Siberia, which is intensely interesting and finely illustrated. The frontispiece is a touching scene at the Siberian boundary post. The amusing adventures of the pursuit and capture of the three boat thieves. Two papers which particularly please a soldier audience. Dr. Eggleston publishes an important chapter in his colonial series. The poetry of this number includes fine selections by Aldrich, Riley, etc., and one finely illustrated by Kemble. $4 a year. The Century Company, Union Square, N. Y.

THE TRUE WIFE.

Oftentimes I have seen a tall ship glide by against the tides as if drawn by some invisible bowline, with a hundred strong arms pulling it. Her sails unfilled, her streamers drooping, she had neither side wheel nor stern wheel; still she moved on stately, in serene triumph as with her own life. But I knew that on the other side of the ship, hidden beneath the great bulk that swam so majestically, there was a little toilsome steam-tug, with a heart of fire and arms of iron, that was tugging it bravely on; and I knew that if the little steam-tug untwined her arm, and left the ship, it would wallow and roll about, and drift hither and thither, and go off with the refluent tide, no man knows whither. And so I have known more than one genius, high-decked, full freighted, idle sailed, gay-pennoned, that but for the bare, toiling arms, and brave, warm-beating heart of the faithful little wife that nestled close to him, so that no wind or wave could part them, would have gone down with the stream, and have been heard of no more.

SHE MARRIED HIM TO REFORM HIM.

I knew a young lady who had everything which usually constitutes the happiness of those who have not yet climbed the golden stairs of matrimonial paradise. Her age was 20; she was a brunette, of graceful figure, with a peculiarly animated expression of countenance. Her complexion was rich and warm, her large gray eyes were merry, and her features would pass muster among sculptors. At receptions held in the armory of the twenty-third Regiment she was always observed with admiring interest, and she had beaux by the score. Well, at length she came to a decision, and I heard of her marriage. I knew the young man whom she chose and was startled. That was five years ago. A year ago I was riding uptown on a car. The car was crowded and I stood by the front door reading. I heard my name pronounced, and looked down, but did not at first recognize the face, which was faintly smiling at me. It was weirdly pale and wrinkled and careworn. I looked puzzled for a few moments, and then it dawned on me that this was the wreck of one of the prettiest girls in Brooklyn, I accompanied her as far as the door of her house. It was a tenement house. "I won't invite you in to-day," she said, "my rooms are somewhat disordered." I said nothing, but I understood. It was pitiful to see her try to keep up the pretense of trying to be light-hearted, happy and prosperous. A week ago I heard that her husband was in the lunatic asylum and her baby dead. Now she has gone home to begin life over again. She had married a man to reform him. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE SUREST TEST.

The home life of a Christian has been fitly called the "surest test" of his piety. When abroad, like a soldier on parade, he is conscious that the social eye is watching him, and, therefore, he keeps himself within the requirements of his religious profession. When within his own home, like a soldier off parade, and in the undress and freedom of the barrack-room, he is apt to act out his real self, and to reveal dispositions elsewhere held in restraint. Hence, it becomes every believer to seek a character that will endure the fireside test, since he who is not Christ-like when under his own roof-tree is not really Christ-like at all. Therefore, that disciple does well who, on going to his business, says with David, "I will behave myself wisely in a perfect way;" but he does better who, to such resolution, adds this other good purpose of the psalmist, "I will walk within my house with a perfect heart."

DEPRESSING.

In some households the wind is always "in the east," and no one knows the reason. The causes, patiently traced, usually centre in some one member. He may not have what is usually meant by "a bad temper," and may go on, day after day, giving others little cause for active complaint against him. And yet his personal atmosphere is so depressing that the constitutionally sober are made melancholy by his presence, and the light-hearted find themselves deep in the blues. "I don't see why everybody complains of my manner," once said a most estimable gentleman; "I'm sure I don't easily lose my temper, and I never say disagreeable things." "Ah, but you always look as if you were thinking them, and that's worse," answered a candid friend. Repressed criticism is, indeed, sometimes harder to bear than a frankly-uttered complaint.

WORRY.

Worry, says *Good Housekeeping*, is the cause of more trouble than any other one thing, not excepting alcohol, for it leads men to murder, suicide, embezzlement, insanity, drink, family estrangements, quarrels and business difficulties. Worried people cannot make good bargains; their judgments become so warped or twisted, through dwelling too long on the same subject, that they are no clearer at the end of their thinking than they were at the beginning. There are multitudes of death every year, attributed to regular specific diseases, as typhoid fever, dyspepsia, consumption and heart disease, which have for their cause worry. Worry induces such a condition of body that it readily receives the germs of disease.

THE VALUE OF SLEEP.

The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is often harder to obtain. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the best will be the most healthy and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness, and uneasiness. It will restore to vigour an overworked brain. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will cure a headache. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous and other maladies that sleep will cure. The cure of sleeplessness requires a clean, good bed, sufficient exercise to produce weariness, pleasant occupation. good air, and not too warm a room, a clear conscience, and avoidance of stimulants and narcotics. For those who are over-worked, haggard and nervous and who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as will secure sleep; otherwise life will be short, and what there is of it sadly imperfected.

IT'S GOOD ENOUGH.

"There! I guess that will do," said John as he took a shovelful of ashes out of the stove. "The pan isn't empty, but its near enough; nobody will see it. If I get the store swept in about five minutes, I can finish that story in the *Fireside Companion* before anyone comes." The store was swept very much as the stove had been cleaned. The open spaces presented a good appearance; but out-of-the-way corners and underneath boxes and barrels told a different story, However, John said it was "good enough." The story was finished and the paper hidden out of sight before the clerks arrived. Then Mr. Willis, the proprietor, came in, bade them all "good morning," glanced around the store and went into his private office. Presently he called John; "Take these letters to the office as soon as you can; they will be just in time for the nine o'clock mail. Come right back." John hurried to the office as he had been bidden, but, having deposited the letters safely, saw no reason for haste; indeed, he even indulged in a game of marbles before returning to his work. When he entered the store again Mr. Willis made no comment on his tardiness, but remarked, "Well John, I've almost learned my lesson."

John stared. "What lesson, sir?"

"Why the one you've been teaching me lately."

John was more puzzled than ever, and all day long he wondered what lesson he could possibly teach Mr. Willis. The next morning John's work was done as speedily, and no better than the day before. Mr. Willis came before the clerks and sent John out on an errand, While he was gone the gentleman, with a quiet smile, began to investigate the corners that John thought "nobody would see." When he returned Mr. Willis said, "John, I told you yesterday I had almost learned my lesson; to-day I know it thoroughly. Would you like to hear it?"

"Yes ,sir."

"You have been teaching me how well I could get along without you. I thought the stove needed cleaning and the store sweeping every morning, but it seems they don't so I shall not need you longer than this week."

Poor John! I wonder what sort of a lesson he will try to teach his next employer. —*Presbyterian Banner.*

GOD'S APPOINTMENTS.

BY M. E. SANGSTER.

This thing on which thine heart was set, this thing that cannot be,
This weary, disappointing day, that dawns my friend for thee—
Be comforted; God knoweth best, the God whose name is love;
Whose tender care is evermore our passing lives above.
He sends thee disappointment? Well, then take it from his hand.
Shall God's appointment seem less good than what thyself had planned?

'Twas in thy mind to go abroad. He bids thee stay at home.
Oh! happy home! thrice happy, if to it thy guest He come!
'Twas in thy mind thy friend to see. The Lord says, "Nay, not yet."
Be confident; the meeting-time thy Lord will not forget.
'Twas in thy mind to work for him. His will is, "Child sit still;"
And surely 't is thy blessedness to mind the Master's will.
Accept thy disappointment, friend, thy gift from God's own hand.
Shall God's appointment seem less good than what thyself had planned?

So, day by day, and step by step, sustain thy failing strength;
From strength to strength, indeed, go on, through all the journey's length.
God bids thee tarry, now and then; forbear the weak complaint;
God's leisure brings the weary rest, and cordial gives the faint.
God bids thee labor, and the place is thick with thorn and brier;
But he will share the hardest task until he calls thee higher.
So, take each disappointment, friend; 't is at the Lord's command.
Shall God's appointment seem less good than what thyself had planned?"

—*Mid Continent.*

BETTER TO FAIL.

It is better to fail on right principles than to succeed on wrong ones, every time. When we find ourselves in such a complicated situation, in the midst of such strong materialistic currents that a bad principle will succeed quicker than a good one, there is where our Christian faith has got to come in, where we are to say, "I am willing to fail. It will all come right in the end. Others shall sing my song, others shall right the wrong. Moral inflexibility is standing firm as a rock because we know we are built upon principles of righteousness, so that we have the good old spirit of Seneca's pilot when he said in his prayer, 'O Neptune, thou mayest save me if thou wilt; thou mayest sink me if thou wilt; but whatever happens I shall keep my rudder true."—*Dr. Edward Judson.*

LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.

Some light is thrown on the vexed question of the superior healthfulness of abstinence or moderate drinking by recently published returns. The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution has two sections of lives. The one section consists of abstainers only; the other of non-abstainers, known drunkards being excluded. During the period of twenty-one years, the number of expected deaths in the moderation section was 5,785. Only 164 fewer deaths actually occurred. The expectancy among the abstaining assured was 3,655, and the deaths amounted to 1,076 less. There is, therefore, the enormous deficiency in favor of teetotal survivors beyond expectancy of fully twenty-six per cent. The teetotal assured have received bonuses, on an average, twenty-four per cent higher than have accrued to the restricted drinkers. Authentic returns of the time during which members of friendly societies have received benefit, tend to show the comparative freedom from incapacitating illness of nephalists. Between twenty and sixty years of age, the Salford Unity of Rechabites (all abstainers) show only forty-eight weeks, as against 59.6 weeks of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, a superiority of 11.6 weeks. Botween sixty and seventy years the Rechabites had 50.1 weeks to 62.5 week, of the Oddfellows, a difference of 12.4 weeks. Grouping these figures together, the Rechabites had 98.1 weeks, as against 122.1 weeks of the Oddfellows, a gain of twenty-four weeks. The abstaining followers of the son of Rechab come out also well compared with the Foresters. From twenty to seventy years of age they suffered ninety-eight weeks of ill-health, as opposed to 126.3 weeks among the Ancient Order of Foresters; between seventy and eighty years, from 122 weeks as opposed to the 148.2 weeks among the Foresters. Collecting these returns together, the Rechabites required financial benefits during 220 weeks, and the Foresters during 274.5 weeks, a difference in favor of the Rechabites 54.5 weeks. There can be little doubt as to the general tendency of these striking tables in favor of the healthfulness of abstaining temperance. —*British Medical Journal.*

GLAD LIVES.

Few things are so conducive to a cheerful spirit as that habit of mind which takes delight in the common and ordinary things of life. The songs of birds and the fragrance of flowers, the bright sky and the fresh grass, the mirth of children, the interests of home, the society of friends, the day's vacation when a longer one is denied, the little gift where a costly one is impossible, the thousand little acts of kindness and courtesy, of character and benevolence, that cost so little and mean so much—such things—and their name is legion—may if they are permitted, fill up the life with gladness and the heart with cheerfulness. But, when they are pushed aside as not worth attention, and every nerve is strained to the utmost after costly and far-off illusions, it is no wonder that the starved capacity for happiness should dwindle away, and that a gloomy discontent, born of hope long deferred, should drive the smile from the lips and the cheer from the heart.

THE CHEERFUL FACE.

Next to the sunlight of heaven is the cheerful face. There is no mistaking it—the bright eye, the unclouded brow, the sunny smile, all tell of that which dwells within. Who has not felt its eclectrifying influence? One glance at this face lifts us out of the mists and shadows into the beautiful realm of hope. One cheerful face in the household will keep everything warm and light within. It may be a very plain face, but there is something in it we feel, yet cannot express; and its cheery smile sends the blood dancing through the veins for very joy. Ah, there is a world of magic in the plain, cheerful face, and we would not exchange it for all the soulless beauty that ever graced the fairest form on earth.

It may be a very little face, but somehow this cheery face ever shines, and the shining is so bright the shadows cannot remain, and silently they creep away into the dark corners. It may be a wrinkled face, but it is all the dearer for that, and none the less cheertul. We linger near it and gaze tenderly upon it, and say, "God bless this dear, happy face!" We must keep it with us as long as we can, for home will lose much of its brightness when this sweet face is gone. And after it is gone, how the remembrance of it softens our wayward natures! When care and sorrow snap our heart-strings asunder this wrinkled face looks down upon us, and the painful tension grows lighter, the way seems less dreary and the sorrows less heavy. God bless the cheerful face! What a dreary world this would be without this heaven-born light!—*Home Visitor.*

HOW TO WORK FOR JESUS.

It may be a little help to some one if we consider some of the practical details of how to work for Jesus. We all want to do something for Him who has done so much for us, but the question *how* to work, puzzles us. To some He gives apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers; but we are not all called to leave home, kindred and friends for a distant field. Our work may be in our own home. We can do work for Him, no matter *what* we do or *where* we are; it is only to do it always and definitely *for* him:

A servant with this clause
Makes drudgery divine;
Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws,
Makes that and the action fine.

We can work by our quiet influence. But is there nothing farther? Are people converted by this sort of work? If our influence is good, and if our very presence exerts an influence for good, how much greater shall be the power of influence when words are added! So with our lips we can work for Jesus. And may we all be able to say, "Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer."—*New York Evangelist.*

MORE UNWORLDLINESS.

"We must have a more *unworldly pulpit*. Preaching must be simpler in matter and manner; it must impress men as dealing directly, honestly, earnestly, with their souls; adapting itself to any class of hearers with facility, to private house, or street corner, or river side, as readily as to stately temples. Pulpit essays and orations that have scarce the salt that gives a gospel savor, that do not grapple with the conscience, or arouse the will, help to make men infidels. The hearer begins to doubt whether sin is indeed a fatal disease, or whether the preacher himself believes the souls of sinners to be in peril. What may draw the rich and cultured, may repel the poor and ignorant, who cannot afford to pay for costly pulpit talent, who cannot understand stately orations, and who instinctively know that superb church edifices, with expenses that only wealth can meet, are not for them; and that, to be thoroughly *welcome*, one must wear the insignia of riches, or at least of competency, to assume his share of the outlay. That instinctive 'pride of poverty which keeps the poor away from our splendid church buildings is not a wholly ignoble sentiment.

"We must have a more *unworldly atmosphere* in the churches. True winners of souls have an indefinable air of simplicity and sincerity about them that disarms indifference and even opposition. The sinless one drew near to Him the publicans and sinners for to hear Him. In order to evangelization of the masses there must be identification with them. The culture that seems cold and critical, the refinement that repels by its fastidiousness, the intellectuality that is exclusive, and the selfishness that is unsympathetic, turn even ministers of Christ into rigid, frigid statutes, and our cathedral churches into marble mausoleums for the burial of a gospel that is practically dead, and powerless to save."—*Arthur T. Pierson, D. D.*

WOMEN ARE SAVING.

Most of the depositors in the largest saving institution in Philadelphia are women, and an authority in such matters asserts that by far the greatest share of all the invested capital in Philadelphia held in trust belongs to women.

A THOROUGHLY GOOD FRIEND.

The man who is unjust or oppressive in his business dealings, unkind or neglectful in his family relations, selfish or underhanded in his political life, cannot b[e] thoroughly good friend, however m[uch] may wish to try to be one, for he lac[ks] needful qualifications. Let him fir[st] rify himself from dishonor, and th[en] himself for the privilege.

PREMIU[MS]

☞ The *N. C. F[armer]* umns to the page) jour[nal] contains in each numbe[r] Farmers, Soils and Ferti[lizers] Cotton and Tobacco, Or[chard] Stock, Dairy, Apiary, Fami[ly] department of popular Scie[nce] eases and Remedies, and is adm[itted] the most practical and useful jou[rnal] farmer and his family ever publis[hed] whole country.

We have concluded an arrangement with *Farmer* in accordance with which we w[ill] for $2.65 the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYT[ERIAN] the N. C. *Farmer*, and *one dozen papers of* such as the subscriber may select from the ing list. Now is the time to act [while] avorable offer. The seed are Excellence and Purity.

Persons acting under speci[al] previously made by us will, b[y] additional to the club offer, *Farmer* and the seed with the RIAN.

State distinctly what seed are [wanted]

List of See[ds]

Artichoke.
Large Globe.
Asparagus.
Colossal.
Beet.
Ex. Early Turnip or Basano,
Early Rep Turnip,
Early Egyptian Red Turnip,
Long Blood Red,
White French Sugar.
Cabbage.
Early York,
Early Large York,
Late Drumhead,
Late Flat Dutch,
French Oxheart,
Early Winningstadt,
Early Jersey Wakefield,
Early Flat Dutch,
Early Drumhead,
Early Sugar Loaf,
Green Glazed,
Red Dutch (for Pickling).
Carrot.
Early Scarlet Horn,
Long Orange.
Cauliflower.
Early London,
Early Dutch.
Collards—Southern.
Celery.
Large White Solid,
Dwarf White Sold.
Cress, or Pepper Grass.
Curled,
Water.
Cucumber.
Early White Spine,
Early Frame,
Early Cluster,
Early Russian,
Long Green Turkey.
Egg Plant.
Improved Large Purple.
Endive.
Green Curled,
White Curled.
Kale.
Green Curled Scotch.
Kohl Rabi
Early White Vienna,
Early Green or White,
Early Purple Vienna,
Leek.
London Flag,
Mammoth.
Lettuce.
Early Prize Hea[d]
India Curled,
Drumhead C[abbage]
Melon
Orange Wa[ter]
Citron (
ing.)

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1888

LOOK AT IT SQUARELY.

We publish to-day some extracts from secular papers showing that they do not blink the fact that the Hot Springs Convention meant the Romanizing of the South. The failure of secular papers generally to offer editorial comment on so prominent a matter, and the entire omission of many fairly wide-awake papers even to refer to the matter as news, point to the same conclusion, viz: that they recognized the true design and intent of the scheme. The very feeble attempt made to create the impression that various Christian denominations were equally interested with the Romish Church was a flat failure; it never produced a scintilla of evidence in support of the assertion.

The fact is, no Roman ecclesiastic, of the numbers present, would stultify himself by denying that the sole reason for their interest in the matter was the expectation of using it in the promotion of Romanism; in plain words, they desire and expect to use Protestant money—money derived by taxation from Protestant wealth—to colonize the South with Romanists. But if they can use Protestant money to establish Romanism, why may they not use Protestant money to build their churches and to [illegible]rt their schools? If not, pray why [illegible] Arguments in favor of education [illegible]ertainly prove as strong, with the [illegible]ge politician, as arguments in favor [illegible]migration. Let us tell you plainly, [illegible]me politicians who will give them [illegible] to plant Romanism will [illegible]m Protestant money

[illegible] in this article, to [illegible]act that the secular [illegible]g, or have recognized, [illegible]ngs meeting proposes to [illegible]th with Romanists. The [illegible]ill be—what? Just this, they [illegible] it, on the ground that it makes [illegible] what is a man's religious creed. [illegible] will cry out that any other statement [illegible]tolerance. They will prate about [illegible]s under the Constitution—as if that [illegible] question. If we credit them with [illegible], we must charge them with [illegible] shallowness; if we credit [illegible] this wittingly, we must [illegible]h much lack of honesty. [illegible]ts may as well recognize [illegible]pt will be made in some [illegible]stify the taking of Protestant [illegible] up Romanism—and it will [illegible]me of Christian charity. Now what will you do [illegible]ll are free. Let those [illegible]o help plant Romanism [illegible]hat it is clearly under-[illegible]mish votes: let them [illegible]ne Romish vote gained [illegible]eans five Protestant votes [illegible]his complexion must it come at [illegible] the sooner it comes the better.

[illegible]ters not "what is a man's religious [illegible]e is a good citizen!" This is [illegible] statement is made. It begs [illegible]whether a man can be a good [illegible]ree country and be subject, [illegible] mind, to a foreigner who [illegible]his country and is utterly [illegible] with its free institutions. [illegible]discuss that here. We [illegible]ants of all denomina-[illegible]he issue. They must [illegible]ey can show, what [illegible]n in all the past; what [illegible]s, even in this country, [illegible]limitless power, it will yet [illegible] far easier to stop the leak [illegible]o repair the dyke.

[illegible]WANT THEM.

[illegible]*ournal of Commerce* [illegible]ost influential paper [illegible]s deservedly so. It is [illegible]r a giver-forth of sound [illegible] point occurs in which the [illegible]nd urges the South to con-[illegible]ple congressional vote on [illegible]e Labor Contract Law. [illegible]e existence of this law is [illegible] opposition from labor to [illegible]f competition, but with [illegible]atter here we have [illegible] say most decidedly, [illegible]d, and should not [illegible] immigration as [illegible]tates of this

[illegible]ourted—we [illegible]his curse.

There have been interminable platitudes and catch-phrases employed by designing parties in blinding the people to the true state of the case, and now we find in our more thickly settled States the unspeakably sad results. The United States have become not as poetically expressed "an asylum for the oppressed of every nation"—but in homely, yet truthful prose, the Botany Bay of the world—a refuge for the scum of every approachable country on the face of the globe. And what is the consequence? An alien religion takes advantage of the freedom it denies wherever it has the power, and appropriates our civil revenues to its own propagation. The American-British Sabbath gives place to the desecration of that holy-day that disgraces and curses continental Europe. Anarchy and infidelity with every species of wickedness in their train run riot through our land. Our own dear Southland as yet is comparatively free from this deadly blight; may GOD in His infinite mercy keep it so.

Minds there are to which all this is veriest cant. They know of no prosperity that is not measured in dollars and cents; they can imagine no difference between an infidel anarchist and a GOD-fearing Christian—if the money standard rates them alike. They shoot out the lip in contemptuous derision when we declare that peace and contentment with educational advantages and social and religious privileges count everything, against piles of wealth in a land accursed with every species of wickedness and vice. Last year it is said over 450,000 immigrants came from Europe, bringing with them for the most part ideas utterly subversive of the good morals and the Protestant liberties of this country. This year it is supposed one-half million more will come. We do not want them—the inflow ought to cease; and let the western States keep their liquor-swillers and their anarchists and rejoice in them if they will. The South, we repeat, does not want the immigration, the *Journal of Commerce* fain would confer upon us. It may well be doubted whether to our own advantage, we can maintain immigrants even of classes the very best, certainly we do not need persons who will come to debauch our morals and to overthrow our civil and religious liberties.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Nothing more important, we think, as involving the conservation of the good morals of the city and more remotely of our country, has occurred in Wilmington in many a day than the establishment in our midst of an auxiliary of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States. We wish we had space to say all we would like to say in commendation of this movement. Assuredly it will bind together and unify that public sentiment, which, correct enough in the main, is now, to use a homely expression, lying around at loose ends. We confidently look forward to the most useful practical results.

An assemblage at the First Presbyterian church, composed of the various evangelical denominations of our city, formed themselves into an Auxiliary Evangelical Alliance, as above stated, and elected as President Rev. Dr. T. H. PRITCHARD of the Baptist church; as Vice-President Rev. ROBERT STRANGE, of the Episcopal Church; Secretary Rev. J. W. PRIMROSE, of the Presbyterian Church; treasurer Mr. W. M. POISSON, of the Methodist Church. The Executive Committee is to be composed of the above officers, and one member to be selected from each Evangelical Church.

The special subject of discussion was "Desecration of the Sabbath." Rev. P. H. HOGE presented most ably the dangers to be feared from the infusion of the continental idea of Sabbath observance, in superseding the stricter and more holy, because Scriptural views held by American-British Protestants, and directed attention especially to the danger resulting from secularization directly and remotely through the publication of newspapers on the Sabbath. He was followed by Rev. J. W. PRIMROSE who in a most upright and downright, straightforward manner presented the actuating principle as the love of mammon that led to Sabbath desecration, and the love of GOD leading to obedience to his commands as the only sufficient counteractant. He enforced his views with sledge-hammer logic, and never was truth more squarely told than when, dealing with the sophistical plea of the capitalist, that he was working in the interest of the poor, he declared that the result would be that, should the tendency be unchecked, the laborer would be called to yield seven days of labor to the rich man's greed, and he who would yield but six, would, should GOD permit, be shoved to the wall.

Mr. KINGSBURY, of the *Star*, ably endorsed the principle of Sabbath observance, as did Mr. B. F. HALL, and measures were taken looking to practical work.

We note that in Savannah an auxiliary society has been formed, and we heartily trust that soon they will arise all over our Southern land.

We omitted to mention, above, that Rev. ROBERT STRANGE was to take a prominent part in the discussion, but was unavoidably absent; for which fact, at his request, his regret was expressed.

HOW SOME SECULAR PAPERS SEE IT.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Times* prefaces the following article thus: "The real object of the Presence of Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Becker at the recent North Carolina Emigration Convention—Some Inside facts."

The recent convention held at Hot Springs, N. C., in the composite character of its attendance was unique. Savannah was represented by Rt. Rev. Bishop Becker, Dr. J. B. Read, Capt. H. Blun and others. Dr. Read and Capt. Blun are prominent members of the See of Savannah. Bishop Becker became deeply interested in colonizing the South soon after his appointment to this See. Not long ago the *Times* published an able article on this subject from his pen. In conversation with some of the delegates who have returned from the convention, it has been intimated that the Catholic Church is about to use her influence to induce European emigrants to settle in this part of America.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy was present at the convention in the person of Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, and of many other prelates and priests eminent for learning and culture.

The Southern States were represented by Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, Governor Gordon of Georgia, one of the truest and most eloquent men of the South; by the Governor of South Carolina, and by delegates appointed by the executive of eight other States. In addition to these prelates and priests, these Governors and State representatives, there were at least two hundred gentlemen from all parts of the South representing their respective communities, also a very considerable number of the foremost railroad officials of the trunk lines east of the Mississippi river.

Such a gathering means something—What? Why has Rome developed such an interest in the South as to have her ranking priest, Cardinal Gibbons, her bishops of Nashville, of Savannah, and a half score of growing cities in the South, leave their dioceses to attend a convention that ordinarily would have drawn to it none but business men and railroad magnates?

The intention is clear. Rome has decided to propagandize the South. That historic Church has plans for this part of the country, she intends to consummate. Rome works—not for to-day or for this year, but for all time. When a purpose has been formed it remains fixed. Whatever obstacles intervene must be overcome. Energy, zeal, persistence, and patience will be employed until the purpose is accomplished. The Southern States are aroused to their need of greater populations, of an increased diversity of industries, of the wonderful richness of their natural resources, and the importance of having them developed. The railroads desire to swell the volume of travel and freight transportation. The steady progress of the South in the past ten years; the vast sums that have been permanently invested in mines, furnaces, mills, and factories; the marvelous growth of Chattanooga, Birmingham and other new towns, and the new life and vigor of older ones like Savannah, Atlanta and Augusta, have stimulated the ambitions of the Southern people and given the railroad managers an idea of the tremendous traffic that will accompany an increase of population.

Rome, ever watchful, has noted these things carefully and in them sees her opportunity. The future wealth of the South is assured. The new towns of to day are the pioneers of hundreds more that will arise and flourish before the opening of the twentieth century. The mines, the manufactories, the railroads, and the town-builders will require multitudes of merchants, artisans, and laborers. Europe is overcrowded. Tens of thousands of Rome's children could be influenced by the Church to leave their native lands and settle in the South. They could be planted in colonies in all the States and thus form the nuclei for the spread of Catholicism. Such an invading army establishing itself at all points would give the Church a sure foothold and enable it to push forward with greater speed and security to the accomplishment of its purposes.

The speech of Cardinal Gibbons was a masterpiece of polish. He manifested a broad American spirit. He complimented the Southern people by speaking with admiration of their great resources, hidden wealth and glorious climate. He alluded delicately to their hospitality and general warmth. He contrasted the burdens borne by the people of Europe with the freedom enjoyed by American citizens. Few men could have put so much into a ten minutes' address. It removed all doubts, it quieted all fears, it evoked general enthusiasm. It was the key-note of the convention.

From the moment Cardinal Gibbons took his seat until the convention adjourned all the proceedings were in harmony with his thoughts. The resolutions adopted presented a plan for putting thought into action. They provided for the organization of the Southern Immigration Association, with headquarters at New York for the raising of a large fund, by $1,000 subscriptions from railroads, from public and private corporations, and from trade and industrial organizations in all the Southern States east of the Mississippi river. It gave charge of the preparatory work to Maj. J. D. Keiley, Jr., a man of unusual executive force, who had shown his zeal and ability by planning and bringing together this large and influential assemblage. As a result of his work this movement has been fairly and strongly inaugurated.

The *Chicago News*, speaking of this convention, asks:

"What will the Southern people do about it? That remains to be discovered. At the outset the movement will be heartily welcomed. Rome's plans have been kept out of sight—immigration from Europe was suggested, nothing more. The general impression made by the speeches and the resolutions was that this would be an organization for concerted work to divert to the South that tide of immigration that has long been flowing from the Northern Atlantic States to the West. Had the idea been made conspicuous that the work in hand was to bring as many colonists as possible from Europe to the South, there would have been some dissent, for there were many members of the convention who represented communities that are totally opposed to an influx of foreigners. Had it been boldly put forth that special efforts would be made among European Roman Catholics there would have been many objectors, for the South as a whole is overwhelmingly protestant.

We wish we could see just what the *News* predicts with regard to the action of the Protestant churches. It will come, however, though it may be slow in coming:

"The strife between denominations often waxes hot, but all the warring sects would come together instantly to prevent Rome from planting her standards in their communities. While, therefore, Major Keiley is sending ont his circulars to solicit subscriptions, the clergy of of all Protestant sects will begin like faithful warders on the watch towers of Zion, to ask, "What means this movement?" The organs of the several denominations, some of which are edited by men of superior intellect and brilliancy, will discuss the subject vigorously. The Anglo-Saxon sentiment that dominates most of the Southern States will be vigorously stirred and excited. Protestantism and native Americanism may, probably will, unite in opposing the work. Arrayed against these forces will be others representing wealth and enterprise. Capital aggregated in corporations is soulless. The development of the South, carried forward at the start by its own people, has drawn into it many Northerners and Europeans. England, Germany, New England, the Middle States, and the Northwest have very large investments in new and incorporated enterprises. Capitalists are not afraid of Rome. If her sons do their work better than anyone else [or as well] they will employ them without scruple. Great landholders are as a rule equally catholic in spirit. If the owner of 100,000 acres can sell them to 1,000 farmers at his own price, he will not ask where they come from or what faith they profess. All these powers will naturally join the organization planned adopted yesterday. Evidently the hierarchy has studied the situation carefully and enters upon its work with reasonable hopes of success."

This from the Macon (Ga.) *News* tells how the railroads are aiding them in Georgia, and shows too how Protestants are shutting their eyes to what is going on. It is well to know it all.

The Georgia Southern Railroad proposes donating to Bishop Becker, of the Catholic diocese of Georgia as much land along the line of its road as he desires to use for establishing thereon schools, charitable institutions, etc., and for the purpose of encouraging immigration generally. Bishop Becker has in view a grand project of this kind, and the Georgian Southern desires to assist him by giving all the necessary land for his purpose. President Sparks is quite enthusiastic over the project.

It is said that there is a scheme on foot for the colonization of the South by the Roman Catholic church.

A member of the Catholic Church who is also one of the best informed lay members in the city on matters relating to the church said to a *News* representative to-day:

"Bishop Becker took a lively interest in the progress of the South. Long before anything was said of the Hot Springs convention it was known to us that the Bishop was individually working to acquaint emigrants with the many and great natural advantages of this part of the country as the place place above all others in the United States for emigrants from Southern Europe to settle in. Sometime last summer, if I remember rightly, I read in the *News* that the Bishop had been requested to write a book on this subject.

'I admit that the presence of several churchmen at the convention would indicate that the church contemplated the encouragement of immigration to the South.

"It was not unreasonable to suppose that a few people would look with disfavor on the project from the fact that it was reported to be a church movement, but I imagine that the majority of this State's population would be heartily glad to have settlers come here and buy their land and increase the total wealth without regard to the creed of colonists."

"There is no doubt about that," the speaker was assured.

"I do know that a few colonies of European Catholics have settled in neighboring States. There is at least one in Florida and two others, I think, in North Carolina. But that these were influenced in any way by the Church I doubt. It is barely possible that the Jesuits are taking an interest in some such plan. They are missionaries, you know, and they are growing in Georgia. They control St. Stanislaus at Macon, and that may properly be considered their head quarters in this State. The Order is represented at Augusta, too. The members are as intellectual priests as in any denomination. They are practical men, too, and surprisingly well acquainted with all questions of the day, when we think of the time they spend at their work. When the Jesuits take a step forward they hold it ever afterwards. They never go back. I have some warm friends in the Order, and I have reason to believe that they have mapped out important work for this field."

DEATH OF REV. A. M. WATSON.

Rev. A. R. SHAW writes from Carthage May 21st:

I write to announce the death of Rev: A. M. Watson, which occurred at his home in Manly yesterday morning at eight o'clock. He will be buried at Bethesda church this afternoon at three o'clock. Truly "a great man has fallen in Israel." Further notice will be sent at an early date.

Mr. WATSON but a few month since moved into Fayetteville Presbytery. A great part of the time his residence there has been in cessation from work by reason of sickness; but before being so visited, in the providence of GOD, he had endeared himself to those with whom he was brought into contact. In Mecklenburg Presbytery he was well known and highly respected and beloved. His loss will be seriously felt in the councils of the Church in North Carolina.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

A friend sends us this from the *Gastonia Gazette*, under the above caption, thinking the example of sacrifice for principle may be inspiring.

We understand that Mr. R. A. White has determined to decline the position of Deputy-Collector, which was offered him.

According to our information, Mr. White believes that the business is inconsistent with his Christian profession. If we are not mistaken, this is not the first time Mr. White has declined such an offer on moral grounds.

We will not now discuss the moral quality of the revenue business, but we do say it is refreshing to us to see a man with the uncompromising virtue which constrains him to ask, "Is it right?" and which the promise of filthy lucre cannot corrupt.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at Franklin Street church, Baltimore, on 17th inst. Rev. Dr. G. B. STRICKLER preached from John 15:5—"I am the vine and ye are branches." At the conclusion of the sermon Dr. MURKLAND welcomed the General Assembly.

Rev. Dr J. J. BULLOCK was nominated for the moderatorship by Dr. WILLIAM BROWN, now of Florida, formerly editor of the *Central Presbyterian*. For. Dr. BULLOCK 78 votes were cast, for Dr. J. R. GRAHAM 26 and for Dr. S. A. KING 14. Rev. E. M. MUNROE and Rev. S. P. DENDY were elected temporary clerks.

The afternoon was consumed in hearing report of Executive Committees.

SECOND DAY.

Friday, May 18th.

COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The following committees were announced by the moderator, Rev. Dr. Bullock:

Bills and Overtures—Dr G B Strickler, Dr Wm Brown, Dr A P Smith, S I Reid, D S Sydenstricker, J C Tate, W S Bean, Wm M McPheeters, R M Barton, T B Fraser, J O Vardendoe, F. Johnson, A B Fleming, Robert A Dodd and L C Mills.

Narrative—Dr C S Vedder, Dr John F Cowan, C A Munroe, Henry Farrior, A G Neel.

Theological Seminaries—Dr James H Nall, W N Dickey, I N Naff, F D Washburn, A Cowan, S A Simpson, A M McAllister, J M Meyer, C W Heiskell, T H Somerville and J B White.

Foreign Correspondence—Dr J R Graham, Dr James A Waddell, Dr F Patten, J R G Painter, J D McLean, J R C Painter, J W McLauchlin.

Devotional Exercises—L B Turnbull, D I Craig, W H Neel, E W Warfield.

Sabbath Schools—Dr Wm Adams, Dr H G Hill, Dr J C Mitchell, J A Smith, C W Robinson, Jno B Burwell, J W Heagan A W Moyes, A B Patterson, John Harper, Robert J Gordon.

Systematic Beneficence—George T Goetchius, R C Reed, Colin Shaw, E M Munroe, J C Cowan, F H Wright, J C Coldwell, T H Wright, A P Houston, Alex Piper, Z B Penney, A Leazar Hugh Brown.

Home Missions—Dr James Park, Dr D D Sanderson, J T Leonard, A B Curry, R Adams, Josephus Johnson, F J Brooke, S F Nunnelee, J T Hannaford, Eugene Johnson, James M Lone, J W Story.

Publications—Dr H M Smith, Dr W G Keady, Alfred Jones, J W Montgomery, T C Whaling, D A McRae, J M Davison, C A Bridewell, J W Wheatley, Hancock Taylor, J W Kennedy, James F Miller, J F Thompson.

SYNODICAL RECORDS.

Synod of Alabama—E D Washburn and J J White.

Synod of Arkansas—A P Smith and John F Crowe.

Synod of Georgia—James H Thornwell and T B Fraser.

Synod of Kentucky—J A Curry and J O Varndoe.

Synod of South Carolina—J D McLean and R T Simpson.

Synod of South Georgia and Florida—J H Wiggins and J F Thompson.

Synod of Texas—Dr John F Cowan and Charles Hammond.

Synod of Virginia—Dr H M Smith and F Stringer.

Synod of Memphis—J C Tate and Robert A Dodd.

Synod of Mississippi—J W Heagan and Wm M McPheeters.

Synod of Missouri—Dr J C Mitchell and R M Barton.

Synod of North Carolina—W S Bean and L C Mills.

Education—Dr R K Smoot, James H Thornwell, L O Spencer, W C Clark, F L Ewing, J H Wiggins, John Gassell, Malcom Yeaman, J T Carthell, J P Coffin, H P Lacy.

Leave of Absence—Dr J O Lindsay, E M McCorkle, J J Davis, J F Pancake, Herbert Houston.

Auditing—J P Fitzgerald, B C Gray, A Leazar F Stringer, Simon Caye, Jr., W L Mahly, T T Windsor.

Judicial Committee—Dr S A King, Dr J D Burkhead, Dr L G Barbour, A H Barkley, A A James, James Hemphill, John F Crowe, J J White, R T Simpson, J J Davis, B W Powell.

Foreign Missions—Dr J H Smith, S M Neel, Russell Cecil, D C Rankin, C R Dudley, Charles Hammond, J E Brown, John B Burwell, B F Wyman and R V. Love.

In the name of the First Presbyterian church of Wilmington, Rev. P. H. HOGE overtured the Assembly to make that the next place of meeting. The overture set forth various excellent reasons why that place should be chosen.

Various overtures on the subject of Organic Union were read and appropriately referred.

Dr. STRICKLER, chairman of the Committee of Inquiry, read the entire correspondence that had passed between the bodies.

Immediately after the correspondence, the Rev. Dr. H. M. SMITH, of New Orleans, walked upon the platform and read a set of resolutions which he asked be adopted. They were as follows:

Resolved, "That the report of the committee of inquiry be adopted, and their fidelity and diligence be commended. The assembly expresses its hearty gratification at the spirit of Christian courtesy that has marked the sessions of these committees; at the same time it appears from the facts now laid before us that there has been no change in the relative attitude of the two

bodies on questions of fundamental importance. In view of this and of the decided opposition of some of our Presbyteries, which we judge to represent the prevalent sentiment of our people, we are constrained to believe that the further agitation of the pending question of organic union would interrupt the harmony and usefulness of our beloved Church as a Church of Christ. With sincere and fraternal regard, therefore for our brethren of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, and with the hope that we may be blessed with all spiritual blessings in heavenly things in Christ and with a hope of all things practicable there may be co-operation and harmony between us in the service of our common Lord and Master, this Assembly deems it inexpedient to prosecute the subject further, and the committee be hereby discharged."

This created quite a stir, [We quote from the *Baltimore American*] and three or four of the commissioners rose at once. Rev. A. H. BARKLEY, of Tombeckbee Presbytery, seconded the motion, and said that it set forth the exact views of the Assembly on the matter. Rev. S. M. NEEL, of Shelbyville, Ky., opposed the resolution, saying that to act upon the matter in so summary a fashion would be discourteous and an undignified exhibition of undue haste. "I recognize," he said, "that there are difficulties in the way of organic union, but we do not want to say to the Christian world by our action that we will not consider the question before us in a fair and careful manner, and without due deliberation. We should not act upon it before we hear the opinions and views that will be given and held by our brethren on the Northern side. If hasty action is taken it will not bring peace to the Southern Church. I move that it be referred to the committee on bills and overtures to be taken up in the regular order." Rev. F. J. BROOKE, of Clarksburg, Va., offered as an amendment to Dr. NEEL's motion that the report be received, the committee be discharged, and the matter be put into the hands of a special committee consisting of one minister and one ruling elder from each Synod. Several other conflicting amendments were offered and seconded, when Rev. Dr. SMOOT, as a substitute for all motions, moved that the whole subject be referred to the committee on bills and overtures, with instructions to report at their earliest convenience, the last clause of his motion making a new one of that offered by Mr. NEEL. It was carried.

The report of the committee on arrangements for the joint celebration in Philadelphia of the one hundredth Assembly was read. It stated that on Tuesday next the committee will transmit to each one of the commissioners an envelope containing a programme of the exercises on memorial day, a badge which they are requested to wear during the whole of their visit, a railroad ticket to and from Philadelphia, a card giving their assignments to the hotels where they will be entertained, and tickets for reserved seats in either hall where the exercises are to be held. A special train carrying the Assembly will leave Union Station at 1 p. m., Wednesday next. Governor A. M. SCALES, of North Carolina, will preside at the celebration exercises held in the Philadelphia Academy of Music, in the evening, and Hon. JOHN L. MARYE of Virginia, will preside at the meeting held in the afternoon at Horticultural Hall. The commissioners will attend a reception given by Mrs. WISTAR MORRIS, at her residence on the outskirts of Philadelphia. They will also attend a reception on Wednesday night at the Academy of Fine Arts, tendered them by the Philadelphia Presbyterians. The report was referred to the committe on foreign correspondence, who reported that they accepted the programme with thanks, and that they will comply with its provisions. Prof. J. J. WHITE, of the Lexington Presbytery, will be marshal of the body from Baltimore. The Assembly will adjourn at 11 a. m. May 23, to meet at 1 p. m., the following Friday.

THIRD DAY,
Saturday, May 19th.

In the forenoon the temperance question came up for consideration. Rev. J. W. HEAGAN moved the appointment of a committee to whom the subject should be referred. Rev. F. J. BROOKE opposed on the ground that as a moral question it was so mixed with politics that it would be unwise to take it up. Judge C. W. HEISKILL, of Memphis, complained that the Presbyterian Church is claimed to be in opposition to temperance, as he was made to know in the contest in Tennessee last fall. Dr. WM. BROWN said the history of the Church showed that it was true to duty in this matter. It requires great delicacy and discrimination and thoughtful consideration to show what they owed to the State and what to the Church. He favored the appointment of a committee. Dr. SMOOT offered an amendment designed to bring the whole matter into contempt, and pressed his amendment to a vote. The amendment was lost.

The committee on the Observance of the Sabbath reported:

"That in the observance of the Sabbath there was much to furnish ground for hope, while there was equally as much to excite discouragement and alarm. Several Presbyteries report that Sunday railroad traffic and travel are on the increase, while others report that they are on the decrease. In some sections also the running of local freight trains has been discontinued. In other sections this evil remains unabated, the running of these trains being authorized by the State law. Many of the reports make mention of the increasing frequency of Sunday excursion trains, and also the growing practice with so many railroads of selling special rate Sunday tickets, to induce greater travel on that day. Many, too, complain of the secularizing influence of the Sunday newspapers in the larger cities and on the greater thoroughfares of travel.

The report was referred without debate to a special committee consisting of the Rev. Drs. E. D. JUNKIN J. Y. ALLISON and J. G. SPEER.

A vote as to the place of next meeting resulted in favor Chattanooga, Tenn.—the vote was Chattanooga 73, Wilmington, N. C., 68.

The following is the *Sun's* report of the proceedings at night session:

The report of the judicial committee on the Rev. Dr. JAS. WOODROW's case was made. The committee was divided on the subject, and a majority report (signed by Rev. J. D. BURKHEAD, D. D., Rev. L. G. BARBOUR, D. D., Rev. A. A. JAMES, JAS. HEMPHILL, J. J. WHITE, R. T. SIMPSON, S. P. DENDY, J. J. DAVIS S. P. GREEN and J. T. CROW,) and a minority report (signed by Rev. Dr. SAMUEL A. KING, Rev. Dr. A. H. BARKLEY and B. W. POWELL) were offered.

The majority report said that the committee find "that while the complaint was not presented on the second day of the General Assembly, yet they are of the opinion that the complainant has brought himself within the exception provided by the rules on discipline by showing that he was prevented by providence of God from seasonably prosecuting it. We recommend that the complaint be heard as follows: First, hear the record of the case; second, hear the complainant; third, hear the respondent by its representative; fourth, hear the complainant again, and fifth, consider and decide the case."

Dr. KING, chairman of the committee, was in the minority, and read its report, as follows:

"It is clear, from the papers submitted, that the complainant failed to lodge his complaint with the clerk of the higher court before the close of the second day of the session, as required by the Book of Church Order, and that having thus failed to regularly prosecute his complaint, the last Assembly had a right to presume that the complainant had abandoned his complaint, and that Assembly having examined and approved the minutes of the Synod of Georgia, the undersigned members of the committee are of the opinion that the case is barred, and recommend that the complaint be dismissed."

After a lively debate the majority report was adopted, and its consideration made the first order of the day for Monday.

CALLED MEETING.

To the Ministers and Church Sessions of the Presbytery of Fayetteville:

The constitutional provisions having been complied with, as required in the Book of Church Order, Form of Government; Chap. 5, Sec. 4, Par. 8, I hereby call a *pro re nata* meeting of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, to be held in the Presbyterian church Jonesboro, Tuesday, the 29th of May, 1888, at 3 o'clock p. m., to dismiss the Rev. W. S. Lacy to the Presbytery of East Hanover if the way be clear, that he may accept the call extended by the Second Presbyterian church, Norfolk, Virginia, and to transact any other business occasioned by his removal.

A. R. SHAW,
Moderator.

Carthage, N. C., May 18, 1888.

THE NORTHERN ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met duly in Philadelphia. It is a very intellectual body of Christian men, full of zeal and energy. Rev. C. L. THOMPSON was elected moderator. The reports of work in the causes of beneficence are very gratifying. The receipts for Foreign Missions were over $900,000 dollars. The discussion on Organic Union with the South was postponed (after the reading of the Committee of Inquiry) until after the joint centennial memorial services. The feeling generally is good towards the Southern Church, and they would be willing to take it into union without imposing conditions, and without granting any. Conditions can be imposed hereafter. The outlook is not hopeful for re-union.

On Saturday—Sun report—the commissioners listened to the flattering report of the committee on the centenary fund for ministerial relief. In the afternoon they gathered in the Academy of Music and heard over a thousand little girls, dressed in white, and almost half as many little boys, sing jubilee songs in honor of the centennial Assembly. Governor James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, submitted the report of the committee on ministerial relief, of which he is chairman. The receipts from all sources were $129,798.43. Dr. Cattel, ex-president of Lafayette, told of the efforts of the committee of which he is the secretary to collect funds to help the ministers. Rev. W. H. Roberts, the treasurer, said that the total fund now amounted to $419,000. The committee will try to increase the amount to a million. The reports of the various boards relative to pecuniary matters show that the exchequer is in a gratifying condition. About $3,500,000 have been collected during the year for various purposes, or $5 from each member of the church. Mr. John Wannamaker, than whom no man in Philadelphia is more respected or honored, presided at the afternoon jubilee meeting of Sunday-schools.

The board of foreign missions has collected some valuable facts through its missionaries in reference to the use of alcoholic spirits in the countries in which the missionaries reside. The Hottentots of South Africa and the native population of the Sandwich Islands are said to be rapidly disappearing through excessive use of stimulants. In China, where twenty years ago a drunken man was seldom seen, the drunkards number thousands. Japan spends $60,000,000 annually for sake, the national drink, and this amount is greater than the expenses of the government. In the year 1884 it is stated that the four governments of Great Britain, Germany, Portugal and the United States exported to the Free Congo country of Africa, comprising a population of 50,000,000, 8,751,527 gallons of liquors at a cost of at least $4,469,160, of which intoxicants the United States furnished about the one-eighth.

The board recommends that as a Church we enter our protests against this whole iniquitous traffic as utterly unworthy of a Christian nation, especially in an age like this, and that a committee be appointed to lay this whole matter before his excellency the President of the United States, with the request that he would present the facts to Congress and ask that such steps may be taken, with the least possible delay, as will free us as a Christian nation from all complicity with this ruinous traffic, especially with reference to the treaty concerning the Free Congo State.

BY THE WAY.

The *Charlotte Chronicle* says:

The commencement exercises of Davidson College will take place on June 17th to 21st. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached on Sunday 17th, by Dr. W. W. Moore, at 11 a. m., and the sermon before the Y. M. C. A., will be preached by Dr. J. L. Girardeau, at 7:30 p. m. The annual reunion of the Literary societies will take place at 7:30 p. m., on the 19th. At 10:30 a. m., on the 20th, the annual address will be delivered by Hon. K. P. Battle. At 7:30 p. m., the representative speeches will be delivered. The Phi society will be represented by W. V. Goldberg, R. R. Stevenson and J. S. Brown, of North Carolina, and the Eu society by J. K. Smith, of Georgia, J. A. Dick, of South Carolina, and J. W. Reid, of North Carolina. The commencement exercises proper will occur on the 21st. R. M. Oates, Jr., is chief marshal, and R. H. Holland, J. T. McEachin, J. R. Walker, H. L Smith, R. S. Thompson and J. M. Moore assistants.

One of the most widely known and most successful merchants of our State writes to us: "Your criticisms on the Hot Springs Convention are, in my opinion, timely, proper and important."

We stated, the other day, that on the questions of the violation of contracts and of boycotting we were in happy accord with "His Holiness." We now find our happiness increased by accord with JOHN DILLON, WM. O'BRIEN, T. D. SULLIVAN and others when they say: "We feel bound to solemnly reassert that Irish Catholics can recognize no right of the Holy See to interfere with the Irish people in the management of their political affairs."

Our happiness, so far as these things are concerned, is well nigh complete.

The twenty-second Protestant church has recently been dedicated in the city of Rome; but mark you, against the anathemas of the Pope, and not one dollar from the treasury of Italy has been used to put them there. Roman Catholic money never goes to build up Protestantism.

Behind the times! The *Herald and Presbyter* says: An exchange notes the "important fact" that the Presbyterian Church was organized one hundred years ago.

GOD is the only and the absolute LORD of the conscience. He alone can define sin and determine it, and to His Word—the Holy Scriptures—alone are we to seek to know what it is and to ascertain when and where and how it exists or operates.

There sits on his throne upon the Tiber a man, who assumes to say what is sin and to determine as to the essence of sinfulness, or the lack thereof in human actions. This mere man issues his edicts to bind the conscience, as with the authority of GOD Himself, and countless thousands receive His commands and respects his opinions as they would emanatious direct from the Sovereign Lord of all. Oft and over the world sees illustrations of the absoluteness and infinity of this presumption. And in all never is there the slightest reference to ALMIGHTY GOD, nor to the Scriptures whereby he maketh known Himself and His holy will.

Now read II Thess. 2:4—indeed read the whole chapter.

The ecclesiastical authorities of Rome propose to send missionaries to the United States, the Protestants of America, even of the South, are sending missionaries to Rome. What then is the difference in principle or, with change of relations, in practice?

Just this: In Rome there is no tolerance of Protestantism by the Pope—is not and never will be—he has nothing for it but anathemas; in America Protestants declaim against every effort to checkmate Romanism, that it is intolerance. Protestants of this country use in mission work money received from voluntary contributions of their own people; the Pope and his followers purpose to put their hands in the treasuries of the Protestant public, and use money drawn from Protestant wealth and Protestant labor to deprive Protestants of the Bible of their fathers, and of every vestige of civil and religious liberty. Shall they be allowed to do it?

So Wilmington has missed the Assembly again. We have asked so often and been set back that it becomes a question whether self-respect will not require us to desist.

Our report of Assembly proceedings is gathered from the reports of the Baltimore papers: the *Sun* and the *American*.

Thanks for a copy of the "Mayor's Report for the Fiscal Year ending Mar. 31st, 1888." A very creditable document its plainly setting forth encouraging facts and abounding in glad suggestions. The present incumbent of the mayorality is making a good record.

A friend writes from South Carolina: We are pleased with your views of the Hot Springs Convention, and with the manner in which you deal with Romanism.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

I do not remember to, at any time, have seen any article in your valuable paper on what is known as the Demorest Medal. Mr. Demorest, of New York city has offered silver medals, for the best oratory on Prohibition subjects furnished for the purpose. We have had a good many of these contests in this part of the State. After silver medals are won, then these contestants can again contest for a gold medal. Benbow Hall, witnessed a very large gathering last night, to hear the oratory of twelve young persons, on nearly as many different subjects. Three came near getting it, but Miss Johnsie Gilispie of this place, received the highest number ever attained (139) and so carried the medal. These twelve came from North and South Guilford and Randolph counties and all did well. M.

Greensboro, Mar. 19th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

While I am writing I would call your attention to the proceedings of the State Prohibition Convention as you will find it in a paper I send you by this mail. Contrast this convention of one hundred and fifty-four (and more) delegates, to the one held in Raleigh by this party in its infancy four years ago, when there were eleven delegates present, and this will give some idea whether there is an element rising up in this State against the *rum power* of this land. About one thousand dollars were pledged to aid in the canvass. The *music* was well *selected*, very *stirring*, and enlivened the occasion greatly. Benbow Hall was packed Wednesday night, at 25 and 50 cents each to hear Sam Small on the "*Worst Evil in the Land.* Dr. C. F. Deems came in at 9:30, and for fifteen minutes talked on Prohibition, as Dr. Deems can do it greatly to the delight of that vast audience. W. S. M.

Greensboro, May 18th.

ITALY.

A dispatch from Rome dated May 16th, says: A missionary institute has been opened at Piacenza with the object of aiding Italians to emigrate to America. The movement was initiated by the bishop of Piacenza.

BRAZIL.

A Rio Janerio to the *New York Herald* says: The new ministry have already made public, through a semi-official organ, that the principal and more immediate objects in their programme will be the abolition of slavery this year and measures for the improvement of the finances and currency of the country.

These declarations have given almost unmixed satisfaction, and the liberal leaders have hastened to assure the government of their support in regard to both objects.

The wholesale emancipatory movement which was initiated last December in the province of Sao Paulo has already produced the freedom of 70,000 of its 208,000 slaves. At last the province of Rio Janerio is affected, and the liberation has been commenced in the municipalities of San Fiedeis, Campos and Macane. In Fiedeis, chiefly devoted to coffee raising, 2,000 slaves, 400 belonging to one family, were liberated by their owners at the end of last week. In Campos, a great sugar producing county of the province, 3,000 slaves have already been emancipated, the Araruama family, owners of great plantations and of the splendid central sugar factory of Cuissaman, inaugurating the movement by giving immediate freedom to over 1,000 slaves and engaging to pay fair wages to all their freedmen who chose to remain on their plantations.

The province of Rio de Janeiro, which has hitherto been the stronghold of resistance to abolition, has thus begun to give way, and there is no doubt that the example of San Fiedies, Campos and Macahe will soon be followed in other counties.

Petropolis has fixed the 1st of April for the extinction of slavery within its limits, and in the metropolis of the empire the city fathers have determined on signalizing the return of the emperor to Rio on the 20th of June next with the liberation of all the remaining slaves in the city, now reduced to about 3,500 in number.

Accounts have been received from the southwestern frontier of Sao Paulo of alleged poisoning of Indians in mass. According to the statements forwarded thence to a Sao Paulo paper a certain Joaquin Bueno, who has seventy armed men under his command, recently assaulted a large Indian villages and while the frightened Indians were absent, poisoned, with strychnine, not only all the food and drink abandoned by the fugitives, but also the wells and springs. According to Bueno's own declaration he found, when he returned a few days later, 300 corpses of Indians. He also boasted that in another village he had poisoned 800 Indians and that he was about to treat similarly another in which 5,000 Indians resided.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On May 9th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. L. Currie, Mr. F. M. TILLEY of Durham county, and Miss BETTIE T. GRAY of Orange.

On 16th May, in Maysville, N. C., by Rev. A. McFadyen, Mr. LESLIE B. SHAW and Miss SALLIE, daughter of Capt. Daniel Munn—all of Bladen county.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

At Gulf, N. C., May 15th, little BESSIE, infant daughter of John M. and Mattie T. McIver, aged 10 months and 7 days.

Bessie was an exceedingly bright and sprightly child. Her life on earth was short, but free from suffering. She being sick only about twenty-four hours before her death. She has gone home to meet her mother who preceded her only three months.

From adverse blasts and lowering storms,
Her favored soul He bore,
And with yon bright angelic forms
She lives to die no more.

W. F. T.

Mrs. CATHARINE A McKEITHAN, beloved wife of our esteemed friend and efficient depot agent, Capt. H. H. McKeithan, died in Richmond, Va., Sunday morning, May 6th. An unusually sad affliction—so unexpected to most of us, as Mrs. McKeithan had been so recently upon our streets and in her place at church.

She was the daughter of Mrs. Eliza and John P. Bannerman, Esq., of Pender county, her father having preceded her to the better world only about six months. The funeral obsequies were observed at Bannerman's station yesterday.

Mrs. McKeithan was a most excellent woman of unobtrusive, but eminent piety.

Our whole community mourns with the affectionate, afflicted husband, and our hearts melt with sympathy for darling little Daisie.

We commend them to a kind Providence, who will be their guide and comforter. A. G. B.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING MAY 22nd, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Ruled firm throughout at 33½ cents.

ROSIN—Strained 85 cents and Good Strained 90 cents.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.90 and Virgin $2.00.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.05.

TIMBER—Stock light, receipts small and prices fully sustained.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS WITHOUT CHARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full
REV.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

THE LONDON POLICE.

The London police force, like all the institutions of that vast metropolis, is arranged upon a gigantic plan. The superintendent, inspectors, sergeants and constables make up an army 13,800 strong—a truly formidable force, but none too large, when it is considered that the Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the city of London and its liberties, and embraces an area of 688 square miles, of a ratable value of £33,800,000 yer year. Over such an area as this, including as it does a population of some 5,360,000 persons, there is, of course, a vast amount of work to be done; and it must be borne in mind that the duties of the London police are not limited to taking into custody of criminals and disorderly persons, and the watching of property, but include such duties as the carrying out of the Smoke Abatement Acts, the inspection of common lodging-houses regulation of street traffic, and at certain times the onerous duty of taking up stray dogs—all of which duties are anything but light in a town like London; nor are they likely to become less arduous, seeing that during the year 1886 12,250 new houses were built within the police district, making 29 miles of new streets.

The number of persons apprehended by the police during the year 1886 was 72,130. The value of property stolen during the same period was £118,340, of which £18,129 was recovered, leaving a net loss of £100,211; but the latter sum, is to be presumed, would be set down by certain parties as a net gain. Notwithstanding the vast size of London it is somewhat astonishing to notice that no fewer than 17,802 persons were reported to the police as missing, and 8,943 were found and restored to their friends. During the twelve months there occurred 1,050 fires, 58 of which were extinguished by the police. The truth of the saying that it is safer to travel by railway than to walk the streets of London would seem to be quite verified by the fact that the number of persons known by the police to have been run over and killed in the streets was 114, the number maimed or injured from the same cause being 3,949.

During the year license was issued to hackney drivers, stage drivers and conductors to the number of 26,320; and it is very interesting to observe that amongst these men there are 987 over 60 and under 70 years of age; 130 over 70 and under 80; and four over 80 years old. Occasionally a London driver may have the chance of a windfall in the shape of property left in his convenience, for it seems that last year the number of articles left in public carriages, &c., and deposited in the hands of the police, was 22,361, out of which 12,121 were restored to the owners, who paid as rewards to the finders sums amounting to £1 993, representing a value of between £15,000 and £16,000. Among the "finds" the following are some of the most remarkable: Bag with £116 in notes and gold; another bag containing £100 in notes; a third bag with bonds to the amount of £300; and several lots of cash varying from £10 to £50. After the articles have been deposited for three months they are in the absence of being claimed by the owners, returned to the parties depositing them.—*Chamber's Journal.*

A TRUE STORY.

In Genesee, N. Y., there lived two robins who had a family of young. One day the mother-robin was teaching them to fly; but they could not fly very well. The last little one happened to be rather weak; and it fluttered down and fell on the ground. Just then a naughty cat sprang out from among the bushes, and put her little paw on the little bird as if she were going to eat it. But the father and mother knew what to do, they called several other robins, and in a minute they all flew down, and pecked at the old cat till she was glad to take her paw off the little bird and run into the house for protection. The little bird was unhurt, and the naughty cat frightened. I think she will not trouble the robins again very soon, for she was well punished.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

CAMPHOR.

Camphor is made in Japan in this way: After a tree is felled to the earth it is cut into chips, which are laid in a tub or a large iron pot partly filled with water and placed over a slow fire. Through holes in the bottom of the tub steam slowly rises, and heating the chips generates oil and camphor. Of course, the tub with chips has a closely-fitting cover. From this cover a bamboo pipe leads to a succession of other tubs with bamboo connections, and the last of these tubs is divided into two compartments, one above the other, the dividing floor being perforated with small holes to allow the water and oil to pass to the lower compartment. The upper compartment is supplied with a straw layer, which catches and holds the camphor in crystal in deposit as it passes to the cooling process. The camphor is then separated from the straw, packed in wooden tubs, and is ready for market. The oil is used by the natives for illuminating and other purposes.

A WORM CUT FROM A MARE'S EYE.

It Was Alive and Wriggled, and Was Like a Three-Inch Silk Thread.

Baltimore, May 12.—On last Wednesday afternoon Dr. Thomas W. Spranklin, of this city, assisted by Surgeon John S. Coltam, successfully removed a living worm or "snake" from the pupil of the eye of an old mare, belonging to Mr. Stansberry of Patapsco Neck, in this State. The animal, a dark bay about fifteen and one-half hands high, has been in the stable of Rice & Marshall, on North Frederick street, for several days, and has attracted a good deal of attention from the curious. The parasite, technically known as *filaria oculi equinus*, was three inches long, and had the general appearance of a piece of gray silk thread. It had its abiding place in the aqueous humor of the mare's left eye, and was in a state of constant motion. It was first noticed in the animal's eye about six months ago, when it was so small as to be barely discernible. It grew steadily until it attained its present size. It was never still for a moment. The poor old mare was in constant nervous excitement, and wasted away until her ribs almost protruded through her rusty coat. Many showmen offered to buy her for exhibition, but her owner would not sell.

This is the second authenticated case of the kind in America. The other was in New York, and was operated on by Dr. Pomeroy, at the New York American Veterinary College, on Fifty-[illegible] street, about ten or twelve years ago. The [illegible] formed and the worm taken [illegible] some heart trouble, it [illegible] the mare in the present case by securely binding the animal so that she could not move, and then laid her down on her right side. Her left eye was treated with a solution consisting of 93 per cent. rose water and 7 per cent. cocaine. Small quantities of this solution were dropped into into the eye at intervals of five minutes, seven or eight times until partial anæsthesia of the corner was obtained, and it could be touched by the fieger without pain to the animal. Then an incision was made in the eye, between the eyeball and the *sclerotic* coat, or white of the eye. This incision was made with a sharp lance shaped like an arrow head. The incision was made at about right angles with the eyelid and so that the wound would be almost wholly covered by it when the eye was back in its normal position. The instrument was kept in the wound until the aqueous humor had exuded. Then it was still retained in its position and used as a guide for a pair of very delicate spring forceps which were inserted in the opening. The lance was removed and Dr. Spranklin, placing the index finger of his left hand upon the opposite side of the cornea, gently but steadily pushed the parasite toward the blades of the forceps. It was so active that four or five times it wriggled away. At last he was able to get a firm hold upon it and draw it out. It was very lively and lived for several minutes, in fact, until it was placed for preservation in alcohol.

The lips of the incision were drawn together and closed in a flap, the aqueous humour again flowed into the cornea of the eye, and in less than three quarters of an hour the old mare was back in her stall, eating as calmly and placidly as though such a thing as a delicate surgical operation was beyond her ken. Dr. Spranklin thinks that, barring inflamation, the eye will soon be as well as it ever was, both in appearance and strength of sight. As to how the worm got into the animal's eye, he conjectures that its germ was taken into the mare's system through water which she drank.—*Savannah News.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

A lady's reticule has never been reckoned a romantic convenience; but, according to Dr. Alfred Gatty, there is preserved at Alnwick Castle one which has an honored legend. On the night preceding the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington and his chief officers attended a ball at Brussels, given by the Duchess of Richmond; and Major Percy, who was present, became deeply interested in a lady whom he met for the first time. Major Percy and the lady had to hastily part with mutual regret; he begged of her some souvenir of their happy meeting, and she resigned to him her recticule. Next day came the great battle, and Major Percy was selected to convey to Lord Bathurst, the Duke's famous dispatch, with its admirable description of the contest, dated Waterloo, June 19th, 1815. This precious document was conveyed to the Minister in the treasured recticule. The story as told ended with the sad conclusion that the Major searched in vain for the owner of the reticule—and they never afterward met!

George M. Pullman has as much regard for the executive ability of women as that of men. He is always willing to pay a woman a man's wages if she can do a man's work. He has a great many women in his employ and has a high opinion of their usefulness.

Valuable Articles Added to the Collection at Mount Vernon:

The old fashioned gardens are now fragrant with shrubs, roses and mignonette and are quite an attractive loitering place for visitors. As two thirds of the visitors to Mount Vernon have not the faintest idea by whom the estate is owned or managed, the presence of the distinguished group of ladies about the council table in the banquet room is a source of great wonderment and unflagging interest. During the two hours at midday, while the visitors are present, the council is adjourned and the ladies usually busy themselves with their private correspondence or join the lunchers in Martha Washington's kitchen to enjoy a glass of milk. Before the afternoon session to-day Col. Anderson addressed the ladies on the coming national exposition.

Mrs. Fairchild, wife of Secretary Fairchild, has made an interesting gift to the Washingtonia, already exhibited in the New York room, of the printed programme of the funeral of George Washington. It was found in the papers of Col. Richard Varick, recording secretary to Washington.

Mrs. Laughton has had presented to her by Mrs. Mary Starling Payne, of Hopkinsville, Ky., a collection of letters, which are to be suitably framed for exhibition. They include a letter from Nellie Custis Lewis, the stepdaughter of Washington, and two from her husband, Lawrence Lewis; one from Bushrod Washington and another from Major George Lewis, a nephew and namesake of Washington. Probably the most valued scrap is the following:

"I do certify that I impressed two horses from Col. Fielding Lewis, at Fredericksburg, to assist in forwarding baggage and valuables under command of the Marquis Lafayette.

'Signed by J. Monroe, Capt., 1d May, 1871."

Capt. J. Monroe was afterward President James Monroe. Through Mrs. Ella Washington, the vice regent for West Virginia, Miss Ella Yeatman Deans, of Gloucester county, Va., has loaned the association the pocket telescope used in the Revolutionary battles by Washington. The glass was made by Dolland, London, and has always been in possession of the family. This interesting relic was added to the collection to day. On Sunday some of the ladies will attend divine service at Pohick church, where Washington worshipped.

IN THE COURTS.

From Charleston *News and Courier*:

[Decisions of the Supreme Court of Suoth Carolina.]

WARRANT OF SEIZURE OF CROP—AFFIDAVIT.

Baum vs. Bell—No. 2,181. The defendant was a tenant for the year 1886 on a plantation which belonged to Mrs. Mobley. The contract of tenantry was made with one Barnes, who is styled in said contract as lessor. A lien on the crop was given. This contract, some time before it fell due, was transferred by Barnes to the plaintiff, Baum, who, the rent not having been paid, upon affidavit made obtained from the clerk a warrant of seizure, which being placed in the hands of the sheriff, cotton sufficient to pay the rent was seized; but the defendant entering into bond as provided by law, the cotton was restored to him. Whereupon the plaintiff commenced action for the recovery of the said rent, to which defendant answered claiming that in making the contract he was merely the agent of Mrs. Mobley, all of which the plaintiff knew before the assignment of the contract to him.

In the meantime, and before the case on its merits came to a hearing, the defendant moved before the Circuit Judge to set aside the attachment or warrant of seizure; first, because of irregularity; second, because the warrant was improvidently issued. The Circuit Judge held thrt the affidavit was sufficient, and declined to vacate the warrant on the grounds specified; but did set it aside on the ground that the indebtedness of the defendant was to Mrs. Mobley and not to the plaintiff, holding that the plaintiff had knowledge of this before the contract of rent had been assigned to him, and that Barnes had no authority in the premises. The plaintiff appealed.

The Supreme Court decides the questions raised as follows:

It was error in the Circuit Judge to hear and determine the issue in the action in advance of the trial, upon a motion at Chambers, made to vacate the attachment upon grounds altogether different. The plaintiff has good ground to complain that he was taken by surprise as this matter.

This affidavit, however, is obnoxious to the charge of irregularity, being insufficient, because not in full compliance with the Act in such cases provided. The original Act revuired that it should be made to appear to the satisfaction of the clerk by affidavit that the debtor is about to sell or dispose of his crop, or in some other way is about to defeat the lien. Section 2'398, General Statutes. The subsequent amendment of 1885 does not dispense with these requisites, but simply provides that the affidavit and statements shall conform as nearly as may be to the practice regulating the issuing of warrants of attachment under the Code of Procedure, &c.

Now the practice regulating the issuing of attachments provided for by the Code, in so far as the affidavit and statements are concerned, is that where the attachment is sought upon the ground that the debtor has assigned, disposed of, or is about to dispose of his property, &c., the affidavit must not be founded simply upon information and belief, but it must state the facts upon which this belief is founded, and also the facts must be of such a character which, if true, would in law be sufficient prima facie to establish the belief entertained. See Smith & Melton vs. Walker, 6 S. C., 169; Brown vs. Morris, 10 S. C., 469; Ivy vs. Caston, S. C., 588; Clawson vs. Fultz, 13 S. C., 478.

It is to the practice under the principles decided in the cases referred to that the amendment of 1885 refers. The affidavit in this case does not conform to this rule. The warrant of seizure should have been set aside on the ground of the insufficiency of the affidavit.

Judgment below affirmed. Opinion by Simpson, C. J.

McIver, A. S., thinks the ground upon which the Circuit Judge rested his conclusion may also be sustained, and is good ground for vacating the attachment as improvidently issued.

THINGS USEFUL.

Great Sandwiches: Grate a pound and a half of cold boiled ham in a bowl with a tablespoonful of pickle, chopped fine, a tablespoonful of mustard, and a little black pepper: beat six ounces of butter to a cream, and add the ham. Have thin slices of bread and butter, and spread the mixture on one side of each slice.

Strawberry Blanc Mange: Stew nice ripe strawberries, strain off the juice and sweeten it to taste; place over the fire, and when it boils stir in corn starch wet in cold water, allowing two tablespoonfuls of corn starch for each pint of juice; stir constantly until sufficiently cooked, pour into moulds wet in cold water and set away to cool; serve with cream and sugar, and fresh strawberries if desired. This makes a very pretty and delicious dessert.

To Make a Rump Steak Tender: Any piece of beef from the round may be prepared so as to cook as tender as the most delicate sirloin if care be taken with it. The Italians prepare tough beef by basting it with oil, so spread your steak with sweet oil, instead of beating it to bruise the fibres, which lets the juices run out into the fire. Let it remain an hour or so in the oil before cooking. Broil quickly, so that each side will be thoroughly charred, and then prop up your gridiron so as to be a little further from the fire for the slower heating through, that cooks the inside juices without losing them. Melt a bit of butter in two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and pour it over the steak while hot. This finishes the "tendering" process and makes appetizing gravy. You can substitute lemon juice for the vinegar; all that is wanted is to have an acid that will make the fibres tender. Additions can also be made to the vinegar of a little chopped onion and the yolk of one or two eggs, with a very little cayenne, if you wish to have a rich gravy. If you like the taste of tarragon vinegar, which many persons do not, that will combine the flavoring with the tendering process. If readers will cut out this recipe, instead of constantly asking to have it repeated, it will enable the Household to have more space for other answers for inquirers. The sweet oil and the flavoring, it is repeated, may be used or not, as a matter of choice; but the vinegar or lemon is the essential art of the recipe.



SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19, 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N.



☞ BLACKWELL'S ☜
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

FRENCH SATEENS!!
I have just put on sale some THREE THOUSAND YARDS of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED and DESIRABLE GOODS, and wish to call attention to them thus early in the season, so that those in want of them may get CHOICE STYLES.
Samples sent on application.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
I am keeping up my stock in every line, so you may be able to get almost anything NEW AND DESIRABLE.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS!
Prepared at all seasons to furnish goods in this line, also a great variety of
WINDOW SHADES.
Lace Curtains, Poles, Rugs, Mats, Art Squares, &c.
RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 22nd, 1888.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA., AND DALLAS, TEXAS.



MANUFACTURERS:
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS, COMPLETE FERTILIZER MACHINERY,
COTTON GINS, COTTON FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS,
COTTON PRESSES, SEED COTTON CLEANERS,
SAW MILLS, WIND MILLS, TANKS,
SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., &c.

AWARDED the gold medal at the International Cotton Exposition for the best gin with self feeder.

AWARDED four gold Medals at the Texas State Fair for best gin, best feeder, best condenser and best display, also first premiums at Georgia Fairs and South Carolina State Fairs, and gold medal at the Industrial Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina.

☞ Write for catalogues and prices.

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000
Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

Executrix Notice!

Having qualified as Executrix under the Will, of the Estate of Eliza D. Whitehead, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said decedent, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them for payment on or before April 2nd, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELIZA R. H. DAGGETT,
Executrix of the Estate of
ELIZA D. WHITEHEAD.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS,
AND WOOL.
BALTIMORE, Md.
With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

LITTLE GUSTAVA.

BY CEILIA THAXTER.

Little Gustava sits in the sun,
Safe in the porch, and the little drops run
From the icicles under the eaves so fast,
For the bright spring sun shines warm at last,
And glad is little Gustava.

She wears a quaint little scarlet cap,
And a little green bowl she holds in her lap,
Filled with bread and milk to the brim,
And a wreath of Marigolds round the rim,
"Ha! ha!" laughs little Gustava.

Up comes her little gray, coaxing cat,
With her little pink nose, and she mews "What's that?"
Gustava feeds her—she begs for more;
And a little brown hen walks in at the door:
"Good day!" cries little Gustava.

She scatters crumbs for the little brown hen,
Then comes a rush and a flutter, and then
Down fly her little white doves so sweet,
With their snowy wings and their crimson feet
"Welcome!" cries little Gustava

So dainty and eager they pick up the crumbs,
But who is this through the door-way comes?
Little Scotch terrier, little dog Rags,
Looks in her face, and his funny tail wags:
"Ha! ha!" laughs little Gustava.

You want some breakfast too? and down
She sets her bowl on the brick floor brown,
And little dog Rags drinks up her milk,
While she strokes his shaggy locks like silk,
'Dear Rags!" says little Gustava.

Waiting without, stand sparrow and crow,
Cooling their feet in the melting snow;
"Won't you come in, good folks?" she said,
But they were too bashful, and stayed outside,
Though "Pray come in!" cried Gustava.

Kittie and terrier, biddy and doves,
All things harmless Gustava loves,
The shy, kind creatures 'tis joy to feed,
And, oh! her breakfast is sweet indeed
To happy little Gustava.

AMELIA, ANNE AND THE ATLAS.

These two sisters lived in Pennsylvania. Amelia was ten and Anne seven years old. I asked them some questions in geography one day, and they answered promptly and correctly. But as I observed that when one answered first the other did not look pleased, I suspected they sometimes quarreled. So I inquired:

"Do you, sisters, ever quarrel?"

"Yes," said Amelia, "sometimes."

"What do two little sisters, who eat, sleep, and play together, find to quarrel about?" I asked.

Said Amelia, "Anne took my atlas this very morning, and would not let me have it when I wanted it."

"What did you do to her then?"

"I snatched it away," answered Amelia.

"Why did you not let her look at it awhile, and then she would have given it up? It was not very kind and sisterly to snatch it away from her."

"But I wanted it," said Amelia; "it was mine, and she had no business to keep it when I wanted it"

"But if you had felt a loving and sisterly spirit towards Anne, you would have been glad to let her keep it awhile and look it over, even if you did want it. It would have given you more pleasure to let her look at it than to snatch it from her."

"But she was cross and struck me," answered Amelia, "when I tried to take it from her."

"She did not strike you till you snatched it away, did she?" I asked.

"No," said she.

"Then what did you do to her?"

"I struck her in return."

"Then what did Anne do?"

"She struck me again, harder."

"Then you struck her harder still, did you?"

"Yes," answered Amelia.

"Now, why did you strike her at all?"

"Because," answered Anne quickly, "I struck her.

"Why did you strike her, Anne, at first?"

"Because she snatched the atlas from me," said Anne.

"And why did she snatch it from you?"

"Because," retorted Amelia, "she would not let me have it when I wanted it."

"So you, two sisters, who ought never to have a hard feeling or unkind word between you, were angry with each other, and struck at, and fought with each other merely about an atlas. I should think, Amelia, that would rather let Anne keep your atlas as long as she lived than fight with her about it, and thus occasion one moment's interruption of your sisterly affection."—*Presbyterian Observer.*

NOT KEEPING THE GOLDEN RULE.

Willy's lips stuck out as if a bumble-bee had stung them. Think of it! When his dearest own mamma was softly putting him to bed and talking to him so sweetly about the naughty things he had been doing all day.

"When you spoke so to Robbie, you think it was keeping the Golden Rule?" said mamma, sadly.

"He says just that way to me always," cried Willy, excitedly; "and he's a-bound to break all my things, and he deserves to have his broke back again."

"But the Golden Rule, Willy!' said mamma. "My boy mustn't break that. if Robbie does break playthings."

Willy didn't say, "Don't care," but old Don't Care sat on his lips as big as life

Mamma went away at last, and left him. She sat down by the window, and tried to think up some plan to make Willy a better boy.

Next morning, Willy came down to breakfast, when he got ready. Nobody called him. They had hot buckwheats and honey for breakfast, and usually mamma called him so as to have them nice; but this time she said: "He wouldn't trouble himself to call us. Never mind him."

When he did get down, everything was cold.

"Why didn't somebody put 'em in the warming oven, Katy?" he asked, in angry surprise.

"You wouldn't like it I guess, to have old fried griddles, stone cold."

"Deed, and I should't think," said Katy. "But a body can't be always doing to other folks as ye'd like them to do to yersilf."

This was Willy's own idea, but it wasn't pleasant to take with cold griddles.

"Where's papa and mamma?" he asked after a while.

"Gone for a sleigh ride," said Katy.

"Without me?" cried Willy, choking,

"Sure, yis," said Katy, cheerfully. "They said they guessed it wouldn't pay to wait for you. You never wait for anybody."

He couldn't eat any more breakfast—no, not if the cakes had been redhot. Mamma gone, mamma to do so, mamma to speak like that! He went and hid his face in her old wrapper in the closet, and cried an hour or less.

The sound of sleigh bells made him come out. In came mother, rosy, sweet, holding in her hand a lovely bunch of green-house roses, in her arms a brimming bag of chocolate caramels.

"Aren't they beautiful?" she said, pinning one in her collar and putting the rest in a silver vase.

"I want one in my button hole," said Willy, wistfully, eyeing the creamy, fragrant buds.

"Yes," said mamma, sweetly: "it would be pretty!" and fell to eating the candy with great enjoyment.

Dinner was just as bad. They noticed him now and then, carelessly. It didn't seem that anyone was displeased with him. Only nobody cared for him. Oh! the misery of that little sentence! Nobody seemed to be thinking to-day, "I wonder what my little Willy would like!"

After dinner, mamma sat down and read "What Will He Do With It?" Willy knew what he would do with it, could he only get hold of it. He would take that book pitch it "clear way down to the botomest place in the well." Read and ate caramels!

Why, most always mamma read to him. And who ever heard of mamma keeping nice things to eat all alone?

All at once, mamma heard a sob. She laid down her book and looked at Willy sorrowfully.

"Does he want to come and sit in mamma's lap a minute?" she said gently."

Bounce! It was only Willy, but people who aren't used to boys might have thought it was a cannon-ball struck them, or something.

"O mamma!" cried Willy, squeezing her tight, "I wish I was your mother and you were my little boy."

"Dear me!" laughed mamma, though she was almost crying. "What for?"

"Oh because I'd stop showing you how horrid it is not keeping the Golden Rule?"

Mamma took the hint, and gave him some candy with two of her best kisses.

"O mamma," sobbed Willy on her neck, "wouldn't it be horrid to live in a house where nobody kept the Golden Rule."—*Well Spring.*

THE CAT AND THE CANARY.

A TRUE STORY.

Moody is the name of a large, beautifully marked, gray cat, who lives next door to a lovely little yellow canary bird called Sankey.

They are very good friends, and never quarrel as some little neighbors do.

Every morning Moody comes and taps on the window pane until the window is opened, then he curls himself upon an easy chair to watch Sankey take his morning bath. Although I have seen him try to catch sparrows, he has never attempted to harm his little friend.

One morning the bird-cage was hanging on the porch; Moody was asleep in one corner under the vines, but he must have had one eye open, for when a hungry looking yellow cat came slowly creeping up the the steps up went Moody's head, his tail curled and quivered with rage, then like a flash, he was after the stranger. Such a race as it was through the bushes, over the flowerbeds and around the house, hissing and scratching each other. Little Ned saw the fur fly in all directions and began to cry, finally they went over the fence and that was the last we ever saw of the yellow cat.

When Moody came back and laid down just as if nothing had happened, Sankey seemed to recover from his fright, shook out his feathers and sang his sweetest notes to thank his kind friend for driving away his enemy.

Do you not think Moody deserved the tiny little bell and blue ribbon which Ned's mamma tied around his neck, while Ned smoothed and praised him?—*Presbyterian Journal.*

FATHER'S PET.

John Hodge was a hard-working man. He never was rich nor learned, but he was happy. He had no houses or gold to call his own, but he had a treasure that no money could buy. He called that treasure "Father's Pet." She was his little daughter, who loved him as he loved her. Every day she carried his dinner to him; every night she watched for him to come home. She sang to him and read to him. She was gentle and obedient, and was as bright as sunshine in his house. One day, when some man grumbled because rich men could have some things poor men could not get, John Hodge said, "I thank God for things that are better than gold can buy; and that I can have as well as the squire."

"Why, what are they?" asked the other.

"Sunshine, and flowers blooming, and plenty of love at home, and such a gift as 'Father's Pet,'" said John Hodge.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

A LITTLE BURDEN-BEARER.

Mamma had said "Good-night," and Ned and Joe were left alone in their little white beds.

"Joe whispered Ned, "wasn't that a first-rate sermon the new minister preached this morning?"

"Yes, I guess so," Joe responded, sleepily.

"'Bear ye one another's burdens.' I'm glad I can remember the text, 'cause he said he hoped we wonld. I mean to try and live by it too, just as he told us; don't you, Joe?"

But this time Joe was fast asleep, and only answered by a snore; so Ned lay thinking a few minutes longer, and then dropped asleep himself.

The next morning he woke up bright and early. He had not forgotten his good resolution, and when he said his morning prayer he asked God to help him to be one of His little burden-bearers that day. Then he went to work with willing feet and eager hands. He brought mamma a pail of water from the well, and coal and wood from the cellar. He fed the chickens, and when baby Kate began to cry he put her into her carriage and rolled her about in the sunshine till breakfast was ready.

It was washing day, and mamma was so busy that when school-time came she said she could not spare both the boys, and asked which one would stay home and take care of baby. Joe looked at Ned and Ned looked at Joe. Both loved their lessons, and were proud of the reports they brought home.

"I don't want to stay," said Joe. "Baby is awful cross."

But Ned remembered his text, and looked up with a bright smile in his blue eyes.

"I'll stay and help you, mamma," he said, bravely.

It was not easy work, for Katie was teething, and the day was very warm; but Ned did his best, and succeeded pretty well on the whole.

At last mamma finished her work, and took the baby from his aching arms.

"Have I been a real burden-bearer to-day, mamma?" he asked, wistfully.

Mamma looked puzzled. "What do you mean, dear?" she asked.

"Why, mamma, the minister said that everybody ought to carry their own burdens—troubles you know—and then they ought to help other people bear their burdens too. He said even boys could do it; but I haven't any burdens of my own to carry, not one, so I'm trying to help other people."

Tears came into mamma's tired eyes and she said: "Yes. Neddie, you have been mamma's little burden-bearer to-day.

Ned didn't see the tears, and he felt so very happy that he forgot how tired he was. By this time school was over, and he went with an approving conscience for an hour's play with the other boys.

PUT SOME SALT IN IT.

"Mother, what makes you put salt in everything you cook? Everything you make, you put in a little salt." So spoke observing little Annie, as she stood looking on.

"Well, Annie, I'll make you a little loaf of bread without any salt, and see if you can find it out."

"Oh, mother! it doesn't taste a bit nice," said she, after she had tasted the bread.

"Why not?" asked her mother.

"You didn't put any salt in it."

"Mother," said Annie a day or two afterward, "Jane Wells is the worst girl I ever saw: she slaps her little brother Johnny, and pulls his hair, and acts really hateful. When I told her it was naughty to do so, and if she would be kind to her brother he would be kind to her, she only spoke roughly to me, and hit him again. Why won't she take my advice, mother?"

"Perhaps you didn't put any salt in it. Season your words with grace, my child. Ask help of God in all you say and do, and your words, spoken in the spirit of Christ, will not fall to the ground. Don't forget to put salt in, or else it won't taste good."

In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption and Wasting in Children, Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body. Please read: "I tried Scott's Emulsion on a young man whom Physicians at times gave up hope. Since he began using the Emulsion his Cough has ceased, gained flesh and strength, and from all appearances his life will be prolonged many years."—JOHN SULLIVAN, Hospital Steward, Morganza, Pa.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Orders from the country solicited.

ROYAL PRAISE

The New Sunday School Song Book by Jas. R. Murray is winning golden opinions all over the country.

New and Bright Music.

Good, Sensible Words.

An elegant specimen of book making. 192 pages. Price, $30 a hundred by express, not prepaid; 35cts. each by mail postpaid.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE ELECTIONS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of Davidson College, at their annual meeting in June next, if the way be clear, will elect a President of the College, to succeed the Rev. Dr. McKinnon, who, in consequence of continued feeble health, insists upon the acceptof his resignation tendered at last commencement.

Also, at the some time an election will be held for a Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. RUMPLE,
Secretary of Trustees.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

THE WEEKLY NEWS & OBSERVER.

The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chockfull of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the *Weekly News and Observer* until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address

NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.

AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.

Recommended by professional and businessmen. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address

REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

J. D. McNEELY,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Manteis & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

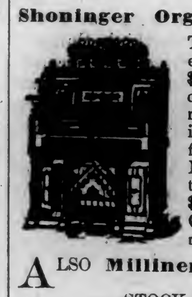
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO Millinery AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

"Mens sana in corpore sano."

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

(Established in 1793.)

FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS.

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c.

Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.

mch.2 48:-1y

CRAYON PORTRAITS.

FOR A FEW WEEKS I WILL TAKE ORders for life-size crayon portraits for $13.00, (former price $25.00.) Smaller portraits made from $5.00 up.

MISS B. T. WILLARD.

McShane Bell Foundry

Finest Grade of Bells.

CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.

Send for Price and Catalogue. Address

H. McSHANE & CO.,

Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE

SINGER



Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our warranting the machine CO-OPERATIVE

SAY-SOES.

When looking for lodgings inquire within, or go without.—*Picayune.*

At a recent lawsuit in Texas thirteen expert cattle-branders swore that when cattle were branded in "the dark of the moon" the brand will never get larger than the first impression, no matter how much the animal may grow. But if the branding-iron is applied in the "light of the moon" the sore will spread, and the lighter the moon the larger will be the spread.

A RELIABLE OFFER.

In another part of this paper may be found a large advertisement of a prominent Soap manufacturing firm of Buffalo. The offer is a peculiar one, from the fact that this firm will send one case of Soaps (household and toilet, enough to last a family one year,) freight charges all paid, on 30 days' trial to any one who will send a postal card with name and shipping address on it.

They also send quite an array of presents to those who buy, for details see advertisement.
ment.

J. D. Larkin & Co., are a firm of many years standing in Buffalo, N. Y., reliable and rank as first-class business men. They certainly show great faith in their goods—Sweet Home Soap—when they will pay all charges of delivering a case for inspection to any one who will send for it. A liberal offer like theirs should bring them many applications, especially as no risk is incurred beyond the cost of a postal card on the part of those who send in their addres to

J. D. Larkin & Co., Buffalo. N. Y.

Young Man (to editor): "What do you think I ought to get for the poem, sir?" *Editor*: "You ought to get ten dollars"—*Young Man* (overjoyed): "Oh, that is fully as much as I expected." *Editor*: "Yes; ten dollars or thirty days." That was more than he expected.—*The Epoch.*

We are told that the blackbird lives 12 years; blackcap, 15; canary, 24; crane, 24; crow, 100; eagle, 100; fowl (common), 10; goldfinch, 15; goose, 50; heron, 59; lark, 13; linnet, 25; nightingale, 15; parrot, 60; partridge, 15; peacock, 25; pelican, 50; pheasant, 16; pigeon, 20; raven, 100; robin, 12; skylark, 30; sparrowhawk, 40; Swan, 100; thrush, 10; wren, 3.

"Patrick, did Mr. Brown call?"

"He did sorr."

"And did you give him an evasive answer?"

"I did, sorr."

"Well, what did you say?"

"I axed him was his grandmother a monkey, sorr."—*Life.*

Gentle spring has now come in good earnest, radiant with sunny skies and balmy with flowers. But Gentle Spring is a treacherous beauty. She makes us believe the sun is as powerful as in midsummer. We toss away our overcoats and wraps too soon, and lay aside our heavy underclothes, because we think Summer has come. Instead of Summer there comes an army of Spring diseases. We are attacked by Billiousness, bowel disorders, and a dozen other ailments which might have been avoided.

The next question is how to get rid of these Spring ailments, and to purify the blood; and to put the system in prime order for summer.

Instead of trying to find out some new way, try an old one; a way which by steady use for over 40 years, has been proved the very best. No unpleasant dosing with nauseous medicines, but simply taking a delightful draught of the most sparkling effervescent beverage in existence. This is Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, the best Spring medicine in the world. It purifies the blood of all the winter accumulations. It helps the liver to do its work thoroughly. It put new life and vigor into the languid system, and prepares you for the enjoyment of a joyful summer. Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient is for sale by all druggists.

APRIL 21st, 1888.

I am offering for the Spring Trade the best and most complete stock of the season at lowest prices.

Handsome Spring Dress Goods, all of the light shades, in Albatross, French and American Sateens, Printed Challis, Percales, Gingham and Prints.

In my great specialty, White Goods, my stock surpasses that of any former season. White Embroidered Dresses, with Trimmings to match. Plaid, Checked and Plain India Linen, Batiste, Claire and French Nainsook. A few Handsome Embroidered Pique Dresses. These goods are very fashionable and in great demand. A large stock of Housekeeping Goods: Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, etc., at prices lower than ever. Handkerchiefs and Hosiery for Ladies and gentlemen. Some very good styles in Cloths and Cassimeres for Men and Boy's wear, [illegible] general stock of Dry

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,

SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 1—Taking effect 12 Noon, Sunday, May 30th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	6 00 A.M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 08 "	3 25 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 18 "	3 50 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 10 "	7 25 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 25 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 30 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	3 05 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	9 50 A. M.	
Arrive Ararat.....	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Ararat.....	4 00 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00 "	
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A.M.	7 40 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 40 P. M.	1 05 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	2 00 "	2 25 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 15 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 30 "	6 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 30 "	9 55 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 40 "	10 25 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	8 00 "	12 30 P. M.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.
Factory Junction	4 30 "
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

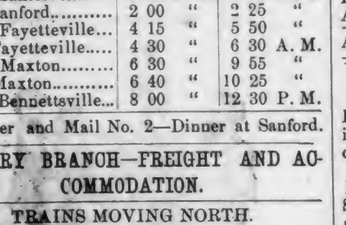
W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

W. H. Tappey, Alex. Delaney.

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines

TRAM ROAD ENGINES

and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.

Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being a member of our firm we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

Rev. L. McKinnon, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. Martin, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. Vinson, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. Graves, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. Currell, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L Smith, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
Gonzalez Lodge, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to

W. J. Martin.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Contents of April number:

1. The Lollards, by J. F. Latimer, Ph. D. (Leips.) D. D.
11. The Majesty of Law, by B. M. Palmer, D. D., LL. D.
3. The Word of God vs. "The Bible of Modern Scientific Theology, by George D. Armstrong, D. D., LL. D.
4. The Unity of the Church, by J. A. Quarles, D. D.
5. The Presbyterian Origin of American Independence, by A. W. Miller, D. D., LL. D.
6. The Perils of Excessive Individualism, by Samuel M. Smith.
7. Notes: Christian Giving, or Ecclesiastical Merchandising, by E. C. Murray; Evangelism: Its place and How it Should be Promoted, by B. Helm; James Hannington, James Henderson Smith.
8. Criticisms and Reviews, by J. L. Girardeau, Thomas E. Peck, B. B. Warfield, W. W. Moore, S. M. Smith, Robert A. Webb, and George D. Armstrong.
6. Notices of Recent Publications.

$3 per annum, 80 cents per number,

Address all orders and communications to the Manager, Chester, South Carolina.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!!

IN ALL RESPECTS WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER THE VERY BEST INDUCEMENTS TO HOME AND OUT OF TOWN TRADE.

A COMPLETE STOCK

Which embraces DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS in all of staples—and Many Novelties. Suits for Ladies made to Order.

FRENCH SATEENS.

Large apartment of Styles—in all colors and in black and black and white, 32 in. wide. Price 35c. Quite as pretty as a silk, and colors good.

MATTINGS, CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, POLES AND CORNICE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Linen, Towels, &c., FURNITURE COVERINGS, Bed Spreads, &c. All letters relating to prices, and all ORDERS have VERY PROMPT ATTENTION.

CHURCH CARPETS AND MATTINGS at small advance on first cost. Express or freight paid on Bills of $10.00 and over.

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 22nd. 1888.

A WIFE'S OPPORTUNITY?

To obtain a HANDSOME GIFT the retail value of which is $8.40. Read our offer.

OUR OFFER: If you will mail us your name and address on a postal card we will send you one case of Sweet Home Soap containing all the articles named in following list, freight prepaid, on terms named below.

100 CAKES (full size) "SWEET HOME" FAMILY SOAP
(Enough to last the average Family One Year.)
(finest, best seasoned and most economical Soap made) $6.00

$8.40 ABSOLUTELY GIVEN AWAY
For a limited time.

One Box 1-4 dozen,	Artistic Toilet Soap	.25
" " "	Elite "	.25
" " "	Creme "	.15
" " "	Ideal Boquet "	.25
" " "	Ocean Bath "	.25
" " "	Jasmine "	.25
Six Packages Boraxine		.60

BORAXINE saves half the labor of washing, is a thorough disinfectant, and is a blessing to every housekeeper who uses it. Boraxine is nothing but a fine quality of Soap & Borax pulverized together.

THIS SILVERWARE IS EXTRA DOUBLE PLATE, VERY HANDSOME and SERVICEABLE.

Six fine silver-plated Tea Spoons	.75	One Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchief (large)	.25
One " " " Child's Spoon	.30	" Ladies' " "	.25
" " " " Napkin Ring	.25	" Child's Lettered Linen Handkerchief	.10
" " " " Butter Knife	.50	Two Celluloid Collar Buttons	.10
" " " " Individual Butter Plate	.20	One Biscuit Cutter	.20
" Extra fine long Button Hook	.25	" Cake Cutter	.20
" Celluloid Ladies' Pen Holder (very best)	.20	" Doughnut Cutter	.20
		" Handsome Scrap Book or Portfolio	.50
One Arabesque Mat	.25	" Package Assorted Scrap Pictures	.10
" Turkish Towel (genuine)	.30	" Tack Hammer	.10
" Wash Cloth	.10	Two Engravings	.40
" Glove Buttoner	.15	*A large package of pictures, suitable for art studies, scrap albums, framing, etc., etc	.50
" Package Hair Pins	.10	Actual Value	$14.40
" Spool White Linen Thread	.10		
" Japanese Silk Handkerchief	.25		

*This collection includes pictures of noted people, scenery, animal heads, children, prize babies, types of beauty, etc., etc. Each, all and every article named herein is packed in every case of the "Sweet Home" Soap.

OUR PRICE FOR THE BOX COMPLETE IS $6.00 (Freight Prepaid.)

WHY WE MAKE THIS TEMPTING OFFER.

First.—It is to introduce Sweet Home Soap into every neighborhood where this advertisement is read. It is the very best Soap made, and any person once using it will always use it, and thus be a steady customer.

Second.—We propose a **new departure** in the Soap Trade, and shall sell **direct** from the factory to consumer spending the money allowed for expenses of traveling men, wholesale and retail grocers profits in handsome presents to those who order at once a case of Sweet Home Soap.

Third.—**Sweet Home Soap** is made for the select family trade only. It will not be sold to grocers. It is perfectly pure, thoroughly seasoned and beyond a doubt gives perfect satisfaction. It will not destroy articles that are washed with it, neither will it become soft and melt or waste away; it is a solid, substantial Soap which we shall take a pride in introducing to the 12,000,000 families of this country, freight charges paid, and to induce people to try it we accompany each case with the 89 useful and beautiful presents (named above) well worth **$8.40. Sweet Home** is the acme of family Soaps as you will see by

OUR TERMS: WE DO NOT ASK YOU TO REMIT IN ADVANCE, NOR RUN ANY RISKS,

nor take any chances We merely ask permission to deliver you a case of these goods, and if after a 30 days' trial you are fully convinced that the Soap is all we claim, and the extras all we advertise, you can then pay the bill. But if you are not satisfied in every way no charge will be made for what you have used. How can we do more!

Here are a few letters, samples of many we are constantly receiving

ORDERS MORE.

"Please ship six more cases of the Soap at once, as several of my friends and neighbors have requested me to order for them. The Soap is all you claim and the presents more than you advertise."
Milton Holmes, Lawyer and J. P., Asbury Park, N. J.

PRESENTS FOR EVERY ONE.

"We opened the case last night in the kitchen, and madame, the children and servants were delighted with the extras. We found presents for everybody. How you can afford to give so much for so little money we do not know."
J. B. Van Burgen, Carbondale, Pa.

LIKES OUR HONEST WAY.

"We like the soap (both toilet and laundry), and further, we like your frank honorable way of doing business."
J. E. Pine, Winstead, Conn.

ENTIRELY SATISFIED.

"The great box of Soap has arrived—been tried and found entirely satisfactory. The fun of opening the box was worth half the cost. No soap but 'Sweet Home' will ever be used in this house, so saith the lady."
Virgil C. Gilman, Nassau, N. Y.

DON'T WANT 30 DAYS TRIAL.

"'Sweet Home' received in good order. You have given so much more than promised that I will not wait 30 days, but send money order herewith."
Fred. H. Waldron, Room 17, City Hall, New Haven, Conn.

SAYS WE DID AS WE AGREED.

"I enclose check for the case of Soap, and will say you have done all you agreed and more too. The 'extras' exceeded our expectations."
W. H. Coe, Coshocton, O.

Write your Name and Address plainly on a Postal Card (mentioning this paper), mail same to us, and a case of these goods will be delivered at your house on 30 days' trial.

J. D. LARKIN & CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

659, 661, 663, 665 and 667 SENECA STREET.

Our Firm has been in the soap business many years, and as to our reliability we refer you to any banker in the U. S. When you are in Buffalo come and see us. Visitors are always welcome. Our factory is a large five story brick building and has a capacity of

TEN MILLION POUNDS PER YEAR.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 28p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence.	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence...	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m.

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	*5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. ruus through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

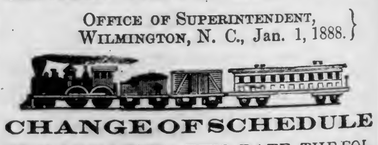
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

Carolina Centr al Railroad Co.

Office of Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton	8 40 A. M.
Leave Shelby	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	12 45 P. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,064. WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 30, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,684.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. Dr. R. B. Anderson has returned home, and his address now is Morganton, N. C.

Rev. P. B. Price, from Cloverdale, Va., to Buchanan, Va.

Rev. J. B. Devault, from Pine Grove, Ky., to Lexington, Ky.

Rev. D. F. Smith, from Benton, Tenn., to Charleston, Tenn.

Rev. I. P. Osborne, from Shannon, Miss., to Dobyville, Ark.

Rev. C. S. Newman, from Hampden Sidney, Va. to Blackburn, Mo.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Laurinburg *Exchange* says: We regret to announce that our Presbyterian brethren have been disappointed again by their failure to secure the services of Rev. R. B. Willis, whom the recently elected their pastor. He accepted a call in Arkansas in preference.

[We sincerly hope that the brother will not leave our Synod.]

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. W. O. Cochran writes us:

Steele Creek congregation now worships in a large tent. Last Sabbath the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the congregations were large and attentive. Rev. A. G. Buckner, of Wadesboro did the preaching acceptably and to the edification of all. During and immediately preceding the meeting the ordinance of baptism was administered to twenty-five covenant children and to one adult; also twelve were added to the membership, ten by examination and two by certificate, making thirty-one since last communion.

Charlotte, May 17th.

VIRGINIA.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian*:

There were twenty-two additions to the membership of the Second Presbyterian church, Richmond, (Rev. Dr. Hoge's) at the communion on last Sabbath morning.

A series of services in Woodstock church running through two weeks has recently closed. Six persons united with the church. Others are expected to take their places in it. Some have gone to other denominations. During the second week, Dr. A. C. Hopkins, of Charleston, W. Va., gave some very impressive and profitable sermons.

Thirteen members have been added to the Waynesboro church since the report made to Presbytery, April 1st. Services conducted by Rev. L. B. Johnson, assisting the pastor, April 16th, were greatly enjoyed, and the communion of the Lord's Supper refreshing.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Central Presbyterian: On Thursday, the 17th inst., Winchester Presbytery licensed Mr. H. C. V. Campbell to preach, and on Friday, the 18th, Presbytery ordained and installed him pastor of Harper's Ferry church, and appointed Revs. F. M. Woods and Charles Ghiselin, and ruling elder Dr. E. B. Pendleton a committee to install Mr. Campbell pastor of Berkley Springs church.

ARKANSAS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Revs. W. A. Sample was installed pastor of the Alma Presbyterian church on Sunday, May 20th inst. Rev. R. S. Burwell presided, propounded the constitutional questions and charged the pastor, and Rev. A. W. Milster, evangelist of Washbourne Presbytery, preached the sermon and charged the people. It was an interesting and profitable day. On Sabbath, May 6th inst., ten were added to this church. The outlook is very encouraging.

Christian Intelligencer: Alma church, Washbourne Presbytery, was strengthened by an addition of ten members on examination, on the first Sabbath in May.

MISSOURI.

Rev. C. S. Newman, of the last class at Union Seminary, has taken charge of the churches of Pisgah, Maplewood and Blackburn, in Lafayette Presbytery.

DOMESTIC.

The *News and Observer* says: Rev. R. G. Pearson brought his series of meetings at Asheville to a close on Sunday night (20th). He said that he had hoped to be able to carry on the meeting another week, but that he had found it would be impossible for him to do so, as he was nearly exhausted, and therefore the meeting must come to a close so far as he was concerned. He stated that he had engagements coming next September that would run through the next twelve months, and that he must have some rest. During the meetings, which lasted two weeks, there were 351 conversions.

Christian Witness: Kansas has been greatly blessed with the revival spirit. It is reported that the probationary list in the Methodist churches will receive additions before the first of March of at least 10,000 to 12,000. May the churches be in a condition to take good care of the converts, and lead them on to the highest attainments in spiritual manhood!

The *North Star*, of Sitka, Alaska, says: The Presbyterian Mission saw-mill among the Hydahs has received an order for 100,000 feet of lumber for the new mission building at Sitka.

The same paper says: The steamship Idaho upon her last trip brought six missionaries to South-Eastern Alaska. On March 2nd Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Lake were landed at Fort Wrangell, and on March 4th Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wersner and, and Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Moon at Douglas City. The latter two families belong to the Society of Friends. As this denomination has many large hearted and generous givers, we hope they will at once provide funds for the necessary buildings. No mission in this section can permanently succeed without the necessary buildings. These new arrivals are commended to the prayers of God's people everywhere.

FOREIGN.

Canada Presbyterian: Like several other Roman Catholic journals, the Montreal *Post* has criticised somewhat severely the Papal rescript on the Irish Question. Of late Daniel O'Connell,s dictum, "as much religion as you please, but no politics from Rome," has grown in favor with several Roman Catholic priests, journalists and public men. This spirit of independence is not looked upon with favor by the dignitaries of the Church. Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, made haste in a public circular to rebuke the *Post* for its temerity, and Father Dowd, of St. Patrick's church, emphasized the circular by certain pointed remarks of his own. He took occasion to say very severe things of the Montreal journal and commended to his hearers a New York publication which he thought it would be safer for them to read. Absolute submission to sacerdotal authority is in these restless days far from being complete. The right of private judgment, in things temporal at least, is rapidly securing a foothold in the Roman Catholich Church itself. Will the opposing forces come into conflict? If so, how will it end?

Scottish American: The annual meetings of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church began in Edinburgh on the 7th inst. There were no questions of "burning interest" before the Synod on this occasion; indeed very little of public importance. Rev. J. B. Smith, of Greenock, fhe retiring Moderator, preached the opening sermon, and Rev. Dr. Schoolbred, of Rajpootana was unanimously elected as the new Moderator—both as a compliment to his personal merits and as a tribute to Missionary enterprise.

From the reports submitted it is evident that the U. P. Church continues to rise in public estimation, and is increasing its membership and revenue. The membership last year was 182,170, an increase over the previous year of 107; while the congregational income from all sources was £320,698, an increase over that of 1886 of £2742. During the last decade the income has aggregated £3,278,603, one-fourth of which was contributed for missionary and benevolent purposes.

The friends of Principal Cairns—and they belong to all denominations, both at home and abroad—will be highly pleased at the merited compliment which has just been paid him. The ministers, elders and friends of the U. P. Church have presented to the Synod a full-length portrait in oil of the Reverend Principal. On behalf of the Synod the Moderator returned thanks for the gift. Certainly no one more deserved the honor of having his portrait hung on the walls of the Synod than the Rev. Principal John Cairns.

PRO-RE-NATA MEETING.

The constitutional requirements having been complied with, Orange Presbytery is hereby called to meet in Oxford church, June 7th, 1888, at 8 p. m., to consider and act upon the requests of Rev. R. B. Willis to be released from the pastoral care of Oxford and Geneva churches and, if released, to be permitted to labor outside the bounds of Presbytery until its fall meeting; and also the request of Rev. C. D. Price to be dismissed to East Hanover Presbytery. Brethren will please take notice that the last item is in addition to the ones mentioned in the cards.

C. Miller,
Moderator of Orange Presbytery.

Greensboro, May 26th, 1888.

THE RIGHT REVEREND'S LETTER.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Mr. McLaurin:—I send you herewith a copy of the Gastonia *Gazette*, by which you will see that your manly, timely expose of the true inwardness of the Hot Springs convention has made trouble for the *Gazette*.

For some time past I have been fretting at the course pursued by certain of our country political papers towards such Romish enterprises as have been begun in our borders. This very *Gazette* has been particularly courteous in its notices of the "Right Reverend Fathers," the "distinguished prelates," "St. Mary's Abbey," and its wonderful educational advantages; "superb music," "improvised services," and all the rest of it. Every week or two it has given "St. Mary's Abbey" a gratuitous puff in this way. And I have been grumbling and abusing the *Gazette* and all the other little country papers, ascribing to them dullness, ignorance and short-sight—above all *ignorance*.

But now I retract and apologise. The N. C. Presbyterian has been the means of drawing the fire from "St. Mary's" camp upon the *Gazette's* quarters, and I wish the *Gazette's* reply—in fact I wish *both* the letters could be published in in every paper in North Carolina.

The right reverend has taken off the mask—removed the velvet glove. Here we have the arrogance, the assumption, the falsehood, the lordly denunciation, the overwhelming insolence, the self-contradiction, the eternal hate of all that is opposed to it, the breathing forth threatenings and slaughter which have ever characterized the Church of Rome. God forbid it should ever have the dominion in this fair Protestant land.

The *Gazette's* reply to the Bishop's fulmination is well done. It is manly temperate, sensible and to the point.

Not so ignorant after all, *Mr. Gazette*. There is some Protestantism left, and living yet.

I rejoice at the right reverend's loss of temper, and consequent self-betrayal. It is not Rome's usual policy to act thus, and begin to domineer quite so early.

All right. And now let our press keep its eyes wide open, and while never forgetting the laws of toleration, of charity, of hospitality, of the enterprise that would welcome and foster immigration, let them never forget that the Church of Rome is *always the same*. "Scratch a Russian and you find a Calmuck savage." Scratch a Papist and there is the insidious foe to free institutions.'

Let that "Hot Springs" convention and its object return where they originated. The descendant of the Huguenots and the Scotch-Irish can get along very well without them.

And let Protestants stand closer to each other when they see the Scarlet Lady raising her head. Let them be doubly and trebly careful when they send their children to be educated. Education at a Romish school means a convert to the Church of Rome. God forbid that Church from having power in North Carolina.

C. P. S.

Chapel Hill, N. C.

TIMELY UTTERANCES OF DR. PATTON, PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON COLLEGE.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

"We used to say that the ministry was one of the learned professions, but people say it is not, and, in the second place, need not be learned. Ministers need not know Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Systematic Theology; all a man needs is volubility, and sudden hands may be laid on him.

It is said that the highly educated do not reach the poor. I do not see the logic in the reasoning that because a man is poor he should have a poor preacher.

It is said that this country is so large, and is growing so rapidly, we must lower our standard for the new west. If there is any place for a stupid minister, it is not in the west. The Assembly must not reduce the level, but must try to bring the pew up to the pulpit, able to receive real, strong theological preaching. Ministers have themselves largely to thank for the fact of the people not liking theological preaching, and the people have themselves to thank for the talk of an unlearned ministry, because they refuse to hold up their ministers to a high standard of education.

When Presbyterian people lose regard for systematic doctrines they lose everything. Christianty, Calvinism is nothing unless intellectual. Some men, good at figures, shew how we are losing, but who can estimate the value of the minds of such men as the Hodges and Alexanders and others. Seminaries must be kept up, or we lose our Christianity. They should be better endowed, provided with the best qualified professors. *We stand and confront a conflict that makes our former controversies insignificant.*

A CARD.

The committee of Mecklenburg Presbytery in whose hands was entrusted the publishing of the minutes, have assessed the churches, and sent the respective amounts to the ministers. Will they please see that the money is collected and forwarded at once to Bro. R. Z. Johnston, Lincolnton, N. C. It is important to have our minutes published and this cannot be done without money. As the amount for each church is small, I would suggest that the minister advance it, and not wait for the church to make a collection. This will aid us in getting out the minutes earlier.

R. A. Miller,
Chairman Committee.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF BLOWING ROCK CHURCH.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

This beautiful little church, situated on the top of the Blue Ridge, whose graceful spire was lately a signal visible for miles around, has been badly wrecked by a stroke of lightning. After careful estimates by competent builders, it is found that about two hundred and twenty-five dollars will be needed to put it in thorough repair. An earnest appeal is now made to all those who feel an interest in this outpost of Presbyterianism, and to all summer visitors to this delightful region, to send in a contribution at once to this object. Workmen have been engaged to do the work, and by timely contributions from many sources it is hoped that the church can be occupied by the first of July. Send contribntions, large or small to E. W. Faucette, Lenoir, N. C.

J. Rumple,
E. W. Faucette,
Committee.

Blowing Rock, May 18th.

A SUGGESTION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Mr. Editor:—Allow me through the columns of the N. C. Presbyterian to suggest a change in the order of exercises at our communions.

It is as far as our observation goes a universal custom, especially in our country churches, to sing a hymn while communicants take the seats designated for partaking the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. We think the better way would be for those who would commune to *first* take the pews assigned them and *then* sing the hymn.

Singing, as well as prayer, and the reading the Word is a part of worship, and it seems to us that to request God's people who propose to commune to take certain pews *while we pray*, would not be "in order," and that it distracts the thoughts of worshipers to attempt to find seats, "while we sing the 548th hymn." On such occasion there should be the deepest spirituality, and most profound reverence in all the parts of worship.

Again it is the habit of many non-professors to retire while the change alluded to is being made, and we think that were the change made *before* the singing, there would be less confusion, and consequently a greater number of the unconverted remain in the house and witness the solemn scene, and that then and there, in answer to the prayers of God people, a living Saviour would be so brought to view that by the power of the Holy Spirit sinners would be drawn to him of the Father.

Then "let all things be done decently and in order."

W.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, D. C., May 25th.

Washington is overflowing with strangers the[re] days. The series of Baptist conventions, he[ld] by the five National Associations of that Churc[h] brought 4,000 people with it. The Knights [of] the Golden Eagle, that benevolent Society wh[ich] departs to-day, after having held [its] nual convention here, paraded the[ir] reviewed by the President, vi[ce] non, etc., brought 4,000 re[pre] lawyers' convention now in [ses] has attracted a brilliant array [of] the various states and terri[to] nies attending the laying of t[he] the Catholic University has [a] large concourse of Catholics, [and] many distinguished clergymen. T[here] been a Jewish gathering here this week, [a] ference of Hebrew, rabbis at the synagog[ue] Eighth street; two hundred fine fire laddie[s] New York, and excursions are entirely two p[ro]tiful to attract a notice.

The Baptist brethren in sombre citizens' attire, came to the Capitol and mingled with the city do throng almost unobserved except for their g[uide] books and their sight-seeing propensities. [It] so with the Knights of the Golden Ea[gle]. made their presence felt conspicuously [by] braided caps and uniforms, and hats [with] white and purple plumes were to be s[een] where.

It was on Thursday especially that t[he] of trumpet and drum stirred the air of P[en]vania avenue all day. In the morning it [was] visiting firemen; in the afternoon it [was] Knights of the Golden Eagle. The [two] friends were leaving and the lawyers [were] ing, and while neither made such a p[arade] with their movements, they were no[t] welcome. The great convention cit[y] her hands in welcome to all, whether [the] vent is under swaying banner and [to] martial music or whether they slip in [by] singly or in groups, from the station [at] hand.

The Catholic demonstration was directed [by] General Rosencrans, who is himself [a] Catholic. The Washington Catholic [is] to best[ow] tions led the visiting organizations in the [pa]rable [or]sion, the next post of honor being given to [the] clergy. The procession of the clergy was led b[y] the bishops, and then the archbishops, with the Cardinal in the rear. The blessing of the corner-stone was the first detail of the programme, and then followed an address by Bishop Spaulding, with other exercises. The General's arrangements were very complete in every detail.

It would require the space of a large-sized volume to tell you what took place in the Baptist conventions, since it was the largest of the kind ever held in America. The temperance question was discussed among other things, however, [and] I will just mention that the National Ca[pital] was too attractive, and that some of the minis[ters] who made speeches did not hesitate to say [the] sight-seeing among the delegates interfered w[ith] the convention.

A resolution was offered providing that the annual session in Boston be opened with a [two] hours prayer service. Several speakers intimated that, in their view there had not [been] prayer enough at this annual meeting. [One] member said: "When we go to Boston, I [hope] those who voted for this resolution will be present at the prayer meetings, and not go strolling over the Boston Commons or visiting the Bunker Hill Monument. There has been time enough to pray in Washington, but the brethren have been spending their time going to Mount Vernon or listening to the tariff speeches in Congress."

The report of the committee on European missions indicated great and material progress in every branch of the work there. Another report called attention to the lack of workers in China. There [is] only one missionary to every 13,000,000 [of] habitants in that far land. The report [of] done in Japan showed the existence [of] Protestant Christians in Japan, 17,[000] number having been converted since [the] new missionaries, who have consecrated themselves to a life among the heathen [were] ed to the meeting of the mission[aries].

The Jewish convention was [a] sively of rabbis. The Hebrew [is] its law from the Talmud, and [is] its government. An impressive session at this annual session [was] uniting the congregations [in] tion with the view to [the] many matters where [there] practice.

The Presbyterian.

WHAT ROMANISM IS.

BY S. H. KELLOGG, D. D. (PRESBYTERIAN) TORONTO, CANADA.

It is clear that the question involved in the interpretation of Matthew xvi., 18–19, is no trifling one. Whatever we may think about it, Rome speaks on this matter in no uncertain tone. Rome, claiming to be infallible, has declared that subjection to the Holy See is "altogether necessary to salvation." If so, then the question cannot be unimportant. It is a question as to what "is necessary to salvation." The matter is thus very different from any of these questions which divide the evangelical Protestant Churches. We frankly and heartily accept the words of Cardinal Manning as simple truth, "The Catholic Church is either the kingdom of the Son of God, or the masterpiece of Satan." Nor if Holy Scripture is to be allowed to decide, are we permitted to doubt which of the alternatives we must accept. For if neither this text nor any other gives any basis for the Papal claim of supremacy and infallibility, or justifies the assumption of the Pope to be the vicegerent of Jesus Christ, then the Papal supremacy is a stupendous usurpation and nothing less than high treason against the Christ of God. Is this plain? For what is high treason but not to usurp the rights and prerogatives of a king without his warrant?—a crime, when committed even against an earthly monarch, of such gravity as to have been justly punished with death. [illegible] matter for smooth words [illegible]ches from any one who [illegible] Lord Jesus Christ. Let [illegible] speak out plainly and [illegible]ght of Holy Scripture we [illegible] that the Papal claim of [illegible] treason against the Son [illegible].

[illegible]llows from this argument, that to [illegible]ifferent to Roman error, to fraternize [illegible]oquet with Rome, as the fashion is just [illegible]—except the claim which she vainly seeks to base upon this Scripture be clearly made out—must be a most perilous error, indeed, fatal, if persisted in, [illegible]e hold most dear as Christians, and [illegible] citizens. The words of Adam [illegible] no exaggeration, when he says, [illegible]stitution of the Church of Rome [illegible]considered the most formidable [illegible]on that was ever formed against [illegible]ority and security of civil govern[illegible] well as against the liberty, reason [illegible]piness of mankind.' Yet many [illegible]k to persuade us, notwithstanding [illegible]ies of bloody cruelty which wit[illegible]s true character, that Rome has [illegible]d is becoming liberal and tol[illegible]t let us not so grievously de[illegible]lves. I will not malign Rome. [illegible]ten to her own highest dig[illegible] upon this subject. Cardinal Man[illegible]s, in his "Essay on Religion," [illegible]true peace nor true charity re[illegible]olerance: the Church has the right [illegible]quire every one to accept her doc[illegible]ne; and the duty of the civil power is to enforce the laws and punish heresy." Does this sound as if the Rome of to-day were in principle any different from the Rome of the 15th and 19th centuries, which burnt Latimer, Ridley, Crammer, and thousands of lesser folk—men, women and children? Or is this merely the Cardinal's private opinion. For, as every one knows, or should know, in the famous Syllabus of [illegible] Pius IX. denounced the liberty of [illegible]cience as insanity, the freedom of [illegible]ch and of the press as the liberty of [illegible]dition, and anathematized all who de[illegible]ed that the Papal power has erred in [illegible]oying force for the extirpation of here[illegible]. Nor let it be forgotten that only six [illegible]s after this fulmination, was declared [illegible]doctrine of the absolute infallibility of [illegible] Pope in all such official utterances; [illegible]d that the present Pope, popularly supposed to be more conciliatory than his predecessor, July 26th, 1884, endorsed this [illegible]yllabus, and commended it as "giving a [illegible]lear guidance" to "the thoughts and con[illegible]uct" of the faithful; and has signified his [illegible]n mind on this subject by public lauda[illegible]n of the infernal persecutions of the Al[illegible]uses, as glorious victories over heresy! [illegible], to shut the ears to declarations such [illegible]s, is but evidence of a fatuity which, [illegible]ed in by the many, must sooner or [illegible]ue in sore trouble.

[illegible]is not a dead issue. Rome is [illegible] seem to fancy, an effete and [illegible]. So far from this, the recent [illegible]uence in all Catholic and [illegible] matter of daily remark [illegible]htful observers of our [illegible]he consciences of some 200,000,000 of our race; everywhere that the right of the ballot exists, in Canada, in the United Kingdom, and in the United States, she seeks to control elections, ready ever to give the vote of her millions to whichever political party will promise her the most; so that there is not a statesman in Protestant Christendom but is compelled, whether he will or no, to take Rome into account as a potent factor in every political question. She also, steadily, and—thanks to the blind infatuation and ignorance of many Protestant parents—with far too much success, seeks to reach and seduce our children in her many schools and colleges.

No! the question of the supremacy of Rome is far enough from being out of date. It is one of the chief, living, burning questions of our time. Let us, then, as we value our souls and our liberties, see to it that we have clear views and settled convictions on this point; convictions based not on the fancies of men, but on the Word of God. No text has proved of more vital moment in history than the text of to-day. Let us then, see that we have clear and unwavering views as so its teachings, and then act accordingly. We ignore Rome's claims, or make light of her power at our peril. Let us then, as loyal to Christ, resist her advances everywhere and always. As parents, let us keep our children from her influence, as from a deadly infection. As citizens, let us ever be found, without distinction of party, opposing Rome's aggressions always at the polls. And, above all, as Christians, let us seek in every way of kindly effort to place in the hands of Roman Catholics in every land that light and lifegiving Word of God, which the Roman hierarchy, with a far-seeing regard to its own stability, ever seeks to keep out of the sight of their people. Against these so misguided multitudes, no cause have we for hatred and bitterness, but rather for an immeasurable pity like that of the compassionate Saviour, whose prayer we may well make our own for these deluded ones, "Father, forgive them, for they know not do."

A RULE OF LIFE.

To do, each day, its work, however small;
To see, each day, that something has been done;
To rear, each day, life's solemn fane more tall,
Still near and nearer to the blessed sun—
This is to live life well; the task begun,
Never to be reliquished, though beset
By faint-heart fears and sorrows many a one;
This is to live that life may claim no debt
Unpaid, when summons the Great Arbiter
To the dread audit of the Last Account,
When Death shall close the balance, and refer,
Life's books to Him who claims a full amount,
One day's work little on the whole may touch,
Yet many a little added maketh much.

—*Frank Waters in the Catholic World.*—

A PAPAL TALE OF BLIGHTED HOPES OR INFALLIBLE BLESSING AND CURSING.

BY WILLIAM WRIGHT, D. D., F. R. G. S., HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

On December 4th, 1886, the Pope gave his infallible benediction to Henri Lasserre's version of the four Gospels. On December 19th, 1887, the infallible malediction went forth from the same source against the same Book.

The story is so strange and sad that it deserves to be told. From the Vatican I have sent an article to the *Contemporary Review*, containing authentic and full details. The article will appear in May, but I think an outline of the story should appear also in the *Sunday-School Times*.

Henri Lasserre was a gallant officer of artillery in the French Army. He numbered among his many friends M. de Freycinet, the present minister of war in the Floquet cabinet. M. de Freycinet is considered a Protestant; but knowing his friend Lasserre to be an ardent believer in the miraculous power of the Virgin Mary, he advised him to go to Lourdes, and see if she would heal his eyes, which were then troubling him very much.

Henri Lasserre went to Lourdes, and his eyes got well. He believed himself the subject of a miracle, and in gratitude he wrote the history of "Notre Dame de Lourdes." He did the work well. To his own prismatic style he called the art of the photographer, the engraver and the printer, and the book that resulted did two very notable things:

1. The hole-and-corner story of the Pyrennean village grew into the great miracle of Lourdes. "The crackle of the bourg" swelled into "the great wave that murmurs round the world."

2. It created a very great fortune for Henri Lasserre. The book "Notre Dame de Lourdes" was said to be the greatest feat in successful book-making of the century.

Bismarck made short work of the apparitions in Germany. They came like an epidemic; but he sent down a few *gens d'armes* to the German "Lourdes" and more was heard of the miracles.

In France, patriotism and art combined to foster the miracle, which has now become one of the glories of France, and a source of wealth to the pretty little town at the mouth of the gorge, as well as to all concerned.

Henri Lasserre was not likely to write one successful book and stop. Several sequels to "Notre Dame de Lourdes" followed, but the mine had been exhausted by the first great effort.

Casting about for a new mine, Henri Lasserre had the good fortune to discover the Four Gospels. With the instinct of genius, he saw that the fourfold story of the divine life was just the thing for the French people. He examined the various editions of the Gospels; and he found the translations stiff and stilted, verbally accurate renderings of Latin and Greek. He found chapter and verse divisions without any natural order or sequence. And he saw that Frenchmen accustomed to read Alexander Dumas and Victor Hugo were constantly tripping and stumbling over the arbitrary, hap-hazard, and rebus-like divisions introduced into the Gospels.

He resolved that he would make a new translation in living French. He was not fully furnished with mental acquirements for the task; but he did his best, and the result was most creditable.

I believe Henri Lasserre made his translation as an honest man. He translated with the bias of a devout Catholic; and if a sentence or word was capable of being moulded into the forms of Romish dogmas, one is not surprised to find that he follows the bias of his early convictions. When he comes to passages, however, where there is no doubt about the meaning, he breaks with the traditional renderings of his Church, and boldly translates from the Greek. He translates "be converted," "repent," etc., the phrases which are always translated for Roman Catholics "do penance." And he declares in a note that the Greek does not mean penance in the Romish sense.

The most striking part of the book is a Preface of thirty-seven pages, in which he openly and fearlessly accuses the Church of Rome of withholding the water of the gospel of life from the people, and of giving them sugary and watery stuff instead. No more terrible indictment was every issued against the Church of Rome for keeping back the gospel from the people than that contained in Lasserre's Preface. And its importance is no way lessened by the fact that it comes from a faithful son of the Church, the author of "Notre Dame de Lourdes."

The book appeared printed in the style of a French novel, with plenty of open spaces and light on the page. Every page says "Read me." Why should the Devil have the readable printing for his literature, and the Bible be issued in a style that no unconverted Frenchman can read without swearing? No Frenchman or Frenchwoman could stop reading one of Lasserre's Gospels till the close.

On the first page of the book stands the "Imprimatur" of the Archbishop of Paris, given in accordance with rules of the Council of Trent, which prescribes that the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue must be authorized by the episcopal authority of the diocese.

On the second page stands an enthusiastic letter from the Pope himself, approving of the work which he has received, and giving to Lasserre and his work the apostolic benediction from the bottom of his heart. The letter was sent officially by Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State to His Holiness, through the nuncio at Paris. A month after the arrival of the Pope's letter Cardinal Parocchi, "Cardinal-Vicaire" of His Holiness, wrote also from the Vatican, approving the work as "true to the text, and in pure French."

Then two French archbishops, and a multitude of bishops, seven or eight of whose letters are printed, joined in the chorus of approval.

As soon as I heard of the version, I wrote to Paris for a copy. I received a copy of the third edition, though the book had not been published a month. A few months later I bought in Paris a copy of the twenty-first edition.

In eleven months the work had reached the twenty-fifth edition. Then the book, having attained to a solid position in the favor of the ecclesiastical authorities, and in the affections of the French people, a large and beautiful *edition de luxe* was published. In the new form the ancient masters have united with modern explorers and archæologists in producing (in my opinion) the most charming and most attractive edition of the four Gospels ever published. I have before me a list of sixteen of the leading French secular papers which united with the religious press of France in welcoming the new version as a God-sent boon to the French people.

When all seemed safe and assured, the Version was placed, by the authority of "Sanctissimo Domino Nostro Leone Papa XIII.," in the *Index Expurgatorius*, as a work "damnata atque proscripta," which no one is to tolerate, or read, or retain.

I have succeeded in securing the original *decretum*, which I have now before me. Lasserre's Gospels are proscribed with the works of Ledrain and Francois Lenormant. The decree is dated December 19, 1887.

Thus the same infallible Pope places under his infallible malediction the very same work which, one year and fifteen days before, he had sent forth glowing with his infallible benediction! I leave to others the polemic and grotesque reflections which this fact suggests. To me, just now, the story appears as a record of crushed and blighted hopes. Some of us fancied that Rome was going to break with the past, and give to the children their Father's voice in his own words. We are disappointed. The gospel is not a safe book to send forth with the authority of that colossal fabric at Rome which consists so largely of the *debris* of paganism.

One thing is certain. The man in the Pope approves of the Gospels, the human in the cardinals approves the Gospels. the archbishops and bishops at their best approve the Gospels. The French press has spoken, and unanimously approved the Gospels. Better still, the people of France have purchased twenty-five editions of the Four Gospels at four francs each copy—probable one hundred thousand copies; and the books are in their homes and hands. But there is a power behind the Pope, the cardinals, the archbishops, the bishops, the press and the people of France, strong enough to dash the bread from the children's hands.

Henri Lasserre, like a faithful son of the Church, has withdrawn his version, and he has suspended the completion of the Bible on which he was engaged. He is still under the stunning effect of the blow which has fallen on him and his great work. What will he do when he has time to reflect, and when Jesus looks upon him as he did on Peter? I have good hopes of Henri Lasserre. The writer of that Preface will be heard of again.

But meantime our duty is clear. My Society has already put ten and a half million copies of the Scriptures into the hands of the French people. During the last twelve months, eleven thousand copies more have been circulated in France than during the previous twelve. Jesus had compassion on the multitude, and he said, "Give ye them to eat." The command still rings in our ears as we see the hungry multitude scattered on the hillsides of France "as sheep having no shepherd."

The shepherds here in the Vatican are weighing and taxing the anise and cummin. They are broadening their phylacteries, and seem to care little for the flock beyond the fleece. They play upon their "scraund pipes," and "the hungry sheep look up, and are not fed." Be it ours to give them the bread of life for which they are hungering. The Vatican, Rome.—*Sunday-School Times.*

SIAM.

Fifty years ago but little was known of Siam by the people of the United States. To many it was of interest only because Siam was the birth-country of the wonderful pair of twin boys who were exhibited by P. T. Barnum.

The first effort for the conversion of the natives to a pure Christianity was made in 1819 by the first wife of Rev. Adoniram Judson, at the time of their first residence in Rangoon, Burmah. A large number of Siamese lived in Rangoon, and Mrs. Judson studied the Siamese language in order to translate a portion of the New Testament into Siamese.

As early as 1662 Roman Catholic priests had come as missionaries to this beautiful land. In 1780 the Jesuits were expelled by the Government, but there are now many thousands of converts to the Roman Church, and twenty or more foreign Jesuit missionaries, who are very busy and have churches in a dozen cities.

Dr. Gutzlaff and Mr. Tomlin were the first Protestant missionaries who came expressly to work for the Siamese. Seven years later Dr. D. B. Bradley, sent out by the A. B. C. F. M., and Dr. William Dean, after a voyage of one hundred and fifty-seven days, from Boston to Maulmain, commenced missionary work by doing to the sick. In those early days, as now, many poor, afflicted ones have been healed of the malady of sin by being led to the knowledge of Christ, by relief given to their sick and suffering bodies. Dr. Dean remained but a short time, as his chosen field was among the Chinese.

Almost, if not quite, all of the work for the conversion of the Siamese at the present time is in the hands of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Northern Presbyterian Church. The first missionaries sent out by the Board were Rev. W. P. Buell and wife, who came in 1840, but were obliged to leave the field within four years on account of the paralysis of Mrs. Buell. In 1847 Rev. S. R. House, M. D., and wife, and Rev. S. Mattoon and wife, came in place of those who were obliged to leave.

Bangkok was the first station occupied by Presbyterians, but there were twelve years of work and of weary waiting, before there were any Siamese converts. The foreigners of Bangkok took great interest in raising money for an organ for the mission. A man who was not a Christian started the subscription paper. He would allow none who were Christians to subscribe, and replied to a Christian sea-captain, who wished to contribute for the purpose: "None but sinners are to have anything to do with this thing." The money collected was sent to Singapore, the organ bought, and used for many years. At present there are two Presbyterian churches in Bangkok.

There has been no such sudden revolution in Siam as has been in Japan, yet, contrasting the present with fifty or sixty years ago, a wonderful change is seen, and for the conversion of hundreds of Siamese, Christians may well give God thanks and take courage. There is a great desire on the part of the young people of Siam to learn English, and the Government has established a number of schools in Bangkok where the English language is taught. In these schools the teaching of religion is forbidden, but so many of the English books are imbued with Christianity that it is impossible to prevent some knowledge of it being gained by those who use these books.

Petchaburee is a very important point for mission work. The city proper contains about twenty thousand people, and there are many villages lying in a short radius from the city. From thirteen of these villages, in 1883, there were thirty converts. When Mr. Buell first visited Petchaburee, shortly after his arrival in Siam, he was treated with great indignity, but now the king has shown his approbation of the work done by missionaries,

We must remember that in Siam, of the noble and wealthy families who have come in contact with foreigners, there are many who have adopted the European way of living, and have their houses built in modern style, with conveniences and furniture imported from foreign countries. There are also some who have been in the schools, and have been associated somewhat with missionaries, so that their mode of life and housekeeping differs from the great mass of the people. But, handsome as some of the houses are, they are not happy *homes*, for the curse of polygamy rests upon them. The middle class live in houses of wood, generally small and badly ventilated, and in these are families of three or four generations. The lower class live in huts made of bamboo, and thatched with leaves. An ordinary house in Siam has three rooms, and it is often the case, before a parent will permit his daughter to marry, that the suitor must promise to provide three rooms. These are a kitchen, an outer room where the family stay, and the bed-room, which is common to the whole family. But little food is prepared at home; it is cooked by others, and sold in the market. The kitchen has no chimney, and the smoke finds its way out as best it may. There is usually a stool, about a foot square and a few inches high, which is used for a table, and on which the curry, fish and sliced vegetables are placed, while the persons who eat squat around it, each with a bowl of rice before him. There is no regular time for meals; each person eats when hungry, without waiting for another. All eat with their fingers, and wash their own rice-bowl. The bed-room abounds in filth and disorder, and is infested with vermin, so that it must be a great trial to the missionaries when they visit the sick lying in these rooms.

The Siamese are very superstitious. They practice cremation, believing that the souls of unburned bodies are in a state of servitude to a monster who has a human body with a dog's head, which sits with his feet in the fire, and his servants are obliged to bring water over a long bridge, to pour over his feet to keep them from burning. As soon as the body, or bones even, are burned, the soul is free from its bondage. It is believed that cholera and other epidemics are caused by this monster for the purpose of obtain-

ing new servants, as, during the prevalence of the disease, thousands die, and time is not taken to cremate the bodies. It is very difficult for some of the Christian converts to rid themselves of this superstition. Believing that the soul is seven days reaching its future abode, prayers are offered hoping that they may avail to help it on its way. Even some Christian natives will not give up this belief.

Buddhism is the State religion, and the land is filled with temples, shrines and indolent priests. Women have no hope of ever reaching heaven excepting by being born again into the world as a man. A woman has no other expectation than that of going to hell when she dies, and the Buddhist teachers maintain that the sins of one woman are equal to the sins of three thousand of the worst men who ever lived. How long will it be until Siam has the blessed gospel given to her benighted people, teaching that with God there is no respect of persons," but *whosoever* believeth on the Son *hath* everlasting life?"—*Prepared by Mrs. Mary. U. Pratt for the Herald and Presbyter.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Expositor* for April contains an introduction to the Epistle to the Hebrews by Prof. Godet; History of the Word "Eternal," by Rev. F. Rendall—evangelical in spirit, through hazardous and unsatisfactory; the Book of Isaiah in the Revised Version by Prof. Cheyne; The Miraculous Conception by Principal David Brown, solid and useful; Survey of Recent New Testament Literature by Rev Marcus Dods. New York, A. D. F. Randolph & Co. Published monthly at $2 50 per year.

The Anointed Seraph, by S. H. Pollock, Vol. 1. To our minds the man who could read this book would be only a less wonderful mental phenomenon than the man who wrote it. For that reason it is not calculated to do much harm.

Virgil's Aenied, translated literally, line by line, into English Dactylic Hexameter, by Oliver Crane, D. D. The Baker & Taylor Co. New York.

Mr. Matthew Arnold says: The verse of the poets of Greece and Rome no translation can adequately reproduce. Prose cannot have the power of verse; verse-translation may give whatever of charm is in the soul or talent of the translator himself, but never the specific charm of the verse and poet translated." In this we agree with him, and would always advise those who cannot read the original to go, not to translations of the classic poets, but to the great original poets of our own language who, having absorbed the style and spirit of the classic poets, then give forth versi own great thoughts permeated with all that is best in the classics, and untrammelled by the restrictions imposed by translation.

Dr. Crane's work is conscientiously done, and shows the touch of the scholar. But he attempted an impossible task. Literal fidelity to the original is incompatible with smoothness of versification. Hence to read his translation materially destroys the sense, to read it intelligibly destroys the metre. We should have preferred to have prose.

The Domestic Journal for May is filled with an abundance of good substantial articles for every department of home life. Only 50 cents per year Published at Springfield, Mass.

Our Little Men and Women for May is before us with its entertaining stories, short, bright and unexpected. This, and Babyland with its Finger-play rhymes, pictures, &c., can be had for $1.50 a year. D. Lothrop Co., Boston, Mass.

The Children for Christ, by Rev. Andrew Murray. Price $1.25. A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York.

After many years of earnest endeavor in the ministry the author deeply feels the necessity of urging upon parents the duty of training the future Church in the path of Christianity. Using many selections from both the Old and New Testaments, Mr. Murray shows the relation of the family on earth to that family above whose father is the Almighty, and whose members are His faithful followers here. Not only is the duty of Christian parents shown, but a guide is set before them to aid and comfort them in their work of love.

This is a work of great interest and we sincerely wish that every family would read and cherish its precepts.

Rev. Andrew Murray—a most earnest Christian author—has recently issued another of his interesting works entitled *"With Christ in the School of Prayer."*

This is one of the series of which "Abide in Christ" was the first and is not inferior to the preceding works. The author's object is to impress more deeply the place and power of prayer "as the highest part of the work entrusted to us, the root and strength of all other work," and the "need to study and practice the art of praying aright"—in faith.

The book will carry comfort to many hearts. Price $1.00. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York.

The Musical Record for May is as usual replete with interesting reading matter and choice musical selections—both instrumental and vocal. The professional and the amateur will greatly enjoy this magazine, and we heartily commend it to all. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass.

LIFE AND MANNERS.

Tact is a product of good feeling and quick observation, Essential to it is sympathy with others, and it is essential to true courtesy. No man by merely learning rules of etiquette can acquire habits of courtesy. Even if he does learn the rules and obey them, he will be angular, unnatural, cold. His actions will not be the product of an inward feeling. They will, therefore, not be the expression of his own nature. His love will always be with dissimulation. The foundation of true courtesy is the law: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;" the rule of true courtesy is: "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you." The king who violated the most alphabetic law of etiquette, by pouring the tea from his cup into his saucer to cool and then drinking it from his saucer, in order to give countenance to a guest who had done so, while the courtiers laughed in their sleeves at his ignorance, exhibited a model of courtesy, because he showed a perfection of tact. Courtesy is simply love applied in social life to the conduct of small affairs. Good feeling and good sense underlie almost all rules of courtesy. The first thing, therefore, for one to do who wishes to develop a courteous habit is to develop good feeling and good sense. This truth finds expression in the Greek original rendered in our English Bible, be courteous; it is literally be friendly-minded. All true courtesy is the product of a friendly mind. Boorishness is a product of selfishness far more than a product of ignorance; or at least a product of selfishness. I was once at a wedding breakfast in a rural community in the west. The groom ate in silence the food that was set before him, dispatched his meal before the rest of us were more than half through, pushed back his plate, wiped his mouth with the back of his hand, and turning to his bride, said: "Well, Sally! you may as well get used to my way at the beginning, and I always leave the table when I have got through with my meal." With these words he went out to pick his teeth on the door-steps, leaving his bride with a flushed face and pained heart, the object of our commiseration. The man was a boor you say. True! What made him a boor? The fact that he selfishly thought only of his own comfort. It never entered his head to inquire whether his conduct would be agreeable or painful to his bride.

The foundation of courtesy is laid in the home. If early lessons are not taught there it is well-nigh impossible to compensate for the lack of by subsequent culture. If the child is taught to be unselfish, sympathetic, considerate of the feelings of others in the home, he will carry this habit with him wherever he goes. He may be ignorant of those conventional laws of etiquette which vary in different localities, but he will everywhere be recognized as a man of good breeding. Thus it is that courtesy becomes a family and even a national trait. The Frenchmen and the Japanese are courteous, because they are trained to consider the feelings of others. The English as a nation are not courteous. Their courtesy is a matter of court etiquette, and adjusts itself according to classes. There is more conscience on the English side of the channel, more courtesy on the French side. So, again, courtesy shows itself in certain old families. It has become a second nature by long processes of training and inheritance. Nothing can quite take the place of this good breeding in producing good manners, for nothing less will make tact a second nature. Courtesy, for instance, requires me, if I choose to go into a Roman Catholic church, to bow my head when all the worshippers are bowing theirs. I have no right to impose my disbelief upon other religious worshippers, and so wound their feeling and interrupt their worship. A member of one school of medicine may refuse to consult with a member of another school of medicine. but he has no right to do it in a discourteous manner—that is, in a way needlessly to wound the feelings of his brother-man. The sum of the whole matter, then, is this: To be courteous is to be friendly-minded; it is to have tact; it is to be sympathetic with other people, and observant of their needs, their wishes, their feelings, and in speech and action considerate of them. If one lacks this spirit of sympathetic consideration, no study of rules of etiquette will make him truly courteous. If he possesses this spirit of consideration, he will be instinctively courteous to all men and women in all circumstances, and will then have only to inform himself as to certain general rules of courtesy applicable alike in all localities and stations, and as to some specific rules of etiquette which convenience has established in special cases and in particular localities or for existing social conditions. All the general rules of courtesy and most of the special rules of etiquette have a foundation in common sense as well as in kindly feeling.—*Lyman Abbott in the Chautauquan.*

PERFECT THROUGH SUFFERING.

I kept for nearly a year the flask-shaped cocoon of an emperor moth. It was very peculiar in its construction. A narrow opening is left in the flask, through which the perfect insect forces its way, so that a forsaken cocoon is as entire as one still tenanted, no rupture of the interlacing fibre having taken place. The great disproportion between the means of egress and the size of the imprisoned insect makes one wonder how the exit is ever accomplished at all; and it never is, without great labor and difficulty. It is supposed that the pressure to which the moth's body is subjected in passing through such a narrow opening, is a provision of nature for forcing the juices into the vessels of the wings, these being less developed at the period of emerging from the chrysalis than they are in other insects.

I happened, to witness the first efforts of my prisoner moth to escape from its long confinement. During a whole forenoon, from time to time, I watched it, patiently striving and struggling to get out. It never seemed able to get beyond a certain point, and at last my patience was exhausted. Very probably the confining fibres were drier and less elastic than if the cocoon had been left all Winter on its native heather, as nature meant it to be. At all events, I thought I was wiser and more compassionate than its Maker, and I resolved to give it a helping hand. With the point of my scissors I snipped the confining threads to make the exit just a very little easier; and, lo! immediately and with perfect ease, out crawled my moth, dragging a huge swollen body and little shriveled wings. In vain I watched to see that marvellous process of expansion, in which these silently and swiftly develop before one's eyes, and traced the exquisite spots and markings in divers colors, which were all there in miniature, to appear in all its perfect beauty; as it is, in truth, one of the loveliest of its kind. But I looked in vain. My false tenderness had proved its ruin. It never was anything but a stunted abortion, crawling painfully through that brief life which it should have spent flying through the air on rainbow wings.

The lesson that I got that day has often stood me in good stead. It has helped me to understand what the Germans mean when they speak of the hardness of God's love. I have thought of it often, when watching with pitiful eyes those who were struggling with sorrow, suffering, and distress; and it has seemed to me that I was more merciful than God, and would fain cut short the discipline, and give deliverance. Short-sighted fool! How know I that one of these pangs or groans could be spared? The far-sighted, perfect love that seeks the perfection of its object, does not weakly shrink from present, transient suffering. Our Father's love is too true to be weak. Because He loves His children He chastises them, that they may be partakers of His holiness. With this glorious end in view, He spares not for their crying. Made perfect through suffering, as the Elder Brother was, the sons of God are trained up to obedience, and brought to glory through much tribulation.—*Family Treasury.*

DAISYS PRAYER.

Darling little Daisy,
With the golden hair,
Sitting at the table
In her own high chair.

Closed her dewy eyelids
Over blue eyes bright,
Dropped the golden lashes
Over cheeks so white.

Bent upon the table
Little head so fair;
Daisy's supper waiting
Till she says her prayer.

So she clasps her fingers,
As when wont to pray;
"O dear me," sighs Daisy,
"What does papa say?"

Lower bows her forehead
O'er the table then;
And she whispers softly,
"Jesus' sake. Amen."

Darling little Daisy,
With your winsome face,
May the blessed Saviour
Daily give you grace!

May you never venture
Any path to take,
Till you ask God's blessing
For dear Jesus's sake:

When the light of childhood
Shall have left your brow,
May your faith in Jesus
Be as pure as now!

From all sin and wandering
May good angels keep!
And at last in Jesus
May you fall asleep.

—*Canada Presbyterian.*

MORAL FLABBINESS.

This is one of the great defects in the character of many in the present day. There is no quality of grit in it, nothing that will resist temptation with an unflinching front and come forth unscathed from the attack. If there is consistency at all it is the consistency of the mollusk and not that of the granite. It is caused by defective principle, by indecisive habits and by an undue desire to have the good will of all. Flabbiness of moral character can be of no avail in the upbuilding of a righteous life, is a worthless element in the effort to eradicate the evils of society aud can be of no aid in the extension of a stalwart Christianity. He who is afflicted with it should not be intrusted with the care of himself, have no place among the teachers of humanity and never be elected by his fellowmen to a position where firm resistance to temptation and a bold determination to do right are required. The man who is morally flabby will win no victories over evil, either for himself or for others. How the world needs such men as Tennyson described when he wrote,

"Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Or paltered with Eternal God for power."

AN ARGUMENT FOR MARRIAGE.

Powers, the sculptor, writing to a friend of what people call the folly of marrying without the means to support a family, expresses frankly his own fears when he found himself in this very position; but he adds, with characteristic candor:—"To tell the tenth, however, family and poverty have done more to support me than I have to support them. They have compelled me to make exertions that I hardly thought myself capable of; and often, when on the eve of despairing, they have forced me, like a coward, in a corner, to fight like a hero, not for myself, but for my wife and little ones. I have now as much work to do as I can execute, and I have a prospect of further commissions." The truth here expressed by the gifted sculptor is like a similar remark we heard not long since by a gentleman from Boston, who tried matrimony in the same way, and found afterwards that the loose change in his pocket, which he had before squandered in "foolish notions"—young men's whims, as he called them—was enough to support a prudent wife, who. by well-regulated economy, has proved a fortune in herself, and had saved a snug sum of money for her once careless husband. "A wife to direct a man towards a proper ambition and to a general economy," he said. "was like timely succour at sea to save him from destruction on a perilous voyage."

THE TIME TO SHOW IT.

When we are in the right and another is in the wrong, is the time of times for us to show our Christ-likeness. It requires no saintliness to be loving toward those who are lovely. But when the spirit of Christian love must be all on one side, then it is for us to show much there is of that spirit in us.—*Sunday-School Times.*

THOUGHTS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Every man in an important sense educate himself. His books and teachers are but helps—the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in case of emergency, all his mental power in vigorous exercise to effect his proposed object. It is not the man who has seen the most, or who has read the most, who can do this; such a man is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an overwhelmed mass of other men's thoughts.

IN THE TWILIGHT HOUR.

A wee mother is carefully putting her favorite doll to bed. With tender solicitude she removes each dainty garment and fastens on the tiny night gown. Then, with a fond kiss, she hugs her treasure to her and places it in its little cradle. After patting it for a moment gently, she tiptoes out of the room as the twilight peeps curiously into it.

A fair maiden stands before her looking-glass adding the last touches to her evening toilet. "Her lover will soon be here! Her eyes are full of innocent lovelight! She looks eagerly at her reflection in the glass! How glad she is that she is pretty! She frowns a little at a crimp that will not stay just as it should. A ring comes at the door, and she hastens away in the gathering twilight to meet her beloved.

A young wife sits, anxiously watching for her husband. At each approaching footstep her heart beats rapturously and then grows heavy with disappointment! She will not go indoors, it is so sweet out there! The creeping shadows cheer her trembling soul—so she waits and wishes and the shadows lengthen into darkened night.

A mother is rocking her baby to sleep. He looks at her gravely while they move to and fro, as if asking, why the bright sunshine must leave and the ugly shadows hide her dear face from him. There is a wealth of wisdom in his great, sweet eyes! He holds tightly to her dress as if to keep her near him!

When at last his eyes are closed, she disengages this loving hand, kisses him lightly—he must not be awakened—and arises to put him in his little crib. Then, she sinks back into her chair and begins to rock him again. It is so pleasant to rest in the twilight and he is so sweet to nurse!

A woman kneels by a fresh made grave. The headboard stares coldly at her and seems to say over and over again the words inscribed upon it: "He was her only child and she was a widow."

With tear-ladened eyes she bends down lower and lower, till her lips rest upon the earth. She longs so to kiss the quiet form it is hiding from her! And the twilight seems to hurry past her and gladly loose itself in the darkness.

A care-worn old woman sits watching the shadows come—they are friends to her—friends that she welcomes—for they always sing the same song to her, "One day nearer home." And as she smiles to them her thanks, she too repeats "One day nearer home." And so, life—woman's life goes on in the twilight, till rest comes to her weary body and joy to her waiting heart—till her spirit reaches its home where never a shadow can fall upon it—*N. O. Picayune.*

EVERY-DAY DUTIES.

Emma C—— from her cradle was known as a nervous, sensitive child. Her parents in her presence declared that she was "different from other children; too highly organized to be interested in the small details of affairs; unfit for the practical drudgery of life." At school she wrote and committed to memory poetry, and was regarded as a "genius" by her companions. Her old teacher shrewdly pronounced her to "have every sense but common-sense." She went out into the world making the grievous mistake of supposing that the ordinary rules by which other people should properly govern their conduct were not for her. As a middle-aged woman she had tender feelings, fine sympathies, and fervent religious faith. But her dress, though clean, was untidy; her house was disorderly; being ignorant of work, she demanded impossibilities from her servants, and discharged them every week. She forgot to pay her tradesmen; she forgot to date her letters; she forgot to order coal when it was needed, or meat for Sunday's dinner. Then when her husband and boys sat down shivering and grumbling, she retired to pray that she might have grace to subdue their bad tempers. With a sublime confidence in friendship, she would arrive with her children, uninvited and unexpected, at houses where she had no right so to make herself a guest, for a visit of weeks; or she would keep her acquaintance in the city busy shopping for her with a mere hint of instructions and no money. She showered tracts on every side, without the slightest reference to their suitability. She preached in season and out of season, with no idea of adaptation to the individual character, suffering, or needs of those to whom she spoke. One poor lad, who had gone astray, and now lay dying at the house of a friend, was struggling to come nearer to his Saviour, when she suddenly besieged him with weak arguments, maudlin verse and hackneyed appeal. "She makes religion hideous to me!" he exclaimed, and refused to hear a word further from her on the subject. After having for sixty years, with the best intentions and the sincerest faith, worked much evil in the world. she died; and all who knew her, through their tears, drew a breath of relief. The highest virtues fail in their errand if the homely qualities of common-sense and discretion are lacking "Keep your eyes fixed on the stars," says the German proverb; "but do not forget to light the household candles by the way."

OLD AGE.

It is a favorite speculation of mine, that if spared to sixty we then enter on the seventh decade of human life, and that this, if possible, should be turned to the Sabbath of our earthly pilgrimage, and spent Sabbatically, as if on the shores of an eternal world, or in the outer courts, if it were, of the temple that is above the tabernacle of heaven.—*Chambers.*

WORKING THE "MIND CURE" IDEA.

We know a lady who fo[illegible] the winter months, rose [illegible] husband was asleep, and [illegible] the window about two [illegible] tom. If he had known [illegible] declared it gave him co[illegible] know of it he was not aff[illegible] he got up particularly br[illegible] ly remarked to his wife, [illegible] nonsense your idea about ope[illegible] dows in such weather as this. I [illegible] headache, never felt better in my li[illegible] if you would tell the truth you wo[illegible] the same." His wife, who always rose closed the window as noiselessly a[illegible] opened it, and had the self-restraint to say nothing, knowing that argument could do no good.

PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY.

The conditions and surround[illegible] are largely what we make them[illegible] the case first of all, through ou[illegible] fluence. Prosperity and adversity[illegible] the simple effects of conduct. [illegible] thrift, skill discretion and principle[illegible] lie the one; idleness, extravagan[illegible] indulgence, and folly the other. [illegible] general thing, we reap that whic[illegible] sown. But where it is not so, [illegible] cumstances over which we have [illegible] come in the form of trials, or [illegible] these are greatly modified by [illegible] which they are received. W[illegible] seen poverty or sickness or [illegible] borne so heroically and cheerfu[illegible] afflicted one seemed rather an [illegible] envy than of compassion? On the [illegible] hand, who has not seen one with every on[illegible] ward advantage that earth has to besto[illegible] rendering himself and others miserable [illegible] fretful complaints of troubles too petty [illegible] deserve a moment's notice? The faithf[illegible] endeavor to do right and to bear quiet[illegible] what must be borne is of itself a fruitfu[illegible] source of happiness and serenity; while [illegible] murmuring and discontented spirit may [illegible] poison the richest blessings and turn them into bitter evils.

IN THE MORNING.

Much might be said on the wisdo[illegible] asking a constantly fresh view of li[illegible] it one of the moral uses of the nigh[illegible] it gives the world anew to us every [illegible] ing, and of sleep that it makes life [illegible] creation. If we always saw the [illegible] we might grow weary of it. If a thi[illegible] life were not spent in unconsciousne[illegible] rest might become tedious. God [illegible] all the while presenting the cup [illegible] afresh to our lips. Thus, after a [illegible] peaceful sleep, we behold the world, [illegible] and fresh and wonderful as it was [illegible] first morning of creation, when Go[illegible] nounced it "very good." And sleep [illegible] has a divine alchemy that gives us to [illegible] selves with our primitive energy of [illegible] and mind. The days are not mere re[illegible] tions of themselves, to-morrow will [illegible] another meaning; I shall come to it [illegible] larger vision than I have to-day.—*Munger.*

A HINT TO BACHELORS.

Statistics show that the more [illegible] men there are the fewer crimes [illegible] Marriage renders a man more v[illegible] more wise. An unmarried [illegible] living in accordance with t[illegible] being; he is but half of h[illegible] requires the other half [illegible] right. It cannot be ex[illegible] imperfect state he can[illegible] path of rectitude an[illegible] with one oar can ke[illegible]

If men had on[illegible] sins, they would [illegible] daily fight with[illegible] to defeat.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1888

DID THE BISHOP QUIBBLE?

Bishop HAID in his reply to the strictures of the *Gastonia Gazette*—strictures directed against Romish colonization—takes occasion to say that "the Convention was not gotten-up to favor the Roman Catholic Church more than any other body of Christians."

There may be some who will be disposed to consider the Bishop's statement as settling the whole question—despite the most incontestable proof that has been adduced to the contrary. For our part—though the Bishop "don't mind the talk of so-called religious papers"—for our part, while according to "His Reverence" every spark of respect due to his religiousness, we must say we fear that he is quibbling.

The Hot Springs Convention was composed of business men—railroad managers and others—politicians and Roman Catholic officials.

The business men did not care specially to favor the Roman Catholics; indeed they did not, they just simply did not care ...stiver for Romanism, or Protestantism; ...ey were after dollars and cents. Protest...tism might vanish and Romanism tri...mph, if only the dollars could be piled up ...y the process.

The politicians were not concerned with ...e relig...spect of affairs. And here ...he thing; these very men ...pg to Protestants and to ...er gave the future wel... ...e of Protestantism a sin... ...ey were only after votes. ...h ecclesiastics did solely ...ve in view the elevation and ...or Romanism, and the humiliation ...destruction of Protestantism. How...whatever was the aim and purpose of ...gathering as a whole, the result was to ...rn everything over into the hands of the Romanists.

In order that dollars might flow in, in ...order that votes might be controlled, busi...en and politicians deliberately re...throw their influence in the way ...nd assisting Romanists to get the ...oney for colonizing the South with ... of their faith. Do not forget. It ... be bad enough for Protestants, ...her business men or politicians to use ...moral influence in behalf of Roman...at foe to Christianity and to civil ...ious liberty—but this Hot Springs ...n did more: It proposed to ap...tant money to the doing of this

...S UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER.

...here is a responsible editor of a secu...lar paper in North Carolina, above all ...others, for whose honesty and moral cour...age we have the highest regard and es...teem, that editor is J. F. MURRILL, editor ...of the Hickory *Press and Carolinian*—this not because others are not as honest ...and as courageous—this we would not say—but simply because he has had ...the opportunity, again and again, to ...demonstrate the possession of these quali...ies and has never failed in their ex...ercise. It, then, was with exceeding pain ...t we saw he was present as a member of ...Hot Springs Convention. We knew ...n, as we knew of other Protestants ...ere there, that he was misled, and ...oked for a manly disavowal of being ...y degree in the interest of Romish ...gandism. The leading editorial of ...t issue of the *Press and Carolinian* ...suring. It is courteous, and in no ...ful way it satisfies us that the Ro...sts will get no aid through its influ...in behalf of propagating Romanism ...e South.

...ur brother knows full well and appre...es the terrible calamity involved in ...nish control of the politics of this ...ntry, and so says:

...f Catholic influencees predominate, and the ...t apprehensions become imminent, the duty ...rotestants is plain. We should unite our ... so perfectly against the ends they aim at ...e can make it undesirable for them to come ... with such designs. If Catholics are ... their purposes of evil, let Protestants ...e man to oppose them. If Catholics ...tholics only, let Protestants employ ...nly. If Protestants know Catholics ...be bad neighbors and worse poli...re not compelled to sell them ...homes or hire their time."

...ther, have you forgotten ... "An ounce of prevention ...f cure." If Protestants ... in the bud, they cer... ...he fruit, or stop dis...

The article we discuss closes thus:

"In conclusion we repeat our admiration of the PRESBYTERIAN. We are glad it has spoken out on this question. It has done a valuable service in a partial awakening of the Presbyterian Church to the dangers of the liquor traffic, and now it sounds the alarm against Romanism. Forewarning is forearming. We may not prevent Catholic immigration in the South, but we may disappoint the calculations of its projectors."

We must in justice to ourselves comment on the following:

"We have a high regard for the PRESBYTERIAN, and if it had said these things before the meeting of the convention, most likely prominent members of that Church would not have suggested and participated in a meeting to send delegates from this town to said convention, and this writer would hardly have been there. We read notices in several of our exchanges of the 'important movement,' but none of them said it was the work of Cardinal Gibbons and the Catholic Church."

"If it had said these things before the meeting of the convention!" We did, good brother, we did! In issue of April 18th, in conclusion of one of our leading editorials entitled "The Finger of Rome," discussing this matter, and predicting with singular accuracy what actually occurred, we said: "But what will Rome do? She will use all to flood this country with Irish and Italian Roman Catholics. She will fill our land from the Mississippi to the Atlantic with just that class of persons whom through the ballot-box she can use to destroy the liberties, civil and religious, of this Republic. The finger of Rome is in this thing, and our people ought not to fail to see it, but will they do it? We are afraid not, nevertheless we shall do our duty in endeavoring to force it upon their attention."

We stand acquitted. This whole matter was a most unhappy blunder on the part of Protestants of the South We said in our first article after the convention, referring to the members in general: "With honesty of purpose we fully credit them—and herein lies our only hope." We do believe, as Brother MURRILL says, that in ignorance they did this thing; and we do believe that they will do all they can to counteract the evil effects. This for the rank and file and a few of the leaders—but there were, we fear, not a few politicians willing to subordinate even their religion to their ambition—willing to sell the South to Romanism if only they could profit thereby.

ENCOURAGING.

It becomes hourly more evident that the people are awakening to the perils threatening them from Romish colonization. We receive private letters even from unexpected quarters commending the stand taken on this subject by the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, but the most significant indication is that the secular papers are speaking out and in no measured terms against Romish domination. All honor to those who have the courage and the manliness to do so. The *Southern Christian Advocate*, published in Columbia, S. C., publishes one of our editorials and adds:

"The South Carolina delegation to this Convention consisted of Bishop Northrop, Captain F. W. Dawson, of the *News and Courier*, Governor Richardson, Commissioner Butler, and others. Upon their recommendation the Board of Agriculture, at its recent meeting in this city, appropriated $1,000 "to entitle the State to representation in the Board of Directors" of this so-called Immigration Association, and Mr. L. A. Ransom was elected to represent the State on the said Board of Directors.

"We are glad to know that this nice little scheme to fill the State with Roman Catholics, by the use of public funds, will not be put in operation without fearless discussion and earnest protest. The *Associate Reformed Presbyterian*, of Due West, has spoken strongly and wisely on this subject, and so have the Abbeville *Press and Banner*, the Newberry *Observer*, the Barnwell *People*, and other country papers. As a matter of course the *News and Courier* and Augusta *Chronicle* are in hearty sympathy with this immigration scheme, but the people of South Carolina will likely think for themselves on this subject. The Protestant people of this State do not intend to be hoodwinked into the support of any such colonization scheme. Better appropriate millions, as the Newberry *Observer* suggests, to keep such immigrants out of the State, than that one cent should be sent to bring them among us.

"The money appropriated by our Board of Agriculture has not yet been expended. We hope it will not be drawn from the treasury. The Board has no legal or moral right to use the State's money in furtherance of this Roman Catholic colonization scheme, and the people of the State will not quietly suffer it."

The Maxton (N. C.) *Union* says:

"We wish to shake your hand brother McLaurin of the PRESBYTERIAN, for your articles on the Hot Springs Convention. There is no denying the fact that the Catholics controlled the affair. It is simply outrageous, the way they assume control of affairs in our midst with Protestants in the majority too. If we don't all wake up the time is not so very distant when we would not dare publish this piece, and when our courts will be called courts of inquisition, with appeal to Rome, if allowed at all. Will North Carolina dare subscribe a dollar to such an enterprise? We know she will not.

The *Gastonia Gazette* of 18th inst., made extracts from an editorial of the *Associate Reformed Presbyterian*, and of this paper, and appended the following:

The evidence does seem conclusive that the enterprise was set on foot, or at least managed in the interest of these Catholics, and whatever results from it will be to their advantage.

The secular press and all good citizens would do well to remember the history of the Catholics wherever they have had sway, as well as what many of our ancestors suffered in the Old World and what brought them to this country. The arrogant claims of the Pope and priesthood are just the same they were centuries ago. Their show of liberality in this country proves nothing but their inability to do otherwise, and their shrewd policy in lulling our fears. Give them power and they will crush Protestantism and freedom from the earth.

Every citizen who encourages this enterprise and every member of any corporation and every State official who votes to appropriate one cent to it should be looked upon as blind to our interests, or friends to Catholic immigration.

This called forth a reply from Bishop HAID, and this in turn elicited a masterly dissection and an annihilation from the *Gazette*. The latter did not forget to remind the Bishop that he had not touched the main point of objection to the colonization scheme, viz: that it proposes to do the work of Romish missions with the public money—the money of Protestants. How very anxious these Romanists are to keep that point obscured.

Since writing the above, we have the *Morganton Star* expressing itself in favor of desirable immigration, but calling attention to what Romanism is where it has full sway, and warning against the dangers to be feared from Romish colonization.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[Gathered from the *Sun* and the *American*—Baltimore papers.]

FOURTH DAY.

Monday, May 18th.

The Assembly having determined the order of speeches and the time to be allowed, Dr. Bullock, the moderator, charged the Assembly as follows: "I charge you, brethren, that this trial is about to begin. As a trial in the court of Jesus Christ, it should be entered into calmly, deliberately and without prejudice to any one. Brethren I charge you, in the presence of the great Head of the Church, to consider this case carefully and prayerfully, in even-handed justice to all concerned." He spoke impressively and earnestly, and in closing he requested the Rev. Dr. C. A. Stillman to offer prayer. He did so, asking Heaven to aid the Assembly in its deliberations, to help them in judging the case and in making their decision, and to allow them to do injustice to no man.

The record of the case was then read. Copies of the record and evidence had been printed and distributed among the commissioners, who, keeping their eyes on the printed pages, followed every word that fell from the lips of the reading clerk, the Rev. S. P. Dendy, who read the evidence that had been given in the case when it was tried before the Presbytery of Augusta and reheard by the Synod of Georgia. No sound was heard in the church save the voice of the clerk, and at short intervals the rustling of the pages of the pamphlets as they were turned. In the Presbytery Dr. Woodrow was acquitted. An appeal was made to the Synod and that body reversed the action of the Presbytery. The present discussion and adjudication is an appeal of Dr. Woodrow from the decision of the Synod of Georgia

Dr. Woodrow walked upon the platform and placed upon the table at his side a silver pitcher of tea and a small china cup, from which he took sips of the beverage during his speech. His tall, spare figure was straight as an arrow, and behind his gold-rimmed spectacles his blue eyes seemed to flash defiance at his prosecutors. His beard is white as the driven snow, but his long hair, which he frequently brushes back from his forehead with his hand, is black, though becoming streaked with gray. He was licensed to preach in 1859, and when but 24 years of age was made a professor in Oglethorpe University. He is now professor of Natural Science in the State College at Columbia, S. C. He is about 60 years of age, and is reputed to be quite wealthy. He spoke for exactly an hour, when the Assembly took a recess until 9:30 to day. He will then finish his speech.

During its delivery yesterday the Rev. Dr. William Adams, Dr. Woodrow's prosecutor, sat on the edge of the reporter's table, immediately below the pulpit, intently studying a copy of the record and evidence in the case, and frequently marking passages in it which he expects to use when he makes his reply. Dr. Woodrow in his address made some stinging references to his accuser, who apparently did not hear him, so engaged was he in the printed page before him. Dr. Adams is a man of medium build, coal black hair and mustache, the latter containing a few silver threads. He is of florid complexion, and his piercing black eyes are made more severe-looking by a pair of steel-rimmed spectacle He is about 50 years of age, a native of Sligo, in the northern part of Ireland, but has been in this country for a number of years. He preached awhile in Canada and then went to Louisville, Ky., thence to the pastorate of the First Church, of Augusta, Ga. He has been one of the most conspicuous of Dr. Woodrow's prosecutors, and is considered one of the ablest.

Dr. Woodrow said: "Moderator, you have already enjoined upon the members of this Assembly to recollect and regard their high character as judges of a court of Jesus Christ and and the solemn duty in which they are engaged. It would ill befit me to utter one word to add to its solemnity, or to utter one word to suggest that these judges could fail to act with an impartiality which becomes the representatives of the Lord of justice and of truth. In the indictment I am charged with teaching and promulgating opinions and doctrines in conflict with the scriptures—opinions which are calculated to unsettle the mind of the church respecting the accuracy and authority of the Holy Scriptures as an infallible rule of faith. Of this offense the Presbytery of Augusta after full trial pronounced me innocent. On the other hand the Synod of Georgia declared the judgment of the presbytery to be contrary to the evidence and law, and ordered that the verdict and the judgment be annulled. And now I come before you as the highest court of our Church with my complaint, asking you not to sustain the Synod's judgment for the reason that it is contrary to the law and evidence, as I hope to show you.

"I bring this cause before you, not for my own sake alone—I have little or no more interest in the result than any other person in the Church—but I bring it for your sakes, for the sake of purity of your teachings, for the sake of the souls driven from accepting the Gospel by false teachings, and for the sake of truth, which God has intrusted to us in His blessed word. Let me begin by pointing out the nature of the offense of which I am charged. In our Book of Church Order all 'offenses' are declared to be 'either personal or general, private or public." No one claims that my offense is 'personal' or 'private.' It is 'public,' and that which is 'notorious' and 'general,' having no personal relation. General offenses are heresies or immoralities, having no personal relation. My alleged offense is, therefore a heresy or an immorality, and since it is not immorality it is necessarily heresy. An attempt has been made to escape the force of the irrestible conclusion that it is heresy charged in the bill of indictment by referring to paragraph 200 in the book of Church Order, where we read that heresy and schism may be of such nature as to warrant deposition, but errors ought to be carefully considered, whether they strike at the vitals of religion and are industriously spread, or whether they arise from the weakness of the human and are not likely to do much injury. The prosecutor and the witness testify that I am not guilty of heresy.

"'Great caution ought to be exercised in receiving accusations from any person who is known to indulge in a malignant spirit toward the accused, who is not of good character, who is deeply interested in the conviction of the accused, or who is known to be litigious, rash or highly imprudent.' On this point little will be said, yet it is worth while to observe that in his testimony the voluntary prosecutor, Dr. Adams, shows he is one who is deeply interested in the conviction of the accused, not with that lofty noble and praiseworthy interest which loyal sons of the church feel in the conviction of an offender thereof, but with a deep interest in securing my conviction for the sake of the indirect result it would have in removing me from my professorship in a theological seminary. He testifies that he would have been willing for me to hold the views which he denounces in his indictment, to retain authority, to act as an official teacher in the church—authority to preach while I still held to these doctrines, provided only that I would withdraw from this seminary. The accused himself testifies that the charge was brought solely for the pupose of accomplishing by indirection the ejection of a professor which he had previously made repeated efforts to effect without success.

"I ask that the Synod's judgment be not sustained for the following reasons: Because it is contrary to the law in this, that it implies that the Word of God as interpreted in the standards teaches specifically the kind of matter employed in the formation of Adam's body, the length of time occupied in the preparation of that matter, and the mode into which God fashioned it into a human body. Second, because it is contrary to the evidence, for since the Word of God does not teach anything as to these particulars, but is silent as to them, the opinions and doctrines of the complainant cannot be contrary to whatever the evidence may show the complainant's opinions to be; it cannot show them to be contrary to that which does not exist."

The time that had been decided on for adjournment had come; and Dr. Woodrow closed his complaint for the day.

FIFTH DAY.

Tuesday, 22d.

On Tuesday morning Dr. WOODROW resumed:

"As the evidence shows, I hold all my opinions and beliefs, without exception, subject to the teachings of the Holy Scriptures, but subject to nothing else. Whenever I shall discover that any belief of mine is contrary to aught either expressed or implied in the Word of God I will instantly renounce it. As everywhere appears in this evidence, I so hold my opinions as to the probable origin of Adam's body. I regard this question as an open one for the student of natural history only provided the Scriptures are silent respecting it, I claiming that, so far as I can see, the Scriptures are silent.

"My belief as to the origin of the first man's body, it is therefore clear, cannot be, is not, and does not profess to be a belief based on the Scriptures, or to be the result of an exposition of the Scriptures set up as a rival to the exposition framed by those who condemn me, but is solely, exclusively the result of the studies of the natural history student; the studies of one who seeks to know something of the wisdom and skill and power of God in His kingdom of nature, as well as of His goodness and mercy and loving-kindness in His kingdom of grace.

"My belief in science is not inconsistent with my belief in miracles, which is the same as saying that belief in God's ordinary methods is not inconsistent with a belief that He can resort and has resorted to extraordinary methods of accomplishing His will. But in any given instance we must believe that He has employed His ordinary methods until the contrary is shown. The presumption is always in favor of the ordinary; the burden of proof is always upon those who assert the extraordinary.

"Hence we have nothing to do with the question as to the truth of evolution. All who are engaged in this agree as to the supreme authority and the inerrancy of the Scriptures; the only question is as to the interpretation of the Scriptures, and particularly of these five words—"the dust of the ground." Do these words describe the exact kind of matter which God employed in the formation of man, at the moment when he began the specific act of formation, and the changes through which that matter had passed since it was called into existence, and the length of time between its exnihilation and the reception of the 'breath of life?' Or are these points undecided, so that no hypothesis respecting them which recognizes God as the former of man of the dust of the ground, whether mediately or immediately, gradually or instantaneously, can be in conflict with the teaching of the sacred Scriptures.

When Dr. Woodrow brought his address to a conclusion a recess of five minutes was taken, after which the Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, of Augusta, Ga., made an address in reply, asking that the decision of the Synod of Georgia he affirmed. He said: "Moderator and brethren, I wish to call the attention of the Assembly that, as the original prosecutor in this case, and now one of the respondents for the Synod of Georgia, I am not upon my trial before the Church, but from the address of yesterday I really began to think it was myself who was to be tried. My motives for the prosecution of this case are of small importance, but the compliments paid me yesterday need some attention. You were told that the *voluntary* prosecutor was to be ranked in that class toward whom great caution ought to be exercised in receiving accusations, inasmuch as he had been deeply interested in securing the conviction of the accused. I am referred to, but the one to whom the remark really belongs is to the Rev. Dr. Girardeau. I am charged with being interested in the matter, not from the high and worthy motives of a Christian and loyal son of the Church, but from unworthy personal feelings, and that, therefore, my conduct is to be regarded with caution. Now, let me here say that the complainant and myself have discussed this matter over and over again. We have met face to face in the courts of our Church; we have fought the battles of our respective sides earnestly and prayerfully. I had never impugned his motives or uttered a single ungentlemanly word toward him, and I say here that this is the first time he ever did so toward me."

Dr. Adams gave a history of the case from his standpoint and his connection with it. He was a member of the committee appointed by the Presbytery of Augusta to examine into Dr. Woodrow's case, and he took a stand opposing a trial. His point that he always made was that the complainant had not yet stated fully whether in his opinion the views he held were as to whether the body of Adam was evolved or was mediately created, or otherwise. "The Synod of Georgia enjoined the Presbytery of Augusta to either acquit or accuse him either of error or heresy. What was my surprise, two years later, to see him take sides with his own party and deny their right to try him. He was acquitted. Then this finger, shaken in my face, left me no other alternative than to bring him to trial.

"Now as to my motives. If what he says is true, I am not worthy to be a minister in your Church, or in any Church. When he asked me the question at the trial before the Presbytery as to the object of the prosecution, I told him, as an honest man. 'My object is certainly not to kill you, either ecclesiastically, socially or physically. Not for one moment to draw any great gulf between you and your brethren, either of Presbytery or Church. It is that this court of the Lord Jesus Christ, responsible to the Church at large, for the purity of whose doctrines it is now responsible before God, shall, if it find that your teachings with respect to the body of Adam are contrary to the word of God, as interpreted in the standards of the Church, admonish you to cease from those teachings in any place, shape or form.' Now, in the face of this sworn testimony, he tells me that I was moved by base, unworthy and personal motives in securing his removal from the college. If this is so, then I have perjured myself; I am not an honest man, and am unworthy to stand before you. His professor's chair in the seminary seems to be a sore point with him. He held it when the whole Church was in tumult and was pointing at him, crying shame; he held it when his friends and advisers told him to give it up—until the matter was settled. But he held it in the face of these until a board of trustees forced him out. Again, he says: "The accuser himself testifies that the accusation was brought solely for the purpose of accomplishing by indirection the ejection of a professor, which he had previously made repeated efforts to effect without success."

"As a reply to that I wrote to Dr. Woodrow: "I had hoped, and still hope, the deliverance of the Assembly will induce you to give an assurance that you will not further advocate your views on evolution in any way before the Church or the public, and that you will withdraw at once from the Seminary; and lest the impending trial before our Presbytery should embarass any such declaration, I was ready to say to you that if you felt inclined to give the Assembly such an assurance, I would withdraw the charge against you. I do not, of course, ask you to do this, although it would not be improper for me not only to ask it, but in the interest of our beloved Church to beseech it; but what I do say is, that if you are now inclined to give this assurance, I shall at once declare the charges withdrawn."

"In the face of these facts I ask this Assembly to judge between him and me; to say whether the charges he attempts to fasten upon me are true or false. The case now before us is that the complainant was charged before his Presbytery with holding and teaching views contrary to the Word of God. The Presbytery said he was not guilty. The Synod reversed that judgment, and now the complaint before the Assembly is that the decision of the Synod was not in accordance with the law and evidence regarding the formation of Adam's body."

"We admit the greater part of what is contained in the address, but most of it is irrelevant to the question. In his address before the alumni association he gives his views on evolution, about which there can be no doubt.

"For a long time fishes were the highest being on earth, then came a frog, a tadpole. This little fellow swam ashore and this was the landing of our ancestors." This sally created a loud laugh, in which Dr. Woodrow heartily joined, but Dr. Adams kept on: "Then they got a snake; then the lowest mammalion, a creature with a backbone; then the higher, and so on. They got a creature, I'll not call him a monkey either, but

they cut his claws, straightened him out, lengthened his legs, straightened his nose, fixed up his head. Then they shaved him, and to make him clean, they pummiced him, and at last God steps in, and, with divine intervention, put a soul in him. Then he was the 'head and crown of creation.' This is evolution. Dr. Woodrow here draws a distinction between the body and soul of Eve and the body of Adam.

"As to the body and soul of Eve and the soul of Adam we agree. As to the body of Adam he holds views exactly as stated in the indictment. I want now to call attention to his position with regard to Adam's body. In God's world he finds reason to believe that the animal nature of the first man, Adam, may have been derived from other animals. His statements are to the effect that the body of man descended in the same manner as that of a horse. There is no case shown where God put forth His hand to touch a man and call him into life any more than he did the same to the horse. Both descended; both are from animal ancestry; both with vertebral structure. And this is the theory we are asked to indorse. This church, the conservator of truth, is asked to engraft this theory upon its teachings.

"If there is anything in my life for which I would be willing to sacrifice everything for the truth of God, it would be in resisting such a doctrine as this. If we can bring light out of this darkness, peace out of this trouble and peace to the Church, it will be a joy to you and to me when this miserable stuff is decided in the Church of Jesus Christ. When he became a professor he believed one thing. Now he believes another. Has he changed from a certainty to a doubt? Certainly not; it is a contradiction. A man don't give up a certainty for an uncertainty, Are his words, "I am teaching this doctrine, I shall continue to teach it, I have 4,000 constituents to whom I am teaching it," the words of doubt? I am perfectly willing to interpret the Bible statement of Adam's creation as he pleases, so long as he has not covenanted with his Church to interpret it as it does."

After the Rev. Dr. Adams had concluded his address Judge Heiskell, of Memphis, Tenn., took the floor as counsel of Dr. Woodrow. He made a stirring address, urging the Assembly to reverse the decision of the Synod of Georgia on the ground that the action of the Synod was unfounded, its decision was indefinite, and that a court that would convict a man for saying a thing was probably true would convict every student in our school who wished to think for himself, and that Dr. Woodrow's theories were not in conflict with Scripture. At the conclusion of Judge Heiskell's address the subject was laid over, and made the first order of the day for Friday next. Then the Rev. Dr. Strickler will make an address, to be followed by a closing one by Dr. Woodrow.

Sixth Day.

Wednesday May 23d.

This day seems to have been devoted to the acceptance of the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Wistar Morris, at "Overbrook," their residence five miles from Philadelphia. The Northern Assembly had repaired to this place and were drawn up on either side when the commissioners of the Southern Assembly arrived from Baltimore. These were received with enthusiasm.

At 11:45 o'clock President and Mrs. Cleveland came from the house, and a cheer went up from the crowd that now crowded each other around the porch for the best position. Then Mr. Morris came forward, and in a few well-chosen remarks, welcomed him to Pennsylvania and to "Overbrook."

"The President replied as follows: "I am very much gratified by the opportunity here afforded me to meet the representatives of the Presbyterian Church. Surely a man never should lose his interest in the welfare of the Church in which he was reared, and yet I will not find fault with any of you who deem it a sad confession made, when I acknowledge that I must recall the days now long past, to find my closest relation to the grand and noble denomination which you represent. I say this because those of us who inherit fealty to our Church, as I did, begin early to learn those things which make us Presbyterians all the days of our lives; and thus it is that the rigors of our early teaching, by which we are grounded in our lasting allegiance, are especially vivid, and, perhaps, the best remembered. The attendance upon church service three times each Sunday and upon Sabbath-school during the noon intermission, may be irksome enough to a boy of ten or twelve years of age to be well fixed in his memory; but I have never known a man who regretted those things in the years of his maturity. The shorter catechism, though thoroughly studied and learned, was not, perhaps, at the time, they perfectly understood, and yet in the stern labors and duties of after life those are not apt to be the worst citizens who were early taught "what is the chief end of man."

"Speaking of these things, and in the presence of those here assembled, the most tender thoughts crowd upon my mind—all connected with Presbyterianism and its teachings. There are present with me now, memories of a kind and affectionate father, consecrated to the cause, and called to his rest and his reward in the midday of his usefulness; a sacred recollection of the prayers and pious love of a sainted mother, and a family circle hallowed and sanctified by the spirit of Presbyterianism. I certainly cannot but express the wish and hope that the Presbyterian Church will always be at the front in every movement which promises the temporal as well as the spiritual advancement of mankind. In the turmoil and the bustle of every-day life few men are foolish enough to ignore the practical value to our people and our country of the Church organizations established among us, and the advantage of Christian example and teaching.

"The field is vast, and the work sufficient to engage the efforts of every sect and denomination; but I am inclined to believe that the Church which is most tolerant—conservative, without loss of spiritual strength—will soonest find the way to the hearts and affections of the people. While we may be pardoned for insisting that our denomination is the best, we may, I think, safely concede much that is good to all other churches that seek to make men better.

"I am here to greet the delegates of two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church. One is called 'North' and the other 'South.' The subject is too deep and intricate for me, but I cannot help wondering why this should be. These words, so far as they denote separation and estrangement, should be obsolete. In the counsels of the nation and in the business of the country they no longer mean reproach and antagonism. Even the soldiers who fought for the North and the South are restored to fraternity and unity. This fraternity and unity is taught and enjoined by our Church. When shall she herself be united, with all the added strength and usefulness that harmony and union ensure?"

At the close of his speech he was introduced to each member of the two Assemblies—the Northern by Rev. Charles Wood, Mr. Morris' son-in-law, and the Southern by Mr. Charles L. Inglis, of Baltimore. When the members of the two Assemblies had passed, the villagers then took their turn, and were rewarded with a smile from Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Cleveland wore a black lace dress and bonnet with gold passementerie and trimmings. After the reception the guests partook of a lunch that was served under an immense canvas on the lawn. Messrs. A. C. Trippe and L. C. Inglis, of Baltimore, were the marshals of the Southern Assembly. When the reception was over, at six o'clock, the guests returned to Philadelphia.

At night a reception was given to the Northern and Southern Assemblies by the Presbyterians of Philadelphia at the Academy of Fine Arts. Though the night was about as disagreeable as can be imagined, fully three thousand people were present, many of them coming early in the evening and awaiting patiently the arrival of President and Mrs. Cleveland. The stairway was lined with flowers and plants, and an orchestra was on hand.

Seventh Day.

Thursday, May 24th.

Fully 3,000 people assembled in the Academy of Music. Rev. Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, made an opening address and was responded to by Dr. Bullock. The congregation sang "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," after which Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler delivered an address on the "History of Presbyterianism."

Rev. Dr. T. D. Witherspoon was the next speaker on "The Work of Presbyterianism for the Future."

In the afternoon Hon. John Randolph Tucker made the opening address on the "Adaptation of Presbyterianism to the Masses," and was followed by Rev. Dr. Simon on "Presbyterianism and Education." Hon. James S. Cothran spoke an hour on "Calvinism and Human Progress."

"Presbyterianism and the Republican Government" was the theme of ex-Senator Samuel McMillan, of St. Paul, Minn.

Hon. A. M. Scales, Governor of North Carolina, presided in the evening and speeches were made on "Home and Foreign Missions and Historic Presbyterian Characters" by Dr. Geo. P. Hays, of Ohio; Dr. Matthew H. Houston, of Baltimore, Dr. Charles L. Thompson, of Missouri, and Dr. Jerry Witherspoon, of Tennessee, made the closing address.

In Horticultural Hall, next door to the Academy of Music, a meeting was held similar to that in the last-named place. Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson presided.

The speakers were: Hon. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, on "Calvinism and Religious Liberty;" and Dr. Howard Crosby, on "Presbyterianism and Biblical Scholarship."

Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, Va., led in prayer, and Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of New York, pronounced the benediction, after which the audience was dismissed.

In the afternoon Rev. Dr. John Hall spoke on the "Needs of City Evangelization," and was followed on the same theme by Mr. Morris J. Jessup, a ruling elder, who has been engaged in the work in New York city. Dr. Moses D. Hoge made an address on the same subject, and was followed by Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Nicholls, on the subject of "Preaching to the Masses." Mr. Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, Ky., took the place of Hon. Clifford Anderson, of Georgia, who was to have addressed the Assembly on the subject of "Lay Effort Among the Masses."

At night Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, presided. The speakers and their subjects were as follows: "Home Missions," Walter W. Moore, D.D., Union Theological Seminary, Hampden-Sidney, Virginia; "Foreign Missions," Charles S. Pomeroy, D.D., Cleveland, Ohio; "The Children of the Covenant." Givens B. Strickler, Atlanta, Ga.; closing address, Wm. P. Breed, D.D., Philadelphia.

At eleven o'clock the exercises at both the halls were over, the lights extinguished, the crowds departed, and the first centennial of American Presbyterians had passed into history as an event that will live long after the lives of those present have ended.

The speakers, it ought to be said, were received with enthusiasm and were frequently applauded during their speeches and, universally, it is to be presumed, at their close.

Eighth Day.

Friday, Monday 25th.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the acting moderator, Dr. J. Henry Smith, called the Assembly to order and after devotional exercise and the reading of the minutes of last session the Woodrow case, which had been made the order of the day for three o'clock, was taken up. The Rev. Dr. G. B. Strickler made the opening address in favor of the action of the Synod of Georgia.

Dr. Strickler spoke as follows: "Moderator and brethren, it is but proper for me to state before entering into consideration of this case that I have no personal interest in it beyond that which every brother in the Church has. I have always treated my brother Woodrow with respect, and so has he acted toward me. Now for the case. The charge is in teaching and promulgating that Adam's body was probably not made nor created out of the dust of the ground, but of organic matter pre-existing in the body of a brute, and which opinions are of dangerous tendency to the church. If you will look at his speech you will see that he says, "as to man, there is what seems to the writer very clear and definite testimony to the effect: The man's soul, his spiritual nature, was immediately and not mediately created. That Eve was not derived from ancestors, but was miraculously formed from Adam. But how is it as to man's animal nature? The first witness, nature, as has been seen, has made it seem very probable that the higher animals generally were derived from the lower, and this probably includes man so far as he is an animal, and it seems at least quite doubtful that this witness testifies that man, so far as he is animal, was formed in a different way from other animals. And until this doubt is removed it may fairly be supposed that so far as he is an animal man was formed as other animals are, namely, as has been shown to be most probable, by evolution. If he was derived, it must have been by birth." This gives us his view. Adam's body was of animal ancestry.

"He says this is a caricature of his theory, but it is the testimony of the records. When he says his hypothesis is probably correct; that they are not contradicted by Scripture, and that everything is in their favor, he could not say more. Darwin or Huxley did not say more, and no scientist who ever studied the question over did say more than this. Now to the point—whether his hypothesis is in accordance with the teachings of our standard or not. The complainant has been making rapid strides in his views as regards evolution. Some time ago he was opposed to it; shortly after he said it might be true; then it was probably true; now all the evidence is in favor of it. Suppose at the next Assembly he should be charged with taking the same view in regard to Eve, then as to the soul, because the words of the Bible on that point are not interpreted in the standards, his point in this. Don't you suppose that the compilers of the standards, when they took the words from the Bible and carried them over to the standards, took them for their face meaning? Don't, then, be deceived about interpretation. Perhaps you may think my remarks are made because there is no interpretation. That is not so, for there is as good an interpretation as any one can want. "*After* God had made all other creatures He made man—male and female." The word "after" implies that everything else was completed, and then He made man. But you may say that may apply to his spiritual nature, but see: After He made all other creatures He made man—male and female. The sex means the physical man, the body. The complainant's hypothesis is directly opposite to the face meaning of the Scriptures. He says Adam's body was evolved; the standards say it was made from the dust of the ground. If you refuse to indorse the Synod you refuse to indorse the face meaning of God's word. If we have the exact statement of the formation of Eve's body and soul and of Adam's soul, why have we not of Adam's body? We accept the statement relating to the first three; why not of the last? The statement in regard to it is just as distinct, just as obvious as to its import; why not take it as we do the other?

"If the Bible gives a statement of actual facts in one case, why does it not in another? It is just as easy; why should a doubtful construction be put upon it? Does not evolution teach, aside from God's word, that Eve's body was evolved the same as Adam's? Don't Darwin, Huxley, Herbert Spencer and all such scientists say so? If you yield what they say as to Adam, why not to Eve, when the hypothesis in one case is just as clear as it is in the other. Our doctrines do not allow us to teach anything in contradiction to the standards, involving the salvation of the soul. And I think this theory is prohibited. If we take the body of a brute evolved from brutes haven't we a brute with all the passions, appetites, infirmities, propensities and degradations of a brute? Then God put a soul into it, and we have the soul of a man in the body of a brute."

Rev. Dr. Woodrow took the stand at the beginning of the evening session in justification of his complaint. He spoke for two hours, and said: "There are no charges against me here or elsewhere. I am here to complain against the annulling of a verdict of not guilty found by the Presbytery of Augusta. Whatever you may say and think, I know many of the wisest and noblest and most sainted who fully agree with me and bid me Godspeed. The approbation of John Leighton Wilson is a shield which protects me from many taunts and sneers that have been hurled at me by those who thought I was misguided and astray. I did not impute to Dr. Adams any unfair motive. He intimated to you that he was willing I should preach and hold those doctrines, because I preached but little, and what I did preach could do no hurt. Why did I not preach? Twenty five years I preached regularly, and preached where no Presbyterian minister had preached before, and I have done work as professor, clerk and preacher—always with a weak body and sometimes hanging between life and death.

"Do you believe I am to be held up to reproach for doing the best I could? I have done all I was told to do and much more. I am rather glad that Dr Adams does not think I am a scientific man, for then my scientific views might accord with his, something I cannot conceive without horror. As to Dr. Adams's statement that my views had changed: When I entered the Church I was not a fossil, although I had then and now have much to do with fossils. I have changed my views, but not one iota have they changed as to the absolute truths of the Bible, and that the standards are a fair summary of them. You are told that I deny the words contained in the standards that *after* God had made all creatures he made man, because I thought his body existed long before Adam was created. It is absurd to say that there was an Adam's body before that Adam was created. Will you say to the young men that if they accept this view that they must give up the Bible and its teachings?" Dr. Woodrow went over a great deal of the ground covered in his address of last Monday, the greater amount of the new part being given to refuting the charges made against him by Dr. Adams. He gave a list of great men honored afterward in history who at the time they announced new theories and made new discoveries were deemed heretics and were persecuted, saying that if the Synod of Georgia was sustained by the Assembly it would be acting not by the words of Scriptures, but on their own interpretation of it, while in a few years their error would be proven.

When he had concluded his address a number of the commissioners gave three-minute addresses.

Ninth Day.

Saturday, May 26th.

The greater part of the day seems to have been spent in the roll call and speeches of delegates on the motion whether or not to sustain Dr. Woodrow's appeal against the Synod of Georgia. There must have been very many sensible, and very many pithy and pointed speeches, as well. But these the reporters are not apt to catch, and what they have given us, in the main, on either side, it will do the Church service to withhold.

The vote: To sustain, 34; to sustain in part, 2; not to sustain, 109.

Hardly had the vote been announced when Rev. T. C. Whaling, a commissioner from the Presbytery of Harmony Synod of South Carolina, who is an ardent disciple of Dr. Woodrow, arose and asked leave to offer a protest against the decission of the Assembly. Some excitement followed this, but it was quickly checked, and the moderator declared Dr. Whaling out of order. Dr. Whaling then gave notice that when the proper time arrived he would offer this protest on behalf of himself and those members who believed that the Assembly should have sustained Dr. Woodrow's complaint.

A communication was received from the Northern Church which implied a desire for fraternal cooperation looking to organic union.

The *American* notices several reports having been made by committees, but gives no information as to action taken.

Rev. S. K. Smoot, of Texas, from the special committee to which was referred the action of the Assembly in the case of Dr. James Woodrow, made a long report, asking that Dr. Woodrow and his followers abstain from teaching the doctrine that the body of Adam was evolved from some lower animal, and not created from the dust of the ground. The report was recommitted for certain alterations. The Assembly adjourned till Monday.

By the Way.

Oh the cards of invitation to the school commencements. We wish we could thank them all separately, seeing that we cannot attend them all—or any separately. Our thanks to all!

The *Daily Evening Patriot* of Greensboro, N. C., is readily an exceedingly creditable sheet. It is the offspring—is that so—of the weekly *Patriot* and is worthy of its parentage. It is an advance at least that indicates prosperity, and we wish Bro. Whitehead abundant success.

An exchange says:

"We shall not say that the best citizens were trained in the church and its schools, for we might lay ourselves open to the charge of bigotry."

Well, friend, if you are too modest to say say it, we will say it for you.

"We shall say with the President, however, that "they are not apt to make the worst who were thus early trained."

Thanks! Though literally the President said: "In the stern labors and duties of after life those are not apt to be the worst citizens, who were taught: 'What is the chief end of man?'"

A bill is before the Legislature of Massachusetts to make a grant of $10,000 to a Roman Catholic Institution.

Colonize the South with Romanists and how long will it be before the same thing, or a similar thing, will be done in North Carolina, or in any other Southern State.

The death of Mrs. Mary J. Stevenson, in this city, on 23d inst., removed one from the labors and toils of earth to the peaceful rest of Heaven, who here had spent more than the generally allotted term of human life. As a shock of wheat that is fully ripe she was gathered into the heavenly garner.

We must not be misunderstood. We make no war on individuals. We do not discuss whether individual Roman Catholics are good citizens—that is are peaceable, law-abiding citizens—or the contrary. That is not the question. We assert that Romanism as a principle is utterly antagonistic to and intolerant of Protestantism. Consequently where Romanism has the power it subverts and, as far as possible, eradicates Protestantism. But in this country power depends upon population. Populate the country with Romanists, and your Protestantism—your Bible, your schools, your churches, your every religious liberty or privilege is at their mercy.

Do not, we beseech you, console yourself with the thought that you will bring them here, and then, if they do not prove good citizens you will boycot them. It is a most impracticable policy, even if were not the very worst of morals.

Dr. Moses D. Hoge seems to have been about the only speaker at the Centennial Exercises who displayed anything approaching wit. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland a part of the time of these exercises were present. Dr. Hoge said, as reported by the Baltimore *American*:

"This is a great day for Presbyterians. Their two Assemblies are ready to unite, head and heart, to prosecute this great work of city evangelization. [Applause.] I say this is a great occasion for us. We thank you for your hospitality. Our union has been distinguished by the presence of our Chief Magistrate, with his chief magitrate at his side. [Prolonged applause.] She is our Victoria, our republican queen, and she is followed and beloved by as many devoted subjects as the Queen of the British Empire, and she has the advantage over Victoria by some fifty or sixty years. [Laughter and applause.) The two Assemblies look like sisters. [Laughter.] But sisters don't marry each other. [More laughter.]"

Isn't it a little odd. In the Southern Church the absolute parity of ruling elders and ministers in the courts of the Church—that is as rulers—is acknowledged and ingrafted in the Constitution. Yet in this Assembly practically a distinction is made as broad as possible, in the chairmanships and the relative positions of members.

On the contrary, in the Northern Church the ruling eldership has been decisively declared to be an inferior class in the courts of the Church; yet practically this theory is entirely ignored. Thus the *Interior* says:

The largest number of chairmanships ever bestowed upon them in any Assembly appear in the catalogue for this year. Of the whole number of chairmanships, excepting those on records, seven were given to ministers and six to elders. In the making up of the standing committees the Moderator was guided by fitness and propriety without regard to whether they were ministers or elders. Another marked indication of wholesome progress toward the recognition of the people and their representatives was the appointment of Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, to the vice-moderatorship.

We add that one afternoon Dr. Thompson vacated the chair, and Gov. Beaver actually presided as Moderator.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING MAY 29ht, 1888.

Spirits Turpentine—Steady at 33½ cents, until Friday, when price fell to 33 cents; Tuesday feeling much firmer and higher figures looked for.

Rosin—Quoted at 85 cents for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained—closed steady at 82½ and 87½.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.90 and Virgin $2.00.

Tar—On Thursday advanced to $1.20 reported, at which price held until Monday, when $1.25 was obtained.

Timber—No change to report.

WANTED! TEACHERS for Higher English, French, History, Botany, Astronomy, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Elocution, Painting and Drawing, Latin, German and English Literature; also Principal for established School. Send for circulars. Address
National Bureau of Education,
Room 54 Cole Bld'g, Nashville.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GEN—

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

THE BOTTOM FELL OUT.

A Tully, N. Y., despatch to the *Times* says: Martin G. Fuller, of this place, dug the biggest well on his premises yesterday that has ever been dug in Onondaga county, and did it in less time than has been consumed in digging any other well near the salt district. When his men had excavated a few feet the bottom suddenly fell out of the well at a time when, fortunately, all the men were in places of safety. There was left in the bottom of the shallow well a broad hole leading into utter darkness, apparently of unfathomable depth. In a short time an exploring party was formed, ropes and windlasses were procured, and several daring men were lowered to the bottom. It was found that the bottomless well led into a cave, whose bottom was about 40 feet below the well. The explorers went over the cave with torches and lanterns, and found it to be about a mile long. It extends directly under a lake, but is entirely dry, no water whatever having been found. A number of stone columns and some fine stalactites and stalagmites were found, with fossil formations, and Mr. English, the geologist, who subsequently descended, found two very fine specimens of trilobite. Wm. Payne also found a number of fern formations. A party from Syracuse is to explore the cave to-day.

THE FINEST COUNTRY HOUSE IN AMERICA.

A San Francisco letter says: "Almost every American has heard of J. C. Flood, the California millionaire, but very few are aware of the fact that Mr. Flood is the owner of the most magnificent country house and grounds in North America. This estate is at Menlo Park, near San Francisco, and during Mr. Flood's illness is closed to tourists. The Gossiper was a privileged visitor, and can therefore picture the scenes denied to others this season. The estate covers 1,000 acres, and is under the charge of a landscape gardener and 120 assistants. The drives are several miles in length, and are made of white gravel kept spotlessly clean. The foliage, shrubbery and flowers are beyond description. Everything is a 'symphony in white and gold.' The porter's lodge is a beautiful cottage near the only entrance to the grounds, and the great gates are white and gold. The grounds are lighted by hundreds of gas lamps with ground glass shades, the gas being made on the place. Statuary of the most chaste and eloquent design and of exquisite workmanship gives a finish to the vetort-like lawns and closely trimmed hedges. But the house is the main attraction. It is built in a style of architecture that might be termed French, although not decidedly of that school. It is dazzling white, the roofs are of black slate in patterns, and the decorations are all in gold. Even the inside blinds and the furnishings are white and gold, and this effect has been preserved in the finishings of the servants' quarters, the superb stable and all the buildings on the premises. The house stands on an eminence and overlooks one of the most beautiful lawns that art could produce. Fountains plash on every side; a terrace of ivy and flowers hems in the eastern view, while a bank of violets and a wall of roses temper the force of the ocean breezes and perfume them. The perfect creation of an artistic mind, with all the necessary funds to maintain it in its perfection, Flood's palace stands unrivalled in America, a typical home of a self-made millionaire."

YANKEE DOODLE AND U. S.

We use *Uncle Sam* as a facetious name for the United States; Mr. S. Grant Oliphant explains its origin thus:—"Uncle Sam Wilson" was the Government inspector of supplies at Troy in the war of 1812. Those edibles of which he approved were labelled *U. S.*, then a new sign for *United States*; the workmen supposed that these letters were the initials of "Uncle Sam," and the mistake became a joke and a lasting one. So "Brother Jonathan" had a simple origin: Washington thought very highly of the judgment of Jonathan Trumbull the elder, then Governor of Connecticut, and constantly remarked, "We must consult Brother Jonathan." The name soon became regarded as a national sobriquet. Mr. Southwick, in "Quizzism," gives some curious information about the term *Yankee*; of course, we all know that it is the word *English* as pronounced by the American Indians, but we do not all know that "in a curious book on the Round Towers of Ireland" the origin of the term *Yankee doodle* was traced to the Persian phrase *Yanki-dooniah*, "or inhabitants of the New World. Layard, in his book on 'Nineveh and its Remains,' also mentions *Yanghidunia* as the Persian name of America." The song *Yankee Doodle*, Mr. Southwick tells us, is as old as Cromwell's time; it was the Protector himself who "stuck a feather in his hat" when going to Oxford: the bunch of ribbons which held the feather was a *maccaroni*. We know that *maccaroni* was a cant term for a dandy, that feathers were worn in the hats of Royalists, and that Oxford was a town of the highest importance during the Civil War. I do not quite see how round towers, the Persian language, and Old Noll come to be so intimately connected, even though, as Mr. Southwick tells, the song was at first known as *Nankee Doodle*. America must not, as some of her sons have done, imagine that the dollar-mark $ stands for U. S., the S being written upon the U. For both the dollar and the mark [illegible] there is too long before there were any United States. Both Mr. Southwick and Mr. Oliphant gave the very probable origin indicated by the design on the reverse of the Spanish dollar—the Pillars of Hercules with a scroll round each pillar, the scrolls perhaps representing the serpents which Hercules strangled while yet he was a child in his cradle. There is also another theory that the dollar-mark is a form of the figure 8, because in old times the dollar was a piece of eight reals. The expression "almighty dollar" was first used by Washington Irving in his sketch of a "Creole Village," 1837.

A WONDERFUL MEMORY.

Surprising Feats of a Man Who Never Succeeded at Anything.

Daniel McCartney was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Sept. 10th, 1811. His father was of Irish descent and his mother German. I first met him in Delaware, Ohio, in 1832. The meeting was in a public hall. The president and several professors and many students of the Ohio Wesleyan University and a few citizens were present. Mr. O. C. Brown of Carlington, Ohio, stated what McCartney could do, and introduced him and conducted the examination. Mr. S. [illegible]oore of the First National Bank was prepared [illegible] calendars and other documents to test his [illegible]. Other gentlemen were also prepared in [illegible]ays to decide the truth of Mr. Brown's [illegible]

[illegible]Cartney was then 54 years old, of [illegible] rather heavy set, with rather large, well-formed head; square, large, high forehead; complexion pale; countenance sober, dignified, benevolent; eyes defective, not being able to see clearly, and yet not entirely blind. His speech was deliberate and confident, using but few words. As the examination went on we soon found that everything that had passed before his mind for 40 years was remembered. I can only refer to a few things that occured in the two hours of most varied questioning. He could tell the day of the week (by having the year and day of the month) back for 40 years, and tell it instantly. He could tell the dates of most important events from his boyhood. Could give the state of the weather, forenoon and afternoon, for 40 years without mistake.

One gentleman asked for the day of the week about 15 or 16 years ago. McCartney replied Friday. "No," said the gentleman, "that is wrong. That was my wedding day, and it was Thursday." Now, said Mr. Brown, can any gentleman in the hall tell who is right. Yes, said Mr. Moore; and in a minute or two from his old calendar he found that McCartney was right. During the evening one or two other questions were raised as to the day of the week, but by the old calendar McCartney was right every time.

He was a complete accordance of the New Testament and most of the Old Testament. Prof. Hoyt (Hebrew professor), read a large number of passages from the Scriptures, till the audience were entirely satisfied that he knew where every passage was. He could tell what he was doing every day from his boyhood. President Merrick having prepared himself on several dates, asked him what he was doing on a certain day, naming the time, several years before. "Looking at the eclipse," said he.

His multiplication table went up into millions. He could give the cube root of numbers up to millions almost instantly. One of the numbers given was 10 figures deep, another was 11 figures deep. He could raise any number under 40 to sixth power instantly. He could raise any number under 100 to the sixth power in 10 or 15 minutes. He was given the number 89, which is a prime number and more difficult; but he raised it in a few minutes (496,981,290 961.) He could instantly give the minutes and seconds of periods of time from the Mosaic creation, and could give the feet or inches of sidereal distances.

Prof H. M. Perkins (professor of astronomy) asked him a question. McCartney said he had never been given such a question, but he would see. What was very remarkable was, he never asked the professor to state it again, although it was most complicated. In about three minutes he said it came out with a fraction, and the fraction was one eight. In a few minutes more he told off the long line of figures.

A gentleman wrote five or six columns of figures, seven or eight deep on the blackboard and read them to him. He could immediately repeat them backward or forward, and being asked the next day if he still remembered them, he told them off again without a single mistake.

His powers of memory were noticed when 5 or 6 years old, and he could remember a great number of little events from that early age. His full power of memory was attained at the age of about 16. He knew 200 hymns and could sing 150 tunes. He could remember what he ate for breakfast, dinner, and supper for more than 40 years. He learned nothing by reading, but by learning. His sight was so defective, especially in early life, that he could not read, except very coarse print, and that very slowly, and with great difficulty. He was always poor, and his relatives, with whom he lived were poor.

He retained his memory to the time of his death. He was in possession of most all these vast powers for about 60 years. When answering questions about certain things President Merick asked him how he did it, or if he had any particular mental process or rule. He said: "I just know it." The answers to some questions, however, showed that it was not all entire memory, for they required some reasoning powers. This was particularly so in the questions given by Prof. Perkins. Daniel McCartney was supported for the last few years of his life at the county farm, near Muscatine, Iowa, and died in that place, Nov. 15th, aged a little over 70 years.—*Scientific American.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

The Empress Victoria, says the *Germania*, has been the good genius of the Emperor thoroughout his illness. On hearing what those immediately around the Emperor say of her, one begins to understand that high praise is due to her, and that she deserves the name of German Hausfrau in the highest sense of the word. Every day she is in the kitchen to see for herself that her husband's food is properly prepared, day and night she attends to every one of the doctor's orders; in moments of danger and at operations she assists like a skilled nurse, resolutely helping to move the bed.

N. O. Picayune:

The annual reports of the Day Nursery, established last year in Baronne street, near Jackson, show that the novel, philanthropic work has been very successful and is in a promising condition. This nursery, as is well known, is for the convenience of working women who would otherwise be compelled to go out to their service leaving their little children at home alone or insufficiently cared for. It is in charge of a number of young married and single ladies, and has had from the beginning the confidence and support of the classes whom it was desired to benefit. During the past winter every child who boarded at the nursery was provided with warm clothing, shoes and stockings, and seventeen mothers were relieved practically of all care of their children. Children between the ages of two months and nine years were received at the nursery, and those old enough to receive lessons were daily instructed. They were all given wholesome meals three times a day, received medical attention when necessary, and were kept until 7 o'clock at night, when their parents could come for them. The nursery is growing in importance, and this fall it is more than probable that a larger building and better facilities will be needed.

Mrs Stewart, wife of the qnondam missionary, gave the large assemblage at the Presbyterian church in Meridian yesterday a rare treat in her talk about China. She says in music she found the key to unlock the Chinese heart. Learned as they are in so many arts, music—melody at least—is unknown to them and the natives rarely attempt to sing. By teaching the children songs the old folks were so pleased that they came to the meeting just to hear them sing, and imbibed Christianity from the words. Mrs. Stewart is a charming little lady in person and manner and without the slightest effort carried her hearers with her through all her life in that far-off land.

There are seasons in the games of children as well as in a farmer's work, and one of the indications that spring has come is to see boys playing marbles and flying kites, and girls jumping rope. It may be that a good many girls can jump the rope without any injury, but many cases of injury in this way are reported, and there is no doubt that many girls suffer from its effects without the cause being suspected. Not long ago a physician said: "I would warn children against rope jumping, and would advise parents and teachers to prohibit it under all circumstances." Not only is there danger of injury to the bones and joints of the leg, and to the spine, but young girls frequently receive other injuries which cause them untold suffering for years, if not for life. There are many other games which furnish good exercise without the danger connected with this.

THINGS USEFUL.

Molasses Shingles: Two tumblers of molasses, one tumbler of sweet milk, one teacup of shortening, one tablespoon level full of saleratus (put dry with molasses), a teaspoonful of salt, spice to taste and flour enough to roll out. Roll thin and cut into shingle shape. In mixing the saleratus in, make it fine first and then beat thoroughly, letting it foam all it will before adding aught else.

A good disinfectant is made by dissolving half a drachm of nitrate of lead in a pint of boiling water, then dissolve two drachms of common salt in eight or ten quarts of water.

Brown Bettie: Brown Bettie is a simple and easily made pudding. Put alernate layers of bread crumbs and chopped apples in a pudding dish, season each layer with sugar, cinnamon and a little lump of butter. For a dish holding a quart and a half you need two teacups of hot water. Bake for an hour and a half. Have the top brown. Serve with plenty of sweet cream.

A good furniture polish is made by melting two ounces of beeswax, one ounce of turpentine, and one drachm of powdered rosin together, with a gentle heat, and rubbing on, when cold, with a soft flannel cloth and polishing with a soft linen or silk cloth.

To Can Strawberries: Select perfect fruit, just ripe, hull the berries and put them in glass cans, then set them in cold or lukewarm water in a kettle over the fire. When the water boils, fill the can with boiling hot syrup, remove them from the fire and seal. The bottom of the kettle should have wooden strips for the cans to rest on.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
THE RICHEST. MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.
COLGATE & CO.
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000
Insures Against Fire and Lightning.
This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE
SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
No better remedy can be found for every form of cough, colds, bronchitis and general debility, or for consumption in any of its stages, than Dr. Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphates of Lime, Soda and Iron. It is the fruit of long experience and experiment, and in its present form can be recommended as the best preparation known to restore vitality and vigor to flesh, nerve, blood and brain. It is manufactured only by DR. ALEXANDER B WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, who will send an illustrated circular free on application.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.
Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19, 1888.
Circulars forwarded on application.

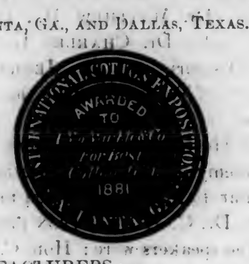
B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.
HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.
We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.
Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N.

BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.


DURHAM TOBACCO
Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

GREAT INDUCEMENTS ! !
IN ALL RESPECTS WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER THE VERY BEST INDUCEMENTS TO HOME AND OUT OF TOWN TRADE.
A COMPLETE STOCK
Which embraces DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS in all of staples—and Many Novelties. Suits for Ladies made to Order.
FRENCH SATEENS.
Large apartment of Styles—in all colors and in black and black and white, 32 in. wide. Price 35c, Quite as pretty as a silk, and colors good.
MATTINGS, CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, POLES AND CORNICE
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Linen, Towels, &c., FURNITURE COVERINGS, Bed Spreads, &c. All letters relating to prices, and all ORDERS have VERY PROMPT ATTENTION.
CHURCH CARPETS AND MATTINGS at small advance on first cost. Express or freight paid on Bills of $10.00 and over.
RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
May 22nd, 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.

DR. SWETT'S "ROOT BEER"
THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRINK.
Made from Life of Man, Wintergreen, Juniper, etc. Valuable in any derangement of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. A beverage for health and pleasure. Packages, to make 5 gallons, 25cts.; by mail 31cts.; 4 packages, $1.00, prepaid. Put up only at the N. E. BOTANIC DEPOT, 245 Washington St., Boston. GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Prop'r.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA., AND DALLAS, TEXAS.


MANUFACTURERS:
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS, COMPLETE FERTILIZER MACHINERY, COTTON GINS, COTTON FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS, COTTON PRESSES, SEED COTTON CLEANERS, SAW MILLS, WIND MILLS, TANKS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., &c.
AWARDED the gold medal at the International Cotton Exposition for the best gin with self feeder.
AWARDED four gold Medals at the Texas State Fair for best gin, best feeder, best condenser and best display, also first premiums at Georgia Fairs and South Carolina State Fairs, and gold medal at the Industrial Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina.
Write for catalogues and prices.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS,
AND WOOL.
BALTIMORE, Md.
With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.
The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.
The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.
Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

PALE SICKLY LOOKING CHILDREN
subject to SPASMS are most likely troubled with WORMS. The best remedy for this is the celebrated B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE. Been 60 years in use and never fails. Observe particularly that the initials are B. A. thus avoiding imitations

Executrix Notice!

Having qualified as Executrix under the Will of the Estate of Eliza D. Whitehead, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said decedent, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them for payment on or before April 2nd, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELIZA R. H. DAGGETT,
Executrix of the Estate of
ELIZA D. WHITEHEAD.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

BEST.

BY HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

Mother, I see you with your nursery light
Leading your babies, all in white,
To their sweet rest;
Christ, the Good Shepherd, carries mine to-night,
And that is best.

I cannot help tears when I see them twine
Their fingers in yours, and their bright curls shine
On your warm breast;
But the Saviour's is purer than yours or mine,
He can love best.

You tremble each hour because your arms
Are weak; your heart is wrung with alarms,
And sore oppress;
My darlings are safe, out of reach of harms,
And that is best.

You know over yours may hang even now
Pain and disease, whose fulfilling slow
Naught can arrest;
Mine in God's gardens run to and fro,
And that is best.

You know that of yours, your feeblest one
And dearest may live long years alone,
Unloved, unblest;
Mine are cherished of saints around God's throne,
And that is best.

You must dread for yours the crime that sears,
Dark guilt unwashed by repentant tears,
And unconfessed;
Mine entered spotless on eternal years,
O how much the best!

But grief is selfish; I cannot see
Always why I should so stricken be
More than the rest;
But I know that, as well as for them, for me
God did the best.

—*Presbyterian Banner.*

DON'T SKIP THE HARD NAMES.

Eddy was a bright little scholar. He could read very well for a boy six years old.

He liked to read stories about birds and beasts. But he had one fault. One day his mamama talked to him about it.

He would read very fast till he came to a hard word. Then he would stop, and if he could not tell at once what it was, he would skip it and go on.

"Don't skip the hard words, Eddy," said his mamma.

"Why, mamma, I don't like the hard words. I am in such a hurry to go on that I can't stop to spell them."

"That will not do, my boy," she said. "You will never be a good reader if you do not stop and spell the long words. You will never be good at anything if you do not do the hard things which come to you. When you are at work do not skip the hard things. God expects all his children to do faithfully the duty which comes to them. A boy who bravely tries to overcome hard things is a hero."

"A hero, mamma?" said Eddy, laughing. "Why, I thought a hero was a man who went to war and was a brave soldier."

"You can be a hero' dear, while you are a little boy. A hero is any one who does his best, even in such little things as spelling the hard words. You are not too young to be a true soldier of the Prince of Peace."

EFFENDI AND ADEL.

A TRUE SYRIAN STORY.

Effendi and Adel were a little brother and sister, living with their parents high up in a village among the mountains, whence the cedar was bought to build Solomon's beautiful temple. Syrian children have little to make their lives bright, but Effendi and Adel had both heard the sweet story of Jesus, and had given themselves to the dear Lord, and so they were happy in spite of the great trouble which came to them.

One Sabbath, some little time before our story opens, they had strayed into a Sunday-school in charge of one of our missionaries, and it was there they heard the pure gospel.

Oh how angry it made the father and mother when they found out that their children had become Christians! They were beaten, and stoned, and locked in dark room, and almost starved, in order to bring them back to their parent's religion, but to no purpose. Still, unkind as their father and mother were, the children loved them, and it nearly broke their young hearts to have them turn against them so, for they had been good to them before, especially to Effendi, who being a boy was more thought of. But there was a Bible verse which comforted these children very much—a verse telling us when father and mother turn against us there is One who will stand by us, etc. Can you tell in what part of the Bible it is, and repeat it as it is written there? Often and often, on dark nights, little Adel would put her arms about Effendi's neck and try to comfort him with these sweet words. One day, as they were talking to each other, looked in their gloomy room, their father came in, with an angry scowl on his face. "I shall send you children to your uncle Kasim; he will see that you give up this new religion."

Now this Uncle Kasim was a priest of the Maronite sect, and lived not far from the site of a famous Syrian city, which was at one time the capital of the Greek kings of Syria. This uncle dwelt in a large building with other priests, but the father told Effendi and Adel they should have a room in a hut near to the priest's house, and their uncle would see that they behaved themselves, which meant he would beat them even more than their father if they did not give up this new religion.

"Poor children! what should they do? Frightened and trembling they clung to each other all the rest of the day and far into the night.

"What shall we do, Effendi? Oh dear, if we could only run away!" cried little Adel.

"We can," said Effendi, walking directly over to the little hole in the wall which served as a window. Just as he reached it, he stopped and looked back, for his sister stood by the door uttering a glad cry, and whispering softly to him across the little room.

"Father has forgotten to lock the door."

Quickly and quietly Effendi tried for himself, and found it true.

"Come, Adel," said he, "quickly; take that bit of bread and keep as still as you can, and we will get out safely, please God."

Then these two children crept trembling out of their prison, knowing that if they awoke anyone, all would be over.

"We'll go to the missionaries," said Effendi, when they were at safe distance.

"Oh, yes," said little Adel, "and perhaps they can help us."

So to the mission they went. It was a queer building, very different from our houses. The children knocked timidly at the door, and a warm welcome awaited them. When their story was told it did not take long for the kind gentleman to hurry and prepare means for carrying them away immediately, far away to another mission station, and morning found them a long distance from their old home.

They were many days on their journey, for at night they rested; but finally they reached a seaport on the Mediterranean. It was a busy place, but they took the little wanderers in. Do not think the parents lost their children without hunting for them; no, to be sure, and found them too; but being money-loving people they consented to leave Effendi and Adel if they were paid a certain sum.

All this happened four or five years ago, and now these two Syrian children are nearly grown, and are themselves missionaries, and striving in their way to lead their friends to Jesus, who himself lived in Syria, and died there for every Syrian boy and girl.—*Children's Work for Children.*

"IT NEVER DRIES UP."

I was staying at a village near the sea-coast, where the people had to bring all their water from a well. At all hours of the day, but chiefly before breakfast and before tea-time, little feet, often unshod, but very active, might be seen passing along a narrow lane, with every kind of pitcher, kettle, and can, to a fresh-water well.

"Is this well dry?" I inquired.

"Dry! Yes, sir, very often in hot weather."

"And if it dries up?"

"Why, then we go to spring higher up—the best water of all."

"But if the spring higher up fails?"

"Why, sir, that spring never dries up—never. It is always the same, summer and winter."

I went to see this fountain which "never dries up." The water was clear and sparkling, running down from a high hill, and passed through a gravely bank, not with torrent-leap and roar, but with the steady flow and soft murmur of fulness and freedom. It flowed down to the wayside. It was within reach of every child's pitcher. Some children were there filling their different vessels to the brim. It was enough for every empty vessel. The small birds came down thither to drink. The ewes and lambs had trodden down a little path to its brink. The thirsty beast of burden, along the dusty road knew the way—of I could see by their tracks—to the spring that "never dries up."

It reminded me of the water of life and salvation flowing from the "Rock of Ages," and brought within reach of all men by the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Every other brook may grow dry in the days of trial and adversity, but *this* heavenly spring never ceases to flow. "I will give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the water of life freely." Rev. xxi. 6.

THE BLACKBERRY PIE.

Johnny Percival was a boy about nine years old who, like many other boys; had not learned that one might have too much of a good thing.

One day he said to his mother, "I wish I was a man!"

"Why, Johnny?"

"So that I could have as much blackberry pie as I want."

"Don't you have as much now as you want? You always share with us."

"Yes, mother, I have one piece, sometimes two pieces, but I want a *whole* one, and when I get to be a man I mean to have a whole blackberry pie to myself."

"Well Johnny, you need not wait to be a man for that, you may have one now."

"What, mother! a whole one all to myself?"

"Yes; you go and pick the berries and I will make the pie for you, and you may have it all to yourself."

"Oh! goody!" exclaimed Johnny, and in great glee he ran off for a basket and went for the berries. He brought them home, and his mother made a nice, fat berry pie, in one of those large, deep, oblong tins which our mothers used to have. When baked it was handed over to Johnny, who sat down in the corner to eat it. He began with a hearty relish, smacked his lips and pronounced it a real good pie, and soon had half of it devoured. But such a pie is a great deal for one little boy to eat at once; he attacked the latter half with much less eagerness. His mother saw his failing appetite, and pleasantly said:

"Johnny, you need not eat it all if you do not want it."

But Johnny had undertaken to eat a whole pie, and did not mean to give it up, so he answered:

"Yes, mother; I do want to eat it all, but this part is not quite as good as the other half."

"That can't be, my son, for it was all made together. One part must be just as good as another."

Johnny kept on eating, but slower and slower, and evidently with less relish. He persevered, however, till he swallowed the last mouthful. Then he pushed the empty tin away and said aloud:

"I wouldn't give a cent for a blackberry pie."

This true story is not a strange one at all. Many a boy now thinks, that if he only had a man's liberty, he would be happy; but if he should have a man's liberty without a man's judgment to guide him, he would only make himself miserable. Be thankful, boys, that you cannot always now do just what you please.—*The Kindergarten.*

MOLLY AND HER KID.

Ernestine and Helen had started to walk down the lane one morning when they heard a cry as if some animal were in distress.

They looked around, and Ernestine spied Molly on the other side of the stone wall.

Molly was the goat, and the children were sure she knew more than any other goat in the world.

"Perhaps her little Nannie is lost," said Ernestine. "Let's go back and get Nellie Bly."

Nannie was Molly's little kid.

The children ran back to the house, and Molly bounded along behind the wall.

"Nellie Bly! Nellie Bly!" shouted the children; "please do come out here."

Nellie Bly was out in the garden watering her flowers, but she put down her watering-pot and went out into the lane.

"O auntie," said Helen, "something ails Molly; won't you see what she wants?"

"Do you think she has lost Nannie?" exclaimed Ernestine.

"Let's go into the field," answered Nellie Bly, "and see if we can understand her."

She took down the bars, and as soon as they were in the field, Molly ran away from them towards some woods at the opposite end of the field She stopped twice to see if they were following her, and both times made the same little cry of distress.

When they reached her, there lay Nannie in a crotch formed by two trees growing side by side. She had crawled in and could not work her way out.

"Poor Molly!" said Nellie Bly, as she lifted the little kid out of its narrow bed; "she is as frightened about her baby as your mother would be about you, Helen, if you fell down stairs."

"She is trying to thank you," said Ernestine, as Molly made a low, contented sound after assuring herself that the kid was not hurt.

"You're very welcome, Molly," said Nellie Bly; "I hope Nannie will be a good child."

One night, some weeks after, Nannie came to the door and bleated so piteously that Ernestine said:

"Come, Nellie Bly, you're wanted again.

She called Helen, and they followed the kid, who kept crying aloud, to a stake where Molly had been fastened by a long rope.

The goat had wound the rope around herself till she was tied up so tight she could not move and was almost choked.

Nellie Bly untied the rope and said:

"You've saved your mother's life, Nannie."

"Dear little Nellie'" said Ernestine and Helen.

—*Our Little Ones.*

LITTLE TANGLES.

"OH WHAT NEEDLESS PAINS WE BEAR."

Once there was a king who employed his people to weave for him. The silk and patterns were all given by the king. He told the workers that when any difficulty arose they should send to him, and never to fear troubling him.

Among men and women busy at their looms was one little child, whom the king did not think too young to work. Often alone at her work, cheerfully and patiently she labored. One day, when the men and women were distressed at the sight of their failures, the silks were tangled and the weaving unlike the pattern, they gathered round the child and said: "Tell us how it is that you are so happy in your work. We are always in difficulties."

"Then why do you not send to the king," said the little weaver; "he told us that we might do so."

"So we do, night and morning."

"Ah," said the child, "but I send directly I find I have a little tangle."

"What a privilege to carry
Everything to God in prayer."

BIRDS THAT SEW.

Birds that sew—how funny! But it is true. I know of three little birds that can sew, and sew nicely, too.

For thread, two of the birds use a long tough grass that will bend without breaking. The other—the tailor bird—makes its own thread. In place of a needle they all use feet and bill.

One of the sewing birds is found in our own country, and is called the orchard starling. It hangs its nest from the twigs of an apple tree, and this is the way the bird makes the nest; the outside wall of the nest is built of long tough grass which they sew through and through, with threads of grass, in and out, in all directions, just as if done with a needle. This the bird does by means of its bill and feet. A lady once carefully drew out one of these long grass threads from a nest, and then measured it. She found it to be fourteen inches long; and the bird had sewed it in and out of its nest thirty-five times.

In the West Indies lives another kind of starling. This bird cuts leaves into a shape like a quarter of an orange rind, and then sews them neatly to the underside of a banana leaf—the leaf forming one side of the nest. It waves with the wind and no one dreams that a nest is there.

But the smartest little bird is the one that makes his own thread. It is called the tailor-bird because it sews so nicely. It builds its nest in a plant with large leaves. Then it gathers cotton, and by means of its long, fine bill and little slender feet, spins its cotton into a thread and sews the large leaves together so as to completely hide its nest from sight. The spot looks to be all green leaves. There is no nest in sight anywhere. But the mother bird sits safely inside on her eggs.

LITTLE CASABIANCA.

Madge was a little girl who was always faithful to any charge given her, and as she was a quiet gentle child, she was very little care to her mother.

One beautiful day when she was playing in the front yard before her father's house, a colored woman came with a basket of clothes she had washed.

"Madge," said Mrs. Barclay, "go up stairs with old auntie, and stay there until I come. I will be up in a few moments and will then count the pieces."

Madge went with the woman at once. But Mrs. Barcley could not follow as she had promised; for a lady had called to see her, and she had to go into the parlor. It was over an hour before the visitor left, and then Mrs. Barclay had forgotten all about the clothes that had been brought home. As she was very busy she did not miss Madge.

But she missed her at supper time, and wondered where she could possibly be. She sent the nurse out to look or her, but she could not be found.

"Perhaps she has fallen asleep in the house somewhere," said Barclay; and he went from room to room, looking for her. When he opened the door of the room in the third story to which the clothes had been taken, there he found Madge quietly sitting in a chair.

"Why, Madge," he said, "what are you doing here in the dark? Have you been asleep?"

"No, papa," she answered, "I have been waiting for mamma. She told me she wanted me to stay here until she came."

"And have you been here three hours? Oh, Madge, why didn't you come down?" cried her mother, who had run up stairs when she heard her child's voice.

"Because you told me to stay here until you came," repeated Madge; "And you have often said I must obey without question; for you know best."

Her father laughed and called her his Little Casabianca, as he put her on his shoulder and carried her down-stairs. And after supper he told her the story of the boy who lost his life rather than disobey his father's command.

And for a long time Madge was called Little Casabianca by the family who will not forget that she had sat three hours alone, and in the dark, rather than disobey the charge she had received from her mother.—*The Sunlight.*

Delicate Children, Nursing

Mothers, Overworked Men, and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest ordinary food, or from over-work of the brain or body, all such should take **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate, and threatened with Bronchitis. It put her in such good health and flesh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion I ever used."—L. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mills, S. C.

NERVES! NERVES!!
What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.
Headache, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC
Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.
It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alterative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it
CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
$1.00 a Bottle. Send for full particulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

FRESH, USEFUL
BOOKS.

Just issued by the
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

J. D. McNEELY.
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN.

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

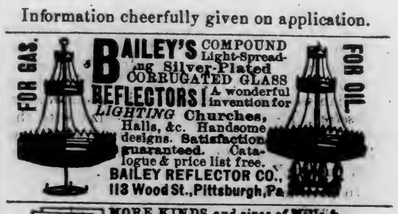
TERMS - - - - - CASH.

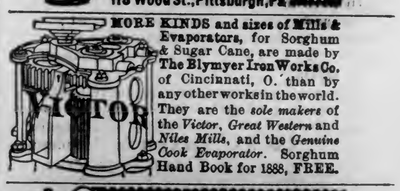
M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:
FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM
$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

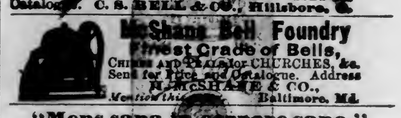
Information cheerfully given on application.





MORE KINDS and sizes of Mills & Evaporators, for Sorghum & Sugar Cane, are made by The Blymyer Iron Works Co. of Cincinnati, O. than by any other works in the world. They are the *sole makers* of the *Victor, Great Western* and *Niles Mills*, and the *Genuine Cook Evaporator*. Sorghum Hand Book for 1888, FREE.





"Mens sana in corpore sano."
BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793.)

FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 189th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.



MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c. Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c. much 2. 481-1y

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS,
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On May 23rd, at the residence of Col. J. R. Lane, In Chatham county, N. C. by Rev. W. F. Thom, Mr. R. M. GARRELL and Miss E. L. LANE.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

At Burlington, N. C., May 13th, Mr. J. A. McAULEY. In his death the community of Burlington lost one of its most useful members. Of sterling integrity, fine judgment and business capacity, as well as kind and accommodating, he enjoyed the confidence of all. But the little church, of which he was a ruling elder, misses him most of all. Its main stay and support, its wisest counsellor and adviser has been taken away. But the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

Mrs. MARY J. STEVENSON, who after an illness of a few weeks, departed this life Wednesday morning, 23rd, at 3 o'clock, at her residence on the corner of Fourth and Dock streets.

The deceased lady was aged 77 years, and had been a resident of Wilmington since the war, having removed here with her family from Washington, N. C. She was the mother of Mr. W. M. Stevenson, Mrs. A. A. Willard, Mrs. C. P. Mebane, Mrs. R. N. Sweet and Miss Lizzie Stevenson, and a purer and nobler woman never lived. Her memory will be ever dear to all who knew and appreciated her sterling qualities of mind and heart.—*Wilming on Messenger*.

On Wednesday, the 23rd, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hicks, of Mt. Olive, buried their little daughter of two years of age, ANNIE SOUTHERLAND HICKS.

The little one, fresh as a rose-bud and bright as a dew drop, passed into the land of light and love. M.

In Manly, N. C., May 6th, 1888, WILLIAM EGBERT, son of Mr. W. O. and Mrs. M. C. Robeson, aged 3 years and 16 days.

Little Egbert was a sweet child, dear to us, but dearer to God. During his intense suffering frequently he was heard to say, "Me so tired." Could the dear little absent one send us a message from heaven would not that message be, "*Me so happy?* Yes, *tired* for a short season, but *happy* forever—"Safe in the arms of Jesus." May God comfort the sorrowing ones. A. R. S.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of Amity church, the following resolution was adopted:

That as it has pleased our Father to remove by death two of our members, that we, the members of this Society, mourn the loss of our sisters; first, Mrs. SARAH E. KUCK, Vice-President, a liberal contributor, wise director and Christian worker; next, Mrs. SARAH CAMPBELL, a Christian worker, contributor and a good woman,

Resolve!, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved families, say to their children follow their steps, and to our Society, "Work, for the night cometh."

Death hath made no breach,
In love and sympathy; in hope and trust;
It bids us do the work that they laid down,
Take up the song where they broke off the strain,
Journeying till we reach the heavenly town,
Where are laid up our treasures and our crown,
And our lost loved ones will be found again.

MRS. NAT. ALEXANDER, President.
MRS. C. H. WOLFE, Secretary,
MRS. R. R. KING, Treasurer.

May 18, 1888.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any school offering same advantages.

Reduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

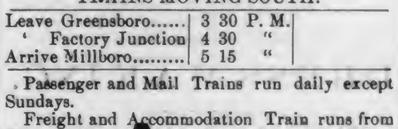
For Catalogue, with full particulars, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Spring Diseases such as biliousness, with headache, constipation, and torpid liver, lassitude, languor,

Call for the Best and most efficient remedy. Forty-four years popular use prove that Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient is the BEST.

Spring Medicine Needed by all, whether adult or child at home or traveling. All druggists keep it.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 1—Taking effect 12 Noon, Sunday, May 30th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	6 00 A.M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	7 08 "	3 25 "
Leave Maxton	7 18 "	3 50 "
Arrive Fayetteville	9 10 "	7 25 "
Leave Fayetteville	9 25 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	11 30 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford	11 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 05 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	9 50 A. M.	
Arrive Ararat	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Ararat	4 00 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro	9 00 "	
Leave Greensboro	10 05 A.M.	7 40 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 40 P. M.	1 05 P. M.
Leave Sanford	2 00 "	2 25 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 15 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 30 "	6 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 30 "	9 55 "
Leave Maxton	6 40 "	10 25 "
Arrive Bennettsville	8 00 "	12 30 P. M.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 30 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	3 30 P. M.
" Factory Junction	4 30 "
Arrive Millboro	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt	2.17p m		7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m		9 38a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw		10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51, Northbound is No. 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.
MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
W. J. MARTIN.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

Contents of April number:

1. The Lollards, by J. F. Latimer, Ph. D. (Leips.) D. D.
11. The Majesty of Law, by B. M. Palmer, D. D., LL. D.
3. The Word of God vs. "The Bible of Modern Scientific Theology, by George D. Armstrong, D. D., LL. D.
4. The Unity of the Church, by J. A. Quarles, D. D.
5. The Presbyterian Origin of American Independence, by A. W. Miller, D. D., LL. D.
6. The Perils of Excessive Individualism, by Samuel M Smith.
7. Notes: Christian Giving, or Ecclesiastical Merchandising, by E. C. Murray; Evangelism: Its place and How it Should be Promoted, by B. Helm; James Hannington, James Henderson Smith.
8. Criticisms and Reviews, by J. L. Girardeau, Thomas E. Peck, B. B. Warfield, W. W. Moore, S. M. Smith, Robert A. Webb, and George D. Armstrong.
6. Notices of Recent Publications.

$3 PER ANNUM, 80 CENTS PER NUMBER.

Address all orders and communications to the Manager, Chester, South Carolina.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888.	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence	12 15a m	1 25 a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence	2 40a m		†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter	4 25a m		8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	
Arrive Florence	1 20am	9 40 a m	
		No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Marion	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

THE WEEKLY NEWS & OBSERVER.

The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chockfull of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the *Weekly News and Observer* until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address

NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

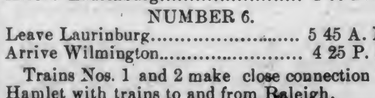
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington. N. C.



THE DUPLEX CORSET.
(Double Bones, Steels, and Seams.)
These Corsets give grace, ease, and style to the figure. No bones over the hips to break and vex the wearer. Need no breaking in. Adjusts itself to the figure, is the most durable Corset made. HIGHEST PREMIUM wherever exhibited. Sample Corset, $1.00; English Sateen, $2.00. (By Express.) Remit by Postal Note, Money Order, or Register letter. Catalogues free. Agents Wanted. Name this paper.
DUPLEX CORSET CO.,
No. 218 6th Ave., New York

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. DELANEY.

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines

TRAM ROAD ENGINES

and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.

Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being a member of our firm we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

ROYAL PRAISE

The New Sunday School Song Book by Jas. R. Murray is winning golden opinions all over the country.

New and Bright Music.
Good, Sensible Words.

An elegant specimen of book making. 192 pages. Price, $30 a hundred by express, not prepaid; 35cts. each by mail postpaid.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,
SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE ELECTIONS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of Davidson College, at their annual meeting in June next, if the way be clear, will elect a President of the College, to succeed the Rev. Dr. McKinnon, who, in consequence of continued feeble health, insists upon the acceptance of his resignation tendered at last commencement.

Also, at the some time an election will be held for a Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

By order of the Executive Committee.
J. RUMPLE,
Secretary of Trustees.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.
Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS WITHOUT CHARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

APRIL 21st, 1888.

I am offering for the Spring Trade the best and most complete stock of the season at lowest prices.

Handsome Spring Dress Goods, all of the light shades, in Albatross, French and American Sateens, Printed Challis, Percales, Gingham and Prints.

In my great specialty, White Goods, my stock surpasses that of any former season. White Embroidered Dresses, with Trimmings to match. Plaid, Checked and Plain India Linen, Batiste, Claire and French Nainsook. A few Handsome Embroidered Pique Dresses. These goods are very fashionable and in great demand. A large stock of Housekeeping Goods: Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, etc., at prices lower than ever. Handkerchiefs and Hosiery for Ladies and gentlemen. Some very good styles in Cloths and Cassimeres for Men and Boy's wear, with a full general stock of Dry Goods and Notions.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,065. WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 6, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,685.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. J. W. McClure, from Beaumont, Texas, to Newberry, S. C.

Rev. W. L. Bailey from Farmville, Va, to Greenwood Depot.

Rev. A. W. Milster from Nevada, Mo., to Fayetteville, Ark.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. John L. Stuart, missionary of the Southern Church to China, visited Wilmington last week and did good service for the cause of foreign missions in addressing the Sabbath-school of the First church and Children's Missionary Societies of two Wilmington churches, and the Edgar Wood's Society of the First church. All these exercises were exceedingly interesting. Mrs. Stuart accompanies Mr. Stuart. She addressed the Ladies' Presbyterial Missionary Society.

VIRGINIA.

Items from the *Christian Observer:*

The session of Waddell church has lately received ten new members. Five on confession and five on certificate. Total number of communicants, forty-one.

A series of services running through two weeks, has recently closed in Woodstock church. Six persons united with the church, others are expected to take their places among us, and some have gone to other denominations.

Lexington Gazette: The colored Sunday-school conducted at the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon, and which Gen T. J. Jackson delighted to instruct during the period that he was a professor at the Virginia Military Institute, is to this day in a flourishing condition and doing a grand work among the colored children. It is favored with a large attendance, and some of the best Sunday-school workers of the town give their time and talents to the work.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Items from the *Southern Presbyterian:*

The Rev. T. R. English, of Yorkville, sends the following item of church news, May 28: Rev. M. R. Kilpatrick was installed pastor of Beersheba church last Sabbath by a commission of Bethel Presbytery. He will serve this church in connection with Clover, giving one-half of his time to each. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by the newly installed pastor, and his heart was cheered by the addition of ten members, nine by profession and one by certificate."

The Rev. H. B. Garriss, of Bethel Presbytery, writes May 25: "I have just concluded my spring communions at Horeb, Salem, and Lebanon churches. At Horeb the meeting began on Saturday before the 5th Sabbath in April. One young lady united with the church on profession of her faith in Christ, making three since last report. This church is in a flourishing condition, and has been greatly blessed during the pest year.

"The communion meeting commenced Salem at on Friday before the 1st Sabbath in May. On Saturday, Bro. Blakely, of the A. R. P. Church, and Bro. Neville, of Blackstock, assisted, preaching most excellent sermons; much to the regret of all, they are obliged to leave Saturday evening. There were no additions at this communion, the first during the present pastorate that no one united with us. Neverthless, God has greatly blessed Salem; for within the last three years we have received about eighty new members. The ladies of this church have determined to build a new house of worship, and they expect by fall to commence building.

"The communion began at Lebanon on Friday before the second Sabbath in May. Bro. Neville assisted on Saturday, preaching two very able sermons, especially in the morning, from John xv. 5, which I only wish every Presbyterian in the State could have heard it. It was one of the strongest expositions of the great doctrines of our Church—the sovereignty of God—that I ever heard; would like to see it published in your paper. At this meeting six united with the church on professton of faith, making in all ten who have united with this church during the past year. We have had additions at every communion."

Christian Observer: On Saturday, May 13th, the Rev. W. C. Smith was installed pastor of the Mayesville church. Bev. Robert Bradley presided and preached the sermon; the Rev. W. S. Bean delivered the charge to the pastor, and Dr. Edmunds the charge to the people.

FLORIDA.

Christian Observer: At a late meeting at Fort White, where Rev. Ben Helm aided the pastor, Rev. H. H. Newman, the church was quickened, and dissensions healed. One was added to the church by letter, nine professed Christ, and two more would have done so but for sickness. Two joined on profession of faith, and three more expect to, and several others will join our church, or the Methodist or Baptist.

ALABAMA.

Christian Observer: A new church at Bessemer has been organized by a commission of North Alabama Presbytery consisting of Rev. L. S. Handley, D. D., and Elders James Going and J. M. Thompson, of Birmingham; Messrs. H. T. Matthews, Jones and Ferguson, were elected elders, and Messrs. Henderson and Carson, deacons. This Bessemer is a new mining and manufacturing town, the growth of a year, lying between inexhaustible beds of coal and iron. With extensive mines, furnaces, and rolling mills, it has justified a great outlay of capital in large brick blocks, and dwellings, water works, etc., and is growing fast. The new church has been gathered under the evangelistic labors of Rev. P. C. Morton, and the church edifice eligibly situated in a beautiful oak grove, will be ready for occupancy about the last of May.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Presbyterian church at Yazoo City was dedicated on the night of 30th ult. Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, preached the sermon; the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Bardwell; Rev. W. A. Alexander also took part in the services.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. M. B. Shaw, stated clerk, writes to the *Southern Presbyterian*: "The Presbytery of Louisianna, in session at Baton Rouge, May 22d, examined and licensed Candidate G. W. Patterson to preach the Gospel, and assigned him to service during his vacation in the Opelousas district, under the supervision of Rev. F. W. Lewis."

TENNESSEE.

Southern Presbyterian: The Rev. S. W. Newell, writes: "The Presbytery of Western District held and adjourned meeting at Humboldt, May 22, 1888, at which Mr. Henry Petry was licensed to preach the gospel, and given work in the field of which Humboldt is the centre, and his post-office. He stood a very creditable examination.

"A commission consisting of Rev. J. H. Nall, D. D., with S. W. Newell and W. P. Robertson, was appointed to organize a church at Henderson as soon as the way be clear."

DOMESTIC.

The *Charlotte* (N. C.) *Chronicle* of May 30th says: The meeting of the board of managers, the supervisors, and the visiters of the Evangelical Alliance of the city, met in the Second Presbyterian church Monday night, and was called to order by the president, Rev. P. R. Law. It was opened with prayer, in which Rev. T. S. Brown, led. The requisite books, blanks for reports, and visiting cards, were distributed, and arrangements made to begin work at once. The several supervisors gave notice of the meetings of their boards of visitors with a view to securing uniformity and efficiency in work. After transacting some other routine business, the meeting was adjourned with prayer, led by Rev. C. E. Todd.

The Methodist University at Mitchell, Dakota, was recently destroyed by fire caused by the spontaneous combustion of oily rags in a room. One student was killed, and nine others, professors and students were seriously injured. All the others escaped. There were forty inmates.

The Greek Christians of Chicago are to have a church of their own. It will be the third Greek Catholic church in the United States, there being one in San Francisco, and another in New Orleans. Assistance is expected from the church authorities in Russia. There used to be a Greek chapel in New York, in which Father Bjerring officiated. Mr. Bjerring is now a Presbyterian minister.

The international committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, has issued the Association, "Year Book" for 1888. There are now, according to this report, 1,240 Associations in America and 3,804 in the world. The American associations have a membership of 175,000; they own buildings valued at $5,609,265 and have a total net property of $7,261,658. Last year they expended $1,181,338 in local work and $104-949 in general work; 752 men are devoting their entire time to the local, State and international work as secretaries and assistants; there are 23 State Committees that employ on or more traveling secretaries, and the international committee's secretarial force numbers 14; 77 of these associations are engaged specially in work among railroad men, 20 among German-speaking young men, 273 in colleges; 29 are colored and 18 Indian.

The *Religious Herald* says that 28,000 of the 38,000 new members added to the New York Baptist churches in the past eight years came from the Sunday-schools.

FOREIGN.

The Berlin City Mission recently held its annual meeting. The work is developing; missions are conducted in thirty-four parts of Berlin. It is proposed also to erect places of worship in some of the most destitute parts of the city. The first is to be built in the coming Autumn.

The Czar, it is stated, recently visited a religious house in St. Petersburg and asked that divine service should be celebrated. His majesty was not recognized by the monk, who told him that it was impossible as all the priests were asleep. Some one managed to apprise the monks who were hastily summoned, but so poorly did they perform their duties that the Czar banished them to distant monasteries.

The mission halls of London have accommodations for 251,980 persons. The attendance at these services on a given Sunday was found to be 195,120. The largest attendance was at undenominational halls, the Salvation Army ranked second, and the Church of England third.

It is stated that Sir A. B. Walker, of Liverpool, a brewer, has offered to build a cathedral in that city, a cost of $1,250,000. Some of the religious papers object decidedly. They say he is not only a brewer, but is owner of a large number of drink-shops in Liverpool. The money he would put into the cathedral is, they say, "blood-money," and it ought not to be accepted.

MISSION CULLINGS.

The missionaries of the Pacific have lost one of their most devoted friends in the death of Pomare, the Queen of Tahita and Monea, in the Society Islands. For over fifty years this woman led a simple Christian life. When she was born, seventy years ago, the missionaries had not made a convert in the South Sea Islands. When she died more than 300 islands had been wholly evangelized, and civilization is spreading in all the islands of this part of the Pacific.

Rev. Dr. Loomis, Agent of the American Bible Society, writes the following from Yokahoma, Japan, to the *Christian Intelligencer*, concerning a Japanese convert:

A doctor, seventy-one years old, named Milwake, living in the Province of Choshiu, had a son who was an active Christian and an elder in the church at Yamaguchi. The son often tried to persuade his father to become a Christian, but the old man was such a strong believer in Shintoism, he did not wish to hear of any other religion. But the son was not discouraged, and continued to labor and pray for the conversion of his aged parent, who must soon leave this world, and, unless prepared, go down to a hopeless grave.

At length the labors and prayers of the young man were effectual and the aged father was led to an acceptance of Christ as his only hope and salvation. He joined the church at Yamaguchi, and was a most happy and earnest Christian. It was his constant desire to lead others to that Saviour that had brought such peace and comfort to his heart. He was very fond of poetry, and was accustomed to write poems and Christian hymns as a common diversion. He loved the Bible very much; and especially enjoyed the beautiful and poetic thoughts that it contains.

Not long since he was taken sick, and on his death-bed found great comfort in reading God's Word, and composing hymns in which he could express his love and gratitude to God for His great goodness to such a sinner as he. Just before he died he wrote as follows: (Translation.)

"I soon from this body of sin shall be free.
But the angel of death has no terrors for me;
I then shall behold the God of all grace,
And dwell evermore in the light of His face.

Like the bright petaled flower that blooms for a day;
Or the dew-drop that glistens and passes away,
So brief is our life that hastes to its end;
And vain is man's power his days to extend."

There is in China on ever hand a growing and marked willingness to hear and to assent to the truth of Christ. This is evidence that the good leaven is pervading, the people, and that in due time multitudes of them will accept the Gospel. Although all Japan seems turning toward Christianity, yet it is interesting to see that such is the vastness of the field, and the great number of mission stations and out-stations in the Chinese Empire, that the slow increments of China, still equal or even exceed the rapid ones of Japan, the yearly accessions here being a little in advance of theirs. The whole number of communicants in China is now over 32,000 while those in Japan are over 19,000. In each country over four thousand were added during 1887.

Pundita Ramabai's appeal for funds to found a school for high-caste Hindoo women has met with such favorable response that the school will open next January. The pundita will go to India by way of San Francisco, and expects to sail about the first of August. She will be accompanied by her little daughter, who comes from England to join her, and by a lady who goes as a teacher in the proposed school.

One of the signs of the times is the multiplication of courses of lectures on missionary topics in connection with the theological seminaries of the land. Rev. Dr. A. C. Thompson has just concluded a second series of lectures before the Hartford Theological Seminary, and now, at Andover Seminary, Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, who has recently returned from an extended tour among the missions in Asia, is giving a course of ten lectures, covering the principles underlying missionary operations, and basing his observations upon what he has seen in China, Japan, India and Turkey. Such courses of lectures must prove of great interest and value to theological students.

Dr. Elmslie, an American Missionary, who has been stationed for some time among the Zulus, west of Lake Nyassa, has sent home the first book printed in Nbungoni language. The book was issued from the press of a neighboring mission station called Blantyre. It contains the Decalogue, passages from the Psalms, Proverbs and the Gospels, with fourteen hymns. Much is expected from the book, as the Nbungoni language is intelligible to a large number of the tribes.

Independent:—The preaching places of the American Board Mission in Constantinople have a somewhat polyglot character. At Skutari Armenian preaching is followed by English preaching, and by Turkish preaching in the evening. In Koom-Kapou, the Greek service is followed by a Turkish service. The same is the case at Sarmatia. In Pera are Greek and Armenian services, and at the Bible House a Greek service is followed by a Turkish service, sustained at the expense of the Trustees of the Bible House fund. Taking all these congregations together it is fair to estimate the Sabbath attendance on the Gospel preaching in the city at about one thousand.

According to the *Boteaus Zion*, a carefully edited German Protestant quarterly published in Jerusalem, the Mahomedans in the Holy city number about 9,000 souls, the Jews 18,000, and the Christians 7,000. Mohammedans have of late become more offensive in their treatment of Christians; it is in their power to treat Christians more harshly than formerly with impunity. Active measures are now being taken to have a railroad completed from Jerusalem to Joppa. A wealthy Austrian banker living in Jerusalem, is heading the movement, and has gone to Constantinople to secure the consent of the Sultan. All the Christian patriarchs of Jerusalem, the Mufti, the Senior Rabbi, and all foreign consuls are said to have signed the petition.

Mr. L. D. Wishard is about to undertake a tour of the world in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association. Eighteen associations are now established on foreign missionary soil—Japan, Turkey, India, China, Persia and Ceylon. There are 300,000 in India speaking English, and 60,000 Christian young men, and 100 government schools from which the Christian religion is excluded, but where the undenominational Young Men's Christian Association could enter.

The average rate of baptisms in the Protestant churches of Japan is about four hundred a month.

The wife and son of Dr. E. P. Thwing, of Brooklyn, have been doing volunteer missionary work in connection with the American Presbyterian Board at Canton, and at their own expense in various parts of Quang Tung province, traveling by boat with Rev. C. R. Hager, of the American Board of Hong Kong. Mrs. Thwing is expected to return to America shortly, but her son remains as colporteur for a year or more, then intends to complete his studies for the work of medical missionary.

COMMENCEMENT AT DAVID

The exercises of the 51st- on Sunday, June 17th, wit sermon at 11 a. m., by Rev. of Union Theological Semi before the Young Men's Chri 8 p. m., by Rev. J. L. Girard of Columbia Seminary,

The Board of Trustees will 19th, at 11 a. m., and they have i the ordinary business, to elect a Presiden Professor of Greek and German.

The Society reunions will take place on day night.

On Wednesday at 11 a. m., K. P. Battle, LL. President of the University of North Carolina, will deliver the annual address before the Literary Societies. In the afternoon of the same da Alumni Association holds its annual and at 8 p. m., the contestants for th medal, representing the two societies

Thursday is Commencement Day the graduating speeches of the s then be delivered, distinctions ar and diplomas conferred.

Reduced rates on the railr secured.

The trains leave Charlotte at Statesville at 8:30 a. m.

FREE WILL OFFERING FOR E WORK.

[Correspondence of the N. C.

The General Assembly autho tive Committee of Home Mi statement in the month of Jun people may not be asked to but may have opportunity to ferings for the support of evange

THE STATEMENTS WILL BE

(1.) Owing to the failure of severa ries to procure evangelists, less work ha done during the last six months than was an pated—the consequences has been that the E ecutive Committee has not paid out as mu money as they expected to pay out for evange tic work, during the now passing months, the result of this will be that the new evang tic year, which will open on the 1st of Se ber next, will probably find the Treasury debt. This will be gratifying. But it that this work can be greatly enlarged ne and it is certain that all of the next S collection, and more beside, will be work which will then be inaugurate hope) in the Southwest.

NOW, FOR THE PRESENT.

(3.) In the Indian territory a new fairs is being introduced. A conside lation of white people is now going territory as "Renters," renting land fr dians. Railroads are now running th territory. and whiskey, with all of its ants, is doing Satan's work. The Indi tery in open session, recently made its the Home Mission Committee, to send perative necessity, one (only one) evan the earliest possible day, to preach Chris gather this inflowing population into th the Lord.

To send this one representative of Ch to support him for one year, will cost if our people will make a free will o that amount, in the month of June, blessing this work will be accompli seed-planting; the results will ru the coming years.

Fifty dollars, ten, five, two, less, will make a person or a in this great work.

If any person or persons a certain amount to be pai terly, it will be accepte already formed, or wh this purpoee, will payments in this b

Brethren, yo nity. Send all Treasurer; P. O

The Presbyterian.

CHRIST'S AGONY IN GETHSEMANE.

BY THE REV. E. C. MURRAY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

As our Saviour's life drew towards its close, the deepening shades of his night of sorrow, the twilight of that awful darkness that enshrouded Golgotha, settled upon him. The nearer he came to Calvary, the darker fell the shadow of the cross athwart his pathway, making it exceeding gloomy. The storm cloud that had long been gathering from the three quarters of the universe, from earth, and hell, and heaven, the storm of human malice, devilish hate, and divine wrath, now lowered dark and heavy, shooting forth angry flames, muttering dread warnings, and pelting down upon him the first drops of that deluge of grief that was soon to overwhelm his soul. It was with mingled gloomy forebodings and sweet resignation that he uttered those words: "The hour is come, that the Son of man should be glorified. Now is my soul troubled; and what shall I say, Father, save from this hour? But for this cause came I unto this hour. Father, glorify thy name."

After the institution of the Lord's Supper, Jesus took his disciples to a place [illegible] Gethsemane. This word means [illegible] Oil Press." Prophetic name! Here [illegible] pure olive oil was to be beaten for the [illegible]ht (of the world), to cause the lamp (of [illegible]ation) to burn always." Leaving the [illegible]les at the gate, he entered the [illegible]eter and James and John. [illegible] had on the mount of [illegible]nessed the height of his [illegible]ere now in the valley of [illegible]ook upon the depths of [illegible] They had seen him mani- "the brightness of his [illegible]he express image of his [illegible] heard that supernatural tes- to his divinity, "This is my be- Son in whom I am well pleased; now were to see him covered with the [illegible]dy sweat of human anguish, and hear the man cry, "Not my will, O God, but thine be done."

"And he began to be sorrowful and very [illegible]" "sore amazed," stupified with [illegible]xceeding sorrowful, even unto [illegible] How his human heart yearned [illegible] sympathy then! "Tarry ye [illegible]ch with me." And knowing [illegible]e hour of his foes, "and the [illegible]ness," feeling already in his [illegible] throes of the coming conflict, [illegible] warned his followers, "Pray [illegible]er not into temptation."

[illegible]drawing himself apart, he fell [illegible]n a paroxysm of passionate en- "O my Father, if it be pos- [illegible] cup pass from me: neverthe- [illegible]will, but as thou wilt." The [illegible] moment we can know part- [illegible]ts given us. First, "there [illegible]gel unto him from heaven, [illegible] him," lest his heart should [illegible]rely, and he should die on the [illegible]ain, we are told that "being in [illegible]ony, he prayed more earnestly; and [illegible] sweat was as it were great drops of blood [illegible]lling down to the ground." This may [illegible]ean that in his torture the cold, clammy [illegible]eat rolled from him in large beads [illegible] dripping blood. But from the fact [illegible] it is Luke the physician who mentions [illegible]ircumstance, it is most probable that [illegible]e returned to the disciples, they be- [illegible]ith sore amazement that his very [illegible]s oozing from the pores of his skin. [illegible] the only instance in which such [illegible] has happened to men under stress [illegible]te mental agony. Bloody sweat [illegible]rom our Lord's face in Gethse- [illegible]atery blood dripped from his side [illegible]ry. Those pathological signs tell [illegible]story: Jesus Christ died of a broken

[illegible]went away again the second time, [illegible]yed saying, O my Father, if this [illegible]y not pass away from me, except I [illegible]f, thy will be done. * * * [illegible]e went away again, and prayed the [illegible]me, saying the same words." When [illegible]rt is overcharged, and the mind is [illegible]d and stupified with grief, we can [illegible]terate one sharp, nervous cry of en- Surge after surge swept through [illegible]; "all the waves and the billows [illegible]er him; "the sorrows of death [illegible], the pains of hell gat hold [illegible] Fearfulness and trembling [illegible]im, and horror had over- [illegible]his conflict lasted long [illegible] the disciples, despite [illegible]it, to fall asleep three

[illegible]s of that cup [illegible]viour shrank

1. *Calvary was just before him*, the horrible death of the cross. The physical pain alone was enough to make him quail; hanging for hours by nails driven through hands and feet, life ebbing slowly away with the dripping blood. And the ignominy! It was the death of low, desperate criminals. "Cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree." To be crucified as a traitor and deceiver and blasphemer, the companion of thieves, the multitude "besetting him around, and gaping upon him with their mouths, as a ravening and roaring lion"—what an end for him who was "holy, harmless, and undefiled!"

2. *The ingratitude and malice of men.* "He was despised and rejected of men, and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not." He the Lord of heaven was to be hounded to death like an outlaw by his own creatures; he was to be put to a painful and shameful death by those whom he had come to save; the multitude for whom he had toiled and wept and prayed, those who a few days before were rapturously shouting, "Hosanna to the King!" that same people were even now hunting him down like a thief, and would on the morrow be screaming, "Crucify him! Crucify him!" Yea, his own familiar friend, which did eat of his bread, with whom he had taken sweet counsel together, and walked unto the house of the Lord in company, was now lifting up his heel against him. Base ingratitude; infinite love repaid by cruel shame and torture!

3. *The desertion of his friends.* Sadly he had just foretold that "all they should be offended because of Him that night," and that even Peter, with all his eager protestations, would deny him thrice; and now when he most needed their sympathy and prayers, they were sleeping. They "could not watch with him one hour." In a few minutes, they were all to "forsake him and flee." One of the saddest aspects of the life of Jesus was its dreary loneliness. "Reproach hath broken my heart; and I am full of heaviness; and I looked for some to take pity, but there was none; and for comforters, but I found none." (Messianic psalm).

4. *The wrath of God.* If Jesus died merely as a martyr to truth, then many of his own followers have surpassed him in firm and quiet endurance. Many weak, sinful disciples have gone bravely, even joyously to death. There must then have been some ingredients in the cup of Jesus that never other man drank, or the agony of Gethsemane is inexplicable. One such ingredient was "the wine of the wrath of God, which was poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation." Christ could only save us from sin by enduring the wrath and curse of God due to us for sin. He was "stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted. The Lord did lay on him the iniquity of us all. It pleased the Lord to bruise him; he put him to grief; he made his soul an offering for sin." None but the damned in hell can ever know what Jesus suffered in Gethsemane. That moan in the garden, "O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me," was but the prelude to that more dreadful cry on Calvary, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"

5. *The Temptation of the devil.* Christ's life on earth was a constant battle with the arch-fiend. The two fiercest encounters were at the beginning and at the close of his public ministry, in the desert, and in the garden. In both cases probably he "was led of the Spirit to be tempted of the devil." This was a necessary part of his redemptive work. He was to "overcome him that hath the power of death," to "spoil principalities and powers, triumphing over them," to endure shock after shock of hellish war, and come off more than conqueror. Satan's object now was to so fill the Saviour's heart with dread as to frighten him into shunning the cross. Christ's divinity knew all that was to befall him, and his humanity quailed at the prospect. And to escape was so easy: more than twelve legions of angels were at his command; one look from his divine countenance was enough to over-awe all his enemies.

Never did Jesus' sonship with God shine forth more clearly than when in that dark night of temptation and grief he cried, "Abba Father." "He offered up prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears unto him that was able to save him from death, and was heard in that he feared."

Yes, Jesus "was heard in (respect to that (thing which) he feared." He was not saved from the cross, but from the dread which the cross inspired; it was not removed, but he was given strength to bear it; the bitter cup he had to drink, but he was enabled to drink it willingly. He could say now, "The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?" "Lo, I come: in the volume of the book it is written of me; I delight to do thy will, O my God." Like Paul he had thrice prayed that this thing might depart from him; and like Paul he had been answered, "My grace is sufficient for thee."

And now, the conflict over, the victory won, clothed with renewed spiritual strength, Jesus enjoyed that perfect peace which belongs only to those who have learned to say, "Thy will be done." So assured and self-sustained did he seem, that when he said to the mob, "I am he whom ye seek," they staggered backward and fell to the ground. There was henceforth no more shrinking, not when the mob arrested him, not through all the weary trial, not even on the road to Golgotha. In moral contests, we must gain the victory before we meet the foe, or rather, the first foe to be vanquished is self. Christ's struggle was in Gethsemane, not on Calvary.

LESSONS OF GETHSEMANE.

1. Even God, "with whom all things are possible," could not "take away this cup" from his own Son, if mankind were to be saved. Christ could only "redeem us from the curse of the law" by "being made a curse for us." What hope is there then for those who refuse or neglect to take him to be their sacrifice for sin?

2. Gethsemane means "the Oil Press." It was a press in which the good olive was crushed under the weight of unutterable woe, and yielded precious oil, which has since been poured into many a wounded spirit.

"We drink the wine of consolation pressed
From sorrows of his own."

The great Physician himself underwent the misery of our sin sickness that he might with infinite sympathy apply the precious "balm of Gilead" to sin tortured souls. Being himself "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," having himself attained the perfection of suffering obedience, he is now "a merciful and faithful high priest." "In that he himself hath suffered, being tempted, he is able also to succour them that are tempted."

AFTER THE SHADOWS.

Life may grow darkened, love has thrown
The strength of its light around it;
Till longer and deeper the shadows grown,
Hide the halo of bliss that crowned it;
Clouds may float down on our valley of peace,
And crush our sweet flowers with scorning,
Yet never this song in our spirits shall cease—
After the shadows, the morning.

Never so closely does pain fold its wings
But the white robe of Sympathy's near it;
And each tear that the dark hand of Misery wrings
Brings the touch of a blessing to cheer it;
As fades the dim night at the coming of day.
When it weaves its bright web of adorning,
So floateth pale grief from our life path away,
Come, after our shadows, the morning.

—*N. O. Picayune.*

"ONLY UNDER THE WEATHER."

BY MARY R. BALDWIN.

We are accustomed to recognize the discipline to be gained from long and severe illness; but those days which steal in upon our experience, to bring with them a something that we name indisposition—for want of a more explicit term, those days that do not demand the doctor and do not call for the consolation of the minister, that do not change the routine in the home, but yet do unfit us for our own regular work and thought, that clog the feet that would press onward, do we see in them nothing of the experience of discipline?

A severe sickness lays conquering force upon the energies, leaving no doubt as to the victory and thought oftentimes in the mind of the sufferer of attempting a resistance, but this insidious something that lowers the vitality slowly, just a little, so that it is just perceptible by the victim who tries to evade the question as to his health and answers in a manner that he tries to make as cheerful as usual. "Oh, I am just a little under the weather;" this is, after all, the trial of people who have learned to count their days and hours as golden opportunities for working out a life purpose.

And when, as is often the case, with this indisposition that takes hold of one, comes that depression which seems to narrow one's horizon and to insist that the energies will be forever paralized, how trying is the situation! The one that is nearest, if he has had no experience like it, can not know how to sympathize with the condition, and really has not much patience with it.

There is the day's work before the sufferer; the home cares to be borne, the little dress or apron to be mended, Johnny to console on account of his broken toy, the baby to hush to rest; or it may be the essay, story or song to write, and no strength for the mending, no hope for Johnny, no magnetism for the baby, no inspiration for the song.

Baby eyes may seek your face to learn, if possible, the secret of loss, your muse may mock you, but, but where is the help.

Truly these days of *indisposition* are the most lonely, if not as trying as any that can come to one.

It needs a great stock of patience, a large share of hope and a high attainment in faith to carry one without loss through such an experience. But should we be satisfied simply to get through without loss? If there is the wholesome effect of discipline to be gained from what seems to be a greater trial, is there not some rich blessing to be brought up from these days that are not light, yet are not wholly dark? When suddenly there is this stay felt upon our energies, while the mind can appreciate the situation, it naturally is humbled at the thought of how little it takes to put the human machinery out of order, and if the aim for achievement had scorned all drawbacks and had placed its mark above what it had supposed to be the reach of life's vicissitudes, how bitter the consciousness that this mark may be reached by the rising tide of mental and physical paralysis and washed away!

There is, then, humility to be brought up from such an experience, and perhaps this is the most necessary and valuable lesson we can learn. Surely no one can find his aspirations fruitful for service to the world without it; patience may come of it also, and that higher trust upon the wisdom and strength of the Father which will at last help us to be as children in confidence through every experience in life.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

THE LIGHT-SHEDDING POWER OF A SHADE.

The practical value of a light is never at its best when it shines directly into the eyes of those who need its help, or when it is without the gain of some accompanying or intervening shade. To look at the sun is to bring darkness to the eyes. To face a glare of light in the night is to be blinded to all else. One instinctively shields his eyes with his hand, as he looks out over a landscape at noonday; or as he enters a brilliantly lighted hall in the evening, where he would sweep his gaze over the whole house in order to comprehend the audience as an entirety. A shaded light is, indeed, a more helpfully illuminating light, as well as a more grateful light, to human eyes as they are; and so it is that we find the light-shedding power of a shade.

It is not that a shade really increases the light; for in fact it lessens it. But it is that a shade increases the value of the light by improving its available qualitity, and by making the observer the more sensible of its advantages. Persons put translucent curtains, or shades, before their windows; with the idea that they thereby have more light—that is a better light—in a room. Lamps and gas gets in a library, or in a sitting-room, are surrounded by ground-glass or porcelain globes or shades, in order that their light may be softened and diffused for the benefit of those who see by it. It is for utility as well as for beauty that the windows of a church, or of a cathedral, are stained or tinted, or shaded, so as to prevent the full glare of the sunlight pouring in through them, to dazzle the eyes of those on whom it shines directly; for there, as everywhere, the light needs the shading which shall be a means of its wise shedding or diffusing.

It is in the mental, the moral, and the spiritual realm, as it is in the material, that the light-shedding power of a shade is manifested. The man whose knowledge of any subject of which he treats is not shaded by a modest distrust of his own attainments, gives no such helpful light on that subject as is diffused by the more cautious and discriminating statements of one who knows so much about it that he realizes much there is for him yet to learn concerning it. If you ask a young doctor, a young lawyer, a young artist, a young scientist, a question in any department of his profession, the quick and confident way in which he will glare the light of his knowledge upon you, tends to dazzle your eyes and hinder your seeing. Whereas if you were to refer the same subject to a master in its line, he would be likely to treat it as presenting an open question; and the shaded light of his greater knowledge turned upon it with gradually disclosing power would enable you to see it almost as he saw it. And so in all the realm of intellect, an unshaded light will dazzle or repel, where a shaded light will shed an illuminating radiance.

Any good trait or virtue loses illumination power through its unshaded glaring. Courage is a repellant rather than a winsome trait if it lack the shade of a certain tremulous self-questioning. The preacher, the orator, the singer, who comes before a large audience with the light of unhesitating assurance in his face and bearing fails to beam in upon the very hearts of those who hear him, as he might through the refining shade of a reverent timidity. Diana standing out as an electric light of chastity, shed no glow of womanly modesty, in all her sphere. as radiates from the true woman, whose many virtues shade one another, and diffuse illumination without making its focal centre dazzlingly eye-smiting. Justice, honesty, frankness, enthusiasm, sincerity, needs, each, some shade of a balancing quality, to soften and mellow its light so that it shall glow without glaring.

Even the choicest spiritual graces shine clearest and most attractively through, or from under, a shade. Faith cannot seem faith except in one who knows something of doubt. Hope beams brightest when it is hope against hopelessness. Love glows in its pre-eminence in shedding its rays unstintingly on the unloving. Self-sacrifice must be seen through the shade of the thankfulness and ingratitude of its recipients, in order to be seen at its best. Christian joy and Christian cheerfulness can never give such light, when unshaded, as they give when the shade of sanctified sorrow and of saintly sadness is over them. The very light of the Divine Presence had to be shaded in the Incarnation, that it might illumine instead of blind the natural eye.

"As one who entereth by night a room
Where sufferers lie,
Shadeth his lamp to suit the languid eye;
So doth the Christ draw nigh
Unto our world of gloom.
The light of life he beareth, and doth stand
Shading it tenderly with pierced hand,
Lest the full glare
Should cause us not to see, but stare.
Yet through the nail-prints some sweet rays divine
Will gently shine;—
Dawn which doth for the day prepare."

Do you wonder, sometimes, that just when and where you would fain be a means of light to others, you are yourself brought into the shadow, so that the light you might have given is dimmed or covered? That may be God's way of increasing your light-power in the direction of your purposes and your prayer in his service. God's strength is made perfect in weakness. God's light shines clearest in and through the shadow. In thanking God for the privilege of letting your light shine as he has commanded, fail not to recognize the blessing he has bestowed upon you in the light-shedding shade wherewith he has covered you.—*Sunday-School Times.*

GOING IN DEBT.

The writings of Benjamin Franklin should have a place in every young man's library, if for no other reason, for the sake of soundness and pointedness of such council as this: "Think—think what you do when you go in debt; you give to another power over your liberty. If you cannot pay at the time you will be ashamed to see your creditor; you will be in fear when you speak to him, you will make poor, pitiful, sneaking excuses, and by degrees come to lose your veracity and sink into base, downright lying; for the second vice is lying, the first is running into debt, as Poor Richard says; and again to the same purpose, Lying rides upon Debt's back.—*Rev. Philip S. Moxom.*

A REWARD OF FAITH.

The man blind from his birth is met by our Lord and told to "Go, wash in the pool of Siloam." He obeys, and his eyes are opened. A moment of faith removes a life-long blindness! With equal swiftness a moment of faith to-day cleanses the soul from the guilt of a lifetime. One word from the lips of Jesus cancels innumerable transgressions. Great, indeed, is the might of faith; but O, how infinitely more rich is that merciful love which responds so readily and so munificently to the cry of human trust!—*Zion's Herald.*

ABOUT STOPPING A PAPER.

After you get angry and stop your paper, just put your finger in water, pull it out and look for the hole. Then you will know how sadly you are missed. A man who thinks a paper cannot thrive without his support ought to go off and stay a while. When he comes back half his friends will not know that he was gone, and the other half will not care a cent, while the world at large kept no account of his movement. You will find things that you cannot endorse in every paper. Even the Bible is rather plain and hits some hard licks. If you were to get mad and burn your Bible, the hundreds of presses would still go on printing it, and when you stop your paper and call the editor names, the paper will still be published, and what is more—you will read it when you can borrow it to read.—*Keowee Courier.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The June number of the *Eclectic* offers many features of interest. The Breakdown of Industrial System, examines into the industrial evils of the day and indulges in a glowing anticipation of the benefits of socialism to the poor man. The articles are all very interesting. E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, N. Y.

Pearl of Days as an organ for disseminating every feature of thought bearing upon the sanctity of the Sabbath is great. Mrs. Knowles, wife of the editor, adds much that is rich in thought. $1.00 a year, Wilbur B. Ketchum, 71 Bible House, New York.

Fifty Years of English Song:—Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York, have recently issued a handsome set of five volumes, comprising selections from the English poets during the reign of the present Queen—Victoria.

Much credit is due the compiler, Henry F. Randolph, for the excellence of the work. These volumes comprise: The Earlier Poets; the Blackwood Coterie and Earlier Scottish Poets; the Poets of Young Ireland; the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; the Ballad and Song Writers; the Religious Writers; the Poets of the First Half of the Reign: the Novelist Poets; the Poets of the Second Half of the Reign; the Writers of Vers de Societe.

This anthology does not include the works of all the poets of the last fifty years, but only those poems which give the general tendency and scope of English poetry during the allotted time. The names of Tennyson, Browning and Southey are synonyms of excellence, but there are choice works among the minor poets which also are given.

The Biographical and Bibliographical notes are necessarily condensed, but still are comprehensive, and the explanatory notes are well arranged. Besides the Total of Contents are the Indexes: Index of Authors; Pseudonyms and Literary Sobriquets; and Index of First Lines.

In a nut-shell, these volumes are all that could be desired by lovers of well-arranged and capacious works.

Substantially bound in cloth and packed in box, for $5.00, on receipt of price by publishers.

UNSEEN HELPERS.

They are many, and we can count on them. It is the sure consequence of the divine constitution and government of the world that the "stars which fought in their courses against Sisera" drop their sweet influences on those who obey God, and that the grand result and outcome of the whole system is that "all things work together for their good."

Many of these unseen aids are intended to operate without recognition on our part. "God giveth to his beloved in their sleep." He sends his rain upon the thankful and the unthankful. Whether we note them or not, his mercy and his provisions for us meet us in the corners and angles of our need, at the sharp turns of life; and even in the full tide of prosperity it is probable that by far the larger part of what we get, of what we enjoy, and what we achieve, is due to the unrecognized helpers God has appointed to meet us.

It would be an amazing view we should have of the network of events could we open our eyes and trace things to their sources; could the agents and agencies that work God's will in the silent and transparent atmosphere of life suddenly become visible to us as they did to the prophet's servant.

"Lord, open his eyes, that he may see,' was a good prayer for him, and it is a good one for us. It is good to know that God's helpers are present, unseen, in life; that nature, providence and the world of grace are full of them, moving in bright legions and well-ordered ministries, all seen and open to the eye of God, though unrecognized by us.

But there are times in life when we need more than this. The dim vision of the unseen helper and the unrecognized ministration fall. The prophet's servant, in his experience, is our brother man. No doubt it was a weakness in him that he could not trust God without seeing the fiery chariots that filled the mount; but it was a weakness that he need not to be ashamed of. We share it with him. We all have moments of want and weakness, when the supreme need is an open eye to see the unseen helpers.

The only fault to be found with the prophet's servant is that he was a man of worldly mold, and the revelation had to be made to him through his eyes. But all the same, the recognition of what surrounded him was a revelation of strength. The unseen helpers were no more and no stronger than before; but they were recognized, and in that recognition the strength and blessing of their bright and strong ministry came to him.

The prophet's elevation above his servant was that he recognized the unseen helpers. He knew they were around him, and that he might throw himself with confidence on them. The Hebrew word for prophet means the man with the "uncovered ear." There was in him the deeper organ of faith, and the still voices of Heaven translated themselves to him in a language which the finer sense of the "uncovered ear" could understand.

The unseen helpers are around us, multitudinous, efficient and sufficient. It is our recognition that fails. "Lord, open our eyes, that we may see," is a good prayer; but a better one is, "Lord, help us to open our own eyes." It is what we read into things from the deep and divine treasures in our own minds that makes them worth seeing. To the eagle gazing at the sun it is only a blazing orb, and the dog baying the moon sees nothing in the whole array of the nightly sky, but glimmering lights that disturb his cries. Kant looked up to the same skies, and said that two things awakened his perpetual wonder—"the starry heavens above him, and the moral law within him." The unseen helpers are here; but it requires a believing soul to find them and to get the good of them. The telescopic vision that brings them near in beauty, power and ever-present ministration is faith.

The official maps of the battlefield of Gettysburg display a surprising number of signal stations. In each there was a vigilant corps, watching the circumference of the field far off to the horizon as far as the eye could reach. They were there, not to look for enemies, but for friends. And when they caught sight of the rolling clouds of dust which enveloped them, they sent out over the field, through all the roar of desperate combat, the cheer of victory that the unseen helpers were in sight.

Something like this is the vigilant faith which opens the believer's eye to the unseen helpers. He must learn to look steadily and hopefully at the cloud as well as the open sunshine, God's helpers come often wrapped in the cloud. They may have some ministry which will operate for our good, whether we see them or not. But alas! the pity of it, when God's servant, in his need like the prophet's servant, has all his trouble to bear, and no vision of the helpers in the mount to aid him. What a victory it is when the truth breaks into his mind, and when the dull blank of life shines with the potent ministrations of the unseen helpers. Blessed is the life into which God sends them. Yet more blessed the life which has in itself the power to rise to the discovery of them.—*Independent.*

THE CHILD'S INDIVIDUALITY.

A father must expect his girls to rule him. He may be able to manage his boys; of all delicious and irresistible tyrannies give us that of an affectionate daughter. If she knows her power, she is queen. (She begins to rule about fifteen.)

The first parting—for which, indeed, there has been secret preparation ever since the moment of birth—is when the child at the watershed of its individuality, with more or less tact and resolution asserts it, in course of time proceeds to put it into practice, and ultimately, whether in the choice of a profession, or in the formation of friendship, or in the revolt of opinion, or in the change of faith, or in the leaving of home, or—by the passing into the invisble—departs, whether in body or soul, or both, and the parents stay behind. Too much patience and skill and gentle consideration can hardly be given to this difficult transition time, when freedom and authority, the growing rights of life, and the unrepealed laws of parenthood, have to be recognized and reconciled. Some features of this time, must not be taken too seriously. From others there will be a reaction presently, and an equilibrium found again.

Let a parent offer friendship. It will not always be accepted, it cannot be quite practicable, for real friendship requires equality, and parents and children never can be quite equal, never can walk together on level ground. Still, it is right to offer it, and it brings a sense of relief. Change in religion—especially if before maturity—is the hardest trial; the love may still remain, as true though not as delightful as before; but there are circumstances under which change of faith means—chasm. There are partings which are but the extension of the family life, and the multiplication of the family joy. Occasionally they bring unmixed happiness; sometimes the joy is very mixed indeed on the one side, while reasonable and even beautiful on the other.

When an attractive wolf in man's clothing climbs over into our quiet sheepfold and attracts Red Ridinghood away, it does come quaintly home to us that once we did the same thing ourselves, years ago, and we felt neither injustice nor shame. Here, too, there is compensation. When we are gone—and after sixty the secret heart often counts the waning years in front, and wonders, not without a little natural sadness, what these dear, bright hearts will do without those to whom they have gone for everything (and got it) ever since the beginning of their life—it may be a comfort to be assured that they will be cared for, and still loved; that though their father's chair be empty, and no mother is left to smile her tender wisdom, some one else has offered to take and fill that place, so far as it can be filled. Besides there may be now opportunity of learning, what Victor Hugo has pleasantly called "*l'art d'etre grandpere.*" Of all delightful relationships under the sun, can there be any so entirely delightful as that of a grandparent, or so irresponsible?—*Bishop Thorold in the Churchman.*

NEAL DOW TELLS THE STORY.

The following story was told by Neal Dow, at his home in Portland, Me., to a correspondent of a New York daily.

"It was a good many years ago. I was sitting in this same house one evening quite late. In answering a knock at the door, I found a lady whom I knew very well as the wife of a Government official in this city. He was a periodical drunkard, and on this very night was down on a spree. His wife wished me to get him home quietly, because if he was drunk the next day, he might lose his position. I started out and found him in the back room of a down-town saloon. That was in the days of license in Maine. I said to the keeper in a quiet way: "I wish you would sell no more liquor to Mr. Blank." "Why, Mr. Dow," he said, "this is my business; I must supply my customers." "That may all be," I replied, "but here is this gentleman with a large family dependent on him for support. If he goes to his office to-morrow drunk he will lose his place. I wish you would sell him no more." He became somewhat angry, and told me he, too, had a family to support; that he had a license to sell liquor to whoever he pleased, and that he didn't care to have me meddling in his business.

"'So you have license, have you?" said I, 'and you support your family by destroying that man's? We'll see about this.' I went home thoroughly determined to devote my life to suppressing the liquor traffic in the best way possible. The Maine law originated in that rum-shop."

THE CRY FOR SABBATH REST.

1

The cry of earth's unrest—
Of ceaseless toil's dull pain,
From north to south, from east to west,
Like murmur of the sleepless main,
In growing volume seems to say,
"Oh, for a restful Sabbath day!"

2

The steamboat's surging throb,
Where mammon chafes the tide—
As if the very waves to rob
Of rest which heaven had ratified—
Resounds, as though it would inveigh
'Gainst outrage on the hallowed day.

3

The railway whistle shrill,
Piercing the peaceful air,
Where else the loudest sounds had still
Been chime of bells, and praise, and prayer,
Screams down the thundering iron way,
Demanding back the Sabbath day.

4

The clattering tramway cars,
Bearing their goodly freight
Of comfortable worshippers,
To many a sanctuary gate,
Cry out, "Must Christians, too, betray
The sanctity of God's own day?"

5

The weary, toil-worn horse,
Through seven days doomed to plod,
Would fain the mute appeal endorse,
Uprising to a righteous God,
From hearts that have no hour to pray
Through all the toiling Sabbath day.

6

Attend, ye sons of toil,
To history's lesson plain,
That seven-day labor's cruel coil
Follows in "Sunday pleasure's" train
Then prize your rest; God's law obey,
And sanctify the Sabbath day.

—*The Christian.*

ADVANCING YEARS.

You can never ultimately coerce Nature. Nature lie? Nature never does lie; it is only man that lies! and in proportion as man lies does he depart from Nature. See whether you can get nature to lie; put paint upon your cheek to make yourself look young; you cannot put smoothness on your brow to correspond. Nature is a continual protest against lying. What are those wrinkles coming upon some of you? The retreat of physical reality before the life. What is a wrinkle? The mark of the ribbed sea sand that tells me where yesterday's tide of life was, but where it is no longer to-day. What are those grey hairs of mine, coming so fast? The retreat of juvenility before, if I be a holy man, a coming spiritualism; and if I be an unholy man, a decaying sensualism. You are grey-headed now; what does it teach? That sense is an ebbing tide with you, and that physical reality and lustfulness are ebbing with it. A hoary head if in ways of righteousness is a glory, because then as color is gone, and sensualism fading out, spiritualism, of which beauty of form is the emblem, has taken its place; hence we learn in the old head and the old face rather to look for beauty of form than of coloring, for color is the sign of sensualism; color is the sign of the body, form the sign of the soul.—*George Dawson.*

MAKE YOUR DAUGHTERS INDEPENDENT.

Would it not be wiser far to induce young girls in thousands of happy, prosperous homes to make ample provision for any and all emergencies that the future may have in store for them! Could a better use be found for some of the years that intervene between the time a girl leaves school and the time she may reasonably hope to marry? The field for woman's work has been opened up of late years in so many different directions that a vocation can easily be found, outside the profession of teaching, that will be quite as congenial to refined tastes, and considerably more lucrative. Bookkeeping, typewriting, telegraphy, stenography, engraving, dentistry, medicine, nursing and a dozen other occupations might be mentioned. Then, too, industrial schools might be established, where the daughters of wealthy parents could be trained in the practical details of any particular industry for which they displayed a special aptitude. If it is not beneath the sons and daughters of a monarch to learn a trade, it ought not to be beneath the sons and daughters of republican America to emulate their good example, provided they possess the requisite ability to do so.

Two years will suffice to make any bright, quick girl conversant with all the mysteries of the art of housekeeping, especially if she be wise enough to study the art practically as well as theoretically. The management of servants and the care of the sick and children will be incidentally learned in most homes, and can be supplemented by a more extended study of physiology, hygiene, etc., than was possible at school. Sewing need not be neglected either, while leisure will readily be found for reading or any other recreation that may suit individual tastes. Another year, or longer, may be added to the time devoted to these pursuits, if desired. But, above all, let two or three years be conscientiously set apart for the express purpose of acquiring a thorough experimental knowledge of some art or vocation which would render its possessor self-supporting, and consequently, independent.

If the tide of public opinion favoring such a course would but set in, many a one would be spared untold suffering and misery in after life. Let the rich set the example in this matter. They can afford to do whatever pleases them, and, therefore, have it in their power to mold public opinion. Be not afraid, girls, that you will find your self-imposed task irksome. Remember that occupation is necessary to happiness, and that there is no reason why you should dream while you work.

The cry will be raised that there is danger that such a plan as the one advocated here will tend to give girls a distaste for the quiet retirement of home, but there is little cause for fear. Not one girl in twenty will voluntarily choose a business life in preference to domestic happiness. Indeed, it is absolutely certain that happy marriages will be promoted by this very independence among women. Not being at leisure to nurse every passing fancy, girls would elect to wait patiently until the light of true love came into their lives.—*The Century.*

A SERPENT'S TONGUE.

We verily believe that the Church scold who maintains a fire of snappish criticism upon his fellow workers may do more harm than an open traitor. A few ministers find it as easy to utter a damaging imputation upon the character and service of a fellow minister as to comment upon the weather or the grain market. Now and then one finds a dagger-like tongue in a clerical head that can slay a reputation as calmly as he might check a mosquito's career. Such unfortunate and disappointed men reserve praise and deserved tribute until their subjects are dead and impotent to ask such funeral orators to remain silent and give space to those who love to help a living, struggling grenadier.

"PROTECTION" AND "RESPECT" FOR RUM-SELLING.

An organization of liquor-sellers in this State formulated resolutions asserting that the business in which they are engaged is "legitimate," and "entitled to the protection and respect" of the community. Long habit doubtless blunts perception. It is possible that those whose business is to sell poison to the public, and who witness hourly the disastrous effects of their trade, may think it is deserving of respect. But the public can make no such mistake. A trade which flourishes upon the ruin of its supporters, which derives its revenues from the plunder of homes, from the defrauding of helpless childhood, and from the degradation of manhood; which requires for its prosperity the injury of the community; which ministers to every vile and vicious passion and prosperity; which makes drunkards, and thieves, and embezzlers, and gamblers, and wife-beaters, and murderers; which brutalizes and degrades all who are brought in contact with it—cannot claim the respect, and assuredly ought not to be able to claim the encouragement, of the community.

It indeed indicates the extent of the prevalent demoralization, that a business so inherently infamous, so unquestionably against public policy, should have been permitted to establish itself so firmly that those who pursue it are convinced, not only that it is legitimate, but that it is "entitled to protection and respect." But upon what grounds do these bold claims rest? What constitutes a legitimate, respectable business? Is a business which debauches, impoverishes, injures the public, either the one or the other? When such questions have to be asked it is time that they were settled definitely. At present rum-selling is technically legitimate. That is to say, it is not unlawful. But since its consequences are what we see, it would be an abuse of language to term it respectable.

But it does not stop at these insolent pretensions. It tells the people that it has great political power; that it is organized; and that it will fight reform and temperance with the votes of the unfortunates it has embruted. This then is what the community has to face. It must either submit to the politcal supremacy of the rum-sellers; it must either accept their government; it must either bow to their standard of morals and declare them to be entitled to "protection and respect;" or it must make up its mind to a conflict the aim and end of which shall be the overthrow of this abominable abuse, and the protection of the masses against the worst foe of civilization.

They will oppose any reform whatever. They deny the right of the people to protect themselves at all. They claim the right themselves to poison and brutalize and degrade all whom they can reach. They think that they will be supported in this by the public they fleece and injure, and upon the persistance of whose animal appetites they coarsely calculate. Hitherto they have unhappily been justified in this dependence. The men who had most cause to loathe the business have been among the first to uphold and fortify it. But is even now passing over public opinion. It is becoming more and generally recognized that intemperance is at the bottom of two-thirds of the social, political, and moral evils that retard progress and perplex and harass the legislator. It is being comprehended that an effective and safe franchise requires sobriety and intelligence in the voter. In fact it is being realized that the future of the nation depends largely upon mastering the elements which have their origin and derive all their strength from rum, and which militate at every turn against good government, pure social conditions, religion, and progress.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE GREAT FOE OF LIFE.

The great foe of life is the disposition to self indulgence in one form or another. To be safe one must be circumspect, prudent, rational, clear in judgment, and, above all, firm and decided in self-control.

HEIGHT OF FOLLY.

Were a man every day to throw a purse of money, or even a single guinea, into the sea, he would be considered a mad-man, and his friends would soon confine him as such. But a man who throws away that which is of more value than gold, than mines, than the whole world—his health, his peace, his time, and even his soul—such an one is admired, esteemed and applauded by the greater part of mankind.

STEP BOLDLY.

You creep out on God's p... feared it would break und... just as if a man should ... yonder bridge, fearin... meantime the great ra... with iron, thunders by... brother: the promise ... —*western Methodist.*

FAITH...

Faith and love must go to... not enough to believe the sound... and to give assent to them, but ... love them, believe their truth, an... their goodness, and we must pro... the form of sound words in love, spe... the truth in love.

RICHES.

Riches are called "usable... may use them rightly, and n... bury them, for this is not to ... but to be possessed by them. ... ourselves from this grievious ... at last become free. Why ... ten thousand different chains ... Is not the bond of natu... thee, and the necessity ... crowd of ten thousand affe... thou twine also other nets fo... put them about thy feet? ... it is that having cut asun... cords thou shouldst be abl... the city which is above. ... drances are there, all o... conquer, let us keep to w... Thus shall we lay hold ... —*Chrysostom.*

CHRISTIAN OBLIGATION AG... KEY TRAFFI...

While prohibition is justly ad... grounds of public policy, it is also ... ted from considerations of Christian ... rality. Christian men are under more ... ligation to do all that they can to overt... a practice which fosters every form of ... curses the home, and destroys the ... and bodies of those who indulge in i... a man to uphold the liquor traffic i... his influence in support of all th... involves. How any man, with ... sense of his obligations to Go... fellow-men, can do this, we can... stand.—*Methodist Recorder.*

REFLECTIONS.

1. Considered in the light ... death, how enormous is the gu... how unspeakable is Christ's lo... how marvellous is the scheme ...

2. How aggravated were t... of Jesus; yet how calm and ge... and dignified, was he in the ... "He died like a God."

3. What interest have you ... drous sacrifice of Christ, the o... for sin? Can you say: "That ... ed for me?"

THINK ON IT.

Not a day goes by without o... something fatherly in God wh... observed before. Duties gr... leges, penances brighten up... pains soften the heart wit... mility; and sorrows a... ences. It is as if ... itself into heaven ar... sights and sounds so... hearts, as if God ... speaking or app...

If I can p... into the lif... feel tha...

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1888

THE TWO ASSEMBLIES.

The Assemblies of the Presbyterian Churches, North and South, adjourned on Tuesday last. Of the proceedings of the Southern Assembly our readers have been pretty fully informed. What we had prepared anent the Northern Church last week was left upon our hands because of press of other matter.

The question—The Freedmen, what to do for them, and what to do with them? always largely engages the attention of the Northern Church, and to do our sister justice she does a good part by them. In fact does so much, and does it so well, that it is to be feared our Southern Church is becoming too content to leave it with her. A little breeze sprung up in the late Assembly, North, however, which seemed in the offstart to indicate some restiveness under the burden. Dr. JOHN R. PAXTON, of Brooklyn—or perhaps it was New York—said: "There stands the negro, may GOD curse the day when he came from Africa's sunny strand." This, of course, evoked a storm of hisses and Dr. PAXTON soon explained away his language and received therefore great applause. Doubtless some were puzzled as to whether to consider the explanation as ingenuous or ingenious, still the way, which in this as in doubtful cases, is the better, was followed. Assembly. But if of our we had the advantage on freedmen, they had their e absence of Evolution. with it manfully and n, in the matter of methtire satisfaction to all conher place we give the with our readers that long rest from further consideration of estion.

have given an account of the great nial gathering—an event that will ive in history—and have given unstinted ise, as indeed it deserved, to the boundpitality and good fellowship of our brethren. In one respect this morable occasion we must disappointing to the Northern Unquestionably, as we believe, of organic union were built a of unrestrained friendship. ht that, what really appears to re film of sentiment, would e heart hand-clasps and the of fraternal regard. But in the urch slow as our brethren are e difficulties lie much deeper. iss them here. The Northnt over its offers to unite, ms—that is the terms that been offered and rejected, Assembly proffered con- and the appointment of king to such fraternal co- would best advance the cause STER. It is evident that the organic union has not advanced the year just past, and most sincere- it to be hoped that both Churches may w allowed a season of rest.

e subject of Temperance came up in Assemblies. In the Southern it was ted to turn the matter into ridicule, r councils prevailed and in the embly it will come up for some of opinion.' The Northern As- the matter squarely and took round as indicated by the adopfollowing resolutions:

That this Assembly emphatically deliverances of all former Assemning the terrible sin and crimes intemperance and the liquor traf- disclaiming all connection with or litical action or measures, would deequivocally in favor of the entire the traffic in intoxicating liquors , and that it is the duty of all n and women to use every legitito accomplish this result.

his Assembly enjoins upon all our fully to guard against the admission e membership who are engaged in ntoxicating liquors for drinking pur-

his Assembly rejoices in the great one by Christian women to promote temperance, and bids them God- endeavor to remove the curse of in- om the land.

s Assembly, believing that ignor- e mother of vice, commends the made in many States to educate nowledge of the effects of al- an system.

e exportation of intoxicalands has become a most the civilization and bitants thereof, and as h proportions in the by virtue of an in- r own government

ly views with rogress of this traffic by civilized nations with ignorant and heathen lands; that this Assembly unite, as far as possible, with other churches in an effort to induce Christian governments to abolish and prevent the horrible practice of carrying intoxicants into the uncivilized nations of the world and that a committee be appointed to lay this whole matter before his Excellency, the President of the United States, with the request that he would present these facts to Congress, and ask that such steps may be taken with the least possible delay as will free us as a Christian nation from all complicity with this ruinous traffic, especially as regards the treaty concerning the free Congo State."

This is farther than the Southern Church will go, but we believe our Church can venture to say that intemperance is wrong; we think she can reiterate, and "bear her testimony against this evil, and "recommend to all our people the use of all legitimate means for its banishment from the land." We think she can do this, and we think she will.

Near the close of the session a most unfortunate resolution—we think we might write this from a Northern standpoint—has introduced as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the near approach of Decoration Day, the day set apart by our National Government in memory of those who, during the War of the Rebellion, gave their lives that the Union and the country should not die, the General Assembly desires to put on record its grateful recognition of the inestimable services, the devotion unto death, of those heroic and patriot soldiers, and our undying attachment to the great principles for which they fought and died, and with the great multitude of our fellow-citizens to extend our prayerful sympathy to those to whom the day brings still the memory of unmeasurable bereavement.

The "War of the Rebelion" was to say the least not a very brotherly sound, and was rather in contrast to the great ovation of a few days before, when every voice was strained to give expression to the kindliest feelings. The inappropriateness was felt and Dr. CROSBY said, "there is time for everything, but this matter is very untimely now." Dr. JOHNSON (HERRICK?) "hoped that the sentiment expressed by Dr. CROSBY would not go out as the position of this Assembly. If we cannot speak of our beloved dead where are we?"

Dr. R. M. PATTERSON endorsed the resolution, but saw no necessity for it. The question was put and the resolution was voted down by a vote of 143 to 13. The matter was afterwards revived, the vote reconsidered, and upon report of a committee duly appointed, the same resolution with the expression "War of the Rebellion" euphemized into "civil war" was adopted

When we get into the Northern Church, if ever we do, we are afraid the euphemism will be dropped, but really and truly aside from this, it passes comprehension with us at the South, why a Church of CHRIST should meddle with such things at all. This, it seems to us, is politics without purpose, when even purpose would not justify politics.

THE CAUSE OF IT ALL.

We exceedingly regret to have to chronicle the bad news from our local-option elections on prohibition. The result in Raleigh is specially to be deplored. The correspondent of the *Wilmington Messenger* says: 'The fault, the police frankly say, was in the Superior Court, which did not punish, but simply dismissed upon payment 'of costs'—a punishment which has no terrors to a liquor-seller, for one of that class has openly remarked that it was cheaper to sell whiskey, get caught and pay costs, than to pay license."

This furnishes the text upon which we have written before and propose to write again. How long will the people of North Carolina passively submit to this nullifying of the laws of the State on the part of judges and solicitors? We called attention sometime since to a dismissal of a number of cases—five, as well as we remember—for violation of the liquor-laws by one person. The guilt was confessed, and confession, simply because conviction was about certain, was allowed to condone the offence.

We beg our readers to note in the published results of trials how often those fiends who confess the selling of liquor to minors, or who plead guilty to violating Sunday laws by selling liquor, are dismissed with the payment "of costs." What is the use of making laws if our judicial authorities can set aside the penalties at pleasure? The corrective will have to be applied sooner or later, or public sentiment is setting strongly against this thing.

BRITISH MOVEMENTS IN AFRICA.

The following dispatch to the Toronto, Canada, *Daily Mail* under date May 28th if reliable is of a most important character. Its reliability we see no reason to doubt. It is the policy of European governments to gather to themselves such territory as comes within the grasp of their constantly outreaching arms, and we are free to say, from no government is more to be hoped in the way of civilization and Christianization than Great Britain. This notwithstanding the permission of the liquor-traffic and of the opium traffic throws a tarnish upon her otherwise spotless fame.

Here is the dispatch:

The British Government have again altered the political map of Africa, and a new colony is about to be placed under the political protection of John Bull. The exact limits of the territory are not fixed, but it extends, roughly speaking, from the territory of the German East Africa Company northward to the Somati country, and westward to the Albert Nyanza. A year ago in the general scramble for the Dark Continent Germany and England made an agreement dividing up the whole country back of the Zanzibar coast. A company called the British East African Company has now been formed to take charge of the British half. The objects, as usual, are commercial and philanthropic. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts and others are interested. By Royal letters patent the new State in a few days will be handed over to the company, which is empowered to levy customs and taxes, to maintain an armed force, and to assert authority. The movement meets with serious opposition from some of the leading journals. They say that enormous powers over an unknown region, to which England has no right whatever, are to be given to a company of which 'nothing' is known. It is also said that the inhabitants of the territory, numbering 12,000,000 about the lakes alone, may have their own views of the advisability of annexation. The Sultan of Zanzibar has consented, however, and the annexation is nearly a consummated fact. The Government reason is that it will be unwise to leave to other nations the entire control of routes that trade between the Zanzibar seaboard and the great equatorial lakes. They also say it will result in crushing the slave trade, as the territory in question is the great hunting ground of slave dealers. The region is as large as a great European State, almost wholly unexplored and undeveloped, and the scheme has been kept so quiet up to the final consummation that the English public have not yet recovered from their surprise or made up their mind about it.

PRESBYTERIAL MISSIONARY MEETING.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Convention of the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Wimington met in the Lecture room of the First Prebyterian church, of Wilmington, on Wednesday, May 30th, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. After devotional exercises by Rev. P. H. Hoge, the pastor, and Rev. J. C. McMullen, of Goldsboro, the committee on organization, through their chairman, reported a programme for the afternoon, and also suggested that the President and Secretary of the First Church society, should serve until a President and Secretary could be elected for this Convention.

The report was adopted. Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Bacon took the chairs and proceeded to the enrollment of the Societies represented. Twelve Societies reported. The President then announced a committee of five from different Societies to nominate a President and Secretary.

While they retired a paper was read on "What women can do at home for the cause of missions," and on their return they renominated Mrs. B. F. Hall, of Wilmington, and Miss Mary Anderson, of Clinton, President and Secretary. These were duly elected and taking their places they proceeded with the business of the meeting.

Reports of Societies were next read, and a commitee appointed to tabulate them.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed to report next morning, after which the services closed with singing.

Next morning, at 11 o'clock, the convention met again and was opened with devotional services by Rev. Mr. Hoge. The reading of the minutes of the former meeting and the tabulated report of Societies present was proceeded with. Two more reports were read from Societies and then the committee on organization, through their chairman, reported constitution and by-laws for the convention. After their adoption the ladies listened with much pleasure and interest to an address by Mrs. John L. Stuart, of China. The thanks of the ladies were tendered Mrs Stuart by a rising vote.

Thanks were also voted by the delegates to the ladies of the First Church, and after prayer by Mrs. Stuart, and the singing of the doxology, the convention adjourned to meet next May, in the same place.

A very pleasant incident of the meeting was the reception of a telegram from the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the First Church, Charlotte, sending greetings. Greetings were returned on behalf the convention.

ILLINOIS SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Many of our readers recollect with great pleasure the visit to our State this spring of Mr. WM. REYNOLDS, President of the State Sabbath-school Convention of Illinois, and will never forget how enjoyable and every way satisfactory our State Sabbath-school Convention was made by his presence and his aid.

These and others will enjoy the following communication from him and especially rejoice in learning that, Providence permitting, Mr. REYNOLDS proposes to be present at the next Convention.

"The Thirtieth Annual Convention of Sunday-school workers, of the State of Illinois," was held last week in the city of Rockford, a place of 20,000 inhabitants, situated in the extreme northern part of the State. In many respects it was among the best meetings we have ever had In order to accommodate the distant counties in the southern portion of our State, our Executive Committee chartered from the Illinois Central Railroad, a train of six cars, to commence at Cairo and go through the length of the State. 420 miles. No one but delegates were allowed on this train, and nearly 400 persons were taken on this train.

The convention was held in a new M. E. Church, just completed, seating 2.200. It was full all through the session of the Convention—94 out of 102 counties were represented in the Convention.

The reports from all over the State was most encouraging. According to our Statistical Secretary's report we have 6,767 schools—a gain of 210 in the past year; 74,768 officers and teachers, with 636,788 membership and 22,904 additions to the church from the Sabbath-schools during the year. This is the greatest progress we have ever had in one year, and shows what systematic organization can do.

Last year we expended $5,000 in missionary and Institute work in our State, and the conventions were so well pleased with the results that they pledged $7,500 for the same work this year.

I remember with great pleasure the month's work I gave to North Carolina last March, and the cordial co-operation I received at the hands of your people, God bless them. I feel deeply anxious that the work shall be pushed in your great State, and I hope every one who reads this communication will see that *their* county is organized, so we may have a good report from North Carolina at their Second Annual Convention next spring, which, if God spares my life, I want to attend.

Peoria, Ill., May 29th.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

TENTH DAY.

Monday May 23d.

The committee appointed by the Assembly to prepare and announce the decision in the Woodrow case reported, after reciting the case:

It is the judgment of this Assembly that Adam's body was directly fashioned by Almighty God out of the dust of the ground, without any natural animal parentage. The wisdom of God prompted Him to reveal the fact, while the inscrutable mode of His action therein He has not revealed. Therefore while the Church does not propose to touch, handle or conclude any question of science which belongs to God's kingdom of nature, she must, by His divine constitution, see that these questions are not thrust upon her to break the silence of Scripture and supplement it by any scientific hypotheses concerning the mode of God's being in acts in creation, which are inscrutable to us.

"It is, therfore, ordered that this complaint in this case be not sustained, and the judgment of the Synod of Georgia be, and the same is hereby, in all things affirmed." Signed—William Brown, R. K. Smoot, C. A. Bridewell, J. R. Graham, S. P. Green and A. B. Curry.

A substitute was offered and voted down, and the report of the committee adopted.

After the finding of the court was announced, the Rev. Mr. Whaling, of South Carolina, presented his protest. It was read and ordered to be entered upon the records of the Assembly. Mr. Whaling's paper is as follows:

"We, whose names are undersigned, desire to enter our solemn protest against the action of the General Assembly refusing to sustain the complaint of the Rev. James Woodrow, D. D., against the Synod of Gorgia, for the following reasons: The second specification for the indictment against the Rev. James Woodrow, D. D., is expressly excluded by the constitution of our Church, inasmuch as nothing ought to be considered by any court as an offense or admitted as a matter of accusation which cannot be proved to be such from Scripture as interpreted in the standards. In the view of your protestants the Holy Bible does not reveal the form of the matter out of which, the time in which, or the mode by which God created the body of Adam, and therefore the hypothesis of evolution, as believed by Dr. Woodrow, cannot be regarded as in conflict with teachings of the sacred Scriptures. The Westminster standards simply reproduce, without interpretation, the statements of the Scriptures in reference to the creation of Adam's body, and as the views of the complainant are not in conflict with the statements of the Scriptures, so neither can they be without the teachings of the standards. The action of the Assembly in refusing to sustain this complaint is equivalent to pronouncing as certainly false the theory of evolution as applied by Dr. Woodrow, which is a purely scientific question entirely foreign to the legitimate sphere of ecclesiastical action. Your protestants therefore are unwilling that this General Assembly should express any opinion whatever respecting the hypothesis of evolution or any other scientific question" Signed, T. C. Whaling, C. W. Heiskell, J. O Lindsay, J. J. Davis, F. J. Brooke, R. Adams, J. W. Montgomery, J. O. Varnadoe, G. T. Goetchius, W. N. Dickey, C. W. Robinson, J. W. Kennedy, J. M. Kennedy, S. M. Nall, J. P. Fitzgerald and H. Wilson.

At 11 o'clock the report of the Committee on Home Missions was read and discussed. The report was adopted and the same committee reappointed, as follows: Rev. John N. Craig, D. D., of Atlanta, secretary; Revs. G. B. Strickler, E. H. Barnett, Donald Fraser, J. L. Rogers, D. L. Buttolph, Campbell Wallace, P. L. Mynatt, S. M. Inman, W. A. Moore, George W. Scott, M. A. Candler and R. L. Barry.

The afternoon session was taken up in discussion of organic union, but without result, and the night session devoted to Foreign Missions.

ELEVENTH DAY.

Tuesday, May 29th.

After considerable discussion the report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures in regard to organic union was adopted by a vote of 87 to 40.

The report is as follows:

"The Committee on Bills and Overtures report to the General Assembly that there has been placed in their hands certain papers, all of which relate more or less to the subject of closer relations between the Churches under the care of the Northern and Southern General Assemblies respectively. They are as follows: The report of the Committee on Inquiry appointed by our last Assembly to confer with a similar committee of the Northern Assembly, overtures from 14 of our own Presbyteries, 10 of which express opposition to organic union between the two Presbyterian churches, viz.: Montgomery, Western Texas, Louisiana, Greenbrier, Transylvania, Winchester, East Hanover, Tuscaloosa, Lexington and Louisville. Of the remaining four, the Presbytery of Eastern Texas proposes simple co-operation. That of Dallas, Texas, asks for a postponement of the matter until next year, and the appointment of a day of prayer in reference thereto. The Presbytery of Chesapeake expresses satisfaction with what the committee has done, and asks for its continuance for further service in the same way, and the Presbytery of Potosi proposes the continuance of the Committee of Inquiry looking to co operation or organic union. A communication from the Northern Assembly by telegraph containing an official copy of a paper passed by that body.

"This paper expresses a substantial concurrence in the report of their committee of conference, their earnest hope of the happy effects which may be expected to follow the recent joint centennial celebration, their desire for co-operation in Christian work and their conviction that this can be secured to the fullest extent only by organic union. A paper on the subject of organic union offered at an early day in the meeting of the Assembly by the Rev. Henry M. Smith, D. D., touching the important matters here presented. Your committee recommend the adoption by the Assembly of the following paper:

"After a careful consideration of the report of our Committee of Inquiry we are unable to discover that the obstacles to organic union heretofore existing between the Northern and Southern Assemblies have to any considerable extent been removed; therefore, in view of all the interests involved, we continue established in the conviction that the cause of truth and righteousness, as well as peace and prosperity of our beloved Zion, will be best promoted by remaining as we have been, a distinct member of that one body, the Church of which the Lord Jesus Christ is the supreme and ever-living head.

"2. That the Committee of Inquiry be, and is hereby discharged; that the thanks of the Assembly are tendered to said committee for the faithful and able manner in which their duty was performed, and that we express our sincere gratification in learning that the conferences of the two committees were conducted in such a spirit of brotherly love, kindness and charity.

"In reference to the communication from the Northern Assembly by telegram of May 26, we adopt the following:

"A more full and formal expression of our feelings in regard to the centennial celebration will be found in another paper of this Assembly, but it is suitable to declare here also that we do very highly appreciate the importance in itself of that grand event, as we do also appreciate the generous and munificent hospitality extended to us in every way by our Northern brethren, and that we will sincerely rejoice in all those fruits of righteousness growing out of it, which are, by Jesus Christ, to the praise of the glory of His grace. While holding fast to those matters of principle which require us to be a separate denomination, we do fully recognize that vast and precious heritage of Christian Presbyterianism, truth and order which our fathers held, and which we do now hold in common. We declare our desire to forget as far as possible all past dissensions, and to cultivate among our Churches and people the most friendly relations that can grow out of whatsoever things are true and honest, just, lovely and of good report whereunto we have already attained. Let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same things, trusting that if in anything we be otherwise minded God will reveal even this unto us.

"In accordance with the assignment and in response to the action of the Northern Assembly, we cheerfully agree to appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to confer with a similar committee appointed by them in reference to all such modes of fraternal co operation in Christian work, both at home and abroad, as may be considered practicable and edifying to the said committee, and report at the next Assembly. It is ordered that the communications from the Northern Assembly above referred to be published in the appendix to our minutes, containing as it does that which may be of value in the history of these transactions."

A paper was admitted to record setting forth the reasons of some of the members for voting nay on the report of the committee of bills and overtures regarding the relations to the Northern Church. They concurred in most of the recommendations of the report, but declined to vote for the paper as a whole because of a provision in its fourth section for the appointment of a conferences. It was signed by S. A. King, T. C. Whaling, R. K. Smoot, J. W. Storey, J. F. Thompson and L. C. Mills.

The following committee on Foreign Missions is appointed, with Rev. D. C. Rankin, Assistant Secretary: Rev. W. U. Murkland, D. D., Rev. M. H. Houston, D. D, Rev. W. H. Woods, Rev. A. D. McLure, Rev. C. D. Rankin, G. F. Anderson, Christian Devries, A. W Macher, Hon. Isaac, D. Jones, C. F. McCay, LL. D, L. C. Inglis, W. J. Dickey, J. J. Wade, H. C. Kirk and F. S. Allmut.

The first business of the evening was presentation of the report of the commission in the case of W. T. Russell against the Presbytery of Fincree. The complaint was that the Presbytery had exceeded its authority in dividing the church at Spartanburg, which was approved by the Synod of South Carolina. The Commission declared the complaint was not sustained. The report was adopted by the Assembly.

The Assembly was adjourned upon a motion of the Rev. Dr. William Brown, who made a touching address. His motion was that this Assembly is hereby adjourned, and another one of similar character is ordered to assemble in the First Presbyterian Church in the city of Chattanooga, at 11 a. m, on the third Thursday in May, 1889.

BY THE WAY.

If we are to judge from the Savannah correspondence of the New York *Press*, "the great theme of conversation in religious circles throughout Georgia at this time is the reported movement contemplated by the Roman Catholic Church of colonizing this and other southern States with members of that faith from European countries." Upon this the Raleigh *Christian Advocate* remarks:

Georgia's Governor helped to inaugurate this scheme to colonize the South with Roman Catholics. He came over to North Carolina, and speechified around considerably with Cardinal Gibbons and the Roman Catholic Bishops We thought at the time that his Protestant constituency would hardly endorse his action in the matter. Our North Carolina Governor had too much good sense to be led into the trap.

The Southern Church will go on doing its work and we will do ours, and the aggregate success will be greater than the united efforts would be, and far better than picking motes out of each other's eyes as to the relation of the Church to the colored churches, or catechising each other about our soundness in doctrinal faith.

So says the *Presbyterion*, of Philadelphia, and so say we. That has been our way of thinking for a long time, both will do better work if they will quit nagging each other about organic union. Let's remember it.

In the course of his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of North Carolina Hon. D. G. FOWLE is reported to have said:

I am informed that in a large section of North Carolina the only guarantee that is required for honesty and fidelity is to know that the man is named Worth. [Applause.]

That is certainly a pun-provoking paragraph, but we content ourselves with simply saying: It is true!

Mr. RANSOM who represented the Directors of the South Carolina Board of Agriculture, in appropriating $1,000 to the Romish colonization scheme has been brought to his feet. The *Southern Christian Advocate*, of Columbia says:

Mr. L. A. Ransom thinks the criticisms of the press on the Keiley-Gibbons Catholic colonization scheme premature." Doubtless. It would have been so much better for the success of this wily scheme for the papers to have waited until the association was fully organized and the State's money paid into its treasury. Continued appropriations from the Legislature for this purpose might then have been more confidently expected. But the Protestant people of this State will have none of this business. Let the State's money stay in the treasury, and let the Roman Catholics support their own colonization schemes.

The same paper says:

If South Carolina is to become a stockholder in this Keiley-Gibbons Catholic colonization society, the people of the State should be made thoroughly acquainted with its character and its aims. This information *The Advocates* proposes to furnish as far as it may be able. We therefore invite special attention to the extracts from the columns of some of our contemporaries, to be found elsewhere in this week's paper. Next week we shall give another chapter of the same kind of literature. We hope these articles will be closely studied by every reader. It is a subject in which every citizen is deeply interested. Especially let every voter read, ponder and inwardly digest the facts presented. This is one matter that will not down at the bidding of party leaders If South Carolina is to be Romanized it must not be at the expense of the people whose highest interests are thus to be jeopardized.

Dr. PRYOR, writing in reference to the Presidency of Davidson College, speaks thus of Rev. Dr. W. T. HALL:

"I am well acquainted with the Rev. W. T. Hall, D. D., of Lynchburg, Va. I believe him to be eminently fitted for the Presidency of any literary institution, which he is willing to accept Dr. Hall has the best private library within my knowledge. I have reason to believe that he has made good use of it. Modesty is a prominent characteristic of Dr. Hall. But one church in the Synod of Virginia has grown as rapidly as has that of which Dr. Hall is pastor. The entire Synod would deeply regret the loss of so valuable a member.

The *Southern Churchman*, an Episcopal paper published at Richmond, and one of the ablest of its kind in this country, says:

The recent Southern Immigration Convention held in North Carolina is no doubt a Roman Catholic scheme for the benefit of that Church. In that Convention were present Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Kain, Becker, Northrop, Moore, Haid, Rademeyer, Janssens, Maes, besides a number of distinguished priests The ostensible purpose is to build up the South, the ulterior to build up the Roman Catholic Church in the South. To this end legislatures, corporations and the like are expected to contribute. This, in answer to a correspondent, is the aspect in which this movement appears to us.

A capital answer, and suggestive that correspondents of some other religious papers might do good service by asking similar questions.

The reputation already achieved by Prof. E. A. ALDERMAN, would have fully justified expectations of the highest order, but it is only truth to say that the citizens of this community were not only captivated but captured by the charming address delivered on Friday night of last week. Prof. ALDERMAN'S theme was "Manners and Customs of One Hundred Years Ago." It was seldom cheered, for there were no aberrations of dulness and enthusiasm, but an even well sustained current of pleasure, was diffused through every mind and kept the listener in eager expectancy from the beginning to the end. The purest English was thrown into the most graceful forms. No subject was held too long, but the admirable judgment of the speaker in nothing was better displayed than in the readiness and ease with which he passed from topic to topic before any one might pall. The matter was not, as in so many lectures, used only as form for rhetorical drapery; it of itself amply repaid all inconvenience that might have been incurred. It was to most of us entirely new, charming, inspiring and highly instructive. It all was worth the telling and most delightfully was told.

Press Dispatch:

The Irish Catholic Archbishops and Bishops have issued an address declaring that the Pope's allocution relative to Irish affairs affects morals only, and does not interfere with politics.

How convenient! Only agree that the Pope is right—that's the morals—then do exactly to the contrary—that the politics. We begin to believe that the address of the hierarchy, as a specimen of morals, is worse than even the boycotting. It is a most atrocious bit of Jesuitism, which will condone the most outrageous villany to effect its purpose. The whole thing indicates that the Pope, the propaganda and the priests are cowering before the storm.

Here comes a quaint suggestion, through an exchange: The Indians will not be quieted; they continue to go out upon the war-path and massacre indiscriminately, regardless of the efforts to prohibit them. Now, the suggestion is this: As "prohibition don't prohibit," why not license? Charge Sitting Bull a *reasonable* price, and give the sanction of government to his killing the women and children and destroying the property. The money might be used to educate Indian children. Prohibition only prevents in part—why not license?

This is from the *Church at Work*:

"Mr. Zacharia Montgomery, Assistant Attorney for the Department of the Interior, at Washington, a Catholic, promulgates in a most offensive and persistennt way the views of the Roman hierarchy in opposition to the public schools. In an address a few evenings since he pronounced the present system of public schools to be anti-parental, godless and destructive of all happiness for time and eternity.' He believed the time coming when the present system of public schools would be entirely abolished.' He asserts 'that the State should not force *any book* upon the people against the consent of the parents,' meaning by 'any book,' the Bible. No wonder that with such a man as this to furnish legal opinions to the Department, the missionary schools among the Indians should, by infamous orders, be deprived of the Bible. The people of the whole land are beginning very plainly to discern the animus of this whole atrocious matter."

A voice from Brazil! Brazillian missions says:

Thinking Brazilians are not idolators. They will tell you that the images are only intended to direct their thoughts heavenward, etc.

They know the catechisms which outlines Romish doctrine. In the Brazilian edition, by the way, the second commandment of the Decalogue is entirely suppressed!

If religiously inclined, they are acquainted with the main outline of the Bible history, contained in a little volume sanctioned by the Church and arranged to suit their purposes.

But they do not know the Word of God save as brought by the Protestant missionaries and Bible societies. Twenty-five years ago it was impossible to secure an authorized translation of the Bible for less than $30; and even at that price the bookstores would sell to no one except with written permission from the Bishop of the diocese.

Is further argument necessary?

NEWSPAPER EXCHANGE.

Independent:

"See the capitalist riding along in their fine carriages!" yelled a socialist speaker at a meeting in Chicago suburb, the other evening. "Where, I ask you, are our horses and carriages!" "S'loon-keeper's drivin' mine round," responded a mauglin and red-nosed reformer of society, with deep dejection; and the orator changed the subject.

Religious Telescope:

Higher ground in the Christian life should be the motto of every follower of Christ. We ask the question if there are degrees of happiness in heaven. Poor souls that we are! Why do we not ask the question: "Are there degrees in the enjoyment of the Christian on earth?" That would have a present and practical bearing. That question is capable of a present experimental answer.

Christian Intelligencer:

A paragraph in one of the daily papers recently mentioned that a young man had shot a young lady and that the reason was "hopeless love." We should rather say it was hopeless selfishness. The wretch did not love the lady at all, for love never intentionally does harm to its object, but as he could not have her himself, he was determined that nobody else should, and so he became a murderer. No assassin since the world began ever had less excuse for his diabolical crime.

Protestant Standard:

Political Rome is the one great foe to be feared and fought in this country. Why will not our citizens, our professedly Protestant people, take knowledge of the affairs in the South American and Mexican States? Why slumber and be at ease upon the brink of a volcano which is liable at any moment to belch forth fires of fanaticism and murder at our very feet? The air is already inflammable with elements that need but a spark to precipitate a terrible tempest. Why not be on our guard?

Zion's Herald:

What is required in political and social, is no less strongly demanded in religious, polity. In church organizations men feel some local or individual pressure, but it does not follow that the organization is vicious, or even at fault. It may be, or it may not. Students, thinkers, conservative statesmen, find the highest and richest field for the exercise of their talents in the Church of Christ. In seeking its development, perfection, and largest benificence, they especially need likeness to Him who is "the Truth;" they have the promise of the Spirit of truth, to guide into all truth.

Central Methodist:

What are we to think of a preacher who takes large numbers of people into the church, and then turns them out upon the commons without putting into their hands either a religious book or church paper? To say the very least that can possibly be said, he is an unwise shepherd. Were a shepherd to purchase a large flock of sheep, and make no provision for their shelter and food, his conduct would be thought strange indeed. But if such care would be expected of the shepherd of sheep, how much more carefully should one be who is the shepherd of souls, and charged with their proper protection and spiritual enlightenment. Brethren of the ministry, you who preach a whole year, take large numbers into the church, and yet never place a church paper in their hands, what sort of members do you expect them to make? And are you doing your duty by them? Answer this to your own conscience, and before the Judge of all.

United Presbyterian:

As the thought of the church is so much turned at present, and properly, to the duty of saving the outcasts, there is a wish to learn the methods by which it can best be done. There is also a desire to create a more thorough spirit of evangelism, and fill the Christian conscience with a sense of its responsibility. The contented, easy-going believers, who enjoy their worship and hope of heaven, must be made to feel that they cannot without sin sit quietly amidst their blessings, while men, for whom they do almost nothing, are dying at their sides. God tells them to go into his vineyard and work, and they must do it. There is a woe resting on those who have all and give nothing—who possess the infinite riches of grace and extend no helping hand to the perishing.

Northwestern Presbyterian:

One of the most specious temptations of the day, for certain minds, is the suggestion that heroism may require one to break company with the faith of the fathers. One may show courage, it is true, in accepting the dreadful alteratives of disbelief, but it is the foolhardy recklessness of the man who goes to sea in a shell. He proves his unbalanced and perverted audacity. The same Satan who whetted the overweening curiosity of the first woman still whispers in the ears of impatient and self-complacent ambitions. He says to the ephemeral insects of an hour, "Plume your wings for an independent flight through the universe until you find and prepare your own heaven." The flattered creature sets forth, sails out of sight, wearies its wings, loses its head, chills its heart, and drops into the spider's webb which was woven for the insect when it started.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Dr. Battle of the University made us all glad to-day. His speech before the Lincolnton school this afternoon was encouraging, hopeful and helpful and enjoyed by a large assembly. Rev. E. W. Byrd, of Salisbury, preached on the character of David—earnest, thoughtful and interesting discourse.

Lincolnton, May 30th.

Madison *Leader*: Mr. J. M. Vaughn picked up last week a peculiar specimen of rock or mineral which was a curiosity. It appeared to be some petrified substance and imbedded in it were several miniature trees, perfectly formed. It puzzled our local mineralogist and was sent to the State Geologist, together with the specimens of gold, for his statement of its identity in the mineral kingdom.

Wilmington *Star*: Western North Carolina is prolific of mineral springs. One recently discovered in Lincoln county, shows the following analysis as made by the Division of Chemistry of the United States Geological Survey: Silica, 38.4; sulphate of lime, 471.6; carbonate of lime 31.8; carbonate of magnesia, 32.8; carbonate of soda, 60.1; sodium chloride, 1.5; potassium, 4.2. Total 640.5, stated in parts per million of water. ——Seven hundred thousand shad have been placed in the Swannanoa river at Asheville.

Beaufort *Record*: Capt. Lorenzo Willis, with two boat crews, killed a large shark a few days ago in the ocean of Wreck Point, near Beaufort. The monster was killed after a desperate fight, lasting two hours. When he was first struck with the harpoon he jumped his full length out of the water. After being killed he was towed ashore, measured and dissected. He was 18 feet long, 8 feet across his breast and weighed two tons. Upon cutting him open his stomach was found to contain six sharks, the smallest measuring six feet in length. This ugly fellow must have been ravenous indeed; in fact he was a regular cannibal. His mouth was large enough to roll a kerosene barrel into, with room to spare. He had three rows of teeth, one inch wide and two inches long.

Charlotte Chronicle: A company for the manufacture of brick, tile and sewer pipe has been formed in Salisbury. Mr. C. Quinn, formerly of Charlotte, is connected with the company. The company will make all sizes of sewer pipe and can compete in quality and prices with any concern at the North. The works will be located near Salisbury, where clay of the right kind and of sufficient qualities has been found.

Shelby *Aurora*: The new improved road from Shelby to Cleveland Springs has long been needed instead of the bad old rocky and rough road, a succession of hills! ——It costs 77 cents to ship corn here from the West, yet we see corn selling here from wagons at 50 cents and several thousand bushels in the hands of our merchants. This is ocular proof of a good corn crop last year, and our farmers are learning wisdom.

Lumberton *Robesonian*: Lumberton is at length coming to the surface with a mineral spring of wonderful healing properties.

Charlotte *Democrat*: We notice in the Iron Age of Birmingham, Ala., that Dr. Wm. B. Phillips, (of the University of North Carolina) read quite a paper among the mining engineers at a late meeting of their association. His paper on Phosphate Slag was not only scholarly, scientific and thoughtful but it seems to have attracted universal admiration and also caused the Institute's attention for the whole session. Such incidents show the [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] and we [illegible] proud if they [illegible] of as good [illegible] Phillips, and only a chance to [illegible] and the State at large.

Asheville *Citizen*: We noticed several fine specimens of North Carolina marble on exhibition at Messrs. Atkinson & Son's real estate office yesterday. They are very fine.

Asheville *Citizen*: We yesterday saw in Mr. W. O. Wolfe's marble emporium on South Court Square, an elegant specimen of North Carolina marble brought from Cherokee county by Mr. J. M. Thrash, of this city. Mr. Wolfe tells us it was the very finest native marble he had ever seen. There is no grit in it, and any kind of letter cutting can be made on its surface. He said there was no finer or whiter marble to be found in the celebrating quarries of Vermont.

Special *Star* telegrams:

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 4.—The vote here yesterday was: License, 769; no license, 508.

RALEIGH, June 4.—The city went "wet" by one hundred and forty-one—a majority of 173 over last year's vote.

CHARLOTTE, June 4.—Charlotte went "wet" to-day by 65 majority. The vote was 775 against and 810 for license.

MONROE, June 4.—Local option was carried by a larger majority than ever before. A heavy vote was cast. The election was quiet.

DURHAM, June 4.—The dry ticket was carried in to-day's election. No License received 467 votes; License, 460.

Press dispatch, June 4th, from Milton: One of the most terrific cyclones that has ever visited the South passed near this place at 4 o'clock Saturday, the 24 inst. The lengths of the track was about twenty five miles and 500 yards wide. The destruction and devastation was immense. Whole plantations of recently planted corn and tobacco were wiped out, and buckets full of hail stones as large as guinea eggs could be easily gathered; the weather has since been so cold that hail is still seen on the ground, and our people are sitting by fires. The woods are strewed with green leaves like the fall of dried leaves in autumn. The fine plantation of John Cunningham, situated about eight miles east of here, in Person county, containing fifteen thousand acres of fine bright tobacco land recently planted, was terribly damaged. His buildings, which were equal to a small village, were destroyed, and twenty five very large forest trees in his yard were blown down to the ground, some of them falling on his large frame dwelling and completely demolishing it. Cunningham is very wealthy and can easily stand the loss. He is the largest tobacco raiser in this—the bright tobacco belt of Virginia and North Carolina. The prospects of small farmers are completely ruined for this year.

Last week the Democratic Convention at Raleigh nominated Daniel G. Fowle for Governor, and Thomas M. Holt for Lieutenant Governor; the Republican Convention previously had nominated Oliver H. Dockery and J. C. Pritchard for the same offices respectively; and the Prohibition party had nominated W. T. Walker and Moses Hammond.

GEORGIA.

Savannah *News*. In the United States Circuit Court, at Atlanta, the case of George W. Scott vs. East Tennessee road, for payment for cotton fired by sparks from an East Tennessee engine and burned, was concluded. The case is an old one, having been in the court since January, 1883. The fire occurred in the latter part of 1882 The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,798.21, the full amount sued for.

FLORIDA.

Savannah *News*: The French government has consented to defray the expense of carrying the members of a family named Commeau, now living in Jacksonville, back to France. The laws of France by special enactment, provide a fund to be applied to the repatriation of such subjects as may be desirous of returning to their domestic firesides in "la belle France." This favor, however, is only granted by the French government to deserving patriots, after having obtained all the information it possibly can from the agencies at its command, wherever such applicants may reside, in any part of the world.

ALABAMA.

Special to the *N. O. Picayune*: On to day, May 30th, Mr. James Caldwell, a well-known florist of this city, coughed up a pin from his right lung. He has suffered about twenty years and has been treated for lung trouble. He has now a distinct recollection of swallowing the pin forty seven years ago, in Glasgow, Scotland, when seven years of age. He remembers the anxiety of his family at the time, and that his sister was dressing in front of the mirror. The pin is an inch long, bright, of old style and different metal from the kind now in use. He is overjoyed at the strange discovery and relief.

GENERAL.

A dispatch, from Sioux City, Ia., May 29th, says: The Missouri river has begun its ravages here again, and since yesterday morning has cut 150 feet into the shore on the Nebraska side directly opposite this city. This cutting was so rapid that buildings could not be moved, and a two-story building is hanging over the water and will fall soon. If the cutting keeps up at the same rate the entire town of Covington will be swept away in a few days. The bank stands 10 or 15 feet high and great masses become disengaged and fall into the rapid current every few minutes. Several years ago a good share of the original town site was engulphed, and last summer a large tract on the Iowa side was swallowed up.

A Madison, (Wis.) special to the *Evening Wisconsin*, at Midway, says Prof R. D. Irving, the noted geologist in charge of the United States geological survey in Wisconsin and Minnesota, died on 30th ult., of paralysis, aged 41. He was a grand-nephew of Washington Irving.

FRANCE.

Press dispatch June 2d, from Paris: In the chamber of deputies to day M. Lauer made a motion to establish a zone in northeastern France where Germans should not be allowed to reside unless they were subjected to restrictions similar to those imposed by Germany upon Frenchmen in Alsace-Lorraine.

M. Goblet, minister of foreign affairs, opposed the motion. He declared that the republic made it a point of honor to have open intercourse on the frontier. Every one knew the facilities enjoyed by foreigners in France.

M. Goblet asked that M. Lauer withdraw his motion, and said he hoped the chamber would trust the government to act as the guardian of the dignity and interests of France. The motion was rejected by a vote of 209 to 7. When the result was announced M. Paul de Cassagnac exclaimed: "Voila seven fools."

ITALY.

Dispatch from Rome says: The Pope in a speech at the close of the Vatican exhibition announced that all precious objects will remain the property of the Holy See, with the exception of the holy vases and ornaments, which will be divided among the poor churches and the cathedrals, each cathedral receiving one.

CHINA.

A dispatch from Shanghai received at London, 1st inst., says: Russian intrigues have been renewed in Corea with the object of inducing the king to sever the connection between Corea and China. The king resents the retention of Chinese residents at Seoul as an interference with his administration.

GERMANY.

The *Allgemine Zeitung* of Berlin says that the emperor sanctioned the quinquennial parliament bill with the greatest reluctance, and that he wrote a special letter to Minister Von Puttkamer, dwelling upon the necessity of preserving the freedom and rights of election with all the more care in view of the new law.

At Saturday's sitting of the lower house of the Prussian diet the election of two conservatives was unanimously declared void, owing to illegality in the formation of the electoral districts One of the candidates was Minister Von Puttkamer's brother.

It is stated that Count Von Stolberg-Wernigerodt will resign his office of grand chamberlain, and that he will be succeeded by Admiral Stosch. The admiral is on the most friendly terms with Prince Bismarck.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

In Fayetteville, N. C., on May 24th, Mrs. ANNIE MURCHISON LEAK, beloved wife of Walter F. Leak, a deacon in the Presbyterian, church. A large circle of kin, a host of friends, the church of her choice and love, numerous acquaintances of all churches mourn her departure but rejoice in her arrival at home. Truly one of the King's daughters, lovely and devoted, has gone to her mansion in the palace above. A faithful, considerate, tender, devoted wife and mother, a self-denying and thoughtful neighbor, a meek, gentle, but an active and a consecrated Christian, where she abode she blessed, the goings of her feet were sweetness and joy! Happy in life, when she came to the dark valley she was not afraid. Her Saviour was with her there. Her mind was unclouded. Her faith was triumphant. Calmly she made her requests about her infant, thought of a sick neighbor, requested that some money should be given to Foreign Missions. O, our hearts ache, but our faith triumphs over our hearts and we say, Thy will be done!

At the home of her daughters, Mrs. VANCE in Hopewell congregation on 29th of May, 1888. Mrs. ABIGAIL (BARNETT) ROBINSON. As well as we could ascertain (birth-record lost) the deceased was between 97 and 100 years old. She was raised in the bounds of Sugar Creek, and died a member of that church. Doubtless she was the oldest member of that church. For at least 70 or 75 years she had been a follower of Christ. For a picture of her character see Solomon's Prov. Chap. 31, latter part. An aged Christian and a good woman is gone, and in her life and death she leaves a rich legacy to her mourning friends. R. A. M.

On 22d of May, 1888, after a few days of painful sickness JOHN DOUGLAS, son of James H. and N. E. Williams, aged 13 years, 1 month and two days. Douglas was a boy of much promise. Intellectually bright, amiable in disposition, a comfort to his mother, obedient to his parents, and loving towards his brothers and sisters. On his death bed he called for his pastor and gave good evidence that the Spirit had made him a child of grace. As his soul was preparing for its flight above, he called for his favorite hymn "Passing away," and thus soon he was at rest. May the Lord comfort the weeping ones.

R. A. M.

On May 27th, 1888, about 4 a. m., JULIA, the only child of William F and Annie Millard Gilbert, aged 3 years, 2 months and 14 days.

"But O, for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

The death of an only child always touches the tenderest sympathies of friends. Nothing but the Gospel of a Saviour who still takes little children in his arms and blesses them can afford any consolation in such bereavement. To parents who love the same Saviour there is the sure promise that the little one will soon be restored to them the same, but glorified.

The funeral services were conducted on Monday morning by Rev. John W. Primrose at the residence on Seventh, between Market and Princess streets. The mortal remains were interred in Oakdale Cemetery, the following gentlemen acting as pall bearers: Messrs. W. H. Carr, Wm. Flanagan, Wm. H. Howell and Robert Bellamy,

The little girl was passionately fond of pansies.

"Of all the bonny buds that blow
In bright or cloudy weather,
Of all the flowers that come and go
The whole twelve moons together,
The little purple pansy brings
Thoughts of the sweetest saddest things."

MEMORIAL AND RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church, the following memorial and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Again we are called to mourn the loss of one of our best members, Mrs. C. A. McKeithan, who entered into the rest prepared for the people of God, Sunday morning May 6th, 1888.

She was a pattern of good works, ever ready to respond to the Master's work, always active in promoting the interests of the church in any way she could.

Hers was a most lovely Christian character, quiet and unassuming, yet positive and firm in convictions. Her last days were days of suffering. When the summons came, she died as she had lived, trusting solely in the merits of a crucified Saviour; and all feel sure that:

"When her freed Spirit passed to realms beyond the azure dome, with arms outstretched God's angels said, "Welcome to heaven's home."

Therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we extend to the family of our departed sister the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy with them in their bereavement.

2. That a page of our records be dedicated to her memory; and that a copy of this minute be transmitted to the family of our deceased sister, also to the county papers and N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, with a request to publish the same.

3. That we will not cast the dark mantle of forgetfulness over her grave, but will cherish her memory and try to imitate her example.

Mrs. Dr. Ingram, President; Miss Cora Caraway, Vice President; Mrs. O. Haire, Secretary.

Wadesboro, N. C., June 1st, 1888.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING JUNE 5th 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday, (30th) 33½ cents: Thursday 33¼@33¾; Friday 33½; Saturday 33¾; Monday and since 33¼.

ROSIN—Strained 82½ cents and Good Strained 87½ cents closing dull

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Uncharged.

TAR—Receipts taken at $1.30 until Saturday, when, and since, sales have been at $1.35.

TIMBER—No change to report.

WANTED!!!

Reliable and Active Men to travel for an Established House during the summer months. Those who can furnish a horse and give security preferred. Money advanced monthly to pay expenses. **A great chance for the right men!** State age, business experience, and to save time better send names and address of references. No attention paid to postal cards. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. Address "**BUSINESS**," Box 11, Richmond, Va.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 25th, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, for $90.

For circulars apply to

JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address
REV. WM. B. ATKINSON,
R. BURWELL.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

ORIGIN AND USE OF THE WORD "CANT."

The literary class, ignorant of the British element in the speech of the common people, were unable to explain from what source was derived the word "cant," then the generic term for the secret jargon of the dangerous classes. Led astray by one of the meanings attached to it, they had, upon the supposition which was duly set forth in the classical pages of the *Spectator*, No. 147, written by Tickell, one of the coadjutors of Addison in that celebrated periodical, come to the erroneous conclusion that the word was derived from the name and practice of a Scottish preacher called Andrew Kant or Cant. This Andrew Cant, according to Tickell, "was a Presbyterian minister in some illiterate part of Scotland, who by exercise and use had obtained the faculty, *alias* gift, of talking in the pulpit in such a dialect, that it is said he was understood by none but his own congregation, and not by all of them." Probably—though this is a mere matter of conjecture—Mr. Cant preached Gaelic to a Gaelic congregation in the Highlands. The fact was not suspected by the Cockney Mr. Tickell, who goes on to state that "since Master Cant's time the word "cant" has been understood in a larger sense, and signifies all sudden exclamations, whinings, unusual tones, and, in fine, all praying and preaching like the unlearned of the Presbyterians." In this sense the word is still employed occasionally to signify hypocrisy in religion, but has been for the most part superseded by the modern and more correct designation of "slang." The *Spectator* did not know, nor were any of his contemporaries wiser than himself, that "cant" was the Gaelic or British word *cainnt*, signifying language—*the* language, *par excellence*, of the common people in the olden time, before the prevalence of the Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon.—*Blackwood*.

THE QUININE PLANTATIONS OF THE WORLD.

The following interesting particulars with regard to the manufacture of quinine are taken from the current issue of the British *Lancet*: "There are, it is believed, about eighteen factories of cinchona quinine in different parts of the world, in addition to the Government factories and plantations in India, where the mixed 'bark alkaloids' are prepared to some extent for local use. Altogether the yearly output of quinine may be reckoned at about 4,500,000 ounces. The factories comprise one establishment in Holland, two in Italy, three in France, four in the United States, and six in Germany. In addition to these are some experimental works in Russia, and these appear to have proved so great a success that the Russian Government is now making preparations for greatly extending the cultivation of cinchona in the vicinity of Tiflis in the Caucusus. Operations are to be conducted on an immense scale."

THE PYRAMIDS.

The old Egyptians are better builders than those of the present day. There are blocks of stone in the pyramids which weigh three or four times as much as the obelisk on the London Embankment. There is one stone, the weight of which is estimated at 880 tons. There are stones thirty feet in length which fit so closely together that a penknife may be run over the surface without discovering the break between them. They are not laid with mortar either. We have no machinery so perfect that it will make two surfaces thirty feet in length which will meet together in unison as these stones in the pyramids meet. It is supposed that they were rubbed backwards and forwards upon each other until the surfaces were assimilated.

WHO BUILT THE HOUSE?

The house was in a pond. People passed along the road in full sight of it, but never saw it. Boys came and caught frogs and chased turtles and captured blood-suckers, but did not notice it. In plain sight it was, not twenty feet from shore. The roof was covered with a thatch of rushes to keep out the rain. Within, there was one room, a cozy bedroom, with a bed of dry grass as soft as down. The walls were of mud. There were no pictures hanging on them; nor was there either stove, chair, table or dish in the mansion. There was no windows. There was no chimney. And the door was under water. This house had a very wet cellar—in fact it was full of water.

The ducks often swam close to the house, plunging their broad bills in the mud, and sometimes diving out of sight; but they never tried to enter. The frogs sat on the large lilly leaves near by, and croaked long and loud; but not one went in. The turtles sometimes climbed to the roof to sun themselves, but they never went inside. The meadow mice had little houses of their own, and laid no claim to this. None of these pond people caimed it. Who, then, was the owner? Who built the house?

One day, one of the boys discovered the house. At first he thought it was an old bushel basket upside down; hut, as he looked more carefully, he saw that somebody, or something, must have built it right where it was. He wondered when it was done and who did it. He lived close to the pond, and could see the whole of it from his chamber window; yet he had never seen this building before. Almost every day, after school, he played in the field near the pond; but he had never noticed the builder. He made up his mind to examine it carefully, and, if possible, solve the mystery that surrounded it.

The mud and water were so deep that he dared not wade out, and he had no boat. How should he reach the little mud island on the edge of which it stood? After thinking some time, he went to a lumber pile, and took several boards and brought them to the shore. These he laid across the tussocks of pond-grass till he had a bridge leading right up to the curious building. It was a very narrow and exceedingly shaky bridge. It bent and tipped, as the boy stepped upon it. In his hand he held a long stick, which he thrust into the mud to steady himself. In this way he sidled along, carefully balancing, step by step, till he was almost there. Once, he stuck the stick so far down that he had to give quite a hard pull in drawing it out; and when it did come, he almost fell over backward.

Step by step he moved slowly on, and at last reached the house. Once there, he examined it with a great deal of wonder. It was so soundly made, so nicely thatched, so perfectly rounded! With his stick he rapped gently on the roof. There was a rustle, a plunge, and something darted through the water and was gone. So quick and unexpected were the motions that the boy could not decide whether it was a fish or an animal. As he examined the dwelling, he saw leading from the under-water door a pathway in the soft mud on the bottom of the pond. Following it with his eyes, he noticed that it led far out into the deep water. He resolved to watch the [illegible] to have a longer look at the [illegible] he saw noth-ing unusual. At last, one evening, just at twilight, he saw, swimming slowly up the pathway, its nose barely showing above the water, a brown animal. Hardly daring to move for fear of frightening it, he stole forward to get a good long look. Nearer and nearer swam the animal to the water-cottage, till, diving through the doorway, it disappeared.

This, then, was the owner, the builder, of this queer little house, with its roof of rushes and its cellar full of water. So it was not the ducks, the mice, the turtles nor the frogs that built the house, but the big brown muskrat.—*Pacific*.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Christine Nilsson: "Christine Nilsson was the daughter of an humble Swedish peasant, born in so lowly a cabin that it was difficult to conceive of the name of "home" being applied to it. While yet a child she was obliged to work with the rest of the family in the fields and on the mountain-side. Her sweet voice was first heard at the fairs and peasant weddings, where her simple Scandinavian melodies delighted the assembled crowds. At one of these public gatherings a man of taste and means heard the child's voice, and realized the hidden possibilities it indicated. He was a magistrate, and became her patron, taking her from her humble surroundings and supplying her with suitable teachers. She developed like her fair countrywoman, Jenny Lind, into a vocalist of grandest genius, and of such ability as the world affords but few examples."

Concerning women and men as equals Ruskin says: "We are foolish and without excuse in claiming the superiority of our sex to the other; in truth each has what the other has not. One completes the other and they are in nothing alike. The happiness of both depends on each asking and receiving from the other what the other only can give." Thackeray drew this contrast: "Almost all women will give a sympathizing hearing to men who are in love. Be they ever so old, they grow young again in that conversation and renew their own early time. Men are not quite so generous." Voltaire said: "All the reasonings of men are not worth one sentiment of women." Gladstone says: "Woman is the most perfect when womanly." Dr. Clark says: "Man is no superior to woman nor woman to man. The relation of the sexes is one of equality, not of better or worse or of higher or lower. The loftiest ideal of humanity demands that each shall be perfect of its kind and not be hindered in its best work. The lily is not inferior to the rose, nor the oak to the clover yet the glory of the lily is one and the glory of the oak is another; and the use of the oak is not the use of the clover."

A Girl who Could Dig: A young girl was teaching in a public school not a hundred miles from Boston at the time money and supplies were wanted for the sanitary commission. She went on a committee to solicit for this purpose. It was agreed to take not only money, but anything, no matter what, that people would give. Among other thiugs she was given a hoe. She went to a market farmer and gardener, hoping to get something handsome in the way of a donation. But he was too tightfisted to give her anything. Finally she told him she had a hoe, and asked him to buy that, hoping to turn it into money. This he refused to do, hut told her she might have all the potatoes she could dig with the hoe in one day. Early the next morning she appeared, hoe in hand. It was a good year for potatoes, and the price was high. The farm hands were in her interest if the farmer was not. They told her where the potatoes turned out best. She did such a good business that the farmer wanted her to stop, and at noon offered her $10 to quit. But she did not propose to quit, and held him to his promise. She worked on till she had twenty-six bushels, which were sold for $2 per bushel, making $52 for the sanitary commission that day. —*Woman's Magazine*.

IN THE COURTS.

From the *Albany Law Journal*:

[Decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.]

CONTRACT—CONSIDERATION—MORAL OBLIGATION—EXPRESS PROMISE.

A. gave to B., who had been employed by him for a number of years as sales-woman, a due bill for $3,000, payable within one year after his death, and stating that it was for additional compensation for services rendered. A. died, and his executors, on suit being brought on the due bill, set up want of consideration. A previous writing, also signed by the decedent, is in evidence, in which he recites that the plaintiff has been in his employment for twenty-three years as sales-lady; that she had been faithful in the discharge of her duty; and that he wished to give her additional compensation for her services; and in consideration of these facts he agrees that he will give her a due-bill for $3,000 to be paid by his executors within one year after his death. The decedent lived upward of two months after this paper was executed, and the plaintiff continued to render him service to the time of his death Held, that the due-bill was on a sufficient consideration. The writing not only recognizes, but declares that the due-bill shall he given as compensation for services rendered, additional compensation, it is true, but compensation nevertheless. To what it was additional we do not know. Whether it was additional to full or only partial compensation previously paid, is only a matter of conjecture. There is no inference of law that the previous compensation was in full, and the inference of fact would rather be that it was partial only, simply because the decedent himself so treats and declares it. Such a declaration is certainly some evidence that there was an obligation which the decedent regarded as binding upon him: and in consideration of his own sense of duty in the circumstances, no matter how it arose, he contracted with the plaintifi that he would give her a due-bill for the amount stated. In execution of this coutract he did give her the due-bill in question upon which this suit is founded. If it be granted that the agreement to give the due-bill imposed no legal obligation, how can it be denied that it created at least a morsl obligation to do so? The duty to perform a positive promise which is not contrary to law or to public policy, or obtained by fraud, imposition, undue influence, or mistake, is certainly an obligation in morals, and if so it is a sufficient consideration for an express promise. But in the due-hill the recital of the consideration of actual services rendered is repeated, and it is some proof that the services had been rendered, and had not been fully compensated. The decedent himself so admits and asserts, and it would be an unjust assumption in the law to infer the contrary in the face of such testimony. These features in the present case constitute a wide difference between it and the case cited for the plaintiff in error, in which it was either proved or properly assumed that the past consideration was entirely executed. Here there is, in the first place, a written agreement to give the due-bill, and the actual execution and delivery of the due-hill in performance of that agreement. There is in addition the undisputed declaration of the promise, or that both the agreement and due-bill were given as compensation for long and faithful services actually rendered by the plaintiff, and no distinct proof that those services had been fully paid for. In such circumstances we cannot say there was no evidence of any obligation, legal or moral, to give the due-bill in question; and such being the case, there being nothing else to impeach the right of recovery, the court below was right in directing a verdict for the plaintiff. Penn. Sup. Ct., April 26, 1886. *Bentley v. Lamb*. Opinion by Green, J.

SCIENCE.

Red ants will never be found in closets or drawers if a small bag of sulphur be kept in these places.

Shears with two blades and a spring back were used in old Rome for clipping sheep, hair and hedges.

A good pen-wiper for steel pens is a piece of raw potato. It removes the ink crust and causes a smooth flow of ink.

The petrified skeleton of a whale over thirty feet long has been discovered by an officer of the Coast Survey on a range of mountains in Monterey county, Colo., over 3,3000 feet above the sea level.

A well at White Plains, Nev., is down over 2,000 feet, and can get no further until the water, which is 17 per cent. salt, and so heavy that the ropes and tools float on it and the drill does not penetrate the rock, is shut out.

Recent explorations prove that the ancient mound building inhabitants of America extended their works northward beyond the Red River of the North. Along this river and Lake winnepeg were found mounds identical with the famous ones of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

THINGS USEFUL.

Strawberry Sauce: To a teacupful of granulated sugar add half a teacupful of butter, rub them to a cream, then add a pint of strawberries (or any small fruit in season), mashing and mixing thoroughly. Pile it in a glass dish. The hot pudding will melt the butter, and you will find the whole delicious. As a sauce for the pudding cold I would recommend.

Aunt Fanny's Pudding Sauce: Two tablespoonfuls of butter, four tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, one teaspoonful of flour, cream them in a tin cup, pour into it slowly one teacupful of boiling water, stirring vigorously, add half a teacupful of pickle peach vinegar, the juice of half a lemon and the grated peel, add nutmeg and a pinch of salt; boil all up together, and serve very hot.

Corks may be made air and water tight by keeping them for five minutes under melted paraffine; they must be kept down with a wire screen.

In mixing mustard for table use never add vinegar, which destroys its life and flavor. Boil water for moistening it and let the water become blood-warm.

Egg Chowder: Take six potatoes of medium size, three eggs, four crackers, one quart of milk, a slice of salt pork and one onion; prepare pork the same as for fish chowder, add potatoes sliced, milk and onion, and salt and pepper to taste; when the potatoes are nearly cooked, add the eggs well beaten and the crackers.

Apple Sago: Place in a buttered pudding dish a pint of pared, cored and quartered tart apples. Sprinkle a little sugar and cinnamon over them, and pour over a cup of sago, boiled in a quart of water after soaking, with the rind and juice of a lemon, until transparent. Bake for three quarters of on hour, reverse over a glass dish, serve warm, and eat with cream and sugar.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume

THE RICHEST. MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.

COLGATE & CO.

TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

When You Go On a Journey

you might as well forget to take your trunk as forget to take a bottle of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. This great Spring medicine is the best remedy in the world for the irregularities of the bowels which annoy the traveler.

BAD Water,
BAD Air,
BAD Dinners by the Way,
BAD Nights in Sleeping Cars,
BAD Cookery in Hotels,
BAD Habits of Hurried Eating,

produce headaches, indigestion, and irritable stomachs, a state of affairs which calls for prompt regulation.

Keep Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient in your satchel, where you can get it readily. It will save you many a call on the doctor.

Nearly all the traveling Salesmen in the United States and Canada—and all other regular and habitual travelers—carry with them this great remedy.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

IT IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

HEAVY GROCERIES,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 7 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH

Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,

COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wilmington, N. C.

GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL.

DURHAM TOBACCO

☞ **BLACKWELL'S** ☜

DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO

EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

GREAT INDUCEMENTS ! !

IN ALL RESPECTS WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER THE VERY BEST INDUCEMENTS TO HOME AND OUT OF TOWN TRADE.

A COMPLETE STOCK

Which embraces DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS in all of staples—and Many Novelties. Suits for Ladies made to Order.

FRENCH SATEENS.

Large apartment of Styles—in all colors and in black and black and white, 32 in. wide. Price 35c. Quite as pretty as a silk, and colors good.

MATTINGS, CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, POLES AND CORNICE

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Linen, Towels, &c., FURNITURE COVERINGS, Bed Spreads, &c. All letters relating to prices, and all ORDERS have VERY PROMPT ATTENTION.

CHURCH CARPETS AND MATTINGS at small advance on first cost. Express or freight paid on Bills of $10.00 and over.

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTIRE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 22nd, 1888.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,

ATLANTA, GA., AND DALLAS, TEXAS.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION. AWARDED TO E. Van Winkle & Co. For Best Cotton Gin. 1881. ATLANTA, GA.

MANUFACTURERS:

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS, COMPLETE FERTILIZER MACHINERY, COTTON GINS, COTTON FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS, COTTON PRESSES, SEED COTTON CLEANERS, SAW MILLS, WIND MILLS, TANKS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., &c.

AWARDED the gold medal at the International Cotton Exposition for the best gin with self feeder.

AWARDED four gold Medals at the Texas State Fair for best gin, best feeder, best condenser and best display, also first premiums at Georgia Fairs and South Carolina State Fairs, and gold medal at the Industrial Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina.

☞ Write for catalogues and prices.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Orders from the country solicited.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS.

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 2, 1887. Spring Term January 16, 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

Executrix Notice!

Having qualified as Executrix under the Will of the Estate of Eliza D. Whitehead, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said decedent, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them for payment on or before April 2nd, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELIZA R. H. DAGGETT,
Executrix of the Estate of
ELIZA D. WHITEHEAD.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

SUGARING OFF.

Connie discovered one morning
That the sap from the maple trees
Was dripping where twigs had been broken,
And he straightway began to tease.

Why could'nt he have a kettle,
Tap a tree and get it full,
Then boil it into molasses,
And have a candy pull?

Make sugar! They laughed at his notion,
Make sugar in town! they cried,
You could do it said Connie, determined;
"You could if you only tried,"

The day was beautiful, balmy,
Although on the lawn still lay
Great patches of snow that the sunshine
Had not yet melted away.

So a tree was bored with an auger
To the music of Connie's tongue,
A tiny trough made, and under
A little tin bucket hung.

Drip, drip all day until morning
The great tree's sweet sap run;
Drip, drip till the pail brimmed over
Then the boiling was begun.

'Twas not outside in a snow drift,
As sugar boiling should be
But over the kitchen fire,
While Bridget got the tea.

There was just a mere atom of sugar
Such a very little bit,
That nobody else but Connie
Have even a taste of it.

—*Clara Doty Bates in Our Little Ones.*

HIS LESSON.

A boy came home red, rumpled, bruised, and excited. "Come, my son," said his father, "what is the matter? You seem to have been fighting. Was the boy larger than you are?"

The boy looked uneasy, and mumbled "No; I don't know that he was."

"Really! And now what did you fight for?"

A long delay, then he blurted out the truth, "Cause he wouldn't give me half of his apple."

"Indeed! Didn't give you half of his apple! So you have set up as a highway robber taking your neighbor's goods? And a bully and a coward, whipping a small boy! Go, now, and get washed and dressed."

"He deserved a whipping," said his sister.

"Not at all. He has not lied; he told frankly the truth."

The boy, glad of getting off so well, soon returned to the tea-table, wearing a smiling face.

"There is no place here for you," said his father, calmly. "Such principles as you act upon are not popular at this table. You will find proper food for a boy who conducts himself as you have done on a stand in the corner of the kitchen."

But breakfast and supper thus arranged proved unendurable to the boy.

"Can I never come back?" asked the poor child.

"Certainly, when you have made your affairs right."

"But how can I do it?"

"Take your own money, buy the little boy an apple, and give it to him, with an apology. Then you will be once more an honorable fellow, and we shall be glad of your company."

And so they settled it.

ELSIE'S FLOWER-MISSION.

Elsie laughed very happy. She came into the room where her mother sat, dressed for walking.

"See, mamma!" she exclaimed. "Aren't they lovely?" And she held up a basket heaped with flowers tied in bunches. "I put one of these in each bouquet," she added. "Do you think they will like them?"

Pushing back some creamy roses, Elsie showed a small card nestling among them, bearing the words," Jesus Christ maketh thee whole."

"O Elsie! that's a lovely thought; I'm sure it will do those poor people good," said Mrs. Lorimer, heartily. She had consented, after some thought, that Elsie should carry out a new idea of hers and have a "flower-mission" of her own There were more flowers in the beautiful garden at the side of the Lorimers' handsome house than they could possibly use themselves; and Mrs. Lorimer knew how much good a few flowers may do in a sick-room, or in helping to brighten other dreary places. So Elsie was made glad by her mother's permission to take all the flowers she wanted, and carry them to Mill Village to give to the poor people there.

It was not a mere whim of Elsie's. The thought had come to her because she really wanted to do something to please the Lord Jesus. She was one of those happy children to whom he is a living, loving, real Friend. She had asked him very earnestly to tell her something she could do for Him; and after a while, had come the thought of Mill Village, then of the flowers, then of the pretty cards with their illuminated texts. All three had fitted into each other so nicely, and made such a lovely thing to do!

It was not a hot day, but it was hot in the cottage where Teddy lived. There were no trees about, and nothing to shelter the little wooden house from the sun. Teddy was alone,—as, indeed, he was every day,—for his father and mother and brother all worked in the mill. He lay on his cot by the window, trying to forget—though vainly—the heat and the pain in his hip by watching those who passed. But they were only the neighbors' children and a few women. Some said a kind word to the pale cripple as they glanced through the open window; but most of them were tired and cross, and scolded the children.

Suddenly Teddy's eyes saw something that made them open very wide.—a pleasant-faced nurse-maid in white cap and apron, carrying a sun umbrella over a little girl,—and such a pretty little girl! She had long, fair hair and brown eyes, round, pink cheeks. How sweet she looked when she smiled as she was smiling now! Could she be smiling at him? And what was it she had in her hand? Flowers!—red, white, yellow, blue,—more than Teddy had ever seen at one time before.

Close by his window she stopped, and, holding out a bunch of roses. said:

"Would you like these?"

"Oh! wouldn't I just!" Teddy exclaimed, with shining eyes.

"Is there any one to put them in the water for you?" Elsie asked.

"No, mum; but there's a pitcher in the cupboard, and some water in the pail,—if ye don't mind," he added, hesitatingly.

Good-natured Jenny found the pitcher, filled it, and set the flowers on a chair by the cot, where the poor little fellow could reach them.

After asking him a few questions, Elsie turned to go, saying she would bring him more roses when those were withered.

Teddy could scarcely say "Thank you" he was so overcome with wonder and shyness. But gently touching the lovely blossoms with his little thin hands, after the visitors were gone, he found the card. He was not much of a reader, but managed to spell out the words "Jesus Christ maketh thee whole."

He knew a little about Jesus Christ, but not enough to understand those words. So he put the card under his pillow to wait till the little girl should come again; for surely she must know!

Elsie went on her way through the narrow streets of Mill Village, leaving here and there one of her fragrant gifts, with its hidden message of love and blessing. Not only the flowers, but her sweet, bright face and gentle voice, won their way wherever she went; and she was followed by thanks and blessings till her heart almost ached with gladness.

I should like to tell of the many other visits she made to Mill Village, before the frost came and killed the flowers; of how Teddy's hard, painful life was sweetened and gladdened by his learning to know and love the Saviour; and of how a new brightness and hopefulness came into some of the poor shabby homes, that held so little to make them attractive to those who lived in them.

Elsie never knew how much good she did that summer; but He for whose sake she tried to do it knows, and he will never forget it.—*Sunday School Times*

CORAL.

"Oh, how lovely!" exclaimed Alice looking at the pretty pin her aunt had just given her. "Did you bring it home with you, Auntie?"

"Yes, Alice, I bought in Naples. Do you know of what it is made?"

"I think it is coral, aunt Fanny; but I never saw any this color before."

"Pink coral is not so common as the white and the red," said her aunt.

"We have some large pieces of white coral in the cabinet at school," said Alice. It doesn't look at all like this. Then mamma has red and white beads which she used to wear around her neck, when she was a little girl."

"Do you know what coral really is?" asked aunt Fanny.

"It is a rock which people find in the sea, isn't it?"

"Yes, it is a kind of a rock when it is finished; but it is not like other rocks, for it is made by little animals. Here is a rough branch of coral like that you have at school. See how full of little holes it is. There are the little houses in which the creatures live."

"They are just little birds' nests, aren't they?" said Alice. "How do these little water birdies look, aunt Fanny?"

They are not much like birds, Alice. It would be better to call them flowers, I think. They cant fly away from their nests at all, any more than you can from your bones, for the coral is formed from the skeletons, or bones, of these little creatures. They can move about in them a little and look out and get their food from the water, and draw themselves in again; but after they have once begun to build their houses out of their stony bones, they never go away from home. We might call them sea-flowers, for the branching coral looks like a plant, and the little creatures, as they peep out of their houses and stretch themselves, look like flowers. They are what we called radiated animals; that is, they have a sort of round stomach, and a head which isn't much but mouth, and from these a centre, tentacles, or what you would call feelers, extend in all directions, like the petals of a flower; so we might call them sea daisies or sea-asters. They are not all like this, but the greater number are the star-shaped, flower like kind. Like land-flowers, they are of various colors,—brown, red, yellow, and sometimes blue."

"Oh, how I should like to see them!" said Alice. "They are something like clams, whose houses are a part of themselves, aren't they, aunt Fanny? But I should like better to live in the sea-daisy's house than in the clam's with its trap-doors shut together so tight and dark."

"It does seem a pleasanter life," said Aunt Fanny "Sometime, perhaps, I will tell you more about the coral animals; but now I must write a letter."

"Thank you, Auntie, for what you have already told me," said Alice. "And now I will run and show my pin to mamma."—*American Teacher.*

JIMMIE'S FIRST MONEY.

Jimmie Kay had acted as a clerk in a shop for one week, and received five shillings for his pay—the first money he had ever really worked for. These shillings made Jimmie a very happy lad, and he wanted to do the best he could with them. So, like a good son, he asked his mother about it.

"Mother, how much do you think I ought to give the missionary collection to day?"

"Well, Jimmie, I think your father's rule of giving one-tenth a very good one for you to follow. You know we are told to cast our grain upon the waters, and that we shall find it again, though it may be many days after."

Jimmie had a twinkle in his eye as he said—"Well, mother I've seen a good deal of casting down, and now I'm waiting to see some of it come back again."

This made his mother feel anxious, fearing that Jimmie, after all, might not want to give any of his money. Then she spoke of the widow's two mites—that she was not content to give a portion of her money, but had given all that she had to give—even "all her living."

When they walked home from church, Jimmie said, "Well, mother, how much do you suppose I give this morning?"

"Why, sixpence," said his mother.

"More than that," said Jimmie.

So his mother went on guessing, adding a little at each guess, till she reached one shilling and sixpence, when she stopped, saying he must tell her.

"Well, then, mother, I did as the widow did. I cast in all that I had—I gave the five shillings."

You may be sure his mother was very glad and happy indeed to find him so willing to consecrate the "first fruits" of his labor to the service of the Lord, who loveth the cheerful giver.—*Pres. Journal.*

PLAYING BROWNIE.

It was a very dismal, rainy Saturday, and a very dismal little girl, with something that looked like a raindrop running over each cheek, stood at the sitting-room window drumming drearily on the pane, through which there was nothing to be seen but a rubber-coated grocery-boy with a basket on his arm.

"What a horrid, horrid day?" pouted Alice Kent.

"What a little Miss Grumblekin!" exclaimed busy Aunt Julia, as she hurried through the room clad in her gossamer-waterproof, *en route* for the market.

"But, Auntie, I haven't anybody to play with."

Aunt Julia stopped a moment. "I know a nice game you can play, all by yourself," she said.

"What is it?" asked Alice.

"Play you are a good brownie," replied her Aunt. "Your mother has a great deal to attend to this morning."

"What do good brownies do, Aunt Julia?"

"Things to help people when nobody sees," was the reply—"surprises, you know." Then she was gone.

Alice stood and watched the umbrella turn the corner; then her face brightened, and she ran up stairs as fast as her feet would carry her.

As the family sat at the cozy tea-table that evening mamma remarked, "I believe there has been a good fairy around to-day. Somebody dusted my room and put my work-basket to rights and arranged my top-drawer beautifully."

"Why, that is strange, Ellen," said grandma;" I had a similar experience. Somebody found my spectacles, and saved me the trouble of coming down stairs after the morning paper."

"I wish you would notice the hall closet," interjected Aunt Julia. "You know it's a catch-all for the familly."

"Yes," sighed mamma, 'when everything else is in order that closet rises up before me like a nightmare. I must straighten it out this evening."

"But it looks very nice to-night," continued Aunt Julia—"shawls all folded on the shelves, hoods and gloves and hats and ribbons in their proper places. I could hardly believe my eyes."

"There is a certain little girl," said papa, "who often forgets to put my gown and slippers by the fire, but the fairy must have done it to-night. Have you had a dull day, Puss?"

"The pleasantest Saturday I can remember," replied Alice.

No one would have thought her to be the child who pouted at the rain that morning—*Sunday School Classmate.*

SOMEBODY ELSE MIGHT.

A lady was walking quietly along a city street not long ago, when a door flew open, and a boy shot out with a whoop like a wild Indian. Once on the pavement he danced a sort of double-shuffle all around the curbstone, and then raced the streets in great haste, for it was evident from the books under his arm that he was going to school. She was thinking what thoughtless, noisy creatures healthy boys are, when just before her she saw something yellow lying on the stones. Coming nearer, she fancied it a pine shaving and looked after the boy again. She saw him suddenly stop short in a crowd of people at a crossing and come back as fast as he had gone, so that just before she reached the shaving, he dived and picked up, not a shaving at all, but a long slimy banana skin. Flinging it into a refuse barrel he only waited long enough to say, "Somebody might have slipped on it," and was off again.

It was a little thing to do, but that one glance of the boy's clear gray eye made the lady's heart warm towards the noisy fellow. He had not slipped himself; he was far past the danger; and when one is in a hurry, it is a great bother to go over the ground twice; but the "somebody else" might slip. And so, for the sake of this unknown somebody, the hurrying boy came back, and it may be saved the life or limb of a feeble old man or a tender young child.

Delicate Children, Nursing

Mothers, Overworked Men, and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest ordinary food, or from over-work of the brain or body, all such should take **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate, and threatened with Bronchitis. It put her in such good health and flesh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion I ever used."—L. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mills, S. C.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch,2 481-1y

R. P. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS,
AND WOOL.
BALTIMORE, Md.

With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Celery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is

Paine's Celery Compound

It fills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not reach the strain and paralysis of the nervous system.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for circulars.

Price $1.00. Sold by druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors

FRESH, USEFUL
BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞ Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793.)

FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. DELANEY.
TAPPEY & DELANEY.
PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.

Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being a member of our firm we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANUARY 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1st.

The talk at the capital on Monday was Judge Thurman, of Ohio, and the Vice-Presidency. Some few members thought that the sudden prominence given to Mr. Thurman's name meant a cut and dried convention. In other words that the President has said he would like Mr. Thurman on the ticket and that the convention would act accordingly. "The office of Vice-President would not confer any additional honor on him," said Representative Campbell, of Ohio, and it does seem that Mr. Thurman's latest famous remark that "all he cared for now was a seat in heaven," would prove that he had gone entirely out of politics.

All is not well with the tariff bill. It will have a hard time if it gets through, and will come out, if it comes at all, in a battered condition. Doubtless the Democrats of the House, however, are tolerably well satisfied with their work as it is. In its main features the bill seems to be an acceptable measure. Naturally amendments are desired to suit particular localities, but even if these do cause delay and controversy, or even if the bill does not pass at the present session, it cannot be denied that the revenue reformers have done more in the direction suggested by the President's message, than has been done in many years.

The latest bill introduced by Senator Blair, regulates the observance of the Sabbath. It prohibits any corporation or person from performing any duty on that day, except works of necessity. It shall not be lawful for any person to receive pay for services rendered on that day; no mails shall be collected or transported except such letters as concern the life, health or peace of some one, and the Postmaster-General shall supply special deliveries for the same. He also proposes to amend the pool-selling bill, to extend its provisions so as to prevent betting of every kind in the whole District of Columbia.

The Pension business is a perplexing one. Senators are puzzled over the widow business. Senator Cockrell, of Misouri, has been developing his mathematical faculty in discovering the curious fact that, while there are only 895 widows of the Mexican war veterans, there are 11,831 widows of veterans of the war of 1812. He says the farther we get from the war the more numerous the widows become. At the rate the 1812 widows are increasing there will be at least 20,000 of them by the end of the century.

Washington has always been the political centre of the country, but within the last fortnight it became the centre religiously. We had all the Baptists in the country here (exaggeratedly speaking) for about ten days; then Dr. Bullock was made moderator of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly; Dr. Leonard, of Washington, was elected a Bishop in the Episcopal Church; Dr. Newman, General Grant's former pastor here, was made a Bishop in the Methodist Church, and the interests of the entire Catholic Church of the world were centered in the laying of the corner stone of the Divinity school of their new university here on last Thursday. If any other city can show such a record let it blow its trumpet.

I.

CROP NOTES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Henderson *Gold Leaf:* There is money in a good article of tobacco, but none in the sorry grades. The fruit crop promises to be very good this year. Farmers have certainly been favored with propitious seasons for planting tobacco this spring. From all the information we can gather we do not believe an extra large crop will be planted.

Monroe Enquirer: The farmers are very backward with their work on account of excessive rains. Cotton is coming up finely, and most of the farmers have an excellent stand. Wheat and oats, from present indications promise a very fair crop. The chintz-bug is not doing much damage. They are not so numerous as they were last year.

Smithfield Herald: The farmers tell us that the recent heavy and continued rains have damaged crops but little, except to retard work.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special correspondence *News & Courier:* Salem, Black River: For nearly two weeks now the farmers of our community have been blessed with a superabundance of rain. Some of the more unfortunate of them were kept from ploughing during the whole of last week. To-day the threatening weather of the past day or two culminated in the most severe wind and rainstorm that has visited us since the memorable hail of the 8th of May, last year. But it was over in an hour, and no damage was done except a few fences blown down and some corn broken off by the force of the wind. The sun came out and seems to have dispelled the clouds, for it went down in a fair sky, and the stars are shining brightly to-night. The corn crop is more backward than usual, and the stand is very broken. But there are some farmers fortunate enough to have corn large enough to lay by, and who have planted peas in alternate alleys. The oat crop is ready to harvest and cutting has begun. A very fine crop is made, and the farmers want about ten days of fair weather in which to save the oats and get ahead of the grass in the cotton fields. The stands of cotton are good, and it has been chopped out, but it is small and needs thinning.

GEORGIA.

Macon Telegraph: The greatest watermelon crop ever known in Georgia is on the way. It is estimated that the counties of Liberty, Mitchell and Lee alone will ship melons to the North and [illegible] will make has come to be a very important factor in Georgia agriculture. It brings in money at a time when no other crop is marketable. It enables the farmer to utilize profitably lands which would hardly pay if planted in anything else. The Georgia melon has won a national reputation. Every year the demand for it increases, and the supply keeps pace with the demand. A great melon season is almost upon us.

FLORIDA.

Savannah News: Peaches are not bearing so well as last year, but still a good tree yields a half bushel or more, and that pays very well. The fruit is selling at $8.50 to $10 per bushel in New York, and of this the express takes out about $4, leaving about $5.50 or $6 for the grower, or about $3 per tree. At 15 feet apart there are 200 or more trees to the acre, which, as above, would yield $600 net returns for fruit. Allowing $150 for fertilizers and work for a year, we have left a clear profit of $450 per acre. Peaches do not do so well after a warm winter like the last, while oranges do better, and so peaches have been resorted to since the freeze of 1886 as an alternate for oranges, but from the above it would seem that even in their off years they make a very able second to the orange crop.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the weeek ending June 1st, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

A S Ashcraft, Brandenbug, Ky., harness oil.

J H Bell, Edenton, N. C., stove truck.

P Brown, Louisville, Ky., seal lock.

G F Card, Covington, Ky., retouching device.

J A Dickson, Pulaski, Tenn., car coupling.

A K Finlay, New Orleans, La., cooler for soda water.

E D Glasgow, Ky., Lace pin.

J A Gohen, Huntington, W. Va., rotary engine.

R R Jolly, Raleigh, N. C., trigger mechanism for guns.

M Laspeyre, Brunswick, Ga., bedstead.

C R Long, Louisville, Ky., window ventilator.

C S McCall, Bennettsville, S. C., cotton cultivator.

H Reimers, Perry, Tex., fire escape

E E Ries, Baltimore, Md., underground conduit for electrical railways.

M Sierdsdorfer, Louisville, Ky., Gas extinguisher.

J M Sudow, Big Stony Creek, Va., drying attachment foe tobacco barns.

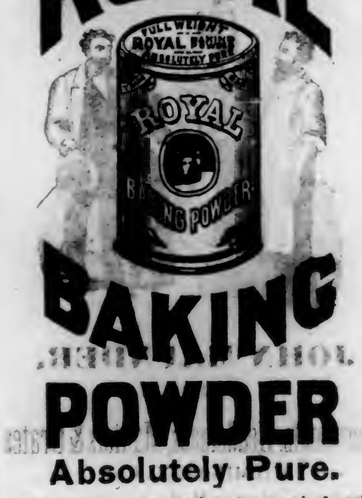
C S Townley, G inesville, Tex., heating railway cars.

J E Watson, Louisville, Kv., relay.

E C Wiley, Independence, Va., hillside cultivator.

W A Willingham, Chattanooga, Tenn., split pulley.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address, SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

THE WEEKLY NEWS & OBSERVER.

The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chockfull of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the *Weekly News and Observer* until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address

NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-Presdent, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to

W. J. MARTIN.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.
1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

WANTED! TEACHERS for Higher English, French, History, Botany, Astronomy, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Elocution, Painting and Drawing, Latin, German and English Literature; also Principal for established School. Send for circulars. Address

National Bureau of Education,
Room 54 Cole Bld'g, Nashville.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE ELECTIONS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of Davidson College, at their annual meeting in June next, if the way be clear, will elect a President of the College, to succeed the Rev. Dr. McKinnon, who, in consequence of continued feeble health, insists upon the acceptance of his resignation tendered at last commencement.

Also, at the some time an election will be held for a Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. RUMPLE,
Secretary of Trustees.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS WITHOUT CHARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX, Manager.

APRIL 21st, 1888.

I am offering for the Spring Trade the best and most complete stock of the season at lowest prices.

Handsome Spring Dress Goods, all of the light shades, in Albatross, French and American Sateens, Printed Challis, Percales, Gingham and Prints.

In my great specialty, White Goods, my stock surpasses that of any former season. White Embroidered Dresses, with Trimmings to match. Plaid, Checked and Plain India Linen, Batiste, Claire and French Nainsook. A few Handsome Embroidered Pique Dresses. These goods are very fashionable and in great demand. A large stock of Housekeeping Goods: Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, etc., at prices lower than ever. Handkerchiefs and Hosiery for Ladies and gentlemen. Some very good styles in Cloths and Cassimeres for Men and Boy's wear, with a full general stock of Dry Goods and Notions.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt.	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	*5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportatien.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

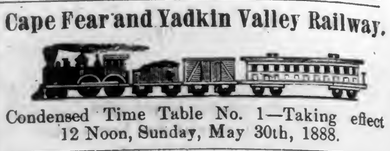
PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 1—Taking effect 12 Noon, Sunday, May 30th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	6 00 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	7 08 "	3 25 "
Leave Maxton	7 18 "	3 50 "
Arrive Fayetteville	9 10 "	7 25 "
Leave Fayetteville	9 25 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	11 30 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford	11 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 05 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	9 50 A. M.	
Arrive Ararat	3 00 P. M.	

Passenger and Mail, No 1—Dinner at Sandford.
Passenger and Mail, No 11—Dinner at Germanton

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Ararat	4 00 P. M.	
Arrive Greensboro	9 00 "	
Leave Greensboro	10 05 A.M	7 40 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 40 P. M.	1 05 P. M.
Leave Sanford	2 00 "	2 25 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 15 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 30 "	6 30 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 30 "	9 55 "
Leave Maxton	6 40 "	10 25 "
Arrive Bennettsville	8 00 "	12 30 P. M.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 30 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	3 30 P. M.
" Factory Junction	4 30 "
Arrive Millboro	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

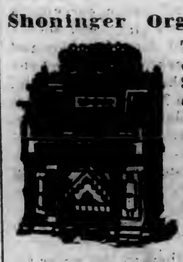
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO Millinery AND A GENERAL —STOCK OF GOODS.—

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,066. WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 13, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,686.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. J. W. McClure from Beaumont, Texas, to Newberry, S. C.

Rev. J. H. Weaver from Mason, Tenn., to Jefersontown, Ky.

Rev. A. W. Taylor from Greenville, Tenn., to Kingsport, Sullivan county, Tenn.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A friend kindly sends us the following items:

Rev. J. C. McMullen was installed pastor of the Goldsboro Presbyterian church, April 29th; Rev. B. F. Marable, D.D., presided and preached a sermon from Psalms cxix, 18. Rev. Peter McIntire propounded the constitutional questions and delivered a charge to the people. Dr. Marable then charged the pastor.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Presbyterian church in Goldsboro, N. C. held a very pleasant communion meeting on April 15th. There was prayer meeting every day and preaching every night for a week preceding the communion. Rev. Dr. Vass, of New Berne, assisted the pastor from Thursday till Saturday. Five persons united with the church on profession of their faith in Christ, making twenty-four additions during the first year of the present pastorate.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

By appointment of Wilmington Presbytery, Rev. J. C. McMullen conducted a communion meeting at South River church, on May 13th. Preaching commenced on Sunday preceding, and there were two services each day at the church and one service on Sabbath afternoon at the residence of one of the elders. There were good and attentive congregations, notwithstanding the rainy weather. During the meeting two young ladies, children of the covenant, on profession of their faith in Christ, were enrolled as communing members; and arrangements were made for the immediate settlement of a debt that had been burdening and dividing the church for some time. This church is composed of good Scotch people, some most excellent people, and should have preaching regularly.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. A. McQueen writes thus of the organization and growth of Philippi: A committee of Fayetteville Presbytery met at McCaskill's graveyard, on the east side of Rockfish, Cumberland county, on the 17th day of March last, and finding the "way clear," organized a Presbyterian church, by name Philippi, with twenty-five members, two ruling elders and two deacons.

A neat and commodious church edifice greeted them on arrival, thirty by forty feet, with recess and vestibule inclosed; built principally by the labor and contributions of the immediate neighborhood. On last Sabbath the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time in Philippi. The congregation was large and attentive, and the services solemn and imposing; twenty-five additional members were added to the communion, sixteen by letter and nine by profession of faith in Christ. Two elders were ordained and installed, and five adults received the ordinance of baptism; making a total of forty-six members, four ruliug elders and two deacons.

The prospects of this church are bright and encouraging.

Queensdale, June 6th, 1888

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. Alex. Sprunt writes June 9th: At a called meeting of Orange Presbytery on the 7th in Oxford, the pastoral relation existing between Rev. R. B. Willis and the churches of Oxford and Geneva, was dissolved and Mr. Willis was granted permission to labor outside of the bounds of this Presbytery until the fall meeting. He will soon leave us for Arkansas.

Rev. C. D. Price was dismissed to East Hanover Presbytery, thus leaving one of our Home Mission fields vacant. These two brethren will be sorely missed by us. They are young, active and consecrated.

VIRGINIA.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian*:

"Children's Day" was appropriately observed in the Presbyterian church at Farmville on last Sunday. The pleasant programme which had been arranged by our most worthy secretary of Foreign Missions, was well rendered by the children, and the pastor, Rev. W. H. Neel, who presided, delivered a short but stirring address in the interest of that part of the Church's work which it was sought to promote by the exercises of the day. The collection was a liberal one, and altogether we are warranted in believing that this first observance of "Children's Day" in the Southern Prssbyterian Church has been of benefit to all those, young and old alike, who were privileged to take part in it here.

The anniversary of the Sunday-school Union of the Richmond and Manchester Presbyterian churches, was held last Sunday afternood in the Second church (Dr. Hoge's). In connection with this was the observance of "Children's Day" according to the recommendation of the General Assembly. The large church was filled to overflowing—the lower part with the Sunday-school scholars and teachers, and galleries with interested friends. All the exercises had relation to missionary work—following the programme which had been prepared by the secretary of Foreign Missions for the observance of this day. Brief and appropriate addresses were made by Drs. Hoge and Kerr, and a report was made by Mr. Sleight, President of the Union, showing the work done in the schools represented. There are now ten Sunday-schools embraced in the Union, two of them recently established. They number 1,519 scholars. The contributions for the year amounted to $1,201. Seventy-nine scholars during the year have connected themselves with the churches.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The corner-stone of Memorial Hall, Thornwell Orphanage, Clinton, was laid in place on the 28th inssant. as announced. An address that was much appreciated, was delivered by Rev. G. R. Brackett, D.D., the eloquent pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Charleston. A copy of the N. C. Presbyterian was placed in the corner-stone. The building now goes steadily on. Gifts are needed for it, which should be sent to Rev. Wm. P. Jacobs, Clinton, S. C.

Christian Observer: Rev. J. G. Law, was to have sailed the last of May for Europe. His address till August will be Ballynahinch, County Down, Ireland. The last Sabbath at Darlington was marked by the addition of nineteen members to his flock there. During his absence the elders, with the assistance of Mr. W. S. Wallace, of Columbia Seminary, will keep the church open.

On Sunday, June 3rd, occasion of regular quarterly communion; there were five additions to the First church, Columbia, on certificate and twelve on profession. Rev. N. M. Woods pastor.

Rev. Thos. Leitch evangelist, is holding services in Cheraw. A correspondent of the *Southern Presbyterian* reports: Ninety-two have publicly professed conversion, and of these sixty-one will unite with the Methodist church, eighteen with the Presbyterian, nine with the Episcopal, four with the Baptist, and one with the Catholic church. Not for fifty six years has such a time been known in Cheraw. The sainted Daniel Baker was then here, and many were brought to Christ.

Rev. H. B. Garriss writes to the *Southern Presbyterian*: I assisted Rev. J. A. Wilson last Sunday with his communion at Longtown. Preaching commenced on Friday night. The congregations were large and attentive. One united with the church on profession of faith in Christ. This church was organized about four years ago, with fourteen members. They now number about ninety pupils in the Sunday-school. Brother Wilson is doing a good work at this place, and I soon saw that he was a pastor dearly beloved by his people. I have not visited a community in a long time that I have been more pleased with than Longtown.

GEORGIA.

Christian Observer: Twelve have united with the Fourth Presbyterian church, Atlanta, recently; eight of them on profession.

LOUISIANA.

Items from the *S. W. Presbyterian*—New Orleans:

The communion services of last Sabbath at the Canal Street Presbyterian church (Rev. C. W. Trawick, pastor), were rendered very impressive by the addition of eleven to the membership. Nine of these were candidates for baptism, six of the number being Chinamen from the Chinese school, who took their stand around the sacred desk. After having been addressed by the pastor, and a prayer having been offered up, the candidates knelt to receive the sacrament. As these hitherto worshippers of strange gods knelt in the courts of Jehovah's house, we saw a prophecy fulfilled which was spoken by one of ancient times. These men are of more than ordinary intelligence, and it is hoped that each one will become a chosen vessel to bear the message of salvation to his far-away country.

Last Sabbath was also communion day at the Third Presbyterian church of this city (Rev. C. A. Hyland, pastor), at which time there were a half-dozen additions to the church. Bro. Hyland has made a good impression on his people, and is a hard worker.

There were eight additions to the Lafayette Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Markham's on last Sabbath. Six of these were on profession of faith.

TEXAS.

St. Louis Presbyterian: Rev J. W. McClure, who has been serving the church at Beaumont, has removed to South Carolina, having accedted a call to the Smyrna and Mt. Bethel churches, in the Presbytery of South Carolina. His address is Newberry, S. C.

TENNESSEE.

Christian Observer: A commission, consisting of Rev. J. H. Nall, D. D,, Rev. S. W. Newell and Elder W. P. Robertson, was appointed to organize a church at Henderson, as soon as the way be clear.

KENTUCKY.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

At the quarterly communion last Sunday, in the Second church, Louisville, the names of thirteen new members were announced, five on profession of faith, and eight by letter.

Rev. B. M. Faris has been released by the Presbytery of Louisville from his charge at South Frankfort, and removes at once to Searcy, Ark. He has had several calls to that church, and now sees his way clear to accept. He will be missed in this presbytery.

The Presbyterian manse at Carrollton, has lately been greatly improved and handsomely painted. It is now one of the most beautiful and convenient houses in the town. The pastor acknowledges his gratitude to the gentlemen in Louisville who so cheerfully and kindly rendered pecuniary assistance.

Rev. J. H. Weaver, late at Mason, Tenn., has accepted a call at Jeffersontown, near Louisville, Ky., and removed to that place.

Highland church, Louisville, last Sabbath elected to its pastorate, Rev. R. E. Caldwell, lately of Vicksburg, Miss. There are earnest hopes that he will accept. Two members were added to the church that day. Dr. J. T. Hendrick, who has aided this people so acceptably, for the past few months, goes for a season of rest at his home at Clarksville, Tenn.

Meetings have been held at Ford church, on the Kentucky river, by our evangelists. Much interest has been expressed. Nineteen were added to this church, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Blanton.

Rev. W. A. Slaymaker has lately concluded an excellent meetlng at Glasgow. He had the assistance, of Mr. Charles Birch, a noble worker, who has often aided Rev. Mr. Clagett. He is spoken of as a "chosen vessel to the Lord." There were fifteen professions, twelve accessions to the Glasgow church.

GENERAL.

Rev. J. J. Bullock, D. D., Moderator of the late Assembly at Baltimore, has appointed the following committee on Co operation to confer with the Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America: M. D. Hoge, D. D., Chairman; J. R. Wilson, D. D.; G. B. Strickler, D. D.; M. H. Houston, D. D.; J. N. Craig, D. D.; C. A. Stillman, D. D., T. D. Witherspoon, D. D.; Thos. J. Kirkpatrick, Esq.; Wm. M. McPheeters, M. D.; W. S. Primrose, Esq.; R. T. Simpson, Esq.; D. N. Kennedy, Esq.; A. W. Machem, Esq.

At a meeting of Sabbath school superintendents and others interested in Sabbath-school work was held in the Wilmington Library Room on Monday last and steps were taken looking to holding a Sabbath school convention in this city at an early day. The committee appointed in furtherance of this object consists of all the Sabbath-school superintendents of the county, with the President of the Young Men's Christian Association. A meeting of the committee is called at the Library Room at 6½ o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, 19th inst., and the pastor of the churches of the city are specially invited and requested to attend.

DOMESTIC.

The United Presbyterians have just held their thirteenth General Assembly in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Nearly 200 delegates from all portions of the United States and Canada, and some from foreign countries were present. The Rev. M. M. Gibson, of San Francisco, preached the opening sermon. Ten Synods and sixty-one Presbyteries belong to the Assembly: ministers, 756; elders, 3,580; members, 98,992. Contributions of Sunday-schools and missionary societies for the past year were $1,019,937. The Rev. Dr. W. T. Maloney, of Chicago, was unanimously elected Moderator.

Baltimore Sun dispatch from Catskill, N. Y., June 8th: The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America resumed work this morning The committee on the state of religion reported 34 classes, 546 churches, 47,518 families and a total membership of 86,932. There was contributed for benevolent purposes $284,992, an increase of $52,700 over last year, and for congregational purposes $969,847, an increase of $56,110, making a total for both objects of a little over $1,230,000. The Synod by resolutions uttered an emphatic protest against the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The committee on the union of the Reformed churches reported progress, and the committee was continued. The following corresponding delegates addressed the Synod: The Rev. Dr. Abner C. Hopkins, from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South: the Rev. Dr. P. Keifer, from the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, and Rev. D. N. Stearnes from the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal church.

The New York *Observer* states that—"The first organized church in New York city was in 1716 with James Anderson, pastor." Anderson was a native of Scotland, and came to this country in 1709. He resided for some time at Rappahannock, Va., and Newcastle, Del., before coming to this city.

National Presbyterian:—The ministry and eldership of the Reformed Dutch church are not all in favor of a union with the Reformed German body. At the late meeting of the Particular Synod of New Brunswick, a resolution setting forth that Synod "regard with deep satisfaction and gratitude to God the results of the late conference between the Reformed (Dutch) church in America, and the (German) Reformed church in the United States, held in Philadelphia, April 3d and 4th, 1888," was voted down.

Evangelist D. L. Moody, on June 2, conducted exercises at Northfield, Mass., dedicating the new library; Dr. Behrends, and Dr. Curtis, of Brooklyn, were to speak. The Bible School will open June 30 and continue to July 16, and it is expected that there will be a larger attendance than ever before. Students from Alabama and many southern and western States have made arrangements to come. The northern colleges will send nearly double the number in their delegations of last year. Many expect to camp out, and the New York Young Men's Christian Association alone will have three large tents full of young men.

The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was opened recently with prayer by the Rev. David Smith—104 years old. He has been a professing Christian 90 years.

THE AFFAIRS AT CHAPEL HILL.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Commencement at our University passed away, last week, leaving grateful memories of a well spent year—closing with interesting and instructive exercises. Extra trains, from Raleigh and from Greensboro, brought large additions to the company that gathered by means of railway cars, and carriages, and buggies, and sulkies. The attendance of Trustees and Alumni was in goodly numbers, some twenty-five of the former and seventy-five of the latter. Old students were present from the banks of the Mississippi and the heart of Texas. Fathers met their sons from the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and mothers sent their daughters from various parts of North Carolina. The University represents the efforts of the people, for the people, by the people, to secure for the State all the advantages of a catholic education. Fifty years ago there was but one such gathering of the friends of science and religion, of literature and manners in the State. Now there are many, any one of which is equal to any other—those interested in them by locality or by party, being judges. But after all there is only one Chapel Hill, and one University in North Carolina, as there is but one people. May its blessings be felt and acknowledged by all.

The Governor of the State that is, and th Governor of the State that may be, were pres and judges, and Congressmen, and l merchants, and editors, and rep and be pleased, where pleasure h for nearly a hundred years. Th pleased were implacable, for in the shop" was set before th

The Rev. Dr. Hoyt, of th came from Philadelphia, to people what was inward sal ing it, the danger of losing of having it. These precep much power of language and and aptness of illustration. aside his ermine for a few da younger and elder brethren of the U duties and the privileges of intelligent a ral patriotism; what characterized it, what roned it and what rewarded it. Judge Cl two well known throughout our State to ne certificate that his decisions are according to l and equity, and that he practices what he preaches.

This year there have been nineteen gradua of the Bachelor's degree in various depart and one Doctor of Philosophy—Mr. S. F of Elizabeth City, N. C.; Mr. William Chapel Hill, was the classical orat and Mr. Francis M. Harper, of the philosophical; Mr. William Richmond county, was the valedi class, and Mr. Stephen B. Week City, N. C., won the degree—Doc phy—by a year of diligent study in a year after his graduation at the The title of Doctor of Divinity was the Rev. Mr. Rothrock, of the Lut in Rowan county, N. C., and Laws on the Rev. Mr. Hend Methodist church in Missouri bury, Esq., editor of the Wilm North Carolina, and on Judge Court, in Greensborough, N. C. and theses by the students, whe tatives of the two old Societies, for these degrees in course obtained, served much praise, being evidently t of diligence in business and fervency Indeed, while of course there were exc the Faculty reported that the whole year marked by good order, and by studiousness and by success therein.

As is generally known in North Carolina, the trustees of its University had to discuss many questions concerning the finances committed to their care. Retrenchment in the expenses for tuition, for repairs, for service, &c., were recommended by the Examining Committee for year, and were generally adopted. The trp were compelled to dispense with the servi Dr. W. B. Phillips in the department of M Metallurgy, Chemistry, &c., of Prof. He the department of Normal Instruction, Prof. Atkinson in that of Biology. Ou legislature took away the income of $7,500 derived from the gift of the National Gover and left nothing in its place. This curtai is to be deplored for it should be remem that the work of the University is for the p every social interest. It is to enable men good in every relation as citizens, as teach preachers, as farmers, as mechanics, as as lawyers, as men of affairs.

The meetings of the Alumni for discussio their duties to their Alma Mata and for so intercourse were frequent and hopeful. A p position to ask from the legislature a share in election of trustees who might represent merely local or undenominational, or politic terests, but be of force in the reaction of the versity on itself was received with favor. P was postponed for further consideration fo volved some radical changes in the man of the University. It is, however, only that is in itself very proper, and sanction of several other institut and in other countries.

The King of Siam has re the Baptist Mission at Ban $240,000, nearly a hospital and school. at home fail to see t Missions, evidently th

The Presbyterian.

ROMANISM.

[From *Our Country.*]

There are many who are disposed to attribute any fear of Roman Catholicism in the United States to bigotry or childishness. Such see nothing in the character and attitude of Romanism that is hostile to our free institutions, or find nothing portentous in its growth. Let us, then, first compare some of the fundamental principles of our government with those of the Catholic Church.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees *liberty of conscience.* Nothing is dearer or more fundamental. Pope Pius IX. in his Encyclical Letter of Aug. 15th, 1854, said: "The absurd and erroneous doctrines or ravings in defense of liberty of conscience are a most pestilential error—a pest, of all others, most to be dreaded in a state," The same Pope, in his Encyclical Letter of Dec. 8th, 1864, anathematized "Those who assert the liberty of conscience and of religious worship," also "All such as maintain that the Church may not employ force."

The pacific tone of Rome in the United States does not imply a change of heart. She is tolerant where she is helpless. Says Bishop O'Connor; "Religious liberty is rely endured until the opposite can be ied into effect without peril to the holic World." *The Catholic Review* ntism, of every form, has can have, any right where iumphant." (A strange y!). The Archbishop of d: "Heresy and unbelief n Christian countries, as , for instance, where all tholics, and where the an essential part of the hey are punished as other same strain *The Boston* good government can exist religion and there can be no religion t an *Inquisition*, which is wisely de- for the promotion and protection of true faith." The following is from *e Rambler*, a Catholic paper of London: Religious liberty, in the sense of a liberty possessed by every man to choose his re- is one of the most wicked delusions ted upon this age by the father of The very name of liberty—ex- e of a permission to do cer- cts—ought to be banished in of religion. It is neither than falsehood. No *man choose his religion.* None t can uphold the principles of rty. Shall I foster that dam- e, that Socinianism, and Cal- icanism, and Judaism, are them mortal sins, like ltery? Shall I hold out erring Protestant brother, eddle with his creed if he with mine? Shall I tempt at he has no more right to views than he has to my purse, se, or to my life blood? No, m is the most intolerant of creeds. tolerance itself; for it is the truth elf." The *St. Louis Shepherd of the Val-* y says: "The Catholic who says the Church is not intolerant belies the Sacred ouse of Christ." Every cardinal, arch- hop and bishop in the Catholic Church es an oath of allegiance to the Pope, in occur the following words: "Here- chismatics, and rebels to our said the Pope), or his aforesaid succes- will to my utmost persecute and "

her foundation stone of our free in- s is *free speech and a free press.* his Encyclical Letter of Dec. 8th, ius IX. anathematized, "All who n the liberty of the press," and "all es of the liberty of speech." He the "liberty of perdition."

free schools are one of the corner- our Government. Catholic oppo- o our public-school system is general ell known. Says a Papal Encyclical: V.—The Romish Church has a right erfere in the discipline of the public and in the choice of the teachers se schools."

LVII.—Public schools open to all n for the education of the young e under the control of the Romish nd should not be subject to the or made to conform to the ge."

r-General of Boston, in a rch 12th, 1879: "The lic Church toward the try, as far as we documents, the Baltimore, and the pastorals of the several bishops, is one of non-approval of the system itself, of censure of the manner of conducting them that prevails in most places, and of solemn admonition to pastors and parents to guard against the dangers to faith and morals arising from frequenting them." The attitude of the Catholic Church toward our schools is not simply one of "non-approval," but of decided hostility. Says the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph*: "It will be a glorious day for the Catholics in this country when, under the blows of justice and morality, our school system will be shivered to pieces." I do not forget that in the dark ages it was the Church of Rome which prevented the lamp of learning from going out utterly, or that the Jesuits, at a latter period, were the most famous teachers in Europe. But Rome has never favored the education of the masses. In her relations to them she has adhered to her own proverb, "Ignorance is the mother of devotion." In Protestant countries like Germany and the United States, where there is a strong sentiment in favor of popular education, she has been compelled in self-defense to open schools of her own. But her real attitude toward the education of the masses should be inferred from her course in those countries where she has, or has had, undisputed sway; and there she has kept the people in besotted ignorance. Instance her own Italy, where seventy-three per cent. of the population are illiterate, or Spain, where we find eighty per cent., or Mexico, where ninety-three per cent. belong to this class.

Again, our Constitutions requires obedience to the laws of the United States and loyalty to the Government. The Pope also demands of every subject obedience and loyalty to himself. In an Encyclical he says:

"XIX.—The Romish Church has a right to exercise its authority without any limits set to it by the civil power."

"XXVII.—The Pope and the priests ought to have dominion over the temporal affairs."

XXX.—The Romish Church and her ecclesiastics have a right to immunity from civil law.

"XLII.—In case of conflict between the ecclesiastical and civil powers, the ecclesiastical powers ought to prevail."

In the oath of allegiance, already referred to, taken by all whom the Pope elevates to positions of official dignity the candidate swears he will "humbly receive and diligently execute the apostolic command," and that he will "endeavor to preserve, defend, increase, and advance, the authority of the Pope." "The creed of Pope Pius IV. is put for subscription before every priest and every bishop. Every convert to Romanism must signify his assent to it. One of its sections reads, "I do give allegiance to the bishop of Rome'; and the sense is, 'I do give political as well as religious allegiance.'" The two greatest living statesmen hold that the allegiance demanded by the Pope is inconsistent with good citizenship. Mr. Gladstone says; " * * * the Pope demands for himself the right to determine the province of his own rights, and has so defined it in formal documents as to warrant any and every invasion of the civil sphere; and that this new version of the principles of the Papal church inexorably binds its members to the admission of these exorbitant claims, without any refuge or reservation on behalf of their duty to the Crown." He also says: "Rome requires a convert, who joins her, to forfeit his moral and mental freedom, and to place his loyalty and civil duty at the mercy of another." Prince Bismarck, in a speech delivered April 16th, 1875, said: " * * * this Pope, this foreigner, this Italian, is more powerful in this country than any one person, not excepting even the king. And now please to consider what this foreigner has announced as the programme by which he rules in Prussia as elsewhere. He begins by arrogating to himself the right to define how far his authority extends. And this Pope, who would use fire and sword against us if he had the power to do so, who would confiscate our property and not spare our lives, expects us to allow him full uncontrolled sway in our midst." Hon. R. W. Thompson, late Secretary of the Navy, says: "He who accepts Papal infallibility, and with it the ultramontane interpretation of the power of the Pope over the world, and thinks that by offending the Pope he offends God, will obey, passively, unresistingly, uninquiring. Such a man, whether priest or layman, high or low, is necessarily inimical to the government and political institutions of the United States; with him, his oath of allegiance is worth no more than the paper upon which it is written."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MORBUS SABATTICUS.

Morbus Sabatticus, or Sunday sickness, a disease peculiar to church members.—The attack comes on suddenly every Sunday; no symptoms are felt on Saturday night; the patient sleeps well and awakes feeling well; eats a hearty breakfast, but about church time the attack comes on and continues until services are over for the morning. Then the patient feels easy and eats a hearty dinner.

In the afternoon he feels much better and is able to take a walk, talk politics, and read the Sunday papers; he eats a hearty supper, but about church time he has another attack and stays home. He retires early, sleeps well and wakes up Monday morning refreshed and able to go to work, and does not have any symptoms of the disease until the following Sunday. The peculiar features of this disease are as follows:

1. It quite often attacks members of the church.
2. It never makes its appearance except on the Sabbath.
3. The symptoms vary, but it never interferes with the sleep or appetite.
4. It never lasts more than twenty-four hours.
5. It generally attacks the head of the family.
6. No physician is ever called in to attend the patient.
7. It always proves fatal in the end—to the soul.
8. No remedy known for it except earnest prayer.
9. Religion is the only antidote that will cure.
10. It is becoming fearfully prevalent, and is sweeping thousands every year prematurely to destruction.

PRESENT DAYS ARE BEST.

The past is dead and buried, and I have locked the door
Upon its joys and sorrows to open never more;
Its key is safely hidden on memory's faithful breast,
And to my heart I whisper, "The present days are best."

Think not I have forgotten the cherished friends of yore,
Call them not lost, my loved ones, they're just within the door;
And often when I'm lonely they share my evening rest,
And their dear voices whisper, "The present days are best."

O golden days of childhood! O girlhood's sunny hours!
When in the fragrant wildwood I plucked the summer flowers,
Your very memory cheers me like some dear welcome guest;
Yet chide me not for saying, "The present days are best."

Dear are the friendly faces that meet me on the way,
Sweet are the roadside blossoms that smile on me to-day;
A few bright sprays I'll gather and wear them on my breast;
For they, too, softly whisper, "The present days are best."

To do the work appointed by Him who rules my life,
To face, with dauntless spirit, the world's opposing strife,
Or if, in utter weakness, e'er noonday I must rest,
God wills it, and I answer: "The present days are best."

O, friends! who count your dearest among the silent dead,
Sit not within the shadows, mourning the joys now fled;
The living claim your service, and they indeed are best
Who help to make for others the present days the best.

—*N. O. Picayune.*

JOY IN HEAVEN OVER ONE SOUL.

It has come to us with some freshness of late, how dear souls are to God. We are in the habit of measuring the Divine love for sinners by the sacrifice which came to its crest on the cross. No doubt that is the true measure of the Divine love and the place rightly to estimate the value of a human soul in God's sight. Nevertheless when we read that there is "joy in Heaven over one soul that repenteth," we get a new apprehension of how dear souls must be to God. We have known some pastors (and have had the experience ourselves not seldom) after a meeting in which special care and effort had been made to bring men to decision, to turn away discouraged and cast down because *only one* soul came forward to confess Christ as Saviour and Lord. But if the repentance of that one soul was the occasion of joy in Heaven, not among the angels, but "in presence of" the angels—joy in the very heart of God made manifest even in presence of angels—how ought we to rejoice over the conversion of souls—even over *one* soul.

We remember that Jesus got his disciples *one* by *one*; that he preached his most famous discourses to congregations of *one*; namely, to Nathaniel, to Nicodemus, and to the woman of Samaria. It was to *one* leper that he spake a saving word; to *one* sinful woman that he declared forgiveness and life. One by one he gathered them. It was for *one* soul—the Eunuch—that Philip was taken away from the great crowds in Samaria and sent down, by the way of the desert, to preach Jesus. Let us not underrate the value of *one* soul. Surely when we were converted we were but *one.* That was a great day to us; a great joy to our loved ones, who had been longing and watching and praying for us. It was a great joy to God, who had given his Son to die for us, as really and as wholly as if he had been the only soul which had sinned and fallen away from him. Saul of Tarsus was but *one* soul; and yet he was dear enough to God to warrant our Lord Jesus coming from Heaven to the earth, in person, to win him to himself.

The tendency in our day is to seek after great things and large, immediate and aggregated results. We want to report accessions by hundreds and thousands, and are impatient of what has been called "hand-picking" for souls. It is true that the first great ingatherings were by the hundreds; but after that, we judge, the work of saving men went on more after the fashion of winning them one by one.

If once we get an appreciation of the value of a single soul and remember that the conversion of one soul will set all Heaven on fire with gladness, then, we think, there will be more individual workers for souls among the churches, and less disposition to depend on special seasons and special efforts. The pastor will not be relied on so much as the only authorized winner of souls; special seasons will not be waited for so long as the only means of winning men and women to Christ; and great combinations of religious forces will not be regarded as so essentially necessary for the success of the Gospel with the unsaved. If we will, each one of us, ministers and laymen, every day call to mind that by winning *one* soul to Christ we may cause him and the Father great joy, we will not wait for great combinations, and special seasons, but will go at once, and in dead earnest, to work to win a soul, and thus help to fulfill our Saviour's joy.

We have great admiration for the old pastor's application of the worth of one soul, to whom a committee of the church went with a recommendation that he resign his charge, on the ground that, during the twenty years of his ministry among them, there was certain knowledge of but *one* soul who had been converted under his preaching. "Has there been one?" asked the good man, with surprised delight. "Yes, one," was the reply. "Then glory be to God! I will pluck up heart and courage. I will not resign, but by the grace of God give myself, with renewed consecration, for another twenty years of service." Carey was in India twenty years before his heart, and the whole Church of God was thrilled by the news of the conversion of *one* heathen soul to Christ. What a vast army that one souls was the prophetic forerunner of.

What if throughout the whole Church each real Christian, filled with a sense of the value of *one* soul, and stimulated with the thought of the joy in Heaven over the conversion of that one soul, should give himself to the heavenly task of winning just *one* soul to Christ during the remaining months of this year? Who can measure the joy that such an aggregate of saved souls would give occasion for, both in Heaven and on earth? For there is also always great joy on earth as there was in Samaria, when sinners believed Philip's preaching Jesus Christ.

Shall we not each one of us accept the delightful task and privileged responsibility of putting at least one cup of joy to our Saviour's lips before we give ourselves up to vacation, rest and recuperation?—*Independent.*

GIVING THE BEST.

Let us not be content with serving the Lord a little, with giving Him the odds and ends of life; the cold crumbs and broken fragments, as it were, that fall from life's table.—Thousands of people are perfectly willing to be Christians if their discipleship will not interfere in the slightest degree with anything else that they wish to be or do. In fact, their sole purpose seems to be to solve the problem how to grasp the world with one hand and to keep hold of heaven with the other. They do not seem to care for any stars in their crown, for any sheaves in their garner. "A starless crown and a third-rate harp in heaven," they seem to say, "are good enough for me, if I can only keep from getting shut out forever." Such service is little better than no service. In fact, we are not sure that it is considered service at all. If we read our Lord's life correctly, He would not have allowed such people to count themselves among his disciples. If there was one thing about which He was emphatic, it was that if anyone would be His disciple he *must* take up His cross. What sublime courage it was for a friendless young man, as he appeared to be, to turn away from the rich young ruler from his standard, when his cause seemed to be in such desperate need of influence and wealth, simply because he lacked *one thing*, because he would not give up *all* for Christ! His demands are just as imperative now. He asks our all and our best, or nothing. He never makes a compromise with any soul, and that soul dreadfully deludes itself that thinks it can make a compromise with Christ, and give Him anything less than *all* it is or hopes to be. —*Golden Rule.*

THE RESPECTABLE SALOONS.

In his address at Cambridgeport, Feb. 28, ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, in referring to what are commonly called "respectable saloons," said:

"All saloons are bad, but none are so dangerous to society as those called 'respectable.' The man of wealth, influence and respectability never takes his first drink in the low groggery; it is always the gilded den, the 'respectable' saloon that catches him. His self-respect would not permit him to enter one of the low-down places. No! he enters the school of dissipation through the high-toned place,' where men of wealth congregate, and after manhood, money, character, respectability, and all are gone, and he is a poor, despised, helpless wreck, he graduates from the 'low-down' saloon in the alley, without a friend or a penny. Had it not been for the infernal 'respectable' saloon he would be a sober man to-day.

The 'respectable' dram-drinker, like the 'respectable' saloon, is doing more to destroy the young men of this country than all the old topers and 'low-down, saloons in the land. The lower the saloons the quicker we will get rid of them. In Bloomington, Ill., by the aid of professed Christians, they have high-licensed saloons, which system it was claimed, would drive out the 'low-down' places, and make the traffic 'respectable.' A keeper of one of these saloons in Bloomington has represented his party in its State Convention, been a member of the city council, and in local politics is a 'boss.' His saloon is claimed to be very :tony, and in every way 'respectable.' Yet the truth is, it has destroyed more homes, and started more men on the road to perdition than all the 'low-down' places in town. Here is the opinion of a poor heart-broken widow, expressed in a letter she once wrote to the keeper of this saloon.

"'I was once as happy as any living woman. To-day myself and my children are starving, while you have in your possession not less than $1,000 of the money that justly belongs to me. And that is not all nor half. Out of the man that I loved dearer than life you made a brute, and to-day he is in hell; but the great God will hold you responsible for his soul, and my life-long grief, shame and misery. Your "respectable" saloon did it all."

"Allow me to say right here that, when it comes to the judgment bar of God, the men who stood at the 'respectable' saloon counter and dealt out the liquor that destroyed that home and that immortal soul and brought that poor heart-broken widow and children to starvation, will be no more guilty than the professed Christian who, for the sake, not of Christ, but his political party, stood at the ballot box and gave sanction to the business by vote."—*Demorest's Monthly.*

PROVISION FOR THE SONS OF TOIL.

God, in enacting the laws of the Sabbath, evidently took into consideration the fact that the great part of the human family are, and ever shall be, "sons of toil." The worthless idler is not provided for at all. The Sabbath is pre-eminently for the busy workingman, whether he toils in muscle or mind.

PUNCTUALITY.

This is something we have all to learn; and of every profession—of all work—it is one of the first lessons; a lesson not only indispensable to ourselves, but due to others. How much so every one knows who has to do with the unpunctual man. All is deranged by him; the time of others is wasted as well as his own. He becomes a nuisance in society; and men who have real work of their own would rather do anything than do business with him.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Popular Science Monthly for June, has an attractive table of contents, beginning with Mr. Edward Atkinson's discussion. Address 1, 3, 5, Bond St. New York.

St. Nicholas for June is received from the Century Co., New York. It is very good. Its pictures, paper, letter press, and its reading make it a capital magazine for any one. In the current number, Prof. Church, Amelie Rivers, Thomas Nelson Page, Celia Thaxter, Julia Magruder and many others lend a hand in getting up a very enjoyable number. $3.00 a year.

THE PLACE OF HELPS IN BIBLE STUDY.

In these days of multiplied helps to Bible study, there is the twofold danger of giving too much prominence to such helps, and of giving them too little prominence. There is on the one side the error of studying the helps to an understanding of the Bible, instead of studying the Bible by means of helps to understanding; and, on the other side, there is the error of supposing that helps to an understanding of the Bible are uncalled for in Bible study. Both these errors are to be recognized and guarded against; for it is not easy to say which of them is the more misleading and dangerous.

It is unmistakably true that many teachers study their lesson-helps a great deal more than they study the Bible. This fact it is that gives the ground for the widespread fear that lesson-helps stands in the way of Bible study; and that prompts the frequent calls for the abandonment of all such helps, and a return to the simple text of the Bible as the subject of lesson-study, without the aid of any outside helps whatsoever. It is also unmistakably true that an intelligent study of the Bible without the aid of helps to its understanding is an impossibility; that both the study of the Bible itself and a knowledge of the truths of the Bible have made progress, in the church and in the community, in proportion as lesson-helps have multiplied; and that, to-day, those who are the most intelligent and the most thorough students of the Bible make free use of and value highly the largest variety of helps to its study and its understanding. This fact it is which shows the baselessness of the frequently pressed claim that Bible study would be promoted by diminishing the number of lesson-helps available of the Bible student.

There is no department of human knowledge in which a man can study to advantage without the aid of outside helps to its understanding. A gardener who would know his business thoroughly needs to know something of botany, and something of chemistry, and something of Latin, and something of mathematics, and something of the laws of color and perspective, and something of a good many other branches of knowledge; and all this is unattainable without helps to acquirement. In the long run, the best gardener will be the man who most values, and who makes freest use of, good helps in the various lines of knowledge which are needful to his highest success in his special field of labor. A schoolboy cannot fairly comprehend Virgil without the help of a Latin lexicon, of an English dictionary, of a dictionary of classical antiquities, of a historical atlas, of a treatise on Latin poetry, of a good metrical translation of Virgil, and of notes and comments at obscure passages all along the course of his study in Virgil. As it is in these spheres, so it is in every other sphere of knowledge. Study without helps is an impossibility. He who studies most and to best advantage is sure to avail himself of all the helps he can find, and to be ready to make use of others as soon as he can lay hold of them.

There is certainly no less need of helps to Bible study than to any other branch of study. Indeed, the very fact that the range of Bible truth is so much greater than that of any other compendium of truth, and that the truths of the Bible are so much more important than any truths presented elsewhere, increases the need and the value of fitting helps to its understanding. Our ordinary English Bible is, in itself, a help to the understanding of the original Hebrew and Greek Testaments. The Revised Version of the two Testaments is a help to the understanding of our ordinary English Bible. Marginal references and a concordance are indispensable helps to the comparison of Scripture with Scripture. An English dictionary is a needful help to an examination of the words employed in the English text. A Bible atlas is an important help to the localizing of the scene of any portion of the Bible narrative under immediate consideration. A Bible dictionary is an essential help in throwing light on manners and customs and rites and ceremonies referred to or involved in the statements of the Bible text. Helps are required to make clear the main facts concerning the authorship and the time and circumstances of writing, and the special aim, of the particular portion of the Bible which is being studied. Unless one is willing to be ignorant of the results of the choicest scholarship of the ages in connection with the reverent study of the Book of books, he must have helps to an acquaintance with those results. If he would have the gain of the best thought of the best thinkers of all time as prompted by the truths of the passage he is examining, he will have to avail himself of helps in that direction also. In short, the more desirous one is of thoroughness and accuracy in his Bible study, the more helps to such study he will make available in the course of that study.

As a matter of fact, it is ordinarily the man who knows little or nothing about Bible study who would think of attempting to study the Bible without helps. Now and then a parent or a preacher, who remembers the time when he memorized the Bible words as a Sunday-school exercise, without any helps to an understanding of their meaning, looks with dismay, or distrust, on the multiplied helps which are put within reach of the children of to-day; and he is afraid that lesson-helps are standing in the way of Bible study. Yet if that man could bring into immediate comparison the best results of Bible study of then, and of the Bible study of now, in the average Sunday-school, he would find that both in a general and in a particular knowledge of the Bible the Sunday-school pupil of to-day is far in advance of the Sunday-school pupil of a generation ago. The multiplication of helps to Bible study has resulted in an increase of intelligent Bible study; and even though lesson-helps are too often studied by themselves, instead of being made helps to Bible study, no Bible student can have too many such helps for wise use in his study, any more than a student in any other realm of research can have too large a library to select from the course of his special studies.

But how can a man be sure that he is using lesson-helps as an aid to Bible study, instead of studying the lesson-helps themselves, when he ought to be studying the Bible? That is the practical question; and it is a question that can be answered with comparative ease. From the beginning to the close of the study of a Bible lesson, it should be the Bible text itself that is the object and centre of study. Whether the student has a library of separate volumes available to him, or is making use of a compend of lesson-helps in some single volume, or in some periodical, he ought first to look at the Bible text rather than at the notes or comments which are designed to make it clear. And from that time onward he should study the text with the help of the helps, and not the helps in the light of the text.

In examining the particular Bible text of his lesson, a teacher may need to consider who wrote it; and when, and where, and to whom, and under what circumstances, and why, it was written; and what is the context of the passage. This knowledge would, perhaps, have to be obtained at the start, and so to be looked up forthwith out of some available lesson-help. In the light of this knowledge the text should be examined anew. The words of the text ought to be weighed carefully in the sense in which they are employed just here. As a help to their understanding, critical notes can be consulted; but constantly the student should turn back from the help to the text, using the help only in order to make clearer the text. The meaning of the text as a whole ought to be sought in itself as it stands, rather than in the comments on it which are available to the student; but when a student has gained his own idea of the meaning of the text, he can wisely turn to the writings of others in order to ascertain whether the meaning he sees in the text is a correct one. So, again, as to the thought and applications of that text, the student ought first to seek them for himself in the text, and then test or correct them, or add to them, by means of the best helps which are secured to him. The text is the centre of his study and of his interest. The helps are looked at and are made use of only as help to an understanding of that text. They are not counted as of value in themselves, nor are they studied by themselves.

To suppose that the Bible can be sufficiently studied without the aid of any human helps to its understanding, is to presuppose the inspiration of the student of the Bible, rather than of its writers. To suppose that the best helps to Bible study in the world can be compared with the Bible text itself, is to presuppose the inspiration of the commentators rather than of the Bible writers. The place of helps in Bible study is that of an auxiliary aid to the understanding of the text itself, as that text is studied under the guidance of the Holy Spirit who inspired it, and who can make its teachings clear to him who studies it reverently, with the assistance of all available helps, in dependence on the Holy Spirit's guidance.—*Sunday-School Times.*

RUM AT THE BOTTOM.

After a long, long ride on a summer day we came to a crest overlooking the handsome town of Westchester. On the summit was a log-house, snug and neat, a cornpatch on one side, a garden of common flowers on the other, the front overlooking the lovely sweep of the valley and the long descent of the turnpike. By the door in the shadow of the house sat a young colored man in a home-made chair; he had a book in his hand, and at his feet lay a dog. He rose as we drew near.

"Here is a pail of water, sir, fresh from the spring. Will you have a drink, sir? Shall I water the horse? Maybe the lady would like a glass of milk." We said we preferred the water.

"I never drink noffn' else,' he said "but there is a plenty of people ride by here and ask for ale and wine, or a punch, and says to me, 'Jerry, you could make your fortune, your everlastin' fortune, if you knew enough to keep some neat drinks.'"

"And what do you say to that Jerry?'l we asked.

"O! I read them out of my book here: "Woe to him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him and makest him drunken also. That don't look much like everlastin' fortune, does it sir? Looks more as if the man that made his neighbor drunken would have it said to him that he shall go away to everlastin' punishment, as my book reads. Every morning when I rise up I says to myself—'Jery, mind you have to give an account for whatever you do or say this day.'"

"And how do you come to be such a good temperance man, Jerry?"

"O! sir, I was brought up in a tavern. I have seen a man kill his neighbor, along of drink. I have seen a man maim his little child; I have seen a man strike his old mother; I have seen a man blow his brains out—all for drink. I have seen a house burned, a boat sunk, a stage overturned and people killed in it—all for drink. And sir, in all my life I have never seen these 'everlastin' fortunes' they tell of, made out of drink stay by families, father and son. It is evil made and quick go, and no blessing along with it."

"And what do you do for a living, Jerry?"

"O, I raise all I eat. I make my own clothes and shoes. I make kitchen chairs to sell, and I have regular places and times for going to work, and I lay by an honest penny for old age, and have a penny to give away. I never have seen real want, sir, where there wasn't rum at the bottom of it somewhere,"—*Temperance Banner.*

SORROW.

Sorrow is not an accident, occurring now and then—it is the very woof which is woven into the warp of life, and he who has not discerned the divine sacredness of sorrow, and the profound meaning which is concealed in pain, has yet to learn what life is. The cross, manifested as the necessity of the highest life, alone interprets it.—*F. W. Robertson.*

THE POWER OF SYMPATHY.

Who can estimate the power of human sympathy? It has restored hope and courage to many a crushed and despairing soul, turning defeat into victory. Yet the world is sadly in need of this benediction. There is lack of it where it should be always in abundance, for no one is impoverished by its exercise and bestowal. If the heart is right it responds instantly to every demand made upon it, and is enriched by what it bestows. God gives man no other such opportunity of doing good.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

THE ANVIL OF GOD'S WORD.

Last eve I paused beside a blacksmith's door
And heard the anvil ring the vesper chime;
Then looking in I saw upon the floor
Old hammers worn with beating years of time.

'How many anvils have you had," said I,
"To wear and batter all these hammers so?"
"Just one," he answered; then with twinkling eye,
"The anvil wears the hammers out, you know."

And so, I thought, the anvil of God's Word
For ages skeptic blows have beat upon;
Yet, though the noise of falling blows was heard,
The anvil is unworn—the hammers gone.
—*The Current.*

A WORD FOR THE YOUNG.

Learn all you can; for youth is the time, and the time alone, in which learning can be obtained. I find that I can now remember very little but what I learned when I was young. I have, it is true acquired many things since, but it has been with great labor and difficulty; and I find I cannot retain them as I can those things which I gained in my youth. Had I not rudiments and principles in the beginning. I should certainly have made but little out in life.—*Dr. Adams Clarke.*

THE LITTLE SPRING.

Sometime ago I was visiting a friend who was building a beautiful new house, and she told me with great pleasure that in digging out the cellar they had struck a vein of water, and a sweet, cool silvery spring, about the size of a dinner plate, had bubbled and sparkled up.

My friend said that formerly the family who lived there, had in times of drought, to send a long way for water, little dreaming what was just under their feet. This set me to thinking: "Well, perhaps if we knew how to draw water from the never-failing wells of grace, we might be far happier." Sometime after, I inquired for the spring, but it had dried up. I suppose, like everything else, it needed sunshine. But God's wells of grace are inexhaustible, and if by the strong cords of love we seek to draw, rest assured we shall obtain the refreshing draught even though "the well is deep."—*The Pansy.*

THE LORD'S SUPPER A WITNESS.

Now leave, for the moment, all other evidences of the truth of Christianity out of view, and look at this single testimony. History furnishes indisputable proof that the Supper of the Lord has been celebrated from that first night of its institution in the upper chamber, right along without intermission, down to this very day. In every land, upon continent and island, in mountain cave and in desert waste; in grand cathedral and on the utmost verge of civilization, under tented canopy, this institution has been observed; the table has been spread, on it have stood the bread and wine, and around it have gathered humble suppliants, eating and drinking together to testify of their faith in Jesus Christ. The fact that it has never ceased to be observed, is the irrefutable witness of its first establishment and of the facts it commemorates. No written history could be more reliable than this. It is an enduring monument, stronger than pyramid or marble column. And its very form exemplifies and explains its ancient meaning. Its facts are embodied in its elements. And when we think how widely it is celebrated in this day, and how often, and by what multitudes, we may be assured that having endured thus far, it will never cease to be observed until Christ shall come to merge it in the marriage supper of the Lamb.

There is less danger of its cessation, indeed, in this age and in coming ages than ever before. The Church of Jesus Christ, and the Gospel of salvation that proclaims it, have passed through their early and perilous periods of trial and test. The little blows of skeptics and opponents, with whatever boasting and clamor aimed, now fall upon an institution that has steadily maintained its enacted testimony to the truth of Jesus Christ for nealy 2,000 years in this memorial feast. And so we need never fear for a moment its future failure. This Supper of the Lord will be lifted aloft before men, the unanswerable witness to the cross, without cessation down all the waiting years, till Jesus Christ shall come to displace the cross with the throne.—*Mid-Continent.*

ONCE MORE.

How many a man has said that, has ventured another time, notwithstanding repeated warnings, on a career, the end of which is shame. With such hazard, there must come a last and fatal time; how soon He only knoweth who hath the secrets of men. So let us, however, boldly eschew evil and do good, and find to our joy, that the narrow way, though thorny, is God's way; therefore safer than any other.

PLENTY OF WORK.

There is plenty of work to do just now, and all Christians can have a hand in it. There is not a congregation in any place that can not give employment to every one of its members and still feel that it is leaving ground untilled. It is this work, willingly and thoroughly done, that secures the blessings of an advancing and increasing kingdom, and that fills the hearts of the Lord's people with peace and brotherliness. It may be stated as a rule that all discords and difficulties take their rise with those who lack employment in the cause of Christ. If busy, Christians have no heart for strife. —*United Presbyterian.*

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Considering what the Catholic Church was in England in the days of its supremacy and what it has always been elsewhere when it has been able to work its will on heretics without let or hindrance, it was just a trifle audacious for a meeting of Catholics, at, Willis's Rooms, the other day, in an address thanking the Pope for the beatification of fifty-four Catholic martyrs, to boast loudly of the present enjoyment of civil rights by Catholics which those maryrs "died to maintain." Ordinary students would rather consider that the Catholics would be well advised to enjoy their civil rights in silent thankfulness with as little boasting on the subject as possible, for had the issue rested with the Catholics, there would have been no civil rights for any others.

"THEY ALL DRINK."

It is well known that at certain central agencies a record is kept of the name, position and standing of nearly every business man in the country. Careful men are employed to collect this information; and it not only includes the amount of property which the parties are worth, but also their standing as regards punctuality, promptness, integrity, temperance, morals, etc. A number of years ago, it is stated, a firm of four men in Boston were rated as "A 1." They were rich, prosperous, young and prompt. One of them had a curiosity to see how they were rated, and found these facts on the book and was satisfied; but at the end it was written, "but they all drink." He thought it was a good joke at the time; but to-day the are dead, another is a drunkard, and the fourth is poor and living partly on charity.

WORK FOR EVERY ONE.

Everything does not depend upon the minister; there must be responsiveness on the side of the people, as he seeks to win their confidence and affection, to instruct them in the knowledge of the Lord, to build them up in holiness and to advance God's cause in their midst. They must not be critical, exacting, quarrelsome, hard to please, dilatory in his support, indifferent to his comfort, disregardful of his feelings, and unmindful of his interests. As he devotes to them his time, heart, talent, learning, influence, example and experience, they in turn must tender him their trust, devotion and cooperation. He must find in the church officers Aarons and Hurs; and in every member a helper.—*Sunday-School Times.*

CHRIST'S HAND.

It is a strong hand. It balances all worlds, steadies the swinging universe, ordains the march of law, and the succession of events.

It is a redeeming hand. It alone wrought salvation, opened the gates of despair, wrenched out of their fastenings the bars of the tomb, broke the scepter and destroyed the sting of death—from earth to heaven threw up the highway for the ransomed of the Lord.

It is a tender hand. It can crush; it can dash to pieces mailed defenses as easily as shiver the potter's clay; can cleave the mountains—ay, bow the very heavens. But when did it ever break the reed? It was laid so gently upon the brow of infancy that the smiling little one looked up into what did not seem a stranger's eye, and waited a benediction; so tender, that it wipes off tears, and heals the broken heart.

It is a guiding hand. It reaches down to us, takes in its grasp our feeble hands, and guides us to glory at last.

THE LEADING SPIRIT.

A certain clergyman wrote to a friend the other day asking who was the leading spirit in a certain pastorless church not a thousand miles from Springfield, Mass., evidently desiring to name somebody as a candidate. The answer came back next day on a postal: "The leading spirit in that church is the spirit of criticism, but the chairman of the parish committee is so-and-so."—*Herald and Presbyter.*

PLEASING GOD.

Pleasing God—what a privilege, what an unspeakable pleasure! It is a great joy to feel that we please the dear friends we love—how much more that we please him we love above all other beings and objects! Oh, to please him! What a glorious state of mind! No jarring of interests now, no contention, and the heart in complete harmony with God—his will the rule of thought and action. How pleasantly every work and duty of life move when in such a state! Temptations are easily overcom and trials borne with patience a tion. Life has now become jo prized as an inestimable gif and blessing the world. Th thus: "We beseech you exhort you by the Lord J have received of us how y and to please God, so y more and more." Are exhortation of the apost life? Are we abounding more and more? If so with all the men of gr below." Let this be th life—to please God in ev

THIS IS THE WAY TO TH

As a young man was just about to a theatre one of the door-keepers, stood to direct the coming crowd, cal out: "This is the way to the pit." This is the way to the pit." The phrase impressed him. It conveyed a meaning him that the door-keeper never thoug The young man took warning in and turning his back upon the th ever, became a devoted studen ward eminent for usefulness theatre-going leads to a p those found on earth.

BEGIN AT ONC

Begin at once to do whatev ter commands. Begin to pra A child would never lear hundred talks about th tion; it must use its ow risk of many a tumble. feeling, or anything that y people's experiences; these and hindrances, if they doing at once the very fi please Christ. Have you your lips to an unconverted to avow your own feeling or friend some good? Then try it. strengthen yourself, and may brin expected blessing to him or her. In st you must begin to obey a new Master; serve a new Saviour; to strike out a ne line of living, and rely on God s almight help to do it. When you give yourself Christ in this whole-hearted and practi fashion, he will give a thousand richer gift in return. When you sess Christ you have everything.—*L. Cuyler.*

MEN'S POSITIONS.

The highest position that a man cupy is that for which he is best fit in which he performs cheerfully work; the lowest is that for wh not adapted, and in which is c receive personal benefit for infer formance. Society has not fully in the matter of work, to pay hono where honor is due—to distingu from dross, the true from the f noble from the mean. When it energy now employed in pushi striving for coveted positions will be into the endeavor to make the wor naturally falls to each one as perfect, kind, and for its purpose, as possible

SELECTIONS.

Never take a winding path to l acceptance with God—go straight t but when you would look at the of God, look well at Christ fi see the saints in him.

It was a pretty bright an a physician, who said of that "it was dying of th disease; the member going about talki

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1888.

"A PUBLIC CIVIC RECEPTION."

Both the daily morning papers of this city in their issues of Wednesday, last, 6th inst., contained editorials anent, a contemplated visit of Cardinal GIBBONS to this city. These editorials were wondrously alike, enough so to have emanated from the same brain, as doubtless they did.

These editorials informed the public that at a date mentioned, in the near fnture, Bishop HAID would be inducted into the vicariate of North Carolina and that the "distinguished" Cardinal GIBBONS would officiate as the leading spirit in the ceremony. Then followed a sketch narrating briefly Dr. GIBBONS' services to the Roman Church, the high honors he has already attained and the future possibilities of supreme eminence within his reach. The speech of Cardinal GIBBONS in Rome is introduced and lauded as by an admirer, and the statement was not overlooked that the Cardinal at one time was a citizen of Wilmington.

Now in all this, what the harm? What the purpose, and what the significance? The recountal requires to be completed, and then we shall proceed to show. The closing paragraph of the editorials is the whole:

meeting of St. Thomas' Church committee was appointed to ents to give the Cardinal a ception."

o say that we raise no issue poraries in the prominence the matter. To Protest- ust, they would not deny grant to Romanism. And What is to be understood vic reception?" It can than that the authorities of Wilmington, are to be asked ly, to receive the Roman prelate, and irtue of their office and authority, to d to him the honor of a public ova- . The authorities of Wilmington represent, or are elected to represent, the citizens of Wilmington without regard to religious creeds; then why should they extend to dignitaries of the Romish Church which never would they dream of to any Protestant minister, whatever years since there resided tizen and Christian minister" nt, indeed, but in ability and peer if not the superior of —one who withal had held of honor from lowest to highest ift of his Church: Now should in any capacity whatever, civic reception" be accorded such a thing could be a single Romanist from the high to the lowest of the irit of that much-belauded toleration to participate in the demonstration? The question is its

herein lies the claim of Cardinal s to the distinction sought for him? editorials do not refer to a single civic ct, or point to incumbency of a single official station of a civil character that might eem to justify the action proposed. They ell at length, indeed, upon his services the Romish Church, but are services ered by one of its own ecclesiastics, to eligious sect, a sufficient ground for asement of Protestantism at the feet Church of Rome? Nine-tenths at the professing Christians of Wil- are Protestants. Here we have oman Catholic house of worship otestant churches are everywhere, e can one find a spot within the our city where may not be seen where GOD is worshiped in d in truth—in practical protestainst the errors of this same Romish

e not say truly that the whole aim tent of this contemplated ovation of nal GIBBONS is to glorify the Church me? To impress, as by an object- upon the ill-informed and the un- g, an idea of the superiority of the h Church? We assert that it is so ed, and duly carried out it will inev- o result. Subtract Romanism from e affair, and what have you left? ES GIBBONS. An affable gen- ubt; a skilled polemic, surely; not improbably; and an and most certainly, in ing soft, sweet words to the unwary. But men such as this are not uncommon; men the equals, and men the superiors indeed, of Dr. GIBBONS are to be found in scores and hundreds throughout our country. Surely in these qualities and attainments twice twenty times quintupled, there lies no warrant for the civic honors sought.

No! at the risk of repetition we again assert that the whole end and aim and purpose of this matter is to set the Romish church before the public as worthy of superior regard, and to present the Protestants of this city as acknowledging the claim. Most sincerely we hope that the Protestants of Wilmington will as one man unite in resisting this humiliation. But if they do not; if our authorities bend the knee to this exacting power, what next may we expect? That the public funds raised by Protestant taxation will be given to the Romish mission to bring in Italians and colonize them in our country; and then we may look for the hands of these exactors to be plunged shoulder-deep into the treasury to support the Romish schools. The tactics proposed in the matter before us are precisely those of the late Convention for promotion of Roman Catholic immigration. They are the conception of brains that constantly presume on the shallowness of Protestant insight into Romish devices, and that constantly devise ways and means how the bugbear of "intolerance" can be used to frighten Protestants into doing the work of the Church of Rome.

We might say more—perhaps another time we will. We have not dwelt on the unseemliness of all such concession to any one religious sect above another, as being a violation of the foundation principle of our government, viz: Absolute separation of Church and State; nor have we discussed the question to show from the hostility of Romanism to freedom, civil and religious, how absurd would be the abasement proposed, but we have sounded the note of warning, and our skirts are clear.

SOMETHING MORE ON THE SUBJECT.

Our readers, doubtless, will like to know what the papers, secular and religious, think of the scheme to colonize Roman Catholics in the South:

Newberry (S. C.,) *Observer*:

The Board of Agriculture had no moral or legal right to commit the State in any way to the immigration scheme concocted at Hot Springs. And even if it had the right, it acted very foolishly in falling into what has every appearance of a cunning scheme carefully concocted by outsiders. The Board might have waited a while, at least, to see whether there is likely to be anything like concert of action among the southern States in this so called "Southern Immigration Association." It may turn out southern immigration, but northern association. The State's $1,000 and the Board's excessive haste and eagerness may result in getting immigrants down here whom it would be worth millions to get rid of.

The payment of $1,000 by the Board, out of the State's fonds, secures membership in the Association for the State; but the State—that is, the majority of the people of the State—may not have desired this membership. It is quite probable they would prefer to encourage immigration in some other way, although it might cost more money.

The Board could well have waited until the General Assembly should meet before taking action in so important a matter—not important on account of the money involved, but for other reasons. If that body had chosen to *commit the State* to the scheme devised at Hot Springs, well and good; but the Board of Agricultnre in doing so has assumed too much authority and responsibity.

Abbeville, (S. C.,) *Press and Banner*:

It will be noted that the officers of this Protestant country subscribed $1,000 of this people's money in furtherance of the above noted scheme. Did they have the *legel right* to do so? We are not informed on the subject, but we do not believe them invested with any such authority. Did they have the *moral right* to do so? We say unhesitatingly that the officers of no Protestant State have any moral right to subscribe our money "for the promotion of Catholic immigration."

The *Southern Christian Advocate*, of Columbia, received and published a letter from Commissioner A. P. Butler, one of the South Carolina Board of Agriculture, to which the following is in part a reply:

Whatever opinion Commissioner Butler may have of the plans and purposes of the Romanists in this matter of immigration, it is evident that they themselves entertain different ideas. As was shown in these colnmns a week or two ago, Bishop Becker, who was honored with the office presenting the resolutions of the preliminary committee referred to by Mr. Butler, does not hesitate to declare *his* idea of the real purpose of this movement. Hear him:

"It seems to us that select *colonization of Catholics* in the southern States would, first, be of the greatest advantage to those who chose to come south; second, it would advance the interests of those States; third, the railroad companies would have much more actual work, and the people greater facilities, than up to the present; fourth, *the Church should take the initiative before others rush in* and exclude forever from competition on any favorable footing the Catholic element." [Italics ours.]

Now, it seems to us that the above declaration of Bishop Becker is sufficiently plain for even a politician to understand. Certainly it will be no easy task for any of them, in the face of it, to persuade Protestant voters that these Romanist prelates had no sectarian designs in attending the Hot Springs Convention.

"The prosperity of South Carolina" is as dear to our citizens who look upon this immigration scheme with as much suspicion as it can possibly be to Commissioner Butler or any one else. Because we love our native State and desire her prosperity, we are out and out opposed to this colonization enterprise. South Carolina does not need the kind of immigrants that an association over which John D. Kelley presides will likely bring to the State. We want no Castle Gardens at our southern ports. Least of all do we want citizens who can never become Americanized, but will always owe their first allegiance to a foreign Prince.

We hope the people will continue to watch this movement. More than this, let them speak without fear or favor. Our officers will hardly persist in committing the State to this scheme against the declared voice of the people. If they do, let them be held to a strict account at the ballot-box.

Prosperity, S. C., *Press and Reporter*:

It appears from the foregoing [Mr. Ransom's card] that the "premature criticisms" are causing some uneasiness. The criticisms we have seen have not been any too severe, nor do we consider that the Roman Catholic scheme has been exposed any too soon. Judging by the promptness with which the Board of Agriculture of this State voted, $1,000 for the Catholic scheme, the Protestants have been too slow in calling a halt.

Secretary Ransom's plausible remarks about "Southern Immigration Association" and "delegates from eleven Southern States, representing every shade of opinion," recall to our recollection the following prediction, made shortly after the proceedings of the Hot Spriugs Convention were made public, by one of the *critics*:

"There will be no blare of trumpets now. Governors may recommend their Legislatures to use Protestant money in Roman Catholic evangelization, but they will not call it by that name Legislators will push the ball vigorously to the same end, but ostensibly it will be for Southern immigration, 'irrespective of creed or shade of religious belief.' Noiselessly, quietly, tens of thousands accruing from Protestant taxation will be expended for destroying Protestantism in our own dear Southland."

If we are not very much mistaken, Governor Richardson, Commissioner Butler, Mr. L. A. Ransom, Captain Dawson and Bishop Northrop will soon discover, if they have not as yet, that the Protestants of South Carolina do not propose to look at this scheme through their spectacles.

Wesleyan Christian Advocate:

Bishop Becker has a right to colonize foreigners along the line of the road giving him grants of land, and the Methodists and Baptists have a right, and as we believe, a call from God, to see that the country soon to be opened up by the railroad is not preocupied by a nucleus of Roman Catholics brought mainly from the pauper class of the old world.

Our object in mentioning the matter is to call the attention of those in authority in our Church to what may, if left unnoticed, be a serious matter to us in the near future. Hitherto we have felt the presence of Roman Catholicism only in our cities, and not heavily have felt in all of these; but now the tactics of that Church seem to be changing, and having no hope of a foothold among our native born population, they propose transporting a sufficient number of adherents from abroad to give them some beginning in the country. We are not ready yet as a people to feel that the dominance of the man at Rome over us is best for us socially, politically or religiously.

Western Christian Advocate:

The railway magnates hardly stopped to inquire what the movement meant. They are ready to serve without question anything, from a circus to a camp-meeting, which offers passengers or freights to their lines.

But the Romanists understood clearly why they had come together, and we of the South who have hitherto escaped the worst evils of Romanism, had as well view the case from the standpoint of their intentions, and govern ourselves accordingly.

Much as we may desire to treat the Church of Rome with the same tolerance and fraternity that we extend to other denominations, the facts of its own making do not allow us to do so with safety. It is a political body as well as a religious organization, and it is a political body which persecutes for religion's sake. It votes solidly—which means its attitude gives it power to compel parties to treat with it. It is worse than folly to interpose in behalf of such a body a plea of charity. Charity cannot tolerate uncharity, and toleration ceases to be a virtue when it is invoked the intolerance may go unrebuked.

This movement is a part of a series of schemes which have been going on some time to secure the balance of power in the United States. Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, not a great while ago reminded Lord Randolph Churchill that the Romanists held the balance of power in Canada, and thereby controlled elections. And he went on further to say that in due time presidential elections in this country would be determined in the same way. It is not difficult to see how necessary to such a plan is a good round vote in "the Solid South."

If we need immigrants to come among us "to develop our resources" (we blush for the unmanliness of this hackneyed idea), Romish paupers are the last class from which to seek such aid. Of all foreigners they are the most difficult to bring into homogeneity with the rest of our people. Bound to a pontiff claiming temporal power, yielding themselves to the authority of priests, many of whom are foreign-born, and all of whom are foreign bound, they remain among us a foreign colony to the last. In the case of this Southern immigration movement, this tendency will be intensified by so much as these immigrants will know that they have been brought over for the special purpose of serving the ecclesiastical machine which brings them. How can these solid blocks of colonists ever be brought into harmonious relations with the rest of our people when they are thus set apart to themselves, while they are taught to hate our public schools and to regard all the marriages of the people, other than the nuptials of Romanists, as a species of concubinage? Will their presence at the polls, voting solidly in the interest of an essentially foreign organization, contribnte to the peace or purity of elections? And what compensation has a colony of paupers to offer us for the dangers they promise to bring with them?

And last we give the following from Rev. Dr. BOLLING, a correspondent of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, who writes from Fayette, Mo.:

Your States could well afford to pay not to have them, if such was the necessity, because the very class which would be thrown among you would be that from which the criminal and lawless class of the East and West come. Nine-tenths of the saloon keepers of the West are devout Roman Catholics. Nine-tenths of the people who run base ball and beer gardens are members of the Roman Catholic Church in good standing. If your people want political bossism, lower than any which reconstruction ever gave them, or if you wish a continental Sabbath, almost no Sabbath, if you wish an ignorant and passionate mass, lawless in the extreme, and as ignorant as lawless, then by all means give encouragement to the Roman Catholic scheme of colonizing the South. They know nothing but the ends, and regard not the means by which it is to be accomplished. No government is binding but that of the Pope, and no law is sacred save that which emanates from the Vatican.

It is the corrupting element in politics and feeds upon political power. No sooner does one of these ignorant beings become a citizen, but that he aspires to office, and no matter how ignorant the whole Romish Church backs him for position, and then uses him as a means of accomplishing the ends of the Church. Born in the South, serving for years for her in the field of war, and loving her next to "the better land," I wish to add my voice of warning, and beg her people not to encourage any scheme for colonizing her with ignorant Roman Catholic masses, who will surely change the whole political and moral aspect of affairs and undermine all which she now holds so dear. Far better have her carry stretches of unoccupied lands than to settle them with such a population as Roman Catholocism will furnish for their settlement.

The encyclical letter of Leo XIII for 1887 urges his people to engage in political life in this country and to "see that the State Consititutions and laws conform to the spirit of the Church."

This last move is in obedience to this instruction, and has for its purpose the Romanizing of the Protestant south. Let the southern people beware. Build your Protestant schools and maintain your colleges by full endowment. Guard your free schools and morals, for against all these is Rome now at war, with her corps of Jesuits all over the land, and largely in every Legislature and in Congress.

DEATH OF REV. THOMAS WATSON.

The *St. Louis Presbyterian* says:

Rev. Thomas Watson, for more than forty years, pastor of the Dardenne church in the Presbytery of St. Louis, died last Sunday morning after a protracted and painful illness, aged nearly sixty-eight years. The funeral services were conducted on the following day by Revs. Dr. Brank T. C. Smith, W. H. Parks and the writer, in the presence of an assembly which the house of worship could not contain.

Mr. WATSON was born in New Bern, N. C., June 22, 1820; received his theological education at Princeton, and was ordained by St. Louis Presbytery, Nov. 10th, 1844. He became pastor of Dardenne church at his ordination and seems to have spent his life at that place.

COLUMBIA SEMINARY.

A special to the Charleston *News and Courier* from Augusta, says: The directors of the Columbia Theological Seminary met in the Telfair building to-day and the four Synods of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida were represented. All the directors but three were present. The Carolina Synod was represented by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Charleston, and Georgia by the Rev. Dr. Adams, of Augusta, and Mr. W. C. Sibley. Dr. Adams was the successful prosecutor of Dr. Woodrow in Baltimore.

Dr. Woodrow's successor as Perkins professor of natural science in connection with revelation, and also professor of Christian apologetics, is the Rev. Dr. Francis R. Beattie, of Ranford, Ontario, Canada. He is one of the most scholary men in the Canadian Dominion, and holds a great many literary honors, such as D. D., LL.D., and Ph.D., all gained by examination in Canadian and American colleges. He is the author of several valuable works on Biblical literature, natural and revealed religion, the higher criticism, &c. He is a lingnist of remarkable ability, and is a master of Greek, Latin, German, Syriac, Chaldean and Hebrew. He is recommended by the leading minds in Canada and the United States, including Sir William Dawson, Dr. Patton, of Princeton, Dr. Vicker, of Montreal, Dr. Charles M. Merse, of Illinois University, and others.

Dr. Adams informs your correspondent that Dr. Beattie is perfectly orthodox in his beliefs and does not hold to any of the evolution fancies. He has ample reason to belief that Dr. Beattie will accept; indeed, the directors were well assured of this fact.

Another important chair in the Seminary was filled to-day and the Rev. Dr. Petrie, of Charlottesville, Va., was elected to succeed the Rev. Dr. Hersman, who recently resigned the chair of Biblical Exegesis. Dr. Petrie is a young man of 35 or 40, but one of the most eminent scholars of the Church. He has one of the most select libraries of any minister in the South and has kept up with the Oriental languages better than most ministers in pastoral charge. He is much admired by the students of the University of Virginia, who sit under his ministry, and there is every prospect that his selection will prove satisfactory. The directors feel that they have done a good day's work.

LETTER FROM MEBANE.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Our church at this place has been without a pastor since last fall, but thanks to the efficient ministrations of the eldership and the hearty cooperation of the people, the recently installed pastor finds the congregation tolerably well united and not, as is so frequently the case with pastorless flocks, scattered as sheep without a shepherd. The church has been kept open almost every Sabbath; the Sunday-school has been efficiently and successfully conducted and best of all, the regular contributions of the people, both to the benevolent enterprises of the church and for pastor's salary, have been paid with a commendable regularity. During the pastoral vacancy, the contribntions that would have gone towards paying his salary, have been devoted to a fund for the construction of a parsonage; this sum has been supplemented by several liberal contributions from the ladies' society of the church, so that now they have on hand about five hundred dollars and hope by the fall to begin work the land having been already given.

These efforts on the part of our people show that there is some zeal for the service of God among us, but we hope for greater things. An effort is being made to more thoroughly organize the working material of the church. One missionary society has already been started on its way under very favorable auspices and we hope to start another soon. There are some faithful ones here who are sending up earnest petitions to the throne of grace, that God will bless us with an outpouring of His Spirit, and we believe that He will do it in his own good time. May that time be soon.

A very important part of our congregation both in number and interest to us all, are the hundred and fifty boys gathered in the Bingham school. These attend our church regularly. In the morning the whole corps is marched to their seats in the centre block of the building and every man there having his regular place in which he is required to sit, that good behavior and good discipline, is secured for which this old school is so justly celebrated. A very important factor in the religious life and work of the school, is the Young Men's Christian Association, which is in a very flourishing condition and has been the instrument of making quite an interest in religion and leading six or eight yonng men to Christ during the past winter. It speaks well for the earnestness of these boys that for several months what they call "family prayers" have been held every night in the different rooms of barracks and have been largely attended by both Christians and non-professors. They simply read a few verses of the Bible and then kneel down and pray together. Many of our schools and colleges might imitate that. In the village which is about a mile from the school, and half as far from the church, there has been recently set on foot a scheme to establish a public library and reading room, the object being to render accessible to our community a body of good, sound, healthy literature adapted both for entertainment and instruction and to lead the minds and tastes, especially of the young, away from the vile trash which so floods the country and which is doing so much to cripple the intellectual, literary and aesthetical development of our land and to poison the very fountains of its moral life. For the benefit partly of this good cause and partly for the parsonage fund of the church, there was a lecture delivered on last Monday night by Maj. Robert Bingham, which turned out to be not only a substantial aid to both these objects, but a great treat to the community. The Major's subject was his recent trip to Europe and he confined himself principally to those particulars in which European life and resources differ from our own. This subject was very happily handled. There was a skilful blending of the practical and the entertaining in his talk so that the audience though they had given to them a great body of really useful information, yet felt all along, that the speaker was merely amusing them. The Major possesses in a very eminent degree that faculty which is so rare and yet so necessary in a traveller who undertakes to narrate his travels, the faculty of seeing. Whatever he speaks about he describes with the freshness and accuracy of one who has not merely looked at the object, much less "crammed" the guide book, but who has seen the thing himself. This imparted a life and interest to his works very different from the usual stereotyped lecture on foreign travels and so pleased our people that we hope to get him to give us some of their phase of his trip before it sinks so far back in his memory as to lose its freshness. Both the Library Association and this community feel that they owe him a debt of thanks.

J. H. L.

Mebane, June 6th.

BY THE WAY.

We understand that the North Carolina Home Insurance Company, of Raleigh, has made an arrangement with the German American Insurance Company, of New York, one of the finest companies of the country, having over five millions of assets, by which the latter company becomes jointly liable with the Home on its politics.

The Home is now able to materially increase its lines of insurance. The management of the company is well known to our people and this home institution is fully deserving the patronage of the insuring public.

Now don't let us forget. The Missionary Institute at Piacenza, Italy, proposes to gather up Italians, (Roman Catholics,) and send to us at the South. Meanwhile the KEILY-GIBBONS syndicate will be, if they can, gathering the funds from the treasuries, city, State and county—none refused—gathering the money of Protestants, to bring over and colonize these Roman Catholics at the South. This is the scheme. What do you think of it?

We are gravely told that the occasion of inducting Bishop HAID into the vicariate of North Carolina, will be made an occasion of great public display. The vicariate of North Carolina! It sounds wonderfully large; yet what is the vicariate of North Carolina? North Carolina is a great State of about one hundred counties and the vicariate referred to is simply ecclesiastical jurisdiction of one man, over about as many souls as equal the population of the smallest of these counties. Behold the collapse!

Children's Day, appointed by our Assembly, seems to have been celebrated pretty generally in the Presbyterian churches of our cities, and, though necessarily to a less extent, probably, in the country. These exercises seem to have been entered into with zest, and to have been highly interesting. They certainly were instructive.

The Sabbath-school of the First Presbyterian church of this city on Children's Day heartily enjoyed an address from Rev. J. L. STUART, missionary of the Southern Church to China, and raised $43.50 for Foreign Missions.

The *Daily Tobacco Plant* puts in an appearance, and quite a unique appearance, in full "bandanna" colors. The *Plant* has

always been a favorite with us, always bright and breezy, this new-comer represents that advance which is progress in excellence, and that go-forwardness which is true enterprize. We wish it abundant success.

A minister writes from Virginia: "Permit me to congratulate you, and thank you too, for the good work you have been doing recently in behalf of Protestantism. May the LORD bless much your efforts in this direction, as well as all your other work for His kingdom."

It will be seen from an interesting article from Chapel Hill, in another column, that the State University has conferred the degree of LL. D., on T. B. KINGSBURY, Esq., of the *Morning Star*, of this city, upon Hon. R. P. DICK, Judge of the United States District Court, and upon Bishop E. R. HENDRIX, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of Bishop HENDRIX we can say nothing from personal knowledge, but he has the reputation of being a leading divine of his denomination; Judge DICK is one of our leading jurists, and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church—we ask no pardon for saying—and who is recognized too as foremost in Christian work. This much by the way: his claim to the distinction rests on his solid literary attainments, but our pen will run off after Presbyterianism. Doctor KINGSBURY is tendered our special congratulations. It might go without saying—it will where he is known—that our friend and neighbor, is eminently worthy of the honor. Still honors do not always fall to worth: We write specially to express the genuine satisfaction we feel in having the pleasure of announcing this due reward of merit. We are sure the press of our State will appreciate the compliment to the profession.

And now we had most unintentionally overlooked that the University of North Carolina conferred the degree of D. D., on Rev. SAMUEL ROTHROCK, one of the most eminent ministers, doubtless, in the Lutheran Church in North Carolina.

The addresses delivered at the recent celebration of the Centennial of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia have been published in pamphlet form by McCALLA and Company 237–239 Dock St. Philadelphia. In paper 75 cents; in cloth binding $1.00; for five or more copies 25 per cent. discount.

The copy before us, 230 odd pages octavo, is faultless in its make-up and is clear and bright on its type-face as a brand-new silver dollar. Those were fortunate who could hear those grand, nutritious, Calvinistic, Augustinian, Pauline, Scriptural doctrines as they were given-forth from the lips of golden-mouthed orators, and next in favor are we who can read at leisure, and ponder, and inwardly digest.

Every Presbyterian ought to have a copy. The next centennial is appointed for 1988, and few of us will be able to attend; it is well then to secure this book as a remembrance of the grand occasion it records.

The *Horry* (S. C.) *Herald* says:

What county in the State can excel Horry? Over six thousand dollars in the Treasury, all debts paid, and not a single prisoner in county jail, and not a white man living in Conway habitually uses profane language. We challenge the State.

Here is the explanation: The sale of liquor for the six years past has been prohibited in Horry.

The same paper says:

The county jail does not contain a single prisoner, and has not for some months. Only one has been lodged in jail since the session of court in March and he was sent up to serve a short sentence imposed by a Trial Justice. Can't the County Commissioners utilize the building in some way so as to make it a source of revenue to the county? Suppose they rent it out to somebody for a barrel factory, machine shop, or the fitness of things might suggest, a wine shop?

But as soon as the wine-shop is established there will be use for the jail again—so that won't do.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The annual contest for the Debater's and Declaimer's Medals in the Davidson College Literary Societies closed three weeks ago. Since then the decision of the judges, to whom are refered the essays in competition for the Essayist Medal, has been received. The following are the successful contestants.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

Debaters Medal.—William Joseph Martin, Davidson College, N. C.

Essayist Medal.—Joseph Alexander McArthur, Fayetteville, N. C.

Declaimer's Medal.—Ralph Herschel Holland, Charlotte, N. C.

EUMENEAN SOCIETY.

Debater's Medal.—Solomon Reid McKee, Mathews, N. C.

Essayist's Medal.—Howard Alexander Banks Asheville, N. C.

Declaimer's Medal.—Samuel Henry Edmunds, Sumpter, S. C.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Eleven years ago Daniel Molife, a heathen living in Natal, became converted. Two years after he went to Fourteen Streams, where he found the people without the Gospel. He began work among them, opening to them the Scriptures, teaching them to read, and finally organizing a church and erecting a house of worship. For six years he labored in this way without receiving the help of a missionary.

Missionary Herald: The Scotch Free Church Mission celebrated on the eighth of December last the fortieth anniversary of the ordination of Rev. Dhanjibhai Naoroji to the ministry. Eight years prior to ordination he was baptized, and was the first to give himself to Christ. At the celebration addresses were made by Narayan Sheshadri and others. His conversion created great excitement among the Parsees, and the courts were appealed to to prevent his following the Christians. During the half century that nearly has passed, Mr. Dhanjibhai has become widely known and respected among the wealthier and influential non-Christian natives. He has edited two Anglo-Vernacular magazines. His services as a translator of the Bible have been highly appreciated, and the present Parsi Gujarati New Testament is spoken of as a monument of his strong common sense and earnest devotion. It is said that, "when praying or expounding the Scriptures, he discloses a state of feeling that reminds one of the time when pentecostal showers were poured down!"

National Presbyterian: It is announced that a Chinese weekly paper, to be called the *Chinese Evangelist*, will soon be issued in New York city. Mr. Yan Phou Lee, author of "When I was a Boy in China," Mr. Guy Maine, the son of a native Chinese missionary, and J. Stewart Happer, an American, born in China, son of Dr. A. P. Happer, senior missionary of the Presbyterian Board at Canton, are to be the editors.

THE NEWS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Last Sunday (June 3rd) being Children's Day a special collection was taken in the First Presbyterian Sabbath-school of Greensboro, resulting in $12.83 for Foreign Missions.

This school and Westminster are engaged for an excursion to Mt. Airy on the 13th. When the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. is completed to your place, you will then be nigh this beautiful up country. M.

Hickory *Press*: A very severe rain and thunder storm passed over Hickory Tuesday evening. The rain came down in perfect sheets and the lightning was very vivid. Mr. W. W. Wilfong's house in the western part of the city was struck and considerable damaged. The chimney was shattered and one corner of the house torn up. Fortunately there was no one injured beyond slight shocks.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On May 30th, 1888, at the manse, by Rev. W. O. Cochran, Mr. A. W. CLARK and Miss S. FIFE. All of Mecklenburg county.

On June 4th, at the residence of the bride's father, near Charlotte, N. C., by Rev. W. O. Cochran, Mr. JOHN F. KELLY, of Atlanta, Ga., and Miss ADDIE STEWART.

On June 6th, in the Presbyterian church, Summerville, Harnett county, N. C., by Rev. J. P. McPherson, Mr. LILLIAS F. CHAPIN and Miss FANNIE M. McKAY, both of Harnett county, N. C.

On June 5th, in the Presbyterian church of Chatham, Va., by Rev. L. A. McLean, Mr. J. ALONZO COLEMAN and Miss Mary G., daughter of Dr. J. W. and Mary G. Wilson.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

Mr. ROBT. A. SLOAN at his home in Mecklenburg, in the 79th year of his age. He leaves a wife, with whom he had lived for fifty-three years. He was a good man, a member of Steel Creek Presbyterian church, and died the Christian's death. The hoary head is a crown of glory if it be found in the way of righteousness."

Mr. JEFFERSON WALKER, in the 76th year of his age, at his home in Mecklenburg county. He was reared in the M. E. Church (South), but at his death was a consistent member of Steel Creek Presbyterian church. He leaves an aged companion and several children to mourn their loss. To these, with many friends and relatives, his memory is precious.

Mr. JNO. I. WILSON at the home of his brother, in the 65th year of his age.

Mr. Wilson was a great sufferer from bodily infirmities, yet possessed his soul in patience. He was a contractor, and when at his trade one of the finest workmen in the State. He is now we trust in that building not made with hands eternal in the heavens. He has many monuments of his usefulness all over the community, but the one that he prized most, (Steel Creek Presbyterian church) of which he was a member, is now like himself in ashes.

Dr. I. J. SLOAN at his home in the 55th year of his age. His death was very sudden from apoplexy. He was a prominent citizen, a wealthy and energetic farmer and a member of Steel Creek Presbyterian church. May the God of all grace be with the afflicted family.

In Mooresville, N. C., about 12 o'clock p. m., May 26th, 1888, Mrs. TINIE HARRIS MILLS, aged 32 years.

The subject of this notice, a child of the covenant, early gave her heart to God, and made rapid progress in the Divine life. Young in years, she had the maturity of character and of Christian grace that made her ripe for heaven. Like her Master, she seemed to be made perfect through suffering. After years of pain and weakness, and often of apparent nearness to death's door, at last her summons came at midnight. From peaceful sleep on earth her Saviour called her to awake in Heaven.

She leaves many friends and kindred, parents, husband and three children to mourn her loss. May her Saviour comfort and strengthen them.

In Munford, Ala., May 21st, Mrs. E. L. HALL. She was in the sixty-second year of her age. Hers was a peaceful death.

In Carthage, N. C., May 26th, 1888, Mrs. MARGARET J. McNEILL, wife of Mr. A. H. McNEILL, aged 55 years.

A devoted wife, a kind, tender and affectionate mother, a bright, cheerful Christian has fallen "asleep in Jesus." About thirty-five years ago she connected herself with the Presbyterian church. During this long period she lived in the service of her Master. When the summons came her lamp was trimmed and burning. We rejoice in the hope that she is now at rest, at *home*. May God comfort the bereaved.

A. R. S.

At her home near Red Springs Robeson county, Mrs. ELIZABETH McNEILL, wife of Mr. John McNeill. Aged 76 years.

The deceased was, for a number of years, an invalid, but in the midst of her long affliction there was always manifested that spirit which can say, "not my will but thine, O Lord, be done."

"She sleeps in Jesus, peaceful rest,
No mortal strife invades her breast,
Nor pain, nor grief nor anxious care
Disturbs the silent slumberer there."

J. M. C.

In Greensboro, about 3 a. m, on June 1st, 1888, Mrs. JENNIE N. GRIFFITH, wife of J. W. Griffith, dentist, and daughter of John and R. A. Denny, of Graham, N. C. This death is inexpressibly sad and desolating when we consider the bereavement made by her departure—married less than six years. She leaves a devoted husband and two little children. Oh how dark does such a death leave a home which but a week before was so bright and sweet Mrs. G., had been a professing Christian, decided and earnest for some ten years, and we know she is sainted and blessed. We commend the bereaved husband and his precious little ones, the weeping parents and brothers and sisters to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the father of mercies and the God of all comfort. "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter. J. HENRY SMITH.

Pastor.

In Greensboro, on June 1st, 188, Mrs. ALICE GOODLOE TATE, widow of Geo. K. Tate and youngest daughter of Robt. G. Lindsay, deceased.

The death of Alice sends a pang into our hearts at every thought of the mysterious providence that called her away from so many friends and from three little boys, now both fatherless and motherless, and the oldest only thirteen, and from the church below, that will miss her Christian activities. She was an active member and treasurer of our Woman's Missionary Association. Ever since God took from her her noble Christian husband and left her to care for her three little boys, Alice has carried a sad heart for five weary years. In her early life she gave her young heart to Jesus, and confessed his name, along with twenty-one others. The pastor mourns the death of one who loved him as a daughter. She leaves a widowed mother and a family that have been sadly afflicted and bereaved, but they sorrow not as those who have no hope; more of their loved ones are gathered into the heavenly home than are left behind.

"Tis sweet as year by year we lose
Friends out of sight, in faith to muse,
How grows in Paradise our store."

How precious in time of sorrow and bereavement to feel that our times are in God's hands—that not a sparrow falls without our heavenly Father—and that all the paths of the Lord are mercy and truth.

"With patience, then, the course of duty run;
God never does, nor suffers to be done,
But that which we would do, if we could see
The end of all events as well as he."

J. HENRY SMITH,
Pastor.

On the 4th inst., at her home near Red Springs, Robeson county, Mrs. FRANCIS VIRGINIA McNEILL, wife of Daniel Henry McNeill, an elder in Philadelphus church. Aged 29 years.

Thus passed away, in the prime of womanhood, one who was beloved by all who knew her. In her death the church and society have lost one of their jewels. She leaves an affectionate husband and two little children to mourn her departure. May the Lord comfort and sustain them in this sore bereavement. J. M. C

At his home in Cumberland county, May 8th, 1888, NEILL McDONALD. Aged 49 years 7 months and five days.

He had been for some years past a great sufferer—afflicted with dyspepsia and rheumatism which weakened down his system so that he was an easy prey to heart disease. He died as he had lived, trusting in Jesus Christ for salvation. The last word he was heard to utter was the precious name of Jesus. After commending his sorrowing wife and daughter to Jesus, he bade farewell to things temporal and went forth to meet the Saviour whom he adored. He was a ruling elder in Big Rockfish church, and also the superintendent of the Sabbath-school connected with that church. It is sad to part with those we love, but how comforting the thought of meeting in a home where pain is a stranger and sorrow never comes. BROTHER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, God, who doeth His will in the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of earth, has been pleased to call "up higher" our beloved minister, Rev. A. M. WATSON,

Resolved 1. That while we mourn the death of our departed brother, whose short stay in our midst endeared him to us all, we bow in humble submission to the will of God, joyously acquiescing in the precious declaration: "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

Resolved 2. That his life was an exhibition of cheerful willingness to do and suffer for the Master; and that his last protracted illness was endured with commendable patience and Christian resignation, attesting God's power to sustain and comfort even in the hour of sore trial and affliction.

Resolved 3. That as a minister he faithfully delivered God's message to a dying world. As a consequence of his deep conviction that science and philosophy can never satisfy the cravings of the soul, he invariably heeded Paul's injunction to Timothy: "Preach the word."

Resolved 4. That as a Presbyter he was ever found at the post of duty unless providentially hindered. His familiarity with the principles and laws of Church government gave him considerable influence in our Church Courts. He warmly advocated measures promotive of the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

Resolved 5. That we express to the bereaved family our heart felt condolence in this their season of deep affliction, and cordially commend them to the infinite love and constant protection of Him who assures us that all things work together for good to them that love God.

Resolved 6. That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the family of the deceased, a copy sent to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN for publication, and that the *Christian Observer* be requested to copy.

NEILL GRAHAM,
JNO. B. GRAHAM,
MALCOM McNEILL,
P. C. SHAW,
Session.

Bethesda church, N. C., June 2nd.

IN MEMORIAM.

Dr. ROBERT HARRIS ADAMS died at his home in Gastonia, N. C., June 2nd, 1888. Aged 33 years, 6 months and 29 days.

The deceased was a son of J. L. Adams, Esq., for many years a ruling elder in Bethel church, S C, but now a member of the Gastonia church. Dr. Adams' family for generations have formed an almost unbroken line of ruling elders and ministers in the Presbyterian Church and he himself was no unworthy link in this chain of conspicuously godly men.

He loved the Church of his fathers. The very dust of Jerusalem was dear in his sight. As evidence he was remarkably faithful in his attendance upon her services, never being absent unless providentially hindered; prominent in every enterprise looking to her enlargement and deeply concerned in all that concerned her peace, purity or progress. He could sing with all his heart,

"For her my tears shall fall;
For her my prayers ascend;
To her my cares and toils be given,
Till toils and cares shall end."

He gave himself early to Christ, and united with Bethel church, the church of his fathers, in his 18th year. And having located as a physician in the new town of Gastonia, N. C., he became one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in that place. Among the first officers of this new church he was elected a deacon and after five years of successful service in this office he was advanced to the eldership where he gave promise of great usefulness. And although so soon cut off it was a great satisfaction to him to have lived long enough to see the little church which he helped to plant become thoroughly established and grow from a few members to more than 130, and otherwise greatly improve.

Dr. Adams' death was not to him altogether unexpected. More than a year previous he had been compelled by failing health to abandon his large practice and seek rest. In prolonged rest he found temporary improvement, but no cure. So that when last attacked he felt that his end was come, and with great calmness he "set his house in order." His end was peace, profound peace. His death-bed was a scene never to be forgotten in this community—"Being dead he yet speaketh." His bereaved widow, with her three little children, his aged father and mother and other kindred, have the deepest sympathy of the church and whole community in this their great grief and sorrow of heart. "Beloved now are we the sons of God and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when he shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is." PASTOR.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING JUNE 12th 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quoted at 33½ cents throughout—closing firm.

ROSIN—Firm throughout at 82½ cents for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00; Yellow Dip $1.90 and Virgn $2.00.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.35.

TIMBER—Very little arrriving and prices fully sustained.

PENNSYLVANIA, Chambersburg.

Wilson College for Young Women.

Fifty miles south-west of Harrisburg in famous Cumberland Valley. From Baltimore four hours; from Roanoke, Va, 11 hours via. of Shenandoah Valley R. R. Five trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all College Studies except Music and art. Large Music College and Art School. Music Dapartment last year, 125. Full Faculty. College Course B. A. degree. Music College B. M. Handsome Park, Large Buildings, Steam Heat, Gymnasium, Observatory, Laboratory, etc. For catalogue address Rev. J. EDGAR, Ph. D., Pr s't.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO IS COMPETENT TO teach English, Mathematics and beginners in German and Music, desires a position as teacher in a family. Would begin teaching the middle of September next. Address

Miss E., Box 28,
Waynesville, N. C.

Union Theological Seminary.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY, VA.

The next session begins Wednesday, Sept. 5th. 1888.

FACULTY.

B. M. SMITH, D. D., LL.D.,
Professor of Oriental Literature.

THOS. E. PECK, D. D., LL.D.
Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology.

H. C. ALEXANDER, D. D.,
Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament.

J. F. LATIMER, Ph.D, D. D.,
Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity.

W. W. Moore, D. D.,
Associate Professor of Oriental Literature.

For Catalogue or other information apply to

THOS. E. PECK D. D., Intendant
Hampden Sidney, Va.

Cayuga Lake Military Academy,
Aurora, N. Y. COL. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M.

WANTED! TEACHERS for Higher English, French, History, Botany, Astronomy, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Elocution, Painting and Drawing, Latin, German and English Literature; also Principal for established School. Send for circulars. Address

National Bureau of Education,
Room 54 Cole Bld'g, Nashville.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE ELECTIONS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of Davidson College, at their annual meeting in June next, if the way be clear, will elect a President of the College, to succeed the Rev. Dr. McKinnon, who, in consequence of continued feeble health, insists upon the accept of his resignation tendered at last commencement.

Also, at the some time an election will be held for a Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. RUMPLE,
Secretary of Trustees.

CORNER MARKET AND FRONT.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMmer trade I am offering the most attractive stock of

DRY GOODS,

to be found in this City. Selected especially for City retail trade, by the most experienced buyer, who, with an eye single to the needs of his customers, who are proverbially the most tasteful ladies in the city, and at the same time to meet the views of the most economical in prices, has in the most triumphant manner succeeded in making the store on the corner the "Talk of the Town," where can be found a magnificent stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, in all the leading and most desirable styles, among which are many desirable bargains in the various new shades of Albatross, Nuns Veiling, Printed Challis, Beiges, French and American Satines, Ginghams, Lawns and printed Indian Linens. Our stock of

WHITE GOODS

surpasses that of any former season in variety, cheapness and elegance. We have beautifully embroidered skirts on Batiste and Indian Linen with Flouncings, Edgings and Yoking to match. Embroidered Marseilles Robes in patterns for Ladies and Children, plain White Lawns, India Linens, Linon D' Irlande and Batistclaire at prices from Five Cents per yard to the finest imported. Plaid and Striped Lawns, Nansook and Mull, Ecru and White French Pique. One hundred handsome Embroidered Robes in boxes, bought a job and will be sold at half value.

We have almost succeeded in painting Wilmington white with white dresses; we greatly desire to whiten the rest of the Country. In the sale of White Goods we have no competitor. It would be profitable to those wishing to purchase goods in that line to entrust their orders with us or write for samples.

Our other great specialty,

Housekeeping Goods,

is in full stock, and is as it ever has been, a puzzle and wonderment to our neighbors. Where does he buy his goods? How can he sell at the prices? How is it that all our customers go to HEDRICK'S to buy all of their Table Linens, Towels and Napkins. Reader, listen; the secret is this. We buy this line of goods direct from the Importer. We know what the people want, and we know how to buy them, hence we are enabled to sell a pure Linen Damask at 50 cents per yard, as good as can be had elsewhere for 75 cents; a White pure Linen Damask at $1.00, as good as any man can show at $1.40, with all other goods in this line, such as Napkins, Doylies, Towels, etc., at proportionately low prices.

We offer a full line of Domestic Goods at prices to suit all classes.

Space becoming short, much that we would like to tell in this must be deferred to a future advertisement. Suffice it to say, that we keep the largest stock of

Handkerchiefs

in all qualities to be found in any retail store in the South. We keep a first-class stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods, Laundried and Unlaundried Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Balbriggan and Lisle Underwear, Ties and Scarfs in all the new styles. Half-Hose in every quality, to be sold at marvellously low prices.

We invite attention to our stock of Imported and Domestic Woolen Suitings for Gents and Boys which we can have made to order by a first-class Tailor at the most reasonable prices. Inasmuch as we are here for the People's good, the People will be welcomed at our counters, where they will receive the most cordial and polite attention.

Respectfully,
JOHN J. HEDRICK.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Princess Irene of Hesse, who is about to be married to Prince Henry of Prussia, has been trained in all the housewifely duties that would fall to her lot were she the wife of a poor man. All the princesses of Hesse were trained in this way by their mother, the late Grand Duchess, daughter of Queen Victoria.

The Empress of Russia has sent her coronation dress to the national museum. The mantle was literally cloth of gold, for it was a very supple gold tissue, with the heraldic eagle of the Romanoffs appliqued in black silk. On the heart of the bird was the arms of Moscow, the sacred city; on the wings, those of the kingdoms over which the Czar reigns, and of the Duchy of Finland. The train of the dress was also of gold tissue, richly embroidered, and the combined weight of so much metallic thread as was used in the dress and mantle caused great fatigue to the illustrious wearer.

The *Independent*: A Safety Lamp—If after putting the wick into the bowl of the lamp, and before pouring in any oil, the bowl is crammed with sponge, the wick and sponge then saturated with the oil to the fullest capacity of the bowl, the lamp is converted into a safety lamp, so that there is no danger to life from accidental upsetting or breakage of the lamp, or fear of spots on table-scarf or carpet. Add more sponge as the wick burns away; keep the bowl full of it. The lamp will continue to burn until the oil in wick and sponge is exhausted.

A nursery lamp is easily prepared by filling a tumbler three-fourths full of water; on this pour about half an inch of sperm oil. Take a cork an inch across, cut from it a piece half an thick, and take a piece of tin smaller than a nickel. Make a hole in the center of the pieces cork and tin, through which draw an inch length of common cord, having the tin on top of the cork. Submerge the end of cord in the oil. The tin will prevent the cork from burning, and the cork will float the tin. If one floater does not afford sufficient light, two or more may be used.

Mrs. Hancock's new home—a description of the house in Washington presented to her by friends. The friends of General Hancock in New York, where he was stationed so long will be pleased to hear of the charming house that has been presented to his widow. It stands in a quarter of Washington that two years ago was a quagmire, filled chiefly with negro cabins. The foundations of Mrs. Hancock's house and of a fine row of marble fronts adjoining were laid in the spring of 1887. The building was done slowly and well, but long before the house was completed it was apparent that the neighborhood was to become an addition to the beautiful and fashionable northwest, and as a consequence real estate went up and several other handsome houses were started.

Mrs. Hancock's new home comes fresh from the hands of the architect, and she will be its first occupant. It has three stories, attic and basement. The site is a corner, with the front and greatest length of the lot on Twenty-first street looking to the west. The R street front looks north. The environment is all that could be desired. Dupont circle is three blocks away, and Connecticut and Massachusetts avenues are but a block off, in opposite directions. Senator Edmunds' pretty new house is in sight, while the big, barnlike residence of Mrs. Bonanza Patton and the shut gloomy mansion and deserted grounds of the Hillyer homestead are almost in the same block. Kalorama's wooded hillsides loom up pleasantly to the west.

The house has a large hall at the Twenty-first street entrance finished in hard wood, as indeed the whole house is. The parlor opens at the left hand; to the right is a large private sitting room. The parlor and the chambers at the north end of the house, on the second and third floors, have pretty recesses afforded by the tower that forms the corner of the mansion. This tower, the foundations and the first story of the projection are of brown stone, the rest of the walls of red pressed brick. The cost of the house was $20,000, the late Mr. Corcoran giving a considerable part of this amount. Mrs. Hancock now has her home with the general's brother John, who lives in a plain, old-fashioned house on Pennsylvania avenue in the West End. She is engaged in furnishing her new home, where the numerous trophies and curios collected by her husband will have a permanent abiding place.—*New York World.*

THE FRIEND OF THE ANIMALS.

In the year 1823 a boy was born in the city of New York.

When he grew old enough to go to school he saw many cruel sights as he passed to and fro through the streets of the city. Often he saw poor, mangy, half-starved dogs that had no homes; he saw cruel boys throwing stones at them, and kicking or beating them, and the kind boy's heart ached to see the beasts suffer so, and he wished he were big enough to thrash all those cowardly boys.

Sometimes he saw forlorn cats that looked hungry and wretched, and the boys would tie tin cans to their tails, and chase them with stones and clubs, and try to kill them.

"Don't do that," said Henry Bergh sometimes; "it is mean and cruel."

"Hold your tongue! None of your goody-good for us! We are bound to have our fun," cried the other boys.

He saw horses which were so old or sick that they had no strength, or so ill fed that you could count all their ribs, and yet these poor horses were harnessed to heavy loads, and the drivers would beat the beasts with clubs to make them go.

"Why do you beat your poor horse so" he once asked an angry driver.

"To make him attend to his own business, and I'll try a touch of the same treatment to you if you don't attend to yours," said the driver fiercely cracking his whip. "He is my horse, and I shall do as I choose with him."

As Henrw Bergh grew older he saw many other ways in which domestic animals were made to suffer. He found out about the cruel dog-fights. He saw that often when horses had grown too old to work, they were turned out to starve along the roadsides; or when they became lame or injured so that they could not walk, they were dragged through the streets with broken legs or mortal wounds, instead of being shot and put out of their misery. He saw that poultry while yet alive were plucked of their feathers, and that calves and sheep that were being carried to market suffered unnecessary pain. Each one of the poor little beasts had his four legs tied together; then they were all piled in the wagon or car, one on top the other, any way they happened to come, and so they all jolted off to market, crying with pain all the way.

When Henry Beegh became a man he found out that many good men and women like himself did not want the animals to suffer; so he and other men started a society to stop cruelty to animals. The society set to work and had some good laws passed which forbid cruelty to animals, and which punished those who are cruel. Many thousand men have been fined or otherwise punished for beating their horses, or for not feeding them enough, or for overloading them. Boys and men are also punished for maltreating dogs and cats. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has its agents in nearly every place. Sometimes these are ladies, and very active agents they are. I knew a very nice lady who owned beautiful horses, of which she was very fond. She not only looked after the comfort of her own fine animals, but took a genuine interest in all the hard-worked hack horses of the small city where she lived. She could never see a set of horse-ribs staring at her but she stopped her own carriage to inquire of the driver what kept his horses so thin. She had a right to do this—indeed it was her duty—for she was the agent of Mr. Bergh's society, and was empowered to prosecute those who ill-treated animals. I never heard of her doing this, however. She had a very pleasant way of saying what she had to say, and so nobody took offence at her criticisms.

Did you ever see a train of cars loaded with cattle or sheep for the city market? How mournful is the lowing of the beasts when the train stops! it seems as if the sad creatures knew that they would never again gambol and frisk in the fields, but that the very next day they are to be killed and hung up in the butcher stalls. But these animals are not uncomfortable. Each one has plenty of good air to breathe, and can stand up on his feet in the cage, and when he is hungry an attendant gives him food and drink. Henry Bergh's society looks after all the great cattle trains that come thundering over our western prairies to bring meat to our great cities.

On the morning of March 12th, a day that will be memorable to the inhabitants of New York for a generation to come as the day on which the great blizzard began, Henry Bergh passed quietly away at the age of sixty-five. His was a life that was not in vain, for the world was the better for his living in it.

Sometimes boys and girls have a society to promote kindness to animals, and the members promise not to rob birds' nests, or to shoot animals. Do you belong to such a society? or are you such a society all by yourself and are you helping to bring in the good time promised in the Bible, "when they shall not hurt or destroy in all my holy mountain?"—*Harper's Young People.*

SCIENCE.

Oil glasses will not get clogged up with oil if first filled with glycerine.

In Leominster, England, are two trees, an oak and ash, having put a single trunk, to the height of four feet.

A recent case of poison was that of a child that ate some green sorrel in England, and afterward drank some soapy water. The alkali of the soap freed the oxalic acid from the sorrel.

The West Indian birch is said to be the weakest and the nutmeg hickory of Arkansas the strongest wood. The lightest and most brittle is the blue wood of Texas, and tamarack is the most elastic.

In the manufacture of gunpowder Nordenfelt proposes to dissolve the sulphur in carbon disulphide, to incorporate it with cellulose reduced to an impalpable powder, employing that instead of charcoal, and, finally, to add the salpetre as a saturated solution. During the process of desiccation the mass has to be frequently stirred to prevent the formation of crystals.

MM. Crova and Garbe claim to have discovered a means of determiniug and automatically recording the exact amount of energy stored in electric accumulators and so regulating the discharge as to be able to ascertain the quantity sitll held in reserve at any given moment. The machines used in their experiments were of the Plante storage type as modified by Faure.

A great deal of careful experiment has shown that water in freezing largely expels its coarser, visible contaminations, and also that a large proportion of the invisible bacteria which it contains may be destroyed, even as many as 90 per cent. But still large numbers may remain alive, for many species are quite invulnerable to the action of cold. It has been found that in ice formed from water containing many bacteria, such as water with sewage contamination, she snow-ice almost invariably contains many more living bacteria than the more solid, transparent part; so that the snow-layer should be especially avoided in ice obtained from questionable sources.

In addition to their function as a stimulant to physical exertion mosquitoes are now found to be useful as sanitary agents. A "Prof. Webster" says that injurious organic matter in the water, instead of decomposing and poisoning people, is changed into "wiggle tails, which in due time become mosquitoes, and the winged matter flies away, leaving the water purified to the extent of their ability to remove the impurities. If fish are kept in the water they eat the "wiggle tails," and grow large enough to serve as food for man. Thus the poisonous ingredients of impure water become healthful food. Without mosquitoes most marsh on swampy land would be dangerously insalubrious.

A question agitating some of the quasi-scientific journals just now is: "Where do sea-birds obtain fresh water to slake their thirst?" and the accepted answer is by catching raindrops as they fall. This seems a curious question and answer, and they naturally suggest the query: "Where do saltwater fishes obtain fresh water to slake their thirst?" We never hear of the fishes standing erect on their tails, converting their mouths into funnels to catch the rain, although they may possibly do so sometimes as a special treat. Fishes are proverbially thirsty, and yet they apparently have to put up with salt water to drink. Oysters certainly must do or go without; and probably the sea-birds do the same, catching the drops of rain at suitable times as a change

One of the most terribly explosive agents is the chloride of nitrogen, into the nature of which Dr. Gattermann of the Gottingen Chemical Society has been making some researches. During the course of his experiments the reason of its capricious behavior, the cause of so many painful accidents in the past, was happily discovered. It is decomposed by the actinic rays of light, being rapidly acted upon by sunlight with periodic spontaneous explosion, and is at once fixed by exposure to the rays of burning magnesium. Hence further light upon this difficult and dangerous subject can only emanate from the dark room, a paradox the truth of which Dr. Gattermann is endeavoring to demonstrate.

A very valuable insulating material, described in the *Chronique Industrielle* has just been produced. It is composed of one part Greek pitch and two parts burnt plaster, by weight, the latter being pure gypsum, raised to a high temperature and plunged in water. This mixture when hot is homogeneous, viscous paste, and can be applied by a brush or cast in molds; it is amber colored, and possesses the insulating properties of ebonite, and can be turned and polished. Its advantage is its endurance of great heat and moisture without injuring its insulating properties.

It is found that nearly every kind of glass, especially that containing manganese, is liable to a change of color by the action of sunlight, but the glass can be restored to its original color by heat. Stained glass in windows that has changed tint through solar action can thus be restored by heat.

An examination of fragment of gray cast-iron rail that had lain for 59 years at half-tide level, and hence may be said to have been exposed alternately to air and salt water, showed that the iron had been removed from the surface, leaving a brownish gray graphitoidal substance. On removing this layer with a knife, which was easily done, bright iron was found. The superficial layer consists of a carbide of iron, containing over 23 per cent. of carbon.

Thomas A. Edison has sent Prof. James Ricalton, of Maplewood, N. J., on a long hunt for a species of vegetable growth which will enable him to make great improvements in electrical appliances. Mr. Edison is sure that the vegetable has an existence, because he has it in his possession; but as to where it grows and how to secure it in quantity is the problem which Professor Ricalton will try to solve in a two years' tour of the globe. He will go to India first.

THINGS USEFUL.

Italian Fruit Ice: Few desserts are so refreshing and welcome after a rich dinner as a fruit or water ice, and this mode of preparation gives an ice with some body and a delicious texture. Make a sirup of boiling sugar with a little water until small bubbles or pearls form on the surface, and a spoonful dropped into cold water and pinched between the thumb and finger forms a brittle thread. Pour a pint of this sirup hot over the whites of two eggs, partially beaten and continue beating until white. Mix it with the juice of six lemons and the grated rind of three and freeze. Other fruit may be substituted, and coloring used as desired.

Never be alarmed if a living insect enters the ear. Pouring warm water into the canal will drown it, when it will generally come to the surface, and can be easily removed by the fingers. A few puffs of tobacco smoke blown into the ear will stupefy the insect.

Gumbo.—This is strictly Southern and good. Boil, the day before it is to be used, a good rich joint of beef; take off the top with a spoon when cold and place over the fire again; peel two large tomatoes, one onion, two white potatoes, a teacup of chopped cabbage, five pods of okra. Let boil until the vegetables become tender and the soup is thick, and it is done. Season with salt and pepper and serve hot with hot corn cake.

The best way when hot grease has been spilled on a floor is to dash cold water over it, so as to harden it quickly and prevent it striking into the boards.

Mountain Dew Pudding: One pint of milk, the yolks of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of cocoanut, one-half a cupful of cracker crumbs and one teaspoonful of lemon extract; bake one-half an hour; make a frosting of the whites of two eggs and one-half a cupful of sugar; spread over the top of the pudding, and return to the oven to brown slightly; the quantity can be doubled if a larger pudding is required.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 2, 1887. Spring Term January 19, 1888.

Circulars forwarded on application.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 66½ Whitehall St.

FOR GAS. **BAILEY'S** COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS **REFLECTORS!** A wonderful invention for *LIGHTING* Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. FOR OIL



MORE KINDS and sizes of Mills & Evaporators, for Sorghum & Sugar Cane, are made by The Blymyer Iron Works Co. of Cincinnati, O. than by any other works in the world. They are the *sole makers* of the *Victor*, *Great Western* and *Niles Mills*, and the *Genuine Cook Evaporator*. Sorghum Hand Book for 1888, FREE.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington. N. C.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

HEAVY GROCERIES,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 7 South Water Street.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH

Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,

COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N.



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO

EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

GREAT INDUCEMENTS ! !

IN ALL RESPECTS WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER THE VERY BEST INDUCEMENTS TO HOME AND OUT OF TOWN TRADE.

A COMPLETE STOCK

Which embraces DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS in all of staples—and Many Novelties. Suits for Ladies made to Order.

FRENCH SATEENS.

Large apartment of Styles—in all colors and in black and black and white, 32 in. wide. Price 35c, Quite as pretty as a silk, and colors good.

MATTINGS, CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, POLES AND CORNICE

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Linen, Towels, &c., FURNITURE COVERINGS, Bed Spreads, &c. All letters relating to prices, and all ORDERS have VERY PROMPT ATTENTION.

CHURCH CARPETS AND MATTINGS at small advance on first cost. Express or freight paid on Bills of $10.00 and over.

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 22nd, 1888.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,

ATLANTA, GA., AND DALLAS, TEXAS.



MANUFACTURERS:

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS, COMPLETE FERTILIZER MACHINERY,

COTTON GINS, COTTON FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS,

COTTON PRESSES, SEED COTTON CLEANERS,

SAW MILLS, WIND MILLS, TANKS,

SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., &c.

AWARDED the gold medal at the International Cotton Exposition for the best gin with self feeder.

AWARDED four gold Medals at the Texas State Fair for best gin, best feeder, best condenser and best display, also first premiums at Georgia Fairs and South Carolina State Fairs, and gold medal at the Industrial Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina.

Write for catalogues and prices.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Orders from the country solicited.

THE ACME

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S *Established 1837.* *It is now over sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for WORMS, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the Sovereign Remedy for WORMS.*

VERMIFUGE.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasse.'s profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE MILL.

A merry little river
Went singing day by day,
Until it reached a mill dam
That stretched across its way.

And there it spread its waters,
A quiet pond, to wait
Until the busy miller
Should lift the water-gate.

Then hurrying through the gateway,
The dashing waters found
A mighty millwheel waiting,
And turned it swiftly round.

But faster turned the millstones
Up in the dusty mill,
And quickly did the miller
With corn the hopper fill.

And faster yet and faster
The heavy stones went round,
Until the golden kernels
To golden meal were ground.

"Now fill the empty hopper
With wheat," the miller said:
"We'll grind this into flour
To make the children's bread."

And still, as flowed the water,
The mighty wheel went round;
And still, as turned the millstones,
The corn and grain were ground.

And busy was the miller
The livelong day, until
The water-gate he fastened,
And silent grew the mill.

—*Babyland.*

THEY DONT TRY.

A little girl four years old was playing busily with her numerous family of dolls. At length she said: "Auntie my children are coming to see you. They are very full of mischief, and will spill water on your flooor, and do lots of things. I try to make them do better, but I don't seem to succeed. They say their prayers, too, but I guess they leave—"

Here she hesitated, and so her auntie helped her along by saying: "Do they leave out that part of prayer asking Jesus to make them good girls?"

"No," she said, "they say that; they ask Jesus to make them good girls; but I guess they leave it all for him to do, and don't try themselves."

After thinking a moment, anntie said: "They are like some little girls, are they not?"

The child looked up quickly, and replied: "Do you mean me, auntie? I do try, don't I?"—*Congregationalist.*

OUTISIDE THE FENCE.

BY KATE W. HAMILTON.

The garden was as pleasant a place as could well be found that bright summer morning, and the children thought it so as they ran down the gravelled walk. They gathered the pears Aunt Annie wanted, watched the tinkling fountain for a little while, and chased the butterflies. Then they began a game on the soft green grass; but presently something beside the shuttlecock began to fly back and forth—sharp, singing words that never failed to strike the mark, and that hurt wherever they struck.

"You don't play fair," declared Willie.

"I do. The only trouble is that you don't know how to play," answered Jessie, with a provoking laugh.

"I know as much as you: but nobody could play with you when you play like that."

"Cousin Charlie can, and he plays better than you, if he isn't any older."

"He is nearly half a year older, and he can't play one bit better. He just lets you have your own way, because you get cross if he doesn't.

"He is a great deal pleasanter than you are," said Jessie, with her cheeks growing hot. "He calls you 'Red Pepper,' because you are angry at every thing."

"He'd better not call me so!"

Willie's fists were clenched by that time, and Jessie had taken up her basket to go to the house.

"Hello!" called a voice.

The children started. They could not at first see who had spoken, but in a minute they discovered a queer-looking bundle down by the fence that separated the garden from the road, and a face pressed closely against the palings, looking in.

"Who are you?" demanded Willie.

"Joe an' Baby."

That was not very intelligible. The children looked at each other, forgot their quarrel in their curiosity, and walked down nearer to the fence. Then they saw that the face was under a torn straw hat and belonged to a boy, and the bundle was a fat baby in a calico sun-bonnet far too large for it.

"Who are you?" asked Willie again with more directness than politeness.

"Joe, I told you; an' this is Baby."

"And what did you want?" asked Jessie after surveying the pair—the faded, ragged clothes and the not very clean faces.

"Nothin';" Joe laughed and dug his bars brown toes into the soft sand. 'You was so like them other uns I couldn't help saying, 'Hello!' to myself."

"Like what other ones?" asked Willie, wonderingly.

"Like them in that other garden a good ways off somewheres. Heard about 'em at mission-school the other Sunday. First time ever I went an' the teacher told about them two folks—how they was in the splendidest kind of a garden, with flowers an' fruit on the trees, an' everything nice; an' they couldn't be good, but got to actin' bad an' spoilt it all. She said folks would do the same yet, but I didn't hardly b'lieve it—not if they was in a grand place like that one—till I watched you two just now. It's such a pretty place in there!" said Joe, looking wistfully through the fence. "But you didn't seem to have a good time long. Say, was it that serpent she told about that made you do it too?"

"I'm afraid it was," answered Jessie, slowly and very soberly. "I didn't think about it before, though."

Willie kicked a pebble uneasily. It seemed strange to learn how the matter had looked to this poor little outsider.

"Would you like to come in and sit on the grass a little while?" asked Jessie after a minute, very gravely still. "I think auntie would let you. And here are some cookies we brought out for a lunch; you may have mine."

"And mine," added Willie.

How Joe and Baby did enjoy that feast and the half hour on the grass! Joe soon forgot the scene that first excited his wonder, but Jessie could not for-

"I don't suppose I'd have thought so much about it if auntie or somebody had just called and told us we ought not to quarrel. We knew that, anyway," she said to Willie afterward. "But to think that ragged boy, who never went to Sunday-school but once in his life, thought about it that way!"

"You see," said Willie hesitatingly, "he was a queer preacher, and I did not like the sermon but it was Bible, and it was true."

"Yes," said Jessie; "and I think we had better begin to resist the devil, for then the Bible says he will depart from us. Don't you?"

"Yes, I do," was the reply.—*Sabbath-School Visitor.*

GRACE'S CURE.

Grace Carr had a bad trait. When told that she must not do a thing, she would say, "Oh, yes, I want to," or "I will, if I want to."

She went out to a farm, to see some friends. It was all so new, the trees, green grass, hens and pigs, that she was delighted. For a few days all went well. Then one day she went to a barn a long way from the house to see her friend Guy Grayson set a trap for rats. It was a steel trap and had sharp teeth.

"Now, Grace," said Guy, ".you must not touch this trap; if you should get your hand or foot in it, you would be hurt, oh, so bad!"

"Let me try and see how it goes. Play I am a rat," replied the naughty child.

Guy gave her a push and said, "Stop you must not."

With pouts that spoiled her lips, Grace went off and in that a sweet voice said, "I guess I will, if I want to."

She ran to a swing made for her in the door of a grape-house. Soon Guy heard her sing, and he knew that her grief was not deep. But she let the trap stay in her mind, and when Guy had gone into the house, she thought she would go and see if a rat had been caught. No; there it was with the bait.

She did not think it would snap quick, it took so long to set it; she would just stir the bait. Ah! there was no need or time for more. Snap it went, and caught her whole hand. It hurt her so badly that she could not cry out for sometime, and when she did, she was too far from the house to be heard. So there she lay, while Guy read a long story. Then he went to look at his trap, and there he found poor Grace. She had such a sore hand. But it was her cure.

The lesson was sharp and severe, but effectual. She did not say those wrong words, but would mind at once.—*Morning Star.*

WHY JOHNNY LIKED THE MINISTER.

"Oh, wasn't that a good minister we had to-day?" said Johnny.

"Yes, very good. Which sermon did you like best?" said the mother.

"O, I don't know. It wasn't the sermons altogether that I mean."

"What then?"

"Why, he prayed for Sunday schools and boys so good; I never heard any one pray so much for boys. Most of them do not. That is why I liked him."

"Do you like to be prayed for?"

"Why, yes, of course I do"

"The minister prayed to-day that all the boys might be Christ's boys. Did you like that?"

"Yes, and I prayed as hard as I could that I might be. When we hear people praying for us it makes us think it is about time to be praying for ourselves. If children don't like to say much about good things, I guess they all like to have the minister remember them. I always watch and see if they pray for young folks; if they don't I think they won't have much in the sermon either. Then, of course, I don't listen as well as I should if I thought there was something for me."—*Presbyterian Banner.*

HELPING GOD.

"Now, my boy, the wind is fair, and we shall soon be off; run home and take care of mamma and baby till papa comes back."

"I can't take care of big mamma; God has to," answered Robbie.

"Yes, God takes care of us all; if he didn't we'd soon die," said Skipper Jack; "but God expects us to help Him—to do our part taking care of ourselves and each other."

"What can I do, papa? I'm nothing but a little bit of a boy; you and mamma have to take care of me."

"There's something for you to do too. Every little boy, as soon as he knows how to walk and talk, has his part to do."

"To take care of folks?"

"Yes; this way. If you mind mamma she won't have half so much trouble with you as she would if you don't mind; and that helps her. If you are good natured, she is happy; and that helps her. If you run her errands, if you play nicely with baby, she gets time to sew; and that helps her. There's lot's you can do to help her and make her happy, and that's taking care of her."

"Help God take care of her?

"Yes" said papa, slowly, as if he were thinking. "Yes; it pleases God, and its working with God, and he likes to have us do that; and you can hinder God, too. If you are naughty and make mamma sorry, you would hinder His plans, for He is trying all the time to make her happy."

"I'll remember; I'm going to help God to take care of mamma and baby."

Precious little Robbie, and he did it. Never a word of fault had mamma to find with him while papa was away, and when the little fishing smack came into port again and Skipper Jack came home, what a loving sweet story she had to tell about her good little boy.

How nice it would be if all the little boys would try to help God take care of mamma."—*The Church Year.*

A LITTLE GIRL IN CHINA.

One peep I must give you of a Chinese girl.

Imagine a bright-faced child, with raven hair gathered into a long, thick plait, which hangs down her back and is tied at the end with a scarlet cord, and with tunic and trousers of blue cotton trimmed with bands of ribbon. She is listening to a story you know very well, and her eyes grow bright with interest as she hears of the Saviour who placed His hands on the little ones and blessed them. How different from the tales of fear and dread which she has heard about her own idols?

Time passes away. She has been baptized, her mother has died, and she is living with her aunt, who, like herself, loves the Lord Jesus. The aunt and her friends are talking about a chapel which had been blown down by a violent storm, and they determine to give help for rebuilding it. "Cannot I do something?" "I who have received so much—cannot I do a little to help build a house of God?"

Quietly she withdraws to her own little room, and there, bending over the box which contains her girlish treasures, she draws from the very bottom a long string of cash—only a hundred or so in all amounting to not more than sixpence in English money, but they are all that she possesses. Nearly every coin has a history. Here is one of a special reign, given her as a keepsake when cash was being counted and strung; here another received from a neighbor for some piece of work she has done. And now she carries the little string of coins into the next room, and with a very happy look on her face, lays it on the table amongst the other offerings.

Have we ever given as much as Shinku—our all—to Christ?—*Canada Presbyterian.*

"LOVE ONE ANOTHER."

"Go away, Daisy," cried Walter crossly; "you'l spoil all our play," and the boy of seven raised his hand to push the golden-haired little sister of three.

"Please don't," said Susie; "why can't we play steam cars instead, and have Daisy for a passenger? See, Walter, this old rocking-chair will make a splendid passenger-car; it's all cushioned," said Susie put the little sister in; and Walter, now that a new play was started, very willingly joined in.

After a while Walter tired of steam-cars and Daisy cried to keep on, but dear little Susie said:

"Now we'll go to London and play that Daisy is maid of honor to the queen. She must have on this velvet sacque, and this wolf skin robe to cover her feet, and you, Walter, must be outrider. Here, take father's cane for a horse."

So in fine style they pranced away, singing merrily, "God save the queen."

Aunt Martha sat by making a dress for the baby. She quietly watched the children's play, and then looking up at her sister, Susie's mother, said "Blessed are the peacemakers."

"That's just what Susie is," said mamma. "It is always just the same. She never seems to think of herself, but only of making her brother and sister happy. I do not know what I should do without Susie; she is a precious child, worth her weight in gold."

"What a beautiful world this would be," said Aunt Martha, if it was so with all of us! Quarrels and strife make a great deal of sorrow in the world. We are always wanting to have our own way and don't find it easy to give up to others. Now I know if Susie had had her choice this afternoon she would have read the nice book I brought her, yet she has spent the whole time in playing with the children and trying to make them happy. She's a dear child."

Just a few days, and Daisy was with the angels Do you think Susie was sorry she had tried to make her baby happy?

"Little children, love one another.

KIND WORDS.

Fannie lived in large city, and while she had been taught to be kind to poor, unfortunate people, she was unlike some little girls, for she remembered what she was taught. One day she saw on the street a poorly-dressed Irish girl, with a homely face, looking anxiously at the houses. Every person to whom she spoke either shook their heads, or did not trouble themselves to do that. When she reached Fannie, she asked politely:

"Can you tell me where number 874, is, miss?"

"Let me see," said Fannie, brightly. "This is number 10. It is a long way to 874 and you have to turn twice; but I am going nearly there, and will show you." Fannie thinks she never will forget the happy look which made the face of her companion almost pretty, when she said:

"Indeed, I do thank ye, miss, an' I wish that every folks carried as pleasant a tongue in their heads."

Delicate Children, Nursing

Mothers, Overworked Men, and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest ordinary food, or from over-work of the brain or body, all such should take **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate, and threatened with Bronchitis. It put her in such good health and flesh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion I ever used."—L. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mills, S. C.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS,
AND WOOL.

BALTIMORE, Md.

With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS TO PLYMYER BELLS TO THE
PLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c.
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2 481-1y

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.

AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.

Recommended by professional and business men. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

FRESH, USEFUL
BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

address
Rev. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
AND
JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."
BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793.)

FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. DELANEY.
TAPPEY & DELANEY.
PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.

Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being a member of our firm we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANUARY 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8th.

Washington has been thrown in the shade this week. St. Louis suddenly became the centre of political interest, and convention week in that city necesarily meant a dull week at the Capital. Many Senators and Representatives in Congress were in attendance upon the National Convention, and more still would have gone had they not been unwilling to leave the pending tariff debate in the House.

The Senate has not been idle, however. On Monday it disposed of seventy-eight bills on the calendar, about forty of which were pensions. Among them was one creating an additional retired list of the army for eighty officers now on the active list, but incapacitated for active ser-service.

Mr. Bliss, the Chairman of the House Committee on Pensions, thinks his duties are very onerous. A reporter who was hunting news asked him one day for some paragraphs on pension legislation. The New York Congressman said: "Well, I have been laboring so hard for weeks past that I have not had time to think of anything except pensions." Speaking of the hundreds of bills which had been referred to his committee for action he said the private one embraced Mexican claims, Indian war claims, Revolutionary claims, claims of 1812 and army and navy claims prior to the war and subsequent. The amount of pension asked varies from $6 to $50 per month. Some of these claims have been introduced in Congress after Congress, without ever securing even a report, and Mr. Bliss says most of them are meritorious and ought to have been honored years ago. Another class of claims which have increased Mr. Bliss' work pertains to the life-saving service. It remains to be seen whether the House will look with favor on legislation to pension the widows and orphans of men who have lost their lives in this branch of the public service. Of course this sort of law-making is in the sentimental vein to some extent, and the success of the measure will depend on the amount of sympathy that can be raised in the House of Representatives.

The Senate has been much perplexed over the widow pension problem. Senator Colquitt has discovered the alarming fact that the farther we get away from the wars the faster the widows increase.

The House Committee on Public Buildings hold that they have far better facilities for ascertaining the needs of the towns in which it is proposed to erect buildings than the President, and they have unanimously agreed to recommend the passage of the Allentown (Pa.) public building bill over his veto. The report claims to contain no reflection whatever on the course he has taken in the matter.

Inauguration day is to be a holiday in the District of Columbia. The Senate seconds the House motion, and the House seconds the Senate's motion. Each passes the others bill. Such Congressional unanimity in respect to a matter of District legislation is unusual.

The Prohibitionists count on casting 740,000 votes this year. In 1884 Governor St. John got 150,000, and the vote at the Congressional and State elections in 1886 was not quite 300,000. Such an enormous increase will necessarily make some States doubtful that are now reckoned in one way or the other as certain. Among them are California, Minnesota, Michigan, and even Illinois, in which latter State, it is said, the Prohibitionists will go to the polls 50,000 stroug.

Another petition praying for Prohibition in the District of Columbia was presented to the Senate during the week. It contained the names of 7,000 persons, from various parts of the country.

A prominent Washingtonian asked yesterday, "Why is there a general disposition, united with persistent determination, throughout the country to make the District of Columbia a sort of moral experiment station?" He was alluding to the petitions and memorials with which Congress is flooded every year for legislation to improve the morals of the District, which he says, are calculated to produce the impression abroad that the National Capital is exceptionally wicked. Said he: "Our people do not claim to be any better than the people of other parts of the country, but consider themselves as equally good, and it is not pleasant to be singled out in this way; why," continued he, "do not the reformers exert their efforts on New Mexico awhile, or give Arizona a whack, instead of concentrating all their pious solicitude upon a well-ordered community like the District of Columbia. I.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only* ... ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 ... St., N. Y.

Colgate & Co's CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP.

Cashmere Bouquet PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Incites the Torpid Liver • to Healthy Action •

Secures Healthy • Action of Bowels

Tarrant's Seltzer Apperient

is the most prompt, gentle and certain regulator of the bowels and digestive organs. ● For 44 years it has been used and recommended by the physicians. ● ● Army and Navy officers use it all over the world. ● As a household medicine for children or adults it has no equal. ● Druggists everywhere sell it. ● Be sure you get the true, real, genuine article.

Promotes Regular • Perfect Digestion

Thoroughly Drives • • • • • Out Dyspepsia

DR. SWETT'S "ROOT BEER." THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRINK. Made from Life of Man, Wintergreen, Juniper, etc. Valuable in any derangement of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. A beverage for health and pleasure. Packages, to make 5 gallons, 25cts.; by mail 31cts.; 4 packages, $1.00, prepaid. Put up only at the N. E. BOTANIC DEPOT, 245 Washington St., Boston. GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Prop'r.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 2—Taking effect 5 a. m., Monday June 11th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	6 00 A. M.	1 15 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	7 05 "	3 10 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	3 35 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	7 15 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 15 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	5 00 A. M.	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 25 "	5 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A. M	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	5 25 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	9 50 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	10 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 30 "	12 15 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.
Factory Junction	4 30 "
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

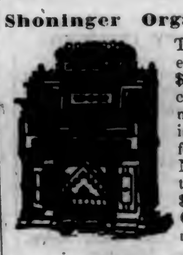
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence.	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence..	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m'

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

APRIL 21st, 1888.

I am offering for the Spring Trade the best and most complete stock of the season at lowest prices.

Handsome Spring Dress Goods, all of the light shades, in Albatross, French and American Sateens. Printed Challis, Percales, Gingham and Prints.

In my great specialty, White Goods, my stock surpasses that of any former season White Embroidered Dresses, with Trimmings to match. Plaid, Checked and Plain India Linen, Batiste, Claire and French Nainsook. A few Handsome Embroidered Pique Dresses. These goods are very fashionable and in great demand. A large stock of Housekeeping Goods: Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, etc., at prices lower than ever. Handkerchiefs and Hosiery for Ladies and gentlemen. Some very good styles in Cloths and Cassimeres for Men and Boy's wear, with a full general stock of Dry Goods and Notions.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
W. J. MARTIN.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS WITHOUT CHARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

THE WEEKLY NEWS & OBSERVER.

The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chockfull of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the *Weekly News and Observer* until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address

NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED!!!

Reliable and Active Men to travel for an Established House during the summer months. Those who can furnish a horse and give security preferred. Money advanced monthly to pay expenses. **A great chance for the right men!** State age, bnsiness experience, and to save time better send names and address of references. No attention paid to postal cards. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. Address "**BUSINESS**," Box 11, Richmond, Va.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50 00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to

JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex. Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh. R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p m Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10 45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.

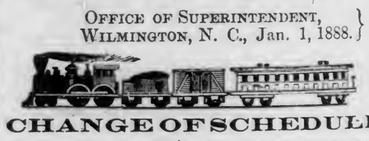


The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,

SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6 40 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	12 33 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 33 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 03 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	7 00 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 45 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	11 09 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	12 54 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	3 00 P. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte	8 09 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 25 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	2 17 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 27 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 25 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	8 40 A. M
Leave Shelby.....	10 52 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	12 45 P. M
Arrive Charlotte.....	3 00 P. M.

NO. 5 AND 7, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	5 05 P. M.

NUMBER 7.

Leave Laurinburg.....	5 00 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	7 00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	3 00 P. M.

NOS. 8 AND 6, TRI-WEEKLY.

Leave Charlotte.....	7 05 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 30 P. M.
Arrive Laurinburg.....	4 00 P. M.

NUMBER 6.

Leave Laurinburg.....	5 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	4 25 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 daily between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, will take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,067. WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 20, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,687.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable preminms in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. W. S. Lacy, from Jonesboro, N. C., to Norfolk, Va

Rev. Dr. R. M. Loughridge, from Wealaka, Indian Territory, to Tulsa, Ind. Ter.

Rev. R. E. Caldwell, to 121 East College, St., Louisville, Ky.

Rev. E. Palmer Hutson, from Allendale, S. C., to Walterboro, S. C.

VIRGINIA.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian*:

Rev. L. C. Brown, one of the oldest ministers in the Church, died at his home in Carroll county, Va., on the 16th of last month. He was stated supply of Bethesda church in Abingdon Presbytery at the time of his death.

Lexington Presbytery met at Tygart's Valley church (adjourned meeting) June 1st, and ordained Mr. J. B. Bittinger to the full work of the gospel ministry, and installed him pastor of the church. Rev. L. H. Paul, last moderator present, preached the sermon, presided and proposed the constitutional questions, Rev. R. C. Walker offered the ordaining prayer, Rev. F. J. Brooke delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. D. M. Layton the charge to the congregation. A committee was appointed to install Mr. Bittinger at Mingo Flats on the 5th.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

Wytheville church has extended a hearty call to Rev. T. M. McConnell, of Tullahoma, Tenn.

The June offering at First church Staunton, which, if we understand aright, is a yearly offering to take the place of all fairs, church suppers, etc., amounted to $1,008. Dr. S. Homer Henkel, Guy Cochran, J. A. Templeton and H. A. Walker have been elected deacons.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Christian Observer: Miss Mary White, of Rock Hill, has presented the Presbyterian church of that place with a very desirable lot, for the purpose of a parsonage, and the building, which is to cost $2,000, will soon be begun.

GEORGIA.

Christian Observer: Some two years since, at the instance of Dr. Barnett, the young people of the First church, Atlanta, began a mission school on Marietta street, some two miles out from the church. Some dozen or more of the earnest workers of this church, prominent among whom are Mrs. Tuller and her daughter, have gathered a very interesting school of young people where they are doing a good work. The material is above the usual mission folks. The beginning was small, but has increased until now they have over two hundred pupils. Their present house is too small to accommodate all. They expect to enlarge it soon.

MISSISSIPPI.

Christian Observer: Rev. Charles P. Colmery is called to the church at Edwards, and has gone at once to work at that place. He concluded his studies in divinity, last week, at the Southwestern Theological Seminary.

LOUISIANA.

A *pro re nata* meeting of the Presbytery of New Orleans dissolved the pastoral relation of Rev. J. Wm. Flynn with the Memorial church of New Orleans and dismissed him to the Presbytery of Charleston. At the same session Mr. W. W. Elwang was licensed, and a call from Memorial church being placed in his hands was accepted. He was to have been installed, in pursuance of order, on last Sabbath.

ARKANSAS.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

Part of the commission appointed by the Presbytery of Ouachita, to organize a colored church near Washington, met on the fourth Sabbath in May and organized, in accordance with directions prescribed in Book of Church Order. Messrs. Archie Shepperson and Charles Graves were elected, ordained and installed elders and Thomas Muldrow deacon.

The church at Hope still continues to improve and increase in membership. We have recently had seven accessions, four by letter and three on profession. The membership has increased under the present pastorate of four years, with preaching twice a month, from thirty-four or five to eighty. They are now strong enough to maintain preaching every Sabbath, and will so arrange as soon as some contiguous points, where their pastor is laboring, can be supplied by other laborers.

TENNESSEE.

The commencement exercises at the South Western Presbyterian University passed off in a fine style as was befitting the close of another successful year. Rev. Dr. John N. Waddell, Chancellor, presided and Rev. J. H. McNeiley preached the commencement sermon. The Chancellor delivered 148 diplomas to the young men who had graduated in schools and departments.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Mungo Fraser, of Toronto, Canada, and Rev. Jno. F. Cannon, Shelbyville, Tenn.

Rev. Dr. John N. Waddell, the venerable and beloved Chancellor, in delivering the keys of the office to his successor, Rev. C. C. Hersman, D.D., was greatly affected. The University parts with Dr. Waddell with great regret. Dr. Hersman's inaugural is represented as very scholarly and practical.

There were sixty-eight new scholars during the past year, and in the school fifty five candidates for the gospel ministry. In the theological department fifteen students; eight completed their course.

KENTUCKY.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

Rev. R. E. Caldwell has accepted the call to Highland church, this city.

Rev. Mr. Trimble has been chosen by the session of the Warren Memorial church, Louisville, to assist the pastor, Dr. A. A. Willits, Mr. Trimble has been, for some time past, engaged in missionary work at Vevay, Ind.

Since the dedication of the new church at Nonesuch, near Troy, Dr. Guerrant has held a protracted meeting there, in which he was ably assisted by Rev. J. B. DeVault and Mr. J. H. Hopper. There were thirty-one additions. A year ago there was not a member in this locality, now there are a hundred. During the year Troy church received 100 members, 93 of which were on profession of faith.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis Presbyterian: To his own, and the people's regret, the Rev. Dr. G. B. Strickler, of Atlanta, has felt constrained to decline the call to the Grand Avenue church in this city. His present work is such that he cannot see his way clear to surrender it.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

St. Louis Presbyterian: Rev. R. M. Loughridge, D. D., having been appointed by his Presbytery to supply the churches at Tulsa and Broken Arrow, has removed from Wealaka, Indian Territory to Tulsa, Ind. Ter.

DOMESTIC.

A meeting of the Evangelical Alliance of this city was held in the First Baptist church, at 8½ p. m., of 19th inst. In the absence of the President and of the Secretary of the Society Rev. P. H. Hoge took the chair, and Mr. W. H. Alderman was called to act as secretary. The meeting was opened with appropriate religious services. On the subject of the "Political Aggression of Romanism in America," addresses were made by Mr. John McLaurin and by Rev. Messrs. C. S. Farris, of the Baptist Church, and Rev. P. H. Hoge, of the Presbyterian, in the order named. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The fathers of American independence founded the government of this country on the basis of religious liberty, and the entire separation between Church and State; *and whereas*, the Pope of Rome is the head and representative of a political system diametrically opposed to all the principles and institutions that are dear to our hearts as Americans—anathematizing "those who assert the liberty of conscience and religious worship," "all who maintain the liberty of the press," and all advocates of liberty of speech;" challenging to itself "the right to interfere in the discipline of public schools;" claiming "immunity for the Church and her eccleastics from civil law," asserting "the dominion of the Pope and the priests over temporal affairs;" anathematizing "all such as maintain that the Church may not employ force;" and encouraging priests and people to engage in political life in this country to the end that they may "cause the State Constitutions and legislation to be modelled in the principles of the true Church"—which principles are revealed in the declaration of Bishop O'Connor, "Religious liberty is merely endured until the opposite can be carried into effect without peril to the Catholic World," as well as in the oath of allegiance to the Pope taken by every Bishop: "Heretics, schismatics and rebels to our Lord (the Pope), or his aforesaid successors, I will to my utmost persecute and oppose:"—

Therefore, be it resolved, That any public civic demonstration by the municipal, State or Federal representatives of the people in honor of any ecclesiastic as such, and any such demonstration in honor of the personal representative of a foreign potentate not recognized by our government, and claiming rights in this country so inconsistent with American libeties as those above described, is a violation of the spirit of our Constitution, and we therefore warn our public representatives against yielding to demands from such sources for recogition at their hands, and thereby betraying the trust resposd in them by the people.

And be it further resolved, That while freely recognizing that this country is free to all persons of every creed and nationality (not prohibited by the laws of the United States) who will submit themselves to the laws of the community in which they make their home, we are unalterably opposed to the diversion of public funds for the furtherance of such schemes of sectarian colonization as that of the so called "Southern Immigration Society," and we warn our public authorities against appropriating any money to these ends.

A committee consisting of Col. Roger Moore, Mr. D. Cashwell, Mr. B. G. Worth, Mr. W. H. Sprunt and Mr. L. A. Bilbro was appointed to present the reslutions to the city authorities.

The meeting then adjourned after the pronouncing of the Apostolic benediction.

Annie Schaffeld a Romanist, was married to Charles G. Rau, a Protestant, by Pastor Justin of the Reformed Church of North Bergen, Hoboken, N. J., a week or two ago. The bride was a member of the choir of the Papistical church in the neighborhood, and on the Sabbath after the marriage took her accustomed place in the choir. When Father Hazel heard of it he was indignant, declared she had excommunicated herself by marrying a Protestant and being married by a Protestant minister, and excluded her from the choir. The incident exhibits the real nature of the Papal Church and its iron rule.

N. Y. Witness:—The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America commenced a session in Catskill, New York, on Friday. The committee on the State of Religion reported 34 classes, 546 churches, 47,518 families, and a total membership of 86,932. There was contributed for benevolent purposes $284,902, an increase of $52,700 over last years, and for congregational purposes $969,847, an increase of $56,100. The Committee on Union of the Reformed Churches reported progress, and was continued. The Synod, by resolutions, uttered an emphatic protest against the traffic in intoxicating liquors as now carried on by civilized and nominally Christian nations with heathen lands, and recommended united action with other churches in the effort to induce the governments which are parties to the treaties under which this iniquity is perpetrated to put an end to it.

Baltimore Sun:—In the United States Circuit Court at Syracuse Tuesday, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York city, brought to recover the penalty of $1,000 imposed by act of Congress upon every person or corporation offending against its provisions by encouraging knowingly the migration of any alien into the United States 'to perform labor or service of any kind, under contract or agreement, expressed or implied,', the demurrer, which alleged that clergymen are not included in the operation of the law, was overruled by Judge Wallace. The church will, therefore, have to pay the fine of $1,000; but the clergyman, Rev. Mr. Warren, of the Church of England, can go on preaching, and no further penalty can be visited on the church, while the minister is not subjected to any penalty. Mr. Warren's salary as rector of Holy Trinity is to be $10,000 a yaar.

FOREIGN.

A dispatch received at London, 14th says; A dispatch from Jeddah says that the German steamer Peptos, from Singapore, with 1,100 pilgrims on their way to Mecca on board, is overdue at Jeddah, and it is supposed that she has been lost.

Another dispatch of same date says: At the Protestant Mission Conference to-day, General Fisk, the president of the conference, referring to mission work in Africa, urged the necessity of opposing the liquor traffic in that country and of inculcating higher standards of morality in commercial dealings. He said that nothing was so calculated to prejudice the natives and retard the work of the missions as fraudulent commercial transactions. The American delegates have invited all of the other members of the conference to a luncheon on Saturday next.

The Guelph (Ontario, Canada) *Weekly Mercury* says:

The Toronto Presbytery had before it at its last meeting the relation of the Church to the liquor traffic, or indeed any other social evil. A series of resolutions was introducec by Dr. Kellogg, in the third of which it was declared that the Presbytery "regard it as beyond the authority given by Christ to His Church for any Church court to pass any official judgment as to the specific method in which the civil power may best deal with the evils of the liquor traffic." These resolutions were supported by the mover, Rev. Dr. Parsons, D. J. Macdonnell and G. M. Milligan, forming a quartette of the leading Presbyterian pastors in Toronto. The feeling expressed by them was that the Church had no right from the commission given by the Head of the Church to give any specific pronouncement on this or any question outside of her direct and exclusive work. The admissions made, however, by Dr. Kellogg that the Church would be justified in speaking out regarding the sale of liquor to Indians, and also on prohibition somewhat weakened his position. Most of the speakers on the other hand were ready to admit that in question, between different specific methods of dealing with the evils of intemperance, as for instance between the Scott Act and other forms of temperance legislation, it is not desirable for the Church as such to take a side.

The Presbytery, finally, by twenty-two to seven, substituted for the resolution referred to the following amendment submitted by Rev. R. P. McKay, which is reasonable and sound ground:

That while this Presbytery therefore holds it to be the duty of the Church to exhort her members conscientiously to bear their part as citizens in seeking to free the community from the curse of drunkenness, they yet regard it as beyond the authority given by Christ to His Church for any Church court to pass any official judgment binding men's consciences as to the specific method in which the civil power may best deal with the evils of the liquor traffic, seeing that in no such deliverance could she justly claim to be speaking from the Word of God, and with the authority of Him whom alone she is appointed to represent, but it is lawful for any Church court to recommend to the earnest consideration and active sympathy of its members or to the State, any specific legislation that may seem to it at the time most likely to accomplish the end in view."

The Synod of Toronto and Kingston, (Canada,) adopted the report of the committee on Sabbath Observance, as follows:

That more care be taken in the way of setting a good example; that the young should be carefully instructed in the principles of the Sabbath; that wholesome Sabbath literature be supplied to counteract the evil of mere secular reading; that the Sabbath law, both in its divine and human enactments and penalties, be printed in that form and extensively circulated; that the various branches of the Christian Church unite to utter a vigorous protest against the encroachment made upon the Sabbath by corporations; that the Presbyteries be enjoined to appoint committees on Sabbath Observance and to report annually through their committee to the Synod's committee on this subject; that due prominence be given to this question in the ministrations of the pulpit; that parties in influential positions be incited to enforce the Sabbath provisions on our statute books.

On the subject of temperance the following recommendations were made:

1. That this Synod gratefully acknowledge the service rendered to the cause of temperance by the Provincial Legislature in providing for our schools a text book setting forth the effects of alcohol on the human system, and that ministers and people be urged to use all possible diligence to the end that systematic temperance instruction be given in our schools, according to the provisions of the school law; 2. that members and adherents of congregations be encouraged to give a hearty support to those charged with the carrying out of the provisions of the present laws in reference to the sale of intoxicating drink; 3. that the Synod reaffirm its approval of general total Prohibition as right in principle and an end to be earnestly sought by all right means; 4. that the Synod earnestly deprecate anything which directly or indirectly encourages the use of strong drink, as in the present circumstances specially calculated to give countenances and comfort to those engaged in the liquor traffic, to prove a stumbling block to those endeavoring to reform personal habits of indulgence in strong drink and to throw the young and unwary off their guard; 5. that the Assembly be asked again to urge all the office-bearers and members of the Church to practice total abstinence as a matter of Christian expediency and to continue the efforts to foster temperance sentiment in the congregation with renewed zeal.

Clauses one and two were adopted.

For the third clause the following was substituted:

"That in view of the manifold evils which attend the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, this Synod records its conviction that the entire prohibition of the traffic by law comes legitimately within the scope of the power with which God has endowed the government for the good of the people, and that the Christian community should be encouraged to use all suitable efforts to raise the tone of public opinion so as to secure the enactment and the successful enforcement of an effective prohibitory liquor law."

As the fourth clause in the opinion of many would be construed into a personal attack on Dr. McDonnell, who is opposed to total abstinence, it was withdrawn. The fifth clause was adopted without debate.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Items from the *North Star*, at Sitka, Alaska:

At the communion of the Thilingit Presbyterian church Sitka, on May 5th Rev. A. E. Austin baptized and received into the church six a[dults] and baptized four infants.

The arrival on the 5th of May of 24 b[oys] of the training school created no small stir [in] Several of the young men had played [in a] numerous band. Upon landing from the steam[er] a procession of fifes and one drum was improvised [and] the young men marched with music fr[om] the water front to the school. At the sound of [the] whole population flocked to the [win]dows, while a crowd of small b[oys] in the rear.

The matron of the boys' [home] thought her department a[lso] inquired, "Where can we g[et] ker boys, filled with consterna[tion] tional number of months t[o] know "Who will bake the [bread]" girls suggested "Some of the [boys] dresses and help us in the [kitchen]" they received a very cordial w[el]come glad that they had come.

On the first Sabbath evening [of] at the close of worship the T[lingit] ral hand shaking as they welcomed these [boys] of their Tsimpsean neighbors.

It is reported that in the village Under[hill] hidden away in the Taurus, there was an Arm[e]nian merchant who, five years ago, happened to see a Bible in the hands of a neighbor. He began to read therein, and soon learned the way of salvation. Every Sunday morning he [has] Bible class, preaches in the afternoon [and] school of a dozen children. At least [two] people owe their conversion to his teaching. This little colony of [Christians] indebted to any foreign mission[ary]

A correspondent writes to the *[Presby]byter*:—Protestant Missions now [exist] there the entire coast of Africa [is] penetrated in many directions from [the] rior. Of the different agencies [at] the Bible societies, there are [two] sionary societies, as many Amer[ican] French, German and other [societies] ities. Collating their reports [we] ordained ministers, over 100 [native] 50,000 communicants and several [hundred] pastors and helpers in various [fields] authority states the language[s] numbering almost 600. Of [translations] which it is impossible to give [the] Bible, in whole, or in part, has been [made] into sixty-six, of which eleven have [the] entire Bible, published by the American [Bible] Society, the Scotch Bible Society, and the British and Foreign Bible Society. As experience [in] the west coast of Africa and the history of [the] English and Luther's Bible indicate that when the language of a country is in a state of translation, it will gravitate around a translation of the Scriptures, it seems reasonably certain that [not] siderably less than one hundred translations will meet the wants of the entire African [multi]tinent.

Rev. James F. Johnson, one of our [mission]ries stationed at Hangchow, China, writes to the *Southern Presbyterian*, April 21st: "About [two] years ago our agency in Shanghai was [closed] from the Presbyterian Mission Press to the [Mis]sionary Home and Agency, which is in the [care] of Mr. James Dalziel; and as it is some [little] convenient to him to have our mail come to the Press, he has asked me to call your attention to the fact. I would be glad if you would [call] tion this in your paper; for although the Directory gives our directions correctly, our mail comes bearing the old address.

"During the last month we have been among the pilgrims who come in the autumn to worship at the idol temples in and near the city. We spend most of our strength in selling copies of the Gospels, and such tracts as 'The Way to Heaven,' 'The Way of Salvation,' 'God's Word,' 'Who is Jesus?' 'Christian Evidences,' etc. But we preach too when the pilgrims will stop long enough to listen. Perhaps as many as 10,000 worshippers visit our city in one season. They come from the towns and country round about. Even in spiritual husbandry there is with us emphatically the seed time and the harvest. To broadcast the incorruptible Word, and water it with our prayers, we cannot [but] shall the harvest be?'

"The average cost of our Bibles is one cent, the Bible and the Testament [two] them at less than cost. Last year we sold about twenty [thousand]

The Presbyterian.

TREASURES.

Have hope! Though clouds environ round,
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow;
No night but hath its morn!

Have faith! Where'er thy bark is driven,
The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth,
Know this: God rules the hosts of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have love! Not love alone for one,
But man, as man, thy brother call,
And scatter, like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul—
Hope, faith and love—and thou shalt find,
Strength when life's surges fiercest roll,
Light when thou else wert blind.

—*Schiller.*

ORGANIC UNION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Whenever we are in doubt as to what course to pursue, we may be sure of one thing; that instruction in righteousness may be found in our Scriptures. To the law and to the testimony.

And in regard to the very important question of organic union between the Northern and Southern branches of the Presbyterian Church I call attention to command, "Thou mayst not set a nger over thee which is not thy her."

ay "dwell within our gates" and mmanded not to oppress him, but are not to be *given* to him—they heritage to us and we are not them. "The Lord forbid it hould sell the inheritance of nto thee.' We can be very ith our next door neighbors ous children, without tak- own houses to live with

ur organic union brother s are all from the Old law of Moses is abrogated." our Saviour mean when he early disciples to obey the arisees *because* they sit in es' s And why did St. John con- n those who say they are Jews and are t? And why did St. Paul direct us to the Scriptures (the Old Testament) for in- struction in righteousness?

The converted heathen have the right control their own Church courts and the onaries claim no authority therein. e, the descendants of those who led for centuries for political ical freedom, no right to ex- rs from our dearly-bought

hrowing down all the bar- ivide us from our Northern our colored brethren I *all* the tribes remain is no ecclesiastical Church al to that ordained by hosen people. The word d in the Scriptures of the estament, contains instruc- e paths which human feet

DISCIPLE.

A CAUTION.

ondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

are now on the eve of another politi- contest, which, judging the future by he past, will wax warmer and warmer ntil after the election is over. That every n has a right to his own political views, d, also, a right to express those views, hardly be denied by any right think- rson. In political matters, as in all here is great diversity of opinion, proper expression of our opinions ws on any subject, may have a ten- o do good. There are two sides to tions, whether of law religion or and each of us are apt to judge of from our own particular stand- We are all, more or less, partial own views on any subject, and this ty often leads us into error. There. is not only right, but often neces- we listen to the views of others er with us. This exchanging of will be beneficial, or may be benefi- provided the arguments are conducted proper spirit. But the question may as to what we mean by a proper We answer, a spirit of Christian nly this and nothing more. We ight to try to *force* our views upon d when we undertake to do so re to fail in our object, and often es contemptible. All fair d persons are willing to ments of their opponents, presented only *as* argu- re are, if any, who will be dictated to in any matter, and especially in the matter of politics.

Christians especially should be very careful and watchful in these things. To think or say hard things of our brethren simply because they are affiliated with a different political party is not Christian, and only has a tendency to drive them farther from us, and from the party which we so foolishly attempt to represent. The use of personal reflections on the good character of our opponents should, above all things, be avoided. It often happens that we hear low and disgraceful personal epithets used by persons when discussing political matters, which are disgusting in the extreme, and which cause persons of refinement to turn away with loathing.

As citizens, we have no right to discuss the political issues of the times, as Christians *and* citizens we have no right to use language in these discussions, whereby our brethren or friends are offended. Calm, cool, earnest arguments may be productive of much good, while spiteful and uncharitable discussions will be productive of evil.

G.

ROMANISM.

[From *Our Country.*]

At a meeting in Glasgow, Oct. 5th, 1875, Dr. J. P. Thompson introduced the following resolution: "That, in the judgment of this meeting, the Papacy, as exemplified in the Vatican Decrees, is the most perfected of all existing forms of tyranny, inasmuch as it aims at placing in the hands of a single irresponsible man the conscience of individuals, the civil government of nations, and the supreme control of the spiritual affairs and temporal interests of the world." To show that this construction of the Pope's demands and assumptions is not unfair, permit me to quote some high Catholic authorities. Bishop Gilmour in his Lenten Letter, March, 1873, said: "Nationalties must be subordinate to religion, and we must learn that we are Catholics first and citizens next. God is above man, and the Church above the state." Cardinal McCloskey says: "They (the Catholics of the United States) are as strongly devoted to the sustenance and maintenance of the *temporal power* of the Holy Father as Catholics in any part of the world; and if it should be necessary to prove it by acts, they are ready to do so." In a sermon, preached when he was Archbishop, Cardinal Manning put the following sentences in the mouth of the Pope: "I acknowledge no civil power; I am the subject of no prince; and I claim more than this. I claim to be the supreme judge and director of the consciences of men; of the peasant that tills the fields, and of the prince that sits upon the throne; of the household that lives in the shade of privacy, and the legislator that makes laws for kingdoms; I am the sole, last, supreme judge of what is right, and wrong." He also says: "Moreover, we declare, affirm, define, and pronounce it to be necessary to salvation for every human creature to be subject to the Roman Pontiff." Of the utter degradation of reason, and the stifling of conscience the teaching of Cardinal Bellarmine affords a good example: "If the Pope should err by enjoining vices or forbidding virtues, *the Church would be obliged to believe vices to be good and virtues bad*, unless it would sin against conscience."

Manifestly there is an irreconcilable difference between papal principles and the fundamental principles of our free institutions. Popular government is self government. A nation is capable of self-government only so far as the individuals who compose it are capable of self-government. To place one's conscience, therefore, in the keeping of another, and to disavow all personal responsibility in obeying the dictation of another, is as far as possible from *self*-control, and, therefore, wholly i consistent with republican institutions, and, if common, dangerous to their stability. It is the theory of absolutism in the state, that man exists for the state. It is the theory of absolutism in the Church, that man exists for the Church. But in Republican and Protestant America it is believed that Church and state exist for man and are to be administered by him. Our fundamental ideas of society, therefore, are as radically opposed to Vaticanism as to Imperialism. And it is as inconsistent with our liberties for American citizens to yield allegiance to the Pope as to the Czar.

Second. Our brief examination of the underlying principles of Romanism almost renders superfluous any consideration of its attitude toward our free institutions. If alive, it must necessarily be aggressive; and it is alive. Cardinal Manning advises Romanists throughout the world to enter politics *as Romanists*, and to do this especially in England and the United States. In our large cities the priests are already in politics, and to some purpose. The authorities of New York city, during the eleven years preceding 1880 gave to the Roman Church real estate valued at $3,500,000, and money to the amount of $5,827,471; this in exchange for Romish votes, and every cent of it paid in violation of law. This suggests, in passing, that the Catholic Church is storing up power by amassing immense wealth. Father Hecker says that the aggregate wealth of the Roman Church in the United States increased from nine millions in 1850 to twenty-six millions in 1860, and to sixty millions in 1870.

Here are some predictions: "There is ere long to be a State religion in this country, and that State religion is to be Roman Catholic."—Father Hecker, 1870. "The man to-day is living who will see a majority of the people of the American continent Roman Catholics"—*Boston Pilot.* "Effectual plans are in operation to give us the complete victory over Protestants"—A former Bishop of Cincinnati. "Within thirty years, the Protestant heresy will come to an end."—Bishop of Charleston. These utterances are quite worthless as prophecies, but are valuable as confessions. They indicate unmistakably the attitude of Romanism in the United States. There surely can be no question on that point since the open declaration of the Pope that "America is the hope of Rome." Half a century ago, Gregory XVI., who held that "the salvation of the Church would come from America," said: "Out of the Roman States there is no country where I am Pope except the United States."

Third. Many who are well acquainted with the true character of Romanism are indifferent to it, because not aware of the rapid growth of the Catholic Church in the United States. They tell us, and truly, that Rome loses great numbers of adherents here through the influence of our free schools, free institutions, and the strong pervasive spirit of independence which is so hostile to priestly authority. But let us not congratulate ourselves too soon. The losses of Romanism in the United States are not, to any extent, the gains of Protestantism. When a man, born in the Catholic Church, loses confidence in the only faith of which he has any knowledge, he does not examine Protestantism, but sinks into skepticism. Romanism is chiefly responsible for German and French infidelity. For, when a mind to which thought and free inquiry have been forbidden as a crime attains its intellectual majority, the largeness of liberty is not enough; it reacts into license and excess. Skepticism and infidelity are the legitimate children of unreasoning and superstitious credulity, and the grandchildren of Rome. Apostate Catholics are swelling our most dangerous classes. Unaccustomed to think for themselves, and having thrown off authority, they become the easy victims of socialists or nihilists, or any other wild and dangerous propagandists.

But notwithstanding the great losses thus sustained by Romanism in the United States, it is growing with great rapidity. In 1800 the Catholic population was 100,000. In 1884, according to official statistics, it was 6,628,176. At the beginning of the century there was one Catholic to every 53 of the whole population; in 1850, one to 14.3; in 1870, one to 8.3; in 1880, one to 7.7. Thus it appears that, wonderful as the growth of our population has been since 1800, the growth of the Catholic Church has been much more rapid. Dr. Dorchester, in his valuable and inspiring work, Problem of Religious Progress, easily shows that the *actual* gains of Protestantism in the United States, during the century, have been much larger than those of Catholicism, and seems disposed, in consequence, to dismiss all anxiety as to the issue of the race between them. But it is the *relative* rather than the actual gains which are prophetic. From 1800 to 1880 the population increased nine-fold, the membership of all evangelical churches twenty-seven-fold, and the Catholic population sixty-three-fold. Not much importance, however, should be attached to this comparison, as the Catholic population was insignificant in 1800, and a small addition sufficed to increase it several-fold. But in 1830 the Catholic Church was nearly one-half as large as all evangelical Protestant churches. Let us, then, look at their relative progress since that time. From 1850 to 1880 the population increased 116 per cent., the communicants of evangelical churches 185 per cent., and the Catholic population 294 per cent. From 1850 to 1880 the number of evangelical churches increased 125 per cent.; during the same period Catholic churches increased 447 per cent. From 1870 to 1880 the churches of all evangelical denominations increased 49 per cent., while Catholic churches multiplied 74 per cent. From 1870 to 1880 the ministers of evangelical churches increased in number 46 per cent., Catholic priests 61 per cent. From 1850 to 1870, ministers increased 86 per cent., priests 204 per cent. From 1850 to 1880, ministers increased 173 per cent., and priests 391 per cent. In 1850 the Catholic population was equal to 45 per cent. of the evangelical church-membership, in 1870 it was eqnal to 68 per cent., and in 1880 it equaled 63 per cent., a slight relative loss. During the ten years Romanism gained largely on Protestantism in the number of churches and ministers; but lost slightly in the number of communicants; a loss due to the falling off of immigration during the last half of the period. Examination shows that the growth of the Catholic Church corresponds closely with that of the foreign population, but is somewhat more rapid. Since 1880 there has been a marked increase in the Catholic population. The average annual growth of the latter from 1870 to 1890 was 176,733, while from 1883 to 1884 it was 231.322.

It has been shown that during the remainder of the century or longer, the rate of immigration will undoubtedly increase. The ratio of growth of the Catholic Church will, therefore, increase, and it will continue to make a rapid gain on the Protestant denominations. But this is not all. Rome, with characteristic foresight, is concentrating her strength in the western territories. As the West is to dominate the nation, she intends to dominate the West. In the United States a little less than one-eighth of the population is Catholic; in the territories taken together, more than one-third. In the whole country there are not quite two-thirds as many Catholics as there are members of evangelical churches. Not including Arizona and New Mexico, which have a large native Catholic population, the six remaining territories had in 1880 four times as many Romanists as there were members in all Protestant denominations collectively; and, including Arizona and New Mexico, Rome had eighteen times as many as all Protestant bodies. We are told that the native Catholics of Arizona and New Mexico are not as energetic as the Protestants who are pushing into those territories. True, but they are *energetic enough to be counted*. The most wretched members of society count as much at the polls as the best, and too often *much more* It is poor consolation which is drawn from the ignorance of any portion of our population. Those degraded peoples are clay in the hands of the Jesuits. When the Jesuits were driven out of Berlin, they declared that they would plant themselves in the western territories of America. And they are there to-day with empires in their brains. Expelled for their intrigues even from Catholic countries, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Brazil, and other States, they are free to colonize in the great West, and are there gathering and plotting to Romanize and control our western empire. Rev. J. H. Warren, D. D., writes from California, in which State there are four times as many Romanists as Protestant church-members: "The Roman Catholic power is fast becoming an overwhelming evil. Their schools are everywhere, and number probably 200 in the State. Their new college of St. Ignatius is, we are told, the largest, finest, best equipped of its kind in the United States. They blow no trumpets, are sparing with statistics, but are at work night and day to break down the institutions of the country, beginning with the public schools. As surely as we live, so surely will the conflict come, and it will be a hard one."

Lafayette, himself a Romanist, was not wholly blind when he said: "If the liberties of the American people are ever destroyed, they will fall by the hands of the Romish clergy."

THE ONE GOD.

The first and the second commandments of the decalogue are not out of date in this almost twentieth century, nor out of place in this Christian land. It is true that the enforcement of the law would not endanger any idol factory in America as Paul's preaching did at Ephesus. Our idols are not the vulgar idols of heathendom. The Joss-houses that China has built upon our soil are not a menace to our Church or State. It is a subtler idolatry which makes the real danger of to-day. There is idol worship here and now, against which the decalogue is an eternal protest.

The command "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me," forbids the mad chase for gold which is a distinguishing feature of our present age. We are a nation of money getters. The wealth of our nation is enormous and the annual increase of our wealth is phenomenal. We are a thriving, wide-awake, ambitious nation, ever open to the main chance, and always fearful lest some one, in some way, will make the dollar that we planned to win. We are in a feverish haste to get rich and wonderfully successful in our efforts. A golden idol has been set up in many a heart, and unto it all else is sacrificed.

Wealth is not a curse. Religion has no quarrel with money-getting. The Church must have money for her ordinances and multiplied benevolences. It is only when money-getting is put in the place of the One God that there is any conflict. "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

A prominent elder who recently died pronounced his life a failure, because he had made money-getting an end in life. Another recognized his mistake before it was too late and devoted his remaining years to Christian service.

It is exceedingly hard in these days of small profits, sharp competition, and large corporations, to know how to adjust ourselves so that we may seek first the Kingdom of Heaven. It does not seem right that a man should be shut away from his home from early morning till late at night—that business obligations should forbid his attendance at the mid-week prayer-meeting—that the demands of Saturday night trade should make Sunday merely a day in which to get rest enough for the body to meet the demands of another week of toil. It is not easy to find a practical solution for these difficulties. It may be easy for the minister to find time for something else than getting bread and butter. Yes, the minister does have an advantage here, but does he have any right to speak to the weary toiler who is dependent upon the wages of each day—the catching of each customer—the earnest using of every hour? Only this, to speak as God commands. When God speaks, let us all obey. God has spoken, "Thou shalt have no other Gods before Me." Therefore, we may be persuaded, that God will honor any man who conscientiously seeks to meet the obligations, which, first of all, rest upon him, because of the law of God. He knows all our temptations and all our difficulties, and in the face of these he has spoken his command. The Christian has no alternative but to obey.—*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

THE BIBLE.

It was never known who composed the following description of the Bible. It was found in Westminster Abbey, nameless and dateless:

A nation would be truly happy if it were governed by no other laws than those of the blessed book.

It is so complete a system that nothing can be added to it.

Is contains every thing needful to be known or done.

It gives instructions to a senate, authority and direction to a magistrate.

It contains a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes the judge with his sentence.

It sets a husband as a lord of the household and the wife as a mistress of the table, tells him how to rule, and her how to manage.

It prescribes and limits the sway of the sovereign, the ruler, and the authority of the master, commands the subjects to honor, and the servant to obey, and promises the blessing and protection of the Almighty to all that work by its rules.

It promises food and raiment; and limits the use of both.

It points out a faithful and eternal guardian to the departing husband and father, tell to him whom to leave his fatherless children, and whom his widow is to trust, and promises a father to the former and a husband to the latter.

It teaches a man to set his house in order and know his will, it appoints a dowry for his wife; and entails the right of the first-born, and also shows how the young branches shall be kept.

It defends the rights of all, and reveals vengeance to every defaulter, overreacher and trespasser.

It is the first book, and the oldest book in the world.

It contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that was ever enjoyed.

It contains the most ancient antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds and unparalleled wars.

The perfunctory visit of the pastor is perhaps better than none. But the visit for Christ's sake and in Christ's spirit is that which leaves the odors of heaven when he is gone.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The English Illustrated Magazine, contains the following contents for June: "Solitude" beautifully illustrated; "Glimpses of Old English Homes;" "The Mediation of Ralph Hardelot;" "Pacodas, Aurioles and Umbrellas;" "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways;" The story of "Lil" concluded. "Et Cetera." $1.75; MacMillan and Co., 112, Fourth Avenme, N. Y.

The Pansy is charmingiy given for June, Of special interest are two descriptive letters from missionaries in the far east. Pansy, Margaret Sidney, Faye Huntingdon, and other favorite writers contribute to its pages *The Pansy* will specially meet the wishes of all that prefer a religious tendency for the young. Only $1.00 a year; sample copy for 5 cents; D. Lothrop Co., Boston.

The Pulpit Treasury is again freighted with rich solid comfort; E. B. Treat, 771, Broadway, N. Y.; yearly in advance $2.50.

Riverside Literature Series; issued monthly at 15 cents each, or yearly subscription $1.25, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

This is a charming series of brief illustrative selections from distinguished authors. For example in five numbers before us we have "Longfellow's Tales of a Wayside Inn" in three separate numbers;" "The Vision of Sir Launfel and other poems," by James Russell Lowell, and "My Hunt after the Captain," and other papers by Oliver Wendell Holmes. So much valuable and entertaining classics are presented in fine style and convenient pocket form at low cost.

Magazine of American History; illustrated; edited by Mrs. M. J. Lamb, New York.

This number opens with a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds. We have the second part of the "Conquest of the Mayas" illustrated; the Military Career of Gen. Geo. Izard; Popular Government in Virginia, 1606–176; C. K. Tuckerman's Personal Recollections of W. H. Seward; Incidents in the Life of John Hancock; an Englishman's Pocket Book in 1828; Part 3, and Daniel Webster's visit to Missouri; Original Documents, Minior Topics, etc., complete a pleasing Summer number to soothe in quiet shade.

The Silent Man's Legacy. By Annette L. Noble; illustrated.

Those who were delighted by the "Professor's Girls" will look eagerly for this book. While it is not a dependent sequel to that story, we meet the same family again, and in times of distress and anxiety. Its teachings are touching the way to meet and endure trying experiences so as to learn God's lessons. The author's aim is to reach young girls during and after schoolage, a most important period in their lives.

Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia; $1.25

THE HOME MISSION FIELD OF ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

Its Extent, Encouragements and Necessities.

Orange Presbytery is the mother Presbytery of the Synod of North Carolina—and although the oldest of the five Presbyteries of the Synod, it is still the largest, in extent of territory, and has more counties within it, in which there isn't a Presbyterian church than all the other Presbyteries combined. The Northern boundary of the Presbytery is the State line between North Carolina and Virginia; the Western boundary is the Western boundary of the counties of Surry, Forsyth and Davidson; the Southern boundary is the Southern boundary of the counties of Randolph, Chatham and Wake, and the portion of Johnston, Wayne and Lenoir north of the Neuse River (except Goldsboro in Wayne county) and the Southern boundary of Craven county; the Eastern boundary is the coast of North Carolina. The Presbytery thus embraces forty-four counties and parts of counties; and in twenty of them there is no Presbyterian church. These twenty counties are Bertie, Currituck, Camden, Chowan, Dare, Franklin, Gates, Green, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pamlico, Pitt, Person, Stokes, Tyrrell and Washington. The Presbytery thus covers about one half of our State, and of the nine Congressional Districts in the State four and a half are in the bounds of Orange Presbytery and of the twelve Judicial Districts of the State our Presbytery includes six of them.

For reasons which cannot here be stated Presbyterianism has never had a foot-hold in Eastern North Carolina, except in a few isolated places. But in the past few years some aggressive efforts have been made towards planting it where it has never existed. And now a few words concerning

OUR ENCOURAGEMENTS.

It is true that these counties in which there is no Presbyterian Church, have other Protestant churches established in them, but we are convinced that there is room for our Church also in every one of these counties, and we are earnestly requested to send our ministers to places where they have never been, in this portion of our State. In some instances these earnest requests came to us before our Ministers had ever visited the section from which the requests came. There is a growing demand for Presbyterian preaching and Presbyterian ministers in Eastern North Carolina.

About twelve months ago Rev. F. H. Johnson, D. D., accepted the call of the Presbytery to do general evangelistic work, which is principally pioneering—establishing stations for preaching and organizing churches, etc., etc. He has met with much encouragement and a warm reception is given him wherever he goes in this work. With the blessing of God upon his labors we may expect several new openings to be presented to us every year; and if we have the means to supply ministers for these places which will every year open to us, we may reasonably expect to see a new era in the history of Presbyterianism in Eastern North Carolina in the next ten years.

In the past year four additional ministers have been secured for our Home Mission work. They are as follows, viz: Rev. F. H. Johnston, D. D., General Evangelist; Rev. Robt. P. Pell, Evangelist in Wilson-Nahalah field; Rev. C. D. Price, Evangelist in the Warrenton-Littleton-Weldon field, and Rev. W. R. Coppedge, Evangelist in Caswell county, supplying Yanceyville, Bethesda, Griers and Stony Creek. Besides these Brethren we have three others doing Evangelistic work. viz: Rev. P. H. Dalton, at Speedwell and Jamestown; Rev. W. F. Thom, in Chatham county, and Rev. E. W. Smith, at Mt. Airy, (one-half of his time.)

OUR NECESSITY.

During the past four years the average sum total of the contributions of all our churches to Home Missions (Sustentation) was $761; to Evangelistic Fund $669, making $1430, as the average amount contributed annually by Orange Presbytery to Home Mission Work. Of this sum about $750 was each year expended in Orange Presbytery, the remainder being sent to the Executive Committee of Home Missions for Home Missions in our Southern Church.

During the past year we spent about $2,500 in our own bounds in Home Mission work, and we need at least that much to meet present expenses in sustaining the brethren now doing our evangelistic work. Even if we do not extend our work *we must* have $2500 during the twelve months for our present necessities. But we cannot remain contented with our present force while we are so earnestly entreated to move onward. We feel it to be our duty to send a minister during this coming season to Elizabeth City where a neat church will soon be erected and an organization effected. And another minister must also be sent to Randolph county, immediately to supply the very inviting field open to us there. For the Randolph county field almost enough money was subscribed by the members of the Presbytery lately in session in Greensboro. To supply these two new fields and sustain our present work will require at least $2800 annually. But we are in urgent need of $1500 additional to supply five other fields now ready, in Halifax, Pitt, Lenoir, Greene and Surry counties. So much is necessary for supplying the Word where it is needed and much wanted. At least $1000 more is needed for church erection. This season churches will be erected at Elizabeth City, Hobgood's Fork, (Halifax county) and Falkland, (Pitt county) and we sorely need buildings at Enfield and La Grange.

To do this work of the Lord we cannot depend on our annual church collections, because they do not by one-half come up to our present expenses. One of two things must be done, therefore,—either the members of our churches must aid us and send us the money to do this work, or we must give it up. Can any one in whose heart burns the love of Christ, hesitate in the face of such an alternative? As you love your State, as you love your Church, as you love your Saviour, we pray you come up to our help in this great work. Has God blessed you with means? Where can you better invest it than in the souls of your own neighbors, and citizens of your commonwealth? Possibly some of you may say we have barely enough of this world's goods for our own necessities and can spare nothing at all. But will you not deny yourself for Christ's sake, and the welfare and progress of your Church? "Give ye them to eat" is His command, though you have but a few loaves and fishes.

In behalf of the Presbytery,
Yours in the bonds of a common Saviour,

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
Agent for Home Missions in Orange Presbytery.
F. H. JOHNSTON, D. D.,
General Evangelist.

THE METHODIST PASTORATE.

At the late sessions of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North the time of the pastorate was extended from three to five years. This stay indicates that during the past fifty years a very marked change has occurred in the denomination. It is a change not only in the ministry, but in the membership as well. It is an adaptation of the pastorate to the changed condition of the Church, and it comes in compliance with the popular demand, especially in the larger towns. In the Methodist Church of the past the preaching was to a great extent hortatory. It was addressed to the emotions, and it was popular in essentially the same measure that it was emotional. But at present there is a demand that the preaching shall be more didactic—that, to a greater extent, it shall be addressed to the understanding. And there is a disposition on the part of the pulpit to respond to this demand of the pew. The Methodist Church, like all others, is subject to the rule, "Like people like priest." This is a law of universal application. The character of the membership determines that of the ministry.

But here the question emerges, Is this a change for the better? Is it progress in the right direction? If the question is considered in the abstract, Presbyterians will answer it in the affirmative. It is the theory of the Presbyterian Church that, primarily and essentially, the minister of Christ should be, not an exhorter but a teacher—that it is his great business not to awaken the emotions, but to enlighten the truth of the Gospel, as it is rendered efficacious by the influences of the Holy Spirit. The essential work of the ministry, then, is to teach the truth, to expound to their hearers the doctrines and the precepts of the Christian system.

But when this is said it remains that among the true and faithful laborers in the vineyard of the Lord there is a diversity of gifts, and that of those whom the Church is called to evangelize there are different classes. No denomination can do all the work that Christ has committed to his Church, and of the great leading denominations, one has demonstrated its capacity to do one sort of work and another has shown its efficiency in work of another character. It is not necessary that there should be entire uniformity in all branches of the Church in their methods of Gospel work. It will not be claimed by candid followers of John Wesley that he was a great man in the sense that Augustine and Calvin were great men, but on the other hand it is freely conceded by candid men of other denominations that he was a man of great practical wisdom. In his capacity to see the connection between means and ends and in his ability as an organizer of a Gospel army, his equal has not yet appeared in the Church. The adaptation of his Church polity to his theological system falls very little below perfection. It is a masterpiece of human wisdom. We say human wisdom, for while it will be claimed that in its essential principles it conforms to the apostolic system, in its details he followed no model. He was not a disciple but a master. All this must be said whether we view his system as a theory or consider it in its unparalleled results.

It may well be questioned, then, whether the change effected by the late Conference is wise or prudent. It will be said, doubtless, that this step is simply a development of Mr. Wesley's system—that it is a necessary adaptation of it to the wants of the present generation. But it is a movement in the direction of a permanent pastorate, as distinguished from an itinerancy, and that means a radical change of Methodism. It is an essential change in the method of Church work. An essential characteristic of primitive Methodism, indeed it is not too much to say the characteristics, is the itinerancy. Mr. Wesley was not the founder of a school of theology. What is peculiar in his system is his Church polity and his methods of aggressive Christian work. But this action of the General Conference is in the direction of an essential change in this regard. If the idea is carried out, the itinerancy must give place to a settled pastorate. But this is an experiment and an experiment that is attended with some danger. For her triumphs in the past the Methodist Church is indebted to Mr. Wesley's system. She has brought down the giants with his sling and stone. Whether she will have the same power in her armor remains to be seen. The one thing certain is that in this change she will lose something of her power, with the masses, while it is very doubtful whether her gain in another direction will be a compensation for the loss.

It is in this phase of the subject, especially, that other denominations are interested. The Church at large can not afford to have Methodism shorn of its power to reach the common people. The great want of the preseut, as of the past, is the sort of service that this denomination has rendered. If Methodist abandon this work and enter into competition with other denomiuations on a new field, the cause of Christ will suffer an irreparable loss, while it is by no means certain that there will accrue to that denomination a corresponding gain.—*National Presbyterian.*

BITTERNESS.

The effect upon the bodily health of the mind harassed by bitterness and anger is to propagate derangements and infirmities. The appetite lessens, digestion is impaired and then follow other functional disorders. The nervous system suffers from continual mental irritability; hysteria, headache and other painful affections often owe their origin to this prejudicial influence. As has been said, "An irritable and fractious temper, whether due to an active temperament or other causes, becomes, necessarily, the instrument of its own punishment. And it furthermore poisons the happiness of all within the circle of its influence. To so many occasions of annoyance, to so many petty vexations are we all, even the most fortunate of us, exposed, that the happiness of the naturally irritable man must be continually encountering obstacles, and his health consequently be ever liable to injury.—*Journal of Health.*

A DANGER.

The danger of false tenderness in the training of children was finely illustrated at one time in the following manner: A person who was greatly interested in entomology secured, at great pains, a fine specimen of an emperor moth in the larva state. Day by day he watched the little creature as he wove about him his cocoon, which is very singular in shape, much resembling a flask. Presently the time drew near for it to emerge from its wrappings, and spread its large wings of exceeding beauty. On reaching the narrow aperture of the neck of the flask, the pity of the person watching it was so awakened to see the struggle necessary to get through that he cut the cords, thus making the passage easier. But alas! his false tenderness destroyed all the brilliant colors for which this species of moth is noted. The severe pressure was the very thing needed to cause the flow of fluids which create the marvellous hues. Its wings were small, dull in colors, and the whole development was imperfect. How often we see a result in character when parents, thinking to help a child over some hard place, rob him of strength of purpose and other qualities essential to the highest attainments in mental and spiritual life.—*Congregationalist.*

CUMBERED ABOUT MUCH SERVING.

Christ never asks of us such busy labor
As leaves no time for resting at His feet;
The waiting attitude of expectation
He ofttimes counts a service most complete.

He sometimes wants our ear, our rapt attention,
That He some sweetest secret may impart:
'Tis always in the time of deepest silence
That heart finds deepest fellowship with heart.

We sometimes wonder why our Lord doth place us
Within a sphere so narrow, so obscure,
That nothing we call work can find an entrance:
There's only room to suffer—to endure.

Well, God loves patience. Souls that dwell in stillness,
Doing the little things or resting quite,
May just as perfectly fulfill their mission,
Be just as useful in the Father's sight.

As they who grapple with some giant evil,
Clearing a path that every eye may see:
Our Saviour cares for cheerful acquiescence
Rather than for a busy ministry.

And yet He does love service where 'tis given
By grateful love that clothes itself in deed,
But work that's done beneath the scourge of duty,
Be sure to such He gives but little heed.

Then seek to please him, whatsoe'er He bids thee—
Whether to do, to suffer, to lie still:
'Twill matter little by what path he leads us
If in it all we seek to do His will.

—*Christian at Work*

RELIGIOUS VERSATILITY.

Formalism in religion, and uniformity in life's thinking and doing are the greatest hindrances to moral and intellectual progress. It is a condition unnatural, for this is a world of variety. God never repeats himself, he works in many and mysterious ways his wonders to perform. Changefulness is as much a law as uniformity. The course of the Church is that it is getting into ruts and grooves, doing every thing one way until there is no variety and no attractiveness in it, no more change than in a mile-stone, except more mildewed and ancient. The result is loss of power. The effect of variety upon life is as the change of food and scene of the sick, and this law appertains also to the soul.

Many Christians seem to have had only one experience, while they have passed through enough to make life variegated as a tropical flower garden. There is to them but one way of doing and going, and they have walked in this single way until they can go no other. They call that way "orthodox," and having made a religion of their one way they do not believe any other to be possible, and so become hindrances They oppose every new effort and prophesy failure to it, as if God, like themselves, could only work one way. One of the most common and trying hindrances in all efforts in life comes from that class who say, "It can't be done." They seem to regard their knowledge as omniscient and omnipotent, they discourage Christian endeavor and enterprize, without which religion is but a corpse in an elegant tomb. This habit not only discourages others but weakens themselves. The disciples of Christ had this spirit when they said, 'What are these among so many?" They limited even Christ's abilities by their own experience. The character of this class of Christians is like those Norway pines, sheared up into a cone, they always have the same methods and appearance.

Unnaturalness stunts and narrows the Christian life. God has many ways to perfection and ever invites us into their varieties, and sometimes even force us into them. What a different manhood and womanhood the Holy Ghost would build up for us if we would follow the dictates of conscience and the naturalness of love. In attracting others there would be all the difference that there is between a natural flower born of earth and heaven, and sunshine and shadow, and the artificial one, made on a regulation pattern of wax and paper. God shows us that our ways, which we like because we have tried to know if there may be any other, are full of dangers. The reason why we have not known this is that familiarity has caused us to cease to watch, we can shut our eyes and go over the path we have always followed. But God forces us into another way, and being new we observe every thing, keep our eyes open and learn more in a day than in a year in the old one. We have more blessed experieuce, more joy and more safety. He brings us on other ways to escape the destroyer, giving us new lenses to discern the dangers and blessednesses, even our tears. Sometimes he bars the old ways by a grave, sometimes by pain, and again he opens a new way by poverty. Often the unextinguished crater of an old lust wrings from our souls the cry, "O, wretched man that I am." If roughly deflected into the wilderness, we should not go into despair, but follow the, to us, blind path of God's new direction instead of the dusty road of formalism. Then, too, it destroys the heaven intended diversities of personal Christian experience, and makes the life purposed by God to be rich in variety a journey through a desert. There are men who have but one talent, but none was ever doomed to a single experience. This explains the experiences of some which we often hear in social religious meetings, beginning with the haymow or the old stump where they say that they found Christ, and never add to them from the bourdless stores of God's ever varying providences. Such people are unattractive to the young and have no influence, for the young love variety.

The "old, old story" should be told to them in all the diversities of the shadow and sunshine of life, in tears and smiles, in dark clouds and rainbows. It will save us from dullness and turgidness in prayer to take a fresh departure by another way, prayer will become a cluster of facts, joys, sorrows, promises and realizations set in a beautiful landscape. There is also needed a change of direction in our practical expression of Christian life, in our benevolences. Many keep on the penny a-mile rate who have increased and prospered a hundred fold, and it is time to make a change. This change of direction takes also the solitariness of sickness and old age by opening greater resources of inward comfort and greater attractivess to those about us.—*Presbyterian.*

AN UPRIGHT LIFE.

Nothing is more certain than that human conduct produces its effect upon human character and determines its future weal or woe. Virtue and uprightnees give the pure heart and clear conscience, whose working is an ample reward for effort and sacrifice. Vice and wroug inevitably leave their marks on the soul and tend to misery. Retribution follows as the night the day upon human action. Goodness hath its reward; sin hath its punishment.

THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

The Bishop of London, as Bishop of the Seas, presided over the annual meeting of the missions to seamen on May 11th, in London. The report showed that numerous mission vessels had carried the ministration of the gospel day by day through out the year to crews seeking shelter fro the gales under the chief headland the shores, or running into ou ages from adverse winds, o bound awaiting orders as to t port of discharge, in open ro distance of from one to thr the land. Lightships, emigr lonely islets were also regula special agency is employed on arrival in docks and to crews during the few hour weeks of their stay in port. 74 chaplains and readers of seamen are doing a grand constant visitation of the boarding-houses, public hous by seamen, shipping offices, hospitals prisons abroad. Institutes and church combined in one building prove grea boons to sailors in harbor, specially when strangers to the port, or out of employment after being paid off, waiting idly to be hired. 855 deep-sea missions, conducted by volunteer missions to seamen helper amongst their shipmates, are promoti godly living on board as many ships exercising a Christian influence countries.

The flag of the missions to se carried by 16 fishing smacks in Sea, acting under the guidance lains. 69,876 pledges of total have been taken by seamen, fishe bargemen, exclusive of their fami years; whilst 46.669 Bibles and books have been bought by sail languages, in 8 years, from the seamean, chaplains and reade ward-bound ships took libra forecastles last year; whils deficiency of bags, 3,249 vesse given parcels of literature wit contain them. 50 ports at hom are furnished with 41 mission boats, and 48 churches, insti mission-rooms, for the service of fishermen and bargemen, and w chaplains and readers, by The Missio Seamen, 11 Buckingham street, Str London, W. C. The gross income for 188 was £24,622 10s. 1d. There are 101 foreign and colonial ports, each frequented annually by upwards of 5,000 British seamen, and in the great majority of these harbors there is no spiritual provision made for men residing afloat on board British ships; whilst in several home ports the religious ministrations on the wate are still inadequate, and urgent applic tions for help are being pressed upon Committee from several widely seprated calities.

ANIMAL PASSION.

We are so constituted that, the more animal nature is curbed and restrained greater becomes the soul's supremacy it; but on the other hand, the more we dulge it, and yield to its demands, the m we lose our power of self-control, until length, the will is utterly dethroned we are carried headlong down the p hopeless disaster.

A WISE PASTOR.

The *Southern Christian Advocate* say "We have read of a settled pastor who so impressed with the bearing of in gence on the support of the Gospel, he went to work and induced as ma his people as he could to take the C paper, and then ordered the pape the others and footed the bills believing that he would lose even financially, in the end. wisely. O, ye starving, preachers of the Church, th things! Is not the means redemption at hand?"

Children are trave a strange country. make conscience no *Locke.*

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1888.

BIONOPSIS.

Some of the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, not many now, can look back to a time about forty years ago when in the schools of Wilmington they had for associate, and friend, and classmate, one who was distinguished among us by solidity and power of thought, and above us all, by singular conscientiousness and rarest, purest, noblest, Christian character. We do not write in panegyric, but in the soberness of truth—those who remember the times and the circumstances of which we speak will readily recall the name of SIDNEY G. LAW. About the time referred to he left Wilmington for Princeton College if we recollect arlght—at any rate, in regular course he graduated at Princeton Seminary, became a Presbyterian minister and has for many years been missionary chaplain of the city prison—the Tombs—of New York. Thus the man made good the promise of his youth; but not for this alone has Wilmington reason to be proud of her son and the First Presbyterian Church of this city reason to be proud of its training. Mr. LAW is the author of [illegible]is"—"A true vision of Life," is[illegible] press of JOHN B. ALDEN, [illegible]n full, clear, small pica type. [illegible]ust say are rather a puzzle [illegible]ymbolism, at times mysteri[illegible]port, and does, with the [illegible]e work. We will not un[illegible]cal review, though the [illegible]thy of it. It is written [illegible] fact that may deter many [illegible]. We may confess we re[illegible] for no better reason than [illegible]xperience, which is shared [illegible], is that the work really is of su[illegible]or merit and evinces masterly ac[illegible]aintance with the principles of theology, [illegible]reated with an imagination fervid, indeed, but not to an extent that overbears the es[illegible]ential design and purpose of conveying to [illegible]aders that truth which glorifies GOD as [illegible]g in full accord with the teaching of [illegible]ord. The verse is smooth and the [illegible]ll sustained. The volume is di[illegible]o parts, the first of six Books [illegible]cond of seven. After prelimi[illegible]face, Invocation, Lectori and [illegible]re treated to the creation of [illegible] Man, and most graphically is [illegible]he surprise of ADAM and his de[illegible]ooking upon all so wondrously [illegible]and bright, and following this,

[illegible]st fair sight of Paradise,
[illegible]elody of human voice,
[illegible]ery of human thought
[illegible] deep, unspeakable delight,
[illegible]proving presence in the soul."

[illegible]irst chapter, fresh and beautiful, [illegible]on engagedly to the appearance of [illegible]hen ADAM awakening from sleep [illegible] "in that countenance divine, a [illegible]keness of himself."

"Then, hand in hand, the happy pair went forth,
In careless innocence and happy hope
To learn sweet truths by their great Teacher taught
Of wisdom, goodness, love and power divine."

Book second, of part first, shows us our [illegible]t parents, in all the delight of innocence [illegible]cing in the works of GOD and contem[illegible]ing

[illegible]signs and symbols of His heavenly care,
[illegible]on each leaf, shining in every gem,
[illegible]ered in notes of lute-like melody,
[illegible]d in nectar from ambrosial fruits,
[illegible]ught in flowers of every shade and hue,
[illegible]breathed in fragrance on the ambient [illegible] air."

[illegible]en follows the fall and its sad conse[illegible]ces.

[illegible]mble at the flood's resistless might,
[illegible]y aloud, "O God, all wise and good,
[illegible] could this ruin 'scape thy watchful eye?
[illegible]ow, with thy consent, through thine own realms?
[illegible] stand perplexed, astounded and confused,
[illegible]hout one glimmer in the dark profound!
[illegible]od's own purpose dawns upon our souls,
[illegible]n of Righteousness' at last appears
[illegible] healing in His wings,' and life springs [illegible]up,
[illegible]less Phœnix, victor over death."

[illegible] have given our readers enough, [illegible] enable them to judge of the [illegible] might cull from it many rare [illegible] isolated extracts give no just [illegible]irable continuity and pro[illegible]om beginning to end; [illegible]ated, "Opening Life," [illegible]o Life in Unbelief," [illegible]egun," "The Pro[illegible]th Triumphant"—of Book First. Book second treats of "The Lord of Life," "The Life Manifested," "The Ransom from Death," "The Awful Shadow of Death," "The Height of Sin and Death," "Victory over Death," Life Militant and Triumphant."

Sincerely we hope that this work will prove as popular as it seems to us its merits warrant, and that the venture may prove to its author, not only compensative but remunerative.

HISTORY OF THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

By B. W. McDONALD, D. D., LL.D. Illustrated. $3.00. Board of Publication of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn.

This is a very important and valuable work. It is a portly, royal, 8vo. volume of nearly 700 pages, produced in exceedingly sumptuous style, and adorned by many excellent steel portraits of memorable men, founders and leaders in the great and zealous Cumberland Church. Its forty-nine chapters are arranged into six great periods:

I. From the beginning of the great Revival to the Organization of the Council (1796 to 1806.)

II. From the formation of the Council to the Organization of the General Assembly (1806 to 1829).

III. From the Organization of the General Assembly to the Removal of Cumberland College (1829 to 1842).

IV. From the "Removal" of the College to the St. Louis Assembly (1842 to 1861).

V. From the beginning of the Civil War to the Warrensburg Assembly (1861 to 1870).

VI. From the Assembly at Warrensburg to the Assembly at Covington, Ohio (1870 to 1887).

We have not yet had time to read the whole of this elaborate history, and will not now attempt a review, as we purpose to do hereafter. But we have read a good deal in the book, especially the hundred and odd pages covering the beginnings of our Cumberland brethren. It is well to have this deliberate and scholarly presentation of historic facts as garnered and held by the Cumberland Church, and their interpretation of them to be laid beside other accounts of these stirring events. Dr. McDONALD has made diligent search, and has had a large mass of invaluable original material, upon which others bestowed years of labor, and which he has been sifting and digesting for some years. He has done his work faithfully and well, and has given a book that is so skilfully constructed as to read almost like a romance. It is intensely interesting from the opening.

The brother is very decidedly set against what he regards as hard Calvinism. But that matters not, for he stands before the public to state what his Church believes as to its origin, and the great work it was providentially called to do. He has done good service, and we expect to read carefully the whole book and to get a clearer and better idea of the position, opinions condition and progress of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They are Presbyterians, and we love them none the less since we have our good brother, R. G. PEARSON, as a citizen of North Carolina.

We hope Dr. McDONALD'S History will continue to meet with a very wide sale and hearty recognition of its merits, and that the author will feel recompensed for his immense labors.

TO BE REGRETTED.

We hoped and believed, as assuredly the majority of the Southern General Assembly believed, that the declining to continue the Committee of Conference on Organic Union, and the appointment of a committee looking to fraternal co-operation merely, would take the agitation of the subject of Organic Union out of the Church. We regret now to have to say that if our Northern brethren can have their way they will keep us stirred up in the matter. The *Herald and Presbyter* distinctly professes to think that the appointment of the Committee on Co-operation will help on Organic Union. After quoting an editorial from the *S. W. Presbyterian*, expressing the opinion that the present situation as understood by the Southern Church, is decidedly against Union, it says:

> The facts, however, that when it was proposed to appoint a committee on co operation, [by the Southern Assembly] it was specifically understood that this looked toward union, and that with this understanding, the committee was appointed, indicate that so far from being dead, organic union is just beginning to live.

The *Africo-American Presbyterian*, which by the way has great consideration in the Northern Church, says:

> The attitude of the Assemblies and the continuance and enlargement of the committees of conference indicates that the co-operative union is near at hand, and that organic union is by no means dead. The existence of the committees will serve to keep the subject in agitation, and the skirmishing of the late Assemblies may be regarded as preliminary to the battle yet to be fought out.

The *Presbyterian Journal* speaking of the action of the Southern Assembly says:

> A motion to discontinue all conference was overwhelmingly defeated. That motion came from the radical opponents of reunion. That element had no hold upon the Assembly.
>
> A motion to confine the conference to co-operation in work, excluding organic union from it, was rejected also by an overwhelming vote; and a dissent, which we have published elsewhere from the appointment of the Committee was filby six members because in the action of the Northern Assembly reunion was declared necessary for the effective co-operation. A member of the Assembly, not an ardent reunionist himself, tells us that the object was to leave the question, of whether organic union should be considered in the progress of the conference, to the discretion of the Committee.

Now, from all this, it is evident that the Northern Church looks at this matter very differently from the Southern Church. We give here the view of Dr. H. M. SMITH, a member of the Southern Assembly, editor of the *S. W. Presbyterian*, and a most uncompromising antagonist to Organic Union. It is the article referred to above, as quoted by the *Herald and Presbyter:*

> Two questions came up in the discussion. Dr. Campbell, of Missouri, offered a substitute for the report, agreeing to continue the Committee for further conference, with a view to organic union hereafter. This was lost. The other was, whether their coupling their request for a committee to confer on co operation in the home and foreign field, with the assurance that they regard this simply as a move to organic union, did not make it right for us to refuse to appoint such a committee. It was argued that to appoint the committee in such circumstances would be compromising to us. The fact is that many think such conference would do good. Our own opinion is, that it will more strongly demonstrate that organic union is impracticable. The motion declining to appoint a Committee of Conference did not prevail, and the paper of the Committee of Bills and Overtures was adopted. It was very stiffly debated, and so earnestly, indeed, by those who opposed it, that one would have expected a closer vote. The majority in its favor was more than two to one (88 to 40); but let it be remembered that some who voted against it, objected only to the appointment of the committee of Conferenee.

And this is what Dr. M. D. HOGE, chairman of the committee on Co-operation says in writing to Dr. FIELD, editor of the *N. Y. Evangelist* on 31st inst.:

> *My Dear Dr. Field:*—I find a very happy picture of our Centennial Thursday in *The Evangelist*, received to-day.
>
> In a single paragraph you stated very correctly what I said to you in our brief colloquy about organic union. We agreed that neither Assembly was ready for that consummation, and that it would be a hindrance rather than a help toward that true spiritual unity which we have at heart.
>
> Now let us strive for the things which make for peace. The Presbyterian church in this country, with its inspiriting traditions, its wealth, learning and piety, with its capacity for ever-growing expansion and usefulness, ought not to be hampered in its noble work by dissensions and jealousies. Try to keep the people you represent from thinking that because we are unwilling to disband our oaganization, and merge our corporate life into yours, we are influenced by any hostile or unfriendly spirit. It is not so with a great majority of Southern Presbyterians. It is because they believe that the fusion of the two Churches, now working for the same great ends, and along their separate lines, and in ways most approved by each, and yet differing in some important particulars, would endanger the harmony now existing, that they prefer to maintain their independent organization. Such conscientious convictions with regard to what is best for both bodies and for the cause of our one Lord, I trust will be respected and appreciated by all who desire to keep the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace.
>
> Very sincerely yours,
> MOSES D. HOGE.

There is absolutely nothing in the report of the Committee of Bills and Overtures—adopted by the Southern Assembly—which will warrant the conclusions drawn by the Northern papers. It really looks almost like the design is to worry the Southern Church into union, or to force a schism in our Church if the union cannot be effectuated.

In view of this misunderstanding between the two great Churches, and in view of the fact that there is reason to believe the Northern Committee will feel bound by their commission to work towards Organic Union—we say in view of these things we trust, at the very first meeting, our Committee will most distinctly inform the Northern Committee of the desire of the Southern Church to be rid of this agitation—to be let alone for a season at least; and if the Northern Committee will persist in keeping up the agitation, we trust our Committee will decline to act with them. We hope this much at least; in view of the disagreement it would not, it seems to us, be amiss for our Committee to disabuse the Northern mind at once on the subject

The Southern Committee is composed as follows: M. D. HOGE, D. D., Chairman; J. R. WILSON, D. D.; G. B. STRICKLER, D. D.; M. H. HOUSTON, D. D.; J. N; CRAIG, D. D.; C. A. STILLMAN, D. D.. T. D. WITHERSPOON, D. D.; THOMAS J. KIRKPATRICK, Esq.; WM. M. McPHEETERS, M. D.; W. S. PRIMROSE, Esq.; R. T. SIMPSON, Esq.; D. N. KENNEDY, Esq.; A. W. MACHEM, Esq.

After writing the above we find the following in the *Mid-Continent*, a journal of the Northern Church, published in St. Louis, Mo.:

> After announcing its readiness for re-union, it expressly defers entrance upon farther negotiations until the Southern Assembly may *deem it advisable* to enter thereupon. So far as we are concerned, this is not a semi-colon, but a full period. It is a virtual casting of the whole responsibility of the future opening of the question, upon the Southern Church. We have put the matter out of our hands. We have unanimously declared that we will wait until they renew the question. [The italics are the *Mid Continents.*]

This is unquestionably, at least beyond all reasonable question, what the Southern Church desires: simply to be let alone as regards the matter of union. And had our Church supposed that the appointment of her Committee on Co-operation would be regarded as affording opportunity for agitation and in any way or to any extent be used therefor, it would never have been appointed. As it is, the forwardness of some Northern papers to suggest that the agitation will be continued, will go far to frustrate attempts at fraternal co-operation.

A CALL TO WUSEIH.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

In the chapel recently rented in this city a great and effectual door is opened to our church. Wuseih has a population of 150,000, is the centre of a flourishing silk district and in grain is the Chicago of central China. It is on the Grand Canal thirty miles above Soochow, is at the foot of a mountain and has a fine spring. There are many large cities and towns within a radius of thirty or forty miles. The Catholics have a cathedral and a membership of 2,000, mostly fishermen. The committee, we understand, is willing to send out men for this city. We desire to send a call to brethren who have been ten or fifteen years in the ministry. If a man lives among the people there is no difficulty in learning the language. During this period he may do a large colportage work daily along the busy wharves. Let the Church pray to the Lord of the Harvest for Wuseih.

H. C. DUBOSE.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards Protestants is clearly seen in a book issued by the "Catholic Publication Society in New York," quoted by Bishop Coxe in an address last December before the Evangelical Alliance in Washington. The children in Romish schools are taught the following answers to the following questions:

"Have Protestants any faith in Christ? They never had."

"Why not? Because there never lived such a Christ as they imagine and believe in."

"In what kind of a Christ do they believe? In such a one of whom they can make a liar with impunity, whose doctrines they can interpret as they please, and who does not care what a man believes provided he be an honest man before the public."

Will such a faith in such a Christ save Protestants? No sensible man will assert such an absurdity."

"What will Christ say to them on the day of judgment? I know you not, because you never knew me."

"Are Protestants willing to confess their sins to a Catholic bishop or priest, who alone has power from Christ to forgive sins? Whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven them. No; for they generally have an utter aversion to confession, and, therefore, their sins will not be forgiven them throughout all eternity."

"What follows from this? That they die in their sins, and are damned."

These are some of the things that are taught in Romish schools, and yet some Protestants patronize them. The fundamental principles of the Roman Catholic Church are the same in every age and land, and it would practice those principles in this land of civil and ecclesiastical liberty. It is utterly opposed to American institutions, society, civilization and religion. There is great similarity between this "Order" and Buddhism, for both believe in a "supreme and infallible head; the celibacy of the priesthood; monasteries and nunneries; prayers in an unknown tongue; prayers to saints and intercessors, and especially and principally to a virgin with a child, also prayers for the dead, with the use of a rosary; works of merit and supererogation; self-imposed austerities and bodily inflictions; a formal daily service, consisting of chants, burning of candles, sprinkling of holy water, bowings, prostrations, marchings and countermarchings. Both have also fast days, religious processions, images and pictures and fabulous legends, and revere and worship relics, real and pretended."

True charity forces us to publish and oppose such tenents; for such charity "rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth—1 Cor. 13:6. That "Order" should not be tolerated which virtually destroys the trinne doctrine of the mediation of Christ Jesus; adds to the already complete Word of God, the apocryphal writings and cart loads of tradition; excommunicates all, however pions, who do not subscribe to its dogmas and bow down to its image; brings forth the apples of Sodom and is an enemy to independence of thought, to the free and full examination of the Scriptnres for ourselves and other precious doctrines for which many of our fathers fought and died.

Dr. Thornwell says: "A community which buries the truth of God under a colossal pile of lying legends, and makes the preaching of Christ's pure gospel a damnable sin; which annuls the signs in the holy sacraments, and by a mystic power of sacerdotal enchantment pretends to bestow the invisible grace, which, instead of the ministry of reconciliation, whose business it is to preach the Word, cheats the nations with a Pagan priesthood, whose functions it is to offer up sacrifice for the living and the dead; which, instead of the pure, simple and spiritual worship that constitutes the glory of the Christian Church, dazzles the eyes with the gorgeous solemnities of Pagan superstitution, a community like this—and such is the Church of Rome—can be regarded in no other light than as a 'detestable system of impiety, cruelty and impostnre, fabricated by the father of lies."

E. P. DAVIS.

A DREAM LESSON.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Preachers, young and old are sometimes more exercised about what their congregation will think of the sermon than about what the Lord Jesus will think of it. If this statement is too strong it may be slightly toned down; and we will say that preachers do sometimes have an anxious thought or two for the impression made on the congregation by the mind effort. If this is still too sweeping, let us limit the assertion to one preacher. There was once a young preacher who felt pleased when his sermon was complimented by his congregation and humiliated if he knew his performance had been weak and startling to none save a few of the emotional sort who can readily be affected by pious tones and a fair amount of noise. This young preacher dreamed a dream and here it is.

In his dream he found himself walking nervously along the side walk toward church, sermon aboard, points and illustrations all in place. He soon found himself in company with some of his church attendants and these were joined by others till there was a throng surging about the preacher. Why such a multitude pressing around him and toward his church? The answer came. He looked and lo! at his side walked one whom he had never seen; but whom he recognized at once, though no one spoke his name. There at his side walked Jesus the Saviour of men. No word was spoken. In silence, with a look of compassion and sympathy that no human face has ever worn, Jesus walked by his young herald. Where he turned, Jesus turned, keeping Himself ever at the preacher's side The young minister was not terrified. He speaks not. A silent and unutterable joy possessed him in common with the great mass, pressing speechlessly along, before, behind and on either side, because on that Lord's Day morning he was to hear—as he supposed—Jesus the crucified Redeemer preach his own gospel. With these high feelings of peace and joy, forgetful of self, forgetful of the crowds that were pressing in and filling the church, the young servant walked by his Lord along the aisle where he had often moved with uneasy tread. Now he was near his pulpit—Jesus still at his side. Now he was making ready to reverently usher the great Teacher up the steps to where the sacred volume lay waiting to be expounded. But Jesus anticipated him. In some way he knew not how, by a force that he could not resist nor even try to resist he—the young preacher—was carried into the pulpit: but Jesus quietly entered a front pew and sat down to hear his young ambassador. Here the dream went out—as dreams will—as smoke vanishes in the air. The dreamer slumbered on till the world was awake again; but the vision of that night was not gone. Why did it come and who raised the curtain of the mystic world of the unreal for this one spectator? Did it not come silently as a messenger from heaven to tell him that whenever and wherever he preached one auditor would always be present, though invisible? Two questions. If we know that *Jesus* is going to be present shall we be any longer in bondage to the opinions of *men?* And if we know He is to hear our sermon shall we not prepare it as with as great care as we would if the best earthly judges of sermons were to be present and all the reporters to sit pencil in hand.

PREACHER.

THE UNIVERSITY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The ninety-third annual commencement of the State University has come and gone, and will have been pretty much forgotten by the time the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN glance at our heading.

Still it is proper to say something of it in a paper read by so many who are of kin to the University, and who feel themselves deeply in its debt. Many too have received the summons sent out to its sons, without being able to respond, and are, doubtless, anxious to know the result of the meeting of the Alumni.

It was a very pleasant meeting and a well attended one. The number of Alumni gathered, I heard variously estimated, was from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five. Perhaps halfway between these numbers would be a good guess.

These represented the best men in the best classes of life in the State. In truth it was the respectability of the gathering that gave it importance more than its numbers. It would be hard to find one hundred men of better social or professional standing, of greater worth, and more deserved influence in Church or in State than were these gentlemen.

They were called together because of the temporary crippling of the financial affairs of the Institution by the action of the last General Assembly, and also with a view of taking some steps towards the centennial celebration now fast approaching.

It was all very delightful. The exercises went off with the usual spirit. Col. Clark's address was considered a very graceful, appropriate and finished performance. He is one of our best Alumni, warmly and steadily the friend of the college and a son to be proud of. Gov. Swain in the last month of his life used to prophesy good things of Walter Clark, feeling with great sensibility that his friendship and zeal in the service of the college might be securely relied upon.

Dr. Hoyt's sermon to the graduating class has been more complimented in my hearing than any delivered here in many years. Many "old students" were enthusiastic in their praise of it.

By the way! I think it likely that those for whom these sermons and addresses are specially prepared, are not usually the most appreciative part of the audience. It is the old graduates, those who have come from their farms and their

merchandise who seem to assimilate most readily this fare.

Memorial Hall was not as "level full" on commencement Day as we have had it. Orange county and its neighbors were not out in their usual force. The season has been of such a sort that our farmers grudged the annual holiday. But there were enough there to make it lively, and enough fine dresses among the ladies to make it plain that hard times are capriciously distributed in North Carolina. The graduating class did themselves great credit. As Mr. P. C. Cameron said, they looked less like boys, and more like men than any class he had seen here since the revival of the University. Their speeches showed a more manly view of thought, and the whole exhibition was said to be a signal testimony to the excellence of their teaching and drill by Dr. Hume, our accomplished Professor of the English Language and Literature.

The degrees conferred have been already given in the daily papers, and I refer to them only to express once more the general satisfaction at the complimentary LL. D., bestowed on Mr. Kingsbury. North Carolina is constitutionally slow to recognize, or applaud merit among her own sons. If Mr. Kingsbury had years ago made his home in a distant State, and there acquired his reputation, North Carolina would have claimed him with loud assertion and bragged plentifully about him.

Chapel Hill is the heart of the State, and has shown that it beats true in this instance, and has only paid honor to whom honor is due.

The reception given by the Faculty to the Alumni in the University library on Thursday was a moral and agreeable feature, very highly enjoyed by all parties. As to the "senior reception" in the Gymnasium on the same night, that too was a success, as it generally is.

I do not believe that anyone expected that the Alumni could or would effect anything beyond affording the morale of their presence. They appointed committees and offered resolutions. As one of themselves said: "*That was all.*" The outside public were sorry that Mr. Cameron resigned his position as President of the Association. Col. W. L. Steele was elected to succeed him. Mr. Cameron's interest in and affection for this Institution, however, are not dependent on office. They will cease only with his life. The excellent sense and sagacity, the good temper, the warm feeling, with which he discussed its affairs were not matched in the conversation of any other of the Alumni whom I saw. He is a friend who can admit errors and yet go on with unabated confidence and resolve to keep trying.

Of the members of the Faculty who lost their chairs by the action of the late Legislature, Mr. Cameron said he most regretted the loss of Wm. B. Phillips. He considered him a brilliant man, well-furnished, ambitious and likely to be a distinguished man ten years from now. Such men North Carolina cannot afford to lose. Mr. Philips may put such commendation as this from such a source as a feather in his cap, and wear it with pride, whether here or in Alabama.

We had a goodly number of editors on hand. These gentlemen are always especially welcome to commencement. The prophetic eye sees them pen in hand celebrating the praises of all and sundry. Few men have so many warm handshakes and greetings. Two of the fraternity brought with them their brides, and there is nothing prettier at any time than a happy bride.

C. P. S.

Chapel Hill, June 14th.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Stop it! Not the University, but the false, persistent and interminable charge of sectarian jealously and hatred of the same. This charge is, of course, restricted to the churches which have denominational colleges, the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches that furnish to their own people, and the State as well, educational advantages equal to those enjoyed at the University or elsewhere, and in addition, sustain, support and make the university what it is, the *pride and glory* of the State. Withdraw from the faculty their representatives, blot from the roll of trustees the names of their men, dismiss their sons from the the list of college students, and there would be a sudden and fatal collapse, at once a shame and a disgrace to the State. There is no good ground of complaint, much less for the grievious charge indicated. Our university is fully abreast with the best institutions of the South, in all its appointments. When compared with its endowment and the appropiations placed at the command of the trustees by the Legislature, it is *decidedly ahead* of all other State colleges or universities, North or South. True there is a temporary reduction of the numerical strength of the Faculty, a necessary result of the establishment of a separate and independent Agricultural College.

The writer would be glad to direct the attention of those who so persistently abuse the university, the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, to one common enemy and his annual visits to Chapel Hill in his most deceptive and alluring garb; causing this beautiful and charming place to forget its reputation as "plain, quiet, temperate and refined, offering few temptations to vice, &c." The trustees have already banished this subtle enemy from the College buildings and grounds, but as he is said to be "always at church," so here he is entrenched, *as close as possible*, and as is supposed, on irresponsible ground. The laws of the State give the Faculty the power to drive him, at least four miles from the college. The popular sentiment of our people *demand* it, and it is only a question of time, which shall go first, this foe, or those of the Faculty who countenance and support it, or whether both shall go together. To sustain this broad assertion, we need not refer to the testimony of the Protestant churches. Even the Church of Rome assembled in plenary council, warns her followers "especially against the fashionable dances, which as at present carried on, are revolting to every feeling of delicacy and propriety and are fraught with the greatest danger to morals."

Our people are, at least technically, a religious people. And when we have the testimony of each and every Christian Church and that of the Romish Church besides, we hazard nothing in in saying it is the popular as well as the Christian sentiment of the commonwealth of North Carolina that, what is popularly known as "Commencement Ball" *shall be abolished*. There is no defence to be offered for a custom, which, by any implication, direct or indirect, can be considered as committing a great institution of learning to its maintenance as a part of its annual programme. Let something be substituted for a fascinating and infatuating practice. More consonant with true manliness, common sense and common morality. Right glad are we to add—that something has been already inaugurated in the handsome entertainment, reception, sociable, or whatever it may may be called on Thursday night, so much appreciated and enjoyed by the Alumni, Faculty, Trustees, invited guests and the families of many. Pleasant refreshments and a *real* rational, intellectual feast, a suitable conclusion, all things considered, of the most pleasant and satisfactory commencement occasion since the war.

Could the writer have anticipated such an assemblage, under such circumstances his own family would have been present, and should there be a similar gathering next commencement he would say to all, go, and all who visit Chapel Hill and do not see the wives and daughters of the professors, fail to meet the best half of the Faculty.

N. McK.

SCHOOL NOTICES.

I know of no school where the pupils are better taught and where their morals are more faithfully looked after than at Prof. S. C. Lindsay's classical school at High Point. He had a number of boarders in his own family last session and is now prepared to take more next year. He prepares his scholars for college or the business of life. Send to him for catalogue.

P. H. Dalton.

High Point, N. C., June 8th.

Attention is called to the change of dates in the advertisement of the most popular school of the Misses Nash & Miss Kollock at Hillsboro.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE INVALID FUND

Is to be made by our churches on first Sabbath of July or as soon as possible thereafter. The money will be distributed by the Assemblies Executive Committee of Home Missions (upon application made by the different Presbyteries for the benefit of aged or infirm ministers and for the widows and orphans of ministers deceased.

CHURCHES USUALLY GIVE

To their pastors only "a support," and when sickness, old age or death comes to them they or their families have real distress. The contribution soon to be made will, during the coming year, give relief to probably as many as ninety families of ministers deceased, and to as many as twenty-five or more ministers laid aside by ill-health or by age. In some of these cases long, lingering sickness, with its necessary expenses and with its sorrows and hardships upon the wife and children must be borne for months, even years, until the end comes at an open grave!—no, not the end!—for the widow with her fatherless little ones turns away with her support "gone." Then it is that the small amount provided for her by the church to which her husband gave his years comes not only a well deserved, but a most welcome help. Every year brings such cases before us. Oftentimes it is certain that if our people could know the nature of the applications which come to us, they would gladly contribute five or ten times as much as they are accustomed to give for this fund on the first Sabbath of July.

RIGHT NOW

We have applications to give $350 for next year (July 1888 to July 1889), to each of two ministers, both now over 80 years of age; brethren who have long ministered in our frontier fields, now unable longer to render active service. They will not now need this aid very long, yet it will give many comforts, even necessities, during the short remainder of their life-time on earth.

Hitherto the income for this cause has averaged not far from $11,000 per year. This has enabled the Executive Committee to appropriate only from $50 to $200 (as a rule) per year, for the minister or family. The last Assembly took the ground that these sums should be increased, so as to allow amounts like those spoken of above for our aged ministers, (which we think are not more than half, or perhaps one-third, as much of the amount given in similar cases by the Northern Presbytarian Church), and to this end the Assembly asks our pastors and church officers to ask for and endeavor to raise $20,000 per year for this fund. This will require a contribution nearly twice as great as that which has been made heretofore, but as the contribution in the past has always been small it will probably be easy for many persons to double or treble the amounts given heretofore. If they could follow their money to the homes of the widows, and to the chambers of suffering ministers, there would be no doubt of the increased contributions, for which the Assembly has asked.

Contribute through your church collections, if possible, otherwise you can, send directly to the Treasurer of Home Missions, W. A. Powell, Esq., P. O. Drawer 26, Atlanta, Ga.

Respectfully,

J. N. Craig,
Secretary.

Office of Home Missions, Atlanta, Ga., June 15, 1888.

BY THE WAY.

Rev. W. S. Lacy has left our Synod and his native State to return to Virginia, from whence he came to us. It is really matter of great regret (as heretofore we have said) not to Fayetteville Presbytery alone but to the Synod at large. The proceedings of the Presbytery sanctioning the change have not been sent to us—at least have not been received by us—but the occasion was certainly one of genuine sorrow.

Mr. Lacy acts in accordance with a clear sense of duty. Nevertheless as he writes us, his heart is with us all and North Carolina is exceedingly dear to him.

Our readers, we have reason to hope, will not be forgotten, and they will have soon again the pleasure of reading the entertaining pen sketches from the pen of "W. S. L."

It was our pleasure—our very great pleasure—to attend the semi-centenary celebration at Davidson College last year. At the time we gave our readers some account, necessarily inadequate, of the proceedings, but we have now before us a copy of all the addresses delivered on the occasion, and in decidedly neat and attractive style—we mean the book, not the delivery of the addresses, though it would not ill-become them too. We have the addresses in attractive form, and can recommend them to our readers. Here is the semi-centenary address, not actually delivered owing to the enforced absence of Hon. A. Leazar, then the historical sketch of the College, and then follows sketches of the various presidents of the Institution—Morrison, Williamson, Drury Lacy, Kirkpatrick, McPhail, Blake and Hepburn, by Hon. J. G. Ramsay, A. White, Esq., Rev. R. Z. Johnston, Prof. J. R. Blake, Rev. A. W. Milner, Col. A. R. Banks and Ed. Chambers Smith, Esq., respectively. Third in order comes (overlooked by us in the enumeration) the address on Denominational Colleges, by Rev. Dr. W. M. Grier, President of Erskine College, Due West, S. C., and editor of the *Associate Reformed Presbyterian*. The book is printed by E. M. Uzzell, Raleigh, N. C., and is for sale by Ross & Adams, Charlotte, N. C.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING JUNE 19th 1888.

Spirits Turpentine—Has ruled steady throughout at 33½ cents.

Rosin—Quoted at 82½ cents for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained—closing dull.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00; Yellow Dip $1.90 and Virgin $2.00.

Tar—Receipts taken day by day at $1.40 throughout.

Timber—Very little arriving and prices fully sustained.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

As had been advertised, the two Sunday-schools of the Presbyterian churches of Greensboro had a joint excursion to Mt. Airy yesterday 13th. We carried about 300 members of those schools, free, and with the limited number of cars, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad will permit on that end, we had enough outsiders to pay all expenses, (about two hundred dollars,) but made no money. The day was all that we could ask, the sun keeping behind the clouds, it was exceedingly pleasant, and yet the beautiful mountain scenery through which this road passed, and which Mt Airy is surrounded was somewhat obscured from view, by the haze and clouds. Being met at the depot by the Presbyterian Sunday school, we were escorted to the academy grove where stands and seats were prepared, a special welcome was made by Mayor Brown, and responded to by Rev. E. W. Smith on the part of our schools. To the many readers of the N. C. Presbyterian who have never been to that lovely place, let me say, the scenery of the Pilot, and other mountains, the circuitous, route of the Ararat River and the long distance followed by the railroad and other attractions, will amply repay a visit up there, especially with the advantage of *low round* trip summer rates, now offered by this road.

M.

Greensboro, June 14th, 1888.

The Seacoast Railroad, between Wilmington and the Hummocks on Wrightsville Sound is an accomplished fact. One may now leave Wilmington at almost any hour he may choose and be landed a few hundred yards only from the breaking waves of the Atlantic Ocean in much less than 30 minutes. On Saturday evening, last, quite a number of ladies and gentlemen by invitation of the authorities travelled over this, one of the most comfortable lines of travel in the country, to witness the passing over of the road completed into the hands of the directors from Messrs. Chadbourn of our city. We have not space for a full description of the ceremonies. Mr. W. H. Chadbourn on behalf of the contractors made a neat little speech making due acknowledgement of the aid and the courtesy received from the Directors and especially from Mr. William Latimer, the President. Mr. Latimer responded giving a history of the enterprise and bestowing the meed of commendation, undoubtedly their due, to Messrs. Chadbourn the contractors, as also to the essential assistance and co-operation received from the Directors. Mr. Latimer, himself, we say in passing has devoted time and energy and means unstintedly to the fulfillment of this project.

Then followed the actual driving of the silver spike by the President, in a manner that showed how well he could do such things, and which elicited most hearty applause.

Hon. George Davis made such a graceful and effective speech, as he alone could make, narrating some of the unwritten history of Wilmington and giving honor to the pluck and enterprise of her citizens.

Col. Alfred M. Waddell was then escorted to the front and kept the crowd in heartiest spirits by an impromptu speech abounding in flashes of wit and humor. Cheers were given heartily during the proceedings for the road, its President and officers, and for the successive speakers. The whole occasion passed off most pleasantly.

In a few weeks—a couple or so—the very large and commodious hotel will be finished, and every preparation will be complete towards the equipment of one of the most delightful sea-side resorts, and one of the most easy of access in the country.

We must say that the builders and officers of this railroad, especially including the Manager, Mr. James H. Chadbourn, jr., and the Engineer of Construction, Mr. W. H. Chadbourn, jr., deserve all, and more, of praise than can be rendered them.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On June 6th, 1888, at the residence of the bride's parents in Marlow, Effingham county, Ga., by Rev. J. W. Quarterman, Mr. W. L. POWELL, now of Pearly, Laurens county, Ga., and Miss ELIZA E. McNEILL, both formerly of North Carolina.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices must be paid for in advance. The first ten lines are inserted free. The excess over ten lines is charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Correspondents can ascertain what an obituary will cost by counting eight words of prose to a line, and multiplying each line by ten cents.

At his home near Morven, N. C., on Tuesday April 12th, Mr. HUGH McLAURIN, aged 68 years.

The deceased was a deacon in Morven Presbyterian church, a most conscientious and upright man. He died suddenly from dropsy of the heart, while sitting on his front piazza. Matt. 24:44.

IN MEMORIAM.

In Fayetteville, N. C., May 24th, 1888. ANNIE MURCHISON, the beloved wife of W. F. Leak, and daughter of the late Col. J. R. Murchison, in the 26th year of her age.

This simple announcement by itself tells only of a home made desolate, as thousands have been before. But the life of rare beauty and the death of Christian triumph of this disciple calls for remembrance to the praise of the grace of God. The hallowed memories that cluster around her are very precious to the dear ones she has left behind, and to those who sympathize with them.

During a childhood of exceptional sweetness and purity, there was manifested in the deceased, those graces of mind and heart which shed such lustre upon the woman in after life.

Mrs. L. was naturally endowed with a superior mind and the elements of a noble character, which Christian culture and training had developed and strengthened, and the grace of Christ had renewed and beautified.

She was large hearted, generous and affectionate, strong-willed, yet exquisitely tender of feeling; energetic, yet quiet and gentle in her demeanor; devoted in the domestic relations, yet thoughtful of duty in wider relations, responsive to every call of need, and ready for every good work, conscientious, frank and true, and to crown all, she was in the directness and simplicity of her aims singularly unconscious of self, or any self-worthiness. Her gentle, modest presence, her smile of extreme sweetness lighting up a face full of thought and feeling, her keen sense of humor accompanying her quick power of observation, are characteristics which all will recall. By her silent ministries of benevolence and affection she shed light across many a threshold and gladdened many a home. Mysterious indeed, is the Providence that took from earth so early one so richly endowed, and so preeminently fitted by nature and by grace for a long life of usefulness. When death comes in old age it is sorrowful enough but when it comes as this did, in the very morning of womanly life, it is hard to reconcile the heart to the justice of all things; but God is just, yea, merciful in His acts. Her life as we count years was not finished. But she lived well the days allotted to her, and has left behind her the heritage of a blessed memory, and the lasting power of a righteous example. In her life and in her death the abounding grace of God in Christ, was beautifully illustrated and commended as "worthy of all acceptation."

Her life was one of more real happiness than that usually experienced by many of our race—and there were many reasons why she should wish to live. She was young, had recently settled in a new and pleasant home surrounded with the comforts of life, with a devoted husband to whom she was ardently attached; and a lovely boy whose future she had pictured with a young mother's hopes—she had also many valued friends and relatives whose affection she cordially reciprocated. But she knew in whom she believed, and fully trusted *Him*; His will and His way were hers. She spoke with humble confidence and calm assurance of the better inheritance kept in reserve. With strange power—granted to the dying—she conversed at length with those around her bed-side, and sent special messages to absent ones. Calm, self-possessed, and in full possession of her mental faculties she commended all she held dear, friends, the church, husband, baby-boy, never to know a mother's love to her heavenly Father's care. Thus passed away this precious life like the setting sun, shedding parting rays of light and hope all around, only to rise more glorious on the other side.

"God grant we too may rest as calmly
When our work, like her's is done."

D. F.

THE UNDERSIGNED CAN ACCOMmodate a few persons at Masonboro Sound by the month or season. Excellent bathing, fishing and sailing, charges moderate. Persons wishing a pleasant time with a private family should apply. Access to the city daily.

GEO. D. PARSLEY.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.

THE most thorough **School of Oratory** in the World Training for Voice, Body, and Mind, Endowment begun. Cata. free. S. S. Curry, Ph.D., 15½ Beacon St., Boston, Mass. **Summer Term**, July 9, for clergymen, teachers, etc.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

CORNER MARKET AND FRONT.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMmer trade I am offering the most attractive stock of

DRY GOODS,

to be found in this City. Selected especially for City retail trade, by the most experienced buyer, who, with an eye single to the needs of his customers, who are proverbially the most tasteful ladies in the city, and at the same time to meet the views of the most economical in prices, has in the most triumphant manner succeeded in making the store on the corner the "Talk of the Town," where can be found a magnificent stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, in all the leading and most desirable styles, among which are many desirable bargains in the various new shades of Albatross, Nuns Veiling, Printed Challis, Beiges, French and American Satines, Ginghams, Lawns and printed Indian Linens. Our stock of

WHITE GOODS

surpasses that of any former season in variety, cheapness and elegance. We have beautifully embroidered skirts on Batiste and Indian Linen with Flouncings, Edgings and Yoking to match. Embroidered Marseilles Robes in patterns for Ladies and Children, plain White Lawns, India Linens, Linon D' Irlande and Batistclaire at prices from Five Cents per yard to the finest imported. Plaid and Striped Lawns, Nansook and Mull, Ecru and White French Pique. One hundred handsome Embroidered Robes in boxes, bought a job and will be sold at half value.

We have almost succeeded in painting Wilmington white with white dresses; we greatly desire to whiten the rest of the Country. In the sale of White Goods we have no competitor. It would be profitable to those wishing to purchase goods in that line to entrust their orders with us or write for samples.

Our other great specialty,

Housekeeping Goods,

is in full stock, and is as it ever has been, a puzzle and wonderment to our neighbors. Where does he buy his goods? How can he sell at the prices? How is it that all our customers go to HEDRICK'S to buy all of their Table Linens, Towels and Napkins. Reader, listen; the secret is this. We buy this line of goods direct from the Importer. We know what the people want, and we know how to buy them, hence we are enabled to sell a pure Linen Damask at 50 cents per yard, as good as can be had elsewhere for 75 cents; a White pure Linen Damask at $1.00, as good as any man can show at $1.40, with all other goods in this line, such as Napkins, Doylies, Towels, etc., at proportionately low prices.

We offer a full line of Domestic Goods at prices to suit all classes.

Space becoming short, much that we would like to tell in this must be deferred to a future advertisement. Suffice it to say, that we keep the largest stock of

Handkerchiefs

in all qualities to be found in any retail store in the South. We keep a first-class stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods, Laundried and Unlaundried Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Balbriggan and Lisle Underwear, Ties and Scarfs in all the new styles. Half-Hose in every quality, to be sold at marvellously low prices.

We invite attention to our stock of Imported and Domestic Woolen Suitings for Gents and Boys which we can have made to order by a first-class Tailor at the most reasonable prices. Inasmuch as we are here for the People's good, the People will be welcomed at our counters, where they will receive the most cordial and polite attention.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. HEDRICK

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

THE LARGEST PASSENGER STEAMSHIP.

There was launched on Thursday afternoon from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. James and George Thompson, Clydebank, near Glasgow, the City of New York, the first of two magnificent twin-screw steamships which the firm are constructing for the Inman and International Company of Liverpool. The new Inman liner is probably the most remarkable yet built either in this or any other country, not only in point of dimensions, which make it the largest passenger steamer in the world, but also in regard to speed and internal arrangements. In almost every sense it embodies all the devices which naval constructors have conceived to insure the safety and comfort of the passengers and a high rate of speed in spite of weather. The City of New York is 580 feet in length over all and 525 feet on the water line, 63½ feet in breadth and 42 feet in depth, with a gross tonnage of 10,500. She has been built on very fine lines, and with her clipper bows in place of the more customary straight stem, the vessel has a smart and graceful appearance. The engines are of such power as will drive her at as high a rate of speed as the fastest now running. She is practically unsinkable, having two bottoms; and the whole structure is divided by bulkheads into fifteen separate water tight compartments. There are in all five decks, and altogether accommodation is provided for 2000 persons, The vessel will be propelled by two sets of triple expansion engines, so that should one set get out of gear the other will be available, and even in cases of emergency a good rate of speed maintained. The vessel, it shonld be added, is fitted throughout with electricity, and has been specially arranged as an armed cruiser. The christening ceremony was performed by Lady Randolph Churchill, and was witnessed by a large assemblage of spectators. Her ladyship was presented with a bangle set with diamonds, with the name of the steamer engraved on it, by one of the partners of the firm before the launch took place. The City of New York was successfully launched in blinding showers of snow. The company afterwards adjourned for lunch. Mr. James Thompson presided, the croupier chair being occupied by Mr. George Thompson. A companion ship to the City of New York, the City of Paris. is also being constructed by the Messrs. Thomson for the Inman Line Company. She is similar in every respect to the vessel launched on Thurday, and as only nine months have elapsed since the construction of the City of New York was commenced, the City of Paris will also be delivered by the builders in a few months.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE NEW CROWN PRINCE.

The death of Frederick, emperor of Germany which occurred last week, gives fresh interest to this article, which it must be kept in mind was written during the lifetime of the Emperor William, father of Frederick :

On the 7th of May, 1882, there was great rejoicing in the city of Berlin, the home of William I., the venerable Emperor of Germany, Cannon were thundering, flags were flying, and joyous crowds of people were in the streets. All this merry-making was because on the evening before a tiny baby boy had opened his eyes in the world in the Marble Palace at Potsdam, one of the royal residences of Prussia. This baby boy is, now a sturdy little fellow of five years, "going on six," as children say. He is the oldest great-grandson of Emperor William, and also of Queen Victoria, and if God spares his life he will one day sit on the imperial throne of Germany.

When this royal baby was a month old the christening ceremonies took place in the chapel at Potsdam. The scene was one of the most touching and solemn ever witnessed. The aged great-grandfather, with tears of emotion streaming down his cheeks, held the infant in his arms while the baptismal water was sprinkled on its forehead. On one side stood the grandfather and grandmother, the Crown Prince of Prussia and his wife, who is the oldest daughter of Queen Victoria, and on the other the youthful parents, Prince William and Princess Augusta. The baby, who was arrayed in a long flowing robe of white silk heavily embroidered with silver, behaved with true princely dignity during the ceremony until his name was pronounced to be Frederick William Victor August Ernest, when he screamed lustily, and was carried away by his nurse to be laid in the cradle of state in which the royal infants of Prussia have been rocked for more than one hundred and fifty years.

Although little princes receive a great number of names, bestowed in honor of their royal relatives, they are known by one, or at the most two. This youngest heir to the German throne is called Prince William. He is a playful, robust boy, and enjoys romping with his two younger brothers, Frederick and Adalbert, like any other boy of his age. He is too young to give a thought to the grave responsibility which will one day be placed in his hands, or to realize that his aged great-grandfather must soon pass away from earth, or that his grabdfather, the good Crown Prince Frederick William, is so ill that there is little hope of his recovery.

Little Prince William has a very happy life. His young mother loves him dearly, and is very proud of her pretty boy; and there are many palaces where the patter of his little feet is sweet music. He is often taken to see his grandmamma in her palace at Berlin; and he likes "going to grandma's" as well as other little boys and girls do, for this royal lady is a true daughter of the good Queen Victoria, and her life with her family is as sweet and loving and familiar at if she lived in a cottage instead of a palace. On pleasant afternoons she may often be seen with her grandchildren driving along the beautiful street called Unterden Linden, in Berlin, and under the arches of the Bradenburgh Gate out into the great park, which is called the "Thiergarten." Here there are lakes with swans that come sailing up to the banks to be fed, and great cages in which are monkey, tigers, enormous lions that roar so loud they ran be heard for a long distance, and many other kinds of beasts, and birds with beautiful plumage.

Potsdam is the place which Prince William likes best of all, for here he can run in the beautiful park which surrounds the Marble Palace, ride on his pony, and play soldier with his young companions. There are five royal palaces at Potsdam, in which are many interesting mementos of former kings of Prussia. The celebrated Frederick the Great lived here in the Palace of Sans Souci, and the room in which he died in 1785 remains as it was at that time, even to the silent clock still marking the hour when the great king passed away.

The life of a little prince is not all play, for almost as soon as he is out of the cradle he must begin to prepare for the duties and responsibilities of his life. Little Prince William's nurses who talk to him in French [illegible] in English, and a governess who [illegible] him all that his little brain can [illegible]and. He is taught swimming and riding, [illegible] he plays soldier he is taking his first lessons in military drill. He has Bible lessons, too, like all other good boys and girls, for the members of the royal family of Prussia are sincere Christians, and teach their children to follow the paths of truth and righteousness. When Prince Willian is old enough he will be sent to school, and his course of study will be all the more severe and rigorous because he is a prince, and must become an intelligent ruler. He is taught to treat his teachers with the greatest respect and deference, and to be always kind and courteous toward those who serve him, no matter how poor and humble they may be.

On the summit of a hill in Germany, not far from the beautiful lake of Constance, are the ruins of the ancient castle of the Hohenzollerns, which some historians think was built more than a thousand years ago. It was a solitary ruin, overgrown with ivy, and it had been inhabited only by bats and owls for more than four hundred years, when, in 1850. Frederick William IV. of Prussia, brother of the present Emperor, visited the house of his ancestors and ordered a portion of the castle to be rebuilt.

The Hohenzollerns were famous knights in the Middle Ages. They joined the great troops of the Crusaders, and were brave and foremost in battle. They were powerful grandees in the days of the Emperor Barbarossa, that famous old warrior who lost his life while on a crusade, although, according to German fairy tales, he is not dead but sleeping in a great mountain near Salzburg, with his snowy beard grown through the table upon which he leans, and streaming all around him on the stone floor of the cavern. When the time comes he will awake and come forth, with his great sword in his hand, to slay evil-doers and avenge the wrongs of the suffering and the oppressed. The Hohenzollerns have been rulers of Prussia for more than four hundred and fifty years. Let us hope that little Prince William will prove a noble member of his illustrious family, and when he sits on the throne may he be a wise and Christian leader of the great people of Germany! —*Harper's Young People.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

It is said that Mrs. Browning once came very near losing some of the most valuable of her MSS. When setting out from Florence for London these were placed in a trunk containing the belongings of little Robert, her "blue-eyed Florentine." When the travelers reached Paris the box, that had been especially confided to the watchful care of servants and railway guards, was found to be missing. Search for it proved fruitless. Inquiries concerning it, telegraphed down the line of route, received unsatisfactory replies. Some weeks elapsed; the reward that had been offered for it by Mr. Browning still remained unclaimed. Hope had almost been abandoned, when news came of a trunk lying among others in a station in the south of France. Mr. Browning travelled down by express, and there, among unclaimed luggage, stored in a subterranean chamber, he found the box that contained the MSS., the disappearance of which he had so passionately deplored.

Mrs. Maria E. Beasley, of Philadelphia, has made a fortune from the most remarkable invention which the mind of a woman ever conceived. In 1884 Mrs. Beasley took out a patent for a machine for the construction of barrels Up to that time barrels had been made almost altogether by hand· The machine is worked by three men and turns out more than 600 completed barrels a day. Mrs. Beasley was born in North Carolina of wealthy parents. She possesses wonderful mechanical genius. Her first invention was a machine for hooping barrels. It will hoop 1700 barrels a day, and is used by the Standard Oil Company.

Mrs A. S. Bates, of Marshallville, Ga., brags on the intelligence of her dog. She wrote a letter to a friend in the postoffice asking the loan of a ball, and gave it to the dog to carry. The dog found the postoffice closed, but he leaped in an open window, seized the ball and brought it to his master, who is in doubt whether the dog read the note, or knew what was wanted and where to get it.

Mrs. Henry D. Gregory, wife of the vice president of Girard College in Philadelphia, whose sudden death in the Calvary Presbyterian church on Monday has been announced, was about to open with prayer the annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. Mrs. Gregory was a member of the reception committee of the Presbyterian Centennial, and she was acting in that capacity when struck down on the platform. She leaves three single daughters, one married daughter, and two sons. One of her sons is a professor in the Leipsic University, and the other a professor in Johns Hopkins University, this city.

A Pretty Experiment: With as simple an article as a red cabbage, a very old but pretty little chemical experiment may be made by the young people, with the result of amusing and astonishing those around them. The effects may be strikingly shown in this manner: Cut three leaves of the cabbage into small pieces, and, after placing them in a basin, pour a pint of boiling water over them, letting them stand an hour; then pour off the liquid into a decauter. It will be a fine blue color. Then take four wine glasses —into one put six drops of strong vinegar; into another six drops of solution of soda; into a third, the same quantity of strong solution of alum; and let the fourth glass remain empty. Fill up the glasses from the decanter, and the liquid poured into the glass containing the acid will quickly change to a beautiful red; that poured with the soda will be a fine green; and that poured into the empty glass will remain unchanged.

SCIENCE.

Select several cards of different colors, and in the centre of each fasten by a little mucilage a small round piece of black paper. Place over the card thus prepared a piece of thin white tissue paper. The variety of hues which the black assumes is very striking.

Put pure olive oil into a clear glass bottle with strips of sheet lead and expose it to the sun for two or three weeks, then pour off the clear oil and the result is a lubricant which will neither gum nor corrode. It is used for watches and fine machinery of all kinds.

Dr. Burck, manager of the government botanic gardens near Batavia, has discovered a remedy for the coffee-leaf disease which has been threatening disaster to the coffee planters of Java. For preventive purposes he makes use of a solution of chloride of iron, and for the disease itself he uses a strong solution of sulphuric acid, which kills all the germs of the disease in the leaf. The economic value for Java of the discovery of the remedies, should they prove successful, can scarcely be overestimated· In Ceylon the disease in the coffee plant produced a revolution in planting; year after year the coffee crops were failures, many planters were ruined, and ultimately tea growing took the place of coffee with results which are just now astonishing the world. But the period of transition from one staple to the other was one of economic disaster, from which perhaps Dr. Burck has saved Java and earned the gratitude of coffee-drinkers all over the world.

Books are reproduced in this country directly from photographic plates and so cheaply as to sell for one half the price of reprints by the usual type method—the Encyclopedia Britannica, of which seventeen volumes have been issued, being the most important work thus far photographically reproduced. By chance it was discovered that the gelatine plate, from which the electrotype is made in this process, could be printed from directly, giving a larger number of good copies than the hardest elcetrotype. The New York *Evening Post* now says the most recent development in this direction, and one which has scarcely been foreseen until very recently, is the proposed use of the gelatine process of printing for newspaper work. A western inventor has been engaged for some time in an experiment, which aims at nothing less than the entire elimination of the compositor for book work and even newspaper work. The process is virtually that already followed by the firm which reproduce English works by photography, but instead of photographing a printed page it is now proposed to photograph from type-written pages, and reducing the plate at the same time to the size of ordinary print to place the resulting gelatine plate upon a printing press and use it instead of the electrotype made from the mental types. The late Colonel Richard Hoe, the veteran press inventor, in reviewing the development of the printing press during his lifetime, said: I have some idea that the next jump will be in the direction of photographing the newspaper upon the sheet of paper as it flies through the press. I don't know how such a thing can be done, but with the instantaneous process of lightning photographs some genius will use it for the newspapers." He did not live to see any experiment made in the direction of actual photography of newspapers, but there seems to have been something almost prophetic in his suggestion of photography for the newspaper of the future.

THINGS USEFUL.

Pineapple Ambrosia: Remove the skin carefully from the pineapple and grate the pulp fine; mix with white sugar and let it stand a while. Make a custard of the yolks of four eggs, the whites of two, and a quart of milk. When cold pour it over the pineapple. Beat the two remaining whites with sugar, spread the frosting over the whole, and set it on ice and serve cold. The pineapple is a native of Brazil, and was sent from Peru to Europe in 1555 by Andrew Thevet, a monk. There are now nearly fifty varieties in cultivation. The pineapple is propagated from the crown of the leaves, and also from the suckers at the base of the fruit.

To Brighten Gilt Frames: To renovate and brighten the gilt frames of the pictures and mirrors that have become rusty and dingy, simply wash them with a small sponge moistened with spirits of wine or oil of turpentine, the sponge only to be sufficiently wet to take off the dirt and fly marks. They should not be wiped afterwards, but left to dry of them.

Pickled Plums: Put seven pound of plums in a jar, one quart of vinegar, five pounds brown suger, four ounces cinnamon, two ounces cloves. Put the sugar and spices into the vinegar. Scald and turn on the plums while hot. Do this for three successive mornings.

A Simple Dessert: A delightful dessert is made by lining the sides of a mold with sponge cake, and the bottom with sliced bananas. Fill the mold with stiff whipped cream. Set it on ice till eaten.

To keep jelly from moulding. Grease a soft paper with butter, and place it very carefully on the top of your jelly, buttered side up, and do not leave the least air bubble visible, placing the paper close to the side of the cup all round then paste another good paper, not too stiff, over the top of cup; you will find your jelly afterward as good when first put up.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
THE RICHEST. MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.
COLGATE & CO.
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000
Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.
A LADY WHO IS COMPETENT TO teach English, Mathematics and beginners in German and Music, desires a position as teacher in a family. Would begin teaching the middle of September next. Address
MISS E., Box 28,
Waynesville, N. C.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL
HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.
We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.
Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N.

BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.
Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST
GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL.
DURHAM TOBACCO

GREAT INDUCEMENTS ! !
IN ALL RESPECTS WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER THE VERY BEST INDUCEMENTS TO HOME AND OUT OF TOWN TRADE.
A COMPLETE STOCK
Which embraces DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS in all of staples—and Many Novelties. Suits for Ladies made to Order.
FRENCH SATEENS.
Large apartment of Styles—in all colors and in black and black and white, 32 in. wide. Price 35c, Quite as pretty as a silk, and colors good.
MATTINGS, CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, POLES AND CORNICE
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Linen, Towels, &c., FURNITURE COVERINGS, Bed Spreads, &c.
All letters relating to prices, and all ORDERS have VERY PROMPT ATTENTION.
CHURCH CARPETS AND MATTINGS at small advance on first cost. Express or freight paid on Bills of $10.00 and over.
RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
May 22nd, 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA., AND DALLAS, TEXAS.
INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION. AWARDED TO E. Van Winkle & Co. For Best Cotton Gin. 1881. ATLANTA, GA.
MANUFACTURERS:
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS, COMPLETE FERTILIZER MACHINERY,
COTTON GINS, COTTON FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS,
COTTON PRESSES, SEED COTTON CLEANERS,
SAW MILLS, WIND MILLS, TANKS,
SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., &c.
AWARDED the gold medal at the International Cotton Exposition for the best gin with self feeder.
AWARDED four gold Medals at the Texas State Fair for best gin, best feeder, best condenser and best display, also first premiums at Georgia Fairs and South Carolina State Fairs, and gold medal at the Industrial Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina.
Write for catalogues and prices.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.
The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.
The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.
Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
Established 1827. It is now over sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for WORMS, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the Sovereign Remedy for WORMS.
$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE
SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

IN THE SWING.

Here we go to the branches high!
Here we come to the grasses low!
For the spiders and flowers and birds and I
Love to swing when the breezes blow.
Swing, little bird, on the topmost bough;
Swing, little spider, with rope so fine;
Swing, little flower, for the wind blows now;
But none of you have such a swing as mine.

Dear little bird, come sit on my toes;
I'm just as careful as I can be;
And oh, I tell you, nobody knows
What fun we'd have if you'd play with me!
Come and swing with me, birdie dear,
Bright little flower, come swing in my hair;
But you, little spider, creepy and queer—
You'd better stay and swing over there!

The sweet little bird, he sings and sings,
But he doesn't even look in my face;
The bright little blossoms swings and swings,
But still it swings in the self-same place;
Let them stay where they like it best;
Let them do what they'd rather do;
My swing is nicer than all the rest,
But maybe it's rather small for two.

Here we go to the branches high!
Here we come to the grasses low!
For the spiders and flowers and birds and I
Love to swing when the breezes blow,
Swing, little bird, on the topmost bough;
Swing, little spider, with rope so fine;
Swing, little flower, for the wind blows now;
But none of you have such a swing as mine.

—*June St. Nicholas.*

MISSIONARY THISTLES.

The boys' mission band at Glenoaks wanted to find out some way to earn their share of the missionary money, which was sent to far-away India, to support a Bible woman.

There was plenty of ways for the girls to earn money. Their nimble fingers could do so many things deftly and well, that there was no fear but that the proportion of the money they had pledged themselves to raise would be forthcoming.

But the boys—what could they do to earn some money? They looked at their sturdy fingers, stubbed by baseball playing and scarred by jack-knife accidents, in despair. There did not seem to be anything for them to do just then. If it had been winter time, they might have formed a snow-shovel brigade, and turned the snow-flakes into pennies in the missionary coffer; but what was there for them to do beneath the blazing August sun?

Even Miss Nannie, their enthusiastic young president, was without suggestion, for once. One day she came home from the city, her face aglow with the brilliancy of the idea which had suggested itself to her. A special meeting of the mission band was called; and not a boy was absent when the roll was called, for it had been whispered about that Miss Nannie had found out a way for them to make money.

Brown eyes and blue eyes and gray eyes opened to their widest extent with surprise, and stared at Miss Nannie in unmitigated astonishment, when she bade them gather as many as they could of the big purple thistles that were blooming in profusion along the hedges just then, and bring them to her the next Saturday afternoon.

"But, Miss Nannie what good are thistles, I should like to know?" ventured one boy, more bewildered than the rest.

"That's my secret," smilled Miss Nannie. "I will show you how to turn them into missionary money when you bring them to me."

Saturday afternoon people wondered not a little when they saw groups of thistle-laden boys turning their steps in the direction of Miss Nannie's house. One hundred thistles filled the large clothes-basket which had been prepared for their reception; and then the boys looked at Miss Nannie eagerly.

What next?

She held up a soft fluffy pompon, that looked as if it was made of the very whitest, finest spun silk in the world.

"What do you think of that, boys?" she asked. "Isn't that quite a pretty thing?"

"Yes'm," was the chorus of assent. "But what are we going to do with our thistles?" was the eager query which followed.

"We will make these lovely pompons out of them, and take them over to the hotel at the lake and sell them," Miss Nannie answered. "I paid ten cents for this, and perhaps, if ours are equally pretty, we may get the same price."

"O Miss Nannie,"—and the boys looked delighted, though incredulous—"how could anybody make a soft white thing like that out of these old thistles?"

"I will show you. Where are your knives?" And in a moment Miss Nannie was explaining away the mysteries of pompon-making to her auditors.

Such a busy, delightful afternoon as that was, and, when it closed, one hundred thistles, stripped of their green sheaves and robbed of their purplish plumes, hung in long rows in the garret, ready for the drying process. They fluffed out beautifully, and were of the softest, creamiest, silken color.

The next Saturday afternoon, all daintily laid in boxes, that their delicate beauty might not be marred by handling, tied in bunches with knots of warm-tinted ribbon, the pompons were carried over to the large hotel filled with summer boarders and there the boys found a ready market for them.

Each pompon brought a shining dime into the treasury; and when the happy, tired boys counted up their gains that night, an involuntary cheer escaped them, as they found that their bank held ten whole dollars.—*Presbyterian.*

LOOKING FOR WINGS.

POOR CRIPPLED WALTEE.

Passengers on board one of the many ferryboats that are constantly plying between the opposite shores of the Mersey, (at Liverpool, England,) may occasionally see on warm, bright days, a poor crippled boy, whose body has grown to almost a man's size, but whose limbs, withered and helpless, are still those of a child.

He wheels himself about on a small carriage, similar to that the boys used in play; and while the little boat threads its way among the ships of all nations that are anchored in the river, he adds not a little to the pleasure of the sail, by playing on his "concertina," airs that show no mean degree of musical skill. The few pennies that he always receives, but does not ask for, are never grudgingly bestowed, and are given not more in pay for the music, than for the simple honesty than shines in the boy's blue eyes.

One so helpless, it would seem, could only be a burden to those who loved him—could certainly do nothing toward fulfilling the command, "Bear ye one another's burden." Was it so? Was there no service of love for the lame boy? no work for him in the vineyard? The question was answered one day.

"Walter," said a gentleman who had often met him, "how is it, when you cannot walk, that your shoes get so worn?

A blush came over the boy's pale face, but after hesitating a moment, he said—

"My mother has younger children, sir; and while she is out washing, I amuse them by creeping about on the floor, and playing with them.

"Poor boy!" said a lady standing near, not loud enough, as she thought to be overheard; "what a life to lead! What has he in all the future to look forward to?"

The tear that started in his eye, and the bright smile that chased it away, showed that he did hear. As she passed by him to step on shore, he said in a low voice, but with a smile that went to her heart—

"I am looking forward to having wings, some day, lady!"

Happy Walter! Poor, cripled and dependent on charity, yet doing, in his measure, the Master's will, and patiently waiting for the future, he shall by-and-by, "mount up with wings as eagles: shall run, and not be weary; shall walk, and not faint."
—*St. Louis Presbyterian.*

THE DOG'S GRAVE.

Soft lies the turf on those who find their rest,
Here on our common mother's ample breast,
Unstained by meanness, avarice and pride,
They never flattered and they never lied;
No gluttonous excess their slumber broke,
No burning alcohol, no stifling smoke,
They ne'er intrigued a rival to displace,
They ran, but never betted on a race;
Content with harmless sports and moderate food,
Boundless in love, and faith, and gratitude,
Happy the man if there be any such,
Of whom his epitaph can say as much.
—*Lord Sherbrooke.*

GRANDPA AND BABY.

There entered a low sa'oon near the river on Saturday, says the Detroit *Free Press*, a sweet-faced girl—a child of no more than 13 years. Her abundant brown hair was tidily braided, and her gown was perfectly clean and neat, although evidently cheap. Her cheeks had a color naturally delicate, but evidently hightened by excitement and determination, and in such a place her presence impressed one like the finding of a wild rose blooming in an alley. All the hangers on of the place—sailors the worse for sprees, and blear-eyed vagabonds the worse for many such, ceased their riotous clamor, laid down their cards and dice, and were quiet, as they looked at this incarnation of the sweetness and purity which they had cast aside and trodden in the mire. One other, whose business had called him there, stood in a corner and watched.

The little one stepped fearlessly up to the bar, where the burly keeper stood with a half-emptied glass in his hand, and said:

"Please, sir, I want my grandfather."

"Your grandfather? Who is he?"

"Capt. ——

"He isn't here. Hasn't been here for a month. I don't want the old man to come to the house, because when he begins to drink he doesn't know when to stop."

"Oh, but he is here sir," she said, very quietly. "He didn't come home last night, and this morning I saw him through the door. I've been watching ever since, and he hasn't come out."

"Don't you think I know——," began the man when the child stepped back to the centre of the room, and, raising her head, called, in a pure, resonant tone:

"Grandpa! grandpa! Baby wants you."

The man came angrily from behind the bar, exclaiming:

"Get out of here, you cheeky little minx! Don't I know——"

"Don.t touch her Bill," said a huge sailor, rising from a table, beer glass in hand, and stepping between them.

"Well, Jack, I don't see the cause to interfere. She'd better not——

Just then the door of the kennel at the rear of the bar opened and an old bent man, trembling with years and a recent debauch, stepped out. Looking uncertainly about, he asked:

"Where are you? Where are you pet?"

The child glided to his side, slipped her hand in his, and said:

"Here, grandpa."

"And what do you want, baby?"

"I haven't any one to play with, grandpa, and so I came to look for you. And, oh, I'm so frightened."

"All right, my child, just you cling close to my hand, and be careful you don't fall, and grandpa'll take you home." So the two went out and up the street, the brave little girl guiding and supporting the tottering man who thought that he was protecting her.

The two entered a pleasant cottage half a dozen blocks from the den, when a neighbor said: "There was never a better seafarin' man or soberer before he got struck with a parted line eight years ago. Since then he's been childish, and once or twice a year he'll wander off from his daughter, who is well married and kind, find a lot to treat him and have a spree. That girl was a child when he was hurt, an' he worshipped her. He ain't never got over thinkin' she's a baby, and no matter when or where, drunk or sober, she can do anything with him."

THE CAT AND THE RATTLESNAKE.

One day, a poor, half-frozen kitten came to Birdie Granger's house. Birdie had no brothers or sisters to play with, so she took the starved little gray cat in and made it welcome. She warmed it, and fed and gave it a good bed to sleep in. Under such kind care, the stranger grew fat and sleek. By the time it was grown it became a most wonderful cat. Birdie named her pet Warble, because it purred so loud.

Warble and Birdie were inseparable friends.

The cat followed Birdie everywhere. It was very large and strong—as big as a small dog. For a cat it was astonishing how intelligent Warble was. It had many cunning ways, and Birdie's papa taught it to perform tricks like a dog. Papa would clasp his hands and put his arms out in front of the cat as it stood upon the rug. Then he would say, "Jump, Warble!"

And Warble would jump through his arms and out over his hands as if it understood just what was meant, which, to be sure, it did. If Warble was watching for a mouse at a hole anybody came near, it was accustomed to raise its paw as a sign to the person to keep back and not make a noise.

One day Warble did Birdie a service, which she will never forget as long as she lives.

It was a summer morning and Birdie took puss's dish of milk beside the garden wall, as usual. She called Warble, and heard a low mew just beside a crevice in the stones. Warble was watching for something, a mouse, Birdie thought. He lifted his paw to warn his little mistress to keep back. But she went on, and said.—

"Come, Warble, this rich new milk is better than a mouse. Come and lap it."

Suddenly, Warble's eyes gleamed like two balls of fire. He waved his tail back and forth in fury. He looked liked a tiger about to spring. He raised his paw again to warn Birdie off. But she was determined to see what was disturbing her cat so, and took several steps forward. She heard a rattling in the grass. Warble leaped into the air the same moment, and came down upon the spot where she heard the rattling. There was more rattling, and a tremendous hissing and lashing and noise. The girl was frightened and screamed aloud.

Her mother and grandmother ran to her in an instant They saw, with horror, the cat dragging a rattlesnake out of the grass. The child had been almost upon it. Warble had set his strong, sharp teeth into the back of the reptile's neck and broken its spine.—*Ill. Christian Weekly.*

AN EAGLE'S GOSLINGS.

On Achill Island, on the west coast of Ireland, a tame eagle adopted two goose-eggs, sat on them and hatched one of them, rearing the little gosling with all affection of a real mother. This happened some time ago. The gosling grew up, flourished, mated itself, and finally made the eagle the happy grandmother of three other little goslings. Now, the eagle resumes all her old cares. She is even more fussy and anxious over this brood than she was over their mother. She begs them to share her food; they shelter under her wings alternately with their own mother; and, indeed, they spend more time in the eagle's cage than roaming about with their own parent. The goose and goslings have free access to the eagle; and when they are with her she is always very excited if strangers approach, in her desire to protect them. The eagle's master, Mr. Pike (in whose lovely grounds she has lived for fifteen years) is the only person she allows in her cage. He may caress her, and rub her legs, while she flutters with pleasure; and she seems quite happy except when troubled with fears about her foster-grandchildren. This odd, little freak in natual history may be seen by any one visiting Achill Island, as Mr. Pike is most kind in exhibiting his happy family to any interested in such matters.—*Christian Register.*

A STRANGE MIRROR.

The old city of Rouen, in France, has a pretty sight that is worth describing to your crowd of young folk. The little men and maids are fond of looking-glasses, I know; but I doubt if they all have heard of the queer one of which I shall now tell them. Near the west door of the church of St. Quen, in this city of Rouen, is a marble basin filled with water It is so placed that the water acts as a mirror, and in the face of it one sees all the inside of the church. Look down into the water and you see pillars, and the ceiling and pictures and statuary and nearly all the interior ornamentation of the building. The stately basin seems to take pride in holding its beautiful picture of the church. I wish you and all your hearers could see it.

Delicate Children, Nursing

Mothers, Overworked Men, and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest ordinary food, or from over-work of the brain or body, all such should take **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate, and threatened with Bronchitis. It put her in such good health and flesh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion I ever used."—L. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mills, S. C.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2 48:-1y

PAINTS & OILS
5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.
Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at
W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,
—:o:—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
—:o:—
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS,
AND WOOL.
BALTIMORE, Md.
With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

Good Goods--Low Prices.
FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

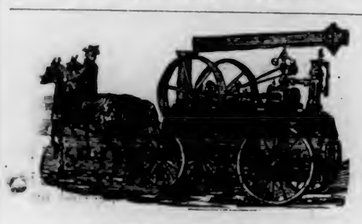
PENNSYLVANIA, Chambersburg.
Wilson College for Young Women.
Fifty miles south-west of Harrisburg in famous Cumberland Valley. From Baltimore four hours; from Roanoke, Va., 11 hours via. of Shenandoah Valley R. R. Five trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all College Studies except Music and art. Large Music College and Art School. Music Dapartment last year, 125. Full Faculty. College Course B. A. degree. Music College B. M. Handsome Park, Large Buildings, Steam Heat, Gymnasium, Observatory, Laboratory, etc. For catalogue address Rev. J. EDGAR, Pb. D., Pres't.

NERVES! NERVES!!
What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.
Headache, Neuralgia,
Indigestion, Sleeplessness,
Nervous Prostration,
All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using
Paine's Celery Compound
For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.
THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC
Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.
It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alterative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it
CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
$1.00 a Bottle. Send for full particulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.
Just issued by the
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,
THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.
THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.
THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.
PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.
Address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

DRESS MAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
S07 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.



MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.
Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.
ALEX. DELANEY,
Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being a member of our firm we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.
TAPPEY & DELANEY.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANuary 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.
Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.
For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - CASH.
M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:
FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM
$30.00 TO $125.00.
WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Information cheerfully given on application.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."
BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793.)
FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. DELANEY.
TAPPEY & DELANEY.
PETERSBURG, VA.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office In Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8th.

Since I last wrote you Congress has been discussing such questions as Government bond buying, the tariff, the Fisheries treaty, Silver, and matters of local interest, such as relate to the District of Columbia, the latter having been much neglected of late on account of the pending tariff bill. The President has been quietly pursuing his daily routine business, has been enjoying his renomination of course, and has had his sympathies excited by the cases of criminals in different parts of the country, a number of whom are to be released through his pardon.

The Democratic Congressmen who attended the St. Louis National Convention had scarcely settled themselves in their seats again when the Republican members left for their Convention in Chicago. All is not well with Congress during Presidential campaigns. Legislation suffers because of the absence of members and those who remain cannot debate any question without interlarding it with campaign talk, entirely irrelevant to the subject.

On Monday, while the District Police bill was under consideration, Representative Struble, of Iowa, arraigned the majority in Congress for giving no attention to the demands for temperance legislation, declaring that it was prohibition or substantial restriction of the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia that was needed more than increased police or police facilities.

The Committee to which the temperance bills had been referred was attacked by Mr. Dingley for its remissness in not having reported back these measures. He said the arrests for drunkenness in the State of Maine were not more than one-tenth the number of such arrests in the District. The District Committee was defended by Mr. Rowell, one of its members, who said it had all the work it could do, and that it had been deprived by the tariff bill of five days to which it was justly entitled to for the disposal of its business. Mr. Campbell, the chairman of the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic Committee, said his bills would have been acted upon but for the failure to get a quorum of his committee. In the question of prohibition, he said his committee was awaiting the action of the Senate committee.

Secretary Whitney, of the Navy, will neither affirm nor deny the rumored report of his retirement from the Cabinet if Mr. Cleveland is re-elected in November. He does deny, however, that he is in ill health, and states that had he any intention of leaving the Cabinet he would consider it his duty to inform the President before any one else.

That the Secretary has been somewhat dissatisfied of late is an open secret, it having been caused partly by the quarrel between the line and staff which shattered the unity of the Navy to an extent. Several other minor matters, such as the slowness with which the manufacture of the guns for the new Navy has been carried on, have tended to increase his annoyance, and in conversation he has not hesitated to express his opinion on the subject with great freedom.

One of the newest sights of the Capital is the Gospel Wagon. It is a church on wheels, and is one of the agencies which used by the workers of the Union Mission. Every Sunday it passes from one point to another where preaching services are held, and nearly every evening it carries Christian workers on their evangelistic trips. Different churches in the city are interested in the work of the Mission, and their representatives take part in the meetings and assist in the missionary efforts that are being made. Representatives of a number of the churches have some one evening in the week when they take charge of the Gospel Wagon, and conduct the services at the several localities in the city where the services are held. The purpose is to reach the class of people who do not go to church and who have no church connections. The Church is in this way brought to them. The chief field of operation for the wagon is the outskirts of the city. It is 20 feet long by 7 feet wide and 6 and a half feet high. The wheels are low and of the same size, so that the box can turn on them, and all of the running gear is unusually large and strong, having been made to order just for the purpose. When on its way to meeting, the wagon, drawn by four horses, looks like a new kind of excursion vehicle. When it stops for a meeting it is quickly transformed into a comfortable little pulpit and choir platform, with the organist ready to play, and the leaders and singers standing in front.

I.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the weeek ending June 15th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

H Alman, Mobile, Ala., umbrella.

T Babin, Houma, La., coffee strainer.

R H Bachlott, Savannah, Ga., station indicator.

P T Beach, Luling, Tex., animal trap.

F Cook, New Orleans, La., feed water regulator.

G H Coursen, Baltimore, Md., glove fastener.

C M Erwin, Birmingham, Ala., safety flang for railway rails.

T E Hanly, New Orleans, La., passenger register.

A H Isbell, Asheville; N. C., memorandum calendar.

H R Kellar, New Orleans, La., car starter.

H B Kirk, Mt. Pleasant, S. C., registering gauge board.

J O'Connor, Newport, Ky., forming designs on sheet metal.

J O'Ferrall, Baltimore, Md., can soldering machine.

J S Orr, Ky., fence.

J B Owens, Jackson, Tenn., draft timber for cars.

H S Palmer, Chattanooga, Tenn,, building block.

G Richardson, Menardville, Tex., sheep shearer.

W S Ross, Madisonville, Ky., combination implement.

F W Schiller, Baltimore, Md., ice breaker for vessels.

V R Shepard, Covington, Ky., passenger ticket.

W T Smith, Birmingham, Ala., fire escape.

J K Van Pelt, Nashville, Tenn., vehicle wheel.

SAY-SOES.

There is the curse of every evil deed; it stands not alone, but brings forth evil after its own likeness.

Teachers during vacation, farmers' sons when work is slack on the farm, and any others not fully and profitably employed, can learn something to their advantage by applying to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

A walnut tree in Wisenant's bottom in Habersham county, Ga., measures from point to point of twigs, 87 feet. He put eight stacks of wheat and oats under it one season, and Messrs. Oakes & Bobertson put their threshing machine and power under its cooling embrace and threshed these out.

In order to decide as to the ownership of a hog that was claimed by two persons, a Kentucky justice released the porker and let it have its own way. It made a break for the sty of one of the contestants, but the other has appealed from the judgment of both the court and the hog.

Labor to keep a good conscience, for he that is disfurnished thereof hath fear for his bedfellow and sharp care for his companion.

ROYAL



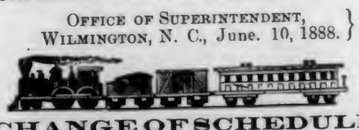
BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June. 10, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 30 A. M.
Leave Maxton	11 21 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 52 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	4 07 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton	5 51 P. M.
Leave Shelby	7 03 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	8 15 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	6 10 P. M.
Leave Maxton	11 15 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 46 P. M
Leave Hamlet	2 30 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	6 55 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 20 A. M.
Leave Shelby	8 39 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	9 45 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 35 A. M
Leave Hamlet	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 48 P. M.
Leave Maxton	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 05 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton	3 26 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 20 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.



The Traveling Man
should carry with him, if he values his health and comfort, a bottle of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. The best Spring medicine.



Experienced Tourists
take in their satchels bottles of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, the best medicine to keep the system in perfect condition.



To Enjoy the Journey
don't go without Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, for it is the best and pleasantest regulator. You may need it any moment.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to

W. J. MARTIN.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS **WITHOUT CHARGE.**

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX, Manager.

WANTED!!!

Reliable and Active Men to travel for an Established House during the summer months. Those who can furnish a horse and give security preferred. Money advanced monthly to pay expenses. **A great chance for the right men!** State age, bnsiness experience, and to save time better send names and address of references. No attention paid to postal cards. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. Address "**BUSINESS**," Box 11, Richmond, Va.

Union Theological Seminary.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY, VA.

The next session begins Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 1888.

FACULTY.

B. M. SMITH, D. D., LL.D., Professor of Oriental Literature.

THOS. E. PECK, D. D., LL.D. Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology.

H. C. ALEXANDER, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament.

J. F. LATIMER, Ph.D, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity.

W. W. Moore, D. D., Associate Professor of Oriental Literature.

For Catalogue or other information apply to

THOS. E. PECK D. D., Intendant
Hampden Sidney, Va.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,
SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

Cayuga Lake Military Academy,
AURORA, N. Y. COL. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M.

WANTED! TEACHERS for Higher English, French, History, Botany, Astronomy, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Education, Painting and Drawing, Latin, German and English Literature; also Principal for established School. Send for circulars. Address

National Bureau of Education,
Room 54 Cole B'd'g, Nashville.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE ELECTIONS.

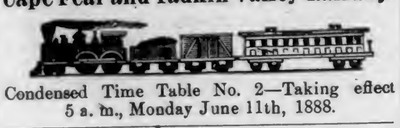
OFFICIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of Davidson College, at their annual meeting in June next, if the way be clear, will elect a President of the College, to succeed the Rev. Dr. McKinnon, who, in consequence of continued feeble health, insists upon the acceptance of his resignation tendered at last commencement.

Also, at the same time an election will be held for a Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. RUMPLE,
Secretary of Trustees.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 2—Taking effect 5 a. m., Monday June 11th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	6 00 A.M.	1 15 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	7 05 "	3 10 "
Leave Maxton	7 15 "	3 35 "
Arrive Fayetteville	9 00 "	7 15 "
Leave Fayetteville	9 15 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 15 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy	5 00 A.M.	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 25 "	5 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro	10 05 A.M	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 15 "	5 25 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 15 "	9 50 "
Leave Maxton	6 25 "	10 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 30 "	12 15 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	3 30 P. M.
Factory Junction	4 30 "
Arrive Millboro	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first-class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

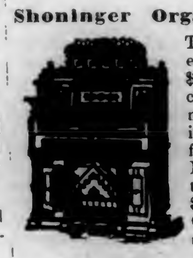
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



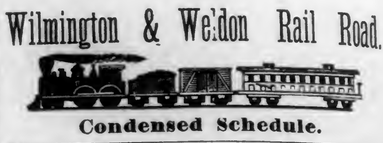
This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt.	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex. Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m. Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11 30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to

JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,068. WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 27, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,688.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. C. D. Price from Warrenton, N. C., to Hampton, Va.

Rev. Dr. S. W. Mitchell from Columbia, Tenn. to Smyrna, Tenn.

Rev. S. H. Spencer from Morven, N. C., to Coopers, Buncombe county, N. C.

The address of Rev. Dr. L. C. Vass during the sessions of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance will be: Care of W. T. Linton, 18 and 19 Red Lyon square, London, W. C, England.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A card directed to the Pastors and Sessions of the Presbytery of Mecklenburg states, that the Presbytery desires to undertake the support of the Rev. Jesse W. Siler, its only missionary, by paying the salary promised him by the Balt. Com., $1,000, and $600 outfit. This our churches can easily do, either by appropriating to this object their present contributions to Foreign Missions, wholly or in part, or by a special supplemental contribution. Bro. Siler goes to China in October. These parties are requested to notify the committee (Rev. Dr. A. W. Miller, Rev. J. L. Williamson and Mr. J. C. Burroughs, Charlotte,) as early as possible what sum each church will pledge towards his support.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. W. F. Thom writes from Ore Hill June 18th: We have just completed and dedicated our church at Mt. Vernon. It was dedicated June 10th. Rev. W. B. Tidball preached a most excellent sermon from Isa: lx:i. "Arise! shine! for thy light is come and the glory of the Lord is arisen upon thee." One lady was received into the church and her household baptized.

VIRGINIA.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian*:

There were two additions to the church at Inglis chapel, Montgomery county, recently. This is a small church in the evangelistic field of Montgomery Presbytery.

Rev. W. C. Campbell and Rev. J. D. Thomas, committee of Montgomery Presbytery installed Rev, P. C. Clark pastor of Piedmont church, Franklin county, on Sabbath, June 10th, and Rev. W. T. Hall, D. D., and Rev. J. D. Thomas committee of the same Presbytery, installed Mr. Clark pastor of the same Presbytery, installed Mr. Clark pastor of Rocky Mount church on June 17th. There were four additions and some twelve or fourteen deeply interested. The meeting at Piedmont will be continued.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The new Presbyterian church at Springfield was dedicated on Sunday, June 10th. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. H. M. White, of Winchester, Va., who preached Friday night, Saturday and Sunday, to large congregations. The pastor, Rev. G. W. Finley, to the regret of all, could not be present, being prevented by the sickness of a daughter. The building is dedicated free of debt.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Christian Observer: Rev. M. B. Kirkpatrick was installed pastor of Beersheba church recently, by a commission of Bethel Presbytery. He will serve this church in connection with Clover. Ten members were added, May 28.

MISSISSIPPI.

Christian Observer: Rev. Stevenson Archer has been called by the Presbytery of Central Mississippi, to the evangelistic work within its bounds. In response to the request of the Commission of the Presbytery, the church at Greenville has yielded a reluctant consent to the transfer.

KENTUCKY.

Christian Observer: There were eighteen additions to Henderson First church in counection with the last sacramental service.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Christian Observer: Indian Presbytery met at Tamah, Osio, a station of Chickasaw church, which is under the pastoral care of Rev. F. H. Wright. The meeting was a large "camp-meeting," out in the woods, holding from Wednesday until Monday. All our business is done in both languages, viz: the English and the Choctaw, as some of our ministers and nearly all of our elders do not understand the English at all. The people gather from all directions and for miles around, and camp on the ground; and we give them preaching three times a day, with four services on the Sabbath; They patiently listen by the hour, singing our best hymns (the tunes,) set to words in verse in their own language. On this occasion, a full-blood Choctaw young man who had bought an organ for his neighborhood school at the church, led our music, which was a curiosity to many and an inspiration to all. This young man was trained in music, and all else, by an estimable lady who has spent her life among the Indians, doing a self-supporting missionary work in teaching a public school, Choctaw or Chickasaw, and using the great opportunities thereby afforded her for sowing gospel seed in Bible lessons, verses and songs, broad-cast, through the youth, boys and girls, trained in her school. The business of Presbytery was mostly routine.

DOMESTIC.

Presbyterian of Philadelphia: The opening services of the new Presbyterian church, in Market Square, Germantown, were held last Sabbath. At the morning service the sermon was delivered by Rev. Professor Robert E. Thompson, and the statement of the Building Committee presented by General Louis Wagner, the chairman. The afternoon service was of a specially interesting nature, short addresses being delivered by ministers from several Germantown churches of various denominations. The sermon at the evening service was preached by Rev. H. C. McCook, D. D., pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian church, West Philadelphia. The total cost of the building, including organ, stained glass and furnishings was $45,000. On the morning of the services the amount of the floating debt was $8,500, but this sum was reduced by contributions made at the conclusion of the service, amounting to $6,000.

A union service for persons whose churches will be closed during the summer, and others of the West side, will be held in the large open pavilion, Nineteenth street and Ninth avenue, New York city, commencing Sunday afternoon, June 3.

The committee appointed by Bishop Potter to investigate charges against Mgr. Bouland by the Roman Catholic press, when he renounced Romanism, has reported the charges without any foundation. He was transferred from diocese to diocese with clean letters, and was in good standing as a Romish priest. A number of Romish Bishops of good and high standing were applied to and they bore the testimony to Mgr. Bonland's good character.

A member of Grace church Parish, New York, has undertaken the expense of having erected a beautiful Episcopal Church on Blackwell's Island, to be called the chapel of the Good Shepherd. It will be built of brick and stone, and its location will be near the almshouse. The Rev. William G. French will be the minister in charge. Mr. French has had fifteen years' experience on the Island as a missionary.

Avenue A Mission, New York city, now has "Sunday Evening Suppers" in connection with its Gospel work. Four hundred men are said to be fed every Sunday evening. The weekly attendance is more than doubled, and the number of conversions has greatly increased. It is stated that within seven days 228 persons announced their determination to reform, and knelt at the altar for prayer.

FOREIGN.

A correspondent wrote the Belfast *Witness*: The public ought to know that Canon Rawlinson, who has been appointed to the important and valuable living of All Hallows, Lombard, London, is more than seventy years old and quite infirm as a man of that age usually is, that his utterance is so indistinct that what he says is quite unintelligible in a church of any size, and that he is almost, if not entirely ignorant of parochial work. Moreover, that he is Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, a place worth £600 a year; and Canon Residentiary of Canterbury, a place worth at least £800 a year more; and that he is required to reside part of the year in Oxford, and part of the year in Canterbury. The appointment of such a man to the charge of a large and important London parish, simply and solely that he may enjoy the emoluments, is indeed a grave scandal and cannot fail to bring a serious reproach on the institution in which such a thing is possible, and to put into the hands of its enemies a weapon wherewith to attack it. The fault, however, is with the law that permits it; and it should be observed that it is only in connection with a cathedral establishment that such a scandal could arise.

Canada Presbyterian: The Synod of Manitoba and the North-West Territories met recently in Brandon in the Presbyterian church. The Moderator, Rev. W. Ross, preached an eloquent sermon from John iv. The appointment of a new Moderator was then proceeded with, and the following motion was moved by Professor Bryce and seconded by Dr. Robertson, That the Rev. Mr. South, of Cardurcis, be Moderator for the ensuing Session. Another motion was made by Rev. Mr. Baird appointing Rev. W. Ross, Clerk of the Synod. Both motions were carried unanimously. Standing committees were appointed. The various reports on Sabbath School Work, State of Religion, Temperance, etc., was presented and received careful consideration. The reports submitted showed that substantial progress had been made during the year.

An effort is being made at the Synod now sitting in Toronto, Canada, to bring about the incorporation of a Union of the Reformed Episcopal churches of England and Canada. The latter church is tributary to the Reformed Episcopal church of the United States. Bishop Stevens, of Charleston, S. C., is presiding over the deliberation.

Woodgreen Methodist church, Toronto, has been, enlarged, and lately, Senator Macdonald laid the corner-stone of a new church (Methodist) in the northwest portion of the same city, to cost $80,000. This makes four churches in course of erection in Toronto, belonging to the same denomination.

The English Church Association at its recent meeting passed a resolution condemning the erection of a reredos in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, as an attempt to foist upon the people relics of a barbarious age. The seconder of the resolution said; "Day after day people were found in front of this lastest piece of Romish Mariolatry prostrating themselves and it required no very great stretch of imagination to assume that many persons had at last mistaken St. Paul's for a Roman Catholic place of worship."

Babu Mozumdar has formed a union of the various branches of the Brahmo Somaj. The fundamental principle of the union is that "all persons calling themselves Brahmos are eligible for membership in the union;" the others are the following five: "(1) the unity of God; (2) the catholicity and unsectarian character of the Brahmo Somaj; (3) the preservation of the purity of character in all our reforms and developments: (4) spiritual culture through definite processes: and (5), the consolidation of the Brahmo community by physical and moral improvement."

Dr. Gordon Gray, of Rome, in an interesting letter published in May *Voice from Italy*, says the number of pilgrims in connection with the Pope's jubilee celebration compares unfavorably with the pilgrimages of former days, when no such facilities for traveling existed as now. The pilgrims themselves go away wondering wherein the Pope's liberties are restricted and why the semblance of imprisonment must be kept up. As to the results of the evangelical work carried forward in all parts of Italy, Dr. Gray believes that far more is being accomplished than one hears of by the ordinary channels. It is a significant fact that of the 124 engaged with Dr. Prochet in his work, no fewer than 74 are either converts from Roman Cathilocism or the children of converts. The case is typical. Gavazzi testified that of the 1,600 members in the Greek Italian Church, not one is Protestant by birth: and two important additions recently made to the staff of workers are from the ranks of the priesthood.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Evangelical Christendom: The new society in Paris for the evangelization of Israel (whose population in France and Algeria is stated to be 130,000) has issued a circular showing the pressing necessity of the work by three considerations. First, the anti-Semitic feeling of the world against the Jews, pointing to a new period of persecution in their history; secondly, the movement towards Christianity of the Jews in Eastern Europe; thirdly, the formation also in various countries of free societies of students called Jewish Institutes, in which the Jewish questions is studied under competent professors, with a missionary aim, praying for the conversion of Israel. This encouraging step forward is supported by pastors and Christian laymen of all the churches.

Nannie Jones, a normal graduate at Fisk University, of the class of 1886, is to go, under the auspices of the American Board, to the south-eastern part of Africa, 600 miles from Natal. She is the first single colored woman sent out by the American Board. She has been adopted by the Ladies's Board of the Interior, whose headquarters are at Chicago.

When Admiral Foote in the harbor of Bangkok, Siam, received the King of Siam on board his flagship, the Christian commander asked a blessing at dinner. "Why," said the king, "you do just like the missionaries." "I too am a missionary," was the reply.

Sitka, Alaska, *North Star*: Lawlessness continues to prevail in many parts of Alaska, notwithstanding the organization of a government to protect life and property. The trouble is, that Congress has given the country a government, but provides no way by which the law can be enforced. Such scenes as those contained in the letter of Rev. L. W. Currie are a striking commentary upon the neglect of the General Government.

Klawack, Alaska, April 11th, 1888.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.

Dear Sir: I wrote you on March 31st about the lawless acts of the natives. I have used all possible tact to avert any serious outbreak until we could have a visit from the Gun-boat, the delay of which has been very much against us.

But the lawless element of the Hanegahs, whom I have been able hitherto to restrain, have been backed and reinforced by the worst element of the Hydahs, who are disturbing the peace and the school in such a way that I do not consider life or property safe.

I wrote you two months ago that I rescued at the risk of my life a girl from four men, (Hanegahs) who entered her house by force, and, after abusing her, were in the act of carrying her away on the charge of witchcraft.

I had to keep the girl at my house until the party left for their homes and order was restored.

Though the girl was one of the best pupils in the U. S. Public school at Klawack, the Hanegahs, who claimed her as a ransom, sought every opportunity by day and night to steal her away—lying under the warehouse at Klawack on the ice to secure their victim.

I managed by determined effort to keep them away until March 31st, when the same party of Hanegahs, reinforced by a large force of the worst element of the Hydahs, came to Klawack, demanding the girl on another charge and holding her responsible for the death of a native.

I wish I could have photographed the scene. The Hanegahs concerned preceded the Hydahs in landing. I saw one of the party, from whom I rescued the girl on the former occasion, sitting near me (as the Hydahs proceeded to make their demands before landing) with two or three open knives. The leader of the Hydahs remained in their boat alternately singing their war songs and making their demands in loud speeches. I sent the brother of the girl to ask the party to come over where I was, that I wished to talk the matter over with them. They replied that it was none of my business; it was their business.

Some of the Hydahs preceded the others and persuaded the brother of the girl that it was better for him to accede to their demands and prevent trouble. By the repetition of the war songs and other demonstrations the brother was intimidated to pay the demand in blankets, as the girl was safe in my house. As the last of the party landed to take charge of the booty I hastened to the house of the young man, but was preceded by the party, who ran into the house to take charge of the blankets before my arrival. I returned to my house, where my wife was guarding the girl, and requested her to return with me as a witness to the proceeding. As my wife approached with myself the house of the victim, a defiant shout went up from some of the Hydahs, "That's all right now."

Many of the Hanegahs are at Fish Island with their children. The Indian doctor, Scow, (Hoochinoo manufacturer), tells them that if they come to Klawack they will die in order to help keep them where they can buy his hoochinoo.

Hence the source of much of our trouble at Klawack.

Yours in haste,

L. W. Currie.

REV. J. H. COBLE.

[Memorial tribute adopted by Fayetteville Presbytery at its late session.]

Rev. John Hannah Coble, who was transferred from the Church militant to the Church triumphant on Sabbath afternoon, January 15th, A. D. 1888, was born in Guilford county, N. C., April 14th, 1825. He was the son of George and Theresa Coble. He graduated at the State University in 1857.

He pursued his theological course at Princeton, N. J. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Louisiana January, 1860, and for a year more was pastor of Bethany church in said bytery. Owing to failing health he gave charge and returned to his native State.

Early in the year 1862 he took charge of tre church in Fayetteville Presbytery; was stalled pastor thereof in 1863, and continued serve said church, giving the whole of his thereto until the close of 1871. In Jan 1872, he commenced preaching at Laurinb church, giving half of his time thereto. continued thus to supply this church until vember, 1879, when he was installed pas thereof for two thirds of his time. In the me time he also, in connection with Laurinburg preached at Rockingham two years, at Bethel three years, and at Montpelier about five years. In 1881 he commenced preaching at Laurinburg the whole of his time, and thus continued unto the close of his ministerial services on earth. During all the years that he labored amongst this devoted people the utmost harmony prevailed, and their attachment for him continued to grow stronger, and his devotion to his people was that of an earnest, faithful and loving shepherd to his flock. He had much of the spirit of his Master. He was bold and fearless in the presentation of the gospel truth, and at the same time gentle and sympathetic. He was a p student and an independent thinker. He was decided in his character; when convinced that he was in the path of duty, there was no turnin him away therefrom. In his death we, as Presbytery, are called to mourn the loss of a zealous, faithful and conscientious co-laborer, and of no ordinary capacity. But, thanks be to God, our loss is his eternal gain. Of this we have the fullest assurance, both from the life which lived and the death which he died. In his life he manifested the power of godliness, and for him death had no terrors. As a Presbytery we would bear testimony to the courage, the faithfullness, the zeal and devoted piety of our greatly lamented and much beloved brother, and would extend our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved widow and fatherless children, praying that He who is the judge of the widow and a father to the fatherless may be their stay and support here on earth, and bring them all at last to Himself in glory. Through this sad and mysterious providence, we who remain behind are reminded that here we have no "abiding place or continuing city," and we are admonished to "work whilst it is day, for the night cometh in which no man can work."

HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The 112th Session of Hampden Sidney has just closed, after a pleasant Commencement. The Baccalaureate Sermon was preached by the President, Dr. McIlwane.

Fourteen graduates received the degree of A. B.. Mr. J. C. Alderson, of Alderson, V., received the degree of A. M, and also Rev. Hensey Johns Hammond (Episcopal), of West Va., a graduate of 1878. Mr. C. H. Hammond, of Baltimore, Md., delivered the validictory, as first man of honor. The Brother above-mentioned had delivered the validictory in his class of 1878.

Mr. J. C. Alderson was elected "Fellow" for 1888–'89.

Mr. S. M. Engle, of Jefferson, W. Va., received the prize medal for the best article in the Hampden Sidney Magazine.

The Memorial Hall, which has been talked of for some time, it is supposed, will be erected this summer. This Hall is to contain a chapel and the needed lecture rooms.

A general catalogue of the Institution *ab initio* is to be prepared, containing the names of all the Professors and students, with their subsequent history in brief, as far as practicable. Information on this point will be gladly received by Col. J. P. Fitzgerald, of Farmville, or by the President, at Hampden Sidney.

A Central Alumnus Association is to be located at the college, and branch associations encouraged in other places. The branch associations—if consisting of as many as seven are to be entitled to send or name one student—who shall be settled during his first session to free tuition.

The two Societies had their annual celebra and awards of honor.

Hon. John A. Buchanan, of Abing to have represented the two Library Soci failed on account of sickness. Through suasive eloquence of the students, how Latimer was induced to deliver his ad the Historical Relation and Influence of terianism.

The Presbyterian.

"SCATTERED ABROAD."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

"Where are you going this summer?" As soon as June begins you are packing up and making arrangements for your summer flitting. North, south, east and west. you go; to the seashore and to the mountains; to the springs and to many a shady farm-house. How many of you, children of the King, are asking Him "What wilt thou have me to do?" Which of you, disciples of the Master, are asking "where wilt Thou that we make ready for Thee?"

We read that long ago a great number of disciples were "scattered abroad" as you will be, up and down, their land. As you will be, did I say? Well, as to the scattering perhaps; but what a contrast in all else.

They went because of a great persecution against the Church; because their lives were in danger in Jerusalem, and, "except the Apostles," there being no need for them to stay, they fled.

You go, in full liberty, of your own choice, for your pleasure and rest, with your children and friends about you, leisurely and comfortably.

They went. Everywhere they went they reached the Word." What Word? That sed new thing that Jesus had died for ins of all men, and had risen to give aeness and His Holy Spirit to all who pe on Him.

nd you go. *Do you* go "everywhere aching the Word?" It is the same rd, just as good, just as true, as it was teen hundred years ago. It has done nuch for you—it has done so much *more* you than for those fleeing disciples. ou would think—would you! That beg "commanded not to speak at all in the name of Jesus," and persecuted from city to city, they would at least keep quiet and only let a good example do what it could? Read that 8th chapter of the Acts, and when you come to the 4th verse, think what that "therefore" means. *Because* danger had scattered them, because men and women were daily thrown into prison, they made use of what little time might be theirs to save those around them. And is not the time short now? Can you and I boast ourselves of the morrow? Shall you so "keep quiet" that those who spend this summer with you being asked, "are they Christians?" shall be able to answer, "I do not know?" or shall they after even a day or a week take knowledge of you that you have been with Jesus?

"Preaching the Word." But you say—catching at the excuse to quiet your stirring conscience—"I am not a preacher and it is not my business to preach." Dr. Pierson has been telling us that the word "preach" is used in our English New Testament 126 times, representing six Greek words, that of these 126 only *two* mean what you call preach, when you object to doing it! Forty-eight times the Greek word means to tell something good or pleasant, as when you shall announce at the table that some agreeable friend is coming to the same place to board. Six times it means to chatter or chat just the common passing talk about friends or fashions, children or servants, politics or business. Boys and girls can do this kind of preaching.

"They were scattered abroad"—"except the Apostles." The ordained preachers have their own great work—God be blessed for it! No one wants you to infringe upon the pulpit. And no one will more gladly welcome this Bible "preaching" than the regular ministry.

"Preaching the Word" means that in talking of friends, the Best Friend should not be the only one unmentioned; of business, that the Great Question of profit and loss should not be left out; of pleasure, that the real "Good Times" should not be forgotten. And your life can preach—by your manners having the air of the Great King's Court; by your doing to others as you would have them do by you; by avoiding those amusements which bear the stamp of this world, which is the enemy of God, or which at *best* are marked "?"; by keeping for God that Day which He has called His

In your trunk or valise will be a pile of summer reading. By all means read a good novel, and lend it when you are done to some invalid. But take some Sunday eading, and often, even on week days, hen some one says "Lend me something read," they will be glad to have a bright ly story, and even the children ot object to a word in it about Him inves and helps them. But you don't what to get, and where to get ? Well, send to the Mission Rooms, fo 1, Baltimore, Md., 50 cents. and get some thirty different kinds, or send a dollar or two dollars, and get an assortment to give way, and so help on a great work. Such bright, "pretty stories" are "Five Cents in a Tea Cup," "Mrs. Picket's Missionary Box," "Voices of Women," "The Critical Hour," "Story of the Bees," "For Love's Sake," "Pitchers and Lamps," "Thanksgiving Ann," and "A Partnership." Then send fifty cents to Mr. Sleight, 1001 Main street, Richmond, Va., (our Publication House) and get "Aunty Parson's Story," "Burning Lamps," "Lill's Withered Hand," "Mother's Last words," "Our Father's Care," "Bag of Blessings," and "The Little Captain."

Many a one will read these for the story and pleasant smile with which you give it, who would not let you tell about the Lord and His work.

Dear fellow soldiers in the King's army. we are to be "on the alert" whether in ranks or at rest. And shall we in this pleasant summer time, rejoicing in the many blessings He gives, taking our vacation or dwelling in our sweet homes, do less for Him than those trembling disciples, "scattered abroad" on the Palestine hills.

T. K. M.

THE SABBATH DINNER-TABLE.

"Didn't we have a good sermon?" inquired the eldest son, with all the zest of satisfaction in his tone.

"Good!" echoed the father, scornfully, bristling up as usual when the word "sermon" was uttered. "He took ten minutes to prove something that we know as well as he does, ten more—"

A shade of distress flitted across Sophy's eyes; the minister had made her feel that she was a sinner. Was that not worth ten minutes?

"And as for prayer," continued the head of the family with a gesture of impatience, "it was the dryest prayer I ever listened to."

"Perhaps he was not praying to you,' suggested the privileged member of the family.

"I think it was the loveliest prayer I ever heard," exclaimed the visitor with rising color.

"Prayer is not a thing to be criticised," suggested the eldest son, gently. "I never felt so clearly as I did this morning, how Christ is our only hope. Our minister made it so strong and clear."

"After rambling on ten minutes about nature!" commented the argumentative voice of the father. By this time conscientious Sophy has a finger-tip pressed into each ear; that sermon was one of the marked periods of her spiritual growth. "And then the idea of saying—"

The sensitive boy of fourteen, whose mercury rises and falls with every change in the home atmosphere, dropped his eyes and looked much troubled. All his delight in the plain, strong sermon had been marred, even while listening to it, by the dread that somebody at home would pick flaws in it at the dinner-table. If he might have listened with an untroubled heart, into what ready soil the seed would have been dropped that day! Sometimes I think that Satan takes more delight in the Sabbath dinner-table than in any home-gathering through the week. He knows what little winds carry the good seed away.

Somebody, anxious to interrupt the flow of unkindly criticism, now made a hurried remark:

"Did you see that lady in front of us? Wasn't her bonnet grotesque? Just the shape and colors to make her hideous."

A relieved laugh went around the table. Surely this was better than finding fault with the minister.

The boy of fourteen looked up brightly. "We have such a good lesson for Sabbath-school to-day."

"I'm glad there's one good one," grumbled his next oldest brother. "I had come to the conclusion that they had picked out the hardest and driest parts of the Bible for the lessons. Your teacher is such a poke, with his melancholy voice and solemn face, I don't see how you ever like the lessons."

Public opinion again quenched the boy of fourteen. Coming home from church he had resolved to hurry through dinner that he might give the extra minutes to the lesson; but as it was the dryest part of the Bible, and his teacher a "poke," why should he care for the Sabbath-school? Perhaps he ought to be ashamed for staying after Sabbath-school last Sabbath to talk to the "poke" about something in the lesson. Of course, the big boys knew!

"He has no more sense about asking questions," continued the big boy.

"Your superintendent is a superior man," observed the head of the family. "I noticed in prayer-time this morning how uneasy he was under that long prayer. He couldn't keep his head down through three sentences.."

The visitor flushed again. By this time she had almost resolved to be busy elsewhere when the time for family worship should come to-night. The listener, who was not a Christian, and who had spent her Sabbath morning in reading George Eliot, pushed her napkin into her ring with considerable energy.

"I didn't go to church this morning, and I don't intend to go to Sabbath-school! A sermon that does no good, a prayer that irritates, dry parts of the Bible to study, and a 'poke' to teach it, have no attractions for me."

The others, who were Christians, looked blank.

A blessing had been asked upon the dinner. What about a blessing upon the dinner-table talk?

PSALM XIII.

1.

What mighty Shepherd leads the flocks?
It is the Lord;
No robber from the lonely rocks,
With spear and sword
Shall burst the barrier, break the fold,
His arm protects!
Safe is the covert, strong the hold
Where he directs;
And, therefore, nothing shall I lack,
His eye and hand shall guard my track.

2.

In pastures green of tender grass
I safe repose;
He leads me where, smooth as a glass,
The water flows—
Still waters, by whose tranquil stream
Quiet I find,
And comfort; so is soothed life's dream:
The wandering mind,
Back to the paths of peace secure
His love and care guide and restore.

3.

Yea, though a wanderer I walk
In chill and gloom,
And down the darksome Valley stalk,
Where lifts the tomb
Its portal, and death's shadows fall,
I fear no ill;
Thy sheltering hand is over all
And with me still;
Thy rod shall guide me if I stray,
Thy staff give comfort on the way.

3.

From that wild waste to mansions fair
In thy bright land,
I come, and find a welcome there,
Led by the hand;
For me a royal banquet spread
In sight of foes,
And precious oil poured on my head.
My cup o'erflows;
And God's good angels guard the rest,
I find, forever, as His guest.

—*Selected.*

THE SUMMER GIRL.

At this season of the year the summer girl is ubiquitous. She pervades summer resorts, and sits on hotel galleries sighing for the coming man. She is often frivolous, often silly, and seems to have no aim nor object in life higher than having a good time and plenty of fun. The summer girl goes to watering places, mountain houses and into the country, and it is her misfortune as well as fault that she is known far and wide as the summer girl. She is only lightly rooted in the soil of memory, and takes no deep hold on the people anywhere because she is absolutely indifferent to them, pursues her own pleasures and consults no wishes but her own. It often happens that a young lady from the city goes into the country for the summer and takes up her abode amongst the people whose life is cast in a different mould from her own. But she makes no effort at assimilation. She thinks to overpower simple country minds by her fine dresses, her city airs, her graces and her affectations of fashion and style. Her mind is too small to realize that good taste and refinement is simplicity itself, and that both are best observed in an unostentatious manner. A young lady who is really refined will conform to the tastes and customs of those about her, particularly when she is a guest away from home. Away from home she is the representative of that home and strangers judge by her manners of the refinement, culture and amusements to which she is used. Some girls think that being away from home gives them license to do all sorts of foolish things that they would not dare to do in their own neighborhood and amongst their own townspeople. At the summer resort some girls get into the best society there, and some utterly fail of any but a skin-deep recognition. The girls who succeed are not invariably the girls who dress the finest, make the most show and attract the most attention but they are the girls who betray that they are accustomed to attention, to the thousand and one unwritten rules of good society, who are unaffectedly polite and elegant and who in fact act as if they have always "been used to things." Being used to things means more than money. Many moneyed young ladies would almost give their ears to acquire that velvety repose of manner that is so charming in women, that elegant self-possession that is not to be disturbed by either prince or pauper. Refined living and refined thinking can buy this manner but mere money cannot and if purchase is attempted with spurious coin no one is deceived. Away from home a young girl is judged entirely by her conduct, by her dress and appearance, and is set down by strangers as being either a refined representative of good society or as vulgar and not worth cultivating. The summer girl often makes a sensation and has not the wit to know that notoriety is not reputation, and that to attract curiosity does not mean that she equally attracts respectful admiration.—*N. O. Picayune.*

SPEAK KINDLY.

Kind words, says Pascal, are easily and quickly spoken; they neither burn nor blast, and we have never heard of any mental trouble arising from them. Though they do not cost much, yet they accomplish much. They help one's own good-nature and good-will. Soft words soften our own soul. Angry words are fuel to the flames of wrath, and make them blaze more fiercely.

Kinds words make other people good-natured. Cold words freeze people, and hot words scorch them, and bitter words make them bitter, and wrathful words make them wrathful. There is such a rush of all other words, in our days, that it seems desirable to give kinds words a chance among them. There are vain words, and idle words, and hasty words, and spiteful words, and silly words, and empty words, and boisterous words, and warlike words.

Kind words also produce their own image in men's souls, and a beautiful image it is. They soothe, and quiet, and comfort the hearer. They shame him out of his sour, morose, unkind feelings. We have not yet begun to use kind words in such abundance as they ought to be used—*Buds and Blossoms.*

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

There is a great apathy in the Church in reference to the value of the religious press and the duty of promoting its circulation. There is no profound or general conviction that it has a place in the economy of God for the circulation of the truths of the Gospel and promoting the conversion of sinners and the edification of believers. There seems to be a general impression that when Jesus told His apostles and disciples to preach the Gospel—to disciple all nations—He referred to oral instructions only, and that He had no reference to epistles they afterward wrote to individuals and churches, though it is true that we have from them ten-fold more of the written Gospel than of their sermons.

If, then, the apostles wrote so much, when this mode of instruction was so difficult, how much more is the Church bound, since the art of printing has multiplied the facilities a thousand fold in eighteen hundred years, to use it, as the early preachers, we are sure, would have done! If Peter wrote an epistle, which is a sermon, and addressed it "to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia and Bithynia," expecting that all should read, or hear read, and that copies of it should be multiplied, can there be any doubt that it is the will of God that the religious press should be as widely used as oral teaching? Rather is it the will of God that both should be employed as widely as possible? While there is no conflict, while both do the same work, can any one doubt that a good religious newspaper in a family is of indispensable importance, doing the same work with the pastor, and doing much that he cannot do, and doing it for every one, whether able to go to the house of God or not? Is it not an invaluable and indispensable co-pastor? Does it not prepare the hearer to get more benefit from the preacher than he would receive without it? And does it not add at least as much as the living teacher can furnish of the same instruction, and much more that the pulpit cannot give?

If all this is true is it not the duty of the pastor who cares for his flock, to exert himself constantly to influence his people to take a family religious newspaper? And if he has the influence, of which there is no doubt, and he fails to use that influence is not his neglect equivalent to denying his people that nurture and admonition which they need? And is it not the duty, also, of every good Christian to engage in the same good work, with the same motives and the same zeal that he should try to interest his neighbors to go to the house of God, or to send their children to Sabbath school?

There are some ungenerous people who say the religious paper can support itself, and to work for it is only to help the conductors to make money. If this were all, it would be a disgrace to withhold help where persons are well pleased with a paper and believe it will do good. Even men who have no religious principles do better than this by their physician or merchant. We do not claim the help of our patrons, ministers and others simply for our own profit; but for the good of those who are not, but may become, readers, by the help of our friends. Would any one say, "I will not make efforts to increase the number of hearers of my pastor, for he has salary enough, and more hearers will increase his income?" They ought to do such work, and be glad if it turns out to make their pastors more free from worldly care; but their motive should be to bring spiritual blessing to all they are able to influence.

Here is work for all, and it is work for the Master, for the advancement of the cause of religion, for the best welfare of all who can thus be reached by the truth and benefitted for this life and for that which is to come. Let all consider their duty, and decide to do it, and do it without delay.—*Herald and Presbyter.*

BROTHERLY LOVE.

Christian love is love one for another, as children of the same Father, brethren of the same family, pilgrims in the same journey, and candidates for the same heavenly home. It is a peculiar, sacred affection, kindled and kept alive within the soul by the agency of the Holy Spirit. It does not lie within the breast hidden and unseen, but manifests itself in the outward activities of a useful Christian life. While it thus warms within the believer's breast, it shows itself in acts of kindness toward all, and "especially to them who are of the household of faith." Among the adopted children of God, a pure, holy affection should reign undisturbed and ever find a peculiar play. They should extend to each other the hand of fellowship, and grasp one another in the warm embraces of fraternal love.

Alas! that minor and non-essential things so often alienate esteem and gender strife where love and sweetest harmony should prevail! It is the command of God himself that Christians always and everywhere should "love one another with a pure heart fervently." Jesus has enforced it by earnest entreaties and tender expostulations, holding it forth as equal or paramount to all other Christian attainments. It it strongly evidential of true piety in the sight of God and man. "We know," says John, "that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren." Indeed this fraternal love may be regarded as the very essence of religion, the prominent element of a believer's piety, the sweetest grace that adorns his character. He may have knowledge, repentance, faith and hope; but without love to the brethren, how can he be a true disciple of the Saviour?

Little less important is this grace, as a badge of distinction from the world: "By this," says the Saviour, 'shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one for another." Thus by the appointment of God it is the beautiful characteristic of the Christian, the ensign of the Church to the end of time. And just in proportion as this love abounds, so will the evidence of Christian brotherhood shine out before the world.

Still further it may be said that all true happines enjoyed by Christians here and by saints in glory, is the result of love. It was love that rendered our primitive parents perfectly happy in their appointed Eden home. But when that love was lost by sin, their happiness was gone. So, all their posterity are destitute of true enjoyment till they are "born of God" and "made new creatures in Christ Jesus." Then Christian love kindles within the soul, and happiness begins which knows no end—happiness on earth and perfect happiness in heaven.

"Bless be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love;
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above."

—*Presbyterian Banner.*

It is not the high summer alone that is God's. The winter also is His. And into His winter He comes to visit us. And all man's winters are His, the winter of our poverty, the winter of our sorrow, the winter of our unhappiness, even the "winter of our discontent."

has fairly won his honor. Our esteemed correspondent has, likewise, expressed the prevailing sentiment of satisfaction with regard to the selection of Mr. RICHMOND HARDING to fill the chair of Greek and German in the college.

The authorities of Davidson College owe a debt, which indeed they are not slow to acknowledge, and which never can they repay to Prof. WILLIAM J. MARTIN, acting President during the past year. Dr. MARTIN possesses in a rare degree the qualities fitting one to govern and control and at the same time to secure and maintain affection and respect.

We publish to-day the memorial tribute to Rev. JOHN H. COBLE, adopted by Fayetteville Presbytery during its sessions in April last. The tribute has never been sent to us officially, though it was so sent to another paper, and we receive it now through the kindness of a friend. This much it seems due to us to say in explanation of apparent dilatoriness in our publication.

Rev. J. M. Chaney, author of William the Baptist having been written to that reports were in cirulation that his principal character "William the Baptist" was not a fictitious person, but a real one and that recently he had joined the Baptist church, Mr. CHANEY replies that William is a real character, but still in the Presbyterian Church and not likely to be affected by attempts to place him elsewhere.

If this was our day for compliments we would dash up enough to say that the *Robesonian* is the most improved paper in our State. It has mounted to the first rank and there deserves to stay. Bro. MCDIARMID is one of the cleverest editors and most skillful caterers in the State. We throw this last in for good measure.

You might have prevented the sale of liquor by your vote—at least with others thinking like yourself you might have done so, and you failed to do what you could. Have you seriously thought of what may come of your action, and how far you may be responsible to GOD for your failure? Read this from the Atlanta *Star*. Probably it will not be long before you will see cases not altogether dissimilar around you:

During the prohibition era there was a gentleman in this city that took a prominent part in Christ's work, and his eloquent reasoning made him always welcome at various churches in this city. We have listened often in reverence to his appeals to our Maker for the pardoning of the sins of his fellowmen. That man has a history—he came here to avoid the rum demon, as he was addicted to the liquor habit. He made friends, and did well here and was ordained as a minister in one of our little churches. Since the opening of the saloons a change has come over that man's happy life, for the temptations were too much for him. He has fallen, and only a few days ago we met that once manly form, bent and staggering homeward—a tottering drunkard. Who is he? Many of our readers well know

HOME MISSION RECEIPTS.

For May, 1888.

SUSTENTATION FUND.

Synod of Alabama	$ 47 90
" Arkansas	12 00
" Georgia	11 12
" Kentucky	16 00
" Memphis	10 95
" Mississippi	13 80
" Missouri	108 47
" Nashville	11 00
" South Carolina	35 00
" Texas	229 80
" Virginia	73 45
Miscellaneous	142 33
Total	$ 711 82

EVANGELISTIC FUND.

Synod of Alabama	$ 10 00
" Arkansas	6 00
" Missouri	20 00
" South Carolina	7 20
" South Georgia and Florida	4 50
" Texas	10 00
" Virginia	17 20
" North Carolina: Wilmington Pby Mt. Horeb, $3; Clinton, 2; Union, 15; Mt. Olive, 4; Whiteville, 2; Grove 5	31 00
Micellaneous	66.17
Total	172 97

INVALID FUND.

Synod of Alabama	7 25
" Mississippi	1 40
" Missouri	92 17
" Nashville	12 25
" South Carolina	26 32
" Texas	15 05
" Virginia	15 59
" North Carolina: Wilmington. Pby, Mt. Horeb, $1; Clinton, 3; Black River, $1.45; Duplin Road, $2.74; Union, 2; Whiteville, 2; Mt. Olive, 4	16 19
Total	$185 90

COLORED EVANGELISTIC FUND.

Synod of Alabama	$ 12 30
" Kentucky	18 75
" Memphis	90
" Mississippi	40 00
" Missouri	2.20
" South Carolina	4.15
" Texas	2 00
" Virginia	2 62
" North Carolina: Concord Pby, Davidson College, $6.06; Wilmington Pby. Clarkton, $1; Mt. Zion, $2.25; Hopewell, $2.20	11 51
Miscellaneous	66 16
Total	$160 59

SCHOOL NOTICES.

I know of no school where the pupils are better taught and where their morals are more faithfully looked after than at Prof. S. C. Lindsay's classical school at High Point. He had a number of boarders in his own family last session and is now prepared to take more next year. He prepares his scholars for college or the business of life. Send to him for catalogue.

P. H. DALTON.

High Point, N. C., June 8th.

In to-day's issue we present advertisement of Augusta Female Seminary of Staunton, Va. The school has an established reputation to which naught would be added by anything we could say:

Southwestern Presbyterian University, of Clarksville, Tenn., grows in favor every year. See advertisement.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the University of North Carolina, which appears in this issue. It fully sustains its reputation acquired by flood service in the past.

In this issue Hampden Sidney College presents its claims to our readers. It is a school in every way worthy of patronage, as is best attested by the number of ministers and others, successful walks in life, who have received benefits of its scholastic training.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22d.

With one-third of our lawmakers at the Chicago Convention and the other two-thirds attending chiefly to the bulletins which give the news from that city, legislative business is not brisk on Capitol Hill.

Still Congress pretends to be at work on the appropriation bill, and these measures are provoking a great deal of wrangling, as they always do. The Sundry Civil bill, for instance always contains a dozen or two bones of contention, and it has been before the House for the past week. There is something of a fight over almost every item that it centains, and there was quite a sharp discussion over another appropriation asked for the National Library building now in course of erection east of the Capitol.

More than a year ago Congress voted for a new Congressional Library, and appropriated $3,000,000 for the same. It was considered quite a victory for the cause of public education and liberal statesmanship, when after a struggle of ten or twelve years authority was obtained to begin building operations. The ground was purchased and cleared of the buildings upon it, excavations were made and the footing laid, and now the claim is made by Congress that the original estimate for the building was $3.000,000 only, whereas it is now evident that the cost will amount to $7,000,000.

Those Congressmen who are in favor of a liberal appropriation for this work argue that the $3,000,000 was only accepted as a beginning of the cost, that Congress had the drawings for the work before it when it made its first appropriation, and that it delfberately adopted plans for a structure, larger, by one-fifth, than the State, War and Navy Department buildings, which cost $11,000,000. But by a vote of more than two to one it was decided to stop work on the structure, dissolve the board, repeal the first act, and then have the Senate and House committees together agree upon some plan for the Library that will not exceed the expenditure of $3,000,000. This step has caused a burst of indignation from Washingtonians, and indeed, it does seem rash and hasty to have gone so far. There is no probability that the Senate, which is very generous with Uncle Sam's money, will agree to the action of the House.

The Senate has just voted $500,000 for the erection of an additional fire-proof structure for National Museum, and $160,000 for the purchase of a pneumatic gun for the War Department. It has before it now an appropriation of $100,000 for the construction of a marble portico at the western front of the Capitol.

Of course the Chicago convention is an interesting topic at the White House these days, and all of the telegraphic bulletins from there are sent to the Presidential desk, where they are scanned with as much attention as those were from St. Louis two weeks ago.

Gen. Sheridan's condition continues comfortable, and while there is no decided change, hope is entertained by the patient and his family.

Senator Voorhees will deliver the annual address to the literary societies of the University of Virginia at 11 a. m. next Tuesday. The President and Mrs. Cleveland will attend, leaving Washington on an early morning train and returning that evening.

The Senate's report on the River and Harbor bill says it exceeds by $2,800,000 the largest appropriation ever made in a river and harbor bill, but as no bill was passed last session, and none is likely to pass in the short session following the Presidential election, this bill practically represents a period of three years on a basis of $7,000,000 a year, which is considerably less than the average expenditure of recent years.

Dr. Hammond, the New York physician, who long since rose to the head of his profession, and acquired wealth, will soon return to this city, where he is having a palatial residence built, as well as a large hospital building for the accommodation of his patients. He is coming back to Washington to redeem a pledge made a quarter of a century ago, the history of which is worth knowing. He was dismissed from his position as surgeon general by Secretary Stanton. He then declared publicly that he would return to Washington vindicated in twenty-five years. He went to New York and engaged in the practice of medicine. Finally he had his case reopened, and was honorably restored to the army and placed on the retired list. I.

Dunn *Signboard*: We learn that a hailstorm in the edge of Sampsom and Johnston, near Stony Run church did great damage to the growing crops on June 2d. The farms of J. J. Hudson, Bud Jennigan, and Burt Hodges suffered most.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Prohibition campaign was formally opened here last night, by a ratification meeting, raising a Fish and Brooks and Walker and Hammond flag, 10x14 feet, which proudly waves to day from the top of one our tallest houses, and addresses were made by several, in the Court House, chief amongst whom was W. T. Walker, the nominee for Governor, in telling speech to a good house. Several stirring songs were sung. Everything was conducted in a kind, winning way. Wonder what our Christian people will do about it, M.

Greensboro, June 23d.

Weldon *News*: Roanoke river has been on a high horse. On Friday and Saturday it spread out into the low grounds on both sides and destroyed much cotton and corn, as far down as Halifax. We did not learn how much further down damage was sustained. Most of the crops destroyed will be at once replanted. The river is now within banks and it is hoped that it will remain there.

Charlotte *Chronicle*: Mr. James Brown of Merchantsville, has bought and paid for the Long Island cotton mills in Catawba, and has arrived there with his family. He is an experienced and practical manufacturer of hosiery. —— The brick work for the Ada cotton mills is almost finished, and the Victoria mills are not far behind, while the Alpha mills will push them both closely. The addition to the cotton seed oil mills is nearing completion.

The celebration in honor of the completion of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad to Mt. Airy at the place named, on Wednesday of last week, was one of the greatest affairs in some respects North Carolina has ever seen. An immense crowd from all over the State was present. Gov. Scales and a large number of other notable men were present. Addresses were delivered by Gov. A. M. Scales, Capt. J. H. Currie, of Wilmington; R. D. Gilmer, Esq., of Waynesville; A. H. Joyce, Esq., of Danbury; Hon. D. F. Caldwell, of Greensboro; Hon. A. M. Waddell, Judge Gilmer, Hon. D. W. Bain, Col. Thos. S. Kenan, and President J. A. Gray. Great credit is accorded Col. Julius A. Gray, the president of the enterprise. The occasion was improved to make a trade display—an exhibition of the manufacturing industries of the town and adjacent country, and to this end the numerous floats were handsomely decorated and showed the different processes of manufacturing tobacco, cigars, &c.

KENTUCKY.

Central University, Richmond, has conferred the honorary degree of D. D. on the Rev. Neander M. Woods, of Columbia, S. C., and the Rev. Wm. H. Marquess, of Fulton, Mo.; and the degree of LL. D. on Hon. Wm. Lindsay, of Frankfort, Ky.

GENERAL.

The Republican National Convention spent the greatest part of last week arranging the platform of the party and trying to settle upon one of many candidates for the Presidential nomination. On Saturday they adjourned until Monday. Gen. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Hon. Levi P. Morton, of New York, for Vice-President, are the nominees.

A dispatch from Newark, N. J., 24th, says: A party of fourteen ladies and gentlemen hired the thirty-foot steam yacht Olivette and left this city at 6 o'clock last night. At the jetty at the mouth of the Bay a tug, with a tow was met. The tug gave the whistle and the Olivette answered, signifying that the latter would take the port side. The two passed all right, and afterward Wm. Holzhaber, the pilot and part owner of the Olivette, surrendered the wheel to a deck hand named Dauver. It being flood tide the jetty was covered with water. Dauver had scarcely got his bearings when he heard a sharp grating sound, and realizing that he was on the jetty, stopped the engine. Several of the male passengers jumped over on the jetty, and in doing so the boat lurched and slid off into deep water. The girls then made a rush for the side of the boat. This caused her to keel over suddenly, and in a second she turned bottom side up. The air was immediately filled with screams for help from a score of persons struggling for their lives in the water. The cries were heard at Greenville and other points on the bay, and rescuers soon went to the scene of the accident. But when the boat arrived it was found that six of the party, five ladies and one gentleman, had been swept away and drowned.

IRELAND

Belfast *Witness*: Sir Robert Ball, Astronomer Royal of Ireland, and other scientists have left Queenstown in the tug Flying Falcon, on an exploring expedition, under a grant from the Royal Academy, to the south and southwest coasts of Ireland for the purpose of discovering the several species of fish and animals in different depths of the ocean to a depth of 1,000 fathoms. They are provided with a complete dredging apparatus. The rarer specimens of animals when brought to the surface will be photographed and carefully preserved for distribution in England and Ireland. The exploring operations will last six days.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A special despatch from Beaufort, 24th, to the *News and Observer* says: At about half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon a severe thunder squall passed over this section of the country. In a small village adjacent to Beaufort, known as Dicksonville, a small house was struck by lightning and Sherman Simons and Ben Harvey were seriously shocked. The house was badly damaged. The clothes of Sherman Simons took fire and his body was somewhat scorched. There were about ten persons in the house, all colored.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING JUNE 26th 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales Wednesday (24th) and Thursday at 33½ cents; since 33 cents.

ROSIN—Quoted at 82½ cents for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00; Yellow Dip $1.90 and Virgin $2.00.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.40 throughout.

TIMBER—Very little arriving and prices fully sustained.

SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.

THE most thorough **School of Oratory** in the World Training for Voice, Body, and Mind, Endowment begun. Cata. free. S. S. CURRY, Ph.D., 15½ Beacon St., Boston, Mass. **Summer Term**, July 9, for clergymen, teachers, etc.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On June 6th, in the Presbyterian church, Fayetteville, N. C., by Rev. W. B. Jennings, of Macon, Ga., assisted Rev. A. L. Phillips, Mr. EDMUND H. JENNINGS and Miss MARY HINSDALE, daghter of the late W. G. Matthews.

On June 13th, at Statesville Female College, by Rev. W. A. Wood, D.D., Mr. W. W. WALTON and Miss FANNIE EVERITT, Principal of Statesville college.

At Ore Hill, N. C., June 7th, 1888, by Rev. W. F. Thom, Mr. A. S. HENDERSON, of Illinois, and Miss. ANNIE B., daughter of N. A. Johnston, of Chatham, N. C.

In the Methodist church, Manly, N. C, June 20th, 1888, by Rev. A. R. Shaw, assisted by Rev. M. A. Smith, Mr. ROBERT N. PAGE, of Aberdeen, N. C., and Miss FLORA E. SHAW, daughter of Mr. P. C. Shaw.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

On Sunday, June 17th, 1888, at Leaksville, N. C., Mr. J. W. BURTON, in the 76th year of his age.

Near Heilig's Mill, June 8th, little ALBERT, youngest son of John Albert and Agnes Phifer Heileg, aged 14 months and 8 days, was taken from his earthly parents' loving embrace and planted in the arms of the Heavenly Shepherd, who has bidden such little ones to "come unto Me."

Near Abbottsburg, N. C., about 8 o'clock p. m., May 22d, 1888, Miss CATHARINE S. MCEWEN, in the 56th year of her age. Although death came without warning, yet we hope it did not find her unprepared. She was the last one of her father's family to cross the cold river of death.

"As shadows cast by cloud and sun
Flit o'er the summer's grass,
So in thy sight Almighty One
Earth's generations pass."

On the 18th of June, at the residence of the bride's father, in Buncombe county, by Rev. S. H. Spencer, Mr. W. R. WOODARD and Miss A. B. PATTON.

In Graham, N. C., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Holt, Thursday, June 14th, Mrs. MARY BETHEL MOORE, widow of the late Samuel Moore, of Caswell, aged 76. She had been a member of the Presbyterian church for more than thirty years. The Bible was her daily companion and prayer a constant exercise. Few persons grow old so gracefully and sweetly as she did. There was a winning charm and refined graciousness of manner about her that attracted all who came near her. Her death was sudden—her last words were "*Heavenly Father*," and the voice was hushed in death.

In Carthage, N. C., June 1, 1888, MARY JAMES, daughter of Capt. J. D. and Mrs. M. A. McIver, aged 15 years, 5 months and 3 days.

Mamie was a sweet girl, a bright, happy Christian. About three years ago she connected herself with the Presbyterian church. It was during protracted services in God's House that Mamie gave *herself* to the Saviour. Hurrying to her father, her young heart overflowing with joy, she exclaimed "Pa, I have found Jesus!" On her death-bed she begged her weeping loved ones not to grieve after her assuring them, that "*It is well with me.*" Her brief life was not a blank. We trust she is to-day worshipping God "in the upper and better sanctuary. A. R. S.

Paper adopted by the session of Big Rockfish Church:

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF ELDER NEILL McDONALD.

At his late residence in Cumberland county, N. C., the 8th of May, 1888, died, Elder NEILL McDONALD, in the 50th year of his age and 20th year of his eldership, having been ordained to the eldership of Big Rockfish church in 1868.

Bro. McDonald was a son of Elder John McDonald, of pleasant memory, and brother of Rev. K. McDonald, of Wilmington Presbytery, Synod of North Carolina, and Angus McDonald, of Paducah Presbytery, Synod of Kentucky.

In the year 1872 he was happily married to Miss Mary B. McFadyen, sister of Rev. A. McFadyen, of the Presbytery of Wilmington, Synod of North Carolina, who with one little daughter, Mary Sherwood, and many friends, are left to mourn his death.

Bro. McDonald was a good man; humble and unobtrusive in his disposition. He loved the cause of the Master and always rejoiced in the prosperity of Zion.

Being a very delicate man, he was never able to do for the Master that which required physical strength and endurance, but his voice and vote were ever ready and promptly given for liberty, for Sabbath observance, for all moral reform, for all that tends to the good of man and the glory of God.

He was especially fond of the Sabbath-school and work. He was for a number of years Superintendent of the Sabbath-school at Rockfish church, and was always in his place when his health would permit.

His labors and sufferings are ended, and the reward of a faithful, humble life, spent in the service of Christ, and as we believe, are now His.

We yield his mortal body to the grave to await the call of Him who is the "resurrection and the life." But we, as the session, would preserve the memory of our brother, and co-laborer in the cause of Christ, not only for the comfort of relatives and friends, but also for the encouragement of ourselves and the members of the church, who need the example and influence of those who have been sound in doctrine, firm in the faith, prompt in duty and devoted to the service of our Lord Jesus Christ. Therefore

Resolved. That in the death of Bro. Neill McDonald we recognize the chastening hand of God, and his voice calling unto us: *Be more faithful* To the will of Him "who doeth all things well" we bow with resignation.

Resolved, That a page of our Session Book be inscribed to the memory of Elder Neill McDonald, and that we emulate his virtues and cherish his memory.

Resolved, That we exend to his bereaved family sympathy in this hour of their affliction, and pray that God, who has pledged himself to be a father of the fatherless and a protector to the widow, may be to them in the fulness of His promise.

Resolved, That a copy of this tribute to his memory be sent to his familly, to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN for publication and spread upon the minutes of the session.

J. A. MCFADYEN,
Clerk *pro tem*.

Hampden Sidney College, Va. The 113 Session w begin on September 6th.

For Catalogues and further information, apply to.

RICHARD MCILWAINE, Pres.,
Hampden Sidney, Va.

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLIN

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS AUGU 30th. Tuition reduced to $30 a half-ye Poor students may give notes. Faculty of fifte teachers. Three full courses of study leading degrees. Three short courses for the traini of business men, teachers, physicians, and pha macists. Law school fully equipped. Write fo Catalogue to

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE,
President.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY

STAUNTON, VA.

MISS MARY J. BALDWIN, PRI

OPENS SEPT. 5TH, 1888. CLOSE 1889.

UNSURPASSED LOCATION, ings, grounds and appointm corps of teachers. Unrivalled Music, Languages, Elocution, Art, Physical Culture, Stenography and ting.

Board, &c., &c., with full English for the enire Session of 9 mont and Languages, extra.

For full particulars apply to Catalogue.

Southwestern Presbyteri

Session 1888-9. Ope

Classical, Mathematical, Liter mercial, Biblical and

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.

REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.

Handsome Colored Organdys.

Figured Batiste, in light dark colors.

Five Cent Lawns, in goo clean and neat, better tha had elsewhere.

Great reduction in Pl Striped White Goods; h qualities and styles, as and 12½ cents per yard.

Bargains in All Woo Goods for Ladies; best batross, in delicate shades per yard.

French and American S flat cost for cash, or to pro ers.

Some rare bargains in Lisle Balbriggan Hose.

A big job in Gents' gauze Vest

Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices!

Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

June 25th, 1888.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1887.

NO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES in the South has advantages superior to those offered here in every department—Collegiate, Art and Music. Only experienced and accomplished teachers engaged. The building is lighted with gas, warmed with the best of wrought-iron furnaces, has hot and cold water baths, and first class appointments as a Boarding School in every respect—no school in the South has superior. Expenses less than those in any school offering the same advantages.

Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Pupils charged only from date of entrance.

For Catalogue, with full particulars, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCH

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTL

Hillsboro, N.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLO

THE FALL TERM CO tember 5, 1888. Spring 1889.

Circulars forwarded on ap

$75 to $250 A MONTH ing for m who can furnish a horse a time to the business. Sp profitably employed also. towns and cities. B. F. J Main St., Richmond, V

The Presbyterian.

OR THE FAMILY.

HANGED WITH A WOMAN'S HAIR.

mong the strange things which have found way into the rooms of the Natural History y is a sparrow which was hanged by a wo- s hair. It was discovered by T. A. Lam- of 24 Florence street. Near his house is a e number of pine trees, and he saw at the end limb on one of these trees a sparrow suspend- from a branch. He could see nothing by ch the bird was hanged, and it was a very cu- us sight. His son, who was called, went up o the tree and carefully sawed off a small por- on of the limb. The whole secret was then re- ealed. On the twig was a neatly built nest, in hich were three speckled eggs.

When examined, they were found to be cold, ch showed the nome had been broken up for time. The male sparrow was hung by a hair, which was placed around his neck atly as though it had been done by hu- . The other end was fastened to the a part of it. The eggs were on one nest, while on the other side was a rge enough for the bird to go through. erhaps, that he had been attacked by d took this way of escaping, only to h. In going through the nest the ave caught around the "clipper's aused the bird to choke to death. y.

ERISTICS OF GOOD TIMBER.

n appearances which are char- and durable timber, to what- gs. 1. In the same species of nen will, in general, be the durable which has grown the the narrowness of the an- lluar tissue, as seen in the n visible), should be hard e viscular of fibrous tissues together, and should show hly cut surface, nor should e saw with loose fibres. 4. ed, darkness of color is in gen- gth and durability. 5. The f the wood must be firm and have somewhat of a translu- A dull, chalky appearance is a 6. In wood of a given spe- specimens are in general the r and more lasting. 7. Among resinous s, those which have least resin in their pores, i among non-resinous woods those which have ast sap or gum in them, are in general the trongest and most lasting. 8. It is stated by some authors that in fir wood, that which has most sap wood, and in hard wood which has the east, is the most durable; but the universality this law is doubtful. Timber should be free such blemishes as clefts or cracks radiating the centre, "cup shakes" or cracks which separate one annual layer from another; here the fibres have been crippled by "rindgalls" or wounds in a layer of h have been covered and conceal- th of subsequent layers over them, spoony places in the centre or else- ng the commencement of decay—

O KINDS OF COURAGE.

race Porter contributes an article entury on "The Philosophy of hich we quote as follows:

o danger is not always the form h should entitle its possessor to it. It is a negative virtue as he quality which enables one to gerous duty while realizing the full peril encountered.

traits are best illustrated by the e two soldiers whose regiment was p a hill in a desperate attempt to cap- battery. When half way up, one of them to the other and said, 'Why, you're as as a sheet; you look like a ghost; I believe e afraid' 'Yes, I am,' was the answer; 'and you were half as much afraid as I am you'd have run long ago.' It is something higher than physical courage, it is a species of moral courage, which recognizes the danger and yet overmasters the sense of fear. When the famous mine in front of Petersburg had been completed, and the National troops drawn up ready to charge the enemy's works as soon as the mine had done its work in creating a breach, the signal was given just before daylight, the fuse was lighted, and the command stood waiting with intense anxiety for the explosion which was to follow. But seconds, then minutes, then tens of minutes passed, and ill no sound from the mine. The suspense be me painful, and the gloom of disappointment overspread the anxious faces of officers and men. The fuse had been spliced about midway. It was now thought that there was a defect in the plice, and that it was at this point that the fuse as hanging fire. The day was breaking, the my was becoming alert at sight of our un- ed columns, there was not a moment to be . Lieutenant Doughty and Sergeant Rees, of 48th Pennsylvania infantry, now volunteer- ed. They entered the long dark gallery which led to the mine, and without stopping to calcu- late the chances of life, calmly exposed them- selves to one of the most horrible forms of death. With no excitement to lend them its intoxica- tion, with nothing to divert their minds from the fate which seemed to await them, they followed the course of the fuse through the long subter- nean passage, found the defect at which the ark had been arrested, and made them a new lice. On their return the match was again ap- ied, and the train was now prompt to do its eadly work. These men displayed even a higher order of courage than those who after- wards charged into the breach."

THE ORIGIN OF PHRASES.

Dido, Queen of Tyre, about seven centuries ore Christ, after her husband had been put th by her brother, fled from that city and hed a colony on the north coast of Africa. bargained with the natives for as much ould be surrounded with a bull's hide, ide into narrow strips, tied them to- laimed the land that could be sur- he line thus made. She was al- own way, and now, when one , he is said to "cut a dido."

e between the Russians and ldier of the former cried out: t a Tartar." "Bring him "He won't let me," was igation proved that the by the arm and would not "So catching a Tartar" is has found an antagonist too

rine de Medicis had her uvre, supplied with the way that what was it- rd by her in any it was consid- ered advisable to keep from her knowledge were discussed in whispers, because the "walls had ears"

In ancient times the English were wont to cover their floors with rushes, and when visitors of distinction were expected fresh rushes were substituted for the old. The changes were not made if the visitors were ordinary people, who were regarded "not worth a rush;" later, "not worth a straw."

Formerly in London, when a small dealer bought bread from a baker, for every dozen loaves purchased he was given an extra loaf as his profit; from circumstances "a baker's dozen" signifies thirteen. Various origins have been assigned to the phrase, but the above is the only one that is based on a sure foundation.

SLEEPING IN JAPAN.

The Japanese bed is simply a futon spread upon the matting. They lie on this and spread another futon over them, and rest their heads upon wooden pillows and are happy. A futon is a thickly wadded cotton quilt, exactly like our comfortable. and a very nice arrangement such a bed is for the housekeeper. The bed is easily made, and in the morning the futon is folded and put away in a closet, and the "chamber work" is done. They wear no night dresses, but as every person, even in the poorest and humblest station takes a hot bath once, and in the majority of cases twice, a day, there is nothing uncleanly in the wearing of the same dress, at night which is worn in the day. The one futon spread upon the matting was rather a hard bed for our unaccustomed sides, so we had six or eight thicknesses put down, and instead of the luxurious wooden pillow we had one futon rolled up and put at the head of our alleged couch. Thus we made really a comfortable bed. The musquito nettings were brought in, and the Japanese have reduced this branch of housekeeping comfort to a science. The nets are as large as the room, and fastened by the corners to hooks in each corner of the room, and when one has gracefully and quickly crawled under the edge, as boys in my days used to crawl under the canvass of a circus tent, he is as comfortable and secure as possible. Nets for children are made on little frames, and put over the children whenever sleep overtakes them; and I have often and often seen children, in all their innocence of unclothed nature, in verandas and porches and open front rooms of houses, covered by these nettings, sleeping the sweet sleep of Japanese childhood. I believe children sleep there better than they do in any other land, for I do not now recollect that I ever heard a cry at night in all my travels in Japan, and there were often many of them at the tea-houses where we stopped. I do not generalize and say that children do not cry at night in Japan, for that would not be true, and besides might give young American mothers an undue desire to go there. I only say that I never heard the dread sound.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

S. W. Presbyterian: One of the interesting figures of New York has been Miss Hampton, of South Carolina, daughter of Gen. Wade Hampton, who is now assistant in the surgical ward of one of the hospitals. Miss Hampton has taken a very thorough course of training as a professional nurse, and it is her plan, when her studies have been completed, to open a school for the instruction of nurses in the south, and supply, if possible, a new field for work for the southern woman. She is a slender woman, with a lithe figure, dark hair, and a colorless but healthy complexion. She is entirely devoted to her work, an enthusiast in it, and a woman of exceptional endowments.

"Lucas Mallet," otherwise Mrs. Harrison, the daughter of Charles Kingsley, says concerning the novelist's art: "Speaking out of my own limited experience, I should say that it is only in proportion as you sympathize with your characters—amiable and unamiable alike—that you can make them life-like and individual; that the reality and depth of your sympathy with them, in fact, will give the measure of the effect they are likely to produce on the mind of the reader. Sympathy of this kind must necessarily give you, at times, a rather bad quarter of an hour." Mrs. Harrison's husband is a clergyman who was for many years Kingsley's faithful assistant at Eversley, and who is now rector of Clovelly, North Devon.

N. O. Picayune:

It is not easy for suffering people and those who were distinctly directed by her gentle and unfailing philanthropy to reconcile themselves to the death of a woman like the late Mrs. Steers. Mrs. Steers was one of the few rich women in this city who made absolutely the best use of her money and her opportunity and her position. She had suffered and was, therefore, sympathetic. She had known what it was to lose things and to do without things, and to go on never getting all that life had promised to hold for her, and her heart was too infinitely tender. She had an understanding tenderness and a world of affectionate, comprehensive appreciation of the needs of others. She gave not only divinely but humanely. There was no sense of shame could bar any woman out from the sweet compassion of her nature. Every added month of her life meant health, happiness and a new return to truth and honor for some young girl. No one could be afraid to go to such a woman for help, for comfort, for that moral protection which so many women cannot do without. Being dead, there is her vacant place to fill, her unfinished work to be finished, her beautiful charity to be emulated, her sweet humanity to be copied, and somewhere the woman must be who can come into this gracious and beautiful heritage.

Washington *Republican*: Mrs. Burton G. Harrison, whose stories in the *Century* and other magazines have been so much and so justly admired, is a Virginia girl. She was a Miss Constance Cary, and was born and lived up to the war at Vanclaire, near Alexandria. She is a decendant of the celebrated Lord Fairfax, the intimate friend of George Washington. Those who were in Richmond during the war will remember the two beautiful Misses Cary and the delightful evening entertainments they used to give. Miss Hattie Cary married General Pegram, who was ordered to the front on his wedding night, and soon after killed at the siege around Petersburg. Miss Constance became the wife of Colonel Burton N. Harrison, who was Mr. Davis' private secretary. After the war Colonel Harrison went to New York, and became the Secretary of Mayor Edward Cooper. He is now practicing law in New York, with an extensive and lucrative clientage. Mrs. Harrison commenced writing stories for the amusement of her children, but her popularity became such that she has derived a very handsome amount of money from her writings. Mrs. Harrison is a friend of Mrs. Secretary Whitney, and paid her a visit a year or so since, and was the recipient of a great deal of attention from her old Washington friends.

Sour-Milk Biscuit; One quart of flour, two level teaspoonfuls of soda and two large tablespoonfuls of lard. Mix with the hand as bread-dough, only not so stiff. Roll out about an inch thick, cut and bake in a moderate oven.

SCIENCE.

The interesting discovery has been made in Switzerland of a bright green moss growing on calcareous rocks 200 feet below the surface of Lake Leman. No other moss has been known so far under water, and how chlorophyl, the green coloring matter, could have been so richly developed in a place so remote from the light is a problem.

An observant machinery manufacturer thinks there is one material advantage in locating a foundry in the second story of a machinery establishment, where the castings wanted are light and room is important. His idea is that anything can be put under a foundry, while scarcely anything can be put over it, owing to the fumes and heat involved in casting.—*American Machinist.*

M. Camille Flammarion, who is a sort of French Proctor, has recently published a little book of meteorological observations which is especially interesting on the subject of weather predictions. When clouds are to be seen moving in a long line, whatever may be the height of the barometer, it may be taken as certain that a storm center exists in a direction which may be readily ascertained by facing in the direction in which the clouds are moving; the storm centre will be on the left hand of the observer. On land the position of the storm centre is of no great importance, except, perhaps, as showing whether it will cross a given locality, but at sea it is often possible for a captain, after finding in what direction the most violent part of the storm lies, to steer away from it, and soon bring his ship into pleasant weather. As to the distance and seriousness of the storm, something may be learned from the velocity with which the procession of clouds move; a severe and near storm being always indicated by a swift cloud movement.

Independent: When a few years ago, it was proved conclusively by De Barry and others that the belief of the farmer was correct that the rust in the barberry bush was the author of mildew in wheat, it was extremely hard to believe, because science had so long taught that rust and mildew were of different genera. And so they are, and yet it is now incontrovertible that the spores of one produces the other, when growing on the other thing. It was not to be supposed that nature was unique in this effort, and observers have been on the look out for similar behavior in other directions. Professor Farlow, of Cambridge, Mass., has shown the great probability that a fungus on the cedar, known as *Gymnosporangium*, becomes a *Roestelia* when it can grow on a pear leaf. European observers, who have been watching in the same line, now find that another fungus, *Podisoma pineperini*, becomes *Roestelia lacerata* when growing on the pear, or its neighbor, the hawthorn. The dark orange fungus that appears on the Savin juniper *Podisoma Sabini*, becomes *Roestelia cancellatta*, when on the leaves of the pear. It is singular that such dissimilar plants as the barberry and the wheat, should be the choice of the fungi for alternation of the generation, and the different species of juniper and red cedar and the pear for another illustration. They are surely capital illustrations that extremes meet in nature as well as elsewhere.

THINGS USEFUL.

A Mr. Myer, has just patented, in Germany, a composition for removing old varnish from objects. It is obtained by mixing 5 parts of 36 per cent. of silicate of potash, one of 40 per cent. soda lye, and one of sal ammonia (hydrochlorate of ammonia.)

There are few deserts more acceptable than oranges, cut up and sugared, and chilled for a couple of hours in the refrigerator. Some add to it grated or dessicated cocoanut. but as strawberries and raspberries cannot be improved by cooking, so good oranges cannot be improved by adding anything besides sugar, especially so indigestible a thing as cocoanut.

For promoting the growth of the hair and eyebrows, nothing is better than bay rum and quinine, in proportions of one pint to one dram, well rubbed into the roots once a week.

A dessert made with apples, baked, but to be served cold, is made in this way: To a pint of stewed, tart apples, pressed through a fine colander, add two large spoonfuls of butter, while hot; then stir in the beaten yelks of four eggs, and nearly two cups of sugar; lastly, add one quart of milk and one spoonful of Royal vanilla flavor. Bake half an hour in a quick oven, then beat the four whites of eggs to a stiff froth, with four spoonfuls of powdered sugar, drop in large patches around on top of the pudding, brown delicately in a quick oven. Serve with sugar and cream.



NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 2—Taking effect 5 a. m., Monday June 11th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	6 00 A.M.	1 15 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	3 10 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	3 35 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	7 15 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 15 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	5 00 A. M.	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 25 "	5 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A.M.	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	5 25 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	9 50 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	10 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 30 "	12 15 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.
" Factory Junction	4 30 "
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June. 10, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 30 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 21 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 52 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	4 07 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 51 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	7 03 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 15 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	6 10 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 15 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 46 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 30 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	6 55 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 20 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	8 39 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	9 45 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 35 A. M
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 48 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 18 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 05 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 26 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 20 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri weekly be- Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
F. W. CLARK, Superintendent.
General Passenger Agent.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL —STOCK OF GOODS.—

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & We'don Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex. Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	.....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence.	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence...	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

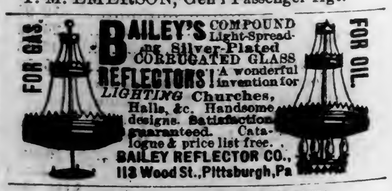
No63. runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North. JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.



LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00. for both $60.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to

JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our Little Men and Women for July is full of pictures, stories and verses. Give pleasure to the little ones by subscribing for it at $1 00 per year. D. Lothrop Co., Boston.

Wide Awake for June begins a new volume and very interesting it is. We cannot give all the titles and authors represented in this issue. But can say that with such writers as Margaret Sidney, Rev. Edward E. Hale and others, no magazine can lack in interest. $2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Co., Boston.

The Century Magazine in its June number contains its usual amount of interesting reading matter, to say nothing of the illustrations that adorn its pages. Price $5.00 a year. The Century Co., N. Y.

The Missionary Review of the World for July is on our table in advance of all the other July monthlies. Its contents show no falling off in industry or interest. The cause of missions certainly has reason to rejoice in the establishment and marked success of such a monthly—in literary ability the peer of our secular monthlies, while in religious force and spirit of consecration to missions all that the most ardent friends of the cause can desire. Among the noteworty articles in "Literature" section (eleven in all) we specially note 'The Romance of Modern Missions," "The Great Commission," "Mission Problems and Work in Abyssinia," and "Miracles of Missions." The first is one of the most thrilling narratives ever written. We have also reports from nine societies, intensely interesting correspondence from nine important fields, the "International" pages, the Monthly Concert Service, the Monthly Bulletin, giving the latest news and facts from the whole world field, and the Statistics of the World's Missions. The number is quite the equal of any that have gone before.

Published by Funk & Wagnalls, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York, $2 per year; 25 cents for single numbers. In clubs of ten, $1.50.

Stuble or Wheat? A Story of More Lives than One. By S. Bayard Dod; 16 mo. Cloth. $1.25. The purpose of this book is to face the tide of pessimism that is sweeping through our literature, and ask men to listen to both sides of the question. The plan of the book is to tell a simple domestic story and show the outcome of a life modelled on the pessimistic philosophy; and how, under ordinary circumstances, an earnest nature will be led, who adopts this as the guiding influence of his life; the inevitable trend of its teachiugs The story of the young man's life, around which the main incidents of the book cluster, is carried on through school and college and after graduation, Incidentally the methods of discipline in different colleges, and the question of college athletics, are warmly debated, in a way to interest college men. The exhibition of the pessimist's theory, contrasted with that of a sound Christian philosophy, suggests the answer to the question of the title: which makes of life a field of barren stuble, and which a harvest of ripened grain? Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., 38 West 23d St., New York. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

By a Way She Knew Not: The story of Allison Bain by Margaret M. Robertson. This is a most interesting story suitable for the Sunday school, or home library. The characters are well drawn, the style is pleasant and attractive, and the lesson contained is good. We can recommend it to our readers. The attractive binding is only a foretaste of the more attractive matter contained within. Price $1.50, Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., Publishers, New York City.

We have received from A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago, a most excellently gotten-up work in Natural Philosophy. This series of works, though compiled by Dr. Steele, were revised by Dr. W. L. C. Stevens, Professor of Physics in Packer Institute, Brooklyn. It is entitled *Steele's Popular Physics* to distinguish it from its parent stock—"Steele's Fourteen Weeks." In this work, *Physics*, only, the most important principles which are necessary to the well-informed reader are given. The language is clear and concise, the practical illustrations such as will prove attractive to the student, and the numerous plates are excellent. Teachers will find it to be to their advantage to obtain a sample copy.

DIRECTED.

A True Story.

"I hope you will be contented here ma'am, I think it's dreadful to be homee sick," said Mrs. Smead, a strong and activ-middle-aged woman, who was helping the wife of the new machine-shop overseer to settle her house the day after her removal to Springford.

"We shall be contented, for we feel that the Lord directed us here," replied the cheerful-faced woman, as she placed the last book in the case and turned to arrange the mantel ornament.

"Why do you feel in that way?" queried Mrs. Smead. "When I hear people make such sort of speeches I always wish it was possible for me to understand what they mean by them. I have moved a great many times, but the Lord never had anything to do about directing me where to move so far as I know, and I have been from bad to worse every move I have made, it seems to me."

"Perhaps that would not have been the case had you laid your needs before the Lord, in faith, but I will try to tell you what I meant by saying what I did. Although my husband had a good position in the place where we were, we felt it to be an unfit community among whom to bring up children, and consequently were anxious to make a change. We thought seriously of coming to this place, but unforeseen difficulties arose in the way of our making arrangements with the retiring overseer, and one morning, just a week ago to-day, my husband ran in looking discouraged and anxious, saying:

"'The early mail is in, there is no letter from the agent at Springford, and probably negotiations are closed between us, and as at this time there is no very great demand for my particular kind of skilled labor, I fear we shall have to make up our minds to spend the summer, and perhaps another year, where we are?'

"He went out leaving me heartsick. I looked out upon the busy street of the bustling town where liquor saloons met the eye at every turn, and the soft spring air seemed to me to be heavy with profanity. Glancing across the street to the hotel I noticed a scuffle going on between two intoxicated men, and even while I was saying to myself, I hope the children are in the back yard anb out of sight of the disgusting spectacle,' I saw my ten-year-old twin boys mount the fence in front of the house, laughing at what was to them an everyday occurrence. Kneeling right there by the window with my baby in my arms I prayed; 'O Lord, help us to make a home for the children thou hast given us, outside of this wickedness; and if it be thy will that we go to that quiet, lovely village of Springford, make it known to us before noon to-day."

"'I would rather that my boys should be dead than that they should grow up to be like that,' said their father, coming in again then. It was but an echo of the thought within my heart, and I said what I was often saying those days:

"'What is money when compared with principles of right instilled into our children's hearts in their youth? Every such sight as that hardeus their sensibilities. I have faith that the Lord will show us the way out of this cloud.'

"Two hours later, my husband reappeared with a telegram. 'The Springford people have accepted my terms,' he said. 'We will pick up and go there immediately.' As I said, that was a week ago to-day, and here we are. I shall not be homesick, for I feel the assurance in my heart that the Lord directed us here."

"Perhaps the telegrams would have come all the same if you had not prayed," said Mrs. Smead, proceeding to polish another article of furniture, but she was interrupted by the agent's wife, who had eome in unobserved and heard the new neighbor's recital.

"We have no business to entertain any such 'perhaps' suggestions tn our hearts," she now said, coming forward. "I will tell why I say so. My husband and I were very anxious to have a new overseer who was a Christian in the machine shop, on account of his influence over the men and boys who are employed there. Your husband had been highly recommended, but the owner of the works would not decide upon anything, and we were almost in despair of a change being made. That morning, a week ago to-day, when the arrangements we felt to be in every way so desirable were, much to our sorrow, about given up, my husband and I made the matter a subject of prayer at our usual morning devotions, laying the matter before the Lord and leaving it with Him. In a little while the owner drove up saying he had decided to accept the new applicant's proposals, and suggesting that my husband telegraph him to come to New York, where he would meet him the next day and have the bargain concluded. He started off for the train in a great hurry, but presently, to our surprise, he returned with the explanation, 'On my way to the station I changed my mind, concluding to telegraph particulars, and I have done so.' Now is that not clear evidence that the anxious mother's prayer that she might know before noon how to plan for her children's future, might be answered?'

"It does seem like it, to be sure," said Mrs. Smead, thoughtfully, "but if the Lord is ready and willing to help us in such little every day affairs, why do we not make it a matter of course to trust him to guide us day by day?"

"It is the prayer of faith that is answered," said the agent's wife, and noting the look of incredulity on the poor workwoman's face, the new neighbor added:

"And He did not many mighty works there because of their unbelief."—*Mrs. M. A. Preston, in Advance.*

A WORD TO OUR GIRLS.

Girls, whatever else you may do, do not marry a drunkard.

No matter how deeply in love you may fancy youselves to be do not marry a man who drinks intoxicating liquor.

It is better to be an old maid, and miss the desired Mrs. from your tombstone. It is better to go through life single and alone, to keep a cat, and to make aprons for the heathen children than to be a drunkard's wife.

Young men addicted to taking a glass now and then will doubtless laugh at you if you call their habit a vice, or hint that it is in any wise dangerous. They assure you in a lordly way that they know what they are about! They wonder what you take them for! Haven't they control enough over themselves to take a social glass, now and then, and stop there? Why, you talk as though they were common drunkards!

And so they are liable to become. There is no safety in playing with poison. He who touches pitch must be defiled. The first glass makes room for the second. The appetite for strong drink grows with what it is fed upon. The man who drinks a glass of brandy, or whiskey to-day, will want another to-morrow. If he is not strong enough to abstain from the first glass, how is he to put away the second?

Young woman, beware of him! Shun him as you would one infected with the plague!

Oh, young girls, fair and pure and loving, think of what lies before you!. Think of the moral contamination, the miserable degradation which hang around the drunkard, and forswear the young man who drinks!

Smile no more upon the deadly sin of wine-drinking? Scorn it! Never give its practice your sanction in ever so remote a degree.

Oh, that the women would turn their faces, as one woman, eternally from the man who drinks! Oh, that the mothers would close the doors of their houses against the wine-drinking young man as against the leper, and let society understand that no embryo drunkard will be received as honored and respected into its ranks.

Call us radical, or fanatical, if you will—it matters not; we are bound to the belief, born with us, that no man is safe who takes the first glass of liquor! For if he takes the first glass he may want the second, but if he never takes the first he cannot take the second!

Again we say to you, young girls, beware! No matter how handsome, or fascinating, or wealthy a man may be—if he drinks, turn away from him, and save yourself from becoming the most miserable of all women—a drunkard's wife?—*Kate Thorne.*

A MINISTERIAL CONFESSION.

Rev. Mark Guy Pearse recalls the "good old times" when he was a conscientious moderate drinker. How he glorified in meeting a red-hot teetotaller! He always had the best of the argument—or thought he had. He never could get knocked off his perch. He said that when they could find better company than be found at Cana of Galilee he should prefer to go with them; if anybody liked to go with the Baptist and drink water down in the wilderness they were welcome for him. He used to sit at dinner with his friends and hold up his glass, with one eye askance, watching it sparkle in the light, while with the other he looked at the world outside. He said he "needed it," his "health required it," and it did him good or he thought it did. He is now bowed with grief when he thinks of his past history in this special direction. He could see that he never had a church but he had helped to rivet the claims by which some poor soul was helped down to darkness and death.

PLAYING SCHOOL.

Blue-eyed Maude is the teacher;
Clarence, Minnie and Belle
Are the most advanced of her pupils—
The first-class studying well.
Then there are the primary scholars—
Those dollies that sit in a row;
And Robbie's the Superintendent
Who visits the school, you know.

Pussy is studying drawing
Her paws in the crayon-tray;
While Bose sits up on a hassock
Ready his part to play.
She has on her very best ribbon,
With an extra frill of lace,
While he wears a turn-down collar
And a very solemn face!

A mouse peeps out of the corner,
From his hole just under the wall,
And Puss goes scampering after,
Upsetting the dollies all!
While Maudie—the dignified teacher—
Just screams, and jumps to a chair;
And the grave little Superintendent
Laughs loud at the funny affair!

—*Independent.*

"I ONLY WANT YOU."

Nearly four years ago I was going to spend the day in a large city. Before starting I said to my dear invalid sister, who is now in glory, satisfied with the fullness of her Father's house: "Can I buy any thing for you, dear? I do want so much to bring you something from town." She interrupted my question, saying with such a sweet, yearning look: "Nothing, dear. Don't bring any thing. I only want you. Come home as soon as you can." Her tender words rang in my ears all day: "I only want you;" and O, how often, since her bright entrance within the pearly gates, have her touching words and loving look returned to memory!

Well, dear reader, is not this, too, what a dear Saviour says to you? Do you not sometimes want to offer prayers, teais, almsgiving, deeds of kindness, sacrifices, earnest service and patient endeavor? But he, too, turns from all and says: "I only want you." "My son, my daughter, give me thine heart." No amount of service can satisfy the love which claims only the heart. "Lovest thou me?" was His thrice repeated question to His erring disciple. "He that loveth me shall be loved of my Father." (John xiv. 21.) Devotion of life, earnestness of service, fervent prayers, are only acceptable to Him as the fruits of love. They are valueless without the heart. He says to each one of us, as my sainted sister said to me: "I only want you."

A STRANGE HOPE.

"You have a fine place, sir."

"Yes; but how do you know? You never saw it."

"No; I never saw it, but I have heard of it. You never saw Heaven, but you have heard of it."

"You are right; I never saw Heaven and I hope I never will see it."

"Don't be alarmed; you are not in the slightest danger of ever seeing it."

This conversation took place in a prominent restaurant the other day, between two persons dressed as gentlemen, and conducting themselves as gentlemen, so far as outward proprieties were concerned. They appeared to be intelligent men; one was addressed as "Judge," and neither talked in loud or swaggering tones. But the words, "I never saw Heaven, and I hope I never will" caused the ears of those who heard them to tingle as though a sharp blow had been administered. They went as a shock to the consciousness of the unwilling listeners, and for a moment the currents of life stood still. These men were not profane. They did not interlard their conversation with oaths. They were not hilarious; but were talking quietly about their homes and their children.

Was the expression a thoughtless one? Were these men so little concerned about divine realities that they could speak of Heaven and hereafter deprecatingly as of a coming change of the weather? There are probably few of our worst criminals who would use such language. Many a hardened blasphemer would hesitate to take such words upon his lips, except in moments of passion.

If they were but an idle, thoughtless remark, what a state of mind they indicate! Among what associations could this man have grown up? What were the influences of his childhood's home? What can there be of solid worth in such a char acter?

For no sane man really desires that there should be no after-life; or that if there be an after-life it may be his lot to spend it somewhere out of Heaven. "I hope I never will see Heaven!" Men desire to avoid that which is painful to them. Is the thought of Heaven a painful one to any soul? It cannot possibly be so, except to those, if there be such, who hate all that is good and love all that is evil.

We prefer to believe that the words which were burned into the consciousness of the writer as with a hot iron, were heedless words, belying the real thought of the heart. For how can anything good or noble live in a soul that hopes that it "never will see Heaven?"

We as Christians need to cultivate reverence. We are often too free of speech concerning divine things. Let sacred things be kept sacred. It is most unseemly to introduce them into conversation as foot-balls of fancy or wit. If we would have the world more reverent, let us be more reverent ourselves, that men who value our good opinion may be careful not to offend our spiritual sensibilities.—*Independent.*

THE LACK OF ADAPTABILITY.

We see it on every side, the lack of adaptability: in the professions, in business, in the home; and the cry is echoed at failures in the different channels which are open to the use of energy. "Why did that one fail with all his ability?" In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, perhaps, it would be found that the one who missed success was not able to adapt himself to the conditions of his field of labor. Sometimes it is an over-estimate of one's self, sometimes it is simple modesty that holds one from adapting his ability to certain conditions. A friend oftentimes with true insight has been able to make this adjustment for another, and help him into a channel from which his lack of self-confidence would have kept him. Business men who lack the essential quality—adaptability—are inclined to lay their lack of success to fate, when it usually lies at their own door. It surely is not alone in the profession, in public affairs, in business, that we need this adaptability. Perhaps nowhere is it needed more than in the home; its loss here is a calamity, and creates confusion and much of that alienation that rises from what seems to be very slight causes. If a young man marries one who in her girlhood's home was attractive in dress and manners, who could talk entertainingly and wisely of books, and of the affairs of the day, who could appreciate and even interpret the finest things in music and in art: and if in taking her as a wife he finds that as mistress of his home she seems entirely out of place, that she cannot put herself into the conditions and surroundings of a humbler home than was formerly hers, he may chafe and mourn as he will, but so long as his wife lacks the power of fitting herself to this sphere, she lacks an essential quality for the creation of home happiness. This leads us to say that young men had better clear their vision of love's illusions, so that they may discern before it is too late whether the divinity in the richly appointed parlor of the home of her maidenhood would become a divinity through the years of small things in a struggling man's experience.

GLAD LIVES.

Few things are so conducive to a cheerful spirit as that habit of mind which takes delight in the common and ordinary things of life. The songs of birds and the fragrance of flowers, the bright sky and the fresh grass, the mir... of children, the interests of home, the society of friends, the day's vacation when a longer one is denied, the little gift where a costly one is impossible, the thousand little acts of kindness and courtesy, of character and benevolence, that cost so little and mean so much—such things—and their name is legion—may if they are permitted, fill up the life with gladness and the heart with cheerfulness.

DELIVERANCE FROM EVIL.

There is no more contemptible creature than the man whose eyes are on the ends of earth, while he overlooks the evils of his own heart or of his own home. He is worse than the selfish religionist. Christ calls him a hypocrite who is forever trying to pull out a mote from a brother's eye, and neglects the beam that is in his own. Such are they who shout for all kinds of reform, but forget the reformation of their own lives and their own homes, which are emphatically the matters and which they are primarily responsible. Nay, the key to the right understanding of the evils and difficulties of others is to be found in a true appreciation of our own. We cannot well bear the burdens of others till we have been taught how each man "must bear his own burden."

It is easy enough to pray this petition in word. We have all said it to God from our infancy, "Deliver us from evil;" but, when we reflect on it, we may be astounded at our insincerity, for we are met with the plain question, Do you wish to be delivered from your evil—not from the consequences of your evil, but from the evil itself? Do you wish to be delivered from your greed, and from that spirit which resists every demand on your money or your time, as if it were an inroad on your rights? Is it that you really desire God to make you generous, so that when you are asked to give what imposes some sacrifice in order to aid this mission or charity, you do not resent the request as an intrusion, but meet it most gladly? Do you wish to be made pure and humble and considerate, or, to put it in one word, do you wish to be made like Christ?—*Christian Advocate.*

LIFE SORROWS.

No one should underrate the inevitable sorrows of life, nor deny to them the sympathy and loving aid which should ever be extended to them; but permanent misery cannot be regarded with very much respect. It certainly speaks of grave defects in character, of faults that need pruning away, of feeble qualities that need stimulating. Life is largely what we make it, and, whatever may be its clouds and storms, they will be chased away at length by the clear sunshine of a strong and noble character. "Fill thy heart with goodness, and thou wilt find that the world is full of good."

EMPTY RELIGION.

Ah, how many there are with a good name, a respectable character, envied by others, and yet they have a secret lurking in their breasts that, in spite of all their fair show in the flesh, something else is needed which they have not got. The thought of dying and meeting God makes them tremble. They hear of others being converted, and laugh or wonder at it, yet feel uneasy as to their own standing before God. Their foundations shake, and so they may—they are only sand. They feel there is something more needed than a mere empty profession—a Christless religion, yet they do not like to admit that they have been wrong all their lives; it humbles them too much. And thus they go, hoping for the best, till they are shipwrecked forever—their hopes blasted forever, and themselves lost forever.

JOHN NEWTON'S TWO HEAPS.

'I see in the world," said good old John Newton, nearly a hundred years ago, "two heaps—one of misery, the other of happiness. It is but little I can do to take from the one heap and add to the other, but let me do what I can. If a child has lost a half-penny, and if by giving it another I can wipe awav its tears, I feel that I am doing something. I would gladly do a greater thing if I could, but let me do this little thing." In all this, John Newton was just following his Master, who "went about doing good." Let us all seek to have the same spirit in us.

Who is this young girl, so gently helping the poor lame boy down the steps at the Sabbath school door? We do not know. But we think we know something about her. "By their fruits ye shall know them,"—and we know her by her fruits. She has the opportunity, and she is doing a little deed of kindness; so we are sure she has a kind heart within. That is the root, and this is the fruit.

Perhaps there are some of our readers (are you one of them?) who never did a kindness to anybody in their lives. They think of no one but self,—their own praise, their own comfort, their own pleasure, their own profit. But there are others we know, who try, like John Newton, to be always taking a bit from the one heap and adding it to the other. Among their brothers and sisters at home—among their companions at school—wherever they go,—they are always trying to be of use, and to show kindness to others.

Which of the two kinds of boys and girl is the happier? and which is the more like Christ?

I DON'T KNOW HIM.

These tearful words lately broke upon the stillness of a death chamber, thrilling with awe the ears of bystanders, as, in accents of despair. they burst from the lips of a dying woman; "I am going to God, and I don't know him!"

OLD AGE.

No one can hurry through early and middle life, filling his days with exciting business and much of his nights with exciting pleasures, and hope to enjoy a vigorous and valuable old age. Moderation, temperance, a calm mind and an unburdened conscience are among the first essentials. The best possible care of the physical system is also requisite.

It is said that canaries and other birds, may be freed from insects by placing a white cloth over the cage at dusk. During the night the insects will leave the bird... the cloth, and in the morning the... destroyed by placing the cloth in... A repetition of the process wi... away the pest.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1888.

LET'S HAVE NO EVASION.

The Roman Catholics did not propose to ask the civil authorities for means to entertain Dr. GIBBONS. Well, may be not, or maybe so—take your choice, for our part we did not suppose it; but to say this—that is, to say that no pecuniary help will be asked from the city—and to say no more, would seem to apply that they certainly did intend to get the authorities of the city of Wilmington to extend an official reception to him.

How we do loathe and despise evasion. It is against any action of the city authorities that would set up Dr. GIBBONS as entitled to superior honor that we have contended. We showed conclusively that apart from his Romanism, or what came to him because of his Romanism, there could not be advanced the ghost of a shadow of a plea for any special honor; so that honor bestowed upon him would be, and designedly would be, to magnify the Romish church—that is, to set it up before the people with the practical assertion of the city of Wilmington to its superiority over other religious sects.

We are tolerant enough to allow to Romanism all that would be claimed, or ought to be extended, to Protestantism, and we are intolerant enough to refuse to concede anything more. If this is not plain enough we cannot combine words to make it so. Let us have no evasions.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

The city of Wilmington from one point of view is to be congratulated in the facilities opened up to its citizens, and to the State, as well, by the seaside resorts of Carolina Beach and the Hummocks at Wrightsville Sound. Everything, but a little while ago looked bright and seemed to call for general commendation—if we except, and it is no light exception truly, that the Beach company were running regular Sunday excursions, and so most flagrantly violating GOD'S law requiring observance of the Sabbath, and leading others so to do. This season they have added a bar-room on their steamer which is an additional matter of deepest regret to all good citizens.

It had been hoped that the Seacoast railway line would have avoided defying the law of GOD and running counter to the best public sentiment and would have declined running its trains upon the LORD'S Day but against the most strenuous pleas and efforts of several of the Directors the decision was made to run trains on the Sabbath. On last Sunday trains were run—a negro camp-meeting furnished one reason, a very poor one, and—save the mark!—a desire to benefit the poor, we have understood, another. It comes to our ears that at Wrightsville Sound there was most disgraceful conduct, and on the part, too, o persons who would like to be esteemed worthy of the respect of the community. We do not run a police gazette, and know little of what transpired, and heartily wish we knew less; but if our seaside resorts wish the patronage of citizens from abroad, and certainly they can offer very superior facilities—if they desire patronage from abroad they must secure that the day of rest, shall be freed from such violations of order and decency, and we know of no way in which it can be done while Sunday excursions are provided for.

There are questions discussed about such matters as are above set forth, such as: Is there not a law against running on the Sabbath the passengers trains except such as carry the U. S. mail? Is liquor-selling on the Sabbath allowed by law? Are these and other laws violated, or evaded? Whose duty is it to enforce the laws? Have our county commissioners anything to do with such matters? and if so what? &c., &c.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

We have tried to keep our readers advised on the Indian question. If we do not mistake the mission of Protestant religious papers it is to do this very thing: Show how the Roman Catholics are using, or are trying to use the political authorities and the political machinery of our political Government to further their own ends.

readers, then, as having heard of heretofore, will be pleased to read the following, clipped from the *Interior*. It is from Rev. C. L. THOMPSON, Moderator of the late Assembly of the Northern church.

It will be gratifying not only to members of the recent General Assembly, but to all the Presbyterian church and other churches, to learn that the effort to have the order concerning the teaching of the vernacular in Indian schools modified by the government has been entirely successful. The General Assembly appointed a committee to confer with the President on this subject. At the first conference the President desired us to submit in writing the modifications that would meet the wishes of the Assembly. After consultation with the secretaries of the foreign board and missionaries among the Indians, the committee went to Washington and submitted to the President such changes in the original order as were thought necessary to the success of mission work among the Indians. The President gave us a full hearing and promised an early consideration of the question. I have to-day received his answer, containing the new form of the order. He has met the wishes of the committee at every point. In his letter he expresses the hope that the conclusion reached, as embodied in the paper herewith sent, will settle this troublesome question, and also his pleasure that he has "been able to meet the views of the committee." I believe the modified order will give great satisfaction to all interested in the Indian work. It conserves the general and wise policy of the government to give Indians, as rapidly as possible, the protection and advantages which a knowledge of the English language will be to them, and at the same time it gives to missionaries the right to teach and preach to the Indians in their own tongue. I enclose the order, which will be read with great interest.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. L. THOMPSON.

ORDER RELATING TO THE INSTRUCTION OF INDIANS.

1. In government schools no text-book and no oral instructions in the vernacular will be allowed, but all text-books and instruction must be in the English language. No departure from this rule will be allowed except when absolutely necessary to rudimentary instruction in English. But it is permitted to read from the Bible in the vernacular at the daily opening of the school, when English is not understood by the pupils.

2. In schools where Indian children are placed under contracts, or to which the government contributes in any manner, the same rule shall be observed in all secular instruction. Religious instruction in the vernacular may be allowed in such school both by text-book and orally, provided not more than one fourth of the time is devoted to such instruction.

3. In purely mission schools, that is, in schools toward whose support the government contributes nothing, religious and other instruction may be conducted in the manner approved by those who maintain the schools; provided that one-half of the school hours shall be employed in instruction in English.

4. Only native Indian teachers will be permitted to teach otherwise in any Indian vernacular; and these native teachers will only be allowed so to teach in schools not supported in whole or in part by the government, and where there are no government or contract schools where English is taught. These native teachers are allowed to teach in the vernacular only with a view of reaching those Indians who cannot have the advantage of instruction in English.

5. A theological class of Indian young men, supported wholly by mission funds, may be trained in the vernacular at any missionary school supported in whole or in part by missionary societies, the object being to prepare them for the ministry, whose subsequent work shall be confined to preaching, unless they are employed as teachers in remote settlements where English schools are inaccessible.

6. These rules are not intended to prevent the possession or use by any Indian of the Bible published in the vernacular; but such possession or use shall not interfere with the teaching of the English language to the extent and the manner herein before directed.

Says the *Interior*: Practically that will be satisfactory. All the mission schools teach English, probably all give over half the time to teaching it—so that they are permitted to resume doing that which they were doing before the tyrannical order was issued. But we object to the principle of the thing. When the President says that "religious and other instruction *may be* conducted," etc., in schools supported exclusively by the churches, he assumes the right to say that it "may *not* be." We object to any and all governmental intermeddling with the purely missionary work of the churches.

The policy of the U. S. Government viz: to require the Indians to learn the English language in order to their civilization, is undoubtedly wise.

The orders given and looking to that end were exceedingly rigid in terms; too much so, it would seem, for being strictly construed, they closed even missionary schools that were entirely private enterprizes, not receiving a stiver from the Government in the way of support. They were in the very teeth of the Constitution which guarantees the right to every individual to worship GOD according to the dictates of his own conscience; nevertheless, until recently, unless possibly for a little while under President HAYES' administration, it was not attempted to enforce the unconstitutional requirements. Latterly under an autocratic Commissioner of Indian Affairs, acting through a Roman Catholic subordinate, the Bible was tabooed and Protestant missionary operations seriously interfered with. The *Interior* is correct in saying that the principle seems to be asserted of the right of the State to interfere with the Church, and so far the matter is still wrong as, always it has been wrong, since the claim was first put forth under President JOHNSON'S administration.

Still we rejoice in having the matter practically settled aright. It teaches that if Protestants choose to insist on their rights they will be respected, and it shows further, and here is a special cause for rejoicing, that Protestants are disposed to insist upon their rights.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Another year has passed in the history of Davidson College, so dear to the hearts of very many in this State and others. The past year while not noted for the number of students in attendance, can and will be regarded as exceptional for the quality of the students, for it is said that better work and more of it was never done in one year by professors and students. A much larger attendance is expected next session.

The commencement like the collegiate year was a success. Those who have heretofore anxiously expected and eagerly read the full and highly interesting annual account of this delightful season from the facile pen of "W. S. L." will this year be deprived of this pleasure. His removal from our State brings sorrow to the college and its friends as well as to congregations long and happily served by him. The writer is not a self-appointed successor to "W. S. L." in this attempt to give some account of the interesting things he recently saw and heard. The commencement exercises begun on Sabbath, but not having been permitted to enjoy the delightful services of the Sabbath at the college, we can but tell what was said by others of this part of the annual exercises. To say that the Baccalaurate sermon was preached by the Rev. W. W. Moore, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary and the sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the College, by the Rev J. L. Girardeau, D. D., of Columbia Theological Seminary, will be sufficient to awaken in the heart of many a desire to have been there. Dr. Moore's text was, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Acts 20:35.

Dr. Giradeau's text was, "For we have not followed cunningly devised fables," 2 Peter 1:16. His subject was, "The evidences of Divine revelation reducible to unity upon the principles of the miracle." Those whose privilege it was to hear these sermons speak of them with enthusiasm and the deepest interest.

On Tuesday the 19th at 11 o'clock a. m., the trustees met in the old chapel. President Jno. L. Brown, of Charlotte, in the chair. Col. Brown made a fine presiding officer—as he has long been a valuable member, of this body. He is deeply interested in the welfare of the college; and the Board attested their appreciation of his worth and interest by unanimously re-electing him president. The Rev. J. S. White, of South Carolina, Vice-President; J. Rumple, D. D., Secretary; S. H. Wiley, Esq., of Salisbury, Treasurer; and Col. W. J. Martin, Prof. Bursar, were re-elected to their several positions of honor and trust. This was one of the most important meetings of the Board for many years, in that a president was to be elected to succeed Rev. Dr. McKinnon who has by reason of severe and continued affliction in the loss of his health been incapacitated for active service for the past two years; and the election of a professor of the Greek and German languages. The sympathy of the Board for Dr. McKinnon was heartily expressed and genuine regret was felt that in the providence of God his resignation must of necessity be accepted. Then came the question, who shall be chosen to succeed Dr. McKinnon? With singular unanimity the Rev. Dr. J. B. Shearer, of the Southwestern Presbyterian University of Clarksville, Tenn., was chosen President by unanimous vote. Some of the trustees went to the meeting of the Board with the expectation of voting for some one else, but the united wish of the Faculty and the judgment of many others of the trustees with the desire for unanimity prevailed and Dr. Shearer was chosen. Indeed, no other name was mentioned publicly for the position. The election of Dr. Shearer gives great satisfaction to the friends of the college and the Board was gratified to receive his acceptance of the presidency, before adjourning. It is conceded by all that his efforts more than those of any one else have built up the institution with which he is now connected, so that we look for great things for Davidson under his care. Mr. C Richmond Harding, M. A., of Davidson and Ph.D. of John Hopkins University, was elected unanimously to the chair of Greek and German. Dr. Harding had three competitors for the position, but his very high testimonials and the personal knowledge the members of the Board had of him enabled them to vote with pleasure and singular unanimity for one of the sons of Davidson for this high position. Two other applicants also furnished testimonials of the highest order, and the Board could not have made a mistake had they elected either of these, considering Dr. Harding as not before them. As is doubtless well known to the PRESBYTERIAN, Prof. Harding is a son of Rev. E. H. Harding, D. D., of our Synod—an honored son of the honored father. And this brings to mind the mention of another honored father and five honored sons—honored by Davidson College and an honor to Davidson College. The Rev. J. Henry Smith of Greensboro and a member of the Board of Trustees has honored Davidson with five sons as students. Two of these graduated at the head of their classes, and with the third won the highest honor of the college and their society. One of these has been called by the Board of Trustees of his Alma Mater to be Professor of Physics, and was at the meeting of the Board of Trustees formally inducted into office. Another is the honored pastor of Westminster church, Greensboro, and was lately co-pastor with his father of the Greensboro church. Another is the principal of a High School of note in Selma—at this meeting of the Board he received the degree of M. A.—another is the first honor man in the rising junior class of Davidson, and upon the other who is the oldest of the five, the Rev. Samuel M. Smith of Washington, N. C., already most favorably known throughout the Southern Presbyterian Church, it was the pleasure of the trustees to confer the degree of Doctor of Divinity. This is a record seldom found in this day, or any other.

Professors Smith and Harding will add very materially to the Faculty and college. Indeed, Prof. Smith has already won the confidence, respect and esteem of the students and exercises a wholesome influence over them.

The literary societies held their anniversary meetings as usual on Tuesday night. In the Philanthropic Hall Mr. Fred Hill of Lexington, N. C., presided as president.

Mr. L. M. Blue of Laurinburg, was the orator from the Alumni. The valedictory was delivered by Mr. M. C. Martin of Davidson College. Mr. J. E. Thacker of Greensboro, gracefully responded in behalf of the society.

In the Eumenean Hall Mr. J. K. Smith of Conyers, Ga., presided. Mr. H. F. Wilson of Sumter, S. C., was the orator for the Alumni, while Mr. C. G. Vardell of Summerville, S. C., delivered the valedictory and Mr. J. S. Caldwell, of Rocky River, N. C., replied for the society.

Doubtless the feature most enjoyed by the boys and audience generally, in these anniversary meetings, is the responses of the visitors of the honorary membership and alumni, to the calls upon them by the young gentlemen for "a few remarks." This is the occasion for sayings wise and otherwise by the witty, eloquent and serious. Here the absence of Bro. W. S. L. will be specially conspicuous!

The annual address before the literary societies was delivered on Wednesday morning by the Hon. Kemp P. Battle, LL.D., President of the University of North Carolina. His address was highly enjoyed by the audience and exceedingly instructive and interesting. His subject was a setting forth of the History of Constitutional law in North Carolina. At times his audience was convulsed with laughter, at others thrilled with the eloquent words and manner of this distinguished North Carolinian. A bare outline of the admirable address cannot here be attempted.

In the afternoon of Wednesday the Alumni Association met in the "Phi" Hall and formally received the graduating class. Rev. Geo. Summey presided and welcomed the young Alumni, and Mr. H. A. Banks, in behalf of his classmates, replied in an exceedingly amusing and entertaining address. Steps were taken towards the publication of the complete catalogue of the Alumni before the next annual meeting in 1890. At night the contest for the orator's medal was held. The Philanthropic Society was represented by Messrs. J. S. Brown, Bear Poplar, N. C.; subject, "The Country's Peril;" R. R Stephenson, Statesville, N. C., subject, "The Russians at the Gates of Herat;" and W. V. Goldberg, Charlotte, N. C., subject, "The Fall of the Bastile." The Eumenean Society was represented by Messrs. J. W. Reid, Pineville, N. C., subject, "The Destruction of Jerusalem;" J. A. Dick, Sumpter, S. C., subject, "The Dawn of Our Constitution," and J. K. Smith, Conyers, Ga., subject, "The Present Crisis of France." The universal verdict was that this was an exceptionally fine performance of the young gentleman. The audience was highly entertained by the young orators, and the voices of many were heard in their choice of the deserving one. On Thursday the committee awarded the medal to Mr. J. K. Smith, of Conyers, Ga. Of course many thought the medal ought to have been given to some one else.

Thursday was commencement day and the campus was filled with visitors or friends. The exercises were begun at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The spacious hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and still there were many who could not get seats, to witness the closing exercises. After prayer and enjoyable music the salutatory oration was delivered by Mr. Wm. H. Baker, of Jacksonville, Fla. His subject was science: Her sphere and limitations. Mr. D. A. McLaughlin, of Winder N. C., then spoke on The Value of Lofty Ideas. Next came Mr. H. A. Banks, of Asheville, N. C., on Christianity and the children. The philosophical oration was then delivered by Mr. S. R. McKee, of Matthews, N. C.

The prizes and medals were then presented to the successful contestants amidst the applause of the audience. One presentation especially, which was not on the programme, "brought down the house!" Prof. Gonzales, Lodge Ph.D., of New York, has been acting professor of Greek for two years past. He has given the highest satisfaction to the trustees, faculty students. To their satisfaction and appreciation of the man and the professor the trustees testified by a resolution unanimously adopted by them. But the young and enthusiastic Freshmen could not content themselves in giving expression to their confidence and esteem of their parting professor and friend. At this juncture in the proceedings Col. Martin, in behalf of the Freshmen class, presented Prof. Lodge with a gold-headed cane, which Dr. Lodge received in a handsome and tender manner.

The degrees were then conferred as follows, viz: Doctor of Divinity, on Revs S. M. Smith, of Washington, N. C., and J. M. Rawlings, chaplain of University of Virginia. Bachelor of Science, H. L. Smith, Conyers, Ga. Bachelor of Arts, Edgar F. Alexander, N. C., J. B. Alexander, N. C., W. H. Baker, Fla., H. A. Banks, N. C., J. A. Harris, N. C., J. W. Herron, N. C., A. H. McArn, N. C., D. M. McIver, N. C., S. R. McKee, N. C., D. N. McLaughlin, N. C., M. C. Martin, N. C., W. J. Martin, Jr., N. C., B. M. Oates, N. C., R. G. Sparrow, N. C., H. M. Stuckey, S. C., C. G. Vardell, S. C. Master of Arts was conferred upon Mr. C. A. Smith, of Selma, N. C., and upon two others whose names escape me.

The valedictory was then delivered by Mr. R. G. Sparrow, of Davidson College, N. C.; subject Hamlet.

At night the most delightful time of all was doubtless enjoyed by many of the gallant youths as they promenaded the campus with the fair ones whose grace and beauty gave so much life and enjoyment to the whole commencement. Doubtless the hearts of some leaped and rejoiced that night, while many others were sad and sorrowful at the result of the "soft" speeches made to the small audiences gathered in many secluded places over the beautiful campus!

NOTICE.

To the Ministers and Churches of Orange Presbytery:

The tract on our Home Missions work which was sent out a week ago, can be furnished at one half cent each, instead of one cent each as stated in the accompanying letter to you. This change is owing to a reduced price for printing.

Orders sent to me at Henderson, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

Yours fraternally,

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
Agt. of Home Missions.

BY THE WAY.

Not a happy fate: The *Voice* says:

We understand that Max Stern, the liquor dealer of New York, is so well pleased with Dr. Leonard Bacon's recent article in *The Forum*, in which both Prohibition and High License are so savagely attacked, that he proposes to reissue the article in pamphlet form. Will he, *nill he*, Dr. Bacon will be known to history as one of the divines from the liquor dealers of this generation delight to honor. It is not a happy fate for a man of talent.

The *Associate Reformed Presbyterian* says:

The question is not whether Roman Catholics have the legal and moral right to settle in the South, wherever they please and in whatever numbers they please, but shall the State make appropriations for that purpose? Shall its Protestant citizens be made, *nolens volens*, to pay the expenses of this movement? That was the avowed object of the Hot Springs convention. When some of our exchanges, religious and secular, have answered these questions they will have said something to the point. What says the *Lutheran Visitor*?

Just so. Now let the opposition quit dodging around the question, and come squarely up to it.

The *Episcopal Recorder*, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and published in Philadelphia, says:

"Where are the Protestants of the South? Have they no protest to make against this bold, impudent step of Rome? Bear in mind, these gentlemen did not stand upon the platform at Hot Springs, N. C., as citizens of the United States, but as ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome. That they are, and it matters not where you find them, that they must ever be. Their oath to their lord, the Pope, binds them to the promotion of this one purpose—the universal recognition of the temporal and spiritual power of the head of their Church. Citizenship is but a cloak to hide their designs, and an agency by which the better to effect their purposes. Warnings are multiplying about us. Cannot the Protestants of the South make the politicians know that they are watched, and that there is as yet a power in the land stronger than that of Rome?"

We give notice of death and publish 10 lines of Obituary notices, of any kind, Resolutions of Respect, or other *free*. Most city papers charge, for even simple notice of death.

In consideration of this liberality we ought not, it seems to us, to be asked to publish memorial tributes indiscriminately and do so without any payment at all.

Those who send us resolutions of Ladies' Societies, Sabbath-schools and other tributes are specially requested to reflect upon the unreasonableness of asking us to publish these without remuneration. These articles are becoming very numerous, and are extending to every person, so we are compelled to call a halt.

We publish whatever may be sent about deceased ministers, or about death in minister's families gratuitously, but cannot extend this indefinitely to other persons.

What is written above has no reference whatever to anything appearing in this issue.

We called attention in last issue to the work of Rev. SIDNEY G. LAW—a work in blank verse which we consider of superior merit, entitled "Bionopeis:" "A True Vission of Life"—and omitted to state the price. The book can be obtained of the publisher, JOHN B. ALDEN, New York, for $1.40 plain in cloth, postpaid, or $1.90, postpaid, in gilt. The publisher will make a suitable discount to travelling agents, and desires such persons to correspond with him.

Our readers will miss the graceful pen of "W. S. L." in recording matters at Davidson and elsewhere, but will find in "A. S." who writes up our college in this issue a most worthy successor. We were wondering how adequately we could express the many satisfactions in proceedings as in the relection of Col. JOHN L. BROWN to the Presidency of the Board of Trustees, the conferring of the degree of D. D., on Rev. SAMUEL M. SMITH, and the election of Rev. Dr. J. B. SHEARER, of South Western Presbyterian University, to the Presidency of the college; no less were we at a loss how to express the deep and genuine sorrow of all who love the college, that Rev. Dr. MCKINNON, so beloved of the pupils and so esteemed of every one, should in the providence of GOD be compelled to resign the position. We say we were wondering how we should meet the demands upon us, but "A. S." has left us nothing to say—save this: Col. BROWN is peerless in his position, and Dr. SMITH

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE CHILDREN.

They are such tiny feet!
They have gone so short away to meet
The years which are required to break
Their steps to evenness, and make
Them go
More sure and slow.

They are such little hands!
Be kind; things are so new, and life but stands
A step beyond the doorway. All around
New day has found
Such tempting things to shine upon; and so
The hands are tempted oft, you know.

They are such fond, clear eyes,
That widen to surprise
At every turn! They are so often held
To sun or showers; showers soon dispelled
By looking in our face.
Love asks, for such, much grace.

They are such fair, frail gifts!
Uncertain as the rifts
Of light that lie along the sky;
They may not be here by and by.
Give them not love, but more, above
And harder, patience with the love.

—*Washington Critic.*

KATE CONNOR'S INVESTMENT.

BY LILLIAN LEE.

One bright sunny afternoon in May a bevy of school girls were seated on the grass in one corner of the campus leisurely enjoying the sweets of idleness and an interesting *tete a-tete* A slender, fair-haired girl was coming across the campus to join them.

"There is Kate. She will go!" said Ina Moore. "Come, Kate; you are just the girl we want."

"What is it?" said Kate, pausing in front of the party.

"Sit down and we will tell you," said Grace White, moving over to make room by her side; and as Kate threw herself on the grass she declared herself to be all attention.

"We are going to have a picnic," began Ina, "and spend all day down at Convent Gardens. We have permission, and Miss Easterby has promised to chaperone the party."

"Of course, you will go?" interrupted Fanny.

"I am not sure yet," said Kate, "until I know more about it."

"Certainly you are going. We will have a delightful time, I am sure. Hattie Morgan says there are flowers in abundance and plenty of batteaux on the pond. Oh! I shall learn to row. It will be just splendid!"

"You will be sure to get upset and then it will be splendid to see you padding along like a lame duck."

"Nonsense! Hattie," said Ina; "do hush! Kate won't you join us? The expenses will be only fifty cents apiece, and we will have a dollars' worth of fun."

"I guess I can't go," said Kate, with just a touch of sadness in her tone, "I really can't afford it."

"The idea! You don't mean to say that you have gone through with all of your money so soon? Why, you had ever so much last week!" and Hattie looked amazed.

"Not at all," said Kate, "but nearly all."

"You surely haven't spent it?"

"Well, no; I lent it out."

"Lent it?" said Fanny with astonishment.

"Lent it? echoed the rest.

"Put can't you get it again?" asked Ina.

"Yes, sometime, but I don't know when. Perhaps it will be a long time."

"Poor policy, I should say, to let people have your money, and do without yourself," said Hattie, with a show of knowledge

"Pshaw! That is only an excuse. I don't believe she wants to go, any way."

"No she wants to stay here and rack her brain over Latin and logarithms, to get to first grade."

"Oh! I know, she is afraid she will fall in the pond or get snake bit."

"Well, I'm not afraid of a mouse, anyway," said Kate, "and I know you all are."

"Well, I should like to know who borrowed your money," said Hattie with a mysterious air.

"And I, too," said Ina.

"Well," said Kate, "I haven't really lent it, either. I guess I have invested it."

"What a queer notion! Do tell us how you invested it."

"Do you really want to know?" asked Kate.

"Yes, tell us, please do," and they all prepared to listen; but Kate arose and said, "Come on, then.'

"Where are you going?" asked Hattie, scrambling to her feet.

"To show you my investment," said Kate; "but I must get permission first," and with these words she ran merrily across the campus to where the good doctor sat reading a paper. I think he knew all about the investment, for he seemed to be very much pleased when Kate asked him, and he did not hesitate to answer, "yes, daughter, but do not stay out late."

The girls were very curious to know where they were going, and their amazement increased when Kate led them down a narrow, dirty street, where little ragged children peered through rickety fences, and uncouth women lounged around the streets in idleness and misery. The houses were dingy and old, with few marks of neatness or comfort about them.

In front on one of these which looked very cheerless, but neater than the rest, Kate paused and knocked. A low, sweet voice, said, "Come in," and they all entered.

It was a large room with scarcely any furniture. Upon an old bedstead in a corner lay a poor, sick woman, and on the floor by her side sat two pale, sad eyed children, playing with rag baby dolls.

Kate took the sick woman's thin, white hands in hers, saying: "Mrs. Davis, I hope you are better. I have brought some of my friends to see you."

"God bless you, child!" she murmured. "I shall always be glad to see you and your friends. I have been so happy since God sent you and the dear doctor to help me."

The girls had forgotten all about the investment in the novelty of the situation; but while Kate was reading a chapter in the Bible to Mrs. Davis, Ina remembered other words she had often read from the Bible:

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

"Now I understand about the investment," said she to Hattie, "and I think Kate is a brave, good girl, after all."

They did not stay long; but as they hastened back they were all more thoughtful than usual, and the picnic seemed to have been forgotten.

Just as they came into the hall little Ina Davis met them and said that Kate's father was waiting to see her.

She hastened to him exclaiming: 'Oh, papa! I am so glad, and I didn't expect you."

"Nor did I expect to see you; but I was called to the city on business, and of course I did not return without seeing you."

"I am sorry I stayed so late," she was saying, when suddenly remembering where she had been, she blushed and paused.

"Yes, I know," said Mr. Connor, as he drew her blushing face to his. "The doctor told me all about my brave little girl, and I must reward your generosity," and with these words he pressed a new bill into her hands.

"Papa, I do not deserve it, indeed I do not!" said Kate, with tears in her pretty blue eyes.

The evening was spent in pleasant chat about home and all its interests till the curfew bell tolled the hour for retiring, and then Kate kissed her father, and saw him depart.

When morning dawned with all the spring-tide loveliness of sunny skies and warbling birds, a charming bevy of school girls sought the romantic shade of Convent Gardens and spent one of the most delightful of days.

The picnic was a grand success, and no one enjoy it more than Kate Connor.—*Midland.*

BRAVE JESSIE.

"Dear me! If only I could go home through the field. School was just out, and little Jessie May, warm and tired, looked longingly over the cool, green field. It was a much shorter way home, as well as more pleasant, to go through the field than to go around by the dusty road. But Mr. Rawson's goat was pastured there He was a cross old fellow, and the terror of the school children. Mr. Rawson had said it was not at all safe for the small children to enter the field, so going home that way was not to be thought of.

As Jessie cast a last look in that direction, before turning down the dusty road, she gave a cry of delight: "Why, I do believe old Billy is gone! I can't see him anywhere. Mr. Rawson must have taken him out of the pasture."

Climbing upon the fence, she looked long and carefully. No goat was in sight, so she jumped down from the fence into the long, cool grass of the field.

She had gone about half-way when Mr. Billy —— who all this time had been lying in the deep grass, taking a nap, gathered himself up for a good shake.

As he caught sight of Jessie he gazed in astonishment. It was only for a moment, for the next instant he gave his head a shake, as though to say, "What right have you here, I should like to know?" and started in hot pursuit.

Jessie soon heard the quick patter, patter, patter of his small feet. A terrific glance behind her showed her the goat, with lowered head, rushing directly at her. Oh, how swiftly she ran, but he was overtaking her.

Just as she despaired of making her escape, she saw a large stump where a tree had been cut down. It stood almost in her path, and was large enough to hide behind.

Quick as a flash off came her white apron and was tied around the stump, on the side toward which the goat was coming.

With a wildly beating heart Jessie crouched behind the stump to await the result She was completely hidden, and Mr. Goat, with head bent so low that he caught but a glimpse of the the white apron, did not discover that was the stump that wore it. He came rushing on, and his head struck the stump with terrible force.

All was still, and when the little girl ventured to peep, the goat was lying there apparently lifeless. Seizing her apron, she was soon home safe in her mother's arms.

Was the goat killed? Well, he was so badly stunned that he did not revive for some time.

When Jessie met Mr. Rawson coming out of the pasture next morning she told him what hurt the goat; and he said, "Well! well! I must say you have a wise little head, not to let your, 'thinking cap' blow off as soon as you get frightened."—*Our Little Ones.*

A FAITHFUL SHEPHERD.

Gerhardt was a German shepherd boy; and a noble fellow he was, too, although he was very, very poor. One day as he was watching his flock which was feeding in the valley on the borders of a forest, a hunter came out of the woods and asked:

"How far is it to the nearest village?"

"Six miles, sir," replied the boy, "but the road is only a sheep track, and very easily missed."

The hunter glanced at the crooked track, and then said:

"My lad, I am hungry, tired and thirsty. I have lost my companions and missed my way. Leave your sheep and show me the road. I will pay you well."

"I cannot go sir;" replied Gerhardt, very firmly. "My master pays me for my time, and he trusts me with his sheep. If I were to sell you my time, which does not belong to me, and the sheep should get lost, it would be just the same as if I had stole them."

"Well," said the hunter, "will you trust your sheep with me while you go to the village and get some food and drink and a guide? I will take good care of your sheep."

"I cannot leave my sheep, sir. They would stray into the forest and be eaten by wolves and stolen by robbers."

"Well, what of that?" queried the hunter. They are not your sheep. The loss of one or more would not be much to your master; and I'll give you more money than you ever earned before in a whole year."

The boy shook his head.

"The sheep do not know your voice and—"

"And what, Can't you trust me? Do I look like a dishonest man?" inquired the hunter, rather angrily.

"Sir," said the boy, slowly, "you tried to make me false to my trust, and wanted me to break my word to my master. How do I know you would keep your word to me?"

The hunter laughed, for he felt that the boy had fairly cornered him.

"I see, my lad, that you are a good faithful boy. I will not forget you. Show me the road and I will try to make it out myself."

Gerhardt now offered the humble contents of his script to the hungry man, who, coarse as they were, ate them gladly. Presently the attendant came up, and then Gerhardt, to his surprise found that the hunter was the grand duke, who owned all the country round. The duke was so pleased with the boy's honesty that he sent for him shortly after and had him educated. In after years Gerhardt became a very rich and powerful man; but he remained honest and true to his dying day. Honesty, truth and fidelity are precious jewels in the character of a child.—*Andersen.*

PLEASANT JACK.

Says Mr. Thackeray, about that nice boy, Clive Newcomer; "I don't know that Clive was especially brilliant, but he was pleasant." Occasionally we meet people to whom it seems to come natural to be pleasant. Such are as welcome, wherever they go, as flowers in May, and the most charming thing about them is that they help to make other people pleasant too. Their pleasantness is contagious.

The other morning we were in the midst of a three day's rain. The fire smoked, the dining-room was chilly, and when we assembled for breakfast, papa looked rather grim and mamma tired, for the baby had been restless all night. Polly was plainly inclined to fretfulness, and Bridget was undeniably cross when Jack came in with the breakfast-rolls from the bakers. He had taken off his rubber-coat and boots in the entry, and he came in rosy and smiling.

"Here's the paper, sir," said he to his father, with such a cheerful tone that his father's brow relaxed, and he said, "Ah, Jack, thank you," quite pleasantly.

His mother looked up at him smiling, and he just touched her cheek gently as he passed.

"The top of the morning to you, Pollywog," he said to his little sister, and delivered the rolls to Bridget, with a "Here you are Bridget. Aren't you sorry you didn't go yourself this beautiful day?"

He gave fire a poke and opened a hamper. The smoke ceased, and presently the coal began to glow, and five minutes after Jack came in we had gathered around the table and were eating our oatmeal as cheerily as possible. This seems very simple in the telling, and Jack never knew he had done anything at all; but he had, in fact, changed the whole moral atmosphere of the room, and had started a gloomy day pleasantly for five people.

"He is always so," said his mother when I spoke to her about it afterward, "just so sunny and kind and ready all the time. I suppose there are more brilliant boys in the world than mine, but none with a kinder heart or a sweeter temper. I am sure of that."

And I thought. "Why isn't a disposition worth cultivating?" Isn't it one's duty to be pleasant, just as well as to be honest, or truthful or industrious, or generous?—*Christian at Work.*

Delicate Children, Nursing

Mothers, Overworked Men, and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest ordinary food, or from over-work of the brain or body, all such should take **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate, and threatened with Bronchitis. It put her in such good health and flesh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion I ever used."—L. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mills, S. C.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2 482-1y

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.
Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at
W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

R. P. SMITH & CO.,
—:o:—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
—:o:—
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
LEATHER, HIDES AND SKINS,
AND WOOL.
BALTIMORE, Md.
With over twenty years experience, we claim to understand our business. Shippers will be safe in trusting us with their goods and orders.

Good Goods--Low Prices.
FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

PENNSYLVANIA, Chambersburg.
Wilson College for Young Women.
Fifty miles south-west of Harrisburg in famous Cumberland Valley. From Baltimore four hours; from Roanoke, Va., 11 hours via. of Shenandoah Valley R. R. Five trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all College Studies except Music and art. Large Music College and Art School. Music Dapartment last year, 125. Full Faculty. College Course B. A. degree. Music College B. M. Handsome Park, Large Buildings, Steam Heat, Gymnasium, Observatory, Laboratory, etc. For catalogue address Rev. J. EDGAR, Ph. D., Pres't.

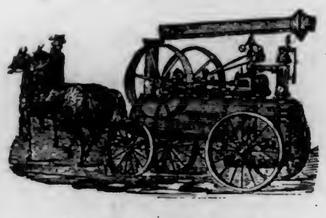
J. D. McNEELY.
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."
BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793.)
FREE TUITION to the sons of clergymen and to candidates for the ministry. Special terms to young men of limited means. The 188th Half Term begins February 1st, 1888.
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.
Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Celery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is
Paine's Celery Compound
It fills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the strain and paralysis of the nervous system.
Recommended by professional and business men. Send for circulars.
Price $1.00. Sold by druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors
BURLINGTON, VT.

FRESH, USEFUL
BOOKS.
Just issued by the
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,
THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.
THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.
THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.
PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.
address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.
McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.
BELLS
Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.
CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS IN BLYMYER BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. DELANEY.
TAPPEY & DELANEY.
PETERSBURG, VA.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Wood Machinery.
Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.
ALEX. DELANEY,
Lately of the Tappey and Delaney Engine Company, being a member of our firm we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.
TAPPEY & DELANEY.

Union Theological Seminary.
HAMPDEN SIDNEY, VA.
The next session begins Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 1888.
FACULTY.
B. M. SMITH, D. D., LL.D., Professor of Oriental Literature.
THOS. E. PECK, D. D., LL.D. Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology.
H. C. ALEXANDER, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament.
J. F. LATIMER, Ph.D, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity.
W. W. MOORE, D. D., Associate Professor of Oriental Literature.
For Catalogue or other information apply to
THOS. E. PECK D. D., Intendant
Hampden Sidney, Va.

WANTED!!!
Reliable and Active Men to travel for an Established House during the summer months. Those who can furnish a horse and give security preferred. Money advanced monthly to pay expenses. A great chance for the right men! State age, business experience, and to save time better send names and address of references. No attention paid to postal cards. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. Address "BUSINESS," Box 11, Richmond, Va.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crapes, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - - CASH.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.
WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Information cheerfully given on application.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.

The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,
SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.


JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Manteis & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

CROP NOTES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wadesboro *Messenger*: Our farmers report the oat crop the best for years, but say the wheat crop is almost a complete failure.

Fayetteville *Journal*: Evidences go to show that the fruit crop will be heavy. Apples and peaches seam to be quite abundant.

Goldsboro *Headlight*: Peaches are more plentiful in market this year than they usually are so early in the season. The prospects for a large crop of pears are also very favorable.

Chadbourn Times: The farmers in this section are getting their crops in good condition with but few exceptions. They are working with a vim and the weather being favorable much is being accomplished.

Carolina Watchman: Wheat is nearly all cut and will probably not be over half a crop. The rust, chinch bug and rainy weather has done the work. Oats is splendid, so harvest will in a measure not be so bad after all. We saw some raised by Mr. Callie Miller 6½ feet high in length.

Charlotte Chronicle: The seasons so far continue favorable for the agriculturalist. The crops are in a favorable condition so far as hoeing and plowing can make them. The weather has been as good as could be asked for cutting and curing the wheat crop. We presume this crop is now ready to be handled up and stacked, or stored away in barns to await the thresher.

Farmers are very diversified in their work at present. Some are plowing or working their growing crop, while a large majority are making hay or harvesting, very rarely stopping long enough to talk politics much as they seem interested. About the most common question with farmers now is who will cut their grass? Quite a number of men who formerly cut grass for their neighbors are too busy at home.

A correspondent of the Wilmington *Star*, writing from Warsaw, says: "This place is now on a boom in the whortleberry industry. Last Saturday shipments of 350 crates were made to New York and Philadelphia, and altogether 3,500 crates—about thirty-five hundred bushels—have been shipped to Northern markets The principal shippers here are Mr. Isaa. Brown and Messrs. Smith & Bowden, who have their hands full of work in attending to the business. It is estimated that the shipments this season will reach fully 10,000 bushels. Any one not familiar with this industry would be surprised to know of its magnitude. The shippers pay five to six cents per quart for the berries, and the work of gathering them gives employment to hundreds of people who would otherwise be idle.

"Mr. T. B. Pierce has a crate factory here, turning out 700 crates daily; and orders continue to pour in on him from a distance. He gives employment to 350 hands daily, and can scarcely supply the demand."

SAY-SOES.

Nashville Christian Advocate: The anti-hanging-around-the-saloon society is a good anti-poverty society. The anti-having-a-saloon-to-hang-around is best of all.

A monument which will cost $2,000,000 will soon be erected in Panama to the memory of Gen. Bolivar, the liberator of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

One of the first requisites of a well-ordered home is punctuality. If there is no regard for time, if the administration is "happy-go-lucky," there will always be more or less friction.

The most profitable hen for eggs is the pullet or hen only one year of age, that is, when eggs are sold by count, not by weight.

The recent introduction by Faber, in Germany, of pencils for writing upon glass, porcelain and metals, in red, white or blue, is to be noted. The composition consists of melting together four parts of spermaceti, three of tallow and two of wax, to which are added six parts of either red lead, white lead, or Prussian blue, according to the color desired. The mass thus prepared is turned out in the usual form of sticks, and then is ready for use. The marks are easily rubbed out when desired, and save all labelling.

In every community there are a number of men whose whole time is not occupied, such as teachers, ministers, farmers' sons and others. To these classes especially we would say, if you wish to make several hundred dollars during the next few months, write at once to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do it.

Texas Siftings: Little Iky Schaumburg have fallen and raised a lump on his forehead, somebody suggested to his mother that she press a silver dollar on the bruised place, which would cause the swelling to subside. "Repecca," said Mose Schaumburg, "you don't need a whole tollar. Schoost press a haluf a tollar dot bump on. Vat for you vant to indulge in so many extravagances?"

Fourth Week in June.

Here comes hot weather. Up goes the mercury. Most people suffer that forlorn feeling of good-for-nothing lassitude and languor which makes them feel as if they were lazy. It is not laziness, though. It the weariness that comes of the heat, and of the clogging of the blood during the winter months. But you might as well get rid of it, and be strong, so as to enjoy the summer. Then there are other ailments which this hot weather brings; congestion of the liver; bilious headaches; indigestion; cholera-morbus and other bowel disorders are in season. A variety of skin disorders also cause trouble about this time, showing that the blood needs purifying. Red rash, pimples and other surface indications tell of the disturbed condition of things beneath the skin.

To keep the whole body in perfect order at this season, there is nothing so efficient or so pleasant as Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. By long and successful use it has become the great household medicine. It is the king of the family medicine-chest. It is the companion of the most judicious people when they travel. On land or at sea; in the steamboat or on the Pullman car; at home or in the summer-resort hotel, Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient is always ready for instant use; always acceptable; always efficacious. Buy of the druggist, and never be without it.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the weeek ending June 15th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

L. Anderson, Paris, Tex., nut lock.
T A Blanchard, Appling, Cal.., plow.
H. G. Cady, Pine Bluff, Ark., tire shrinker.
S. C. Carroll, Adamsville, Tenn., car-coupler.
J Einig, Jacksonville, Fla., elevator alarm.
J Fehrer, Frederick, Md., corn-planter.
M Greensfelder, Baltimore, Md., cigar buncher.
E Harmon, Baltimore, alarm bolt.
R W Hilleary, Warranton, Va., oil cloth exhibitor.
C B Hopkins, Louisville, Ky., cash register and indicator.
J H Howe, Paintsville, Ky., bee hive.
C Johnson, New Orleans, La., washing plant fibres.
J W Langford, Nashville, Tenn., letter box.
J W Maxwell, Louisville, Ky., saw guide.
E D Moore, Baltimore, Md., life saving device.
J D Morris, Paris, Texas, dental tool.
T A Naylor, Baltimore, Md., ice cream measuring device.
I W Richards, Colora, Md., lawn mower.
G W H Safely, New Orleans, La., bran remover.
H Salzer, Baltimore, Md., preserving food.
B Shearer, West Point, Miss., sad iron and plate holder.
W T Smith, Birmingham, Ala., shell for explosives.
J V Stribbling, Westminster, S. C., vehicle wheel.
S W Taylor. Pittsboro, N. C., steam regulator.
S H T Tilghman, Worcester, Co., Md., hoe.
F D Walpole, McKenzie, Tenn., oil can.
L P White and J D. Benson, Terra, Alta, W. Va., registering attachment for measuring faucets.
B L Williamson, Little Rock, Ark., coup'ing for shafts, pulleys, etc.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children,

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequaled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

Cayuga Lake Military Academy,
Aurora, N. Y. COL. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.
Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS **WITHOUT CHARGE.**

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
WM. F. FOX, Manager.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. L. MCKINNON, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- Presdent, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. B., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
GONZALEZ LODGE, Ph. D., Acting Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to W. J. MARTIN.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANUARY 20th and ends June 6th, 1888.

Deduction for two or more from same families or neighborhood.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 63½ Whitehall St.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO IS COMPETENT TO teach English, Mathematics and beginners in German and Music, desires a position as teacher in a family. Would begin teaching the middle of September next. Address

Miss E., Box 28,
Waynesville, N. C.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N.



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY }

SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

GREAT INDUCEMENTS ! !

IN ALL RESPECTS WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER THE VERY BEST INDUCEMENTS TO HOME AND OUT OF TOWN TRADE.

A COMPLETE STOCK

Which embraces DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS in all of staples—and Many Novelties. Suits for Ladies made to Order.

FRENCH SATEENS.

Large apartment of Styles—in all colors and in black and black and white, 32 in. wide. Price 35c Quite as pretty as a silk, and colors good.

MATTINGS, CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, POLES AND CORNICE

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Linen, Towels, &c., FURNITURE COVERINGS, Bed Spreads, &c. All letters relating to prices, and all ORDERS have VERY PROMPT ATTENTION.

CHURCH CARPETS AND MATTINGS at small advance on first cost. Express or freight paid on Bills of $10.00 and over.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 22nd, 1888.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA., AND DALLAS, TEXAS.



MANUFACTURERS:

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS, COMPLETE FERTILIZER MACHINERY, COTTON GINS, COTTON FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS, COTTON PRESSES, SEED COTTON CLEANERS, SAW MILLS, WIND MILLS, TANKS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., &c.

AWARDED the gold medal at the International Cotton Exposition for the best gin with self feeder.

AWARDED four gold Medals at the Texas State Fair for best gin, best feeder, best condenser and best display, also first premiums at Georgia Fairs and South Carolina State Fairs, and gold medal at the Industrial Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina.

☞Write for catalogues and prices.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Orders from the country solicited.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

WORMS.

Children suffering from these destructable parasytes can't be relieved by so-called worm lozengers which only tickle the palate. The time-tried tested cure is **B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.** As you value the life of your child, don't wait until spasms and incurable sickness seize it, but get this reliable remedy at once; it never fails.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE

SINGER



Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,069. WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 4, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,689.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church..

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Licentiate E. D. Viser to Frierson, Maury county, Tenn.

Rev. Charles D. Price from Warrenton, N. C., to Hampton. Va.

Rev. James L. Reid from Smithville, Va., to Opelika, Ala.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The *Charlotte Chronicle* of 27th ult, says: The Rev. Dr. J. B. Shearer, Vice-Chancelor of the South Western Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn., who was unanimously elected President of Davidson College last week, has formally accepted the position in a letter received yesterday, by Col. J L. Brown, of this city, who is the President of the Board of Trustees of the College. President Shearer has tendered his resignation of the position he holds at the South Western Presbyterian University and as soon as he can wind up his private affairs as Clarksville, he will move to North Carolina and occupy the elegant dwelling which awaits him at Davidson College, and begin the highly responsible work which calls him there. He is a man of wonderful resources, and great energy, and will prove a magnetic and aggressive leader in the educational work of the State.

We are glad to learn that affairs in the Concord church, of which Rev. C. M. Payne is pastor are flourishing and progressive. Additions are had at every communion, and congregations keep up well. Besides regular church services and the home Sabbath-school, two mission-schools are well attended. There is, too, much and increasing interest on Foreign Missions—three Societies: Ladies, Young Lady's and the Busy Bees. Children's Day was kept. There was a large congregation and a good collection.

Greensboro *Patriot*, June 25th: Rev. Alex. Sprunt is greatly pleasing and edifying the large congregation now attending Westminister Presbyterian church, South Greensboro, by hi earnest and eloquent discoueses. He administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper yesterday afternoon, assisted by Dr. Smith, of the First Presbyterian church, the pastor, Rev. F. W. Smith having been called away by telegram. There were four accessions to the membership on yesterday—one by certificate from the First Presbyterian.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to say to the friends of the Blowing Rock church, that through their prompt and liberal contributions, the church building is now in as good and comfortable a condition to worship in, as it was when first built. For lack of means I was not able to rebuild the spire. I hope that obstacle will be removed before the close of the summer.

E. W. FAUCETTE,
Treasurer Building Com.

Lenoir, N. C., June 29th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

At an election just held in the First Presbyterian Church, Greensboro, N. C., the following three Ruling Elders were elelected: Gov. A. M. Scales, Judge J. H. Dillard and W. S. Moore, the latter from the Deacon's Board. Four Deacons were also elected, viz: S. A. Kerr, S. S. Brown, Neill Ellington and James K. Hall—making now 9 Elders and 9 deacons.

VIRGINIA.

Central Presbyterian: Mr. J. L. Allison was ordained by a commission of Abingdon Presbytery, and installed pastor of Beaver Creek church on the 3d Sunday of June. Rev. P. D. Stephenson preached the sermon and propounded the constitutional questions. Bev. S. R. Preston delivered the charge to both pastor and people.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Southern Presbyterian: A correspondent writes to us that the Rev. Dr. George L Petrie, Charlottesville, Va., has declined the chair in the Columbia Theological Seminary, to which he was recently elected. In another column we publish a call from the President of the Board of Directors for another meeting in Augusta on July 4th.

GEORGIA.

At an adjourned meeting of Atlanta Presbytery held at Atlanta, June 15th, Mr. W. A. Nisbet was licensed to preach the gospel, and permission granted the Carrolton and Villa Rica churches to employ his services till the next meeting of Presbytery. Mr. W. H. A. Johnson, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Cherokee, and Mr. W. M. H. Sheppard (colored), a licentiate of the Presbytery of Tuskaloosa, were received and examined with a view to ordination. The former to be ordained and installed, by a commission, pastor of Rock Spring church the first Sabbath in July, and the latter pastor of Zion (colored) church, Atlanta, the fourth Sabbath in June. A call from the Marietta church for the pastoral services of Rev. H. K. Walker was presented and placed in his hand and accepted by him, to take effect at the close of his engagement with the Decatur church, at the close of the year. Mr. Samuel W. DuBose, son of Rev. J. E. DuBose, and a member of the Decatur church, was examined with a view to his being received as a candiate for the ministry at the next regular meeting of Presbytery.

MISSISSIPPI.

Christian Observer: There has been quite a religious interest in Holly Springs, Sabbath, June 17th, seven were received upon profession of faith. About as many some weeks ago, while Rev. R. M. Carson was supplying the church. It is expected that several others will be received next Sabbath.

TEXAS.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

The Presbytery of Western Texas, held an adjourned meeting in Gonzales, Texas, June 12th and 13th, and licensed and ordained Mr. R. M. Hall, a candidate of the Presbytery to the work of an evangelist. Mr. Hall takes charge of one of the vacant fields of the Presbytery.

On Saturday, May 26th, at a *pro re nata* meeting of the Presbytery of Central Texas, a call from the Belton church for the pastoral services of Rev. J. M. Purcell, was placed in his hands, and on his accepting the call, the commission appointed previously by the Presbytery, to ordain him, was directed to ordain him pastor of Belton church on the next Sabbath, the 27th at 11 a. m. There was a lage congregation present. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. R. K. Mosely, of Cameron. The charge to the pastor-elect was made by Rev. John Young, of Temple, and the charge to the people by Rev. C. H. Dobbs, evangelist of the Presbytery. Mr. Purcell, who has just graduated from Austin Theological school starts upon his work with bright prospects before him; a noble generous people, in growing city where he has already won all hearts.

ARKANSAS.

Christian Observer: At a communion service held June 10th, five persons were received, two by letter and three on profession. There are encouraging prospects for work among the young people of the city. Mr. W. H. Bradley of Princeton Seminary is there for three months.

KENTUCKY.

Christian Observer: Rev. H. Glass, D. D., has accepted a call to Somerset, for the half of his time. His address is at Somerset.

TENNESSEE.

Christian Observer: Mr. E. D. Viser, late of the Southwestern Presbyterian University, has been licensed by the Presbytery of Nashville; and taken charge of the Zion church in Maury county.

DOMESTIC.

Charlotte Chronicle: The annual convention of Mecklenburg County Sunday-school Association will be held on Thursday, August 9th. The executive committee met last Saturday and after a free conference in regard to the work, instructed the vice-presidents and members of the executive committees of the different districts to make a thorough visitation of the Sabbath-schools in the county, to stir up an interest in the approaching convention and in Sunday-school work and urge each school to send a large delegation to the convention. A sub committee consisting of W. J. Liddell, L. Watson Reid, W. A. Bamen, Walter Brem, J. E Oates, and A. G. Brenizer was appointed to prepare a programme and decide on a place for holding the convention.

The *Presbyterian Journal* of Philadelphia, says: Rev. Jas. A. O'Connor, a converted Roman Catholic priest, who has been laboring for the past nine years among the Roman Catholics of New York City, with much success, having been instrumental in bringing many hundreds out from that corrupt Church, and among these several priests, who are now like himself, preaching Jesus Christ as the only Mediator, is now in our city by invitation. He preached in three of our churches to very large congregations last Sabbath and presented very forcibly the mission in which he is engaged, soliciting the prayers and assistance of those favorable to his work.

During the absence of their pastor, the Rev. J. B. Galloway, some time ago, the Third Presbyterian church of Paterton, N. J., voted to increase his salary from $1,800 to $2,500. Mr. Galloway had refused an offer from a Western church offering the last-named sum. A few days ago Mr. Galloway announced to his congregation that $1,800 was enough for him to live upon, and he would not accept the increased offer. He advised his congregation to devote all their spare cash toward the erection of a new church, the present edifice being altogether too small.

The Hartford *Currant* says: "The Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, pastor ot the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, has received a formal call from the Church of the Covenant, corner of Thirty-fifsh Street and Park Avenue, New York. This is the church of which Rev. Dr. Vincent, who was recently called to Union Theological Seminary, was pastor. The church offers a salary of $7,000 and the free use of parsonage, which at New York rents amounts to $2,000 or $3,000 a year more, and the call is certainly a most flattering one. It is to be hoped, however, that Hartford will not lose a pastor who possess to such a remarkable degree the affection and good will, not only of his people, but of the whole city." The call has been declined.

The last Sunday in May was the closing day of the old St. James Street Methodist Church, Montreal. This is one one of the historic churches of Canadian Methodism. It has been for many years the rallying-ground in connection with all great Protestant movements. The anniversaries of the leading evangelistic societies were held there, and it was a centre of influence among all denominations. The final sermons in the old church were preached by the Rev. Drs. Douglas and Potts who have bee so intimately identified with its history. In the afternoon, a farewell service in connection with the Sunday-schools of the church was held.

FOREIGN.

The Church Army has become an important institution in the Church of England. It reports 160 evangelists for the year, indicating an increase of fifty-five. In addition to this, a considerable number of the officers, who have passed through the course of training, and who, for various reasons, were not quite fitted for the difficult work, have become Scripture readers and lay helpers.

The English Church Association at its recent meeting passed a resolution condemning the erection of a reredos in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, as an attempt to foist upon the people relics of a barbarous age. The seconder of the resolution said: "Day after day people were found in front of this latest piece of Romish Mariolatry prostrating themselves, and it required no very great stretch of imagination to assume that many persons had at last mistaken St. Paul's for a Roman Catholic place of worship.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

There has been considerable interest in this city recently on what we may call the Sunday question. During the Pearson meeting a memorial was extensively signed, asking the daily papers to issue no Sunday edition, and also asking the boats to suspend the Sunday excursions. This memorial was respectful in its terms and the answers to it were respectful also, although they did not consent to comply with the requests made. Now the railroad to the Sound has been completed and the trains run Sunday. I want to discuss this question, and to do so not offensively, but with a hope that it may lead to something better.

I presume, Mr. Editor, I may safely assert that one-half of the adult men and women of this city are members of some Christian Church; certainly church members, with their children, number more than one-half of the population. The plea for Sunday trains and Sunday boats is that there are a great many mechanics and workmen who are unable during the week to leave the city and refresh themselves, and they should have an opportunity to do so.

This is a strong plea, and appeals to our humanity, but is it true as a rule? A good many of these people are sincere humble Christians, and do not go on the Sunday excursions, but go to church and worship God. I venture the assertion that four-fifths of all who violate God's law, to "Remember the Sabbath Day and keep it holy," are those who can and do go during the week as they please. Occasionally can be seen among them a church member. Yes! professors of Christ! And let me say when they do go, they are noted by those who do not profess Him, and they chuckle over it and talk about it. It would therefore seem that the reason why the trains are run and the boats are run, is to make money on Sundays.

Mr. Editor, we have in our city a number of good citizens who do not observe our Sunday, but observe the Hebrew Sabbath. These people violate no moral obligation when they do not observe Sunday as the Sabbath, and yet they are *forced* to suspend all business on that day. Now I ask why should a corporation, many of the Directors of which are church members, be allowed to make money Sundays, and others be deprived of the same privilege? Why not cut loose from all the sacred associations of the day and surrender all our rights as Christians? I do not know how others may feel, but it does seem to me a sad reflection that we should, for the sake of money, give up the sanctity and peacefulness of our Christian Sabbath, almost the one thing that has made and preserved us a nation; that insures God's blessing, and without which we are doomed.

A.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We copy from the *Belfast Witness* the following in regard to the noble Presbyterian Church of Ireland:

The reports submitted to the House show clearly that the Presbyterian Church of Ireland is not only holding her own in the land, but is making marked advances. Take for example the report on statistics. It shows that the Church has gained an additional congregation during the year, that she has 586 families more under her care, or probably nearly 3,000 individuals—no small gain in a year in a country whose population is decreasing. There are 791 more communicants than there were in 1887, 180 more Sabbath-school teachers and 2,277 more Sabbath-school scholars, 355 of an increase in the membership of the Churches Bible classes, and 6,653 of an increase in the roll of her temperance societies. These figures are surely as significant as they are gratifying. They tell us that the Irish Presbyterian Church is looking well to the work which a Christian Church has to do, and that the blessing of the Great Head of the Church is resting upon her in the doing of it. If we turn to matters of finance the same pleasant tale of progress has still to be told. The Sustentation Fund shows an increase of over eleven hundred subscribers and £1,000 of contributions, having advanced this year from £21,704 to £22,734. The ordinary Sabbath collections have grown from £20,890 to £21,924, and the mission collections from £13,953 to £14,306 The total income of the Church from all sources was £205,106, and the fact was this year brought out for the first time that she has investments to the amount of nearly £900,000. What a change since the day when Edward Brice commenced his ministry at Ballycarry, or since the first Presbytery met at Carrickfergus! The little one has become a thousand, and the most unobservant cannot fail to see cause gratefully to cry—"What hath God wrought?"

The Assembly which closed last night made several new departures, for which it will long be memorable. For the first time in its history, it has appointed a layman to the convenership of one of its great mission schemes. In Mr. D. G. Barkley the Foreign Mission has obtained the services of a gentleman whose long experience as an Indian Judge combines with his ardent interest in Indian missions to qualify him singularly well to be the Rev. William Park's coadjutor in the great work. But we especially hail his appointment with pleasure as indicating, on the one hand, the intention of the Church to avail herself more than she has done of the services of well qualified laymen in the higher places of the field, and showing, the other, the advance which she has made when for such a post she can lay her hands on a man like Mr. Barkley. The more she perseveres in this policy the better we believe will it be for all interests. Again, in regard to the use of hymns in public worship the Assembly this year indicated its mind in a very unmistakable manner. It declined to interfere with the action of the session of Elmwood, which has introduced a hymnal, and did so by such a majority as clearly indicated its determination not to open the question. No greater calamity could befall the Church than its becoming involved in the distractions of a controversy on hymn-singing. It never manifested its wisdom more than by passing so swiftly from the question as it did last week. We believe this was the very best solution of the difficulty which could have been devised. Another noticeable change in the policy of the Assembly is seen in its action in regard to the use of unfermented wine in the dispensation of the Lord's Supper. Thirteen years ago it passed a very stringent resolution against this practice. This year it has declared that it will not interfere with congregations desiring to use the unfermented wi... they are practically united on the subject... pretty certain that the resolution of 1876... required to be brought forward now, would pass again. Whether it is repealed or allo... lie on the books as a dead letter, its vitality... all events gone.

Altogether the opinion is universal t... late Assembly was one in every way wo... the Church, and one likely to give a disti... salutary impetus to every department o... work. Much of its success is unquestionably... be attributed to the admirable manner in wh... the Moderator discharged his duties. His t... and geniality, the mingled gentleness and fi... ness with which he ruled, and the anxiety whi... he constantly displayed to give every member the fullest latitude, while at the same time carefully conserving the rights of the House, were often noticed. As usual, the Moderator had in the Rev. Dr. Orr a coadjutor in discharging the business, whose services as clerk are every year seen more and more clearly to be almost invaluable, and the arrangements of the Arrangement Committee conduced very much to the comfort and convenience of the members.

The General Assembly of 1888 now passes into history. It is not the worst wish that could be... expressed for the Church that her next, and ev... one one that may follow, may be "another o... same."

MISSION CULLINGS.

This is how a native Hindoo paper summa... ses the work of Carey, Ward and Marshma... Serampore—"They composed a prose vo... literature for Bengal; they establis... ern method of education; they g... great impulse to the native Press; ... the first steam engine in India; in ten ... translated and printed the Bible, or parts ... in thirty-one languages,"

At Madras there is a Scottish missiona... stitution known as the Madras Christian Col... The students have, however, always consisted largely of Hindoos. A rebellion quite recently took place, on the part of the Hindoo students, because one of their number signified his intention to become a Christian. Some of the rebels have been expelled and some of them have been fined. As the result, a Hindoo tract society has been organized, the object is to propagate Hindooism in opposition to Christianity. The manifestation is novel, and is commanding some attention.

A New Zealand girl was brought over to England to be educated. She became a true Christrian. When she was about to return some of her playmates endeavored to dissuade her. They said, "Why do you go back to New Zealand? You accustomed to England now. You love its shady lanes and clover-fields. It suits your health. Besides you may be shipwrecked on the ocean. You may be killed and eaten by your people. Everybody will have forgotten you." "What?" she said, "do you think I could keep the good news to myself? Do you think I could be content with having got pardon and peace and eternal life for myself, and not go and tell my dear father and mother how they can get it too? I would go if I had to swim there. Do not try to hinder me, for I must go and tell my people the good news."

Here is a specimen of Roman Catholic tolerance(?) in Spain: A telegram from Madrid says: "A Catholic priest, the rector of one of the principal parishes in Malaga, published a pamphlet against Protestantism. To this a Protestant clergyman, Don Jose M. Vila, minister of the Reformed Spanish Church, replied in another pamplet. Thereupon the Catholic priest immediately asked the Public Prosecutor to take proceedings against the Protestant pastor on the ground that he had criticised and attacked the State religion. This is an offense which the existing penal code punishes severely. The Protestant clergyman was tried in the Criminal Court at Malaga. His council in vain cited the Eleventh Article of the Constitution, which says no Spaniard shall be molested for his religious bel... The court condemned the accused to two y... four months' imprisonment and to pay ... 250 pesetas and costs. The Protest... man will appeal to the Supreme Co... rid."

The Presbyterian.

MISTAKES OF MOSES.

Moses was not perfect. He make mistakes. But not such as Col. Ingersoll accuses him of. There were two occasions in his life when he blundered, and it may be interesting to study them. The first was when he was forty years old. He knew that he was to be the deliverer of his people; so he left the palace of Pharoah and identified himself with them, preferring affliction with the people of God to the pleasures of sin for a season. In this he was right. But the mistake he made was in not waiting God's time. He hoped to rally the Hebrews by slaying one of their oppressors. He found, however, that they were not ready to throw off the yoke, and he had to flee to the desert. That mistake cost Moses an exile of forty years. The punishment seems severe. But it was wholesome. He learned during these four decades that he only is a wise leader of men who follows the leadership of God. When he was summoned back to Egypt he did not take matters into his own hands, as before, but gave himself up to do in all things the will of Jehovah. Making mistakes is pretty serious business when it requires years to correct the blunder of an hour.

The other mistake was in Meribah in Kadesh, in the wilderness of Zin. God told him to speak to a rock, and water would flow out of it to quench the thirst of the people. But Moses had been told nearly forty years ago before to smite a rock in Horeb. He seemed to think that the smiting was essential to the success of the miracle—that if a blow had been necessary at Horeb, a word would not be sufficient at Meribah. So he not only smote the rock, but smote it twice, and said to the murmuring people, "Hear now, ye rebels, must we fetch you water out of this rock." He spoke and acted as if he thought that he and Aaron were to give the water, and that to get it a second time out of a rock would require twice as much smiting as the first time. Here, then, we see, as when he slew the Egyptian, the carnal spirit revealing itself. The mistake was that Moses could do anything in and out of himself—that he was not a mere instrument in the hand of God.

The punishment for this second mistake was promptly announced, and seems, at the first glance, harsh and excessive: "Ye shall not bring this congregation into the land that I have given them." Moses had led the people for forty years with wonderful meekness and fidelity. To see them established in the promised land would have been the crowning joy and glory of his life. Mentally and physically he was abundantly able to do this. 'His eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated." Because of that one mistake, seemingly hasty and under the influence of a hard and great provocation, he was told that he must go up alone on the top of Nebo and die there, and be buried. The Hebrews took the bones of Joseph all the way from Egypt to Canaan. But even the bones of the great lawgiver and leader were not permitted to enter the promised land.

These mistakes of Moses and God's punishment of them teach us a very important lesson. We often say, "To err is human. The best men sometimes makes mistakes." But though it is not true, as Napoleon used to say, that a blunder is worse than a crime, yet it is true that a blunder may be so far the result of a wrong spirit and so disastrous in its influence that it merits the severest rebuke. And the better the man who blunders the worse is the blunder. An error in spirit or deed on the part of an eminent man—one to whom the thousands look as a leader and a model—is far more disastrous than a similar error on the part of one from whom nothing better was expected. Henry Melville says, "God does not overlook those doubtings and distrustings which are often found in the best of his servants. . . If any of you should plead that it is very hard to be simply obedient, that reason will come in with its suggestions, and that then it is extremely difficult to adhere strictly to revelation; if he would think it some excuse for his defects of faith that he is taken by surprise, or placed in trying circumstances, or is constitutionally anxious, or is generally firmer—we send him to behold Moses, eager to enter Canaan, almost within its borders, yet commanded to ascend Mt. Nebo and die; and we think that he will hardly venture to make light hereafter of the least distrust of God, when he finds that this eminent saint expired on the very verge of the promised inheritance, just because in a moment of unbelief, he had smitten the rock to which he had been directed only to speak."

But can good men avoid mistakes? We answer without hesitation that they can. God offers himself to us as a leader. He says, Take my hand and hold it with the faith of a little child and I will guide you. No matter how dark the way or rough, you need not err or stumble; you will not if you keep close to me. That child climbing the mountain path with his father does not, make any missteps that cause him to fall for he holds fast to the strong arm that is able to uphold him. But if the child becomes self-confident and thinks that he is able to go alone, breaks away from his father and tries some other path which seems to him easier or safer, or to which he is tempted by some brilliant mountain flower, we do not wonder if he stumbles or falls. The mistake of the child may be fatal, but it is not an innocent mistake. The child knew that he was a child and needed a father's constant help. And so does the child of God; and hence for him to try to go alone is sinful unbelief; it is disobedience and rebellion.

A Christian make mistakes! How can he when James says: "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God who giveth to all men liberally?" The trouble with all of us is that we think ourselves wiser than we are. We plan and reason, and this is right—if we don't stop there. God has given us minds, and we ought to use them in solving questions of expediency as well as of duty. But before we begin to plan and reason we ought to ask God to help us; and when we have reached what seems to us the best conclusions we should take them to God for his approval. If by his Word, his providence or his Spirit he says no, we must not let our pride of opinion tempt us to persist in the way that seemeth right in our own eyes.

There are few things in this sad world that are sadder than the mistakes of good men. And the saddest fact about them is that they are unnecessary. God has made ample provision for all the emergencies of our pilgrimage. He has given the Holy Spirit to abide with us to guide us into all truth. The Spirit is omnipresent. The Spirit is infallible. If we seek always, earnestly and humbly, the influences of the Spirit, and yield to them, we will not make mistakes. Let those whom God has raised up to be leaders in Israel to-day ponder the mistakes of Moses.—*Interior.*

POWER OF RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

In the early part of the present century a young Scotchman went to Paris to study medicine. In his boarding house he was thrown among all kinds of people, the bad largely predominating. A Jesuit spent evening after evening in his room, debating with him about the foundation truths of Christianity. The Count, whose decayed respectability was the least rotten thing about him, from whom he took lessons in the French language, tried to lure him to haunts of vice. The atmosphere he breathed seemed to be morally poisoned. He came forth from this sink of polution uncorrupted. Shortly after his return to Scotland he entered the ministry and became one of its brightest ornaments, as well as one of its most devoted workers.

Why did he remain uncontaminated, when so many others, seemingly as good, succumbed to the evil influences about them? He went forth with God's grace in his heart, and with the training of a good religious home. Listen to a description of a Scotch Sunday in his own father's house.

"Conversation about the ordinary business of life was not engaged in nor allowed. No letters were taken from the postoffice, nor any but religious books read. No walk was taken but in the garden and to the church, which we attended regularly both forenoon and afternoon. In the evening my father, who had the catechism—the Shorter Catechism of the Westminister Assembly—at his fingers' ends, as they say, used to put us through a drill in its questions and theology; and I think I see him still, in his knee-breeches, white woolen stockings, and white cravat—his costume both on Sunday and Saturday—tall, erect. his dark crisp hair dashed with gray, walking up and down the floor of the dining room, as was his wont, with nine children and three women servants ranged up by the walls, each in turn having a question to answer. Besides this the yonkers had to repeat portions of the Psalms which they had committed to memory, and also the texts of the day, while an elder brother, who had a powerful intellect and a gigantic memory, gave a summary of the sermons. The Sabbath passed away like a flood that fertilizes the land it overflows, leaving a blessing behind it."

Does the reader object to the strictness of this observance, and say its effect upon children will be to make them hate the Sabbath? It was not the case in this instance. If there are not many homes where such strictness is maintained, neither are there many from whose portals come forth such men as Thomas Guthrie, to bless the world by their noble work in the pulpit, in temperance and every form of Christian philanthropy. Though he was the most prominent of the nine children who were blessed by such goodly training, every one lived to do honor to that home and to fill useful, and in some instances, high places in life.

If the youth of our land, belonging to Christian homes were brought up to keep the Sabbath with even half the strictness maintained by that Scotch family, would not the results in individual cases be just as sure and satisfying; and would the next generation of freemen tolerate for a moment the desecration of that day now prevailing all over our land?

"Man is a bundle of habits." They dominate his being to a greater extent than is he willing to admit. This is especially the case when the habits formed are in accord with those laws upon whose obedience on man's part the Creator has based the highest good of his body, mind and soul. That one of these laws is that the rest and change the Sabbath provides are absolutely necessary to his well-being the majority of thinking people admit. History, observation and experience abound with facts that attest the truth of this statement.

It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone attribute much of his health to the fact that he will have his Sabbaths to himself and to his family, undisturbed by any of the agitations of business, the cares of State, or even the recreations of literature and scholastic study.

Like Cecil, Lord Burleigh, who, when he arrived at Theobalds on Saturday would throw off his cloak and chain of office and exclaim, "Lie there and rest my good lord treasurer!"—*Presbyterian.*

THE SONGS OF HOME.

The world is full of wondrous song,
We pause to hearken, and we hear
Forever sounding far or near,
Those sweet vibrations, soft or strong.
Yet sweeter songs and far more dear
Than to the outward sense can come,
Is memory's music, soft and clear,
That rings upon the inward ear,
The loved old songs of home.

We catch the music of the May,
The tender voice of bird or breeze,
That trembles tuneful through the trees,
And faint and sweet from far away
The mingled murmur of the seas.
Yet sweeter, dearer far than these,
Though sirens sang across the foam,
Are echoed through life's silences.
The loved, old songs of home.

The old, old tunes the sweet old words,
That lips grown silent loved to sing,
How close around the heart they cling,
Smiting its truest, tenderest chords.
Let all the world with music ring,
Where'er we rest, where'er we roam;
Not one can touch so sweet a string
Or to the heart such rapture bring
As those loved songs of home.

—*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

BEAUTY THAT BLIGHTS.

A young lady from the city was visiting us. She was delighted with the country. She admired especially the moths and butterflies. They were so graceful in their movements and so richly colored. She called them "little angels." I did not want to dampen her enthusiasm, but I thought it might be well to give her some illustrations of the sad fact that the most beautiful things in this world are not always the most useful, or even the safest; so I said to her: "The prettiest bush in our woods is the poison oak. But if you touch it you will suffer. Your face and hands will be covered with red blotches that will keep you moaning by day and sleepless at night. Many of the most brilliant flowers are poisonous, and it is not safe to inhale their perfume. And so it is, also, in animal life. The most troublesome foes of the gardener and the orchardist are those winged beauties that you call "little angels." Let me tell you about some of them.

See that spotted goat-moth hovering around that stately elm?" "Surely she can do no harm," you say; "why not let her sport in its shade and light on its trunk?" What a pretty picture she makes, moving so gracefully over the green bark. But if she is not destroyed or disturbed she punctures the bark and deposits a tiny egg. She searches all around and up and down, and wherever she finds a crevice she pushes in an egg. These eggs, smaller than pin-heads, surely they cannot injure the tree! But if you waited and watched long enough, this is what you would see: From each egg comes a caterpillar; and, though they are soft-looking worms, they can bore like gimlets. Each begins to bore inward toward the heart of the tree. They push on steadily month after month. Some day there is a high wind, and that elm tree falls. The pretty moth destroyed it. When hovering so gracefully around its trunk, she inserted the living augers, that cut through and through, until there was not strength enough to resist the wind.

Now, look at this splendid little creature whose wings seem to be made of the richest satin, banded and tipped with gold. It is the apple-moth. It flutters gracefully from branch to branch in the orchard. It alights on the crown of the young apple, and there lays its egg. From that egg soon comes a grub, which eats its way into the fruit. After awhile the apples begin to fall—to fall long before they are ripe. They are worm-eaten, and only fit for the swine. It was the pretty moth that spoiled the crop.

Let us go into the garden. How thrifty those cabbage plants are! They are just beginning to form heads. And see that butterfly with its mottled wings. It is snowy white, with black dots here and there. It, too, seems to admire the young plants. How gracefully it glides from one to another! But wherever it lights it leaves an egg. From that egg, in two weeks, will come a worm. It will work its way into the heart of the plant, and there feed until the cabbage is blighted and ruined. What mischief for a pretty, graceful butterfly to do!

We will return to the orchard. How beautiful is that little fly, fluttering from tree to tree. It is of a deep red color. Its wings are white, and ornamented on the outside by a rich carmine band. It is only under the microscope that the graceful form and gorgeous tinting of this fly can be fully appreciated. What harm can there be in the joyous flight of such a pretty insect? Let me tell you: Wherever it alights it vivifies two hundred eggs of the scale-bug. Every time it touches the branch of a tree it calls into life two hundred voracious creatures to prey upon and destroy it. All the fruit growers are discussing this new pest that has appeared among us. In other places it has been fearfully destructive; and it will be here unless we can exterminate it.

Look at these apple trees again, two hundred of them! They are all Newtown pippins. Last year they were full of fruit. We expected from them at least five hundred bushels that would have been worth $500. But the codlin-moths came—graceful, beautiful creatures. They flew from apple to apple as soon as the fruit was formed. They alighted on the crown of each as if kissing it. But wherever they alighted they deposited eggs, and the eggs became worms, and the worms ate into the heart of the fruit. It rotted and fell Our ground was covered with worthless and decaying apples which we had to cast away and destroy, for they were filled with moth eggs.

Those "little angels" cost the orchardists thousands of dollars last year, and the anxious question now is, How can we kill the codlin-moth?

These moths are only specimens of many things around us that look pretty and seem harmless, yet are destructive. There are beautiful pests in society, as well as in our orchards and gardens. There are people who appear well—who are polished, graceful, polite. If not useful they are ornamental. We rather like to see them flitting about, so gay and full of life. But, alas! in how many cases is their influence insidious and destructive? That man of the world, whom the boys all admire, whose acquaintance the young men seek! He has traveled. He can tell interesting stories of men and places. But his heart is corrupt, and his conversation demoralizing. I remember the visit of an army officer on furlough, to my native town, when I was a boy. How fine he looked in his uniform! How fond the ladies were of him! How we boys admired and envied him! But he was a skeptic and debauchee. He sowed broadcast the seeds of infidelity and vice in the town. The blight of his visit was seen and mourned over in many homes. Bright and pure-minded young men, who sought his society, fill drunkard's graves. Sweet, innocent, confiding girls, who received his attentions, died of broken hearts.

One of the most dangerous butterflies is the heartless woman of fashion. She lives for display. She flits and flits with a beauty and grace that charm the gazer. But either consciously or unconsciously she is blighting many human hearts. The girls are tempted to envy and imitate her. She is the teacher of vanity and frivolity in every circle in which she moves. She sows the seeds of discontent. She leads the dance of thoughtless gayety which is the dance of death. Unhappy herself, because she will not drink at the true fountain of blessedness, she poisons all whom she fascinates. Beware of her, I pray you. Whether in city or country, try to live a true life. Ask not, What will the world say or think about me? but How do I appear in the sight of God? The fashion of this world passeth away, but in passing away, like the brilliant and short-lived moth, it leaves behind it the germs from which worms will grow to gnaw, not into living trees, but into everlasting, immortal human hearts.—*Herald and Presbyter.*

LETTERS ABOUT MEN AND THINGS.

Things are strangely perplexing in this world. The books all say, when they have anything to say on the subject, that industry and integrity are sure to bring their reward. The preachers preach this. The good people all declare that this is so. The preachers are pretty sure to tell us that self-seeking is wrong, and that the self-seeker will come to grief; and the good people echo their sentiment.

I am not going to contradict this fundamental position of the moralists. It would not do to venture on such a course. It is an eminently sound position. And yet there are many things that seem to contradict it. I have in mind a man, not of this town, whose career has been under my eye for a number of years. I trust that I do him no injustice even in my thought. But he has seemed to me a fair average specimen of a self-seeker. I do not mean to insinuate that he has not done his work honestly. I think he has. But he has always managed to keep himself prominent, and to secure personal commendation for the skill and zeal and economy with which his work has been done. The result has been that his salary has been considerably greater than that of his associates, some of whom have told me that they could not see that he was any more useful to the establishment than were they. But he had the ear of the managers of the company; he was a fluent talker; he did not always secrete from his left hand what his right hand did; and indeed other people's left hands, so to speak, knew what his right hand did. He prospered, as such men so often seem to prosper. He laid up money, and lived handsomely. I have rather lost track of him for a year or two; but so far as I know his prosperity continues.

One of his companions in labor has more than once said to me that it seemed as if the teachings of the moralists must be all at fault, when one judged by M's career. For himself, this friend said, his own one idea was to do his duty, and it was in quite as important a branch of the work as that of the other man. He labored long hours and turned out good work in his department, and yet his salary was only about half of what M. received. He did not happen to have the ear of the managers; he was not one of the sort to blow his own trumpet. As a consequence he did not *seem* to succeed so well as the other, at least when we estimate success on a commercial basis. The only way available to him seemed to be to do his assigned work to his ability, and let the consequences take care of themselves. He may not have been worldly wise. Perhaps he was not. But his action was according to the only rule of conduct he deemed right.

I have another man in mind, a manager in a corporation, whose career has been somewhat similar to the one above sketched. It is a corporation, in another city, that does a somewhat extensive business reaching out to different parts of the country in its enterprises. This man began his connection with the organization quite a number of years ago, and has pushed his way to a prominent position by "taking care of number one." One or two persons whom I know well have been at one time or another connected with that company in positions of more or less responsibility. They have spoken to me of the self-pushing of this man. They have told me how for years at a time he worked to get advancement, even by the displacement of his seniors. And they have told me how he has succeeded beyond what it seemed to them was possible. He has made himself obnoxious to those who were under him, until some of them have fairly hated the sight of him. To many persons, competent to judge, he has not seemed to be the right man in the right place. It has been the right place for him, certainly, for it has given him a comfortable support and a certain dignity that he would not otherwise have had. But it has not been the right place when the best interests of the corporation were considered, if these persons are judges.

It seems to be a case where the persist-

ent seeking of self-interest has been rewarded in those things that have been sought. Other worthy men who have been at work in the employ of that corporation have not been as prosperous because they have not thrust themselves forward, they have been looking after their employer's interests first, rather than after their own.

I say that, as illustrated by these cases, it *seems* as if one needed the spirit of self-seeking in order to succeed. But we must bear in mind the great fact that it is not right to judge of matters on short lines of view. These men have achieved a sort of temporary success. Their pushing and self-seeking have brought reward—for the time. A skeptic and a Christian man cultivated adjoining fields. The former, who worked on Sundays, gathered as large a crop as did the latter, who obeyed the Commandment and kept the day holy. Thereupon he taunted the other with the fact that his irreligion had brought him as good results as the Christian's religion. "My friend," was the reply; "God does not settle all his accounts in the month of October."

This general principle is true in a wider application. The apparent success of the self-seeker may not be always as real as it seems. Or it may be true that it will not be lasting. At any rate, it is one of those things for which the reckoning does not come fully here on earth. There will doubtless be a very different appearance put on things when we see them in the clear white light of eternity. After all character counts. It is worth more than gold to have the honest approval of one's own conscience. Probably no honest, humble, faithful man would exchange places with him who is selfishly seeking his own ends. Every such one must possess his soul in patience. He will be justified in due time.—*Quercus, in Ill. Christian Weekly.*

UNSEEN PROTECTION.

"A lady was wakened up one morning by a strange noise of pecking at the window, and when she got up she saw a butterfly flying backwards and forwards inside the window in a great fright, because outside there was a sparrow pecking at the glass wanting to reach the butterfly. The butterfly did not see the glass, but it saw the sparrow, and evidently expected every moment to be caught. Neither did the sparrow see the glass, though it saw the butterfly, and made sure of catching it. Yet all the while the butterfly, because of that thin, invisible sheet of glass, was actually as safe as if it had been miles away from the sparrow." It is when we forget our Protector that our hearts fail us. Elisha's servant was in great fear when he awoke in the morning and saw the city of Dothan encompassed with horses and chariots and a great host; but when his eyes were opened at the prayer of the prophet, his fears vanished, for he beheld the mountain full of horses and chariots of fire. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee." "The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth and even forevermore."

Though now unseen by outward sense
Faith sees him always near;
A guide, a glory, a defence;
Then what have you to fear?
—*Jas Inglis, in Waymarks for Pilgrims.*

COULDN'T TELL IT.

Dr. Richard Fuller, in that remarkable sermon on the cross," says: "I was much affected not long ago since in a distant city, by the words of an humble individual. We were receiving him into the Church, and he was telling us, as well as he could in his humble but strong language, of the change wrought in him. At length he stopped, and looking at me with a countenance expressive of the deepest emotion, said: 'Sir, I cannot speak what I feel; God, sir, has not given a poor man like me power to talk on this thing.' Very similar to this is what one of our missionaries reports of a Japanese convert, who said: "I cannot tell it in this Japanese tongue; I don't believe I could tell it in your tongue, nor if I had an angel's tongue; but one poor heart can feel all."

HOW TO BENEFIT A DRINKING MAN.

There is only way to do it—take away his drink. It will not benefit him to give him money, for he will spend it for strong drink. The more money he has the more liquor he can buy. Money helps him downward. Give money to his family and he has so much more to pay to the saloon. Even give them bread and clothing and he has less of these articles to purchase, and consequently more money with which to buy whiskey. Give him work and his wages go to the saloon. Give him a good position in a shop or store, and he barters it for rum. Give him personal confidence and he betrays it. Give him time and he wastes it. Give him friends and he goes back on them. Give him credit and he abuses it. Give him a holiday and he uses it for revelry and shame. Give him eight hours instead of ten for a day's labor, and he has two hours more for debauch in the saloon. But give him total abstinence and he is saved. This will benefit him, and his alone. It will benefit his family, too. Just in proportion as it benefits him will his family be benefited by it. They thrive as he thrives. Both rise together. Abstinence lifts them all into a higher and nobler life as intemperance crowds them down to degradation and woe.—*The Citizen.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our Little Ones, and Baby Land are charming magazines for the little folks, and we hope that both will receive a hearty patronage for they certainly give unbounded pleasure to mother and child. Address 36 Broomfield street and D. Lothrop Co.

The Young Ladies' Home Journal published in Philadelphia—is one of the most helpful magazines for the household in every department—from cellar to garret and general surroundings in lawn and flower-garden, &c. Only 50 cents a year.

THE LOTTERY SCHEMES.

In the trial of a lottery policy case in the Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia, Judge Biddle took occasion to make some vere pertinent remarks to the jury, with reference to lotteries held by religious people.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the Judge, "the history of public morality in regard to lotteries is a curious one. In very early days lottteries used to be established for almost every good or beneficial purpose. I have before me here a lottery ticket as far back as 1861, which was issued to build a church at Oxford. The church was presided over for a great many years by the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, the brother of the President of the United States, and it was a well known church in that region, At that time it was considered perfectly legitimate to have a lottery for that purpose, and I here say there are gentlemen of the jury old enough to recollect that lottery tickets could be bought almost anywhere in Philadelphia. They were almost as frequent as apothecary shops here, but finally experience taught us that it had a very demoralizing effect upon the community, and very stringent laws have been passed in this State and almost all the States against anything in the semblance of a lottery.

"At the present day lotteries are only held by two classes of people—the religiou people and the bad people. It is strange to say that the most difficult thing is to eradicate it among the good pepple. When bad people desire to carry on a lottery it is in the form of these lottery policies which are, of course, much worse than the old-fashioned lottery, because there was some sort of chance of drawing a prize, which is not the case in the present system, where you very rarely hear of a person winning prizes. We have a great many of these policy cases, and the police are very properly endeavoring to carry out the law on the subject. While I am here trying to enforce the law against these people, I have been presented with a schedule of a grand lottery, gotten up, no doubt, by some of our very best citizens."

The Judge then picked up a coupon book and read off the following prizes that are to be given at a strawberry festival and grand drawing under the direction of St. Malachi's T. A. Societies in the Girard Assembly rooms, Ninth and Girard avenue, on May 30 and 31, and June 1 and 2: One plush parlor suit, lady's fancy robe, elegant dinner set, silver watch, wicker rocker, gold-headed cane, barrel of flour, ton of coal, box of cigars, fancy table set of silver knives and forks, beautiful student lamp, silk umbrella, ice cream set, and gentleman s silk hat.

"For ten cents," resumed the Judge, "you have an opportunity of gaining any one of those prizes. Well, that is a lottery pure and simple. That is as much a lottery as can be devised by the wit of man. Whether this is a false schedule I cannot say. I am told that these tickets are often issued, but when the matter is investigated the lotteries are found to have no existence. I have asked the Director of Public Safety if he will be kind enough to investigate this and see whether it is a real scheme. If it is a real scheme I have no doubt that the ladies and gentlemen who have charge of it will probably be the last persons in the world to do anything to violate the law. If it is a false distribution it ought to be inquired into also. If such things are allowed to be carried on by good people, it is inconsistent to call upon us to convict other people. In the administration of justice everybody must be treated alike, and no distinction must be made here, otherwise it would be said that we were administering justice as to one class of the people and not to the other."

THEN AND NOW.

Last fall liquor was voted back into Atlanta, and the consequences have been what might have been expected; comparative peace and prosperity, have given place to riot and ruin.

Under the heading "WHAT THE DRAM SHOPS ARE DOING," the Atlanta *Southern Star* groups the following:

An inhuman father and his little baby child, also intoxicated, was one of the sights witnessed at police headquarters last Saturday and chronicled by our daily press.

A gentleman informs us that he was forced to sell a piece of property last week for one-third less than it had cost him a year ago. This is only one in a hundred like cases which illustrates how the saloons have caused city property to depreciate in value.

Five sheriff sales of mercantile businesses is recorded for last week. An event of this kind was never known before in the history of Atlanta. Thus it is shown how the saloons benefit the merchants of our city.

A gentleman who is proprietor of a bookstore in this city, remarked to our reporter last Saturday, that he "was not having one-sixth the trade he had before saloons were voted back." Well no wonder, when men spend their money for rum they have little left to purchase books with.

The popular Walton and Fulton street grocer, Mr. J. M. B. Carlton, states that "his business has greatly decreased since the saloons were opened in Atlanta and that many ask for credit now, who last year were prompt cash-paying customers." Says he, "It is almost an hourly occurrence for me to refuse giving credit." When men spend their money at the saloons nothing is left to pay for groceries.

During prohibition in Atlanta, two enterprising men formed a partnership and went into business together on Alabama street. Their business grew and flourished until the opening of the saloons, since which time one of the partners has been on frequent sprees and last week the unfortunate man's wife was obliged to have him arrested and detained in the Guard House for drunkenness and desertion. This is a sad case and every business man on Alabama street knows that this is true. If the temptations were not here that man would not be on the downward path he is to-day.

Our unfortunate friend Wilson, who committed suicide last week came to visit us a few days before he committed the rash act and in conversation said: "I did a good business last year, but since the opening of the saloons I have done nothing at all. The saloons have ruined my business." Poor Wilson, his body lies to-day in a suicide's grave, while the high-licensed hell-holes abound on every street in our city, they contine to suck the very life's blood from hundreds of poor victims, preparing them for drunkard's gaves.

LIFT ME UP.!

Out of myself, dear Lord,
O, lift me up!
No more I trust myself in life's dim maze.
Sufficient to myself in all its devious ways,
I trust no more, but humbly at Thy throne
Pray, "Lead me, for I cannot go alone."

Out of my weary self
O, lift me up!
I faint, the road winds upward all the way.
Each night but ends a weary day.
Give me Thy strength, and may I be so blest
As "on the heights" I find the longed for rest.

Out of my selfish self
O, lift me up!
To live for others, and in living so
To be a blessing whereso'er I go,
To give the sunshine, and the clouds conceal,
Or let them but the silver clouds reveal.

Out of my lonely self
O, lift me up!
Help me to feel that Thou art near.
That though 'tis night and all around seems drear,
Help me to know that, though I cannot see,
It is my Father's hand that leadeth me.
—*Methodist Protestant.*

WHAT A BUSINESS!

A few days ago while talking to a good brother whose sons were almost ruined by those demon agents, he said: "I came to town and told the saloon keepers that if it was my boys' money they wanted, to knock them over and rob them, but not to sell them whiskey." Just think of the business of men so low and degrading, that for the good of the community and for the salvation of his dear children, a good man would advise a course so terrible as this! A traffic so low that he would advise instead that of highway robbery. And what tongue or pen, however gifted, can paint the depravity of the men who, in the face of all the crime rising from their ruinous traffic, will continue their wicked work? They very well know they are destroying the peace of homes; they are breaking up families; they are depriving wives of their husbands; they are taking fathers from their children; they are taking the bread out of the very mouths of the hungry, they are disgracing humanity; they are bringing to naught the Church, the only means through which the sinner can hope for eternal life. They destroy health, happiness, life, they fill graves prematurely, they rob, they steal, they murder, their traffic prevents men from accepting the gospel; hence indirectly they send men to hell. Does it not look as though this would turn every honest man in the government prohibitionist? How terrible the judgment to such characters as those who will sell whiskey?—*Christian Leader.*

I LIVE NOT ALONE FOR MYSELF.

"I live not alone for myself," said a beautiful flower one fair morning, as it lifted to the sun its crest sparkling with dewdrops "I live not alone for myself. Mortals come and gaze on me, and breathe my fragrance and go away better than they came, for I minister to their perceptions of the beautiful. I give to the bee honey, and to the insect his food; I help to clothe the earth in beauty.

"I live not alone for myself," said a wide-spreading true: "I give a happy home to a hundred living beings, I grant support to the living tendrils of the vine; I absorb the noxious vapors in the air; I spread a welcome shadow for man and beast; and I too help to make earth beautiful."

"I live not alone for myself," said a laughing mountain streamlet. "I know that my tribute to the ocean is small, but still I am hastening to carry it there. And I try to do it all the good I can on my way. The tree and the flower love my banks, for I give them life and nourishment; and even the grass which feels my influence, has a greener hue. The minnows find life and happiness in my waters, though I glide onward only a silver thread; and men and animals seek my brink to assuage their thirst and enjoy the shadow of the trees which I nourish. I live not alone for myself."

"I live not alone for myself," said a bright-hued bird as he sailed upward into the air. "My songs are a blessing to man. I have seen the poor man sad and despondent as he went home from his daily work, for he knew not how to obtain food for his little ones. Then I tuned one of my sweetest lays for his ear, and he looked upward, saying: 'Behold the fowls of the air; for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into the barns: yet my heavenly Father feedeth them. Am not I better than they?' and the look of gloom changed to one of cheerfulness and hope. I live not wholly for myself."

"I live not alone for myself," should be the language of every thinking, reflecting mind. It is the language of duty, guiding to the only paths of happiness on earth, and preparing the soul for unalloyed bliss throughout "the measureless enduring of eternity.—*Christian Mirror.*

THE LITTLE HIGH CHAIR.

There was an auction at one of the down-town auction houses recently. A pale, sad-faced woman, in a plain calico gown, stood in a crowd. The loud-voiced auctioneer at last came to a lot of plain and somewhat worn furniture. It had belonged to the pale woman and was being sold to satisfy the mortgage on it. One by one the articles were sold, the old bureau to one, the easy rocker to another, and the bedstead to a third. Finally the auctioneer hauled out a child's high chair. It was old and rickety, and as the auctioneer held it up everybody laughed—everybody except the pale-faced woman, and a tear trickled down her cheek.

The auctioneer saw it, and somehow a lump seemed to come up in his throat. And his gruff voice grew soft. He remembered a little high-chair at home, and how it had once filled his life with sunshine.

It was empty now. The baby laugh, the two little hands that were once held out to greet papa from that high-chair were gone forever. He saw the pale-faced woman's piteous looks, and knew what it meant, knew that in her eye the little high-chair was more precious than if it had been made of gold and studded with diamonds.

In imagination he could see the little dimpled cherub which it once held, could see the little chubby fist grasping the tin rattle box and pounding the chair full of nicks could see the little feet which had rubbed the paint off the legs; he could hear the crowing and laughing in glee, and now the little high-chair was empty. He knew there was an aching void in the pale-faced woman's heart; there was in his own.

"Don't laugh!" said the auctioneer softly, as somebody facetiously offered ten cents. "Many of you have little empty high-chairs at home, which money would not tempt you to part with." Then he handed the clerk a bill out of his own pocket, and remarked, "sold to the lady over there,' and the pale-faced woman walked out with the little high-chair clasped in her arms, and tears streamed down her cheeks. The crowd stood back respectfully, and there was a suspicious moisture in the eyes of the man who had bid ten cents.

MAN'S USEFULNESS.

Not what comes to a man in the way of outward advantages, but what issues from him in the way of effort and influence, is the chief source of his welfare and usefulness. He may never see the results of his efforts—he may never know how much he has added to the sum of human happiness; but, if he is patiently and steadily treading in his appointed path, and putting forth his best efforts, no matter how small he may think them, great and abiding results must follow, and his influence for good will never be lost.

I CAN TRUST A CHRISTIAN.

Christianity in South India has won the respect and esteem of the whole community. Here is an illustration. Not long ago an evangelist met in the street a Hindu with a troubled countenance, a man with a great deal of money with him. He had gone to the town to collect what seemed a bad debt, and he had got it. He had tied it round his waist. Then came the trouble to keep the money. He was afraid, since he was a stranger in town, that it might be stolen and that he might be murdered. He met the evangelist, and saw by his dress that he was a Christian, he saw by his face that he was a Christian; for God puts a bit of sunshine beneath the brown skin, you know. He said: "Sir, I should like to stay at house, if you please, to-night?" "Oh, but," said the evangelist, "my dear sir, I am a Christian, you are a Hindu; there are thousands of Hindus here." "Yes, it is just because you are a Christian I want to stay with you. I can trust a Christian, but I cannot trust a Hindu." Is not one such testimony worth a volume of sneers?

MY LAMP.

"Thy word is a lamp unto my feet," said the Psalmist of old. You want your lamp to burn as brightly as possible. You trim the wick, you wash, dry and polish the glass chimney; you keep the shade clean. Let the dust gather and the smoke make its sooty deposit, and the wick become crisp and hard and black, and the light upon the open page is flickering and weak. The lamp is your friend, but you must take good care of it. It will treat you as you treat it. The figure may be homely, but it is true. What the Bible brings to you will depend in large measure upon what you bring to it. You may have a crumb, or a loaf, or a granary full to bursting, just as you choose. There is gold on its surface, there are jewels in its mines, there are royal pearls in its depths. All are not equally equipped for its study; but every one of us can do his utmost in its patient loving study, and no labors will bring a surer or a richer reward.—*Dr. Behrends.*

HONEST WORK.

We are all workers in one way and another: but how many of us are possessed of an earnest desire that the work which we put from our hands shall be a thorough, honest, faithful performance that shall fulfil its purpose and withstand the ravages of time? The great difference in labor is not in what has been done—not in the kind of work we perform—but in the spirit which we put into it. From the cleansing of a room to the purification of a government, from the clearing of a forest to the chiseling of a statue, from the humblest work of the heart and brain, it is the determination to make it of the best possible quality that places it in the front rank. The work that is performed only for the sake of what it will bring, not for what it will carry forth, is like the cloth of shoddy, which may please the eye, but will not wear. It is cheap, flimsy stuff, woven with no nobler purpose than to hold together long enough to be bought and paid for.

FUSS AND FORCE.

Force is power, fuss is noise: the one is work, the other is talk; the one is the moving of the engine, the other is the escape of steam. There may be sound in force, there is nothing but sound in fuss. The one may be quiet and gentle and yet retain its essential character; the other loses its identity when quietness comes. Force moves steadily onward to the production of the result in view; fuss raves and roars and agitates, yet accomplishes nothing. Force is radical; fuss is superficial.

A TRICK OF SATAN.

One of Satan's oldest and best tricks is to kick out one of his own special minions, set him over in the midst of the church members, and then stand off, point the finger at him and cry, "*Look at your church members!*" The devil can make an old goat attract the public attention away from a whole flock of sheep.—*Mid Continent.*

"IN THE MORNING."

Much might be said on the wisdom of taking a constantly fresh view of life. It is one of the moral uses of the night that it gives the world anew to us every morning; of sleep, that it makes life a daily recreation. If we always saw the world we might grow weary of it. If a third of life were not spent in unconsciousness, the rest might be tedious. God is thus all the while presenting the cup of life afresh to our lips. Thus, after a night of peaceful sleep, we behold the world as new and fresh and wonderful as it was on the first morning after creation when God pronounced it "very good." And sleep itself has a divine alchemy that gives us to ourselves with our primitive energy of body and mind. The days are not mere repetitions of themselves; to-morrow will have another meaning; I shall come to it with larger visions than I have to-day.—*Theodore T. Munger.*

RIPE FOR HEAVEN.

"Some years ago," says a lady, "I made the acquaintance of an old peasant in a little German village. His name was Gottlieb, signifying 'the love of God.' If ever a heart was filled with love to God and to all God's creatures, it was his. He possessed one or two apple and pear trees, and used to amuse himself in the summer by picking up the fallen fruit and heaping it up in a corner of the shed. Once I came upon him as he was stooping to pick up a fallen apple. 'Don't you weary, Gottlieb,' I asked, 'stooping so often, and then lying all alone by the roadside?' 'No, no, miss,' he answered, smiling, and offering me a handful of ripe pears; 'I don't weary; I'm just waiting—waiting. I think I'm about ripe now, and I must soon fall to the ground; and then just think, the Lord will pick me up! O miss! you are young yet, and perhaps just in blossom; turn well round to the Sun of Righteousness, that you may ripen sweet for His service."

THE BLESSINGS OF HOPE.

Life needs the inspiration of hope. Amidst business perplexities and family cares and church responsibilities we would sink down in despair did not the future hold out cheering and beckoning promises

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1888.

A PURPOSEFUL RESOLUTION.

We called attention a short time ago to the bomb thrown into the late Northern Assembly by Rev. Dr. AIKMAN, in the shape of a resolution appropriate to Memorial Day, which was then just at hand. The resolution frankly spoke of the late war as the "war of the rebellion," and this with perhaps some other phrases, made rather a discord in the sweet tune which had been sung and still was being sung to the Southern Church. We supposed it was one of those unavoidable land-slides, so to speak, or avalanches, which can neither be anticipated nor provided against. Dr. AIKMAN, however, is out in a card which says it was purposed and planned to withdraw the mask—this is our interpretation, a perfectly fair one, we think—to withdraw the mask which concealed the true heart-feeling of the Northern Church.

It seems to us that Dr. AIKMAN plainly accuses the Northern brethren of purposeful insincerity. But here is a part of what he says, and our readers shall judge for themselves:

"There had been, so it seemed to me, an earnest, persistent, and intolerant determination abroad in the Assembly, that no word should be spoken to show that any man in the body had the opinion that organic union with the Southern Church was anything else than desirable.

It seemed to me an unmeasurable calamity for the Assembly to adjourn with it still upon it, and the determination became fixed that it should not so adjourn, if it could be prevented, till we had said to the world what I knew was in our heart of hearts—that, amid all our sincere desire for co-operation, and even ultimately for organic union, we have not gone back from, but still stand upon the same principle which we have been avowing for thirty years.

The near approach of Decoration Day (it was the day before it) gave the favorable opportunity to act. There was no impulsiveness about the presentation of the resolution. It was begotten—wisely or unwisely—by a clearly defined and deliberate purpose. In bringing forward the resolution, I stated as distinctly and emphatically as was possible to me in the midst of the tumultuous cries, that I had two purposes in its presentation; one was the honor, the memory of our dead soldiers; the other was that we might tell to the world that we were the same Church that we ever had been through the gathering clouds of war, under its storm, and under the smiling heaven of peace.

The feelings in the minds of the men who made themselves most strongly felt, seemed to be that there was only one audience in the world, and that audience was made by our brethren of the South. From time to time, whenever a reference to it was possible, there were expressions of desire and hope for such an union, but in it all never once an utterance to indicate that our Northern Church had any distinctive part, or that there were any great principles that marked her history as it relates to the country of her home, which she valued or still held. Debate that might lead to such expression, had early been made parliamentarily impossible, and would not by the temper prevailing have been permitted. I shall not forget how a single expression in a word or two implying a doubt of the expediency of organic reunion in the few remarks made by me, were met by cries in the audience. The air of repression and silence became intolerable.

I was not wholly surprised at the opposition which met the resolution. I was astonished at its volume and at its unwisdom. Once introduced, it was clearly inevitable that it or something like it must be passed. The Assembly could face neither the South nor the North nor the world, with it rejected. I thought that I knew what was in the great heart of my Church. The final result was exactly what I expected it to be, and predicted would be, saying to a friend as I passed out of the house with the committee that had the reconsidered resolution in charge, "It will be passed unanimously." And in a few minutes it was.

The words "war of rebellion," which certainly were needlessly offensive, were softened into "late civil war," and the resolution passed unanimously.

When we referred to this before we characterized it as "politics without a purpose"—now, viewed in the light of Dr. AIKMAN'S explanation, it seems that with some, at least, it had for a purpose to disabuse the South as to what was in the "heart of hearts" of our Northern brethren, despite their assurances, seemingly so much to the contrary.

THE WORLD'S CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

This great conference of Christians of all lands in behalf of Foreign Missions convened in London on Monday, June 11. It is by far the most notable gathering of the kind the world has ever seen. It has grown out of conferences of missionary societies in Great Britain, and naturally, because of the place chosen for this general conference, the number of delegates from the United Kingdom is largely in excess. Fifty-two Societies in England, Scotland and Ireland send one thousand and sixty members, besides which some thirty women's missionary societies are represented. The British and Irish societies include the Great London Missionary Society, which sends out missionaries by the scores. The United States societies are represented by one hundred and fifty delegates, Canada by twenty-seven, and the continent of Europe by twenty-two.

A large number of members of Parliament are among the members. The United States have present Rev. Dr. A. T. PIERSON, the most able advocate of missions, probably, in the country, if not in the world, Rev. GEO. E. POST, M. D. (Syria), Rev. Dr. GEO. BOARDMAN, Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, Bishop MALLALIEU, of the Methodist Church, and Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

The missionaries themselves seem to have inaugurated the movement, or, at least, by their appeals, to have wrought its consummation, and they were, deservedly, the most honored of the members, and the most eagerly listened to.

The great object of the Conference is thus set forth:

Stimulate and encourage all evangelistic agencies, in pressing forward, in obedience to the last command of the risen Saviour, "Go ye, therefore, and make disciples of all nations," especially in those vast regions of the heathen world in which the people are still "sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death," without a preached Gospel, or the written Word of God.

The means proposed for the accomplishment of this great object are—to take advantage of the experience of the last hundred years of Protestant missions, in the light of God's Word, by gathering together Christians of all Protestant communities engaged in missionary labors throughout the world, to confer with one another on those many important and delicate questions, which the progress of civilization and the large expansion of missionary work have brought into prominence, with a view to develop the agencies employed for the spread of the "Gospel of the grace of God."

"The ends aimed at may be classed under four heads:—1st. To turn to account the experience of the past for the improvement of the methods of missionary enterprise in the foreign field. 2d. To utilize acquired experience for the improvement of the methods for the home management of foreign missions. 3d. To seek the more entire consecration of the Church of God, in all its members, to the great work committed to it by the Lord. 4th. The consecration of commerce specially in its relations to missionary operations in heathen lands."

Lord ABERDEEN, President of the Conference, welcomed the delegates in happy style and the responses were hearty. The business of the Conference was begun by a discussion on "Missionary Training." On this subject there were several speeches We give some extracts as we find them in the *Belfast Witness:*

"The next paper was by Grattan Guinness, who said the centennary on missions had been a glorious one, but the goal (the evangelization of the world) was still unreached. If the world is to be evangelized before the present generation has passed away, there must be an enormous increase in the missionary army. There are only 6,000 missionaries now in the heathen fields, all told. As to the qualifications required, it is of necessity that a missionary be a true Christian. Said John Newton, "Only He who created the world can create a true missionary;" he is a gift to the world from the ascended Saviour. A Christ-like compassion for the lost should be the ruling feature of his character. The most brilliant talents cannot be a substitute for this, or various physical and mental defects. There are also many moral prohibitory defects. Ignorance, or narrow-mindedness, or awkwardness of manner should not, however, make a man ineligible. There should be special training, though not in the same school. God has many ways of preparing His servants. Christ's example with His disciples is full of instruction. He chose them, and during three years set before them His own splendid example. "Follow *Me*," He said. Education is good, but it is a poor substitute for grace.

Rev. Dr. A. T. Pearson, of Philadelphia, said as the result of much study he was convinced that some deep and radical errors lie at the root of our system of training. A literary course is too often fatal to spiritual power and success. With intellectual culture there should be personal contact with the lost. If a man is not ready to preach the Gospel anywhere, he is not fit to preach it anywhere. If a man can preach to the lowest he can preach to the highest, but the converse is not always true. Work in the slums will test whether a man is after souls rather than salaries.

The "Influence of Mahommedanism," or rather, the "Increase of Islamism," was the next subject for discussion. This was by Sir WILLIAM HUNTER, of large experience from residence in India. His remarks bore most prominently on the matter of the progress of Mohammedanism in that country. Rev. Dr. SCHRIEBER, of Berlin, spoke of Islamism in Dutch-India. There is no great increase in numbers, but an increase of pilgrimages to Mecca, on account, no doubt, of increased facilities of travel, and an increase of 55 per cent. in schools. In Syria, Java and Sumatra there is an increase of Dutch missionaries and of native converts.

Rev. Dr. POST, of Syria, referred to the status of woman in Mohammedan countries as indicating the viciousness of the system:

"There are great rejoicings in Mohammedan lands when a boy is born, but when a girl is born the mother weeps, and there is universal condolence. By-and-by the girl learns that her mother is regarded as an inferior being. She is not taught to read; in fact, is not educated at all. If all the Mohammedan girls were educated, it would be impossible to maintain the system of the harem, with all its jealousies and cruelties."

Remarks were made, also, by Rev. E. H. GLENNY, of the North African Mission, with regard to his work, and by the chairman, in encouraging statement of matters in Java.

"The Condition and Increase of the Heathen, and their Claims upon the Christian Church," were discussed at large. The Conference had before it "India" and its mission affairs. Rev. J. H. TAYLOR, complimented Chinese mental power and their capacity for great things, referring especially to the spirit of progress now awakening and the infinite resources of the Chinese empire. He spoke also of the origin and progress of Christianity in the country, and of the failure of Romanism to take the Bible with them, and of the expulsion of the Jesuits (notwithstanding their condonement of idolatry and ancestral worship), when they announced the supremacy of the Pope. He dwelt at large on facts gathered from his experience, as a medical missionary, with regard to the opium traffic.

Other most important measures came up for discussion, as "Woman's Work in the Mission Field," the "Place of Education in Mission Work," "Buddhism and other Heathen Systems—their Character and Influence Compared with Christianity," the "Organization and Government of Native Churches," the "Missions of the Roman Catholic Church, their Character, Extent, Influence and Lessons," and many others of equal interest.

Three public meetings were held. At the first, "Africa: North and West, the Nile, the Niger," were considered; at the second, "Oceanica: Polynesia, Australasia," etc.; at the third, "Commerce and Christian Missions," including the drink traffic in Africa and the opium trade."

WHO THEY ARE.

In no country in the world has the Papacy had a better chance to show what it could do, and would do, in elevating the masses, or in depressing them than in Italy—for ages the home of the Popes, and, until within the last quarter of a century, even under their secular dominion. No Protestant dare until within the time mentioned even hold up a Bible in view of this people. And yet what did these Popes do for these peculiar and distinctive people of their own.

Let the *Freeman's Journal* be heard from—it is a Roman Catholic paper published in New York. Remember Romanism still holds sway in Italy and is responsible for the state of affairs referred to; and remember a Roman Catholic editor is speaking of Italian Roman Catholics:

"Why is it that they—coming from a country which claims to have cast away its fetters—should be willing to accept a condition of squalor, filth, indecency and indifference to morality which the poorest peasant in Mayo or Connamera, the lowest Florida 'cracker,' would despise and shrink from? * * * The Italian quarters in our large cities are becoming plague-spots. Mulberry street here may at any time breed a pestilence that will sweep through the city like a blast of fire. We have observed that, ready as some of the Italians in New York are to celebrate Garibaldi and Mazzini and to talk about Italian unity, they have not done anything to remedy a state of indecent living for which these unfortunate immigrants have become proverbial. How to reform these people has become a question which deeply concerns Americans—how to convert them from what appears to be a very inadequate conception of the religion of their baptism is a deep problem for Catholics. * * * * Why do the Italians who come hither seem to have such little sense of their duties as Catholics? Why, if Italy is 'enlightened,' does she send out shoals of men who have the virtue of slaves, but no quality worthy of tree men?"

The dispatches a week or two after the GIBBONS-KEILEY Convention informed the world that a missionary institute had been formed in Piacenza, Italy, for the purpose of sending out to this country these very people, whom a Roman Catholic paper of wide repute, calls "men who have the virtues of slaves, but no quality worthy of free men."

These are the people that are to colonize the South by means of Protestant money derived from State, and city treasuries. And if they have the "virtues of slaves, but no quality worthy of free men" can they be used as slaves, think you? and if so who will use them?

The Queen of the St. Johns will not run on the Sabbath nor keep a barroom aboard. We have positive assurance to this effect.

RESOLUTIONS OF WORKINGMEN AGAINST THE DESECRATION OF THE LORD'S DAY.

At the regular weekly Union Prayer Meeting of laymen at the Seaman's Bethel, on Saturday night, an after conference was held to take into consideration the desecration of the Lord's Day. Mr. Wm. M. Poisson being in the chair, a committee on resolutions was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Thomas T. Seeders, Josiah Merritt and Frank Meier. The committee reported as follows:

It is currently talked about in our community that the running of the trains to the Hummocks and the steamboat to Carolina Beach, on the Lord's Day, is to give the poor laboring men an opportunity for recreation on that day. The inference which we draw is, that those gentlemen who have been blessed with an abundance of this world's goods can make large investments for the pleasure of the public, and that the laboring classes are so hard beset with their week-day burdens that, to gratify their own desires, they are willing to use a part of the Lord's Day, which He has given as a sacred day—an emblem of eternal rest for those who love and fear Him. That this is an error and a delusion we believe; and we desire to signify as much, so that these corporations may no longer rest their acts of Sabbath desecration upon the necessities of the workingmen, but weigh their motives in the sight of Him who will judge all men.

We desire herewith to set forth the following resolutions:

1. We believe the laboring men are, in comparison with those who do not work with their hands for their daily bread, as largely Christian as other portions of this community, and are as much, if not more, opposed to using the day He has given us for His honor and our spiritual profit, for worldly pleasures, as other can be, and we desire to express our disapproval of Sabbath desecration in such a way that at least it may not be laid to our charge.

2. The running of the steamboats and trains on the Lord's Day compels the workingmen in the employ of these companies to violate the day. Independence on their part, and refusal to work on this day would cost them their places for the rest of the week.

3. The crowds who flock on the boats and trains are not so largely the workingmen as those persons who are abundantly able to take a few hours from their work in the week-day, and many of them who actually do gratify their desire for pleasure in the week-day, and add Sunday to it for good measure.

4. We regard with sincere sorrow the inauguration of these Sunday excursions. While it is a new state of affairs, comparatively, in this Christian city, it is an old experiment to the rest of the world, and is well known to be the source of drunkenness, gambling and other vices—and how could it be otherwise, when it is a gross violation of one of the express commandments of God: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God" etc. This Sunday excursion movement is beguiling weak Christians, tempting young men and women to salve their consciences with the idea that attendance at morning services gives them larger liberty for the afternoon to themselves. *It excites the covetous desires of all who get a profit from it*, especially the bar-keepers, who are expressly forbidden, by law, to sell spirituous liquors on that day.

5. We think it a paltry excuse that, because a camp-meeting, or other pretended religious meeting is in progress in the fields and woods, that steamboats and cars should be run on Sunday to them, and thus violate the enlightened consciences of God-fearing citizens.

6. We would respectfully suggest to those kind friends who think that the laboring men should have more time for bodily recreation, some of the following: Use their influence with railroads, saw-mills and other factories, to allow part of the men a weekly half-holiday, free to them, arranging it so that all persons employed could, in their turn, get an opportunity to enjoy it. We would consider this true benevolence, and it would settle definitely a difficulty which now seems to have no solution, but in desecration of the Lord's Day.

7. We earnestly pray God that He will show this evil clearly to the hearts and consciences of those concerned, that a stop may be put to Sunday excursions before our young men and women are further polluted by its contaminating influences. If our hearts were lifted up with joy and thankfulness in the Tabernacle last March at the sight of hundreds of earnest people pledging themselves to oppose Sabbath desecration, we have had reason for deep humilation, recently, in the falling away of some whom we have the right to look to for good example.

(Signed)

THOMAS T. SEEDERS,
JOSIAH MERRITT,
FRANK MEIER,
Committee.

BY THE WAY.

We call attention to the fact that the Semi-Centennary Addresses delivered at last year's commencement at Davidson College are for sale by ROSS & ADAMS, Charlotte, or J. J. DUPUY, Davidson College. The advertisement appears in another column.

Mr. ROBERT D. JEWETT, of Wilmington, graduated from the medical school of the University of Virginia, and obtained the degree of M. D. after one year's collegiate course. His success bears witness to his assiduity and ability.

General BENJAMIN HARRISON the Republican cadidate for President it is said is a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church in Indianapolis, Ind. It is not at all to his reproach, we verily believe, that this can be said of him; we mention it however because it is so far as we know, or think, the first case of the kind that has ever occurred.

Miss LINDA LEE RUMPLE—as we see from a circular sent us—has established the Salisbury Institute of music. Miss RUMPLE is a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music, and has distinguished herself again and again by the marvelous proficiency of her attainments in her chosen profession. We note names among her pupils of some of the best known ladies of Salisbury, as we suppose, thus attesting her ability. We have no doubt that Miss RUMPLE'S reputation will be sustained and her abilities as teacher be demonstrated by future success. We wish all success to the undertaking.

The *Presbyterian Banner* of Pittsburg, quotes largely from our remarks about the continued agitation of the question of organic union. It expresses its opinion thus:

"While, as we have said before, there are some in the Southern Presbyterian Church and an increasing number decidedly favorable to reunion and anxious for it, and still more who would yield to such a movement, yet the great body of that Church is opposed at present to anything looking in that direction; and to pretend that such is not the case is the result of a want of knowledge. It is a mistake to represent the Committee on co operation as in any way connected with organic union. We expected that this would be resented, and it has been.

The latest Catalogue of BINGHAM school is received. We note that the 219 pupils in attendance represent 14 States of the Union, while two are sons of Army Officers, and two are from England. A circular giving the impression made by the School on Lieut. BATCHELOR and Capt. WYGANT, both detailed from U. S. Army as Tactical Officers, is well worth the attention of parents. We note that the Superintendent has abandoned attending the State Fair even, as being more hurtful than helpful. Artillery Drill is added to the Military Instruction, a feature possessed by no other Preparatory School in the South.

We are glad to see a North Carolina enterprise so progressive and successful. See adv.

The Pan Presbyterian Alliance assembled in London yesterday, 3d inst. It is a most important gathering of Presbyterian Christians throughout the world. It represents over 1200 Presbyteries, 24,000 churches and missions, 21,000 ministers and 7,000,000 members, from England, Scotland, Ireland, United States, Canada, Italy, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Austria, Persia, China, India, Japan, Switzerland, Spain, and missions everywhere.

Rev, Drs. L. C. VASS and J. S. WATKINS will be present from North Carolina and possibly others. We hope to be able to give our readers something specially interesting, as on a former occasion, from our friends abroad.

We publish in this issue a series of resolutions adopted on Saturday night last by quite a large meeting, by far the larger part of whom were working-men, regarding the desecration of the Sabbath by excursions by boat or rail. We trust that the authorities of enterprises engaged in this work of violating the sacredness of the Sabbath, will give ear to those outgivings of public sentiment and discontinue these excursions.

While on this subject we feel that, in justice to those specially concerned, we should make the following statement:

It has become known to us that the sale of liquors, to which we referred last week, as by the Carolina Beach Company aboard their boat, is very largely restricted. Indeed, we are assured that the obtaining license for the purpose of sale, was in order to enable the authorities of the Company to regulate and measurably control the drinking aboard; a thing they could not do so well, as they think, except in this way. There may be difference of opinion as to the efficacy of their policy, but we are free to say we think they are entirely sincere in its furtherance. We are also glad to correct an impression under which we were laboring, and which we suppose is general, that the bar is indiscriminately open. Parties liable to become disorderly are not allowed access to the bar; it is not opened under any pretext on occasions of Sabbath-school excursions and the like, and no liquor is sold from it on Sunday. The business is bad enough under any circumstances, but we intend to say nothing that can do injustice to any one if we know it.

This is written without request on the part of any one, or promise to any one, and without a hint or suggestion that it is desired by any one.

In addition to those previously mentioned, the following Presbyterian ministers have received the degree of Doctor of Divinity:

Rev. S. M. NEEL, of Shelbyville, Ky. from Centre College, Ky.; Rev. JOHN M. TRAVIS, of Monroe City, Mo., from Westminster College; Rev. J. W. ROSEBRO and Rev. W. A. CAMPBELL, of Virginia, from Washington and Lee University; Rev. R. H. CROZIER, from Arkansas College.

Washington and Lee conferred the title of LL.D. on Prof. J. H. GILMORE and Col. W. W. HENRY, of Virginia, W. T. MCAUSLANE, of Scotland, and the Rev. ROBERT WATTS, D.D., of Ireland.

LETTER FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

We had a festival here on 23rd, for the banefit of our Union Sabbath-school (composed of different denominations) All seemed to enjoy themselves and $31.71 was cleared. The seminary student placed here by the Home Mission Board of Orange Presbytery—preaches once every Sabbath—has good congregations. Our Sunday school is in a prosperous condition. We average an attendance of about 75. Pray for us. There are many non-confessors here.

TEACHER.

Worthville, June 27th.

SCHOOL NOTICES.

J. A. Monroe, A. M.; late of Monroe High School, will open in August the High School at Lumber Bridge, N. C., in which he proposes to offer literary and musical tuition equal to any in North Carolina. Be sure to send for circular to

J. A. MONROE,
Monroe, N. C., or
A. L. SHAW,
Lumber Bridge, N. C.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VA.—We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of this popular College. It is located in one of the healthiest climates in the world, where every breeze contributes to the physical vigor of its pupils. It presents attractions unsurpassed if not unequalled in the Union. Its buildings are home-like and elegant, grounds attractive, scenery grand. This school enjoys a national reputation and is attended by pupils from nineteen States. To all pupils it is a refined and happy home—teaching sound learning, graceful accomplishments, refined manners, economy in dress and self-supporting vocation for young ladies. Its graduates are its brightest ornaments, and are sought far and wide as teachers. It refers to over 1,000 pupils and patrons. For catalogue, write to Rev. Dr. Wm. A. Harris, Staunton, Va.

Send for illustrated catalogue to Staunton Male Academy, Staunton, Va., a school of the highest order for the young men ond boys. See advertisement in another column.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington *Star*: A pair of alligators have been added to the attractions at Carolina Beach. They are about eight feet long and were caught in a net in the fresh water lake close the beach yesterday morning. Besides these two another was caught, but was drowned before the fishermen could get it out of the net. The *Star* since says: Another alligator was captured yesterday at Carolina Beach. He took refuge in the woods and fought viciously, but after an exciting chase was cornered and had tosurrender.

Winston-Salem Daily: The storm of Thursday swept through portions of Davie county with destructive force. In the vicinity of Clemmonsville forest and fruit trees were uprooted and wheat shocked in the fields were scattered in all directions. North of here, in the section around Old Town, the high winds strewed the harvested wheat in some fields, leaving not a snock standing, and the heavy rain was followed by hail, which, however, did no damage as far as we can learn. The track of the storm in that section was about a mile and a half wide.

A correspondent of the *News and Courier* writes from Asheville: The C. E. Graham Manufacturing Company are running their factory in the western part of the city, at night as well as day. It is lighted up with electricity and presents a busy scene of activity as the operatives ply their work endeavoring to keep up with the orders pouring on this yet young establishment.

There is a huge clock in one of the jewelry stores here for repairs, which has been handed down in one family for more than a century and a half. It is an English clock, and is now the property of Col. Thomas B. Long, of this county. It is of a rare and peculiar design, and is highly prized by the present owner on the score of its age and the memories that cluster around it. It has measured the life of one owner after another, and of one generation after another, and still marks the flight of time on its aged face.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On June 20th, at Ruffin, N. C., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. A. S. Williamson, by Rev. D. I. Craig, Mr. JOHN S. JOHNSTON and Miss CORA V. WILLIAMSON—all of Rockingham county.

On 27th inst. in Dunn, N. C. by Rev. Dr. B. F. Marable, ROBERT WILLIAMS, Esq., of Mt. Olive, and Miss KATE PEARSALL.

On May 23d, in Pender county, at the residence of Mrs. M. M. Moore, by Rev. J. D. Stanford, Mr. WILLIAM SLOAN, of Sampson county, and Miss CARRIE MOORE, daughter of the late C. P. Moore.

On May 29th, at the residence of Mrs. Mary Smith, in Duplin county, by Rev. J. D. Stanford, Mr. B. F. SMITH and Miss BARBARY SMITH, daughter of Mr. John Smith, deceased.

On June 27th, in Goldsboro, N. C., in the Presbyterian church, by Rev. J. C. McMullen, Mr. N. S. WILSON, of Winston, N. C., and Miss BETTIE, duughter of Dr. J. D. Spicer, of Goldsboro, N. C.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obitnary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

At her home in Moore, county, N. C., Mrs. ISABELLA BAKER, formerly Miss Isabella Watson, relict of Mr John Baker. She was born July 19th, 1812, was married to Mr. Baker in 1851, and died June 27th, 1888. She lived and died an accepted member of Buffalo Presbyterian church. A very large crowd attended her funeral. She has gone home to rest with her Saviour.

J. P. M.

In Reidsville, N. C. June 23d, 1888, THOMAS ATKINSON, infant son of J. M. and Jane Hobson, aged 5 months and 15 days.

"E're sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care,
The opening bud to heav'n conveyed
And bade it blossom there."

In Lexington, N. C., June 14th, 1888, little JOHNNIE, son of Dr. and Mrs. R. L Payne, Jr., aged not quite one year.

This beautiful child most symetrically endowed in body, mind and disposition was the pet, pride and joy of a sweet home. But suddenly death's shadow fell upon him and our precious little darling closed his bright loving eyes to look upon us no more on earth, and how desolate is that home.

Hard as it is to give him up, we feel that Jesus has suffered him to come into the rest upon His loving bosom, the security of His strong tender arms, and therefore it is well with the child." Hushed be the least murmur—C"an I bring him back again? I shall go to him, but he shall not aeturn to me." "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord. For He doth not afflict willingly nor grieve the children of men."

"UNCLE CHARLIE."

In Richmond county, on the 8th of May, 1888, after a brief i lness, Mrs. SARAH A. McMILLAN, in the 65th year of her age.

The deceased was the sister of Rev. A. McMillan of Fayetteville Presbytery, and widow of the late Finley McMillan. A few months after her marriage, she and her husband removed to Alabama, where they lived for several years, during which period there was born to them five children.

The husband's health failing, and thinking a change of climate might be beneficial, they removed to Kentucky and from thence to Texas, where he after a brief sojourn succumbed to protracted disease leaving the widow and five fatherless children amongst comparative strangers. In the course of a year she and her children returned to the place of her nativity, where she was gladly welcomed by relatives and friends, and was cordially received into the home of an unmarried brother, with whom she lived until by the hand of death she was transferred to the "Father's house of many mansions." Of her we may safely say that she was indeed, and in truth, a good woman. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and consecrated to the Master's cause.

In her death, a sad vacancy has been made, and a serious loss sustained. A loss not only deeply felt and deplored by her immediate family and relatives, but also by the church, of which, she was a faithful and devoted member, and by the community in which she lived. But thanks be to God, for the comforting hope, that our loss is her eternal gain. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

In Laurinburg on the 17th inst., after an illness of about three weeks, Mr. JAS. DICKSON McLEAN, departed this life at the age of 47 years and five months.

The deceased was the son of the late Dr. A. D. McLean of Robeson county, and nephew of that beloved and venerable father in the ministry—the Rev. Hector McLean.

Our departed friend was for several years engaged in the mercantile business in the town of Laurinburg, and having a large patronage he was widely and intimately known, and he was known as a man of strictest integrity and honesty. This grand principle ran through all his business transactions and to such an extent that he would not knowingly defraud any one of even a penny's worth.

He was a man held in highest esteem by the citizens of his town, and by a large circle of acquaintances in the surrounding country—a pleasing evidence of which was manifested by the unusually large concourse of people that came togesher at his burial, (both from town and country) to pay their last tribute of respect to his mortal remains. According to the testimony of those associated with him in business, and who knew him most intimately, he was one of the most unselfish of men; numerous were his deeds of charity and benevolence; but those were not accompanied by the sounding of a trumpet: they were done not to gain glory of men, but rather on the principle inculcated by our Lord in His sermon on the mount—"When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." In his death the poor have lost a friend indeed. And in his death the whole community has sustained a loss that will long be felt. But it is in the family circle that this sad bereavement is most keenly and sorely felt. There a vacancy is made that cannot be filled. There a loss is sustained, that is irreparable. In this mysterious dispensation of Providence, the widow has lost a most devoted husband, and the children (five in number) a most affectionate and loving father. The youngest of these is an infant which was only about two weeks old at the father's death. In the room where lay the lifeless remains of the father, and in connection with the funeral services, the ordinance of baptism was administered to this little one, named for his father, James Dickson. It was the sad privilege of the writer, to officiate in these services, and during all his past ministry, he never witnessed a scene more touching, or engaged in a service more solemn, trying and affecting.

As to our departed friend, *much might* be written setting forth his noble traits of character; but we forbear.

We trust that it is well with him now. May He who doth not not afflict willingly or grieve the children of men," comfort the sadly bereaved family and relatives, and "give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

IN MEMORIAM.

Mrs. ELIZABETH McNEILL, the beloved wife of Mr. John McNeill died the 2d of June 1888. Surrounded by her grief stricken family and friends, she fell gently asleep in Jesus after an earthly pilgrimage of 79 years.

She was reared in the bosom of the Presbyterian church, was a communing member for over 60 years and lived an earnest, devoted, consecrated Christian life.

She was a model woman in all the relations of life, whether as daughter, wife, mother, sister, friend or Christian. She made home happy and was noted for her genial disposition, kindness of heart and hospitality, not only to her friends, but also to the stranger that came within her gates. She was never idle, and the work she had to do at home or in the church, she did well.

It is natural to mourn for one who was so pure and good. The gentle, kindly voice that so often spoke words of comfort to stricken souls will never be heard again on earth. The unselfish heart, where grew all the attributes that most adorn chaste and noble womanhood, is cold as the clod that rests upon it. But we know that when God's messenger came her spirit crossed over the river and entered into the glorious reward which remains for His people. This, and the thought that she has only gone before to await the coming of her loved ones, must sustain and soothe the anguish of her husband and son in the unspeakable sorrow which has overtaken them. Her memory will ever be dear to all who knew and appreciated her sterling qualities of mind and heart.

E. S.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
THE PRESIDENT.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION O. ENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curriculum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.**

No time or money spent attending **a ricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C

SEMI-CENTENNARY ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE June 13th. 1887, are now on sale. Price of the Bound Volume, 50cts.; Unbound 25cts.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price by Ross & Adams, Charlotte, N. C., or J. J. Duffy, Davidson College, N. C.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY,

STAUNTON, VA.

MISS MARY J. BALDWIN, PRINCIPAL.

OPENS SEPT. 5TH, 1888. CLOSES JUNE 1889.

UNSURPASSED LOCATION, BUILDings, grounds and appointments. Full corps of teachers. Unrivalled advantages in Music, Languages, Elocution, Art, Book-keeping, Physical Culture, Stenography and Type Writing.

Board, &c., &c., with full English Course, $250 for the enire Session of 9 months. Music, Art and Languages, extra.

For full particulars apply to the Principal for Catalogue.

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA,

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS AUGUST 30th. Tuition reduced to $30 a half-year. Poor students may give notes. Faculty of fifteen teachers. Three full courses of study leading to degrees. Three short courses for the training of business men, teachers, physicians, and pharmacists. Law school fully equipped. Write for Catalogue to

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE,
President.



SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.

THE most thorough **School of Oratory** in the World Training for Voice, Body, and Mind, Endowment begun. Cata. free. S. S. CURRY, Ph.D., 15½ Beacon St., Boston, Mass. **Summer Term,** July 9, for clergymen, teachers, etc.

SYNODICAL FEMALE COLLEGE

ROGERSVILLE, TENN.

Beautifully located. A full corps of carefully chosen, able instructors. Unusual advantages in music, history, literature and art. A strictly home-school. Address
MRS. F. A. ROSS, Principal, or
CHARLES C. ROSS, Associate Prin.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 20, 1888. **One of the most attractive Schools for Young Ladies in the Union. All Departments Thorough.** Buildings Elegant; Steam heat; Gas light; Situation beautiful: Climate splendid; Pupils from Nineteen States. **Terms among the lowest in the Union.** For the **Liberal Terms** of this **Celebrated old Virginia School,** write for a catalogue to
WM. A. HARRISS, President, Staunton, Virginia.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS ! !

IN ALL RESPECTS WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER THE VERY BEST INDUCEMENTS TO HOME AND OUT OF TOWN TRADE.

A COMPLETE STOCK

Which embraces DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS in all of staples—and Many Novelties. Suits for Ladies made to Order.

FRENCH SATEENS.

Large apartment of Styles—in all colors and in black and black and white, 32 in. wide. Price 35c. Quite as pretty as a silk, and colors good.

MATTINGS, CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, POLES AND CORNICE

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Linen, Towels, &c., FURNITURE COVERINGS, Bed Spreads, &c. All letters relating to prices, and all ORDERS have VERY PROMPT ATTENTION.

CHURCH CARPETS AND MATTINGS at small advance on first cost. Express or freight paid on Bills of $10.00 and over.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 22nd, 1888.



☛ BLACKWELL'S ☚
DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO

EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

PENNSYLVANIA, Chambersburg.

Wilson College for Young Women.

Fifty miles south-west of Harrisburg in famous Cumberland Valley. From Baltimore four hours; from Roanoke, Va, 11 hours via. of Shenandoah Valley R R. Five trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all College Studies except Music and art. Large Music College and Art School. Music Department last year, 125. Full Faculty. College Course B A. degree. Music College B. M. Handsome Park, Large Buildings, Steam Heat, Gymnasium, Observatory, Laboratory, etc. For catalogue address Rev. J. EDGAR, Ph. D., Pres't.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO IS COMPETENT TO teach English, Mathematics and beginners in German and Music, desires a position as teacher in a family. Would begin teaching the middle of September next. Address

Miss E., Box 28,
Waynesville, N. C.

Hampden Sidney College, Va. The 113th Session will begin on September 6th.

For Catalogues and further information, apply apply to.

RICHARD McILWAINE, Pres.,
Hampden Sidney, Va.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY One of the half-dozen best Preparatory and Classical Schools in New England. Excellent facilities in Academic Studies, Music, Painting, Industrial Science and Commercial Studies. The payment of $61 in advance will cover all tuition in the Preparatory and Academic Courses, together with board, limited amount of washing, room rent, heating, and all other necessary expenses, except Books, Stationery, Lights, and small contingencies, for the Eall Term of twelve weeks, beginning August 29. Send for catalogue at once to the Principal,
REV. G. M. STEELE.
WILBRAHAM, MASS.

Union Theological Seminary.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY, VA.

The next session begins Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 1888.

FACULTY.

B. M. SMITH, D. D., LL.D.,
Professor of Oriental Literature.

THOS. E. PECK, D. D, LL.D.
Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology.

H. C. ALEXANDER, D. D.,
Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament.

J. F. LATIMER, Ph.D, D. D.,
Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity.

W. W. Moore, D. D.,
Associate Professor of Oriental Literature.

For Catalogue or other information apply to
THOS. E. PECK D. D., Intendant
Hampden Sidney, Va.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

Cayuga Lake Military Academy,
Aurora, N. Y. COL. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS WITHOUT CHARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to
JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

A MOSCOW PRISON.

When in Moscow in 1881 I drove out with my traveling companion and an American, a former Governor of Virginia, to see the new Central Prison, recently built in the suburbs. We arrived, however, "after the fair," for it was at the end of August, and most of the companies of exiles had started, only 500 remaining, of various categories, including I think wives and children. We went over the building which was a great improvement on the old one. The wards were very large and lofty, reminding one of extensive city warehouses, and detached from the main building were towers with small rooms for political prisoners.

The rooms certainly were not large, but they appeared reasonably comfortable, or at all events had nothing about them to recall sensational "damp," "fungus-covered" cells into which certain writers, on Russian prisons are fond of thrusting political prioners, especially in the Alexeiefsky, ravelin of the fortress of Peter and Paul in St. Petersburg, I did not secure a photograph of the Central Prison at Moscow, but had unexpectedly come possessed of a sketch of a cell of the Alexeietsky ravelin made by a political prisoner who occupied it. The prisoner, on my second visit to Siberia, heard me narrating to a friend that I had been permitted to visit the Peter and Paul fortress, whereupon he drew me aside and told me he had been a prisoner therein, and would tell me his experience if I would call upon him privately. I did so, but was rather behind the time appointed, and whilst waiting he made for me a pen-and-ink sketch of his cell or room, which measured eighteen feet eight inches long by sixteen feet four inches broad and nine feet four inches high. It was furnished with table. chair, commode and a bed, with two feather pillows, a pair of sheets, blanket and a woolen coverlet. Mezentseff, chief of the secret police, who was assassinated by the Nihilists in 1879, asked him on one occasion whether he would like to smoke, in which case he should be supplied with a quarter of a pound of tobacco for cigarettes every other day. He was also asked if he would like to paint or write, and drawing materials were brought to him, as also books from the library. It was in this fortress-prison that he read Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

The small proportion of political prisoners to criminals just mentioned will not coincide with the popular idea as to their number, but in fact much nonsense has been written and more believed respecting the number of Russian political offenders sent to exile. One writer talks about a calculation that in Eastern Siberia there were from 30,000 to 40,000 Polish exiles, whereas in 1879, 898 was the total number of Polish criminals exiled, and criminals outnumbered the political more than ten to one. Others, when they heard prison statistics quoted that from 17,000 to 20,000 Russians were exiled yearly, jumped at the conclusion that these, or a large portion of them, were political offenders; whereas the deportation of political offenders, until recent years did not come under the ordinary prison administrations at all, but was separately managed. The "political" travelled alone, and was usually kept in prison alone, specially guarded; and under these circumstances from time to time I saw them in the prisons of Russia and Siberia, but it was always in ones and twos, and as rare birds among a whole flock of others. I do not think I met with fifty in going through nearly all the principal prisons of Siberia; and this impression received support from such information as I could obtain from an official I know, high in the pri on administration, who told me in November, 1881, that the total number of political offenders of all kinds sent to Siberia that year was seventy-two, of which number, however, about half had been condemned to the mines in four previous years, but detained in Russia.—*Dr. Landall, in Harper's Magazine for May.*

HINTS ON SWIMMING.

As the season of swimming is at hand a few hints to learners may be useful. The first essential is to know how to use the hands aright, with the view to keeping the head well out of water, and the next is to keep one foot on the bottom until sufficient confidence is acquired to raise it at intervals. After a few trials the learner will be able to raise it altogether.

Then, be not in a hurry to use the hands, as if life depended on striking out, but try and acquire deliberation. Let every stroke have a full sweep of the arms, and let the feet take care of themselves. It is not necessary that the feet should be raised to the surface of the water. The body, from the shoulders downward, should be kept at an angle of thirty degrees to the plane of the horizon. This inclination, with every forward movement, will tend to throw the head out.

The learner who wishes to acquire the art of swimming for recreation and not for professional purposes, ought to pay little attention to the movements of the feet until he has perfect control of his hands; then the feet will instinctively come into play and perform their part without much thought. Who think of their feet when walking? In the early stages of learning a swimmer does not seem to be satisfied until he brings his feet to the surface. This has a tendency to strain the body just above the hips and to bury the head. Swimming in a seaway the body will take many positions, according to the height of the waves encountered. Sometimes it will be vertical, and at other times more or less inclined to keep the head out.

It is well for a beginner to have a person with him to keep his hand under the chin at first, while the use of the hands is being acquired. These hints apply only to common horizontal swimming; that having been acquired and confidence obtained there will be no difficulty in learning all the other movements, such as swimming on the side or on the back, diving or turning heels over head, forward or backward.

Remember this, too, that if a person taken with cramps will throw himself upon his back he will float without effort, even if his legs should be drawn up. Never neglect to stuff the ears with cotton wool. Many persons have attributed deafness to taking water through the ears when swimming.—*Boston Globe.*

TREED BY A MAD ELEPHANT.

The first elephant which charged me was the most vicious beast I ever had to deal with. I had wounded him severely one moonlight night as he stood drinking at a pool with five or six others. They all went off with a rush, and I supposed my shot had failed. About 10 o'clock the next forenoon, as I was beating a piece of forest fully four miles from the pool, with my boy Joe carrying an extra gun, the wounded elephant suddenly charged us up a hillside. He was not over pistol-shot away, but had been so well hidden that we had not suspected his presence. He had been hit in the shoulder, and the ascent was pretty steep. But for this he would have had us. The man who would attempt to run away from an elephant on foot would be a dead man in five minutes. They have an amazing gait in the open, and their pace is scarcely impeded by an obstruction in forest or jungle. Nothing smaller than a tree the size of a man's body will turn them aside. As the beast trumpeted and started for us we both made for the nearest tree. It was a large one, with branches growing well down, but we only got one up and were not above fifteen feet from the ground when the elephant reached the spot. He was in a terrible rage. His first move was to break off every branch he could reach, and we were not safe until we were twenty-five feet above him. He was not over three minutes stripping off the branches, and he did not cease his trumpeting for a second.

The tree was fifty feet high and eighteen inches through the trunk. When the old fellow had everything cleared away he took hold with his trunk, got a good brace with his feet, and lifted just as a man would. I felt the tree tremble from root to top, and I have no doubt that had the monster been free of wounds he would have pulled it over. As it was, he started some of the roots when he sagged back with his full weight. He made four or five heavy pulls before he gave up, and then he tried another plan. He was quite at liberty to work any way he desired, as I had a cartridge jammed in my gun and was working to get it clear. The old behemoth retreated back about ten rods and then came for the tree head on. We knew what was coming and were clinging fast and tight, but the shock nearly spilled us out. He tried it twice more and then gave it up. My extra rifle now caught his eye and he picked it up, whirled it round several times, and then smash it went against the tree, breaking into a dozen pieces. I had got my gun clear by this time, and I now proceeded to put seven ounce bullets into him, one after the other. He screamed and trumpeted and rushed around, determined not to give up the fight, but at last grew faint and dizzy and went down on his side with a crash which made the earth tremble.—*New York Sun.*

AN ANCIENT ENGINEER.

REMINISCENCES OF MR. H. G. RAWORTH—RAILWAYS AS THEY USED TO BE.

News and Courier: There is only one oldest railroad engineer in the world and Charleston has him. He is Mr. H. G. Raworth, of Aiken, who is residing with his son-in-law, Mr. H. C. Walker.

Mr. Raworth will be 77 years of age in December next. He is still hale and hearty, and only three years ago was obliged to retire from the service of the South Carolina Railway by reason of impaired eyesight. He began life on the railway in 1829 as an apprentice in the "shops" in Charleston. He is, therefore, a reminiscence of the palæozoic age of railways. He was there when the "Stowbridge Lion" came over from England, and the "Best Friend" with the wooden spokes to the driving-wheel, and the up and down sugar-loaf boiler. The engine then had no cowcatcher. There was no engine then that could keep up with a much less catch a cow or a calf on a mile stretch up or down grade.

Mr. Raworth took charge of an engine in 1834, and until a comparatively recent date has been on the road continuously. He recalled with much pleasure the circumstance that he "pulled" John C. Calhoun to a big Nullification meeting in Charleston, and that the great statesman stopped to refresh himself at Woodstock, a picturesque old ruin about fifteen miles from Charleston, the greater part of its picturesqueness having been caused by the earthquake. It usually took about ten hours to make the trip to Branchville during that period, and sometimes the train, when it left Charleston, would not be heard from again for a week.

They did not have any second sections, excursion trains, green signals and all that sort of thing when they were learning the alphabet of steam locomotion. The trestles were built on stilts, and when the engine got off the track all hands got out and lifted it up tenderly and replaced it. The second section never went out until the first section came back, because if it had not come back there could not have been any second section. When there was an accident, say at George's Station, on Monday the train hand got back to town on Wednesday with the news and another train hand went up to help him on a "special" horse, or perhaps on an "extra" hand car, if they had any. There was usually a long rest at Branchville, waiting on stage coaches from all parts of the then civilized world, and in the meanwhile they all, passengers, conductors, train dispatchers, telegraph operators, superintendents, general managers and directors, used to play keno, at "Our House" which cost something less than a million dollars.

Mr. Raworth is in the best of health and is not at all aware of the distinction in the railway world.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

The trousseau of the future Empress of China is being made in Vienna. The principal court dress is of very rich blue velvet. On the front there is an embroidered eagle, the wings of which are ornamented with over 300 small and five very large pearls. The hat to match this dress is of folded velvet; between the folds there are rows of diamonds, so that the headdress has the appearance of a diamond crown. There are besides, three gala dresses made of Chinese satin, one in sky-blue, one in purple-blue and the third of the dare indigo shade. The fronts of these gowns are embellished with mottoes in the Chinese language, worked in gold. One has "Wan-fu" (eternal happiness), another "Wan-shou" (eternal life), and the third "Wan-car" (eternal love.) The material of which these dresses are composed is sumptuous in the extreme.

The 8-year-old Princess Wilhelmine of the Netherlands, whose engagement has just been announced, is now at an age in which her education as heiress of the Dutch throne is especially interesting to the Hollanders. The tales concerning her schooling, which appear in an Amsterdam journal, seem to show that the old king is providing his little daughter with a very democratic and humane culture. Her mother is her principal teacher; she learns the pianoforte and horsemanship from Queen Emma. Her instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic and the modern languages is divided among a number of teachers, every one of whom is strictly charged by the king to treat her exactly as they would any other schoolgirl. Indeed, any master or mistress who ventures to address the child as "your royal highness," or even as "princess," during the hours of teaching, is threatened with the king's high displeasure. The customary regal etiquette is not held in very much esteem at the court of the Netherlands, where some survival of the traditions of the Republican Stadthalters, the earlier princess of the house of Orange, appear to be still in force. The princess is even allowed at times to play on equal terms with "street children." Last week, as the queen and her daughter were driving in their sledge over the ice fields, between the palace and the Hague, they came upon a large group of children who were merrily snowballing one another. The princess asked her mother if she might join them. Consent was immediately given, and the royal sledge stood still for half an hour while the future sovereign of the Netherlands was boisterously hitting and being hit by "nobody knows who."

One of the best managed and most practical benevolent associations in the city is that called the "Ladies' Crescent Benevolent Association," of which Mrs. Louise Reed is president. This association is a little more than two years old and has a membership of nearly three hundred ladies. The association, which is a chartered body, was organized for the good purpose of promoting friendship, charity and benevolence among women. It is managed by a president, staff of officers and three committees, known as the finance, relief and investigation committees. The dues are 25 cents per month, and on the death of a member each member is taxed 50 cents, the total funeral dues being turned over to the family for funeral expenses. If a member is ill she is entitled to the services of a physician and to receive $4 for a period of eight weeks. Members who speak slanders or malign other members are subject to a fine and suspension and if they have charges to make against other members must present those charges in writing. This association meets the second Sunday in every month at Grunewald Hall. It is admirably managed and is in truth a wise and beneficent assurance association. It teaches its women members how not to gossip, how to become Good Samaritans, how to stand shoulder to shoulder with other women, pledged to respect, to encourage and to befriend them. It is a model association of its kind. It never poses an object of charity and is worthy of everyone's respect. New Orleans cannot have too many such associations and it can have none that are better managed, more successful and more deserving than the Crescent Benevolent Association.

THINGS USEFUL.

Sweet Apple Pudding: Pare, core, and chop very fine, one dozen good sized sweet apples. Put a quart of new milk over the fire. When it comes to a boil put in the chopped apple. Remove from the fire, add a tablespoonful of salt, one cup of suet chopped fine, and thicken with corn meal, making the mixture pretty stiff. Grease a pudding dish, thin the batter with sweet milk so that it will pour, and turn into the dish. Bake in a moderate oven. Serve hot, with butter and sugar. If any is left, when cold cut in slices, place in a steamer, cover tightly, and put over a kettle of boiling water. Serve in same manner as when fresh. This forms an excellent substitute for dessert to the lovers of corn-meal dishes.

Cold in the head is not only annoying, but likely to develop into catarrh. One teaspoonful of mustard dissolved in a tumblerful of cold water and used as a gargle three times a day will often effect a speedy cure. In more obstinate cases equal parts of loaf sugar and pulverized alum used as a snuff will give instant relief.

Iced Cake with a Compote of Strawberries: Take four eggs, one cup of milk, four ounces of butter, two cups of flour, two cups of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat the butter, sugar and yolks of the eggs together until light; add the milk and then the flour. Beat well. Now beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and stir them carefully into the cake; add the baking powder, and mix well; pour into a greased cake-pan, and bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour. For the filling, make a frozen custard, and stand away until ready to serve. When the cake is cold and you are ready to serve, cut off the top and take out the centre, leaving a bottom and a wall about an inch thick. Fill this space with the frozen custard, put the top back; if it is high in the centre cut the elevation off. Heap strawberries over the top, dust thickly with powdered sugar, and pour around a syrup made by boiling one pound of sugar and a half pint of water for ten minutes. Syrup should be made early and stood away to cool.

Coffee Dessert: Make a large cup of clear, strong coffee. Put one ounce of soaked gelatin into a saucepan, and add boiling water till there is one quart altogether. Sweeten to the taste, and when just to the boiling-point remove from the fire and pour into a buttered mold. It is a rich, dark color, and is most appropriately served with whipped cream.

HEALTH HINTS.

For chilblains, take ten pounds of oak bark, put it in a kettle and pour on it six quarts of water. Let it boil down to four quarts. Soak the feet in it, and it will effect a certain cure.

Those who are troubled with sleeplessness, should, if strong enough to do so, take a long walk in the evening. Riding in the open air also promotes sleep.

When a felon first begins to make its appearance, take a lemon, cut off one end; put the finger in, and the longer it is kept there the better.

Disease is often transmitted by the hands through the mouth. Always wash the hands on coming out of a sick room.

Do not restrict the boys and girls in the matter of fresh air. Dirt is often a beneficial accompaniment.

A good way to take cod liver oil, to make it palatable, is by putting it into tomato catsup.

It is said that snuffing powdered borax up the nostrils will cure a catarrhal cold.

To remove soreness from the feet try bathing them at night in pure alcohol.

Eating onions and horseradish is claimed to relieve dropsical swellings.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children,

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequaled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway



Condensed Time Table No. 2—Taking effect 5 a. m., Monday June 11th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	6 00 A.M.	1 15 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	3 10 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	3 35 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	7 15 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 15 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	5 00 A.M.	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 25 "	5 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A.M	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	5 25 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	9 50 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	10 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 30 "	12 15 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	7 30	A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00	"

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30	P. M.
Factory Junction	4 30	"
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15	"

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

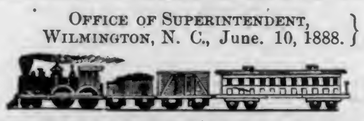
Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June. 10, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 30 A. M.
Leave Maxton	11 21 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 52 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	4 07 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton	5 51 P. M.
Leave Shelby	7 03 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	8 15 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	6 10 P. M.
Leave Maxton	11 15 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 46 P. M
Leave Hamlet	2 30 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	6 55 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 20 A. M.
Leave Shelby	8 39 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	9 45 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 35 A. M
Leave Hamlet	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 48 P. M.
Leave Maxton	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 05 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton	3 26 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 20 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

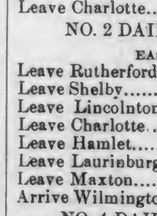
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

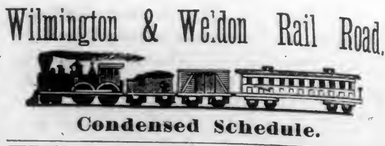
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & We'don Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro..	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence..	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence...	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. ruus through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R KE LY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

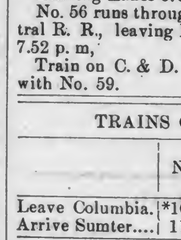
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered. (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE LITTLE FLOWER.

"I am so small!" a violet said,
As from the grass it raised its head.
"What good is there that I could do,
With so slender a stem and so modest a hue?
For not even the yellow dandelion
Wears so simple a garb as mine.
And to view the rose, with its colors bright,
Inclines me quite to keep out of sight.

"But the world is large. In its spacious room
Some may care for my sweet perfume.
And He who made me must have known
There was part and plan that was all my own:
So I'll take what He sends of the sun and dew,
And strive to grow to His purpose true.
As my sister flowers with their brightness bless,
So I may be loved for my gentleness."

So day by day our flowret grew,
Taking the best of the sun and the dew,
Till of all the flowers in that garden rare
There was none so tenderly sweet and fair,
And when one day gathered, the little bloom
Was carried away to a close sick room;
There it cheered the heart of a sufferer weak,
Gave a tint of life to his wan pale cheek.

This lesson learn, whether great or small,
God made us for *something*, with room for all.
And work to be done; in the doing well,
In that place in life He has called us to dwell,
Sweet peace will illume the path we tread;
And when life work is finished, broken its thread,
Sweeter our rest that its storms withstood—
It be written of us, "She hath done what she could."

—*Lizzie C. Musselman.*

LAURA'S HOLIDAY.

FOURTH OF JULY.

"I think," said Laura to her father at the breakfast table Fourth of July morning, "I think, papa, we are going to have almost too much 'good times' for one day, don't you?"

"We are going to do a good deal," answered Mr. Sturges, "and if I could leave my business another day, we would make our fun last longer; as it is, we'll have to crowd it into one day, and enjoy remembering it afterwards."

Mrs. Sturges had gone into the country two or three days before, taking little Ralph, who was teething, to stay a week; and Mr. Sturges had promised to drive Kate and John and Laura out in the afternoon, six miles and back, to surprise her with a visit. In the forenoon they were invited to a boat-launch, and in the evening to join the young people at a neighbor's in sending off fireworks. No wonder Laura thought it was "too much good time for one day!"

However, she seemed very happy about it, and started off in high glee for the river with the rest. They had been invited to be on the boat when she slid into water, but they thought it would be more fun to stand where they could see her go; so Mr. Sturges found them a nice place, and brought them some fruit to eat while they were waiting. It seemed a long while, but Laura enjoyed watching the people—especially the men about the boat making sure that everything was right. At last everything was ready, the signal was given, and *away she went!* What a slide; and what a splash! and how the people cheered! Laura found herself clapping her own little hands and shouting with the rest.

By the time the launch was over it was nearly noon, and they had to hurry home to be ready for the afternoon drive. They were to go in an open carriage with two horses.

The day had grown very warm by the time they started, but the motion of the carriage made it seem cooler, and they all enjoyed the drive. When they came in sight of the house Kate, who sat on the front seat with her papa, held her parasol so as to hide their faces from any one that might be at the windows, and they all reached the door without being seen.

When Laura's papa rung the bell she was so full of laughter that she was afraid her mamma would hear her through the open windows, so she stuffed her handkerchief into her mouth with one hand, and gave Kate's hand little squeezes with the other, and all the while she was dancing up and down on her tiptoes. When her papa told the girl at the door to "tell Mrs. Sturges that a gentleman wishes to speak to her, a moment," Laura giggled right out: but the girl had already turned to go up stairs, and did not notice it, and in another minute Mrs. Sturges came down. What a laugh there was then! And how pleased Mrs. Sturges was! And Kate ran up and got little Ralph, who was almost too happy to stay inside little pink skin to see his brothers and sisters again.

Then came another surprise—Baby Ralph had grown stronger, and could walk alone! He was very proud of it, and ran from one to the other, laughing and clapping his little hands together, and Laura gave him a little red, white and blue flag, she had brought for him.

Then some berries and cream were brought in, and after that Laura's papa said they must bid mamma and Baby good by as they had a long drive home.—*Henrietta R. Elliot in Our Little Men and Women.*

VIOLET'S BLUE RIBBON.

"Mother," said Violet laying down the book she had been reading, 'I wish there was a hospital here for the sick people."

"Why?" asked Mrs. Raymond, looking up from her sewing.

"Well, I've been reading about a little girl who took flowers to the hospital, and made children so happy," continued Violet.

"Well, dear," said her mother, "that is a very nice way of making not only yourself happy, but others also, but there is no hospital here, so can't you think of some other way by which you can make others happy? For instance: Mamma has noticed of late that her little Violet has thought more of her own happiness than that of her little sister and brothers, and again, sometimes has let her temper get the better of her."

"But, mamma, I can't always remember to be good."

"Well, mamma will tie this bit of blue ribbon on your finger to help you remember."

"Oh mamma," exclaimed Violet, "that is the very idea."

"Now run and play, but don't forget your ribbon."

In a little while Violet came to her mother. "Mamma there hasn't any one given me a chance to say a kind word."

"Don't be discouraged, dear," said her mother, smiling, "you will have plenty of use for kind words."

And sure enough she did, for as she went into the nursery a little while after, what did she see but her little sister, Maude, playing with Violet's new bisque doll. "Oh, Maude, you!"—but here she stopped, for she remembered her blue ribbon, and gently told her sister that she would rather have her play with her other doll.

This was not the last time she controlled her temper. Her little sister and brothers began to love her more and more. "Betause she is so dood to us now," explained Maude.

Violet didn't always have to wear a blue ribbon; to make her remember to be good. Oh no! She soon became a sweet, even-tempered, little girl.

She is now a woman and often tells her little ones of how a blue ribbon helped her to be good. —*St. Louis Presbyterian.*

THE LITTLE TRUANTS.

One beautiful day two children considered th weather too pleasant to be spent in school, so resolved to play truant, and pass the time in the woods playing with the little animals and insects that make their homes there.

They first saw some may-bugs, which they hoped would afford them some amusement; but the bugs buzzed and hummed over their heads as much as to say, "No, children; the morning hour is no time to play. We are busy digging holes and carying dried grass to build our little holes."

After a time the children came to an ant-hill, and hoped the ants would take time to entertain them. But they paid not the least attention to the children. Each one was busy carrying something to their homes, and when it proved too much of a burden, some one of their comrades assisted. Honey bees were sipping sweets from wild flowers, and were entirely too busy to play with idle children, and they began to fear that no insect made them welcome.

After a time a bird alighted upon a neighboring bush. "Dear bird," they exclaimed, "you have nothing to do but amuse yourself, come and play with us."

But the bird replied, "Pink! pink! pink!" as much as to say, "No, children, I have no time to play truant; I must gather worms and insects for my little ones, and then sing them to sleep," and she flew up into a tall tree. The children chirped and called to it, but the bird paid no attention to them.

"Nobody seems to have time to play with us," said one of the children discontentedly," we might as well be in school."

Presently they saw a squirrel, and crept softly toward it. "Dear squirrel," said they, "you have nothing to do; you have time to come and play with us."

But it looked at them with its little bright eyes and chatted as though to say, "Time, indeed! no I am as busy as can be gathering nuts for the long winter."

"Oh, dear squirrel, let us help you gather nuts," said they; but it snarled at them, as much as to say, "Go to school, you idle children, there are plenty of leisure times when you can gather nuts."

Then they came to a brook, gurgling and tinkling on its way through the woods. "Oh! we will play with the brook," cried they, "it has plenty of time."

But the brook kept on its course, and seemed to say, "Go to school, you idle children, you have no right to waste the morning of life in this way. I work day and night. I moisten fields and woods and meadows, and give drink to thirsty animals. When I grow great and strong I will turn mill wheels and bear great vessels from one place to another. I have no time to waste on idle children."

Then were they thoroughly ashamed, and said to each other, "It is not so pleasant after all to play truant."—*Canada Presbyterian.*

BERNADINO AND NARKA.

I want to tell the little folks of a boy and girl that I knew in a faraway land beyond the sea—a land of darkness and Catholicism. They were brother and sister, with skin as black as ebony, hair that curled so tight they could not comb it back, as the children in this country do theirs, but they had bright sparkling eyes, that would light up when speaking, and the black, shining faces would be so full of smiles and happiness when they came up to greet me with *Como esta* (good morning) that I was irresistibly drawn toward them. I wondered how many of our boys and girls would have such bright faces if they were compelled to work all day as hard as these little ones whom they called Barnadino and Narka. They were very poor, living with their widowed mother and several smaller children in a mud-house thatched with palms, their only food being a coarse flour called *farinha*, made from the root of the madicco that they raised in their garden. And so from early in the morning till evening they will go about the city, carrying on their heads large trays filled with fruits and *doces*, their name for all kinds of cakes or candies, selling a few cents worth now and then to passers-by, or at the open window of a house. After traveling all day they would return to the cheerless home, where they slept in hammocks which were swung up at night in the one room that served for parlor, kitchen and sleeping room.

On Sunday Barnadino and Narka came to the Sabbath-school held in a small dingy room in one of the private houses. They showed great interest in the stories they heard there for the first time, and very eagerly they saved and counted their pennies until they could buy one of the nice little Bibles, which they brought with them every Sunday, neatly wrapped in paper and tied with a string that it might not get soiled. When ready to go home, they would again wrap and tie up the precious book. After they had been coming to Sunday-school for some weeks and heard a good many stories from the Bible, they began to come into the evening meetings, and after persistent coaxing, they prevailed upon the mother to come with them. The bright, eager face of Bernadino shone with and earnest happiness as he rose and told how anxious he had been that his mother should "come out of the darkness" into the light of a better life, in words and manner that would do credit to many an older and more civilized boy.—*Herald and Presbyter.*

GOD'S BIRD.

A little Indian girl, the daughter of the chief in the Omaha tribe, who was being educated in a city, tells us this story, to show how she had learned that all living things belonged to God:

I remember the first time I ever heard the name of God. I was a very little girl, playing about the tent one summer day, when I found a little bird lying hurt on the ground. It was a fledgling that had fallen from a tree, and fluttered some distance from the nest.

"Ah," thought I, "now this is mine" I was delighted, and ran about with the little creature in my hand.

"What have you there, Lugette?" said one of the men who was at work on the field.

"It is a bird of mine," I said.

He looked at it. "No it is not yours. You must not hurt it. You have no right to it."

"Not mine?" said I. "But I found it. Whose is it?"

"It is God's. You must give it back to him."

"I did not dare to disobey. "Where is God? How shall I give it back to him?"

"He is here. Go to the high grass yonder, near its nest, and lay it down, and say, 'God, here is Thy bird again.'"

I went to the tall grass, crying and awed, and did as he bade me. I laid it down on the grass, in a warm, sunny spot, and said, "God, here is Thy bird again." I never forgot that lesson. Is not this a beautiful lesson? And have all your dear children learned, we wonder, that the dogs, and cats, and the birds, and every living thing, belong to the great and good God?

JACK.

I would like to tell the young folks of my dear little black and tan terrier. He is as cute and wise as it lies within a dog to be. I found him in one of my own rambles, a poor little half-starved midget, as unlike my silky "Jack" as can be, and was attracted to him by his intrepid bravery in attack on a great lot of bustling hogs. He kept them at bay for quite awhile, until help came, and then marched off with the air of Napoleon. With enticing words I coaxed him to follow me. Arrived at home, I placed before him a dainty bowl of cream, but he would eat none of it Again and again he refused my tempting bits, till I was well nigh in despair, when cook came to my relief with, "Too good for him; he's a nigger's dog;" and with that she whistled him to her, and threw out an unsavory mess of peas and onions, which I wonderingly saw him devour. His appetite is more refined now. One of his tricks is knocking at doors in such a human way as to be obeyed, and then merrily walking in with a peace-offering in his intelligent eyes. I could tell you lots, but little dogs, like little boys, must not be praised overmuch.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
THE RICHEST. MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.
COLGATE & CO.
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch 2 481-1y

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000
Insures Against Fire and Lightning.
This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.
Handsome Colored Organdys.
Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.
Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.
Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.
Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.
French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.
Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.
A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.
Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices!
Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.
JOHN J. HEDRICK.
June 25th, 1888.

Paine's Celery Compound
For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged
CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.
AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.
AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.
AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.
AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.
Recommended by professional and business men.
Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.
Just issued by the
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,
THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.
THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.
THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.
PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.
address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY, Best quality Copper and Tin for Churches, Chimes, Peals, Academy Bells, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

BELLS
Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. DELANEY.
TAPPEY & DELANEY.
PETERSBURG, VA.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines
TRAM ROAD ENGINES
and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.
Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.
ALEX. DELANEY,
Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being a member of our firm we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.
TAPPEY & DELANEY.

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 North Howard Street, Baltimore.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - - CASH.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.
WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Information cheerfully given on application.

DRESS MAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.


JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Manteis & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

CROP NOTES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

It is said a dry June insures good crop year if the saying be true. We have reason to hope good crops in this section as it has been rather dry during most of this mouth. The cotton is small on account of late cold spring, but has good color and is growing finely and most of the farms around there are clear of grass and most of crops have been better cultivated than usual.

The apple and peach crop very good. Huckleberries in abundance.

If seasons continue favorable the prospects are rather over an average.

Idaho, N. C., June 26th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Peaches are abundant at 60 cents per bushel; apples at 50 cents. We have had good local rains and crops are not suffering much.

Worthville, June 27.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The long drouth of weeks has at last been broken in old Guilford, and for several days there have been fine showers in every section, so far as heard from, which has cheered the hearts of farmers very much, and will go far to help growing crops. We get more good peaches than last year—some very fine.

Greensboro, June 29.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the weeek ending June 29th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

A A Billingslea, Cherry Grove, Ark., adjustable plow.

G W Brooks, Mebane, N. C., treating tobacco.

V H Buschmann, Baltimore, Md., bustle.

J G Cussons, Glen Allen, Va., calendar.

Jas W Dobbyns, Wood Lawn, Va., harrow.

W B Harrison, Pine Bluff, Ark., box-lid.

W H Heard, Jacksonville, Ark., garden plow.

C B Hopkins, Louisville, Ky., cash-register.

H H Littell, Louisville, Ky., track-scraper.

H J McKeown, Newport, Ky., friction drum.

W B Nolley, Conway, Ark., return packet for papers, etc.

G T Parker, Glasgow, Ky., horse-detacher.

H S Sanders, Magnolia, Ark., car-coupler.

T Sellers, Versailles, Ky., dibble.

R T Semmes, Atlanta, Ga., back-band buckle.

W Simpkins, Richmond, Va., steam trap and boiler-feeder.

Charles Smith, Rogers, Ark., lantern-supporter.

F Stitzel, Louisville, Ky., telegraph relay.

T J Taylor, Howell, Tenn., stirrup.

W H Walker, Martinez, Ga., safe-guard for car-trucks.

W H Williams, Huntington, W. Va., saw-gauge.

SAY-SOES.

A stick of timber 151 feet long and 20 inches square, believed to be the largest piece ever turned out from any saw-mill, has been sent from Puget Sound to an exhibition in San Francisco.

All desiring employment should write to B. F. Johnson & Co.. 1009 Main street, Richmond, Va. See their advertisement.

Worth, the French milliner. lives on the suburbs of Paris in a palace that covers several acres, and the fete lasts a day and a night. It is said that on this day each of the women employed by Worth is permitted to select a dress from his stock, and it is made up according to her directions.

A WIFE'S OPPORTUNITY.—This is the heading of a large three-column advertisement on the 8th page of this issue of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN. Those who read it will no doubt be anxious to know whether it is true that all of the articles named in the list of presents are sent in each box of the "Sweet Home Soap." Yes, it is true, and the firm which makes the offer is reliable and well established.

"Sweet Home Soap" is of an extraordinarily fine quality, and no one is disappointed who uses it. It bears no comparison to the cheap soaps with which our markets are flooded. The method of selling the soap is a novel one, and readily commends itself to every one, since those who buy it get all the profits usually paid out for travelling salesmen, wholesale and retail grocers, etc. Besides, no payment is asked until the goods are received and have been on trial in the house for thirty days.

The soap is delivered right at the door, all freight charges prepaid and arrangements made so that if one is not satisfied after seeing the presents and using the soap, the box will be taken away without expense or outlay of any kind. A postal card sent to J. D. Larkin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., will bring a box on trial; when it comes, if it is not what the advertisement promises, order it returned at once.—*Journal and Messenger.*

A Norwegian physician claims that whooping-cough may be readily cured, even in one night, by causing the patient to sleep in a room in which sulphur has been burned.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

THIS IS THE QUESTION

HOW TO GET RID OF INDIGESTION

Answer is plain. The way is easy. Take

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Physicians have for nearly half a century proved its
usefulness.
Delightful to take.
Effervescent.
Luxurious.
Effective.
Gentle.
Prompt.

All the Druggists Sell It.

BE SURE YOU TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,

ATLANTA, GA., AND DALLAS, TEXAS.



MANUFACTURERS:

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS, COMPLETE FERTILIZER MACHINERY,
COTTON GINS, COTTON FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS,
COTTON PRESSES, SEED COTTON CLEANERS,
SAW MILLS, WIND MILLS, TANKS,
SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., &c.

AWARDED the gold medal at the International Cotton Exposition for the best gin with self feeder.

AWARDED four gold Medals at the Texas State Fair for best gin, best feeder, best condenser and best display, also first premiums at Georgia Fairs and South Carolina State Fairs, and gold medal at the Industrial Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina.

☞ Write for catalogues and prices.

A WIFE'S OPPORTUNITY to obtain a handsome —GIFT—

THE PROFITS OF A LARGE FACTORY Given Away.

FOR A LIMITED TIME.

OUR OFFER: If you will mail us your name and address on a postal card we will send you one GREAT BOX containing all the articles named in following list, freight prepaid, on terms named below.

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Six Fine Silver-Plated Tea Spoons.
One " " " Child's Spoon.
" " " " " Napkin Ring.
" " " " " Butter Knife.
Two " " " Individual Butter Plates.

SIX BOXES OF FINE TOILET SOAP.
One Box 1-4 dozen Artistic Toilet Soap.
" " " Elite.
" " " Creme.
" " " Ideal Bouquet.
" " " Ocean Bath.
" " " Jasmine.

SIX PACKAGES BORAXINE.

One Extra Fine Long Button Hook.
" Lady's Celluloid Pen Holder (very best).
" Arabesque Mat.
" Turkish Towel [genuine].
" Wash Cloth.
" Clove Buttoner.
" Package Hair Pins.
" Spool White Linen Thread.
" Japanese Silk Handkerchief.
" Gentleman's Handkerchief large.
" Lady's " "
" Child's Lettered Handkerchief.
" Biscuit Cutter.
" Cake Cutter.
" Doughnut Cutter.
" Handsome Scrap Book or Portfolio.
" Package Assorted Scrap Pictures.
" Tack Hammer.

Two Celluloid Collar Buttons. (Patented.)

22 Photo-Engraved Pictures of the Presidents of the United States.

TWENTY-FOUR PICTURES,

Many of which are Copperplate Engravings, suitable for framing, and are handsome decorations for the parlor, entitled

Desdemona.
Our Boys.
Doe's Head.
Morn. In the Highlands.
Even. In the Highlands.
A Faithful Friend.
Marguerite.
Sunshine and Shadow
Jockey Joe.
Skye Terrier.
Phunny Phellows.
The Monkeys.
Owl'd Lang Syne.
Our Pets.
The Darlings.
Evangeline.
La Petite Babette.
The Maid of Orleans.
After the Storm.
Love's Young Dream.
Futurity.
The Interview.
On the Sands.
Yachting.

ONE SCRAP ALBUM.

BORAXINE Saves half the labor of washing, is a thorough disinfectant, and is a blessing to every housekeeper who uses it. Boraxine is nothing but a fine quality of Soap and Borax pulverized together.

It costs only one cent for a postal card to bring right to your door all of the above sent as presents in our great box which also contains

100 Large Cakes SWEET HOME Family SOAP.

A full year's supply of Soap for the average family.

To Those Just Married or Soon to be, and STARTING HOUSEKEEPING.

Many are just getting married and going to start housekeeping. There is nothing you need so much as a box of soap, and while you are about it better lay in a year's supply, keeping it nicely stacked up on a shelf, as the longer you keep it the better it is. *"Sweet Home" Soap* will help to keep your home sweet and clean; then again you will find so many of the articles named in our list of handsome presents invaluable in starting housekeeping, and thus without a cent of money you will be supplied with so many articles and utensils that it is certainly a wife's opportunity.

The retail price of all the Articles named in our lists of presents and including a full year's supply of "Sweet Home" Family Soap [100 large cakes] is $14.40; of this we **Give Away** $8.40, and only charge $6.00 [payable after you have had the Soap 30 days on trial] for our Great Box delivered right at your door, freight prepaid, with privilege of returning at our expense if not perfectly satisfactory after you have received it and tried the Soap for 30 days.

WHY WE MAKE THESE HANDSOME PRESENTS!

FIRST.—It is to introduce "SWEET HOME" SOAP into every neighborhood. We know it is the very best Soap made, and that any person once using it, will always use it, and become a steady customer.

SECOND.—We propose a *new departure* in the Soap trade, and shall sell **direct** from the factory to consumer, spending the money allowed for expenses of traveling men, wholesale and retail grocers' profits, etc., in handsome presents to those who order at once a case of Sweet Home Soap.

THIRD.—"SWEET HOME" SOAP is made for the select family trade only. It will not be sold to grocers, only to those who in answer to this and other advertisements will send us postal card for Trial Box, or those who have become our customers. All shipments of "Sweet Home" Soap are direct from the factory to those who use it.

FOURTH.—We can afford, and are prepared to spend $100,000 or double this amount if necessary to establish a permanent trade of "Sweet Home" Soap among the 60,000,000 people of the United States. Our country is so bountifully supplied with Railroad facilities, and the people are so intelligent that it is an easy thing to bring every family in direct and quick communication with our great factory, thus saving all intermediate expenses.

Sweet Home is perfectly pure, thoroughly seasoned and gives perfect satisfaction. It will not destroy articles that are washed with it, neither will it become soft and melt or waste away; and to induce people to try it we accompany each case with the 39 useful and beautiful presents (named), well worth **$8.40.** **"SWEET HOME"** is the perfection of family Soaps, as you will see by

OUR TERMS **We do not ask you to remit in advance, nor run any risk,** nor take any chances. We merely ask permission to deliver you a case of these goods, and if after a 30 days' trial you are fully convinced that the Soap is all we claim, and the extras all we advertise, you can then pay the bill. But if you are not satisfied in every way no charge will be made for what you have used. HOW CAN WE DO MORE?

If we had room and could afford it, we could hand you thousands of letters testifying to the merits of and the pleasure and satisfaction our Handsome Gifts afford those who have bought and repeated their order several times. But we only give a few which are

SWEET HOME SOAP

SAMPLES OF MANY WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING.

ORDERS MORE.

"Please ship six more cases of the Soap at once, as several of my friends and neighbors have requested me to order for them. The Soap is all you claim and the presents more than you advertise."
MILTON HOLMES, Lawyer and Justice of Peace, Asbury Park, N. J.

PRESENTS FOR EVERY ONE.

"We opened the case last night in the kitchen, and madame, the children and servants were delighted with the extras. We found presents for everybody. How you can afford to give so much for so little money we do not know."
J. B. VAN BURGEN, Carbondale, Pa.

LIKES OUR HONEST WAY.

"We like the Soap (both toilet and laundry), and further, we like your frank honorable way of doing business."
J. E. PINE, Winsted, Conn.

ENTIRELY SATISFIED.

"The great box of Soap has arrived—been tried and found entirely satisfactory. The fun of opening the box was worth half the cost. No soap but 'Sweet Home' will ever be used in this house, so saith the lady."
VIRGIL C. GILMAN, Nassau, N. Y.

DON'T WANT 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

"'Sweet Home' received in good order. You have given so much more than promised that I will not wait 30 days, but send money order herewith."
FRED. H. WALDRON, Room 17, City Hall, New Haven, Conn.

SAYS WE DID AS WE AGREED.

"I enclose check for the case of Soap, and will say you have done all you agreed and more too. The 'extras' exceeded our expectations."
W. H. COE, Coshocton, O.

☞ **Write your name and address plainly on a postal card (mentioning this paper), mail same to us, and a case of these goods will be delivered at your house on 30 days' trial.**

J. D. LARKIN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

659, 661, 663, 665 AND 667 SENECA STREET.

REMEMBER *"Sweet Home" Family Soap is an extra fine, pure Soap, made from refined tallow and vegetable oils. On account of its firmness and purity each cake will do double the work of the common cheap soaps usually sold from groceries.*

Do not confound "SWEET HOME" Family Soap with the common, cheap soaps (made to sell). "Sweet Home" is made for **use** and each cake will go **twice** as far as the common stuff sold at 5 cents per bar.

Our firm has been in the Soap business many years, and as to our reliability we refer you to any banker in the United States. When you are in Buffalo come and see us; visitors are always welcome. Our factory is a large five-story brick building and has a

CAPACITY OF TEN MILLION POUNDS PER YEAR.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

DR. SWETT'S "ROOT BEER" THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRINK. Made from Life of Man, Wintergreen, Juniper, etc. Valuable in any derangement of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. A beverage for health and pleasure. Packages, to make 5 gallons, 25cts.; by mail 35cts.; 4 packages, $1.00, prepaid. Put up only at the N. E. BOTANIC DEPOT, 245 Washington St., Boston. GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., PROP'R.

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,070. WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 11, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,690.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable preminms in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev C. D. Waller from Faunsdale, Ala., to Union Springs, Ala.

The address of Rev. Dr. T. W. Hooper, which lately was Selma, Ala., for the present is Christiansburg, Va.

Rev. K. E. Caldwell's address is now permanent at 1404 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

Rev. W. H. Ochiltree from Collierstown, Rockbridge county, Va., to Longwood, Rockbridge county, Va.

Rev. J. A. Creighton, from Farmington, Mo., to Abilene, Texas.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Twelve persons have been received into the First Presbyterian church of this city, since the communion season in May—eight on profession of faith and four by certificate.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev E P. Davis writes us:

In the last six months a new pastor has been installed over the Winston church by Dr. J. H. Smith and Rev. H. T. Darnall; a building committee has been unanimously appointed; a plan for the new church decided upon, (and those who have erected churches know that this involves time and laber,) plans, specifications and details received from the architect; the old building has been taken down and ten days ago the masons began to lay brick on the new structure which, when completed and furnished, will cost about $15,000. Rev. James Y. Fair, of the Second church, Charlotte, has consented to lay the corner stone on the 12th of this month. About $11,000 has been subscribed, and the ladies have more than $12,000 in cash for the organ and lights. In addition to these things, the church has contributed more than $1,000 to current expenses and the schemes of the General Assembly, the roll has been purged, two members have been suspended and twenty-five added by examination and certificate; the pastor has received presents worth $125 and our congregations continue very good, although we now worship in an uncomfortable room.

Dr. Johnston, the former pastor of the church, spent the 4th and 5th with us, and it gladdened our hearts to have him visit us.

The *Charlotte Chronicle* of 6th inst. says: A large, handsomely printed and elegantly bound Bible, presented to the Steel Creek church, by the students of Davidson College, was received by Gen. Neel yesterday. "On the front, in gilt letters, is the inscription: "Presented to Steel Creek church, by the students of Davidson College, 1888."

WEST VIRGINIA.

A correspondent writes the *Central Presbyterian* from Mingo Flats: At the regular communion services of this church held the second Sabbath of June, ten persons were received into the church on profession of faith. The pastor, Rev. J. B. Bittenger, was assisted by Rev. James N. VanDevanter of Beverly. On the fourth Sabbath there were three others added to the church, two by profession and one by letter from the Methodist church.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

At a *pro re-nata* meeting of Bethel Presbytery held at Rock Hill June 25th and 26th, Licentiate W. M. Anderson was received from the Presbytery of Western District and order taken for his ordination and his installation as pastor of Rock Hill church. Rev. G. S. Robinson was received from Presbytery of Mecklenburg and arrangements made for his installation over Bethel church. The pastoral relation between Rev. H. B. Garriss and Lebanon church was dissolved, that Mr. Garriss might accept a call to labor as evangelist in the southwestern section of the Presbytery. The pastoral relation between Roger Martin and Allison Creek church was dissolved, to take effect August 1st at which time the Stated Clerk was instructed to give Mr. Martin a certificate of dismission to the Presbytery of Mecklenburg.

MISSISSIPPI.

Items from the *Christian Observer:*

We learn that Rev. C. R. Dudley, D. D., has recently closed a delightful series of meetings of seven days' consinuance in the church at Osyka, Miss., with the followfng results: Fourteen were added to the Presbytirian church on confession of faith, two will go to the Methodist church and one to the Baptist, making a total of seventeen. Two adults and six children were baptized. It is said that this was the most impressive religious movement ever known in Osyka. Rev. J. C. Graham is the pastor of the church.

The installation services between Rev. S. C. Caldwell and Hazlehurst church took place on the fourth Sabbath in June. The sermon was preached by Rev. G. A. Russell, of Wesson, from Jer. 3: 15. Rev. Oscar Newton, of Crystal Springs, charged the pastor: Mr. Russell propounded the constitutional questions and delivered the charge to the people. At night, the newly installed pastor preached a very impressive sermon to a large, attentive congregation, from Isaiah 52nd chapter and 1st and 2nd verses. The church has been recently treated to a new coat of paint without, while the pulpit and background were beautifully decorated with lovely flowers on every side by the ladies. And last and best of all a mother in Israel, and a member of that church, had made a handsome present of three elegant pulpit chairs, which with the flowers, made the interior a place of beauty.

LOUISIANA.

S. W. Presbyterian: Rev. G. T. Storey, of Starkville, has been called to the pastoral charge of the Greenville church, in the bounds of the Presbytery of Central Mississippi.

ARKANSAS.

Christian Observer: A Presbyterian church was organized on June 25, by Rev. J. M. Brown evangelist of the Presbytery of Pine Bluff, at Goldman. T. Y. Murphy was elected, ordained and installed ruling elder, and R. W. Murphy, ordained deacon. Over one-half the amount necessary to build a church was pledged.

KENTUCKY.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

Messrs. S. Roice, S. P. Witnice, and Martin White, were ordained ruling elders of Ford church, and Messrs. G. A. Roy, and G. W. Rice, deacons, on Sabbath, June 10.

A correspondent writes from McHenry of a meeting that closed Tuesday June 26th: On Sunday there were nine additions to our church five on certificate, and four on profession of faith. On Tuesday night there were three more additions on profession. Two of them are heads of families.

DOMESTIC.

It is stated that all the policemen of Kansas City are church members, two of them being elders and several of them deacons.

Presbyterianism in Brooklyn numbers twenty-three churches and 15,525 members.

Scottish American:—Among the passengers on the steamer Britannic, from London, were five young men from Oxford University, two from Cambridge University, three from the University of Edinburgh, and one from the University of Utrecht. They are all on their way to the College Students Summer School and Encampment for Bible Study, to be conducted at Northfield, Mass., by Mr. D. L. Moody. This school of study is to be in session for two weeks, and it is expected that over 600 students will be present.

A circular published by the Young Men's Christian Association of Illinois states that in the State of Illinois there are 600,000 young men between the ages of sixteen and forty. At least 550,000 of these are outside of the membership of the evangelical churches. Several churches exist without a single male member. One city of 4,500 inhabitants is reported as having but fifteen young men who are active in church work; another of the same size as having not a single young man within the membership of any evangelical church.

Baltimore Sun:—The Supreme Court of Kansas on Saturday decided the case brought by Joseph T. Hackney, of Winfield against the trustees of the Christian Church of that city, to enjoin them from placing an organ in the church to be used in the services. It was claimed on behalf of Mr. Hackney that, at the time the church organization was perfected, there was no organ or other instrument of music permitted to be used by the congregation in its worship, and that this was never permitted until after an organ had been forced into the church; that he believes that the introduction and use of the organ in the worship of the congregation is contrary to the word of God and sinful, and that he and about forty others of the congregation have always been conscientionsly opposed to the introduction of an organ into the worship; that in February, 1888, J. M. Vawter was employed by the congregation as a preacher, and that at the very first opening of divine service held by him an organ was swung into position, an organist took her seat and the exercises were opened by instrumental music, this against the wishes and protests of Hackney and other members of the congregation. The opinion was written by Justice Johnston, who holds that the church cannot legally keep an organ, and says: "Where some of the officers and members of an independent church forcibly intrude into the church building and the public worship therein a form of worship contrary to the established principles and laws of the church, and it is done against a majority of the officers appointed to control the affairs of the congregation, their action is an infringement of the rights of the members, and is a perversion of the church property from the purposes for which it was intended. This the Court of Equity will restrain upon the application of the members."

FOREIGN.

Sunday-schools do not seem to fall in easily with the forms of church life on the continent of Europe. Still they are making some progress, as is seen from the figures given in a lecture by Dr. Andrew Gray, of Dalkeith, before the Edinburgh Association of Sunday-school teachers. In 1865 there were only 35 Sunday-schools in Paris, now there are 100; only 250 in all France as compared with 1,200 at the present time. In 1870 there were only 10,000 children attending Sunday-schools in Sweden; now there are upwards of 60,000.

Dr. Donald Frazer says there are more Presbyterian congregations in France than in Ireland, and more in Wales than in either. There are 1,500 in the Netherlands, 2,000 in Hungary, while the church is well represented in Belgium, Bohemia, Moravia, Spain, Italy and Switzerland. The principal Dutch church at the Cape of Good Hope is Presbyterian, and in Australia and New Zealand, in Persia, India, Japan and New Hebrides, there are either Presbyterian churches or Presbyterian missions; while in the United States and Canada there are 13,000 congregations connected with the Church.

The Presbyterian Church is to-day the most numerous body in Protestant Christendom. According to Dr. McCosh in a historical paper, read at the Ter-Centenary celebration in Philadelphia in 1872, the total number of Presbyterians then in the world was 34,351,387. According to Rev. Mr. Kerr, in his admirable little book, "Presbyterianism for the People," the total number now in the world is about 40,000,000.

MISSION GULLINGS.

The 74th annual meeting of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Baptist church was held in Washington, D. C. The report of the Executive Committee showed that in the missions in Burmah, Assam, India, Siam, Japan, Africa and Europe there were sixty stations and 831 out-stations, connected with which there are 262 missionaries, 1,798 native preachers and 1,296 churches, with 127,208 members. Ten thousand six hundred and two were baptized in the missions during 1887. The receipts for the year ended March 31, were $411,385, and the expenditures $411,136, leaving a balance in the treasury of $149. A memorial to the World's Missionary Conference in London was adopted asking that body to initiate measures for a proper celebration of the centennial of the formation of the first modern missionary society. This was the English Baptist Society, organized at Kettering, in 1792.

Correspondence *Interior*: Missien work in Damascus is not very flourishing. The Jesuits have schools for both sexes. There are two Protestant schools for girls, one a private enterprise, the other under the Irish church mission. These have about 500 scholars, many of them boarders. Boys' schools, Sunday-schools and church services are kept up by Dr. Crawford, an American who came to Damascus under the Reformed Presbyterian board, and who remains under the Irish mission, and Rev. Mr. Phillips, who together represent the work of the Irish mission in Syria. Dr. MacKinnon, a medical missionary, also resides in Damascus. Their work is carried on largely by educational means, and schools are established to the edge of the desert toward the north and east, while the Anti Lebanon region is well occupied. Work is constantly harrassed by the interference of the government. Moslem children have recently been prohibited from attending Christian schools and this command is rarely disobeyed, although in nearly every village a few Moslems are found among the children gathered to learn something other than the Koran.

The organization of new schools is just now an impossibility. Turkish law is very clear on this point, and grants new schools very easily, but actually the intense jealousy with which the advance of any real education is watched overcomes all law, and the fanaticism of the religion of the sword prevents, as far as possible, the spread of truth. At Constantinople the government has lately refused permission for a second edition of the Turkish New Testament, although they allowed the first edition to be printed. As yet the great Arabic press in Beirut is not stopped in just that way, as all books have the government stamp allowed to them after proper satisfaction that the American Press is not disseminating immoral literature. Hence in this land our religious and educational work is advancing in the face of great odds, which do not diminish, but rather increase, as the Turk learns that education means moral freedom. But the millions of printed pages scattered over the Mohammedan world will, in spite of all hindrances help to raise the standard of truth.

Missionary Review: Brazil Mission, Under the Superintendence of Rev. Emanuel Vanorden—"In the providence of God the province of Sao Paulo has become the headquarters of Protestantism. Already four denominations are at work there. In the city of Sao Paulo the South American Missionary Society has a fine church building and a devoted chaplain; the Methodists have a very flourishing school for boys and girls in Piraciaba; and the Presbyterians have a newly-erected church, capable of holding 600 persons, a girls' and a boys' boarding-school, a students' boarding-hall, and a day-school, attended by a goodly number of scholars. They have taken the preliminary steps of organizing, in August next, the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Brazil, to be composed of 3 Presbyteries, 50 churches and 32 ministers, of whom 12 are natives. The missionaries of the Presbyterian Churches in the United States, North and South, will unite in effecting this organization.

"Thousands of emigrants continually pass through the capital. Already 70,000 Italians are scattered in the province, of whom 13,000 are in the city of Sao Paulo, besides thousands of German and Portugese immigrants who continually arrive. The Italians bring their priests with them, and the Germans are steadily increasing the number of their priests and sisters of charity by fresh importations.

"The priests are more afraid of our small pamphlets than of the Bible; for it is these silent preachers which are directing the people to God's Holy Word. Many a member of the congregation I have been permitted to gather in Rio Grande has been called through the tracts given us by the Religious Tract Society; one of them is now supplying the pulpit during my absence.

"We need help to establish printing and bookbinding workshops in the city of Sao Paulo. The cost is estimated at £1,500, but they will be entirely self-supporting if not a source of income. Our converts will thus have an opportunity to learn a useful trade, and those who lose their employment because they refuse to work on Sundays, will have an opportunity of earning their living.

"General Conto Magalhaes, an eminent Brazilian scholar, the day I left Sao Paulo for England, gave me nearly $1,000 towards opening these workshops, and said, 'I give you this money towards opening a Christian printing office because we most urgently need it; tell your friends abroad that we appreciate your labors and those of your associates, that we need many more of them, and that the workshops will be a means of teaching our people those habits of industry and application in which they are so much deficient.' He is as yet not converted, but prayed with and prayed for; he has also given £900 towards educational work in Sao Paulo."

The work of the evangelization of women in Calcutta, committed to the care of the Free Church Ladies' Society, has various branches, of which the earliest and the inmost is the work of the Christian Home, known usually as the Orphanage or Boarding School. Fifty years ago, when the mass of the Hindu and Mohammedan women were beyond reach, a beginning was made among the orphans and the outcast by gathering them to be Christian women, fitted for the common sacred duties of home life. In course of time the daughters of the first generations come to be trained where their mothers had been, and the orphanage grew into a boarding school, orphans, however, being still received. Further, pupils have come to be educated not only for home life, but to be Christian workers, specially to teach in the day schools and zenanas. Thus the ordinary school has connected with it a normal department. In Calcutta there were last year fifty six pupils in the former and thirty-four in the latter—ninety in all. Mrs. K. S. Macdonald is the superintendent. Miss Emily White, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Verner White, will go out in autumn to be mistress of the normal school under Mrs. Macdonald.

The second form of work is the day school [illegible] Hindo girls, and this is represented in Calcu[illegible] by Dr. Duff's School, as it is called, which h[illegible] over 100 pupils on the roll, and is the care [illegible] Mrs. Chatterjea.

The third form of work is the zenana mis[illegible] proper, which is the largest part of the work [illegible] Calcutta. It is carried on by our three missio[illegible] ries, Miss Warrack, Miss Colvin and M[illegible] Brown, and eleven native teachers.

THE PIEDMONT CHAUTAUQUA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Southern Summer School of Hebrew will be held this year at Salt Springs near Atlanta, Ga., instead of at the University of Virginia. It is of special importance to note this change, since many newspapers and even the official circulars of the Institute of Hebrew have announced that the school would be held at the university, as heretofore. The change was made after the circulars were distributed, and the fact that such a change could be made at so late an hour proves the weight of the considerations in favor of it. Many of us regret the removal of the school from the University—where it had achieved the phenomenal success of doubling the number of its students in two years, having had 20 the first year and over 40 the second—where it had enjoyed the most delightful hospitality, receiving every possible attention from the professors and their families—and where it was cordially invited by the authorities of the in[illegible] tion to continue to hold its sessions; but [illegible] can be no doubt that the usefulness of th[illegible] will be vastly increased by the change. A company of Atlanta capitalists have taken to establish at Salt Springs (a popular sort 35 minutes' ride from Atlanta on the Georgia Pacific railroad) a Southern counterpart of the Chautauqua Summer University, and have instructed their manager, Mr. Henry W. Grady, editor of the *Constitution*, to spare no expense in securing the best lecturers and teachers in the various departments that the country affords. The company has purchased 65 acres of breezy woodland at the foot of the Blue Ridge with the mountains in view, made a lake for pleasure, boating and bathing, conducted water all over the grounds, and illuminated them with electric light, provided ample accommodations for students and visitors, ranging from the finest hotel in the South down to tents on the lawns or in the groves, and from the highest prices to the lowest, built an ampitheater to seat 7,000 people, and all other buildings on an equally extensive scale, besides a number of other arrangements for the comfort, amusement and instruction of vistors, such as fireworks, music, sports, and instruction in everything from physical culture and elocution up to English Literature, New Testament Greek and Hebrew. To swell the audiences, as well as accommodate the students, trains will run from Union Depot in Atlanta to the Chautauqua grounds every hour throughout the sessions of the school.

The managers of this great enterprise proposed to pay all the expenses of the Hebrew School if it were transferred to Salt Springs, as well as provide an ample fund for the enlargement of its work, and as summer schools are rarely self-supporting, this was one of the decisive considerations. Moreover, by this change, the school secures a more central location, becomes identified with a far larger and stronger movement and one that will make its influence felt throughout the South, brings its work under the immediate observation of thousands of educated people who would never otherwise have felt an interest in it, and secures the energetic support of a great and growing city.

The Hebrew School then will be held at the Piedmont Chautauqua, beginning July 18th and continuing four weeks. There will be no charge for tuition and the corps of instructors will be the same as that already announced for the school at the University of Virginia.

W. W. Moore.

The Presbyterian.

THE CASTLE OF THE JEW'S DAUGHTER.

BY CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D.D.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, who seems to have known a picturesque fact now and then, and may have been in the company of Mr. Petrie as he journeyed toward Tel Defenneh so as to learn it, has in one small sentence flung a beautiful glow of poetic light over the account he gives of the first glimpse the troop caught of the scene they reached. Calling attention to the fact that two of the mounds now occupying the sight of the ancient Tahpanhes are apparently mere heaps of rubbish of the ordinary type, he adds that the third is wholly composed of the burnt and blackened ruins of a huge pile of brick buildings, visible for a great distance across the plains, as one approaches it.

"Arriving at his destination toward evening, footsore and weary, Mr. Petrie beheld this singular object standing high against the lurid sky and reddened by the fiery sunset. His Arabs hastened to tell him its local name and he may be envied the delighted surprise with which he learned that it is known far and near as El Kasr el Bint el Yahudi—the Castle of the Jew's Daughter! Thus was he introduced to this identical ruin, which more than anything else, he had come to find. Such an incident seems like a thing of old romance; it fairly arrests one's imagination to think how easily the historic question had been solved, the moment it became necessary in God's plan to silence infidelity in its onsets and establish the truth of prophecy. The politeness of the king of Egypt, the opportune vacancy of this royal residence, the loan of abode so remote and striking on the frontier as to call for a notice of its own, the strange life of those lonely and beloved princesses tenanting the palace year after year—all the circumstances combined to touch the fancy of the wandering caravans as they moved by the mysterious place on the border of the great desert. So time glided on and after a while the people partially forgot the house, as one of the belongings of the crown, and learned to locate the exiles pitifully torn from home in far Jerusalem; and so by easy stages of transition came at last to know the rugged pile of brick and stone as "The Castle of the Jew's Daughter." Thus the indentification was complete.

The place on which the party had thus lighted was actually one the most forlorn and dreary in the Delta of the Nile. It lies near the line of the Suez Canal where it enters the Marshy borders of Menzelah Lake. Just west of Kantara the ruins make themselves manifest in a series of mounds. Tamarisks are grouped along the edge of a salt ditch of water sluggishly creeping out into two sheets of diminutive lakes. All around is simply desert and desolation. With Mr. Petrie came a somewhat extensive company of the Arab people, collected in the neighborhood around Ismailiya for attendants and drivers and helpers of miscellaneous sort, boys and girls and women as well as men in the motely forty of his following. This skilled explorer had penetration enough to see instantly that he had fallen on a place full of archæological promise and possibly of great value. He tells us in his own picturesque language, copying from his journal written of the next evening, how he summoned his queer forces together for forming a camp.

"As I write here in my tent, there is a continual prattling and babbling going on among the Arabs under the surrounding bushes. Some have dug out burrows in the sandy hillocks and stacked branches of tamarisk around. Others have mounded up walls of earth, roughing them over with boughs. Every bush has its bird. On one side is a group of boys and men, all in the dark, doing dervishes at a 'zikr,' howling, groaning, calling upon Allah, louder and louder, quicker and quicker, until they break down from exhaustion. Upon the other side is a party of girls, wildly singing shreds of songs, in unison chorus, with the clapping of hands. It is a picturesque scene. All around are clumps of tamarisk bushes, lit by the orange glow of a big fire here and there. Over yonder, showing darkly just now, are mounds of Tahpanhes, and, closer by, here gleams the old canal in the dim starlight."

Mr. Petrie describes this edifice as having been a sort of regal stronghold built by Psammetichus, dating somewhere near 666 B. C. Once it must have been fairly imposing in size, standing in the midst of an elegant court-yard, around which ran a stone wall, a thousand feet wide and two thousand feet long, having a thickness of fifty feet of masonry on every side. The castle itself seems to have been at first something like a tower, where the chief officer of the guard could live, in case of war on the frontier, where the general and his staff could usually be entertained, and where even the king himself could be received for transient residence. But subsequent monarchs built on several structures directly against the castle, making the ground plan very irregular, increasing the dimensions of the edifice, but sending it away in a curious straggling architectural confusion over the area. The excavations already made disclose that the original keep was quadrangular and lofty. The report asserts that it contained at least sixteen square chambers on each floor, both the outer walls and partition divisions being of enormous massiveness and strength. The foundation deposits, what we should call the contents of the corner-stones, have been discovered under the four angles of the building, just as it is likely they were placed by the original architects at the command of royal Psammetichus. These appear to have been quite miscellaneous, for they consisted of libation-vessels, corn-rubbers, specimens of Egyptian ores, model bricks, and the like; and there were among them a series of little tablets in gold, silver, lapis-lazuli, jasper, cornelian and porcelain, engraved with the king's name and titles; and, perhaps with a touch of religious sentiment or a mark of respect for the priests, a sacrifice of the bones of an ox and of a bird had a remembrance also.

The best of the rooms, that is, those used for habitation and in case of a visit for the state apartments, were finished with much real luxury and beauty of adornment. We are told that these were lined upon the sides with slabs of fine limestone, covered with hieroglyphic or emblematic inscriptions, bas-reliefs of captives in war, and the like, painted and sculptured most delicately. But these now are lying broken and defaced in heaps of splintered fragments; only a few pieces of hardness and size enough to be moved and saved as specimens, have been transmitted to the museums. The whole wreck, in short, shows how hurried, and yet complete was the destruction of the house. The society declare, frankly in their report that it would be idle, under these circumstances, to hope for the discovery of objects of much worth when the ruins have been so long exposed after so utter a destruction. Our attention is called to the fact likewise that it was only in the basement chambers where things of value might have fallen through from above, or possibly might have been left unburied where they stood, that there seemed to be any prospects for "finds" for the explorer.

The lower part of the building contained the office-room; these were grouped with the servants' apartments and perhaps the store-bins and cellars. Some of these chambers in the masonry have been found in a very interesting state of preservation. They were lying below reach of the fires, or possibly were covered safely with superincumbent rubbish. The kitchen especially is worth a passing notice. It was a big room with recesses in the thickness of the walls, which served for any amount of dishes. Here some fourteen large jars and two great flat platters were found standing on the shelves, unharmed amid the wretched destruction. A pair of stone grain-rubbers for shelling barley and wheat grains from the chaff, a large iron knife, various weights to measure with in the cooking, three small flat-iron pokers (or possibly spits for roasting meats) were also found in this room. The pantry of the butler, being the place where wine-jars were brought from the cellar to be opened, contained no amphoræ, but hundreds of jar-lids, with heaps of plaster amphora-stoppers lying around them, were discovered, some of these stamped with the royal cartouch of Psammetichus, and some with that of Necho, his successor. The empty jars, with quantities of other pottery, were piled up in a kind of rubbish receptacle close by. Some of these wine-amphoræ are marked with the kite-shaped hieroglyph signifying "good" scrawled three times in ink upon the side. Besides this main kitchen, there is a small chamber, evidently once the sacred precinct of the professional scullery-maid. It contains a recess with a huge sink in it. There is also a bench built to stand loose utensils upon; and there are recesses in the wall to serve as permanent shelves for dishes after they have been washed up. The sink is formed out of a large jar from which the bottom has been knocked off, and then an underpiled mass of broken pieces of pottery, placed on their edges, is filled in, as if to act as a rough sieve to let the water through, but to stop the spoons and such things from going away in the drain.

There remains now only a few questions concerning some "great stones" Jeremiah was bidden to hide under the "brick-kiln" over which Nebuchadnezzar should eventually spread what is called his "pavilion." —*Interior.*

LABOR AND LIQUOR.

At present the workingman can hardly make both ends meet. Is it not because he insists on creating capitalists out of saloon-keepers, and not content with that, on submitting all his rights of citizenship to the same object of worship? The saloon in politics is the most hideous abuse of the day, but where would it be if the workingmen withdrew their support from it? It keeps them poor. It keeps our politics corrupt. It supplies a constant stream of base adventurers who disgrace the American name at home and abroad. It makes the terms "public office" and "public plunder" synonymous. It stifles progress, fosters pauperism, brutalizes husbands and fathers, and breaks women's hearts, puts rags on the workingman's back, disease in his body, and shame and despair in his heart. Yet when labor is most disturbed, when the demand for advanced wages is the loudest, when strikes are most frequent, when hunger and misery are most rife in the homes of the poor, the saloon flourishes still. There may be no bread at home, but there is always beer and whiskey at the bar; and the men who consider themselves the victims of circumstances, or the "thralls" of capital, squander their earnings and spend their savings in these dens.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

How sweet this quiet hour! Our hearts are stilled,
And dreamily there steals upon us here
A deep, infinite calm. We must be near,
O! very near, the Highest in this place!
Without, the sea—grand, changeful, beautiful—
With murmuring cadence breaks upon the stones
Which build this house—our Father's house!
Which every loving child can call his own.
The preacher's voice thrills in its earnestness,
And all the old sweet lessons we have known
And loved since childhood seem to grow in power
As we are shown how great and grand a thing
Is life, if nobly lived, as unto God.
With chastened hearts and reverent feet, we quit
The holy place. And lo! without our eyes
Are dazzled by new tokens of His love.
How soft the April sky! How passing fair
The glory gilding all the eastern sky!

—*Scottish American.*

SUNDAY PAPERS AGAIN.

The "*Evening Mail*," in addition to other good work that has been doing, has been devoting some of its attention for a number of weeks past to a careful analysis of the contents of the Sunday papers. On seven successive Saturdays we have had tabular statements of the contents of the twelve papers that are published in this city every Sunday. We cannot do better than to give the "*Mail's*" own summary of the matter thus published. It says:

"As a general result it is found that there are printed every Sunday, in these papers, between 750 and 800 columns of reading matter. Of these about 400 columns are filled with political, foreign and other real or invented secular news, editorials, literary criticism, a small amount of religious matter, and a vast amount of sneers and travesty of religion; and a quantity of infidelity and blasphemy. About 300 columns are filled with sensational matter, such as sporting and theatrical news and gossip, fashion notes, scandals and society tittle-tattle, weakening, dissipating things, better to be unknown. About sixty columns are given to reports of crime attempted or committed, with all the debasing, extravagant and teaching descriptions to inflame the imagination and incite to like deeds. About twenty columns are given to literary criticisms and clippings from magazines, books and reviews, and three or four columns to art; all which, like the art galleries themselves would better be closed on Sunday. Among the sensational matter, half of the papers print advertisements headed "personal," "medical" and "astrology," which are many of them simply unfit to be read by any decent person, and these, unfortunately, are the most read parts of their papers, as is evidenced by their paying the advertisers to pay the high charges for advertising, and by their really being the chief source of income supporting these Sunday issues."

Of course it is true that no one person attempts to go through these seven or eight hundred columns. But it is also true that, looking at quantity alone, a single one of these papers furnishes more than a morning's work to read. One may not want to peruse the whole sixty to seventy-five columns of the "*Tribune*" or "*Herald*" or "*Times*," but if he reads only thirty or forty columns or so, he will have no small job on his hands!

The point here is this, that the very quantity of matter they furnish is a strong clause in the indictment against the Sunday newspapers. It is an immense mass of *stuff*. Some of it is well enough in itself considered, but there is too much it of in any view of the province of journalism.

When we come to quality it is worse yet. By the very best showing the Sunday paper presents its readers with essentially the same thing that it gives them every other day of the week. The Christian man who begins his Sabbath with the Sunday paper, even if it should contain nothing but current and legitimate news, has secularized the day to an extent from which it will be almost if not quite impossible to recover it. Indeed the bloom once removed can never be restored. But bad as this secularization is there is something worse. He will read not merely the secular news, but he will have set before him—and the chances are that he will read more them than he ought, or perhaps intends—from four to nine columns of criminal news, and from fifteen to thirty seven columns of gossip, sport, sensation, etc. What sort of a preparation will this be for the Christian man's participation in the services of the worship of God?

And this, as it seems to us, is the head and front of the offending of the Sunday newspaper. There are other bad things connected with it; the labor involved in printing and vending; the disturbance of quiet by the newspaper trains, and the like. But the great evil so far as the reader is concernced is that the Sunday newspaper secularizes him. The Christian man has no right to put himself deliberately under such influences. We quote again from the "*Mail*:"

"This is a matter that Christian men and women ought to consider. This Sunday newspaper is one of the mightiest and at the same time most subtle and insidious agents in the secularization that threatens to sweep over our whole land and un-Christianize our civilization. It finds its way into our homes; it taints the minds of our sons and daughters. It flaunts the crimes and shames and nastiness of a great city in the faces of pure women. If this be so—and who, after the complete and thorough exposure made in our columns, can possibly doubt that it is so—have not right-thinking, decent men and women a duty in the matter? Will they not see to it that the poison is at least kept out of their own homes? If good people will not buy these papers they will die, for there is not demand enough for them among the vicious to support them."

We need add only this, that every man for himself has the remedy for this evil in his own hands. They tell us that the Sunday paper "has come to stay." But it need not stay in your house. It need not enter there. You have the authority in that matter. The Sunday newspapers are published to make money; that is their sole object and reason of being. They fill no really felt want.—*Ill. Christian Weekly.*

BE KIND TO YOUR MOTHER.

It is said of one of the monarchs of Russia that he was one day a little annoyed at ringing his bell more than once without receiving an answer. On opening the door of his cabinet he was surprised to find his page fast asleep in a chair. His first impulse was to awaken and rebuke him. On approaching the sleeper, however, a playful thought seized his majesty. (for kings are but men), and he resolved to amuse himself a little at the page's expense. Seeing a paper projecting from his pocket on which something was written, his curiosity was excited. So he quietly leaned forward, stealthily extracted the letter and retreated into the royal apartment. Taking his seat he revised it. and, with a gleam of amusement in his eyes, he commenced reading it. The letter was from the boy's dear mother, and was as follows:

MY DEAR SON:—I return you many thanks for the money you saved from your salary and sent to me. It has proven a great help to me. God will certainly reward you, my dear boy, for it, and if you continue to serve your God and your king faithfully and conscientiously, you will not fail of success and prosperity in this world.

From your loving mother,
MARY———

By the time the king had finished the letter his amused look had given place to an expression of admiration, justice and benevolence.

"Worthy boy," he exclaimed, "and equally worthy mother. The act shall be rewarded." And then, stepping softly into his closet. he brought out a number of ducats (worth $2 each), and put them with the letter into the boy's pocket. After this he rang the bell violently, which brought the page into his presence.

"You have been asleep, I suppose," said the king.

The page stammered out an excuse, and while doing so put his hand in his pocket and felt the money. Pale, and with his eyes full of tears, he looked at the king imploringly.

"What is the matter with you?" said his majesty.

"Oh," replied the boy, "somebody has contrived my ruin. I know nothing of this money!"

"What God bestows," resumed the king, using the German proverb, "He bestows in sleep. Send the money to your mother, and give my respects to her, and tell her that I will take care of both you and her."

The commandment to honor parents is accompanied by a promise of long days in the land which the Lord has given you. The Chinese, who are noted for their affection for their parents, are the oldest nation upon the earth. Their days are long upon the land which the Lord has given them.—*Boys and Girls.*

HOMES vs. SALOONS.

There are two institutions at least that are in utter and everlasting antagonism, the home and the saloon. At home the ladies and the innocent children make the atmosphere bright and wholesome, and fill the spot with peaceful memories. The saloon is the antipodes of all this. It is eminently a masculine arrangement—a one-sided concern. No man, unless sunk in the depths of degradation, would dream of introducing his wife and children in it.

The women in our day, in all civilized countries, are endowed with liberties which are gradually extending; but they were never asked, and will never be asked to support the whiskey saloons. It has been, in years gone by, as if the male side of humanity, not being sufficiently refined to be satisfied with the joys and comforts of home endeavored to find something radically opposite, with which to console himself during some part of the day or night. That a man never invites his 'help-meet" to share his unsanctified pleasures, shows at least his appreciation of her higher nature and acquiescence in the idea that the surroundings and influences of the saloon are not fitted for a creature of fine tastes and inclinations. It may be that some such thoughts as these have haunted those in this and other States who are closing up the liquor saloons under the operation of the local option law. They have recognized the fact that if the home is to wield its full power in making man only "a little lower than the angels," those places must be closed which induce him in many instances to fall until he is only a little above the scale of the devils.—*Ex.*

GODLESS SCHOOLS.

Bishop Gilmour, of the Catholic diocese of Cleveland has been trying to point out what the public schools should teach—and a sorry mess he makes of it. He writes for the general reader, and hence avoids the open absurdity of insisting that the doctrines of Catholicism should be taught in the public schools; but he really means either that or nothing. If the conclusion that his parochial schools are superior to the public schools be not added to his article, the article is absolutely inconclusive. But, adopting his own standard of judgment, a simple comparison between the conduct, morals and religious culture of pupils in the public and parochial schools, will lead any fair-minded man to hesitate before applying the term "Godless" to the former rather than the latter. The bishop boldly charges up against our public school system the appalling increase in the proportion of criminals to the entire population in the past thirty years. He ignores the embarrassing fact that a large part of the criminals have been pupils in parochial schools, or no schools; and that the law-defying class has been rapidly recruited from the immigrants who came from lands where the parochial school system prevails. Of course, the best religious training school for children is a Christian home. Whenever the State begins to teach a specific system of religious belief in any of its public institutions, away goes religious liberty. Even a bishop should be able to see that. —*Interior.*

GOOD MANNERS.

Good manners are conspicuously shown by attention to friends in sorrow. Many people feel a sort of embarrassment in the presence of grief; they find it hard to put their sympathy into words, and shirk the effort by arguing that in the circumstances visitors will be a nuisance, and far better away. But, in point of fact, friendship is never more appreciated than at such times; the kindly feeling shown carries a certain consolation, while neglect adds forlorn sense of desertion to sorrow, suggesting that our acquaintances are but fair weather ones, prompt to flit away when our contributions to their amusement are checked. Conduct that can be interpreted in such a light as this is in the worst possible taste.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Contents of *The American Magazine* for July. Apollo and Norie; The Walter's Collection; Morgan's Spring; To a Child; Boy Life on the Prairie; Equador and her Cities; Two Coronets; My Kindred; A Night's Adventure; Queen Rose and her Court; Housekeeping by the U. S. Government; The Perversion of a Pleasant Game, &c. Price $3.00 a year. 749 Broadway, New York.

Our Little Ones so cheery, bright and pleasing comes in this month with a merry scene of the Fourth, followed by others equally as joyous. $1.00 a year. 36 Bromfield St., Boston.

A LITTLE ADVICE.

Just now I want to give you girls a word of caution about gloves. Do not make the mistake of getting those with short fingers. They are not smart. The well-fitting glove is the one that fits easily, though not loosely. It can be put on with little trouble, buttons properly, and is altogether the most suitable covering for the hand. A tight glove is bad form. The smart girl, the one who always seems to find out just the right thing to wear and how it should be worn, now buys her gloves a quarter and very often a half size larger than formerly. Her shapely hand is certain then to look better, inasmuch as there is plenty of room for the ordinary play of the fingers. By the bye, what dreadful crimes against good manners most of us are constantly commiting without being aware of it. For instance, in the matter of using a fan at a place of amusement, who of us ever stops to think that the little breeze we are raising is making life miserable for the person in front of us, and very likely will cause some poor fellow-mortal a severe cold? Remember, this, my dears, the next time you feel as if you must wave your fan to and fro if only to show it. Then, too, how prone womankind is at concerts and in horse-cars, and wherever space is limited, to take up twice the room she needs, and to demand as a right what is only hers by courtesy. We are all in too much of a hurry. The courtesy has been abbreviated to a brusque nod of the head, and one by one the other remnants of "old school" politeness have been discarded because they "consumed too much time." Pray do not think me a croaker, but I am sure the lack of time to send the wished-for book to a friend, to carry the bunch of flowers to a sick neighbor, to drink a "dish of tea" with one you care for, means putting the best of life away from you. To be a woman of affairs sounds very well, but to be a woman of gracious deeds is far more satisfying. The woman of affairs may be honest and upright, but too often she has lost that delicate leaven of woman that makes her lovable.—*Tea Table Talk.*

WHAT BRINGS PEACE?

A doctor who was once visiting a Christian patient had himself long been anxious to feel that he was at peace with God; the Spirit had convinced him of his sin and need, and he longed to possess "that peace which the world cannot give." On this occasion, addressing himself to the sick one, he said: "I want you just to tell me what it is—this believing and getting happiness, faith in Jesus, and all that sort of thing that brings peace." His patient replied, "Doctor, I have felt that I could do nothing, and I have put my case in your hands; I am trusting to you. That is exactly what every poor sinner must do in the Lord Jesus." This reply greatly awakend the doctor's surprise, and a new life broke in upon his soul. "Is that all?" he exclaimed; "simply trusting in the Lord Jesus? I see it as I never did before. He has done the work. Yes, Jesus said on the cross, 'It is finished,' and whosoever believeth in Him shall not perish, but have everlasting life!'" From that sick bed the doctor a happy man, rejoicing that his sins were washed away in the blood of the lamb.

THE NECESSITY FOR READING.

There is in the Bible a great deal of applied science. It has the clearest vision in all natural phenomena. There is also a great deal of honest, sincere scientific investigation, a desire to know the facts. Darwinianism and evolution are not convertible terms; and theories are easily confounded. But it is just as true that there is also a great deal of dreary scientific *cant*. The air is filled with it. We dare to say that in no other direction will a smattering of information go so far. The credulous abound; the dupes are numerous. It is popular, and that settles the matter with many. But this cannot be corrected by loose, wholesale denunciation, or railing at scientific men—calling them all infidels. Nor will it tend to edification or character building, to have scientific essays instead of sermons; analogies of nature for the teachings of Holy Spirit; the *best* of modern scientific thought substituted for the old old story as it ought to be told. So also of Moral Philosophy, Logic, and kindred themes. There have been abuses in the past, there are now, of this valuable part of education. All systems have a natural tendency towards *sterility*. Carlyle's bitter words are too true:—"High air castles are cunningly built of words, axioms, categories and aphorisms; the whole well-bedded in good logic mortar, wherein, however, no knowledge will come to lodge." The metaphysical philosopher is a very valuable personage, but he is not omnipotent; and spiritual truth cannot be demonstrated precisely like a proposition in Euclid. But enough of these and similar themes.

The question returns, where then can the greatest safety be secured? We answer, without hesitation, the prophet of the future casting glances backward, covering the whole range of literature available now in our own language. Not church history alone, but all history. Not what pious men have written, but the "winnowed and garnered wisdom of the past," the truth spoken and written by bad men as well—our glorious heritage, the product of the *black art*. Surely in this direction "the nakedness of the land" is something appalling. It is to be hoped and believed that within the past few years there has been a decided improvement. It was necessary. But even yet, how many, art-students have read anything outside of the text books and the daily newspaper? What student among us has truly mastered Gibbon and Grote? How few really well-read men we have in any walk of life. Does not this account for what Hawthorne has called, "The profound egotism of the American people." In a general way has not Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott, with a little diluted church history, covered our range of reading in the past? Yet wherein lies the charm of Scott, Schiller, and others? Were they not "casting glances backward?" Why is it that "Ben Hur" is read with such avidity? What living minister gathers such a congregation of English-speaking people as Mr. Spurgeon? Has he not been called "an old Hebrew prophet in the dress of a nineteenth-century minister?" Does he not get his "winged words" from the deep wells of the old Puritan divines? What living minister quotes the Old Testament with such force and facility? He thoroughly believes with Bacon that reading makes a full man. And so it ever will. As to how, when and what to read to the best advantage, it would not be easy to say, and the limits of this article forbids us to touch at all. But we do say to all students, young and old, read; read in the light that comes from the past; read, if need be, with pencil in hand; eschew all modern rubbish from E. P. Roe, up or down; read only the best—there are plenty of them.—*Rev. Wm. Wylie, of Paris, Ont.*

DO YOU PRAY IN SECRET?

Prayerfulness will scarcely be kept up long unless you set apart times and seasons for prayer. There are no times laid down in Scripture except by the example of holy men, for the Lord trusts much to the love of His people and to the spontaneous motions of the inner life. He does not say, "Pray, at seven o'clock in the morning every day," or "Pray at night at eight, or nine, or ten, or eleven," but He says, "Pray without ceasing." Yet every Christian will find it useful to have his regular times for retirement, and I doubt whether any eminent piety can be maintained without these seasons being very carefully and scrupulously observed.

We read in the old traditions of James the Apostle, that he prayed so much that his knees grew hard through his long kneeling; and it is recorded by Fox, that Latimer, during the time of his imprisonment, was so much upon his knees that frequently the poor old man could not rise to his meals, and had to be lifted up by his servants. When he could no longer preach, and was immured within stone walls, his prayers went up to heaven for his country, and we are in these times receiving the blessing. Daniel prayed with the windows open daily and at regular intervals.—*Spurgeon.*

TO ONE WHO WILL UNDERSTAND.

"Say something to comfort me for the loss of my little one." That is what you asked of me.

Nothing I could say now, my friend, would comfort you, because you are stunned, and must have time to lift your head and look about you. Then you will see myriads of little graves beside your own darling's and myriads of mothers who have passed through the same Gethsemane, where you are now weeping tears of blood. Each of those mothers has cried out like yourself: "What sorrow was ever equal to my sorrow?"

What is that to me? you ask Listen! Many of these mothers are now thanking God, every day of their lives, that their little ones are safe from the fearful earthly storms that have since come with desolating sweep over their hearthstones. Humbly they say, "Ah! I little knew, though my Maker did, when he folded my baby safely to his protecting breast, what was in the future."

Well, some day you, too, will cease to weep—growing unselfish—and reach forth further each day your supplicating hands towards that heavenly home where there shall be "no more death?" Having your treasure there, there will be your heart also. Said a sweet young mother to me: "Once I used to cry always at twilight, that I must some day die. Now that my baby is gone, death has no terrors for me, for there I shall be happy with her again—and forever."

Let those who can, rob her of this her beautiful faith. When the sun shines only on the graves wept over by others, they can stand erect and say, "This world is good enough for me. I don't want any better." But see, if with the first falling clod on some dear, cold, still breast, "My God" will not come as involuntarily to their lips as "Mother!" to the little child's, when pain overtakes it, away from her protecting side.

The shining lock, the little shoe—my friends it is long years since I shed a tear over mine—I can take them out of their wrappings in my hand, and smile to think that I am so far on my journey that I shall soon see my little one face to face. Whether she or I will be the child when we meet again, God only knows; or, what heavenly mysteries I shall learn, kneeling at my baby's feet, I cannot tell; but this I know, by the kisses I have given many a little face since she died, for her dear sake, that a mother's love was meant to reach far beyond the grave.—*Fanny Fern in N. Y. Ledger.*

THE OLD CANTEEN.

'Tis a treasure from out the old cedar chest
That a brave wife sacredly keeps,
All hidden away 'neath the bullet-plowed hat,
Where the tattered old gray coat sleeps.

And the years drift softly and silently down.
The spider has woven her sheen—
A mantle of peace—like a halo of rest,
Round the heart of the Old Canteen.

It was battered and bent in the storm of war,
Where the hurtling grape-shot fell,
And it breathes in its sleep the mystical tale
That the Southland must know so well—

Of the clashing of steel, of the carnage of death.
Of the woe in the days that have been;
But a tenderer tale than the pale stars knew
Lies asleep with the Old Canteen.

The battle was done, and the flash of the guns
Had ceased in the warm bloody rills,
And the night, like the pall of the dead, dropped down
On the grim field of Chaplin Hills.

But the field was won, to the soldier in gray,
And he lay in the lines between—
And weary and thirsty, he measured the drops
That were left in the Old Canteen.

There were dying and dead upon every side,
Loud curses, and prayers breathed low,
But the darkness concealed, nor would not reveal
The face of a friend or a foe;

And he thought, as he lay by his arms, of home,
Of love, and its tenderest scene,
And he pillowed his head with its throbbing pain
On the breast of the Old Canteen.

But the chilling wind sighed, and a gurgling moan
Crept on through the darkening mist,
And the words of distress woke the slumbering heart
That the bright dream of hope had kissed.

He tenderly lifted the shattered young form,
With the veil of the night between—
The heart of a soldier beat earnest and true
Beneath the old battered Canteen.

A friend or a foe?—ah! what mattered it then?—
Union blue, or the C. S. A.?
With piteous need in the jacket of blue,
Humanity's heed in the gray.‡

And the message was breathed to a stranger heart.
In the ear of the foe unseen—
And the quivering lips felt the cooling drip
From the depths of the Old Canteen.

'Tell my sister's I died for my country's cause,
That my end was a soldier's end;
And tell them, O comrade"—a gasp and a pause—
"I died in the arms of a friend!"

Through the shivering mist, like the white rush-lights,
The pale stars struggled between,
With the deep silence cleft by the gurgling sigh
That arose from the Old Canteen.

ENVOI.

Yes, lay it away in the old cedar chest,
With its tale of days that have been,
And light be the dreams, in the stillness of peace,.....
That may rest on the Old Canteen.

—*Virginia Frazer Boyle in Harper's Weekly.*

GIRLS' CONVERSATION.

A recent book bearing the strange title, "Hold up your heads, girls!,' contains the following admirable remarks on conversation:—Conversation does not demand that we should always be vivacious, sparkling, witty, fanciful, or even that we should use beautiful language; but good talk does ask for heart and interest. Put your heart into what you have to say; put your interest into it and your conscience will be awakened, your zeal will be aroused; then you will compel attention and set others thinking also. These things being true, it seems to me that character is the first requirement in the art of conversation. I take it for granted that every girl can, with perseverance, acquire a fluent use of words; for this depends mainly on practice; so I shall indicate those qualities which lie back of the words, and which give life to them. Even the nature of a talk will have its source in character, and to character it will return. Whatever chance or circumstance brings about a conversation, it will generally lead to such expressions of ideas as will show the dispositions of the conversers. Just here, girls, let me remark that, if by any slang or catch words you thoughtlessly express yourselves, the danger is, your character will be misunderstood, and your pure hearts, but merry minds will be censured for what is not in them. Depend upon it your own personality will be inferred from what you say; hence the value of utter sincerity in what you talk. Naturally, we are led to think of courtesy and good manners as requirements in the art of talking. Have you not met certain men and women who, when they opened their mouths to speak to you conferred a favor on you? and when they spoke have you not felt the benediction descending on your heads? I have. They were not always scholars, nor were they great people, nor rich people, but *mannered* people.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

The noble missionary Moffat tells a beautiful story. He says: "In one of my early journeys I came, with my companions, to a heathen village on the banks of the Orange river. We had travelled far, and were hungry, thirsty and fatigued; but the people of the village rather roughly directed us to halt at a distance. We asked for water but they would not supply it. I offered the three or four buttons left on my jacket for a little milk; but was refused. We had the prospect of another hungry night, at a distance from water, though within sight of the river. When twilight grew on, a woman approached from the height beyond which the village lay. She bore on her head a bundle of wood, and had a vessel of milk in hand. The latter, without opening her lips, she handed to us, laid down the wood, and returned to the village. A second time she approached with cooking vessel on her head, and a leg of mutton in one hand and water in the other. She sat down without saying a word, prepared the fire, and put on the meat. We asked her again who she was. She remained silent until we affectionately entreated her to give a reason for such unlooked-for kindness to strangers. Then the tears stole down her sable cheeks, and she replied: 'I love Him whose you are, and surely it is my duty to give you a cup of cold water in His name. My heart is full, therefore, I can't speak the joy I feel at seeing you in this out-of-the-world place.' On learning a little of her history, and that she was a solitary light burning in a dark place, I asked her how she kept up the light of God in her soul in the entire absence of the communion of saints. She drew from her bosom a copy of the Dutch New Testament, which she had received from Mr. Helm when in his school some years before. 'This,' said she, is the fountain whence I drink; this the oil that makes my lamp burn.' I looked on the precious relic printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the reader may conceive my joy while we mingled our prayers and sympathies together at the throne of the Heavenly Father."

THE MYSTERIES OF THE CLOUDS.

Who can tell of the forms and the precipices of the chain of tall white mountains that girded the horizon at noon yesterday? Who saw the narrow sunbeam that came out of the south, and smote upon their summits until they melted and moulded away in a dust of blue rain? Who saw the dance of the dead clouds when the sun light left them last night, and the west wind blew them before it like withered leaves? * * * And that ghost of a cloud which steals by yonder clump of pines; nay, which does not steal by them, but haunts them, wreathing yet round them, and yet—and yet—slowly; now falling in a fair waved line, like a woman's veil; now fading, now gone; we look away for an instant, and look back, and it is again there. What has it to do with that clump of pines that it broods by them, and weaves itself among their branches, to and fro? Has it hidden a cloudy treasure among the moss at their roots, which it watches? Or has some strong enchanter charmed it into fond returning, or bound it fast within those bars of bough? Or those war clouds, that gather on the horizon, dragon-crested, tongued with fire—how is their barbed strength bridled? What bits are those they are champing with their vaporous lips, flinging off flakes of black foam? Leagued leviathans of the Sea of Heaven, out of their nostrils goeth smoke, and their eyes are like they eyelids of the morning. Where ride the captains of their armies?" Where are set the measures of their march. Fierce murmurers, answering each other from morning until evening—what rebuke is this which hath awed them into peace?—*Ruskin.*

THE JAPANESE IN SEARCH OF A RELIGION.

The Japanese *Weekly Mail* in a recent issue summarises a discussion now being carried on in Japan by several eminent publicists, respecting the advisability of the people of that country embracing the Christian religion. "A movement supported by some very prominent men is on foot, to give an impetus to the spread of Christianity by laying stress on the secondary benefits its acceptance insures." Those connected with the movement say that Christian dogmas are a bitter pill to swallow, but advise that it be swallowed promptly for the sake of the after effects. Mr. Fukuzawa, a well-known writer, urges this course, although he says he takes no personal interest whatever in religion, and knows nothing of the teachings of Christianity; but he sees that it is the creed of the most highly civilized nations. To him religion is only a garment to be put on or taken off at pleasure, but he thinks it prudent that Japan should wear the same dress as her neighbors, with whom she desires to stand well. Professor Toyama, of the Imperial University, has published a work to support this view. He holds that Chinese ethics must be replaced by Christian ethics, and that the benefits to be derived from the introduction of Christianity are—(1) the improvement of music, (2) union of sentiment and feeling, leading to a harmonious co-operation, and (3) the furnishing a medium of intercourse between men and women. Mr. Kato, the late President of the Imperial University, who says that religion is not needed for the educated, and confesses his dislike to all religions equally, urges the introduction of religious teaching in the government schools, on the ground that the unlearned in Japan have had their faith in old moral standards shaken and that there is now a serious lack of moral sentiment among the masses. Among the replies to this is one by a Mr. Sugiura, who is described as "a diligent student of western philosophy for many years." He speaks of the specially marked lack of religious feeling and sentiment in his countrymen; the Japanese, he says, have no taste for religion whatever, and it is impossible that they should ever become a religious people. The youth of Japan, he argues, being free from the thraldom of creeds, and free to act according to reason, are so far in advance of Europeans, and instead of talking about adopting a foreign religion Japanese should go abroad and preach their religion to foreign countries. Other writers urge the same views. The writer in the Yokobama newspaper says that those who urge the teaching of Christianity represent an influential section of educated Japanese opinion; they are signs of the times. "To Japan, in an emphatically agnostic mood, came Western science with all its mavelous revelations and attractions. At the shrine of that science she is worshiping now."

GIRLS AND THEIR PARENTS.

Parents would act wisely to encourage their girls to work not only for themselves, but for others, and help them to turn their lives to the best account. And girls would do well to listen to the advice and co[unsel] of their parents—not hurry to rush and seek for work, but to put their [hand] to that which comes in their way, s[imple] and homely as it may appear at fir[st] will lead to larger and wider sph[eres] times if they will only be patient. [All] cannot become teachers and profes[sors] writers, or great painters and musici[ans]

THE BENEFIT OF EARLY RISING.

No reasonable being, remarks a med[ical] contemporary, can deny that a habit [of] early rising, conscientiously formed and steadily persisted in, is distinctly conducive to health, happiness, usefulness, and longevity. Doddridge says the difference between rising at five and seven o'clock in the morning, for the space of forty years, supposing a man to go to bed at the same hour at night, is nearly equivalent to the addition of ten years to a man's life. Franklin tells us that the morning hour "has gold in its mouth," and he also truly remarks that he who rises late may trot all day, and not have overtaken his business at night. Dean Swift avers that he never knew any man come to greatness and [emi]nence who lay in bed of a morning, while good old Jeremy Taylor advises to let our sleep be necessary and healthful, not idle and expensive of time beyond the needs and conveniences of nature, and [he] further bids us sometimes be "curious to see the preparation which the sun makes when he is coming forth from behind the hill of the East." In "Paradise Lost" Milton speaks of Adam's sleep, before the sun rose, as "airy light from pure digestion bred," and that he was awakened from it by the "shrill matin song of birds on every bough."

A GLEAM OF LIGHT.

A beautiful incident within our knowledge impressed upon us more than ever the fact that the Divine message shall not fall to the ground void, but is mighty beyond our comprehension through His power. A lady was summoned to the bedside of a friend, the mother of a family, and whose mental faculties had become deranged. "What could I say or do?" she said. "All was wild excitement; and my heart wept over her, yet I had no power to calm her, or do her good. But I felt for her so deeply that I could not leave her without one whisper of comfort. I bent above her, and said softly, "Underneath are the Everlasting Arms!" It seemed as though she glanced up at the words—hers was a Christian life—but she showed no sign of comprehension, and I left her believing my whisper unheard.' But hours after, to that delirium there came a lucid interval and, in that period of quiet, what were the words that the invalid spoke? "*Underneath are the Everlasting Arms!*" Amid all the strange fancies of the restless brain, that one text of heavenly calm had been victorious and reached to heart and memory.—*The Quiver.*

FRIENDSHIP.

The things that are essential to friendship, and without which it cannot exist, are—sympathy in all its conditions, for that is always acceptable and generally appreciated; patience, when its exercise is required; toleration for the things one's friend takes a different view of; tact not to revert to past occurrences the mention of which is undesired; and, besides and above all these, a sincere and enduring affection.

A law has been passed in W[ürtemberg] Germany, forbidding the granting of a marriage license to a person addicted to the liquor habit.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1888.

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

Up to the present writing nothing could be heard by mail of the proceedings of this council which met in London on 3rd inst., and represented in its deliberations the Reformed churches throughout the world.

We learn by telegram that Lord CAIRNS presided on the 4th. Mr. MATTHEWS, of Quebec, presented a statistical report taking in the members and adherents, the statistics of missions, &c. An important discussion, an interesting one at least, seems to have been developed from a paper of Mr. DRURY, of New York, on the influence of elders and deacons in the Presbyterian system. Mr. CAVAN, of Toronto, read a paper on the importance of fostering the spiritual life of congregations, dwelling upon the need of episcopal oversight by Presbyterians whose duty and prerogative it was to exercise it. He advocated greater use of laymen in Church work.

On the 5th, Mr. CHAMBERS of New York presiding, the questions discussed were the duty of the Church toward the speculative tendencies of the age, and the important and valuable part of Presbyterianism historically considered in connection therewith. Dr. MOORE of Massachusetts read a paper on "Historical Research and Christian Faith."

This elicited a discussion bringing out important facts bearing on the subject.

On the evening session, Justice TAYLOR of Manitoba, who presided, introduced the subject of the Church's duty with reference to social and other tendencies bearing on faith and life, namely, intensity in godliness and politics, relations between rich and poor, and secularism. In the discussion coercion strikes and dynamite were reprobated, and other measures were referred to as needless and useless. Proper spiritual home training was advocated and the maintenance of a broad distinction between the Church and the world, and are resolute resistance to the too common practice of placing secular affairs first and spiritual and eternal affairs last in men's thoughts.

On the 6th Dr. MURKLAND, of Baltimore, presided. Toronto was unanimously chosen as the place of meeting of the next Council. The discussions were on the subject of encouraging native churches to assume an independent position.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

The valuable periodical of our Church reached us in the closing hours of work on this week's issue, and we are allowed scarcely time and space to give the contents:

1. The Contra-Natural Character of the Miracle. John L. Girardeau, D. D., LL.D.
2. The Unchangeable Word. T. W. Hooper, D. D.
3. Anti-Biblical Theories of Rights. Robt. L. Dabney, D. D., LL.D.
4. The Spirit of Presbyterianism. J. A. Waddell, D. D.
5. The Characteristic of Hebrew Poetry. John H. Thomas.
6. Notes:

Dabney's Refutation of the Sensualistic Philosophy; But What Next? James McCosh, D. D., LL.D.

Bible Study in College-Methods. J. B. Shearer, D. D.

The Northern General Assembly. T. A. Hoyt.

The Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia. A. B. Curry.

Exclusion of the Bible from the Public Schools. Thos. E. Barksdale.

7. Criticisms and Reviews: By H. C. Alexander, Samuel M. Smith, B. B. Warfield, James F. Latimer, G. A. Blackburn, R. A. Webb and Geo. D. Armstrong.
8. Notices of Recent Publications.

DAVIDSON'S PRESIDENT.

Our readers have been apprised of the fact that Rev. Dr. SHEARER would accept the presidency of Davidson College, and below we have the pleasure of giving to our readers the formal letter of acceptance of the position.

We received the following last week from a kind friend at Charlotte. It reached us after our issue was mailed; bearing in mind that it was dated July 2d, and in the last week's paper, our readers will fully appreciate it:

"Rev. Dr. Shearer, President elect of Davidson College reached Charlotte Saturday last and preached Sunday morning in First church, and at night in Second church and delighted the people by the clearness, scholarship and ability of his sermons. He has captured all who have met him in the social circle by his apparent energy, business methods and bearing.

"He leaves this p. m. (Monday) for Virginia to be at a family reunion at his father's residence in Appomattox county, fifteen miles from Lynchburg. His brother, Rev. J. W. Shearer, of Florida, and all the surviving brothers and sisters are to be present.

"The doctor will return to North Carolina the last of the week—spending Sunday in Greensboro.

'He will be in the State awhile, return later to Clarksville, Tenn., to gather up his effects and move to Davidson."

Here is the letter of acceptance dated Clarksville, Tenn., July 2d, and addressed to

Rev. J. Rumple, D. D., Secretary of Board Trustees of Davidson College:

DEAR BROTHER:—Your official notice of my election to the presidency of Davidson College, with accompanying documents, came duly to hand. Ties of personal interest and friendship, and above all of congenial and successful work in my present position, make it exceedingly hard for me to relinquish it, even for one so important as this to which you call me. The hearty unanimity of your board, and also of the faculty of the institution in calling me to this position, wholly unsought by myself is no small factor in helping me to decide this to be a call of the Master. I therefore accept it as such, relying upon His grace to guide me in the untried future. Were I a mere novice in college work I might fail to recognize its difficulties and responsibilities; as it is, I can but tremble with a full sense of them all, while I entreat Him to bear them for me and through me. The cause is His. Davidson college has done a noble work for Him, and I trust that there is a still more glorious future for this school of the church.

Allow me, through you, to thank the Board of Trustees for the confidence reposed in me. If God will, it shall not be misplaced. Allow me also to thank you, my dear brother, for the kind and assuring way in which you have informed me of their action and of your personal sympathy and support in the discharge of my new official duties.

Yours in the bonds of the Gospel,

J. B. SHEARER.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN WILMINGTON.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Last Thursday evening the quarterly congregational meeting of the First Presbyterian church of this city was held, at which reports were read from the various branches of its work for the past six months, revealing a high state of prosperity that gives great cause for thankfulness.

The Ladies' Aid Society reported monthly meetings during the whole term, and a weekly sewing society except during the Pearson meetings. Its Pastor's Aid Committee have kept up a weekly prayer-meeting at the Old Ladies' rest, and have made many visits for prayer and instruction among poor women. The Deacons' Aid Committee reported that they had disbursed from the Church's Poor Fund $59 61. The Society has given work to the poor when needed, and sold the products to get more material. They have also contributed to church improvement.

The Young Ladies' Missionary Society (for home work) has kept up sewing and cooking classes for the girls of the Helping Hand Mission, furnished teachers from their own number, and, providing for the expense involved. They have also provided a teacher for a boys' class in carpentry.

The Ladies' Foreign Mission Society (organized in April) reports ninety-two members and $104.74 contributions. A small part of this goes for missionary literature for the use of the Society but most of it for foreign work. The Society for the present aid in the support of Dr. Edgar Woods.

The Edgar Woods Missionary Society (organized in May) is a men's society for the support of Dr. Woods, Medical Missionary at Tsing-Kiangpu, China. They report sixty members, $18.25 received for running expenses, and $93.45 in contributions. Like the Ladies' F. M. Society, the members pay an annual fee of 25 cents for expenses and make a voluntary contribution at the monthly meetings.

The Gleaners' Missionary Society (composed of girls) have been without a President during the first six months, but the members have been at work privately for their mission fund.

The Willing Workers (composed of boys) has raised $40 for the church building at Ceara Brazil.

The Sunday School reports an average attendance of 28 teachers, 7 officers and 143 scholars. Besides supporting itself it has contributed to Foreign Missions $76, including the collection on Childrens' Day. A large class of young men has been organized in the last quarter. Thirty-five of the scholars have been received into the church.

The Helping Hand Mission school reports an average attendance of 12 teachers and 55 scholars. It has raised towards its own support $13.48, and for Foreign Missions $18.95. Three members of the school have been received into the church.

The City Missionary (a lay member supported by the church) reported 48 religious services in the Mission building, 5 family prayer-meetings, 472 visits paid, 15 copies of Scripture distributed, 100 tracts and 120 religious papers; 20 inquirers dealt with, 5 of whom have been received into this church, while some have united with other churches; 5 funerals attended, a class in the Mission Sunday School taught, and a night school for factory girls during a part of the time. The boys' industrial class has been looked after and the members kept in place.

The Pastor's report shows 325 visits paid, 103 received, 59 sermons and lectures, 7 funerals, 187 other meetings (prayer, society, session, S. School, business, etc.), 117 inquirers dealt with, 16 adult and 6 infant baptisms.

The sessional report shows 65 added to the church on examination, 14 on certificate; losses, by death, transferred and suspension, 13; net gain 66; present membership 349.

The Deacons' report shows the following disbursements: Congregational $2,379.17, Helping Hand Mission $468.75, Poor Fund $104.40, Presbyterial Mission $310.20, Presbyterial Assessment $60, Publication $84.32, Dr. Edgar Woods $255, Foreign Missions $379.33.

Besides these amounts the congregation contributed about $800 to the Pearson meetings, and subscribed about $7,000 for the Y. M. C. A. building, some portions of which have been paid in. It should be remarked with regard to the amount for Dr. Woods that the first quarter's salary had been paid before Jan. 1.

A NOTED REVIVAL.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

I received a week or two since a letter with the post-mark "Ephratah, Pa.," a part of the world quite unknown to me, and as people will do under such circumstances, I turned the missive over and over wondering who in Ephratah knew me. At last it occurred to me that I might find out by opening the letter.

I hope to be pardoned if I send it to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, for there is much in it, and in the accompanying communication to interest all good people.

Dr. William W. Spear was once well known in North Carolina. His excellent sister, Miss Maria Spear, is still spoken of with affectionate remembrance by old pupils and friends. Dr. Spear graduated at the University in 1831, and has been all his life a faithful, laborious and esteemed minister of the Episcopal church. The family were all English born, and North Carolina bred.

I have no personal recollection of Dr. Spear except from a visit paid by him in Chapel Hill a few years ago. His home was then in Philadelphia.

The Revival at the University which he commemorates must still be remembered by surviving "old students" of that day. Being of the class of '31 his classmates were such men as Judge Jas. Grant, Prof. J. DeB. Hooper, Hon. Giles Mebane, Rev. Thos. R. Owen, Hon. Jacob Thompson, Judge Calvin Jones, and others who have made their mark in life pretty high up. Most of them it may be supposed, have now gone to their rest.

The "T. O." whom Dr. Spear's communication mentions as returning from Raleigh a professed Christian, was probably the late Rev. Thos. Owen, whose light shone from that time until his dying day.

A college revival! who can tell its final results or number the fourth part of its ever evidencing influences.

"N. McK." whose late communication to N. C. PRESBYTERIAN we in Chapel Hill read with interest, (and perhaps also some demurring) will note with pleasure that in 1831 *"the Commencement Ball was sunk entirely."* Again and again *that* has has happened in obedience to some solemn summons to a higher life and nobler forms of pleasure; and again and again the Ball has risen up and come back to the front. We cannot "stop it"; it does no good to *dam* such a current: the back-waters would overflow, and lay the surrounding countries waste. We might softly divert it, leading its energies into other channels. We *might*, but we *don't*.

When such a revival of religion takes place at the University as shall meet all hearts and bring all minds up to the highest standard of Christian life, Christian desire and Christian performance, then the "Ball" may sink again to its proper level among the attractions to our young people —the *lowest* of all.

C. P. S.

Chapel Hill, July 5th.

DR. SPEAR'S LETTER.

EPHRATAH, PA., June 23, '88.

DEAR MRS. S.—I am glad of an excuse to write to you, tho' now I generally write only from necessity, for that which was once a pleasure has become a labor, even when a labor of love.

I have lost most of my old correspondents and friends; several within the last year; and among them our dear Bishop Green, who wrote often to his *"dear Will,"* even to the last.

I have heard nothing of Chapel Hill for long, tho' often thinking of friends there, Mrs. DeB. H., Mrs. Gov. R., President Battle and Dr. Phillips, and others who I may hope are still living.

Having had occasion to write to Mrs. Smedes, her brother, Mr. Dabney, sent me your notice of her book, and that brought you to my mind. The third edition of Col. Dabney's life is almost out, while the authoress is an invalid broken down by labors and trials in an Indian school.

I send you herewith a paper of mine from *N. Y. Observer*, which you may not have seen, and may like to read. I have sent a paper to Mr. Murphy, of Hillsboro, in token of thanks for his kindness in having had the remains of my mother and aunt removed from the parsonage ground which once belonged to them, to the church yard which was not when they were buried 40-50 years ago. Now they will remain at rest in every sense till the day-dawn of the great rising and reunion. May we be worthy to join them then, and all whom we have loved and lost awhile.

My general health is good.

Your affectionate friend,

W. W. SPEAR.

This is the paper referred to:

I have just been reading for the first time the "Revival Sketches" of Rev. H. Humphrey, published by the American Tract Society, and should be glad if I could induce all your readers to do the same. Some parts of it are especially worthy of attention, and full of interest. The sketches furnished by Dr. Spring of revivals occurring under his ministry at the Brick church, New York, by Dr. Wm. Hill, of his conversion amidst a revival at Hampden Sydney, and by the author himself of revivals at Pittsfield, Mass., are new to us; while that by Bishop McIlvaine, of the revival at West Point, is too striking to be omitted. It is on record that "the year 1831 was memorable for the effusion of the Spirit in almost all the land."

It was my privilege to witness and assist in one of the revivals of that year, which occurred in the University of North Carolina, and as probably no published notice of it exists, I venture to give you my recollections of it. Although but a youth, I attempted the same work in the papers of the day in that region, and was greatly encouraged to find that my defence of it, against sundry misrepresentatations which had gone abroad, met the entire approbation of that profound scholar and sober divine, and President, Dr. Joseph Caldwell. That notice, indeed, failed to be preserved by me; but in reading over some private letters of the same date, I find the principal facts stated, which I will give you, as far as possible, in their original form as they flowed from the student's pen, fresh at the moment of their occurrence. But first, let me state that prior to 1831 there were only two students besides myself who professed to be Christians, though many had been religiously educated. Our professors were almost all clergymen, and more or less desirous and hopeful of the conversion of those committed to their chage, and ready to welcome the assistance of others in a work which they found so difficult to accomplish themselves. In February, 1830, we were informed from the pulpit, at a chapel service, that we were to have a visit from a most distinguished and efficient minister of the gospel, Rev. A. Nettleton; we were even told that he had, perhaps, converted more souls than Paul; at least, we inferred from what was said that the students could hardly fail to come under the influence of the truth as preached by him. To quote from a letter of that date: "Such was the reputation which preceded him, and his coming created a great sensation throughout college. For the first two or three days after his arrival, a universal curiosity prevailed to see the man. When he visited the libraries they thronged to see him, and the first evening he preached, I believe every member of the college went to hear him. They expected to hear something far superior to anything they ever heard before. It might almost have been expected that they would be disappointed, and not only so, but that those who listened to him under such circumstances would try to steel themselves against the influence of the truth he preached. Certain it was, that whatever wonderful effects accompanied his efforts elsewhere, they were utterly unavailing here. The author of the sketches has adduced many instance of his extraordinary influence in awakening sinners and confirming disciples, but this was a signal exception to the rule. He did not even impress very favorably those who hoped most from his presence. Everything was done as he desired for promoting his object. The old pulpit was turned out because not giving room for him to expatiate, and another box-like structure erected and installed. We learned new hymns and tunes—used elsewhere in revivals, and sung 'soft' or 'loud' as he directed from time to time, and sat at his feet night after night, but all to no purpose. We were even cool enough to criticise him; I myself reported that he was 'too theatrical and somewhat affected, ideas very ordinary, repetitions very frequent,' though I admitted that his sermons were all of an awakening character. I never saw Dr. Nettleton afterwards, and have often wondered how he himself accounted for the utter failure, or whether there was any especial cause short of that 'even so Father' which solves all mysteries, or at least silences all disputings."

But though apparently no good was accomplished at the time and the college continued decidedly irreligious, yet the time came for an answer to prayers which then doubtless were offered up by some, though the work was to be done by other instruments, from which much less was expected. As the year 1831 advanced, which was to close my collegiate course, no token for good appeared. The only extra means used was a little meeting of two or three who spoke one with another of sacred things. It was held every Sunday afternoon in our rooms, but secretly for fear of others, and we wrestled with God very earnestly for a blessing upon the college as well as upon ourselves. About this time, I think, there was a solemn warning of Providence in the death of one of our students—one of the last, too, who was likely, or prepared, to die—so hardy was his frame, so ungodly was his life. Still we could see no effect, till the circumstance of which I find the following record: "T. O. went to Raleigh on Friday a rebellious sinner and returned last night a professed Christian, telling us what God had done for his soul. Raleigh is visited with mercy, and many are turning to Christ. May their convictions be sealed. We have been long watching for a revival here and I believe it has begun. Last Sunday morning early a prayer meeting was held, and conducted by Prof. Phillips; eight or ten students collected, though it was not generally known. All of these are or are likely to be professors of religion. Others are under deep conviction, but cannot resolve to give their hearts entirely to God."

Even before these signs appeared, we had sent to Raleigh to invite the services of a visiting preacher whose labors had been blessed there. Soon without any special trumpeting of his arrival he came, and his word was with power. An entire revolution took place in regard to religion and morals, and almost half of the students professed a resolution to serve the Lord. The following was the simple but inspiring record: "The good work goes bravely on. Nearly twenty-five profess to have made their peace with God and enlisted under His banner perfectly changed in their conduct. The Commencement 'Ball' has sunk entirely according to the wishes of a majority of the contributors

"No particular churches are named among us. Each will join that in which he has been educated. I know of eight or ten attached to our Episcopal church. All society rivalries, all animosities were broken down, and the most influential members of both bodies are united in the great struggle against a common adversary. Ten or twelve quarrels have been settled; students who before did not speak are now seen arm in arm, taking sweet counsel together, and going to the house of God as friends. Doctors and philosophers, seniors and freshmen we meet together—like a band of brethren, together sing the songs of Zion, and offer prayer to the throne of Grace. The walk which I used to take with no companion but my 'Daily Food,' is no longer solitary; numbers are pleased to meet with me, and any one is glad when I produce my Bible; then, like the disciples at Emmaus, commune together of all that has been done for sinners here. How changed our college in so short a time! Sunday before last only four of us could meet together; those around were scoffing at us. Last evening that room had in it between thirty-five and forty students—so full as almost to destroy the solemnity of the meeting. Now we sail with wind and tide; God grant that we may all arrive at the heaven where we would be. Surely we may say with Moses, 'the Lord is in this place!'"

Such were the "manifestations" at the time, but my readers may wish to know the ultimate results of this revival. I regret that I am not better qualified to speak of them on the whole, as I left North Carolina almost immediately after graduating, and have seldom visited it since. Of many who were influenced at the time I have never heard at all. Some I know, continued only for a while, and then grew cold, and returned to their evil ways, but others have continued steadfast for all these many years. Candor compels me to state that two of those who were the most active and important helpers in the work have since given up their Christian profession, though one of them is still a friend and patron of religion, and will, I trust, after tasting both, the sweets and bitters of high civil office and great worldly prosperity, return to his first love, and acknowledge that one thing is needful. The very first convert, however, became a minister of the gospel, and has ever since been preaching the faith. One who was rescued from intemperance as well as irreligion, became a respected physician in a Western State, and continued a consistent Christian till his lamented death. Others have continued blameless and useful in their various spheres, and for myself, though my own religious convictions and professional course were not decided by it, I must acknowledge myself to have been greatly edified by the scenes through which I then passed, and in some measure prepared thereby for the labors of a long and happy ministry, in several important fields.

While speaking of intemperance I ought to have mentioned that our president read to us on several successive Sunday evenings Dr. Beecher's sermons on that subject, which had just appeared, and a society was formed among us, for the special benefit, in some measure, of the student last mentioned, which expedient probably cleared the way for the influence of the gospel itself in due season, and may have prevented many others among us from forming that habit which, of all others, most hinders the gospel among the men of our generation.—*Rev. W. W. Spear, D. D., in N. Y. Observer.*

SABBATH DESECRATION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

MR. EDITOR:—I have just read your editorial on "Sabbath Desecration," and I wish to thank you for it. Now, if ever, the church needs consecrated laymen with brain and backbone. The greatest danger to the church and our institutions, I conceive to be the increasing and flagrant desecration of the Sabbath. In the great cities of the West where the foreign population predominates, open theatres, base-ball, picnic excursions and open bar-rooms are the rule and manual labor is largely carried on on the Lord's day.

The press echoing a diseased public opinion upholds this state of things as humanity to the poor. But the saddest and most significant feature of this insidious aggression is the lamentable fact that while few of the ministers publicly denounce such things some have openly declared themselves in favor of Sunday amusements. Only a week ago last Sunday there was a mass meeting in Minneapolis to discuss the pros and cons of Sunday base ball, and incredible as it may seem, more than one pastor of that city took part in that heated discussion and threw their influence in favor of base ball on Sunday *for the benefit of the poor who could not attend any other day!* Verily it would seem that we ought to convert our Sunday schools into base-ball grounds! I am happy to state that in the face of such a condition of public opfnion there is a Judge in that city who fears God more than he regards man and he has "made Rome howl" by issuing an injunction against Sunday games when he could very easily have decided otherwise with a precedent for his ruling. One of the most boldly eloquent sermons I have ever heard was delivered on this subject recently by Dr. Christie, of the St. Paul House of Hope Presbyterian church. He was reared in "true blue" Presbyterian Scotland where he got right notions of Sabbath observance, and lived fifteen years in Kentucky where he contracted the habit of calling things by their right names.

M. H. H. CALDWELL.

St. Paul, Minn., July 4, 1888.

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the last Assembly, the *free* distribution of the Minutes is indefinitely suspended.

The cost is now *twenty-five cents* for each copy.

Orders must be addressed to the Committee of Publication, 1001 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

JOSEPH R. WILSON,
Stated Clerk.

TUSKALOOSA INSTITUTE.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the students of the Tuskaloosa Institute for Training Colored Ministers, do hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to the Secretary and Superintendent, Rev. C. A. Stillman, D. D., and to the Faculty, Professors J. G. Praigg and J. R. Howerton, for the able instruction and wholesome advice given, and kind treatment shown during this session of 1887–8. We do further hereby implore the continuation of Divine blessings upon them, that they may have strength, health and succes sin the pursuance of their labors, and finally be blessed in heaven.

R. H. ALSTON,
Z. W. MIDDLETON,
Committee.

LEITER FROM DR. VASS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

"CITY OF BERLIN," June 23d, 1888.

From the midst of the broad, and pacific Atlantic Ocean I greet the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN. It has been my good fortune to travel on this elegant steamship of the Inman line. All its appointments are superb, and one of the most genial of tars commands her and ministers to the comfort of the passengers; Capt. F. S. Land. He is an Englishman with no growl for his friends; and his passengers are his family.

OUR VOYAGE.

Thus far our voyage has been peculiarly propitious. Very little fog, quite genial weather, and a delightful concourse of cultivated passengers, combine to cheer us all. We make an average of 350 miles per day, and expect to make Queenstown to-morrow, and Liverpool on Monday, 25th inst. We have a round of enlivening amusements on board, concerts, lectures, legal mock trials, &c., and good talent to make them really meritorious. To compensate for my own deficiencies, I have under my charge two of the brightest young ladies from Salisbury, N. C., and my own good wife, who is a host in herself. North Carolina is also strong here in a daughter and niece of that earnest elder, Mr. Robt. Richardson of Reidsville, and Rev. Dr. Watkins of Raleigh. Among other delegates of our Pan-Presbyterian Council, we have Dr. M. D. Hoge, of Richmond, Virginia.

TOURIST PARTIES.

Three conducted parties of European tourists make our boat peculiarly bright with youth and beauty. One of these is in charge of Miss Anne Shaw, of Richmond, Va. It is the 13th party of young ladies she has conducted through Europe or Egypt and Palestine. I am glad to see a Southern woman doing so valuable service for our young ladies. Why should we depend on Northern tourist-agencies? Why may not sensible, cultured Southern men and women do good service for their fellows, and make for themselves an honest and honorable living by an employment both needful, edcational and physically beneficial? Why, Bro. McLaurin, I am almost tempted to propose that my helpful wife and I will take charge of a company next year for Europe and perhaps Palestine! Will you join us, and write us up?

We have a numerous and strong representation, male and female, from the loved and sunny South. By the way, in looking over Miss Shaw's list of her parties, one objection to her, as a leader, suggests itself. Her girls seem to get married, and it is dangerous to go with her on that account. Suppose we propose that we will not marry off the young women of our churches? I am afraid she will lose some of her present number, in that same awful manner soon, from appearances. Yet something more dreadful might occur, viz: never to wed!

SUNDAY ABROAD.

On our first Sabbath we had a unique service in the afternoon. Dr. Hoge preached an excellent sermon from Rev. 22:17, "The trinity of invitations to come to the waters of life. He beautifully said that "the promises of God were like the smile on a mother's face." Reader can develope the simile for themselves An Episcopal bishop from Maine, Rev. H. A. Neely, D. D., acted as precentor for the Presbyterian bishop, and then closed the service with an appropriate extempore prayer. Such manifestations of Christian brotherhood ought to be more frequent. Why not, in the face of the ungodliness, infidelity and fault-finding, widely prevalent? Where can there be found any justification for the unseemly and unfortunate exclusiveness generally of the Episcopal brethren, and especially in North Carolina? God's hosts, though separated in various ecclesiastical camps, should all march in supreme love and cordial recognition of higher and heavenly unity in Jesus.

Monday, June 25th.

We will soon see Liverpool, as we left Queenstown before midnight last night, and it is now past 2 p. m. Our voyage has been most remarkable and delightful. Yesterday we had divine service twice on shipboard. In the afternoon the sermon was by a Northern Presbyterian D. D., and would have been a pleasant one, had he not marred it by an offensive and elaborate illustration drawn from an improbable, if not impossible, auction of an almost white negro woman in days of slavery. At any time the picture of the scene, if true, would not have been savory; and at *this time*, before the mixed Northern and Southern audience it was entirely mal-apropos and out of taste.

But here we are in the rush and bustle of the Custom House, and the thunders of the streets of Liverpool. So good-by for the present.

L. C. VASS.

INSTALLATION SERVICES AT PHILADELPHIA CHURCH, MECKLENBURG PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Our Quarterly Communion services, embracing the first Sunday in July, were donbly interesting from the fact that the new pastor, Rev. W. B. Arrowood, was on Saturday regularly installed. The solemn vows by pastor and peoele, of mutual help, sympathy and support, being taken in the presence of a large and greatly interested congregation.

The congregation had not witnessed an installation service for more than a quarter of a century. Twenty-six years ago their late pastor, the much beloved Bro. McDonald, was installed. Therefore very few of the younger portion of the congregation had ever witnessed an installation service. Even two of the grey-headed elders had never seen this impressive service.

The brethren appointed by Presbytery were present. Bro. J. L. McLees, of Charlotte, came on Friday, and preached two excellent sermons. He was joined on Saturday by Bro. J. L. Williamson, of Sugar Creek, who preached the installation sermon, propounded the constitutional questions and charged the people, while Bro. McLees charged the people. The *charges* were both solemn, earnest and timely, and were calculated to (and we hope did) make a lasting impression for good on those *charged*.

When at the close the new pastor was to receive from his people the token of affectionate regard, a slight departure, and a happy one we think, was made from the usual custom. Instead of only the heads of families coming forward and giving their pastor the right hand, the whole congregation who felt so inclined were requested to do so. Then such a hand-shake we have never received— so hearty the grip, so expressive the manner, the very soul was thrilled as the current of love and joy passed from heart to heart through the touch of more than two hundred soldiers of Christ, old and young, male and female, white and black, (for we still have a few representatives of the colored race in Philadelphia, and it gave us great pleasure to take their hands too) pledging themselves to cooperate with their pastor in every good word and work for the Master.

I count it a much more blessed privilege to stand as an ambassador for Jesus Christ, and receive the greetings of the sons and daughters of the Most High, whom I know and love, than to stand as President of these United States, even though I were competent, and strike hands for hours with mighty throngs of strangers desiring not so much to express love and honor toward the President, as to receive honor, each one to himself, in being able to say, "I have shaken hands with the President!"—vain and empty ceremonies in which the angels take no delight.

The Ladies Aid Society was re-organized and new life, we trust, was infused into its members. We hope soon to see all the ladies of our church active members of this Society; and we feel sure they will accomplish much for Christ, for their hearts and hands are in the work.

Bro. Williamson remained with us and preached Sunday morning to the comfort and edification of God's people, and the instruction of all who listened. In the afternoon the church was almost filled with communicants, and we felt it was good to be there, "Jesus in the midst."

Four members were added to the roll of communicating members, two by letter one by profession of faith, from the Baptist church, and another, a child of the covenant, on profession of faith, making fifteen added to the roll of this church in the past five months.

Our Sabbath-school is in a more flourishing condition than it has been for years. We are trying to enlist the interest of all the older members as well as the young, and we are encouraged in the progress made in this direction, though perfect success has by no means crowned our efforts. We had at the close of the second quarter 109 on our roll, more than three times as many as we reported to Presbytery last spring.

For all these tokens of God's presence with us and His blessings upon us we "thank God and take courage."

It may be proper to add for the information of those who feel an interest in the workers and the work in this part of the vineyard, that we have been now for one month comfortably settled in our new home at Matthews. Though leaving our old home in the rain and traveling forty-five miles through *flood* and *mud*, the hardships of the journey were forgotten in the hearty welcome we received at its end from the good people of Matthews; a bountiful supper for the refreshment of the inner man was spread and waiting our arrival. A warm fire for the wet and shivering (for our "dry goods" when we started were rather "wet goods" when we landed), and above all warm hearts anxiously waiting to welcome the family of the new pastor, made us feel that "the lines had fallen to us in pleasant places."

W. B. ARROWOOD.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

By order of Wilmington Presbytery, a Presbyterial Sabbath school Convention will be held in the Presbyterian church at Clinton, N. C., on Thursday and Friday (July 26th and 27th). All the ministers of Wilmington Presbytery are expected to attend, if possible, and all Sabbath-schools are expected to send delegates and Sunday-school reports.

No speech is expected to occupy more than fifteen minutes and is to be followed by an open discussion of the topics.

The following programme will indicate the topics to be discussed and the names of the persons who have been appointed to open the discussion of each topic.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

July 26th, 1888—10 A. M.

1. Opening exercises and organization.
2. Progress and development of Sunday-schools, A. R. Black, B. F. Hall.
3. Organization and classification of Sunday-schools, Wm. Shaw, A. F. Johnston.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

4. How to teach the Catechism, by C. H. Robinson, J. D. Swinson.
5. Practical methods in Sunday-school work, by Geo. Chadbourn, J. C. McMullen.
6. Opening the question box.

EVENING SESSION.

7. Sermon, by Rev. J. W. Primrose.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

July 27th, 1888.

8. The relation of teacher and scholar outside the Sunday-school, by Wm. H. Sprunt, Warren Johnson.
9. Responsibility of teachers, by Neill L. Anderson, T. B. Hyman.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

10. Sunday-school libraries, by J. D. Clemons, Isham Faison.
11. Report from Sunday-schools of Presbytery.
12. Question box.

J. C. MCMULLEN, Agent.

All delegates who expect to attend the Convention are requested to send their names as soon as possible to the undersigned committee of arrangements.

WARREN JOHNSON,
A. F. JOHNSON.

LETTER FROM COOPERS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

I am a subscriber and well-wisher to your good paper, have often noticed in it your soliciting news from all quarters, but have never yet felt that I could produce anything that would be of special interest to its readers. But I will venture to dot a few items, as I know there are some who would like to hear from my labors, which have been put forth here in the interest of our Lord's Kingdom in Buncombe county, where some years ago one of our older ministers asked a good landlady if there were any Presbyterians in her neighborhood. She replied, "La, me! I don't know, my husband has always been a great hunter, and has killed a great many varmints, their skins are hanging up behind that house; you can go and see if you can find any Presbyterian skins among them." Now this is by no means their condition to day; they know who the Presbyterians are, and love to hear them preach, and have them visit their families.

Presbyterianism was planted here many years ago, but with irregular cultivation it has not grown as rapidly as it ought to have done. I came here about one year ago and found the people anxious for the truth. I took hold of the work with all the zeal I could call up and my efforts for a long time seemed fruitless, but "thanks be unto Him who giveth us the victory," I have been noticing more signs of godliness in the lives of my people. At our communion on yesterday, while there were no additions, there were several who came before our session and acknowledged having lived too far from God, expressing their sorrow and promising new obedience. This encouraged us. The spirit of God was plainly seen and felt in the sanctuary, and we had a good meeting.

I hope and pray that this is a foretaste of what the good Lord has in store for us in the very near future. We are weak, brethren, and need your prayers.

S. H. S.

AN HOUR WITH A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

At his invitation I took a seat beside him in a railroad car. He soon solicited me to join his church for the reason that in it alone could a man be saved. When he had fully stated his way of salvation, I answered that he proposed a condition very different from our Lord. Jesus said, "He that believeth on me hath everlasting life." He did not say, Whosoever is a member of the church of Rome or of the church of Jerusalem shall be saved. He conditioned salvation on faith, not on church membership. Nor do you agree with the Apostle Peter. When the thousands at Pentecost asked, What must we do? he did not say join the church, but, Repent and be baptised in the name of the Lord Jesus and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. Neither, my friend, do you agree with the Apostle Paul. When the jailer asked What must I do to be saved? the Apostle did not say "Join the church of Philippi or the church of Jerusalem; he said, "Believe on the Lord Jesus and thou shalt be saved and thy house." The Apostle made faith in Christ, not church-membership, the ground of salvation.

At these quotations the priest's face reddened with anger. He cried out "You are quoting from the Bible, that's a bad book, that's *a bad book*, THAT'S A BAD BOOK!"

When he had condemned the Bible to his heart's content, it was natural to say to him, My friend, you again disagree with our Lord. He said Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life and they are they which testify of me. It cannot be a bad book in which we find eternal life. It cannot be a bad book that testifies for Christ, nor would our Lord command us to search a bad book.

You disagree also with the Apostle Paul who commends Timothy for having from a child known the Scriptures which are able to make us wise unto salvation. The Apostle would not praise Timothy for knowing a bad book. Neither can it be a bad book which can make us wise unto salvation.

Neither do you agree with the Apostle Peter. After speaking of the voice which he heard in the Mount, yet, he said We have a more sure word of prophecy to which ye do well to take heed as to a light that shineth in a dark place till the day dawn and the day star arise in your hearts. The Apostle Peter would not say the Scriptures were more sure than his testimony if they were a bad book, nor would he say men did well to take heed to a bad book, nor would he say they were as a light in a dark place and taking heed to them would cause the day to dawn in their hearts. So you disagree with our Lord and with His Apostles. There must be some mistake in your theory of the Bible.

Remarks. 1. This priest is a fair sample of R. C. priests. They hate the Bible.

2. It is the commanded duty of all to study the Bible. The R. C. Latin Bible gives John 5: 39, *Scrutamini Scripturas;* Search the Scriptures. So the R. C. and Protestant Bibles alike lay this obligation upon all men.

GEO. C. BUSH.

West Chester, Pa., July 6, 1888.

BY THE WAY.

Perhaps we ought not to say, and yet as giving due credit to others, we believe we ought to say, that the present number of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN is rich in unusually choice, that is taking and instructive, correspondence. By the way what paper has a choicer correspondence—thanks to its friends—than the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN? We mean "creamy" and enjoyable correspondence.

Here is an article from our own Dr. MOORE—speaking, we are, for North Carolina, and never will we give him up. Any paper is enriched that contains an article from Dr. MOORE, and then we have a timely and telling conversation with a Roman Cathölic priest; another on "Sabbath Desecration" from the West; a most interesting communication anent the times we older ones delight in looking back to, from one of our most gifted and most valued contributors—C. P. S.; then the letter of travel from Dr. VASS; and so many interesting news communications which are not to be underrated. We can well spare editorial, where there is so much that is more attractive, and reserve ourselves for a time when we will not be subjected to such comparison.

But remember, this is only a part of the very choice correspondence, of the PRESBYTERIAN. An unusual number of our friends have appeared at once—that is all.

Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., has made important changes in the requirements for the degrees of A. B. and M. A., allowing a freer election than formerly in the higher classes.

Our readers who enjoyed the letters of Rev. Dr. L. C. VASS, written from abroad last season, and none who read failed to enjoy, will hail with delight his letter in this issue. He has not yet got into the midst of his travels, but what we are now getting will whet the appetite for more.

We have received a catalogue of the Charlotte Female Institute for this year, which has been one of the most prosperous in the history of this growing institution; there are 165 pupils on its rolls. The principal claims that the Art Department is not surpassed by any school in the South; it numbered 45 pupils. The Music Department is under the direction of Prof. CHAS. S. GANTNER, who has been a teacher in the National Conservatory of Philadelphia for ten years, and who received his instruction at the best conservatories in Europe. The catalogue contains full and explicit information on all points of interest to patrons, and is one of the neatest and most tasteful catalogues we have ever seen.

Surely the conferrence of titles—spelt as we wish it to be set up—has run to seed when the title of LL.D. is conferred upon one to all appearance having no higher claim to it than success in attaining high political position. Secretary WHITNEY and Secretary FAIRCHILD are thus dubbed by Harvard and Yale respectively. A few years ago Oxford, Eng., if we are not in error, gave Gen. GRANT the title of D. C. L.

At the South we are getting more careful, and the recently entitled can be credited with having the reputation of sufficient desert to overcome the evident retrograde movement in public opinion.

SCHOOL NOTICES.

J. A. Monroe, A. M.; late of Monroe High School, will open in August the High School at Lumber Bridge, N. C., in which he proposes to offer literary and musical tuition equal to any in North Carolina. Be sure to send for circular to

J. A. MONROE,
Monroe, N. C., or
A. L. SHAW,
Lumber Bridge, N. C.

I know of no school where the pupils are better taught and where their morals are more faithfully looked after than at Prof. S. C. Lindsay's classical school at High Point. He had a number of boarders in his own family last session and is now prepared to take more next year. He prepares his scholars for college or the business of life. Send to him for catalogue.

P. H. DALTON.

High Point, N. C., June 8th.

Plumer Memorial Female College at Wytheville, Va., is situated in a delightfully pleasant locality, among the mountains of Virginia and offers, besides its advantages in the way of building up in physical health, decidedly favorable opportunities for mental culture and advancement. The exercises of the late commencement reflected great credit upon the young ladies of the school and upon their teachers.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

June 28th, at Mildendo, Halifax, county, Va., at the home of the bride's father, by Rev. Richard McIlwaine, D.D., of Hampden Sidney, Va., Prof. W. S. CURRELL, of Davidson College, N. C., and Miss SARAH SCOTT, daughter of Charles S. Carrington, Esq.

At Charlotte Female Institute, on June 6th, by Rev. W. A. Wood, D.D., assisted by Rev. W. R. Atkinson, Mr. R. W. ORR. of Statesville, and Miss C. EMELIE MCGILVARY.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

Near Cameron, N. C., June 9th, PETER MUNROE, Ruling Elder Cypress church, aged 78 years. "A good man."

On Thursday, June 25, at All Healing Springs, Alexander county, N. C., Mrs. MARTHA OCTAVIA FINLEY, of Wilkesboro. She had gone to the Springs for reinvigoration, but was soon called to quaff immortal vigor from fountains above. As her life had shown that 'tis not the whole of life to live, so her death showed that 'tis not all of death to die. No one could have witnessed her death-bed demeanor—so full of thoughtful tenderness for the friends she was leaving behind, of sweet trust in her Saviour whose presence she felt near her, of calm joy because heaven was at hand—without repeating the Prophet's wish: "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." Many friends lament her; she was so dutiful and tender in every relation of life; but they sorrow not as others which have no hope; they know she sleeps in Jesus, and it is well with her soul.

In Goldsboro, on 27th of June, Miss SARAH M., eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac W. Godwin, of Godwin Station, age 28 years. Her death was sudden and unexpected, and was a terrible shock to her family. She had but recently left home for a position in Goldsboro, giving promise of a pleasant and useful life.

Truly, "Man proposes but God disposes."

In this sad bereavement the family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends and relations, and of the Bluff church, of which Sarah was an esteemed and consistent member. Her end was peace. She expressed herself willing and ready to obey the summons from on high, though so sudden and unexpected.

Her life was adorned with the graces of a meek and gentle spirit, and we trust that she has gone to enjoy the blessings of the pure in heart. And we can only commend the heart-stricken and sorrowing ones to Him who is able to make all grace abound toward them, even to sanctify this sore bereavement to them, and make it the means of bringing them nearer to Himself.

McB.

At his home in Leaksville, N. C., on Sunday afternoon. June 17th, 1888, after a short illness, Mr. JONES W. BURTON.

The deceased was born November 14th, 1812. His second union was with Miss Mary A. Smith, of Rockingham county, N. C. She still survives him.

Their hopes were centered in the only son who entered the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Not many years was he spared to preach. While in early manhood he died. The promising earthly career was cut short. It was a severe blow.

From this time a change was observed in the father. His thoughts seemed to tend upward. He did not at once unite with the church. A few years before his death he did. He professed faith in the Saviour, and was admitted to the Leaksville Presbyterian church. He loved his Bible. He loved his private devotion. He loved the preached word. Though his hearing was impaired, he was an attentive listener.

He will be missed. His departure will be mourned by his relatives, his friends, the community in which he lived.

"No chilling winds nor poisonous breath,
Can reach that beautiful shore;
Sickness and sorrow, pain and death,
Are felt and feared no more."

In Hickory, N. C., 25th June, 1888, BETTIE SLOOP, eldest daughter of W. J. and A. E. Sloop. She was born June 13th, 1874. Bettie was a lovely girl, dutiful daughter, devoted sister, active member of the Sabbath-school, and in a letter written her mother before her fatal illness she expressed her faith in Christ and determination to publicly confess Him at the next communion service. While, therefore, she will be greatly missed by her loved ones here, let us praise God for the hope that she is "amid the blood-washed throng on the shining shore, with the ransomed loved ones gone before."

C. A. M.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING JULY 10th 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Has ruled steady at 31½ cents per gallon, throughout.

ROSIN—Quoted at 75 cents for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00; Yellow Dip $1.80 and Virgin $1.90.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.40.

TIMBER—Very little coming in and taken readily at full prices. No stock on hand.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A family to teach small children, or as companion for a lady. Is willing to make herself generally useful.

Address

MISS S. C. WILLIAMS,
Madison, N. C.

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY,
LEXINGTON, VA.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS;
LAW; ENGINEERING.

Catalogue and circulars showing important changes in requirements for Academic Degrees will be sent on application.

PLUMER MEMORIAL FEMALE COLLEGE,
WYTHEVILLE, VA.

Next session begins September 13th, 1888.

REV. S. R. PRESTON, M. A. President,

Assisted by an excellent corps of eight Teachers.

Board, fuel, light, &c., with Collegiate course, including Latin, Calisthenics, Book-keeping, and Vocal Music, in class, $178 for entire school year.

Art, Music, German, French, Elocution and Type-writing thoroughly taught.

A young Institution, but *growing:* last year it had 35 boarding pupils from six States.

Location, climate, surroundings, all combine to make a delightful School-home for girls.

Send for catalogue to the President.

REV. S. R. PRESTON,
Wytheville, Va.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Prevents Dandruff and hair falling.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

FABULOUS ANIMALS.

Of the many fabulous animals having their habitat in the Mongolian mind, says the Swiss Cross, none is more completely domesticated and believed in than is the dragon represented upon the national flag, giving name to the throne, and having numberless images in temples. They know each other's thoughts, plans and wishes without intercommunication. Like all the other gods, they go once a year to the heavens to make an annual report to the Supreme Ruler: but they go in the third month, at which time none of the other gods dare appear; and their stay above is but brief. They generally remain in the depths of the ocean, where their courts are filled with their progeny, dependents and attendants, and where the gods and genii sometimes visit them. Their palaces of diverse-colored transparent stones, with crystal doors, are said to have been seen in the early morning by persons gazing into the deep waters. A fine Chinese scholar of my acquaintance, a graduate, gravely assured me that he had seen a dragon moving through the heavens in a storm and that he had had a distinct though distant view of his tail. To see one indicates good luck, and they are seldom seen by any but the righteous. It is said that the fish and serpents that live to a vast age are finally transformed into dragons. Another animal frequently represented in bas relief on the walls of temples, and supposed to appear when a sage is born, is the Chinese unicorn. It has a body like a deer with the head and tail of a lion. It has a horn on its forehead, and is often pictured with the eight precious writing implements under its feet. One appeared in the time of Confucius, the boor who saw it and killed it, saying, "It is neither tiger, ox nor pig." Confucius saw its dead body, and bemoaned its being so uncommon that no one had recognized it. The well-known phœnix lives among mountains and lays cubical eggs. It is several feet high and has a long neck, long legs and a long plumy tail. It has a resplendent variegated plumage, slim wings, a sharp tongue and gleaming eyes. It gazes at the sun and moon, facing east by day and west by night. Its voice is flute-like, and when it calls, tigers flee away and all birds assemble around it to do obeisance. Its nest has never been found though its young have been seen. It only appears when a wise sovereign is about to be born. It affiliates with the dragon and dragons are sometimes hatched from its eggs.

THE FIRST PERSIAN RAILWAY.

A correspondent describes the extraordinary sensation caused among the native Persians by the construction of a railroad between the postal stations of Mahmoudabad, on the Caspian coast, and Amol, about twenty-five miles in the interior. Some five miles of rails have already been laid, and along these locomotives are now at work in order to hasten the extension of the line. The engines are objects of unceasing wonder and of absorbing interest to the natives. Scarcely the slightest conception of the power of the hissing monster, even after a month's observation, appears as yet to have dawned upon the crude intelligence of the inhabitants. As the locomotive approaches, the crowd of astonished natives retires for safety to a distance, and there follows a screaming chorus of exclamations. There are upwards of 2,000 men engaged in the construction of this pioneer Persian railway. The majority of them are Italians, the remainder consisting of nomads and nondescripts, who were previously engaged on the Baku section of the transcaspian line. The Mahmoudabad and Amol Railroad is being constructed entirely for commercial purposes. Difficulties, delays, and considerable losses have been experienced in the landing of material at the port, where the water is shallow, and the canoes lashed together to form lighters have frequently collapsed. Steamers of light draught cannot approach within three miles of the shore. Despite all this, however, the construction of the line is making fairly good progress. It remains to be seen whether the success of the enterprise will give the necessary impetus to the construction of more important railway lines in Persia.—*Odessa Despatch to the London Daily News.*

THE COST OF STOPPING A TRAIN.

It is not generally known what a loss of power is involved in the starting and stopping of an ordinary train of cars. There is required about twice as much power to stop a train as to start one, the loss of power depending upon the momentum. A train going at the rate of sixty miles an hour can, by means of the Westinghouse air-brake, be stopped within 120 yards from the first application of the brake. Now enough power is lost to carry this same train fifteen miles over a plane surface. First, there is the momentum acquired by the train flying at this remarkable rate of speed; then the loss of steam in applying the brakes; and lastly, but not least, the extra amount of coal to compensate for all these losses.

SCIENCE.

The "bird spider" of tropical America has a body four and 8 half inches long. The circle of the tips of the legs has a diameter of seven inches. It is so named because it builds its nest to capture small birds, lizards and reptiles. The nests usually contain 1,500 to 2,000 eggs. There are about 100 species of this formidable creature.

A recipe for rendering paper as tough as leather consists in mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp in course of manufacture. The greater the degree of concentration of the zinc solution the tougher the paper. It can be used for making boxes, combs, for rooting, and even for making boots.

For copying printed matter, dampening the surface with a week solution of acetate of iron and pressing in an ordinary copying press is recommended. Old writing may also be copied on unsized paper if wetted with a weak solution of sulphate of iron, mixed with a small quantity of solution of sugar.

Russia is going to have a railroad tunnel three miles long, at a cost of $3,500,000. She has 15,000 miles of railway, but her only tunnel is 700 yards long. More great works of this kind are contemplated, and as Russian engineers are ignorant of tunnel making there is a demand for foreign skill.

The physical condition of steel is known to be unsettled for many hours after being rolled. Finally it comes to a state of rest, but any test of its quality before the period arrives is misleading.

The passage of the Suez Canal is ordinarily made in thirty-six to forty hours, but vessels fitted with the electric-light apparatus can go through in sixteen hours.

Dynamite has been used for driving piles in Pesth. A cast-iron plate is put on top of the pile and a charge of seventeen and a half ounces of dynamite exploded on it. The effect is equal to five blows of a pile engine having a weight of fourteen and three-quarter Vienna cwt. and a stroke of ten feet.

The origin of petroleum has been explained both on the organic and inorganic theory. The commonly accepted view, which is held by many American geologists, is that it has been formed by the distillation of organic remains by the internal heat of the earth. Others consider that it has been formed directly from its elements by chemical reactions, and that its existence is in no way dependent upon the organic remains of former geological ages. Prof. Mendeleff, the distinguished Russian chemist, has recently advanced a theory of the inorganic origin of petroleum which is of considerable interest. Briefly stated, he believes that in the interior of the earth iron is present in large quantities, combined with carbon in the form of a carbide. Now, when water from the surface reaches this heated carbide of iron the oxygen combines with the iron, replacing the carbon, which unites with the hydrogen, forming the hydrocarbons of which petroleum and natural gas are principally composed. The most important practical point of this theory is, that, if true, the formation of these substances may be continually going on, so that we need have no fear of the supply becoming exhausted. Of course, this theory has yet to be confirmed; but it is hoped that it may prove true, insofar, at least, as regards a continuous formation of these invaluable natural products.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Picayune:—If your husband's salary is small, don't try to live in the same style as your neighbor who has twice your income. It will cost you dearly in the end. Don't dress your children and furnish your house the same as theirs. They can have their sewing done and their rooms swept and dusted; you cannot. Don't wait until you can get as costly books as they; a cheaper edition will furnish just as much intellectual food. Be content in a cottage when you cannot afford a mansion. Don't send your daughter to Vassar, because they do, or that she may associate with them as equals, while you spend the weary hours from 5 a. m. to 11 p. m, to devise the means. Do try, by all means to give her a solid, practical education first; then, if circumstances permit, the ornamental afterward. Be sytematic, but do not be so systematic that you cannot drop your work for a holiday, or an evening out. Slight it, if need be, and let me say, you can slight it systematically. For instance, don't mind ironing those sheets or dish towels or those woolen hose. Don't scrub the kitchen floor every day. There will be time enough when it is soiled. Have a place for everything, a certain day in the week for certain work, also a certain portion of each day for recreation. It may be for only a few minutes, but it is wonderful what you gain in that short time.

Eugenie's Sacrifice:—Princess Eugenie, of Sweden, sacrificed her family jewels to build a hospital upon an island off the coast, where poor cripples might be nursed and healed. Her brother, the king, thought her crazy to sell the crown jewels that had fallen to her share. But they were to her the unused motor, that, properly applied and connected with benevolent work, might set in motion a thousand blessed wheels of help and healing. And Eugenie got her reward even here. A dying woman in that hospital one day held her hand, and as her end drew near wept over it tears of joy for the Christ she had found through Eugenie's personal pleadings. "Bless God for sending you to this lonely island, lovely princess, but for you I should never have loved Jesus, and my soul would have been lost!" And as she spoke she gasped and died. Upon the princess' hand lay the tears of that dying woman like drops of dew. And Eugenie, looking up to heaven, said "Lord Jesus, I sold my jewels for thee, but in those glistening tears I have them back, and, O how much more beautiful than those I formerly possessed!"

The German Empress's Breakfast:—*Galignani* writes on the domestic simplicities of the Queen of England. This is what it says about the breakfast table of the present Empress of Germany; The Princess, after her marriage, not only continued to take oatmeal porridge as a part of her morning meal, but always had it served at her family breakfast table as a regular item of that repast. A small portion of the Scotch dainty, perfectly cooked, served in little wooden bowls most tastefully carved and flanked with tiny jugs of rich cream was placed beside each plate, and it used to be confidentially (and smilingly) remarked by guests honored by admission to the intimacy of this family repast, that the Royal hostess was always especially gracious to those who had disposed of the porridge with the most apparent manifestations of approval.

FARM NOTES.

The new wheat crop of Australia is estimated at ten bushles per acre, which is a higher average than any attained in the colony since 1875.

When squash and egg-plants become a few inches high, keep a close watch for bugs. The potato beetle is very destructive to egg-plants.

Young shade trees should be trimmed, into shape the first few years after having been set out. The beauty of a shade tree depends upon the shape given it when young.

A bit of freshly-burnt charcoal into water in which hyacinths, etc, are growing (in glasses) will keep the water sweet a long time, and prevent the necessity for changing it.

A pinch of sulphate of ammonia placed in the water in a hyacinth glass just when the flower-spike is rising, will dissolve instantly, and cause the flowers to come larger and finer than usual.

Odors in the stable indicate the air therein is impure. Use of absorbents is very important in summer. Once a week the stable should be sprinkled with a solution made of one pound of copperas in two gallons of soft water.

A churn should be scalded with boiling water, made alkaline with washing soda. Every particle of milk and cream should be removed. After being well washed the churn should be rinsed again by using boiling water.

If the fruit is likely to be at all crowded, the removal of a third or even a half of it will often result in a much larger and finer crop than if all had been allowed to remain, and the pecuniary returns will be correspondingly better.

Careful tests made a few years ago at the New York Experiment Station revealed the curious fact that seed corn nearest the tip produced the strongest and best plants, that from the butt next best, and that from the middle of the ear the poorest.

Plum trees will thrive well in a poultry yard, and be less subject to the attack of the curculio. The trees will require the usual jarring, but the insects will be destroyed by poultry, lessening the liability of damage the succeeding year. All plum trees should be in poultry yards, but do not allow them to act as a roost.

THINGS USEFUL.

The white of an egg stirred stiff with sugar and black pepper acts as a fly poison, and beeswax mixed into thickness with Burgundy pitch and then spread upon paper detains flies so unlucky as to light upon it.

The following lotion is of service for a freckled or tanned skin:—Chloride of ammonia, 1 drachm; distilled water, 1 pint; lavender water, 2 drachms. It is to be dabbed on the freckled skin two or three times a day.

Baked Macaroni:—Cook the macaroni tender in broth and take twice its weight in minced chicken or meat, adding two well-beaten eggs, three ounces of butter, cayenne pepper and salt to taste. Mix the ingredients well, put them into a deep dish and bake until a light brown crust shall be formed upon the top.

Cole Meat Loaf:—Chop any kind of good, cold meat, season with salt and pepper and place in a mould. Take the bones and bits of meat and boil them with an onion or two cut fine. When boiled enough, strain, and add one spoonful of gelatine dissolved. Pour this over the meat and set away to cool and harden.

A simple and delicious dessert is made of one ounce (half a box) of gelatin, and a dozen halves of peaches. Canned peaches, well drained, can be used, when fresh ones are not to be had. Soak one ounce, or half a box of gelatin, half and hour in a pint of cold water, in a quart measure, then add one cup of sugar, and fill up the measure, with boiling water. When thoroughly dissolved, pour into a large earthen bowl, stir in one spoonful of Royal lemon flavor, and set away to cool. When nearly as hard as it can be, put in the Dover egg-beater and beat to stiff white froth. Then beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth also add three large spoonfuls of powdered sugar, and one of royal vanilla flavor. Now put the two froths together and beat five minutes more. Then wet two quart bowls, or moulds, if preferred, and pour in a little of the froth, then with a fork lay around this several halves of the peaches, then more froth then peaches, so on till the bowls are full, having froth on the top. Now set away to harden, and make a custard of one quart of milk, three spoonfuls of sugar, the well-beaten yelks of the three eggs, bring just to a boil in a milk-boiler, remove from the fire, and flavor with Royal lemon. When cold set upon ice, To serve, turn out from the moulds into a glass dish, and pour the custard around it. It is a very handsome and delicate dessert. A fanciful variety is made by dropping in through the froth strawberries or raspberries, instead of peaches. The above amount makes over two quarts, enough for a family of ten, and the outside cost is not over thirty cents.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.
COLGATE & CO.
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.

Handsome Colored Organdys.

Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.

Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.

Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.

French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.

Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.

A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.

Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

June 25th, 1888.

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000
Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

SYNODICAL FEMALE COLLEGE
ROGERSVILLE, TENN.

Beautifully located. A full corps of carefully chosen, able instructors. Unusual advantages in music, history, literature and art. A strictly home-school. Address
MRS. F. A. ROSS, Principal, or
CHARLES C. ROSS, Associate Prin.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 20, 1888. **One of the most attractive Schools for Young Ladies in the Union. All Departments Thorough.** Buildings Elegant; Steam heat; Gas light; Situation beautiful: Climate splendid; Pupils from Nineteen States. **Terms among the lowest in the Union.** For the **Liberal Terms** of this **Celebrated old Virginia School,** write for a catalogue to
WM. A. HARRISS, President, Staunton, Virginia.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS ! !

IN ALL RESPECTS WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER THE VERY BEST INDUCEMENTS TO HOME AND OUT OF TOWN TRADE.

A COMPLETE STOCK
Which embraces DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS in all of staples—and Many Novelties.
Suits for Ladies made to Order.

FRENCH SATEENS.
Large apartment of Styles—in all colors and in black and black and white, 32 in. wide. Price 33c,
Quite as pretty as a silk, and colors good.
MATTINGS, CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, POLES AND CORNICE

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Linen, Towels, &c., FURNITURE COVERINGS. Bed Spreads, &c.
All letters relating to prices, and all ORDERS have VERY PROMPT ATTENTION.
CHURCH CARPETS AND MATTINGS at small advance on first cost. Express or freight paid on Bills of $10.00 and over.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
May 22nd, 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.



BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.
Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.
HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.
We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.
Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2. 481-1y

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?
TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.
Box 139, Richmond, Va.
Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS
WITHOUT CHARGE.
Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
WM. F. FOX,
Manager

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, do business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo. with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.
FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

FOUR LITTLE BOBOLINKS.

Down in the grasses soft and sweet,
In a cradle dainty and fine,
Four little bobolinks nestle complete,
Never making a sign.

Rob goes by with a whistle gay.
And a chirp like a bit of song;
"It's not our mother," the birdies say,
But to dinner time seems long.

"Hi!" cries Rob; "there's a bobolink,
And her nest is somewhere around
Here in the grass—now, let me think,
In a moment I'll have it found."

Down with a flutter swift in the air,
Amid the sweet grasses and clover,
Bobolink lights, and is here and there—
Makes of Rob a sad rover.

Ah! little robin, your boy's keen wit
Is no match for mother-care;
Though from meadow to field you flit
You will never find it there.

Four little bobolinks, safe and sweet,
Eat their dinner with joy,
While their mother softly says grace before meat
And thinks of the far-off boy.

—*Our Little Ones.*

DARKNESS AND LIGHT.

BY FANCY.

"Kittie; dear, will you run upstairs and bring the work-basket from my table'"

Kittie put down her book and went slowly out into the hall and glanced up the wide stairs.

"Mamma, Susan hasn't lit the gas yet, it is all dark up there."

"Don't you think you can find your way to my room, dear? Surely you don't need a light for that."

"But it is so very dark, mamma, and—"

"Come Kittie, don't be foolish," interrupted her mother. "There is no need of your having a light to go up stairs. You are getting to be a great big girl, and it is quite time you—"

"There's Susan!" exclaimed Kittie as the light was lit in the hall above, and she dashed upstairs and followed the girl into her room, keeping very closely beside her, and only breathing freely when the gas was lit.

"Did you go up in the dark," asked her mother, as Kitty entered the room with the basket.

"No, mamma, Susan went in and lit the gas," she said, hanging her head.

The next day after her lessons were over Kittie's mother said, drawing her to her side!

"Now, Kittie, you must try to overcome your fear of the dark. What is it you are afraid of then any more than in the light? You are nine years old, Kittie, and it is foolish for such a big girl to be afraid of nothing. God is with us in the dark just the same as in the light, and why should you be any more afraid? Now will you try, dear?"

Kittie said yes, and resolved she would, and then her mother gave her a verse to learn and remember: 'Darkness and light are both alike to thee."

Her mother said no more about it at the time, but a few evenings later she asked Kittie to bring a book from the third story. Although the halls above were entirely dark Kittie started bravely up, and her mother heard her singing on the third story stairs in a voice that would tremble a little, "Onward Christian soldiers, marching as to war!"

She said nothing when Kittie came back, but her pleased face told as plainly as words could have done that she knew Kittie had remembered that darkness and light are both alike to God.

GOD CAN SEE THROUGH THE CRACK.

A lady came home from shopping one day, and was not met as usual by the glad welcome of her little son. He shy of her, skulked into the entry, hung about the garden, and wanted to be more with Bridget than common. The mother could not account for his manner.

When she was undressing him for bed, "Mother," he asked, "can God see through the crack in the closet door?"

"Yes," said his mother.

"And can he see when it is all dark there?"

"Yes," answered his mother, "God can see everywhere and in every place."

"Then God saw me, and he'll tell you, mother. When you were gone I got into closet, and I took and ate up the cake; and I sorry, I very sorry," and bowing his head on his mother's lap he burst out a crying.

Poor little boy! all day he had been wanting to hide from his mother, just as Adam and Eve, after they had disobeyed God, to hide from His presence in the garden of Eden. Guilt made them afraid, and guilt made him afraid. It put a gulf between him and his mother. You see how his wrong-doing separated him from her. He was no longer at ease in her sight. His peace was gone. This is the way sin divides us from God. We don't love to be in his sight. We are not happy there. We hide away from him, and try to forget him.

How did George get back to his mother? How did he get rid of his feeling of guilt and shame? He took the best—indeed, the only true way—by repenting and confessing it. His mother forgave him, no doubt, and he tasted again the sweets of nestling close beside her, and loving to be in her dear society. He was restored to her confidence and love.

Precisely so must we do towards god. We must repent and confess our sins, and pray God for Christ's sake to forgive us. Then we may taste the sweets of forgiveness, and be no longer afraid and far oft fom him. As a little child is never happier than when at its mother's side, so nearness to God is one of the most delightful feelings which can fill the bosom of the child of God.—*Children's Paper.*

THE PIOUS KING.

BY MRS. W. B. HOYT.

"What shall we play?" said Ernst Dahlgren one lovely spring day in a small town in Sweden, as he with several other boys scampered down the steps of the school-house to enjoy half an hour of recess. "What shall we play? I am tired of the same old games that we have played—now, let us see, this is my third year in school."

"Mine, too," echoed Gustaf Andersen.

"Now, what can we play? Something new. I have it! I have it as sure as you are standing on two feet, Olof Nelson. We will play just what we have been reading in school to day."

"Not the Thirty Years' War?"

"Just that."

"Bah! I won't waste time whipping those ignorant Dutchmen."

"Won't you, though? You won't fight such a soldier as Pappenheim! Fie on you, Nickolas Lindberg."

"Oh, yes, I would. I didn't mean it."

"No I guess you didn't. I shall punish you now by appointing you that very self-same great warrior. Go, tell the boys my plan. Stay, it is not becoming for such a man as old Pap to carry so small an errand. You, Axel Malmberg, go tell—no, not tell. What word is used in war instead? I have it. Go sound the trumpet."

And before long there was an army of seventy to a hundred boys divided in two even posts, and working themselves up to do almost anything The worst trouble was to determine who should be the Germans, and no one wanted to take that side; but after a while they were read.

"Now I shall be our great Gustaf Adolf," said the first speaker, "I started the play, and it is only right I should be he."

"But your name is Ernst," said another. "I think we had better get the big men after their names. Now, here is Gustaf Andersen."

"Andersen don't sound as well as Adolf."

"But my name is Gustaf Adolf Andersen."

"All right," they all said; "but don't you dishonor that name."

"Axel Malmberg, you are Axel Ovenstjerna, I have selected Pappenheim," said Ernst, "but who will I be, then?"

"You shall be Colonel Sparre; he was a great warrior, and you deserve to be a great man."

And so they were soon in two armies marching toward each other. They had a band, too. Some of them got some old cans and sticks, with which they were to keep time while they sang some national songs—mostly ont of tune, of course.

Alex Oxenstjerna keeps with Gustaf Adolf as his adviser, and Gustaf Adolph himself—well, let me tell you he is very far from the king and hero. He shouts to Colonel Sparre, "Move your left flank to the right," and with that they leaped on each other more like a riot of to-day than a war nearly 300 years. See them with sticks and stones, and some with torn clothes, others with caps and boots lost. The wonderful Pappenheim received a bloody nose, while the great Gustaf Adolf was thrown into a rosebush.

At this point the teacher hurried out to see what was the matter, and was hardly able to suppress a smile when he heard of the battle.

"I can tell you something boys, that I am sure you did not do. Come here to me, thou great and noble Gustaf Adolf."

And that personge picked himself up with cap in hand and bloody face and hands, and came forward with a head that hung on his breast, which Gustaf Adolf "The Great" would never have done.

The teacher, after picking out the thorns that stuck in his skin, said: "Now I will tell you what I do not think you did before your battle that our good king never failed to do, and why he was called 'The Great,' He would always, with every one of his soldiers, with uncovered heads, ask the Heavenly King for help, as well as mercy for his enemies. Now, did you do this? If you did, I know another thing you have not done, for always after the fight he would thank God for success. Now uncover your heads and kneel as he did.

"And now let me tell you," the teacher went on, "as you all grow up and become men, keep this great king in mind—great in little things. Never do anything that you cannot ask God's blessing on, or that you cannot thank Him for when done."—*Witness.*

"DON'T! DON'T!"

"Don't! don't" a little voice seemed to say, clear and strong in Harry's ear.

The two cents lay on the window seat; some one had forgotten them. Two cents' worth of candy came right up before Harry's eyes, and in a moment he had put out his hand to take the cents.

But that "Don't! don't!" Who spoke.

He turned and looked. No one in the room. The door was open, but no one was in the entry.

"Nobody can see," he said to himself.

"Thou God seest me," said the voice.

"Nobody'll know where they've gone," said Harry.

"Thou shalt not steal," the voice said again.

Harry was frightened at himself, and ran away as fast as he could. He was saved from a great sin and trouble. If he had taken those two pennies, he would most likely have taken more another time, and not been so frightened about it either.

I knew a boy who stole a ten cent piece once. He felt very badly about it. He was so ashamed that he did not know what to do. Not long after he had a chance to steal again. He did, and that time it was not half so hard. So he went on and on, and at sixteen years of age he was in prison.

What voice was that which said: "Don't! don't!" That was conscience, God's voice in the soul. Always listen to the voice that bids you keep God's commandments,—*Sunday-School Evangelist.*

MR. EDISON'S BABY AND HIS PHONOGRAPH.

According to the New York *Herald*, Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, has been interesting himself with his new baby and a phonograph at his home. When the baby crowed with glee, the crow was registered on the phonograph; when it got mad and yelled, its piercing screams were irrevocably recorded on the same machine. That phonograph is now a receptacle of every known noise peculiar to babyhood. It is Mr. Edison's intention to take a record of the strength of the baby's lungs every three months. "I will preserve the record," said he "until the child becomes a young lady. Then the phonograph can be operated for her benefit, and she can see for herself just what kind of a baby she was, and won't have to take her mother's and the nurse's words for it."

PETER PUT-OFF.

I know a little boy whose real name we will say is Peter Parsons, but the boys call him Peter Put-off, because he has such a way of putting off both business and pleasure.

He can learn his lessons well, but he is almost always at the bottom of his class, because he has put off learning his task from one hour to another until it is too late. He can walk or run as fast as any boy in town, but if he is sent on an errand the errand never gets done in season, because he puts off starting from one moment to another; and for the same reason he is almost always late at school, because he never can be made to see that it is drawing near nine o'clock.

If letters are given him to post they never get in in time for the mail; and if he is to go away by the boat or train the whole family has to exert itself to hurry Peter out of the house, lest he defer starting till the hour be past.

He delays in his play as in his work. He puts off reading the library book until it is time to send it back; he waits to join the game until it is too late; and generally comes up a little behind hand for everything from Monday morning until Saturday night, and then begins the week by being too late for church and Sunday-school. Peter is quite conscious of his own fault, and means to reform some time, but he puts off the date of the reformation, so constantly, that manhood and old age will probably overtake this boy, and find him still only worthy of the name of Peter Put off.—*Little Sower.*

PETER THE COBBLER.

"Just look at that old turkey, auntie!" cried little Jean.

"Yes, auntie, do come," begged Rob; "he has puffed himself up till he looks like a big balloon about to fly away."

So auntie came across the room and stood in the open door, where her little city guests were gazing with delighted eyes at a brood of young turkeys.

"Why, that is old Peter," she said, pointing to the gobbler who was making himself so ridiculous. "I could tell you quite a long story about him."

"Please tell it," they cried.

"He is quite an old fellow now; but I remember the time when he was a tiny ball of down, pecking in a stupid way at the crumbs of bread I showered down into the coop where his mother was trying to teach him and ten brothers and sisters to take her a breakfast. The little brood did not thrive. The damp spring weather did not agree with them, and one-by one they fell away until none were left but Peter. We fed him carefully; and when the warm days came, he grew big and strong.

"In August, we discovered that his mother had a nest down in the orchard in the soft grass. Peter still followed her, showing her the greatest affection. Soon she commenced to sit, and still he could not leave her. What was our surprise to find that Peter was also sitting!

"Yes, there he was, close beside his mother, on three eggs he had managed to scratch from beneath her. There he remained, never leaving his self-appointed task until some funny little creatures broke the shell and nestled close against the soft, warm feathers above them. Even then this dutiful son did not consider his work complete; for he helped take care of his small brothers and sisters, and not until they were grown did he leave them."—*Woman's Journal.*

AN UNFORTUNATE INTERRUPTION.

Willie was asleep, and Dan was lonely. Willie is the minister's son, and Dan is his dog. It was Sunday morning, and every one was at church but these two friends. It was warm and sunny, and they could plainly hear the good minister preaching for their house was next door to the church.

"Dan," said Willie, "it is better here than in church, for you can hear every word, and don't get prickles down your back, as you do when you have to sit up straight."

In some way, while Willie was listening and watching the dusty motes riding on the sunbeams, he fell asleep. Dan kissed him on the nose several times, but when Willie went to sleep he went to sleep to stay, and did not mind trifles. So Dan gave it up at last. He sat down with the funniest look of care on his wise black face, and with one ear ready for outside noises,

Now the minister had for his subject, this Sunday morning. "Daniel." Alas, this was the name he always gave Dan when he was teaching him to sit up and beg, and other tricks. While the dog sat thinking, the name "Daniel" fell on his ready ear. Dan at once jumped down and ran into the church through the ve try door. He stood on his hind legs, with his forepaws meekly drooping, close beside the minister, who did not see him, but the congregation did. When the minister shouted "Daniel" again, two sharp soprano barks said, "Yes, sir," as plainly as Dan could answer.

The minister started back, looked around, and saw the funny little picture; then he coughed, and wondered what he should do next; but just then through the vestry came Willie. His face was rosy from sleep, and he looked a little frightened. He walked straight toward his father, and took Dan in his arms, and said: "Please 'scuse Dan, papa. I went to sleep, and he runned away." Then he walked out again, with Dan looking back at the smiling congregation. The minister ended his sermon on Daniel as best he could, but then he made a resolve if he ever he preached about the prophet Daniel again, he would remember to tie up his little black-and-tan namesake.—*L. E. Chittenden, in Our Little Ones.*

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children,

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequaled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Orders from the country solicited.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 2—Taking effect 5 a. m., Monday June 11th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	6 00 A.M.	1 15 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	3 10 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	3 35 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	7 15 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 45 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 15 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	5 00 A. M.	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 25 "	5 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A.M	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	5 25 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	9 50 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	10 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 30 "	12 15 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	7 30	A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00	"

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30	P. M.
Factory Junction	4 30	"
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15	"

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

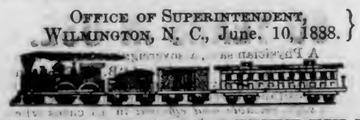
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June. 10, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 30 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 21 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 52 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	4 07 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 51 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	7 03 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 15 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	6 10 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 15 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 46 P. M
Leave Hamlet.....	2 30 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	6 55 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 20 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	8 39 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	9 45 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 35 A. M
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 48 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 05 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 26 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 20 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

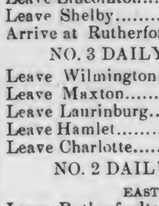
L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & RUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

$20 DOLLARS

IT WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing machine, with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickel-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get our certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	.....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence..	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence...	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No. 59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. ruus through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North. JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

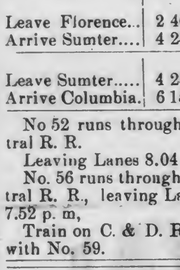
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home, estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the weeek ending July 7th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

M W Brown, Gainesville, Ga., car-coupler.

R. W. Burton, New River, Va., nut lock.

J. W. Callahan, New Iberia, La., clamp for hoops.

C C Cook, Baltimore, Md., halter.

Sarah E Davidson, Glasgow, Ky., car-coupler.

W D. Dunlap, Selma, Ala., door check.

J. P. Friend, Louisa, Ky., hand barrow.

G. W. Goad, Aral, Va., gravel fountain spring.

J Q A Houghton, Baltimore, Md., lasting machide.

W H Daricofe, Martinsburg, W. Va., corn harvester.

G A Mannie. Petersburg, Va., pyrotechnic signal.

K Masay, Nashville, Tenn., rowing apparatus.

G J. McMillan, Teachey's, S. C., animal trap.

C W Newton, Newbern, Tenn., bee hive.

F. Stitzel, Lobisville, Ky., device for securing wire to railway rails.

J Tompkins, Crczet, Va., imparting end motion to shafts.

W P Wheeler, Louisville, Ky., car stove.

P. G. Zouck, Glen Morris, Md., brick cutter.

SAY-SOES.

"Liberal education" often costs a young man's father a great deal of money.

"I can heartily say to any young man who is wanting good employment, work for Johnson & Co., follow their instruction and you will succeed." So writes an agent of B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., and that's the way all of their men talk.

King Oscar of Sweden recently called on the pope, and instead of kissing his hand, as is the custom, kissed him soundly on both cheeks, to the surprise of the courtiers. It was the greatest shock the traditions of the Vatican had received since General Grant shook hands with Pius IX, and said, "How do you do, sir?"

There is a woman in St. Paul, Minn., who possesses some handsome diamonds. She puts them in a box, puts the box in a rag bag, puts the rag bag on the closet floor, and at night puts the watch dog in the closet on top of the rag bag, locks him in there, and every night hides the key in a different place. Her husband says that if she had her way she would arm him to the teeth and put him in the closet with the dog.

Where such plants as dock, plaintain, or dandelion are growing in lawns they may be effectually destroyed by the application of oil of vitriol. The vitriol should be in an old bottle with a wire around the neck to hold it by, so as to keep the fingers from the liquid. A stick long enough and thin enough to go into the bottle is the only other necessary; the stick should be slightly cut at the end to allow its holding the vitriol better. One drop of vitriol off the end of the stick dropped into the centre of the weed should destroy it at once; one dip ought to destroy three or four weeds.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA, Chambersburg.

Wilson College for Young Women.

Fifty miles south-west of Harrisburg in famous Cumberland Valley. From Baltimore four hours; from Roanoke, Va, 11 hours via. of Shenandoah Valley R. R. Five trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all College Studies except Music and art. Large Music College and Art School. Music Dapartment last year, 125. Full Faculty. College Course B. A. degree. Music College B. M. Handsome Park, Large Buildings, Steam Heat, Gymnasium, Observatory, Laboratory, etc. For catalogue address Rev. J. EDGAR, Ph. D., Pres't.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient keeps the digestive system in perfect order, and drives away dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient regulates the liver and cures all bilious and malarial disorders. Be sure you get the genuine

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient relieves sick headache, sour stomach and nervous depression. Get a bottle for your wife

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient gives royal relief to rheumatic sufferers promptly and effectually. Keep a bottle in your house

MID SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, LACES AND LAWNS,

IN SUCH VARIETY AS TO ENABLE YOU TO SELECT ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

We carry in great variety so many things that we cannot begin to call them, ANY ONE IN WILMINGTON will tell you that at McINTIRE'S you can find ANYTHING that you may need in the way of

DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING, &C., &C.

LADIES SUITS made to order, on short notice.
MATTINGS for floors in great variety of patterns and colors.
CHURCH CARPETS and MATTINGS, at lowest prices.
Samples when desired.

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTIRE,

July 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to

JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

60 YEARS IN USE.

A Physician says, a sovereign remedy for worms.

Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is *safe, reliable and efficient* in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed.

THOS. H. HANDY, M. D., Cambridge, Md.

Observe particularly that the initials are **B. A.** thus avoiding imitations.

Cayuga Lake Military Academy,

Aurora, N. Y. COL. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M.



Hampden Sidney College, Va. The 113th Session will begin on September 6th.

For Catalogues and further information, apply apply to.

RICHARD McILWAINE, Pres.,
Hampden Sidney. Va.

Union Theological Seminary.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY, VA.

The next session begins Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 1888.

FACULTY.

B. M. SMITH, D. D., LL.D.,
Professor of Oriental Literature.

THOS. E. PECK, D. D, LL.D.
Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology.

H. C. ALEXANDER, D. D.,
Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament.

J. F. LATIMER, Ph.D, D. D.,
Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity.

W. W. Moore, D. D.,
Associate Professor of Oriental Literature.

For Catalogue or other information apply to

THOS. E. PECK D. D., Intendant
Hampden Sidney, Va.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO IS COMPETENT TO teach English, Mathematics and beginners in German and Music, desires a position as teacher in a family. Would begin teaching the middle of September next. Address

Miss B., Box 28,
Waynesville, N. C.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.

REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn.

N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to

THE PRESIDENT.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

SEMI-CENTENNARY ADDRESSES

DELIVERED AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE June 13th, 1887, are now on sale. Price of the Bound Volume, 50cts.; Unbound 26cts.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price by Ross & Adams, Charlotte, N. C., or J. J. Dupuy, Davidson College, N. C.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY,

STAUNTON, VA.

MISS MARY J. BALDWIN, PRINCIPAL.

OPENS SEPT. 5TH, 1888. CLOSES JUNE 1889.

UNSURPASSED LOCATION, BUILDings, grounds and appointments. Full corps of teachers. Unrivalled advantages in Music, Languages, Elocution, Art, Book-keeping, Physical Culture, Stenography and Type Writing.

Board, &c., &c., with full English Course, $250 for the enire Session of 9 months. Music, Art and Languages, extra.

For full particulars apply to the Principal for Catalogue.

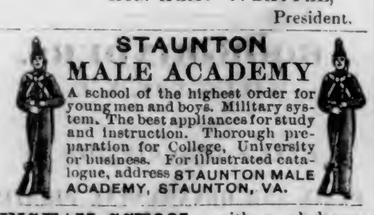
$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA,

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS AUGUST 30th. Tuition reduced to $30 a half year. Poor students may give notes. Faculty of fifteen teachers. Three full courses of study leading to degrees. Three short courses for the training of business men, teachers, physicians, and pharmacists. Law school fully equipped. Write for Catalogue to

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE,
President.



STAUNTON MALE ACADEMY

A school of the highest order for young men and boys. Military system. The best appliances for study and instruction. Thorough preparation for College, University or business. For illustrated catalogue, address STAUNTON MALE ACADEMY, STAUNTON, VA.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint. Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curriculum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.**

No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

J. D. McNEELY,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McShane Bell Foundry

Finest Grade of Bells,

CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

Mention this paper.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO

SUCCESSORS TO BLYMYER BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO

CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS

FIRE ALARM

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

FRESH, USEFUL

BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges, 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 360 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

address

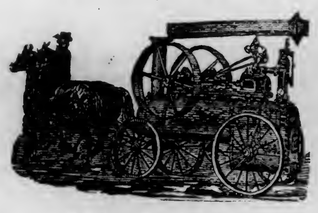
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. DELANEY.

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines

TRAM ROAD ENGINES

and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses and Tobacco Machinery.

Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being a member of our firm we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls;
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - CASH.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains,

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. C. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,071. WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 18, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,691.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue of this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. S. H. Spencer from Morven, Anson county, N. C., to Cooper's Buncombe county, N. C.

Rev. Jesse W. Siler from Charlotte, N. C., to Franklin, N, C.

Rev. T. S. Armentrout from Berlin, Md., to Richlands, W. Va.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On July 8th, D. S. Black and C. S. Tate were ordained and installed ruling elders, and J. K. Cowan and S. J. Sidberry deacons in Pike church, Wilmington Presbytery.

Burgaw, N. C., July 13, 1888.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. Dr. Shearer, President-elect of Davidson College, preached for Dr. Smith, Sabbath last, a very forcible sermon, on Prepare to Meet thy God, and took occasion to say that 29 years ago he preached to this congregation (no, to the then congregation,) but said he, but few of the faces seen here then are seen here now—gone! gone! and every elder then, gone now. At night two elders elect, [illegible]ge Dilliard and W. S. Moore, were installed, (Gov. Scales will be later when he leaves Raleigh,) and also four deacons, S. S. Brown, Neil Ellington, S. A. Kerr and J. K. Hall were installed, making nine elders and nine deacons. S.

Greensboro, N. C., July 10, 1888.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The newly elected President of Davidson College, Rev. J. B. Shearer, late of Southwestern Presbyterian College, spent last Saturday and Sunday in Greensboro. On Sunday morning he preached to a large audience in the First Presbyterian church and in the afternoon at Westminster church in South Greensboro. Both sermons were able and eloquent. Our people are highly pleased with Dr. Shearer. He is a man of fine presence, long experience in College and University as President and Professor, deep and varied learning, and exceptional executive and financial ability. The friends of the College hail his election as the beginning of an era of unexampled prosperity in its history. Lois.

Greensboro, July 9, 1888.

The Charlotte *Chronicle* says: The Mecklenburg county, N. C., Sunday-school Convention is to be held in the Young Men's Christian Association building in this city, on August 9th, and it will be a large affair. There will be a choir of 500 voices, besides the instrumental pieces. The choir will be under the management of Mr. Arther L. Butt, and is now in training.

Mecklenburg Presbytery on 11th July, in Charlotte, *licensed* H. M. Dixon, member of Mallard Creek church to preach, and *changed the time* for next regular meeting of Presbytery at Little Britain church to September 26th, 11 a. m.

Attest, R. Z. Johnston, S. Clerk.

Lincolnton, July 13, 1888.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Items from the *Southern Presbyterian*:

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Columbia Theological Seminary was held in Augusta, Ga., July 4th. Eight of the thirteen members were present, including only three of the six from the Synod of South Carolina, and one from Alabama. The acceptance by the Rev. Dr. Francis R. Beattie, of Ontario, Canada, of the Perkins professorship of natural science in connection with revelation, was read and put on record. The Rev. Dr. Petrie, of Charlottesville, Va., declined the chair recently held by Dr. Hersman, and the Board elected the Rev. William McPheeters, of Marion, Virginia, to fill the chair of Biblical exegesis and Oriental languages. He was informed by telegraph and telegraphed back his acceptance.

Rev. Edwin Muller, of Orangeburg, S. C., has accepted the call to the Westminster church, Louisville, Ky. This is a new church, recently organized from members of the Second church. It is in a growing part of the city, and with a young and energetic pastor has a bright prospect. We are sorry to lose Mr. Muller from our immediate Presbytery and Synod, and his friends here will watch his career with interest.

A meeting of the congregation of Westminster church, Charleston, S. C., was held last Sunday and the Rev. J. R. Howerton, now Professor in the Tuskaloosa Institute, Ala., was called to the pastorate.

GEORGIA.

Christan Observer: Rev. W. H. Johnson was ordained and installed pastor of Rock Spring church by a commiesion of Atlanta Presbytery, on the first Sabbath in July.

Rev. Mr. Shepherd was ordained and installed pastor of Zion (colored) church, Atlanta, Ga., by a commission of Atlanta Presbytery. He had pursued his studies at Tuscaloosa, and reflected great credit on the faithful instruction of this school. His examination and parts of trial were very satisfactory. Especially did he show a thorough acquaintance with the Shorter Catechism.

ALABAMA.

Items from the *Christian Observer:*

The Presbyterian church at Uniontown, which has been re-modelled at an expense of $5,000, was re-dedicated to the service of God, on the third Sabbath of June, by appropriate services. Rev. T. W. Hooper, D. D., recently of Selma preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. J. E. Triplett, the pastor, read 1 Kings 8: 22-30; 9: 1 9, and offered the dedicatory prayer. This is one of the handsomest churches in the Synod of Alabama.

Rev. R. A. Lapsley has been engaged as evangelist of the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa, till the fall meeting of presbytery.

Rev. James Lapsley has given up his charge at Hartsell's, and will supply the church at Vine Hill, until autumn.

TENNESSEE.

Christian Observer: At the close of the regular service at Blue Spring church, Sabbath, June 24, Rev. A. W. Taylor announced the addition of three members to the communion of that church. One of these is a young married man; the others, young ladies of promise in the neighborhood.

VIRGINIA.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian*:

Last Sunday (8th) was communion day at the First church, Richmond. Dr. Kerr, the pastor, preached to a large congregation, both morning and evening. There were eleven additions to the church—about half of them by profession of faith.

The Lebanon church, Lexington Presbytery, has recently ordained and installed four additional elders: Messrs. Samuel Davis, Wm. A. Youell, John B. Shiplet, and G. S. Craig. The church has eight Sunday Schools principally under its care, with about 350 scholars.

Rev. C. Stokes writes: For about ten nights previous to our regular quarterly communion, we preached at a point within the bounds of Colliers town church, Rev. Wm. H. Ochiltree doing most of the preaching. His style is simple and forcible. The Spirit of the Lord was with us. As a result, fourteen professed faith in Christ, and were received into the church. Others manifested interest and will probably make a public profession. This makes eighteen who have united with the church on profession of their faith since the first of April Most of them heads of families.

TEXAS.

St. Louis Presbyterian: The First Presbyterian church, Ft. Worth, has just completed a neat and comfortable manse for their pastor and his family, Rev. Robert H. Nall, D. D. They have also very generously granted him a vacation of two months from the first of August.

S. W. Presbyterian: Rev. John T. McBryde, of Marshall, writes us: Our hearts were made glad by the reception of fifteen new members at our communion services on Sunday, six of the nnmber being from the Sabbath-school. We had no protracted meeting, hence feel the more sure that the Holy Spirit is among us.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis Presbyterian: A friend writes us: "Our house of worship (at Auxvasse,) is nearly completed. We shall hold service in it on the third Sunday, July 15. A festival given by our ladies last week procured us $150 clear of expenses. Mr. Hinett of Westminster College is preaching for us during the summer.

FLORIDA.

Five persons recently united with the church at Cedar Keys—Rev. Ben Helm, pastor.

Licentiate J. McG. Richardson has been ordainced and has been installed pastor of the church at Tallahassee in the Presbytery of Florida.

FOREIGN.

The *Witness*, of Halifax, N. S., says of the Canadian General Assembly: "Last year the proposal was made to omit from the Confession of Faith the line forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister or niece. It is probable that even if a clear majority of presbyteries had approved of this proposal the Assembly would have paused before enacting it. Dr. Craven had a resolution ready, proposing compromise, before the results of presbyterial action were ascertained. It turned out that only 17 out of the 43 presbyteries approved of the proposed change; though only 4 or 5 voted against it. The motion which was adopted this year was proposed by Dr. Cochrane. Its most important provision is that it relaxes the terms of subscription to the confession with a clear conscience."

I hasten, writes a Venice correspondent, to send to the *Scotsman* the most significant advertisement that I have ever seen in an Italian newspaper. It announces a fact of the greatest moment, and one that cannot fail to interest Christendom. It occurs in the *Secolo*, which is a daily newspaper published in Milan. This is a paper not in any way rsligious, nor is it considered, I am sorry to say, very loyal; on the contrary, it is rather anti-clerical and socialistic. But its tone is always liberal and moral. It is largely identified with the peace party. It is philanthropic in its aims and scope. It is perhaps the most widely-circulated and largely read paper in Italy. The advertisement, or rather paragraph, I translate entirely, and I allow it to speak for itself. It appears under the head of "Art and Literature:"

"The New Edition of the Bible.—There is a book that contains the poetry and science of humanity. It is the Bible, to which no work in any literature can be compared. The Iliad was for Greece in certain epochs the code of the religious and political traditions for that country; but the Bible contains the history of thought of all ages. Believers and disbelievers read it and studied it. It was the book that Newton read the oftenest. Cromwell when he went into battle hung it on the pommel of his saddle. Voltaire even had it always upon his desk. It is a book necessary to the culture of all classes, and ought to be found in every house. Elegant editions, illustrated with wood-cuts and explained by notes, are costly. Edward Sonzogno (editor of the *Secolo*) has begun to publish for the first time an edition which unites richness with cheapness. The work is divided into 210 parts of 8 pages each and there will be 900 illustrations in fine wood cuts. It is sold at a half-penny a number, and the whole work can be subscribed for 10 francs (eight shillings. In the first two nnmbers there are fourteen illustrations, which consist of copies of pictures, representations of Biblical scenes, drawings of ancient monuments, and of animals, plants and flowers. Very capable minds have presided over the choice of these illustrations. The text and the notes are those of Martini, abd the correctness of the letterpress enhances the value of the work. This artistic, useful, and popular edition—the first of the kind in Italy—is destined to be an extraordinary success, worthy of its miraculous cheapness."

James Glaisher of the Palestine exploration fund, wites to the London *Times*: "I have great pleasure in communicating a discovery recently made in Jerusalem by Herr Conrad Schick. It appears to be nothing less than the "Pool called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda," (Bethsaida or Bethzatha, St. John v. 5). An apparently uninterrupted chain of evidence from the year A. D. 333 to the year 1180 speaks of the Probilica Piscina as near the church of St. Anne. The place spoken of is said by the earliest writers to have formerly had five porches, then in ruins. Nothing was known of the pool described by those writers until quite recently when certain works carried on by the Algerian monks laid bare a large tank or cistern cut in the rock to a depth of 30 feet. It lies under, but not immediately under, a later building, a church with an apse at the east end. The cistern is 55 feet long from east to west, north and south it measures 12¼ fcet in breadth. A flight of twenty-four steps leads down into the pool from the eastern scarp of rock. Now, the first requisite for the site of the pool of Bethesda is that it should be possible to have five porches. The only way in which this requisite could be satisfied is that the pool should be what is called a twin pool, such as that discovered close to the Convent of the Sisters of Sion—that is to say, two pools, lying side by side, having one portico on each of the four sides thus formed, and one between them on the wall of separation. Herr Schick now reports that he has found a contiuation of the pool, or rather a sister pool, lying end to end sixty feet long, and of the same breadth as the first. We are therefore, able to make out a reasonably strong case for identifying the newly discovered twin pool with the Pool of Bethesda. The historical evidence in favor of this site is that which connects the Holy Sepulchre with the site adopted by Constantine. In the minds of most, we think, it will be acknowledged that we have here the ancient Pool of Bethesda."

Mr. Vanderbilt has secured Lady Herbert of Lea's Mansion in Belgrave Square, London, for three months at £1000 a month. Her ladyship is to devote the proceeds to the maintenance of the poor children in a Roman Catholic orphanage.

DOMESTIC.

The Evangelical Alliance of this city met in Grace Methodist church, on night of Tuesday, 10th inst. After the opening services conducted by Rev. W. S. Creasy, and the reading and approval of minutes, Dr. Thomas F. Wood was unanimously elected vice-president in place of Rev. Robert Strange, who had withdrawn.

The subject of discussion was the "Desecration of the Sabbath," especially in view of recent and continuous violations in our midst. Rev. Mr. Hoge presented a protest signed by some 300 workingmen and employees, embodying a petition to the officers of corporations engaged in Sabbath Desecration and asking a discontinuance of the running of boats and trains on the Sabbath. A committee was duly appointed to wait on the proper parties, present the protest and petition, and ask for immediate action.

The subject was discussed and advocated in a most interesting and instructive manner by Rev. Messrs. Creasy, Primrose, Hoge and Mr. B. G. Worth.

A French Congregational church building has been dedicated in Sprinfield, Mass. The Rev. Mr. Cote, who was instrumental in giving the society a start four years ago, outlined the condition and needs of the French Canadian population of this country, which numbers not less than 1,000,000. The French Canadians, he said, need something else than Romanism. It is our work to evangelize them. Their ignorance and superstition are almost incredible, and they need looking after as much as so-called heathen in China, Japan and India.

An effort is being made by the Italian Christian Association of this city to open a Christian home in a suitable locality. They have met four years in the old church, No. 309 Mulbery street; but, because the edifice is lacking all the requirements and conveniences of a home, it is found neccessary to remove to quarters better fitted to promote growth and usefulness. There about two hundred and fifty young men and women in the Association, and more than two hundred children in the Sunday-school.

In a single Protestant Episcopal church in New York city, says the *Witness* there were twenty-five communicants received at the last confirmation who had been baptized in the Roman Catholic communion.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Florida has adopted canons which makes the bishop virtually dictator. No parish can call a rector without the consent of the bishop, and he can remove any rector he pleases. This legislation is exciting some criticism.

The *N. Y. Witness* says: A Christian Home for the Chinese has been opened recently in the large brick building that stands on the southwest corner of Twenty-third street and Seventh avenne, this city, under the anspices of the Methodist City Missionary and Extension Societies, who have met the obligation of $1,000 yearly rent. At the "opening" many "noble friends of the cause" were present, and over $400 was heartily raised by voluntary giving and pledges for furnishing this fine suite of rooms, situated on the first floor of the building above mentioned. The home will serve the two-fold purpose of reception and class rooms, in charge of a polite and energetic young man, formerly a native of China, who has received necessary training and culture to qualify him for his position. Although this work has just begun, there were twenty-six teachers and thirty-five scholars present at the Sabbath-school, which convened at three o'clock. Those interested in Christian effort and enterprise will find it to their spiritual growth and advantage to attend some of the meetings at this place, where more workers are needed. Come to the Sunday school at three o'clock p. m.

In this centennial year of our church, it may please the readers of *The Interior* to learn that the first Sunday-school in the Mississippi Valley was established in this city—Frankfort, Kentucky—by Presbyterian women. It was organized in the parlor of the famous old Love House by two eminently godly women, Mrs. Love and Mrs. Brown. The former was the owner of this quaint historic home. This pioneer Sunday-school was entirely directed by these two ladies, who were alike distinguished for their piety and good works. The school increa ed so rapidly that these ladies, aided by others, were enabled to erect a building that was used jointly for Sunday-school and church. From this time Mrs. Brown was superintendent of the school. The writer has heard her son, the late Orlando Brown, a member of President Zachary Taylor's cabinet, say that he loved to recall the days when he and his brother, Judge Mason Brown, two of the scholars, assembled that Sabbath-school by ringing their mother's dinner-bell.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Items from the *Missionary Review*:

A Chinese official recently discovered in Ja[illegible] a copy of Hwang Kan's "Confucian Analec[illegible] over 1,200 years old, with all the ancient [illegible] mentator notes. This work has disappeare[illegible] China for 700 or 800 years, and as the w[illegible] history of the present copy is known, the Chi[illegible] Government has directed its minister in J[illegible] to borrow it, in order that a carefully corre[illegible] copy may be taken.

That the Jews largely despair of finding the Messiah in the future and begin to look for him in the past is evident from the present success o[illegible] missions among them, and from the fact that 100,000 of them have been baptized by Protestants during the present century. The oldest society organized for Jewish missionary work is the London Society for Promoting Missionary Work among the Jews, which was organized in 1808 and has extended its work all over Europe and parts of Asia and Africa, and notably in Jerusalem and Abyssinia. When this society began its work there were only about fifty baptized Jews in England. There are now more than 3,000. This society has 35 stations and 145 agents, [illegible] for more than seventy years it has sustained London a church for Jewish converts, a work[illegible] for teaching them trades, a school for the e[illegible] tion of their children, and a Hebrew coll[illegible] the education of missionaries to the Hebr[illegible] dozen or more societies of various de[illegible] are doing excellent work in Europe. [illegible] of the German Lutheran Societies [illegible] Russia, under the control of Prof. I[illegible] perhaps the most promising of them all.

Church Mission Gleaner: Mr. G. Wilm[illegible] Brooke, who has gone up the Congo on an ind[illegible] pendent mission, sends home the following dark picture of Central Africa.

"I am now at the furthest post on the Congo, with a vast sea of heathenism around; amazing shameless immorality, habitual lying, and the utmost ferocity now to be found on the globe, shut out the faintest hope that their consciences will excuse them in 'that day.'

"Away a hundred miles or so to the south a small island, so to speak, some four square miles, has had the gospel preached for a testimony for a few months—I may almost say weeks. Away to the east nothing but the vast sea of towns and villages, towns and villages, 'doing with both hands earnestly,' till over 1,000 miles away to the south-west we come to a little spot of light, where Arnot is working. Again the darkness is broken by some scattered points of light in the lake district, but 1,000 miles of utter darkness is between us and them.

"Then comes another brilliant spot, sending light around the world, the Christians of Uganda, but nearly 1,000 miles of almost fiendish ferocity is between us and them, and then the last gleam of light ends.

"If I look to northwest, nothing but 1,700 miles of utter darkness, the huts garnished with human skulls, human limbs boiling in cauldrons, man-hunting, and droves of wretched women and children in chains, and the desert strewn with human bones till we come to the Red Sea.

"Away to the north the same, or rather worse—crowded villages, with the fiercest cannibals large villages, with great walled towns, and crowded markets and schools, and all in darkness—away over the Sahara, with its fierce robber tribes, 2,000 miles to the Mediterranean, but not a ray of light.

Northwest, again the same, till 2,200 miles away we see the scattered points of light rapidly spreading from the North African Mission, and then comes bright light from the Niger and the Cameroons, but from the latter we are separated by 500 miles of the very fiercest and m[illegible] graded cannibals.

"I wish the churches at home would p[illegible] these facts. I think that some of them have their eyes opened to see new things

The Presbyterian.

A LICENTIATE'S RECOLLECTIONS OF THE SYNOD OF ULSTER.

Sixty years ago a licentiate had often to pass through a course of probation very different from that which awaits his successor of the present generation. When licensed, I was told that I was expected to preach one Sabbath gratuitously for every minister of the Presbytery—that I might meanwhile benefit by whatever criticisms my fathers in the Church might think proper to pronounce upon my services. As there were at least sixteen ministers in the Presbytery, I was employed for at least sixteen weeks in these ministrations. During my probationary career I had some strange experiences. As I was proceeding with my sermon on one occasion, a gentleman who rose up from his seat, and walked deliberately towards the pulpit, inspired me with some anxiety. I could not well understand this unusual movement. The cause, however, was soon explained. It appeared that an old woman seated on the pulpit stairs had incontinently fallen asleep. The gentleman, disgusted by her inattention to my sermon, deemed it his duty to awaken her; and after giving her a gentle shaking, retired to his former position. I was once invited to preach for a minister whose views on Sabbath sanctification were particularly strict. He could not tolerate the services of anyone who used a razor on the Day of Rest. I had been accustomed to shave daily; and I looked on the act very much in the same light as I regarded washing my hands or face by way of refreshment; but under the circumstances I felt it expedient to submit to some little discomfort, and forego the operation. The same minister had peculiar ideas in reference to the equipment of a preacher when entering the pulpit. He always took care to carry the Bible there himself with him, and he seemed to think that every preacher should do so. The book was a large folio of ponderous weight; and as the session-house was in a distant corner of the churchyard, I felt some difficulty in carrying the bulky volume through the meeting-house green, and up the pulpit stairs to the place of its destination. When I happened to preach in a vacant congregation I had occasionally to withstand a running fire of questions from persons desirous to test my capability to promote their enlightenment. The doings of the Witch of Endor supplied a subject on which I was often required to give my opinion; and I must confess that I seldom succeeded in imparting perfect satisfaction on this point to my interrogators. When I was once asked how many steps were in Jacob's ladder, I fairly broke down, and had to acknowledge my entire ignorance. In those days no licentiate could ordinarily expect to obtain a call without preaching at least on four successive Sabbaths in the vacant congregation. On each of these Sabbaths he was required to preach two discourses, and to explain a Psalm in addition. During this month of trial everything pertaining to him was subjected to severe scrutiny. As I had been a hard student I was of rather pale complexion; and at this critical period a note of alarm was sounded to the effect that I was quite too delicate to take the charge of a numerous flock. A member of the congregation contrived, however, by a stratagem, to test the soundness of my constitution. Under pretence of presenting me with a splendid view of a wide extent of fine scenery, he induced me to accompany him to the summit of a hill in the neighborhood. Immediately afterwards he exultingly reported to all his acquaintances how well I had stood the trial. "It is mere nonsense," said he, "to talk of his delicacy, for he ascended the hill without any effort; and, as he approached the brow of the mountain, he began to run, and bounded over the very steepest part of the ascent." This incident established my reputation as a licentiate sound in wind and limb. The preaching continuously for a month on trial did not then terminate the ordeal through which the candidate for a vacancy had to pass. After the call was drawn up, he could not be ordained until the expiration of at least three months; and meanwhile he was appointed to supply the pulpit of his future charge. This period—known as "second trials"—was commonly a very anxious time for the young minister elect, as the people might in the interval change their minds, and withdraw from the call which they had previously subscribed. It is pleasant to think that such a disappointment was of very rare occurrence.

The day of my ordination was anticipated with no little uneasiness by my friends. The congregation had been vacant for between three and four years; and was divided into two parties opposed bitterly to each other. Though my call had been apparently unanimous, the embers of strife were not extinguished; and during my course of second trials a few troublesome spirits endeavored to rekindle the expiring flame of contention. Travelling to and fro throughout the congregation, they had obtained, among their more factious partisans, a number of signatures to a memorial protesting against my settlement; and, on the morning of the ordination, they submitted to a Committee of Synod, entrusted with the care of the distracted flock, the document, with the names of about one-third of the electors appended. This production placed the committee in a position of much embarrassment, for they did not see their way to proceed to the "laying-on of hands" in opposition to the wishes of so large a section of the worshipers. They were vastly relieved when the paper was carefully examined, and when it was ascertained that the greater number of the more influential signatures had been forged! The ordination now went on without further let or hindrance, and a community which had for so many years been kept in a state of most unhealthy excitement, was at length restored to the enjoyment of peace. It was remarked, as a singular coincidence, that one of the individuals who had been most active in procuring signatures to the protest scarcely survived the day of its presentation to the Committee of Synod, and that his funeral was the first which I attended after my ordination.—*Belfast Witness.*

EGYPTIAN RESEARCH.

Mr. Petrie's Arduous Labors in the Fayum.

INVESTIGATING A PYRAMID—IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES—HARDSHIPS OF THE WORK—HUNDREDS OF MUMMIES EXHUMED—ALSO A SPLENDID FRAGMENT OF HOMER'S ILIAD—TEMPORARY STOPPAGE OF THE EXPLORATIONS.

A letter to the London *Times* says:—Having begun work with the first day of the year and carried it through the almost intolerable heat of the fiercest Egyptian spring known for at least the last decade, Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie has at length brought his arduous Fayum campaign to a close. The last report on Mr. Petrie's explorations left him at Beyahmu, where he had succeeded in identifying not only the shattered remains of the two colossi described by Herodotus (chapter 149, Book II.), but also the twin pedestals upon which they stood and the sloping inclosure walls by which each statue was surrounded, thus solving the problem of their apparent, but impossible, positions on the tops of a pair of Pyramids. From Beyahmu Mr. Petrie moved on to Hawara, about four miles distant in a southeast direction, and it is from this point that we again take up the thread of his adventures.

At Hawara there is a dilapidated brick pyramid which enjoys the reputation of never having been opened, and an extensive area of ground thickly honeycombed with the foundations of brick buildings. These foundations and this pyramid were conjecturally identified by Lepsius nearly 50 years ago with the remains of the Labyrinth and the tomb of the founder. The meanness of the ruins and the poverty of the material have, however, caused his identification to be received at all events, of late years, with considerable mistrust, and it was with a view to settling this interesting question that Mr. Petrie migrated to Hawara on the 24th of last January with a following of 53 men and boys, and pitched his tent in the shadow of the pyramid. As far as the Labyrinth is concerned a first glance at the ruins in the plain was enough. His practical knowledge of epochs of building in the Nile Valley, and of the date of bricks as determined by their dimensions and quality, showed him at once that these foundations represented an extensive village of the period of Roman rule in Egypt. He hesitated, nevertheless, before entirely rejecting Lepsius's hypothesis. The general aspect of the site corresponded fairly well with the descriptions of the Labyrinth in Heroditus and Strabo; and this, at all events, could be said of no other place in the Fayum. Strabo says:—"We have here in the Labyrinth a work equal to the pyramids, and adjoining it the tomb of the king who constructed the Labyrinth. After proceeding beyond the first entrance of the canal about 30 or 40 stadia there is a table-shaped plain with a village and a large palace, composed of as many palaces as there were formerly nomes. * * * At the end of this building, which occupies more than a stadium, is the tomb, which is a quadrangular pyramid, each side of which is about four plethra in length and of equal height." (Book XVII, Chapter I, section 37.) So also Heroditus, at the end of his famous description of this marvelous building, which, in his opinion, surpassed all the greatest works of the Greeks, expressly says:—"At the corner of the Labyrinth stand a pyramid 40 fathoms high, with large figures engraved on it, which is entered by a subterranean passage." (Book II, Capter CXLVIII.)

Here, then, was the tableland, and here, on the verge of the tableland, was the pyramid. Stripped of the stone casing with which it must have been covered when Herodotus saw it engraved with "large figures," it still answered, without more discrepancy than might be allowed for surface loss, to the measurement given by Strabo. That is to say, the four plethra of the Greek geographer equal 400 feet, and the present dimensions of the square of the pyramid are about 348 feet each way. So Mr. Petrie decided to lay siege to the place by opening the pyramid, and excavating below the Roman remains in the "tableland." The result of the last test were extremely interesting. The Roman houses proved to have been built upon a a foundation composed of a mass of the finest white limestone chips, clearly the debris of some vast building. Digging through this debris, Mr. Petrie, everywhere discovered, below the chips, a most carefully prepared foundation—such a foundation as was never dreamed of in Ramesside times—consisting in some places of a kind of concrete made of rammed stone chips, and in other places of clean levelled sand. He then tracked out to the edge of the site, and ascertained that the building must have covered an immense area of some 40 or 50 acres in extent. Fragments of the original pavement were also found here and there *in situ*. Having sounded these depths of ruin—sounded, and dredged, and brought up nothing, not the merest scrap of inscription or moulding—he came to the conclusion that not even the most thorough sifting of the whole "tableland" was likely to produce anything more. As for the stone chambers discovered by Lepsius, and by him identified as part of the Labyrinth, Mr. Petrie testified that they were constructed in a pit dug through the great bed of concrete, and are therefore undoubtedly subsequent to the original building. They also closely resemble some tombs of Roman epoch which are found in the same neighborhood. To sum up: Lepsius was correct as to the site, but wrong as to the ruins, and it is now clear that after having served for many centuries as a quarry for the architects of Medinet-el-Fayum, the most renowned building of all antiquity has so utterly perished that only its foundation remains to preserve the measure of its greatness.

The opening of the pyramid (the traditional sepulchre of Amenemhat III, the "Mæris" of the Greek writers) was a longer and a far more arduous undertaking than the exploration of the Labyrinth, of which that Pharaoh was the builder. The stone casing, as before mentioned, is entirely gone, and all that now remains is a crumbling structure of sun-dried bricks, to which Lepsius half a century ago, and Vassali some 25 years later, did much damage without discovering the entrance. A vast number of bricks have been knocked away on the north and east faces, while on the south side the pyramid presents the appearance of a mere mound of ruin. Unpromising as it looked, Mr. Petrie decided to attack it scientifically, not wrecking the mass like his predecessors, but tunnelling patiently to the centre from the north face. His method is best shown by the following extract from one of his private journals, written a few days after the work was begun: "The pyramid tunnel goes on at the rate of five feet per diem. The bricks are all laid with beds of loose sand, which runs out freely at a touch, and I was much afraid that it would continue to dribble out of the joints and let down all the bricks around the tunnel; but it holds up very well with my roof-boarding. The man who works it is so confident of its security that he lives in the tunnel day and night, being the warmest and most sheltered lodging he can find. Three times a day I go in and put up two roof boards, one under the middle of a line of bricks, and another under a joint. I tried putting the boards under the joints only, but then a brick drops out before I can board up the end of it at the next joint. We get three bricks' length (about five feet,) with joints done daily. The whole tunnel is six feet high and 2½ feet wide."

[*Concluded in next issue.*]

It is estimated that $78,200,000 is spent every year for liquor in Pennsylvania, while the outpnt in anthracite coal their greatest industry, amounts to only $69,995,000.

ROMISH PERSECUTION OF TO-DAY.

A few years ago, *A. J. Diaz*, a native Cuban, came to this country to pursue the study of medicine. While here, a Presbyterian lady placed in his hands a copy of the sacred Scriptures. By the grace of God he was converted, and studied for the ministry. He has gone back to Cuba under the auspices of the Southern Baptist Convention, and is now engaged in preaching the Gospel to his countrymen. Priestly persecution now-a-days is compelled to appeal to the imagination and to the brute passions of the mob. The rack and the dungeon, torture and the stake, are no longer fashionable. Consequently, when the converted Romanists are shut out from the Romish cemeteries, and *Diaz* and his fellow-Christians construct one for their own use, the Bishop makes war upon the cemetery of the Christians, with hatred, malice, and the fury of a disappointed bigot. We copy the story from a Baptist journal.

How strangely God works! The blind hatred of the Bishop arouses the curiosity and sympathy of the people, as in the olden times. Great crowds assemble to hear the preaching of the Gospel. And apparently, Cuba, so long locked out from the light, is preparing to welcome that Book so deadly to priestcraft.

Cuba, just next door to us, is teaching a lesson to this country. Venal or drowsy politicians are prostituting their office, while Romanism is, with sleepless vigilance, insinuating itself into every branch of the public service, into Education, into the School Boards, into the Press, and into all circles of social influence. Public men are prostituting office, and betraying their country, by pretending that in aiding them, they are aiding simply American institutions, when in reality they are helping a system which, as Cuba is now telling us, means nothing less than death to civil and religious liberty. What Romanism seeks to do in Cuba, she would like to do here. Can any man fail to see that Romanism is an enemy to our free institutions?—*S. W. Presbyterian.*

ABIDE WITH ME.

BY JENNIE M'LEOD.

Abide with me, the morning sun
Just tints with golden lights the hills,
And in the woodland, field and glen,
His morning song the wild bird trills.
The dew lies fair on leaf and flower,
The breath of morn is fresh and sweet,
And all untried in this bright hour,
Is youthful heart, and hands, and feet.
That I the way aright may see,
Dear Lord, at morn, Abide with me.

Abide with me, the noontide rays
Beat on my head their fervent heat,
And rough and steep has grown the way
That leads through burning sands my feet.
And oft my way is dark with clouds,
And I the bitter storm must breast,
O weary with the toil and strife
I long for evening's quiet rest.
That I the way aright may see,
Dear Lord at noon, Abide with me.

Abide with me, the evening light
Is slowly sinking down the west,
And home from toil with peaceful heart
The laborer seeks his evening rest.
The shadows lengthen round my path
The air is sweet with evening sounds,
And slow and faltering grows my step;
My little task is almost done,
That I thy rest at last may see
Dear Lord, at eve, Abide with me.

—*Youth's Companion.*

THE DUTY OF MOVING ON.

BY KNOXONIAN.

A Methodist preacher got into trouble the other day in Toronto, because he did not do two things at once. His duty was to move on and wait for his car at the same time. As a rule, Methodist preachers are men of considerable versatility. They can do a number of things that few other preachers can do as well. But even the most versatile Methodist preacher can scarcely move on and stand still at the same time. If he stands still he doesn't move on, and when he moves on he doesn't stand still. Whether a Calvinistic preacher could move on and stand still at the same time is a question that has never been settled. We have preachers who can move on lively enough. We have a few who can stand still without any great effort, but whether we have any that can move on and stand still at the same time is an open question. Perhaps some brother may go to Toronto and make the experiment, just to see if he don't excel the Methodists in that particular.

Whether the Methodist minister in question should have moved on or not, moving on is often a duty.

Here is a preacher who hammers away at a point in his sermon long after it is thin and transparent enough. Perhaps it was thin enough to begin with. He proves and proves what nobody doubts. He illustrates what every man in the Church, not asleep, sees quite clearly. He repeats and repeats again. Move on, brother, move on, move on. Progress is one of the elements of life in discourse. Move on and lead the people into some new pasture. Move on.

Hear Mr. Tedious tell his story. He starts out on the main line well enough, but before he has gone far he switches off on a side track to discuss some side issues. Then he comes back again on the main line, runs a short distance and switches off on the other side. He keeps switching off on side tracks, until you have quite forgotten the general direction of the main line. Mr. Tedious, if you mean to finish that story in the present century, move on.

Here is a church building that was the best building in the neighborhood thirty years ago. It taxed the old settlers not a little to put up that building. Some of them worked at it late and early with their own hands. They had little money, but of their little they gave liberally. Their hearts were warm and their arms were strong, and the brightest day in their early history was the day they opened the church in which they were to worship the God of their fathers. Since then, everything in the neighborhood has gone forward, but the old church has gone back. The worshippers have better roads, better buildings, better stock, better everything, but the church, compared with its surroundings or viewed in itself, is not half as good as it was twenty years ago. Move on ye sons of noble fathers, and make the house you meet your Maker in on Sabbath at least as good as the houses you meet your neighbors in during the week.

Some leaders of the Church psalmody require a considerable amount of time to move along the lines of such tunes as Martyrdom or Old Hundred. The music is slow and those who like it say it is solemn. People who are stupid enough to think that tunes should be sung in correct time, feel inclined to say to the leader—dearly beloved brother, would you kindly move on.

The Presbytery is sitting. There is a discussion on the wording of the minutes. Then follows another on what business should be taken up first. Then something is agreed on and there is a discussion about the best way to dispose of it. Twenty minutes may be wasted in discussing *how* something should be done and the thing is perhaps done in five. Then there is a long discussion about some small matter that perhaps never should have been brought before the Presbytery at all. Can any member who has two or three sick dying parishoners he wants to visit as soon as he is gone home, who is anxious to get at his sermons for next Sabbath, who feels that he has much more spiritual work to attend to than listen to interminable talk about the trivial details of small business, can he keep from inwardly saying, move on, for my sake move on.

Individual Christian men should move on in the direction of becoming better Christians. Not many of us are in any special danger of disapproving the Calvinistic doctrine of non-perfection in this life. Our Methodist friends hold to the doctrine of sinless perfection, but they hold to it in the books principally. We believe that no man attains to absolute perfection in this life, and most of us manage to illustrate the truth of our theory. The most telling ilustrations are usually given by those people who consider themselves so nearly perfect that they devote their whole time and attention to their neighbors. Their perfection is clearly seen by the manner in which they talk about those around them.

Whatever one's creed may be the main question is, are we moving on towards better things. A person who makes no spiritual progress in twenty or thirty years gives painful reason to doubt if he really has the root of the matter in him.

Christian workers, of all kinds, should move on in regard to the quality of their work. To do anything well is good; to do it better every year is what we should all aim at. It is a glorious sensation to feel that you can do something much better than you could a year or two ago.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

A GOOD SPEECH.

A faultless composition on a Scripture text, well delivered, is not a good sermon; it is simply a good speech. The animus with which the work is done, the religious feeling which inspires it, gives it its distinctive character as preaching. Without this it is—as many of our modern Jewish sermons are—a dead, lifeless product of the intellect and taste.—*Hebrew Standard.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The July number of *Wide Awake* is before us. An exquisite portrait of Helen Keller, the wonderful little deaf and dumb blind girl of Alabama is the frontispiece. The story of this wonderful child also will be of great interest. The fine Presidential series are continued and add very much. Other delightful contents, too numerous to mention—$2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Co., Boston

Popular Science Monthly for July; published by D. Appleton & Co., 1, 3 and 5 Bond street, N. Y. Contents:—Safety in House Drainage (illustrated); Gourds and Bottles; The Teachings of Psychology; Customs and Arts of the Kwakiool; Lines of Progress in Agriculture; Fallacies in the Trades Unions Arguments; Botany as it may be Taught; Arctic Alaska; Manual or Industrial Training; Sketch of Paul Bert (with portrait); Popular Miscellany; Notes, &c., comprise this excellent number.

DR. J. B. SHEARER.

Accepts a Call to the Presidency of Davidson College, N. C.

Yesterday the unwelcome news was rumored about the streets that Dr. J. B. Shearer had been called to the presidency of Davidson College, near Charlotte, N. C., and, having accepted the call would remove from Clarksville. An investigation proved the truth of the rumor. Although not a candidate or an applicant for the place, he was on Wednesday unanimously elected by its board of directors to preside over this large and important institution, and to fill the chair of biblical instruction in its faculty. He has accepted the call and will leave the city in time to be at his new post of duty September 15th.

This will be unwelcome news to the friends of S. W. P. University, and of the city as well for Dr. Shearer has been a leader, not only in building up the University, but also in the rapid and substantial growth of the city.

Eighteen years ago he came here, called to take charge of the University when it was Stewart College and under the care of the Nashville Synod. It had been dismantled by the war, and scarcely anything remained except the buildings and a heavy debt. He came here in May of 1870; mind and head were put to work, the faculty reorganized with four members, the buildings made ready, and in September school reopened and notwithstanding the serious drawbacks incident to institutions of learning in the South just after the war, Stewart College never failed to show a clean balance sheet at the end of each term, so excellent was his financial management

A year after taking charge of the college he commenced negotiations which culminated in Southwestern Presbyterian University in 1875.

As its financial agent while president and by his efforts to permanently endow the University he placed it on an enduring financial basis, and brought it up to rank with the foremost institutions of learning in the South. At the re-organization of the University he retired from its presidency and accepted the chair of Biblical Instruction, which he has since retained. This was then a pioneer course in the University and Dr. Shearer has developed it and brought it to its present success. At the same time he has been its financial agent, and notwithstanding the heavy work of the dual position, he has managed the fiscal affairs of the university with marked success.

Dr. Shearer owns largely of property about the University; much of this he bought years ago to redeem it from questionable settlers, and in this way he became largely interested in the city and its material prosperity. His investments have paid all property owners in that section.

Dr. Shearer leaves the University, not because there is not perfect harmony between the faculty and himself, nor because of the increased salary that will be paid him at Davidson College, but from a sense of duty and the promptings of his heart which suggests that to be his field of work. He feels inseparably connected with Southwestern Presbyterian University and with Clarksville, and were he to consider his own pleasure or his financial interests he would not for a moment entertain the call. —*Clarksville Semi-Weekly Tobacco Leaf.*

EFFECTS OF MENTAL OVERWORK.

Some interesting, though not novel, observations on the symptoms of mental fatigue were discussed at a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society. The result of these investigations goes to prove that weariness of mind, the result of work, like other forms of exhaustion, is recognizable under the two different though related aspects of irritability and of incapacity. Further careful inquiry into the same subject would probably show that here, as elsewhere, the former of these conditions is introductory to the latter, and is the natural sequel of that stage of apparently successful overaction which is seen when an organ still fully capable is unduly stimulated. The observations referred to were culled from a series of reports by school teachers, and included details of their own sensations, as well as of the children under their care. The signs of mental irritability were apparent in sleeplessness and nervous laughter; of fatigue; in sleepiness and incapacity for task work. Lolling, yawning, and a languid manner told that the will was flagging. Headache suggested overstrain in study combined with defective ventilation, and perhaps a too sparing diet; while some curious facts bearing on the causation of color blindness and somnambulism were also noted. Thus, in one case the blue color perception was for a time obliterated, and the sufferer from this defect found herself painting ivy leaves a bright orange; while in another a student, having retired to rest on the eve of an examination, awoke at his desk to find that he had been busily engaged in drawing humorous cartoons relating to a former conversation. Here we have an instance of cerebral irritation due to overwork, which suggests a somewhat close connection between dreaming and somnambulism, and affords a clue to the physiology of the latter condition. Overwork, both mental and bodily, is at once the most general and the least regarded form of illness to which we are liable in the present age. Do what we may, it is next to impossible to escape from it; but there is, at all events, a certain satisfaction in being able to recognize its features. We must not forget, however, that it is also to a considerable extent a preventable evil, and it is certainly a matter for satisfaction that this fact is not ignored by the reforming party in the Legislature. Its treatment in individual cases requires chiefly that due attention be paid to the two great essentials of timely rest and wholesome diet. Work, however irksome, may, it is generally allowed, be undertaken on a very liberal scale, if only it is not too continuous, but is broken by timely and adequate intervals of rest. The value of a plain and liberal dietary is hardly less, and we may take it as a maxim for the times that, so long as appetite and sleep are unimpaired, there is no dangerous degree of overwork, and, conversely, that a failure in either of these respects should be regarded as a warning signal, to which attention should be paid by relieving the strain of exertion.—*Lancet.*

GO!

Christ did not say: "Come and see our grand church; come and hear our eloquent pastor; come and hear our splendid choir; come and see our elegant people; come and see what a good time we have; come to our festivals, but don't forget to bring a 'quarter' with you;" but he said:—*Go*—go into all the world; *go* into the lanes and streets; *go* into the hedges and byways; *go* among the poor and destitute; *go* without purse or script; *go*, believing in God, believing in the power of the gospel, and leaning upon the promises of God; *go* where God opens a door of opportunity and possess the land; and as you *go* destroy the bridges behind you, never to return until you have conquered the enemy: *go* in the panoply of heaven, begirt with the truth of God; *go*, nothing doubting; *go* as a courageous man of God, and don't stay at home to count gold, or to adjust yourself to the popular breeze, or to seek ease with dignity; *go* as the champion of the truth, and don't stay at home, or in the pastor's study, watching for weddings, watching for funerals, gadding with giddy girls paying for puffs in the daily papers, cavorting with young widows, watching street processions, and buttonholing men and women on the street to come and hear and see you knock the stilts from under Darwin or Ingersoll.

If you walk out on the apostolic line, you may be of some consequence in the world; if you refuse this, you will live an invertebrate booby; and go to your grave unsung and unwept—*Christian Leader.*

THE SALOONS DON'T HURT ME.

The above is the excuse too often given by thoughtless men, for not fighting the liquor traffic more vigorously. Even if true (which thinking men will not admit) this would not be a valid reason for laying quietly at ease, while this great monster evil, is devouring the bodies and destroying the souls of humanity. Thousands of people yearly filling drunkard's graves and sinking into a drunkard's hell, and shall we content ourselves with saying "The saloons don't hurt me," and do nothing to save our brethren! No, we are our brothers' keepers and we are responsible before God if we fail to make dilligent use of the powers we have for the salvation of those about us, from the drunkard's doom.

Besides, setting aside the elment of responsibility to God, how supremely selfish must that man be, who can ease his conscience with such an excuse. Can any one be so without human sympathy, so devoid of charity as to see the misery and degradation wich drink causes, and yet not raise a hand to fight the demon intemperance, or deposite a vote to stop the traffic? It would seem to be impossible that a man should be so thoughtless of his neighbor's welware, and yet there are many all through our country, in spite of these facts, in spite of all the agitation of this subject, who seem to regard themselves as safe and who care little for the safety of their fellows. It is to such that the remainder of this article is directed in the hope that even they may be brought to see wherein the liquor traffice does injure them.

Coming then to the exception passed over above, we assert that the traffic in intoxicants does affect every one.

First, it affects all tax-payers by increasing the burden of taxation. The revenue collected from the sale of intoxicants does not suffice to pay the damage which it occasions and to take charge of the criminals which it creates. The statistics proving this fact have been so often published, that they need not be repeated here. This fact, if it were generally known and believed, would surely have a great effect on the votes of such selfish men, for as a rule, they are most easily convinced by an argument which relates to their pocket-books. We appeal then to such; can you afford to keep on paying out money for the support of a business which keeps on producing crime and destruction and which yields you no return for your investment?

But the liquor business affects those who are not engaged in it not only directly by increasing their taxes, but indirectly by withdrawing capital from other legitimate pursuits. The fact is fully developed, in the last *Statesman* by Walter Thomas Mills, in his article on "The Liquor Traffic." The demand for all articles depends in great degree upon the amount of money in the possession of the people to buy such articles. Now it is plain that the more money there is spent for whiskey the less there will be to spend for bread and meat and clothing. The more money there is spent for this poison, which is worse than useless, the less there will be to spend for the necessaries and comforts of life. Thus the demand for useful articles is decreased and as a result either the producer of such articles must suffer from lower prices, or the consumer will be compelled to be satisfied with less of these comforts, in which latter case there must be less demand or lower wages for legitimate labor. The liquor traffic, then, by withdrawing capital from the legitimate channels of trade, makes hard times for the laborer and capitalist who are engaged in the production of honorable articles of merchandise as also for the purchase of such articles.

But some one will say, "yes, but there is not enough of money spent in this traffic to have any serious effect on business." Let us look at some figures, $900,000,000 are spent for drink yearly; almost twice as much for bread, woolen and cotton goods, sugar and molasses. These figures are taken from the article referred to above, and are no doubt correct. Now suppose that all this money were spent for the necessaries and comforts of life, would not the demand for these be greatly increased and would not the purchaser have means to secure more of them? It is estimated that the money spent for drink is equal to 25 per cent. of all household expenses. Now suppose 25 per cent. were added to our money to be expended for household use, would it not enable us to secure many things of which we are now deprived? Would it not give a new life and energy to business?

Thus we see that the liquor traffic considered from a business point of view is a tyrant and an oppressor of honest citizens. Down, then, with the enemy of religious, moral, social and financial progress.—*Mid-Continent.*

THE SABBATH.

BY REV. E. H. STOKES, D.D.

O Pearl of Days, the best:
The softest blue o'erspread the sunlit skies;
In the still lake heaven's perfect likeness lies;
And balmy air all fragrant breath supplies,
O holy, holy rest!
Toil folds its hands, its six days work is done,
And heaven and earth, embracing, blend in one.

Over the hills and plains,
The churchly bells salute the listening ear;
Childhood and age, all full of holy cheer,
Fresh and devout, in God's own house appear,
While song's exalted strains,
And prayer and praise in all their richness rise,
Lifting the wayworn spirit to the skies.

Tranquility's sweet reign!
Graze in the dewy dells the fleecy sheep,
The weary oxen on the hill sides sleep,
And Sabbath laws unharnessed horses keep,
While Eden's bliss, again,
Like glints of sunlight through a storm-cast sky.
Breaks in with joy, to gladden every eye.

Touch not this holy day!
Off, vandal hands, and let it all alone!
Still let it shine as it has always shone,
Each loyal heart its ever royal throne.
Hold! Touch it not I say.
Ordained of God, on Sinai's granite height,
It still shall stand in more than granite might.

A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

One of the most notable of the men who have come across the Atlantic as delegates to the International Conference on Foreign Missions is Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, of Philadelphia. He is the editor of the *Missionary Review of the World*, and his knowledge of missionary work is not equalled by many of his *confreres*. He was appointed to give the closing address at one of the great public meetings at Exeter Hall. There had been much jubilation in the speeches of the previous speakers regarding the progress of missions, so evidently he saw it to be his duty to show the other side. "These eighteen hundred years," said he, "the Lord has been waiting to see the travail of His soul—to see the Church regenerate the world; and what does he see in this year of grace? That Christian people are only a fraction of the population of the world—from 30 to 35 millions of church-members in a population of 1,500 millions. That the workers engaged in the dark places of heathendom are only about 36,000, and of these 30,000 are native converts." Mr. Pierson does not think that our present method of sending out missionaries is by any means the best that might be adopted. He advocates the settlement of colonies of Christian families sent out by the Church, whose Christian life in the home, the workshop, and the market would influence the heathen community. This has been done already to some extent by the Moravians and by a church in Hermannsburg, in Germany, of which Herr Harms is pastor, who began operations of this kind in South Africa. Dr. Pierson hopes that a great result of this conference will be a vast increase of missionary zeal. He says there is as much money buried—in jewelry, silver plate, and other superfluities, the property of Christian people—as would send the Gospel right around the world. He thinks the whole world might hear the Gospel before the close of this century. In nine months the couriers of Ahasuerus proclaimed his decree throughout the Persian Empire, a task more difficult than that which lies at the door of the Church with twelve years to do it. And he has reason on his side. He points to France, which to-day lies open to the Gospel preacher; to Italy, where 27 Evangelical churches can be seen from the windows of the Vatican; and to Africa, where since the death of Livingstone Christian progress has been marvelous.—*Belfast (Ireland) Witness.*

MAN AN IMITATIVE BEING.

Man is an imitative being. The infant learns by imitation. The youth is ever on on the lookout, watching the way of those around him, and soon will he follow their practices. Hence the propriety of good example. God, our Heavenly Father, knowing man's nature, his disposition and interests, sent his only begotten Son into the world for an example, teacher and leader of the people. Jesus commissioned his apostles to "turn men from darkness unto light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive remission of sins, and inheritance among the sanctified." The apostles being faithful to their trust, succeeded in bringing many converts unto Christ during their ministry. These converts now, after being in Christ, in the one body—the Church—need an example to follow. Hence Paul's admonition, "Be ye followers of me, even as I also am of Christ." This admonition applies to all Christians, and happy will they be who implicitly heed it.

PASTORAL VISITING.

Pastoral visiting is a duty which the preachers are prone to neglect. Some of the preachers are faithfully discharging this part of their duty, while others do very little of this work, excusing themselves upon the ground that the time is past for such work. But all neglecters of this work should remember that they lose much by their failure here.

There are several good things secured by pastoral visiting. An intimate knowledge of one's people is acquired in this way. The man, who only sees the faces of his people while preaching to them Sunday, will have a very meagre knowledge of his flock. He will not know how to adapt his sermons to human experience. He will shoot into the air, hitting only by accident. And let it be remembered that the practical worth of a sermon lies not in cold logic, not in rounded sentences, not in brilliant rhetoric, but in a close application of the truth to the consciences of men. A general social acquaintance with one's people must come through pastoral visiting.—*Raleigh Christian Advocate.*

UNPARDONABLE ERRORS.

Errors of all sorts in sermons are less pardonable and naturally so, than when detected in any other public speeches. Incorrectness of historical statement and ignorance of scientific processes or conclusions when used as mere illustrations, not only mar at all times, but also, in a majority of instances destroy the force of entire discourses. The Word of God is the great storehouse from which the preacher can most safely draw his illustrations. In the Scriptures are to be found everything any discourse can need for embellishment as well as all that the heart of man needs to know of this life. The use of illustrations from other discourses is not to be condemned. But he who does it has need to be very cautious, for about nothing can he be as dogmatic as preaching should be, except that wherein he can say, "Thus saith the Lord." It behooves us to see to it that the standard of pulpit performances be not lowered.—*Charlotte Chronicle.*

TEMPORARY GIFTS.

God has taken pains to teach us that those gifts which men prize the most highly are used by him as only temporary expedients in the attainment of a condition where there is no further place for them. They serve a purpose but not the highest purpose. They are not intended for personal honor, but for service, and carry with them a responsibility of the highest kind. But when rightly used for the glory of God and the salvation of souls they afford the opportunity for large usefulness. As life wears on the soul catches glimpses of higher endowments, the fruits of the Spirit that endure forever, and seeks to enrich itself with that perfect love which is the highest attainment in the spiritual life.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

A SHAME UPON OUR CIVILIZATION.

There is one thing that should be strongly impressed upon the minds of all young people, and that is the vital importance of a proper observance of the Sabbath. We know of nothing that has so strong a tendency to the utter corruption and demorilization of people as a disregard for the Sabbath day, for with this disregard there comes a disregard for all things holy and righteous. The way to impress upon the minds of the young the importance of this matter is for people in prominent positions to set the example. Preaching upon this subject will do but little good so long as the example of people of position and influence is set the other way. Recently in Sumter there was the shocking spectacle of a Judge of our high court holding court on Sunday. It was a shameful violation of the Sabbath day that all right thinking people will protest against. The convenience of the Judge, jury and one or two lawyers is not to be considered and is no justification or excuse. It was a shame upon our boasted Christian civilization, and a fearful example to the young of a disregard for the Sabbath day—and we sincerely trust that such a thing will never occur in our midst again. The tendency of the times is too much toward a disregard for the Sabbath any way, and when men in "high places" will not respect the Sabbath, what are we to expect?—*Sumter (S. C.), Advance.*

PLENTY OF WORK.

There is plenty of work to do just now, and all Christians can have a hand in it. There is not a congregation in any place that cannot give employment to every one of its members, and still feel that it is leaving ground untilled. It is this work, willingly and thoroughly done, that secures the blessings of an advancing and increasing Kingdom, and that fills the hearts of the Lord's people with peace and brotherliness. It may be stated as a rule that all discords and difficulties take their rise with those who lack employment in the cause of Christ. If busy, Christians have no heart for strife.—*United Presbyterian.*

MEN'S POSITIONS.

The highest position that a man can occupy is that for which he is best fitted, and to which he performs cheerfully the best work; the lowest is that for which he is not adapted, and in which he is content to receive personal benefit for inferior performances. Society has not fully learned, in the matter work, to pay honor always where honor is due—to distinguish gold from dross, the true from the false, the noble from the mean. When it does, the energy now employed in pushing and striving for coveted positions will be turned into the endeavour to make the work that naturally falls to each one as perfect, of its kind and for its purpose, as possible.

THE PROMINENT MEMBER.

The "prominent member" is a good thing for a Church to have when he is good and modest as well as prominent—when he is always in the prayer-meeting, when he gives liberally, when he withholds advice until it is asked, when he isn't self-willed and dogmatic, and when he doesn't require a whole Church to fall down and worship him because he thinks they can't get along without him. But too often the "prominent member" isn't that kind of a man, and isn't the most pleasant man to have around. He is too frequently dictatorial, unreasonable, selfish, and exacting, and he generally puts in his hardest work in making things lively for the pastor and the whole Church.—*Interior.*

WOMEN AS CASHIERS.

Women are excellent money-keepers. While male cashiers form a grievous large percentage among the prisoners brought to trial for embezzlement, women and girls, being seldom exposed to the same temptations as men in the way of dissipation, betting, gambling, or speculation, have very rarely been known to misuse appropriate money entrusted to them. "An honest woman is very honest: "an honest man is too often," as Lord Palmerston bitterly said, "one who has never been tempted." A man once applied to an Italian banker for a cashiership, and was asked to state his qualifications. "I have been ten years in prison," he said, "and so shall not mind being locked up in a room by myself, and having my pockets searched when I go out and come in." The banker admired his impudence, took him at his word, and used to say he made a splendid cashier. We are not affirming that antecedents like this rogue's are required to fit a man for a post of trust; but we do maintain that it is very difficult to find a thoroughly trustworthy male cashier, even amongst applicants provided with a mass of testimonials; whereas careful, honest, well-educated women, in whom full confidence can be placed, exist in great numbers.

THE PERNICIOUS EFFECT OF NOVELS.

In a recent number of *Harper's*, W. D. Howells, the novelist, speaking of novel-reading, gives expression to the following plain truths: "It may be safely assumed that most of the novel-reading which people fancy is an intellectual pastime, is the emptiest dissipation, hardly more related to thought or the wholesome excercise of the mental faculties than opium eating; in either case the brain is drugged, and left weaker and crazier for the debauch. If this may be called the negative result of the fiction habit, the positive injury that most novels work is by no means so easily to be measured in the case of the young men whose character they help so much to form or deform, and the women of all ages whom they keep so much in igorance of the world they misrepresent. Grown men have little from them, but in the other cases, which are the vast majority, they hurt because they are not true—not because they are malevolent, but because they are idle lies about human nature and the social fabric, which it behooves us to know and understand, that we may deal justly with ourselves and with one another."

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1888.

"THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY."

The editor of this paper is, and has been since the days of his youth—now something over thirty years—a citizen of Wilmington; for this reason and for the further reason that the reception of Cardinal GIBBONS was avowedly a public affair, he proposes to discuss that event.

Dr. GIBBONS from a Roman Catholic point of view may be entitled to all the adulation bestowed upon him; from that point of view we do not write, however but from the standpoint of a citizen of this goodly Protestant city. And first of all we say, unhesitatingly, no one was authorized officially or unofficially to meet Dr. GIBBONS and address him as on behalf of "the citizens of Wilmington."

The Doctor arrived here on Thursday night last and was welcomed by the Young Men's Catholic Society of St. Thomas church, who had the matter in charge; bear this in mind—nothing "civic" in this. The Cornet Concert band played "Hail to the Chief; a ludicrously inappropriate selection for reception of a minister of the gospel, some will say, while others may think, that the young musicians with some knowledge of the papacy, intended it a bitterly ironical reflection upon the professed messenger of the gospel of peace. are content to believe that they were simply building better than they knew.

On Friday night a public reception was provided for; so far very well; no one objects to this. Mr. THOMAS W. STRANGE, our temporary of the *Star* informs us, (we were not present), delivered an address of welcome "most becomingly and most tastefully." Well tastefully, perhaps! it was a gushing time, and doubtless the occasion was improved to the utmost, but as to the becomingness, we have somewhat to say.

Before we comment on the remarks of Mr. STRANGE it becomes proper to ask whom did he represent. Not the citizens of Wilmington certainly, for no public notice was given. The citizens, most of them assuredly, knew nothing of the address to be delivered till informed by the *Evening Review* a very few hours before the doing. Whom then—professing to represent the citizens of Wilmington, did Mr. STRANGE really represent. We look to our neighbors report and find clearly that "Mr. T. W. STRANGE was selected to deliver the address of welcome." looks wonderfully like the welcomer merely the representative of those represented, whoever they might painfully indefinite. We venture that the Young Men's Catholic Society selected the orator of the occasion.

Our readers possibly, not to say probably, have heard or read, something of the "Hot Spring's Convention." Well, this part of the affair calls to mind that on the Hot Spring's occasion, the Governor of North Carolina failing to enter into the plan, a private citizen of Charlotte was selected, *by the Convention*, to represent the State of North Carolina. Strikingly similar isn't it? There's nothing like fertility of resource.

Keeping in mind Mr. S. as representing the Young Men's Catholic Society, the absurdity of his claim to speak for the citizens of Wilmington becomes apparent. It reminds one of the meeting held in an obscure town in Ohio where the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That in the success of the Democratic party depends the perpetuity of our institutions: *Resolved* 2d. We are the Democratic party.

The Roman Catholics of Wilmington are not the citizens of Wilmington, they are merely an exceedingly small portion of the citizens of Wilmington.

Just what outside of ministrations in behalf of the Romish Church, Cardinal GIBBONS, or Bishop GIBBONS, ever did for Wilmington, or the State of North Carolina, we are unable to recall. Possibly the representative aforesaid, experienced the same difficulty, for we believe it is usual on such occasions, where it is possible, to note particulars and not waste eloquence on glittering generalities.

But the cream of the address was in the speaker begging Dr. GIBBONS "to accept the freedom of our city." We pause to a hearty laugh just here. hole thing, as an aiming at the is so ludicrously absurd. Where STRANGE get the authority to be with the freedom of the city? We had always supposed that the constituted authorities by formal enactment, through the Chief Executive alone, were qualified to do this thing. The authorities had taken no action, and the mayor of the city was present and made no sign. What a sham then is this! what a striving after the unattainable! A friend says it reminds him that Satan was peculiarly lavish, on a certain memorable occasion, of the kingdoms of the world, when, as suggested, by ETHAN ALLEN, the old rascal did not own a foot of land on this broad earth. No! neither Mr. STRANGE, nor the Young Men's Catholic Society have a tittle of authority to extend the freedom of the city to Dr. GIBBONS, or to any one else.

Another friend suggests that this city, and this State, and this country always have been free, and there is no freedom to be possessed, or to be bestowed, that is not already the possession of every American citizen, and that for this we are indebted not to Romanism, but to Protestant principles and to Protestant practice. He further suggests that if we would know the relation of Romanism to freedom we should look at Italy as it was in the days of Papal domination, or at Spain as it is to-day.

We find, in the incongruities of this most incongruous affair, nothing to arouse indignation, nor anything to provoke resentment or scorn, though there is not a little that might move to merriment or excite to mirth. Our Roman Catholic friends have rights of which no Protestant would move a finger to dispossess them. They may extend to any prelate or other person, a reception private or public, a reception military if they like, or political if they choose—for all this thanks to the Protestantism which grants these liberties and which assuredly will maintain them. These things are largely matters to be left to the taste of those who are exercised therein. But when they are of a public, secular character, they are fit subjects for comment or for criticism. And when they are calculated to disparage Protestantism by creating a false impression, as in the case before us, the privilege of comment becomes the duty of criticism and correction. To this duty then we arise and assert most positively, and most absolutely, that the city of Wilmington did not, in any official way, even seem to assert the superiority of Romanism over Protestantism; nor did the city of Wilmington take any action intend to imply that any ecclesiastic of the Church of Rome is entitled to more consideration than the humblest Protestant minister of the gospel. Furthermore, the citizens of Wilmington barring a very small fractional part thereof, took no interest whatever in the arrival, the stay, or the departure of the Prince Imperial of the Roman Catholic Church.

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Pursuant to the call of the Chairman, the Centennial Educational Committee of Concord Presbytery, convened at Statesville, July 3d, 1888. Present: Rev. J. Rumple, D.D., Chairman; Rev. W. W. Pharr, Rev. R. A. Webb, and Elder A. Leazar.

The report of the committee received and adopted by Presbytery at Franklin was read for information.

Upon motion, the following was adopted as a schedule of appointments for educational conventions at the different churches named, and recommended to the pastors of the same:

At Morganton, Saturday before the fifth Sabbath of July; Rev. Dr. Wood, Rev. J.M. Wharey, Rev. W. W. Pharr, and Col. Martin. requested to make addresses.

At Thyatira, Saturday before the first Sabbath of August; Rev. J. Rumple, D.D., Rev. W. R. McLelland, and T. F. Klutz, Esq., requested to make addresses.

At Lenior, Tuesday before second Sabbath of August; Rev. Dr. Rumple, Col. Martin and Rev. Mr. Tidball, requested to make addresses.

At Concord, Iredell, Saturday before the second Sabbath of August, or at such time as may be arranged with the pastor; Rev. Dr. Wood and Elder Leazar, and J. H. Hill, requested to make addresses.

At Unity, Saturday before the second Sabbath of August; Rev. Mr. Ramsay, Rev. Mr. McLelland, and Elders Dr. J. G. Ramsay and T. B. Bailey, requested to make addresses.

At Mooresville, Friday before the fourth Sabbath in August; Rev. Dr. Rumple, Rev. Mr. Webb, and Rev. Dr. Shearer, requested to make addresses.

At Taylorsville, Saturday of the meeting of Presbytery; Rev. Dr. Rumple, Rev. Mr. Webb, and Prof. Currel, requested to make addresses.

At Hickory, Saturday before the fourth Sabbath in September; Rev. Dr. Anderson. Prof. Smith and Elder Leazar, requested to make addresses.

At Poplar Tent, Saturday before the first Sabbath in October; Rev. Mr. Anderson, and Profs Vinson and Graves, requested to make addresses.

At Rocky River, Saturday before the second Sabbath of October; Rev. Mr. Payne, Rev. Mr. Arrowwood. and T. F. Klutz, Esq. requested to make addresses.

At Marion, Friday before the Fall Communion, Rev. Mr. Wharey, Rev. Mr. Monroe and Elder J. G. Hall, requested to make addresses.

Appointments at Bethel and Bethany were postponed to a later writing.

Upon motion, the Chairman was directed to request Rev. Dr. Shearer, Presdent of Davidson College, and Rev. Dr. Mack, agent of same, to attend as many of these conventions as possible.

The pastors of the various churches, if these recommendations of the committee be adopted, will provide for any vacancy or other deficiency in the arrangements for these conventions; and the pastor, or first minister mentioned of the speakers will preside, and direct the exercises.

The Chairman of the committee is directed to publish the minutes of this meeting, *together with such part of the committees' report to Presbytery as may be necessary* for the information of those concerned.

The special attention of pastors and speakers is called to the following action of Concord Presbytery at its last session at Franklin church.

1. A programme of exercises shall be prepared for each meeting, and at the close a subscription shall be solicited for the further endowment of Davidson College, especially for the chair of Biblical instruction, the subscriptions to be payable in installments during the ensuing three years, or at the option of the subscriber.

2. In all our churches not visited by the Convention, or by the agent of the College, the pastor shall secure the services of one or more speakers on an appropriate day, and hold a Church Educational Meeting, and the deacons shall apply to the congregation for subscriptions to the College.

2. In these Conventions and Church Meetings special emphasis shall be laid upon the importance of establishing and maintaining classical schools. And these will be appropriate occasions for the formation of local trustees or committees, to undertake the establishment of such classical academies.

Your committee would recommend as suitable subjects for addresses the following:

1. The connection between education and the Christian religion.
2. Education and Presbyterianism in the States of Europe that colonized America, viz; The Huguenots, Waldenses, Dutch, Saltzbergers, Englgh Independents, Scotch and Scotch-Irish.
3. The relation of Presbyterianism to education in North Carolina.
4. The work of education in Concord Prosbytery.
5. The influence of enlightened Presbyterianism upon the civil and religious liberty.
6. Presbyterianism and evangelization, or its influence on Home and Foreign Missions.
7. Presbyterian Martyrs.
8. Sketch of the church where the Convention is held.

Your committee recommend that the agent of the College be required to assist in some of these Conventions and that he be requested to deliver an address upon the second subject.

Also that some of the professors of Davidson College, and such of our ministers as are willing to study some of these subjects, be requested to prepare and deliver such addresses upon them.

J. RUMPLE, Chairman.

Salisbury, N. C., July 7, 1888.

AN APPEAL.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A young man, about nineteen years of age, who desires to become a Presbyterian minister, needs assistance in acquiring the proper education. As yet, he possesses the barest rudiments of an English education, but exhibits a most remarkable thirst for knowledge, and has made extraordinary improvement of his slender opportunities. He has good capacity, is very industrious, and above all, evinces a deep spiritual nature and is humbly pious. He has already done much good in the community where he lives, and all who know him agree in the judgment that he would become an eminently useful man. Will not some one possessing the means and having at heart the progress of this branch of Christ's church, help either in whole or in part, to educate him? We all recognize our deplorable need of ministers, and if the Holy Spirit calls men to this work and if we do not profit by His leadings in taking advantage of the opportunities He opens, upon whom will rest the condemnation, if the harvest fails to be reaped because the laborers are so few? The young man is willing to work, and will undoubtedly repay, as far as his time and abilities will allow, any outlay made for this purpose. He knows nothing of this communication, and has built no hopes upon the idea that the provision suggested can be made, for he is entirely ignorant of it. If any one, induced by this representation of facts to consecrate a portion of his means to this part of the Lord's work, will communicate with the editor of the *N. C. Presbyterian*, he will be put in possession of additional information, which will give a fuller view of the case.

EVANGELIST.

HOW SHALL THE WANT BE SUPPLIED.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Ou church needs more preachers. Never was the need greater. The conscience of the church ought to be awakened on the subject. Our present force is utterly inadequate to supply our great and increasing destitutions. The number of young men going forth from our seminaries this year will little more than fill up the vacancies caused by death during the last twelve months.

Then also our church needs Evangelists, to engage in the aggressive work of the church—men of consecrated zeal, who are not afraid *to touch* the leprous body of the most degraded sinner in the interest of the soul. How are we to obtain an increase of men to fill these important offices? The question is easier asked than answered. These suggestions seem to be pertinent:

1. The whole church *must return* to prayer. In the secret chamber, around the domestic altar, from the great congregation the prayer must unceasingly go up, 'Send forth the laborers unto the harvest.' Surely God's servants thus praying would pluck down from the Throne the coveted blessing Why not? Are we not commanded to pray for this very thing.

2. Ministers and Elders and discreet private members, ought to keep on the lookout for pious young men and bring to their attention the great and important work of the ministry. Great and precious results have been accomplished by this method of attracting young men to the holy ministry. By private conversation thoughts have been suggested which has determined many a man as to his future life work. Pious parents have a vast responsibility here. So few realize it.

3. I have the strongest conviction that some arrangement ought to be made by which we could induct into the ministerial office worthy men without requiring them to pass through a period of study embracing six or seven years. The standard of education indeed should not be lowered, but rather lifted up. Whilst this is true, we cannot fail to notice that the long course of study *required* presents serious difficulties to many most excellent men, who, not unfrequently, are turned away from the ministry to the secular pursuits of life. A shorter course for a large number of men and a deeper and wider study of the English Bible is an important need of the day.

4. I verily believe there is a superstitious notion abroad among our people as to a call to the ministry, and this very superstition is fostered by many of our leading men. This no doubt deters some from entering the work. But I have already written too long. I may touch upon some of these points in a later article. In the meantime the servants of God ought to come before Him with humble prayer, asking for a supply of laborers to meet the increasing demand all over the bounds of our Southern church. **

BY THE WAY.

In New York, July 12th, says a dispatch, "the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was celebrated by 284 Orangemen, who had a picnic and a procession, which attracted no notice. Some of us can recall that once upon a time the Roman Catholics of New York threatened a riot if the Orangemen paraded, and the New York City Council declared their inability to protect these Protestants in this American city against the Catholics. They will remember too that Gov. Hoffman appeared upon the scene, ordered out the State troops, declaring that Protestants should have their liberties protected; they will remember that the riot did occur as threatened (because Protestants dared to parade in this American city in a way displeasing to the Roman Catholics) and that the military fired upon and killed many of the rioters. All of which is history. But now, thanks to that Protestant, who dared to be true to his duty in spite of his political prospects and political interests, an Orange procession attracts no attention,

Moral: Let Protestant politicians be true to the interests of Protestants and Roman Catholics alike, and our rights and liberties will be preserved.

The latest advices indicate that the Pope will remain silent hereafter on Irish politics. The reason for the change is said to be that Cardinal Moran in several private interviews has succeeded in impressing the Pope greatly to the effect "that it is not good policy to interfere with the politics of the Irish, who, he points out, have great power in the colonies and in America."

Our *Monthly*, published at Clinton, N. C., tells us that Mr. W. J. MARTIN, jr., a son of Col. MARTIN, of Davidson College and a recent graduate of that Institution has accepted a professorship in Clinton College and will move here in September next. Mr. MARTIN is a young gentleman of ability, and we are gratified at his accession to our faculty.

We sincerely wish Mr. MARTIN the fullest success in this outstart upon the voyage of professional life.

The *Mid-Continent* says:

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* says that the Presbyterian ministers of Cincinnati have had their pictures taken, and that they will be *hung* in the religious Department of the Exposition. We have many friends among them, and know that they deserve a better fate. But we always feared that they would get their heads tangled up somehow in that color *line*.

A dispatch from Rome, July 3d, says:

The liberal successes in the municipal elections in Cally have alarmed the Vatican. The Pope, who is opposed to the intervention of the clergy, will counsel them to abstain from future elections,

Which means we take it, that if the Pope found his side would win he would direct them to vote, but seeing it's the other way he advises them to abstain. Evidently Italy has no use for the Pope.

We have received a catalogue of Peace Institute, Raleigh, N. C. It is a pleasure to note the evident prosperity of this excellent school. It has many advantages as a school for the education of our girls. Situated at the Capital of the State, managed by an experienced and able head, who is assisted by a strong faculty, offering a good, broad and thorough course of study and having an unusually well equipped building, Peace Institute, as a matter of course, enjoys a full patronge.

We notice among other things, in the course, that it has a Normal Department in which young ladies have an opportunity to make special preparation for the work of teaching. There is probably not a school in the South where finer opportunities are given for culture in music and art. It is worthy of note that the musical director, Prof. A. Baumann, who has few peers in his specialty, has been with the Burwells at Peace Institute, and formerly at Charlotte, for the past twenty years. He receives the largest salary of any teacher in North Carolina, with one possible exception.

It was a pleasure to us to hear that there had not been a serious case of sickness among the pupils of Peace Institute for the past two years. in fact no sickness at all that required an extra nurse or even ordinary attention beyond the usual bedtime. This is a remarkable health record.

A friend writes us from Blowing Rock, N. C., 13th inst.:

Dr. J. B. Shearer, the new President of Davidson College, spent several days here this week and preached Wednesday night, a very clear cut and practical sermon. He is full of zeal and energy, and in his hands the college will take a fresh start.

It is expected that the coming meeting in this city in the interest of the scheme of Catholic emigration to the South will not be any more than a formality, to adjourn over until September, when the project will be taken up with vigor by the railroad companies and others who are to push the idea to a successful conclusion.

We clip the above from the Baltimore *Sun*, of 13th. They are the words of a correspondent of that paper writing from New York. In the immediate connection Mr. J. D. KEILEY is mentioned as having again appeared on 'Change; so there is no misunderstanding what "scheme" is referred to. Note now that it is not called the "Society for Promotion of Southern Immigration," but the mask is off, and in New York it is "the scheme of Catholic emigration to the South." "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird."

A friend noting with pleasure our "by the way" reference to the proficiency of Dr. JEWETT says:

"It may not be known to you or your many readers that only a few years ago Dr. J. P. Munroe, formerly of Cumberland county, now of Durham, N. C., took the same course in the Medical College of the University of Virginia and obtained his M. D. in six months—the usual time being two years. The Faculty said he was the *second* man in the history of the University who did this; and the first had read medicine several years before he entered the University. Dr. Munroe is a graduate of Davidson College.

HOME MISSION RECEIPTS.

For June, 1888.

SUSTENTATION FUND.

Synod of Alabama		$ 62 40
" Georgia		9 00
" Missouri		6 40
" Nashville		28 30
" South Georgia and Florida		4 30
" Texas		25 80
" Virginia		39 45
" North Carolina	Concord Pby, Unity, $1; White Hall Seminary S. S., $2.95	
	Orange Pby, Greensboro First, $11.73; Buffalo, 2.80; Alamance, 5.96; Madison, 1,75; Washington, 21.50; Bethel, 3.78; Cross Roads, 4.40; Springwood, 2.17: Reidsville, $5; Oak Forest, $1; Pittsboro, $4; Fairfield, $1.32; Stony Creek, $4.40; Burlington, $2; High Point, 4.00; Kernersville, 1.00; Wentworth, 2.03; Jamestown, 1.00; Warrenton, 3.00; Raleigh First, 10.23; Winston, $85; Mt. Airy, $1; Littleton, $75; Mebaneville, $15; Chapel Hill, $3; Gulf, $1; Tarboro, $3; Rocky Mount, $4; Nahala, $2; Red House, Little River, 10.26; Wilson, $2; Madison, 3.30; Mt. Vernon, $5.00; Asheboro, 5.00; Calah, 1.00....	165 86
Total		$711 82

EVANGELISTIC FUND.

Synod of Alabama		$ 11 20
" Georgia		2 00
" Mississippi		1 65
" Nashville		5 00
" Virginia		33 91
	North Carolino, Concord Pby, Unity, 87.00; White Hall Sem:- S. S. 2.55	3 42
Miscellaneous		13 00
Total		$70 59

INVALID FUND.

Synod of Alabama		5 50
" Memphis		5 00
" Mississippi		12 16
" South Carolina		2 50
" Texas		1 00
" Virginia		63 97
" North Carolina:	Orange Pby, Springwood, 3.15; Reidsville, $8; Oak Forest, $50; Burlinglington, 2.00; Jamestown, 1.50 Littleton, 2.00; Mebaneville, 2.00; Chapel Hill, 2.50; Gulf, 1.00; Rocky Mount, 2.00	24 65
Total		114 77

COLORED EVANGELISTIC FUND.

Synod of Alabama		$ 2 60
" Memphis		10 95
" Mississippi		11 30
" Missouri		31 52
" Nashville		14 90
" Texas		2 00
" Virginia		1 00
" North Carolina,	Orange Pby. Greensboro First, $7.63; Buffalo, 3.11; Washington, 16.23; Springwood, 1.43: Reidsville, 5.00; Oak Forest, 50.00; Pittsboro, 3.00; Burlington, 1.00; Winston, 10.00; Littleton, 1; Mebaneville, 1.00; Chapel Hill, 2.00; Gulf, 1.00; Tarboro, 2.00; Hawfield, 1.00	46 90
Total		$113 52

SCHOOL NOTICES.

. A. Monroe, A. M.; late of Monroe High ool, will open in August the High School at mber Bridge, N. C., in which he proposes to r literary and musical tuition equal to any in th Carolina. Be sure to send for circular to

J. A. MONROE,
Monroe, N. C., or
A. L. SHAW,
Lumber Bridge, N. C.

know of no school where the pupils are bet- taught and where their morals are more faith- ly looked after than at Prof. S. C. Lindsay's sical school at High Point. He had a num- of boarders in his own family last session and ow prepared to take more next year. He pares his scholars for college or the business life. Send to him for catalogue.

P. H. DALTON.

High Point, N. C., June 8th.

Plumer Memorial Female College at Wythe- le, Va., is situated in a delightfully pleasant ality, among the mountains of Virginia and ers, besides its advantages in the way of building in physical health, decidedly favorable op- tunities for mental culture and advancement. e exercises of the late commencement reflected eat credit upon the young ladies of the school upon their teachers.

Roanoke College Virginia, is steadily making stantial progress. During the past session the dowment fund was increased $20,000 by three uests in Roanoke county, and about 1,000 vol- es were added to the Library, which now num- rs more than 16,000 volumes. The last gradu- ing class represented eight States and Mexico: e students came from fourteen States, two Ter- tories, and Mexico; and the graduates are to found in twenty eight States and Territories, d two foreign countries. Two Assistant Pro- sors—Wythe E. Morehead and William A. ith—have leave of absence to study in Ger- any. The College offers several very full rses of degrees. Special attention given to glish, French, and German. A Business De- rtment has been established. As it is open, thout charge, to candidates for degrees the aduates of Roanoke need not be subject to the proach commonly urged against college gradu- es, that they know nothing of methods of busi- ss. For the advantages offered, Roanoke is one our most economical colleges. With respect climate, beautiful natural surroundings, and oral, social, and religious advantages, the Col- ge is especially favored.

The Annual Catalogue, a pamphlet of 56 pages, d the June number of the *Collegian*, will be nt free on application to the President, Dr. ulius D. Dreher, Salem, Va.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, pecially in the South, with news in as brief mpass as possible, for this department of e paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

James T. Morehead has been nominated by the emocrats of the Fifth District for Congress on e one hundred and seventeeth ballot.

Asheville has voted to issue bonds to amount $100,000 to establish a sewerage system. The ajority was large.

The Danbury iron mines are said to be pro- cing astonishingly, and of iron of as fine mag- tic quality as can be found on the Continent.

S. W. Hamilton, of Lenoir, is engaged in can- ng blackberries and will can other fruits. He n can 300 cans a day. The machinery is said be ingenious, and of his own construction.

Explorations on the north side of Grandfather ountain reveal, it is said, minerals in great va- ety and of great value. Mr. Charles Murhagh as leased the lands of the Bee Mountain Com- ny and will erect temporary smelting works at ce.

Bingham school has secured the services of rof. W. L. Webber, M. A., a graduate of Wof- rd College, as teacher of English. He brings e highest of recommendations.

It is rumored, says the Fayetteville *Observer*, at the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company umberland county), are negotiating for the urphy mill site on Little Rockfish. It is re- arded as one of the best locations for a mill on at stream. It was at this place that Mr. David urphy had his paper factory which he ran so ccessfully for years.

Work is progressing at both ends of the line the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, tween Wilmington and Fayetteville. The idge, which is to be of iron, will span the river ar the Clarendon (county) bridge in the sur- rbs of Fayetteville.

Asheville is to have a telephone service—ef- ctive, satisfactory, cheap and complete—so says e *Citizen*.

Durham county is bothered, so the *Greensboro atriot* says over a surplus of $3,000 in the treas y, and is talking of spending it on improving e roads of the county, and, sagely adds the *Pa ot*, no better disposition could be made of it.

Manufactured silk, 450 pounds, shipped from adesboro silk mills to New York, in one week cently—Wadesboro *Messenger* our authority.

Says the Asheville *Sun*: The heirs of Profes- r Mitchell have commissioned Mr. Phillips, n of Professor Phillips, of Chapel Hill, to erect bronze statue of the lamented professor at his ave on Mount Mitchell. Mr. Phillips arrived Cooper's station yesterday with the statue and ill proceed to the erection of the same at once.

Molasses evaporators manufactured in large antities by Mr. J. H. Hightower, Shelby, N. The manufacture commenced about a year ago d now, because of liberal patronage in North d South Carolina, new and improved machinery used.

FOREIGN.

The electoral colleges of Mexico met on Mon- y, 9th inst., and reelected President Diaz with- t opposition.

The suffering and destitution from the great od at Leon, Mexico, is very great. Advices ceived at St. Louis state that the people are cked in portals, stables, and every available ace of shelter, averaging one person to less than square yard of space, with piles of flag matting id on the ground for beds and a few miserable gs for cover. All the able bodied men have en forced away to work by the government. ations of bread and meat are issued, and every- thing possible done to relieve the suffering. Children up to 12 years of age are among those masses without a thread of clothing, and at night are wrapped in whatever rags their family has for covering.

The London Aquarium has been sold for $1,- 650,000, that the land and buildings may be de- voted to other purposes.

July 11th, (Wednesday last,) snow had fallen in the suburbs of London, and the peaks of Skiddaw and other mountains were covered with snow. Nothing like it had ever been known before.

Earthquake shocks at sea reported by the Tyrian, arrived at Baltimore.

The German doctors who attended the late German Emperor are attacking Dr. Mackenzie, his Scotch physician, for his treatment of the case.

Suppression of Saturday meetings in Trafalgar square, London, has been ordered by the British government.

DOMENTIC.

Dr. A. Z. P. Garnett, a physician of eminence, died in Washington City on Wednesday last, of heart disease.

Storms in West Virginia devastated the crops and drove many families from their homes; farms over whole counties were overflowed and crops swept away. The damage to property is immense —estimated $3,000,000. Several deaths are re- ported from lightning and drowning.

A serious accident occurred on the Virginia Midland railroad near Charlottesville on the morning of Thursday last by the breaking of a trestle. Five persons were killed outright and upwards of forty wounded.

Four hundred thousand dollars worth of prop- erty consumed in a fire at Alpena, Mich., on Wednesday last—one woman was burned to death; many other persons were seriously burned.

Jane Allred has brought suit at Chattanooga, Tenn., against the N. C. and St. Louis railroad for injuries whereby she could not be moved for fourteen days. She was injured in getting off a train. Damages claimed $20,000.

The rulings of law which sent the anarchists of Chicago to the gallows have been employed against the agents, attorneys and chief officials of the Chicago City Railway for the offence of jury bribing. The claim agent was sent to jail for six months, and the President and attorney presented by the grand jury.

A man by the name of Hobbs has been arrested in Lincoln county, Mississippi, for libelling Jones S. Hamilton since his acquittal of the murder of Gambrell, the Prohibition editor.

A decision involving a new point in the Pro- hibition law has been settled. A liquor dealer whose shop was enjoined as a nuisance took an appeal to the Supreme Court of Iowa and lost. He then appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court and continued his business. He was proceeded against for contempt and his business closed; as was that of others who were violating the law. They agree that further resistance is useless.

The Baltimore *Sun* correspondence gives this information: "The seven times announced official statement of an alliance between the Richmond and Danville and the Atlantic Coast Line railroad systems, which was given rather in detail in the *Sun* last month in a dispatch from Norfolk, con- tinues to attract attention of financial operator. The Chowan and Southern Railroad, about thirty- two miles long, owned by the Tunis & Serpell Lumber Company, is to play an important part in the construction of the new line from Norfolk, Va., to Tarboro, N. C., as the competitor of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad system. This brings up the fact that the lumber company, with their Maryland Tunis connection, have been op- erating a considerable piece of railroad in connec- tion with their business. This road will be the line that will be utilized by the alliance for the paralleling of the Seaboard. The announcement is made that the one hundred miles of new road to complete the line to Tarboro, where there is connection with Raleigh, will be built in ten months. There is a rumor of lines of steamers from Norfolk to Baltimore and New York to hit the Seaboard on the water also. The Seaboard and Roanoke people have little or nothing to say while all this parelleling business is going on. Their plan of extension toward Atlanta is said to have inspired the competition in the direction of Norfolk.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On July 11, 1888, at the Baptist church, Car- thage, N. C., by Rev. A. R. Shaw, Rev. W. F. WATSON, of Jonesboro, N. C., and Miss FLOR- ENCE SHAW, daughter of Dr. Jno. Shaw.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Noti- ces, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolu- tions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.— free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

In Fayetteville, July 10th, 1888, Mrs. KATE C. GLOVER, wife of Frank Glover, Esq., and second daughter of Jas C. Smith, aged 30 years.

Near Galatia, N. C., on March the 18th, 1888, ROBERT FULTON, son of Mr. and Mrs. John McMillan, aged 3 years, 4 months and 6 days.

He was but a smile
Which glistens in a tear;
Seen but a little while,
But, oh, how loved how dear.

J. McM.

Near Galatia, N. C., on April 22d, 1888, IDA LEE daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McMillan aged 7 years, 1 month and 3 days.

Thou art gone sweet Ida,
Sweet child of our love
From earth's fairy strand
To bright mansions above.

J. McM.

At Ellerbe Springs, N. C., June 25th, 1888, of typhoid fever, Miss JEANNETTE McASKILL, aged 56 years. In early life she connected her- self with the Mineral Springs Presbyterian church. She walked with God, enjoyed sweet close communion with Him. A few hours before her death she said, "I am ready." She passed away without a fear, without a murmur. One less in the home-circle, one less in the church militant, *one more*, we trust, "In our Father's home in glory." PASTOR.

At Red Springs on the evening of the 4th inst. WILLIE, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Buie. Aged not quite two years.

Little Willie was a sweet and promising child. With a bright and cheerful nature, an amiable disposition and a symmetrical endowment of body and mind, he was the hope and joy of his parents and the pride of all who loved him. His ruddy cheeks, innocent prattle and busy footsteps bespoke fair prospects of useful manhood, but dis- ease laid its ruthless hand upon him, and after only a few days of suffering his little soul quit- ed its tenement of clay and winged its flight to realms of endless day. The little chair once fill- ed with buoyant childhood is now vacant, the noise of those little feet, and the music of that little voice which contributed so much to make home happy, are hushed forever.

We unite with the bereaved parents in mourn- ing his loss, but we rejoice that we mourn not as those who have no hope, for we know that the little flower so recently plucked from earth has been transplanted in the paradise of God. "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

The Lord bless and comfort the sorrowing father and mother, and may the remaining lambs of their flock be led "through green pastures and beside still waters," 'till they join the one who has gone before them, in that "home over there."

J. M. C.

Mrs. SARAH E. BAGLEY, relict of James G. Bagley, died in Wilmington, N. C., July 7, 1888, in her 40th year.

The deceased had been for nearly twelve years a devoted member of the Second Presbyterian church. She was an earnest Christian, who did with all her might what her hand found to do. To those who were in want or distress she proved herself a kind friend. She was ever ready to en- gage in any good work recommended by her pas- tor. In the Sabbath school she was an earnest worker, and she organized among the children a band of "Earnest Workers" whose labors she di- rected. Mrs. Bagley was always genial and pleas- ant, and all will miss her kindly greetings. Her faith in Christ was steadfast, and she was one of those who looked for His appearing in hope of the grace that is to be brought unto us at the revelation of Jesus Christ. To be absent from the body is to be present with the Lord.

A COPY OF THE MEMORIAL RESOLU- TIONS OF CARTHAGE PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Deeply do we mourn the death of one of our best and most devoted members, MARY JAMES McIVER, who died Friday evening June 1st. She was just fifteen years old. Three years ago, she made a profession of religion and joined the Presbyterian church, and has lived a most con- sistent Christian. In the Sabbath-school she was an active member; though so young, she was one of our officers, our faithful little treasurer. Nor did she ever give up her duties till she was forced to do so, manifesting the deepest interest to the last. On Sabbath before she died with those feeble tremulous hands, she rendered her last account to the Sabbath school, and ere she went to give her final account to the great Judge of all. She was indeed, a remarkable child for activity and energy in every position of life, at home, at school and the Sabbath-school, she was ever diligent. To her, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," was not only a Scriptural truth, but a rule of conduct to guide and govern her daily actions. She loved all that was good and pure and was gentle and winning in her manners, and purely unselfish in her na- ture. Hers was.

"A heart at leisure from itself,
To soothe and sympathise."

She was a jewel of rare loveliness; long will she be missed in the Sabbath school as elsewhere; her bright example, and hallowed influence can never be forgotten; a bright and beautiful picture will ever hang on memory's wall of her whom we loved so fondly. Be it

Resolved, 1st. That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad affliction, praying that the "Everlasting Arms" may be underneath to bear their sinking spirits up.

2nd. That we who had the privilege of know- ing her cherish her sweet memory and try to profit by the good example striving so to live as to be able to say when our time comes as did she, "I am all safe."

3d. That a copy of this be sent to the family of the deceased. A copy to the N. C. PRESBYTE- RIAN with request to publish, and a copy spread upon the minutes of our Sunday-school:

MISS SUE E. HOGSHEAD,
MISS E. FLORENCE SHAW,
M. McG SHIELDS,
THOS. J. SHAW.
Committee.

This June 9th, 1888.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mrs. TINIE N. MILLS, God's child went home May 26th, 1888.

Her life expressed Christ. A child of the covenant, the spirit early consecrated her life and led her to make the solemn public profession of her faith. Through the joyous years of girl hood's fair promise, through the yet richer and fuller years of a womanhood beautiful in its blending of sweetness and strength, ever stronger grew this faith, the bright lustre of her life. Others it helped onward, aye, and shall help. The blessing of her life is beyond estimate. Deeply spiritual, ardent in her zeal for God's cause both in heathen lands and at home, faith- ful and forceful, *she was a witness bearing Christian*. But her life bore its richest fruit through the ten years of pain while God set upon her His seal of suffering, and made her life radiant with the un- mistakable impress, "Whom He loveth." In the fierce furnace glow those about her could not but see the gold's rare refining, and know that the heart so purified must soon see God.

Suddenly, but softly, came the summons, and her soul freed from the veil of the flesh, was with Jesus!

Our society is stricken with a loss greater than it can record. Though rarely able to meet with us on account of her frailty and suffering, her oc- casional presence was a felt help. At all times her prayers have been a silent power, hastening the kingdom. And not alone in gentle, holy presence, earnest words, and consecrated intel- lectual power was she strength to the cause of the Gospel among us, but in constant and of times large gifts, the anonymously given, "*thank- offerings*" that have increased the society's con- tributions. These were the sweet incense from a heart whose every throb was pain! Truly her life attained its "chief end," glorifying God; and most of all in her enjoyment of Him.

"These are they which have come out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

MISS CARRY A. LEAZAR,
MRS. J. M. WHAREY,
MRS. E. M. WATTS,
Committee.

Adopted by the Ladies's Missionary Society of Mooresville church.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING JULY 17th 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Ruled steady at 31 cts. per gallon, until Monday, when sales were made at 31½ cents. On Tuesday 31½ cents were ob- tained.

ROSIN—Early in report price declined and market has since ruled quiet at 70 cents for Strained and 75 cents for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Throughout: Hard $1.00; Yellow Dip $1.70.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.40.

TIMBER—Very little coming in and taken readily at full prices. No stock on hand.

ROANOKE COLLEGE

In The Virginia Mountains.

Several Courses for Degrees. Also, a Business Departm. nt. Special attention to English, French and German spoken. Large Library. Best moral and religious influences. Students from 16 States and Territories and Mexico. Grad- uates in 28 States. Expenses for nine months $149, $176, or $204 (including College fees, board, &c.) Thirty sixth Session begins Sept. 12th.

For Catalogue, &c., address

JULIUS D. DREHER, President,
Salem, Virginia.

LIBERTY ACADEMY.

[At Liberty, on C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 23 miles from Greensboro and 74 miles from Fayette- ville.]

The school is for both sexes.

The Principal has made *methods* of teaching a specialty having taught for the past ten years in various Normals and County Institutes, which have been held in different parts of the State.

Young men and young ladies who desire to prepare themselves for teaching, for college, or for the practical duties of life, are solicited to con- sider the advantages here offered before going elsewhere.

Dr. Rondthaler, President of Salem Female College, says: "We have in our school at present (1885 and 1886) young ladies from nine different States, who have come from a great variety of schools, and I am free to say that in the solid re- quirements *none* have come better, and *few* as well, prepared as those who have come from your most excellent school."

Dr. B. Craven, founder of Trinity College, gives the following testimonial: "Prof. J. M. Weatherly was one of the regular teachers in the last Trinity Normal. He is apt—quick—show- ed abundant evidence of scholarship and skill in school management generally. I recommend him as one of the best teachers in our whole country.

Four Assistants.

Fall term begins August 13th. Number of students in last year over 200. Write for cata- logue.

J. M. WEATHERLY,
Principal.

CENTRAL FEMALE INSTITUTE, Gordonsville, Va. Principal a Master of Arts of the University of Virginia. Eight Assistants. Thorough, advanced progressive. One of the most select schools in the South. Non-sectarian but thoroughly Christian in its influences. Prices reasonable. Board, tuition in English Latin and Music, $200 a year. Address

JAS. DINWIDDIE,
Principal.

FAIRFAX HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies,

Winchester, Va.

Location healthful and accessible. Fine advan- tages at moderate rates. Diploma for English or Classical and Special Courses. 20th year begins Sept. 5. For Catalogue, address Miss M. E. BILLINGS, Principal.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made work- ing for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McShane Bell Foundry

Finest Grade of Bells,

CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

Mention this paper.

HOT WEATHER.

Dyspepsia distresses and disables thousands of people who might as well be hearty and happy if they would take

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE — TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT — BUT BE SURE THAT YOU GET THE RIGHT ARTICLE

This Great Remedy, which has been used by physicians for nearly half a century, speedily brings to the dyspeptic

ROYAL RELIEF.

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA,

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS AUGUST 30th. Tuition reduced to $30 a half year. Poor students may give notes. Faculty of fifteen teachers. Three full courses of study leading to de- grees. Three short courses for the training of business men, teachers, physicians, and phar- macists. Law school fully equipped. Write for Catalogue to

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE,
President.

CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Clin- ton, Oneida county, N Y. Preparatory school for boys. Two courses of study, Classical and Business. Next year commences Sept. 11. Send for Catalogue to Principal.

REV ISAAC O. BEST, A. M.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals. THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEP- tember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

FISHBURNE SCHOOL,

Waynesboro, Augusta county, Va.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC and Business Course, with Military Training.

New Buildings, heated by steam, laboratory and other advantages.

Three Assistants, Fourteen States represented, Session '88-9. Fifty boarding pupils. No bad boys wanted.

Local option law in the town, Enforced.

For Catalogue, address

JAS. A. FISHBURNE,
Principal.



STAUNTON MALE ACADEMY

A school of the highest order for young men and boys. Military sys- tem. The best appliances for study and instruction. Thorough pre- paration for College, University or business. For illustrated cata- logue, address STAUNTON MALE ACADEMY, STAUNTON, VA.



PENNSYLVANIA, Chambersburg.

Wilson College for Young Women.

Fifty miles south-west of Harrisburg in famous Cumberland Valley. From Baltimore four hours; from Roanoke, Va, 11 hours via. of Shenandoah Valley R. R. Five trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all College Studies except Music and art. Large Music College and Art School. Music Dapartment last year, 125. Full Faculty. College Course B. A. degree. Music College, B. M. Handsome Park, Large Buildings, Steam Heat, Gymnasium, Observatory, Laboratory, etc. For catalogue address Rev. J. EDGAR, Ph. D., Pres't.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A family to teach small children, or as com- panion for a lady. Is willing to make herself generally useful.

Address

MISS S. C. WILLIAMS,
Madison, N. C.

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VA.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS
LAW; ENGINEERING.

Catalogue and circulars showing important changes in requirements for Academic Degrees will be sent on application.

PLUMER MEMORIAL FEMALE COLLEGE,
WYTHEVILLE, VA.

Next session begins September 13th, 1888.

REV. S. R. PRESTON, M. A. President,

Assisted by an excellent corps of eight Teachers.

Board, fuel, light, &c., with Collegiate course, including Latin, Calisthenics, Book-keeping, and Vocal Music, in class, $178 for entire school year.

Art, Music, German, French, Elocution and Type-writing thoroughly taught.

A young Institution, but *growing*: last year it had 35 boarding pupils from six States.

Location, climate, surroundings, all combine to make a delightful School-home for girls.

Send for catalogue to the President.

REV. S. R. PRESTON,
Wytheville, Va.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Phi- losophy.
C. R HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, ex- clusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNES- day in September (5th day) and closes first Wed- nesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and ex- perienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Build- ing one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

SEMI-CENTENNARY ADDRESSES

DELIVERED AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE June 13th, 1887, are now on sale. Price of the Bound Volume, 50cts.; Unbound 26cts.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price by Ross & Adams, Charlotte, N. C., or J. J. Dupuy, David- son College, N. C.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY,

STAUNTON, VA.

MISS MARY J. BALDWIN, PRINCIPAL.

OPENS SEPT. 5TH, 1888. CLOSES JUNE, 1889.

UNSURPASSED LOCATION, BUILD- ings, grounds and appointments. Full corps of teachers. Unrivalled advantages in Music, Languages, Elocution, Art, Book-keeping, Physical Culture, Stenography and Type Writ- ing.

Board, &c., &c., with full English Course, $250 for the enire Session of 9 months. Music, Art and Languages, extra.

For full particulars apply to the Principal for Catalogue.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

A Visit to Stirling and Abbottsford—The Streets of London.

A special correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes from London, June 27th:

Stirling is about midway from Glasgow to Edinburgh. It is one of Scotland's oldest towns, having a history of a thousand years. Its castle is the birth-place of many famous monarchs, and was the residence of many others, chief among the latter being Mary Queen of Scots. From the castle heights one may see a dozen battle-fields, dating from the time of William Wallace, 600 years ago. Th Scotch are proud of their history, and even the children are fairly familiar with it. They are busier than, yet not so merry, as the English. Still, they have their holidays regularly. Once a month besides Sundays every place of business in Stirling is closed, save perchance here and there a shop or a restaurant, and the 16,000 residents go where they please. Of its dozen or so fine banks not one is open, glad as any of them would be to acknowledge a letter of credit a traveler may have from Alexander Brown & Sons. Your correspondent was obliged to wait over 24 hours. In another way this mild monarchy asserts its liberty. The women vote in this region on certain municipal matters: that is, women who, as widows or unmarried, are property-holders or have some responsibility not represented by a male member of the family. The people of the middle class and peasantry are fond of memorials to the dead. Everywhere are portraits and tablets and monuments in honor of some honest or intelligent, or industrious, or benevolent man, unknown, possibly, outside of his county. British "red-coat" soldiers will always be found in a town with a castle. They have litule to do, and are seen sometimes carrying canes instead of swords. In Stirling are several recruiting companies.

An American is glad to recognize here some fine timber. In a ride of 500 miles through rural England he has grown weary of stunted trees, and all of them planted. Though, it is true, many fine parks exist in which oaks and cedars, hundreds of years old, are the glory of the estates on which they grow. If all the land proprietors could turn into trees the hair cut from horses' tails, what forests they would have! At Abbottsford—now owned by Sir Walter Scott's great granddaughter, the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott—are many and various beautiful trees. The poet and the novelist is now thought of as one of Scotland's greatest benefactors. Apart from the many blessed effects of his writings upon the mental and moral character of the people may be mentioned an indirect result of his fame. Thousands every year buy books and pictures and other relics, and visit hotels and patronize all branches of business because found in the region of Scott's former home. Just as we were leaving our hotel the village of Melrose, near Abbottsford, was thrown into commotion by the arrival of that famous tourist, Mr. Walter Carnegie. He had his regular coach and four. In his party were Mr. and Mrs. Jas. G. Blaine and daughters, Miss Dodge, ("Gail Hamilton,) Mr. Walter Damrosch and others. Mr. Blaine's light-colored soft hat made some other Americans feel more comfortable in theirs. He was not looking well, and this was on Friday. We have not seen him since the 22d.

The British mail system is somewhat "off" at one point A paper that will go to the United States for three cents postage will require sixteen cents to carry it to Australia. Considering her Majesty's influence in Australia, the difference in distance does not explain. But at home she provides nicely for her subjects getting their mail. In the remotest country towns and on farms letters are carried to the houses. Women do this work as well as men. In a town of a few thousand one may have his mail brought him three times a day, all without extra charge.

In England a stranger soon learns that the expression "on the European plan" is not to be restricted to hotels; in an extended sense it means "pay for what you get." If a bootblack wants two cents ordinarily, he expects four if one has unfortunately stepped into the mud. And the national trait of deliberateness will show itself even here. He will linger over the polishing as a clerk will linger over his newspaper and tea in a restaurant. Speaking of papers, where does the educational power of the press more clearly appear than in London? There are few questionable prints to be found in resorts like shaving saloons, nor do boys make a noise in selling their papers. They are trained from infancy not to be fussy. Babies cry easily—though we have heard but one cry at all in two weeks. That one was the Glasgow exhibition. Policemen—of whom London has 300 on horseback and 10,000 on foot—give orders quietly. A look or a gesture is quickly understood by any of the thousands of drivers threading its crowded thoroughfares.

The tourist will likely find the streets wider than he expected. Many of them remind one of Washington's avenues. The bright, healthy faces may help to make this impression. Some details pertaining to newspapers, the markets and wages to servants are reserved for another letter.

Mr. Spurgeon is again preaching to his usual congregation of 6,000. He has officiated three times since his attack of paralysis. He is still frail, preaching sometimes in a sitting posture. Gout—his old foe—and the controversies recently annoying him are held responsible for his illness. While he will never be himself again, yet he will do much more work if he lives. The Rev. Hugh P. Hughes, a We leyan, is the popular preacher here for young men. His church, seating 3,000, is in fashionable Picadilly, and attracts hundreds of young "swells" from their club-rooms who do not ordinarily attend any church. Two facts as to church-going strike a visitor and are said to be always true: More men than women are to be seen in the congregations, and the evening seven-o'clock service is usually more largely attended than the morning. A. D.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Punch This week contains a very droll sketch of the "Grand Old Fly" yielding to the blandishments of the "Watkin Spider," regardless of the corpse of the shareholder fly dangling in the web. A good many people are, no doubt, attracted by the mere size of the projected operation. Big engineering works always have a certain fascination for Englishmen; while those whose common sence rejects the Channel tunnel scheme notwithstanding its magnitude are sometimes afraid of the taunt that they take fright at novelty. It must be admitted that the Channel tunnel would be a pretty long affair; in fact, the longest borehole known. But when we have said that we have exhausted its claims to admiration. As an engineering work it is commonplace to the very last degree. One yard of grey chalk is exactly like another, and to cut a hole through it is about as simple a feat of excavation as could be named. A score of Channel tunnels would not approach the Fourth Bridge in engineering interest, or call forth anything like the invention and enterprise that have gone to the building of that wonderful structure. Assuming that the bottom of the Channel is composed entirely of the strata found on each side, nobody doubts that the construction of the tunnel would be an easy affair. What is seriously doubted is whether it would ever pay a penny to anybody but the promoters, who, of course, always get handsomely paid, whatever happens to shareholders. It is not any proof of liberality or enlightenment to jump at a novel scheme without stopping to consider its final outcome. No case has yet been made out for the tunnel, and its promoters live chiefly by ignoring the fact and busying themselves with verbal arguments upon the objections raised by its opponents. It is easy to bore the hole but to ventilate it on paying terms is another affair altogether. Strong reasons have been adduced for believing that it cannot be done, while the attempts to prove that it can have been of the loosest and feeblest kind. In fact, the finance of the matter has never been seriously grappled with, and the public has been treated to scraps of sentiment and rags of false analogy which cannot impose upon a schoolboy. We are promised a great increase of trade if we construct a tunnel and avoid the breaking of bulk but the fact is judiciously ignored that bulk will have to be broken all the same, because the Continental railway gauge is different from ours.

Our commerce is being throttled by the enormous cost of internal carriage; goods often costing more for a short transit to the coast than they subsequently do for sea carriage to the ends of the earth. For remedy we are coolly asked to add twenty miles of the most costly railway in the world to our land carriage, and to forego the advantage of the cheapest transit known. It is something of a novelty for Englishmen to feel themselves shut out from trade by the ocean on which they have won all their commercial triumphs.—*Times.*

THE WHEEL-BEARER.

There is a strange little animal, too small to be seen without a microscope, which has become quite famous because of its power to endure heat and cold. He is called the rotifera, or wheel-bearer, because he seems to bear two wheels in front of him. These tiny creatures live in the mosses that are found on old roofs. When it rains they are very active, and run about to get food; but when the sun dries up the roof they shrivel up, remaining so for weeks, and are apparently dead. But a warm shower revives them, and, after lying for months in a roof covered with snow and ice, they will spring up and be as lively as ever. The experiment has been made of picking them out of cold forty degrees below zero and then putting them on a warm stove, when all the signs of life would return. They have been buried in the earth for weeks, but would revive by having warm water poured over them. Some claim that they really do die and come to life again; but science shows this to be untrue.

HOW FLYING-FISH FLY.

An excellent opportunity of observing the aerial means of propulsion in the flying-fish was afforded me during a six day's calm lately when crossing the Bay of Bengal. I watched day by day some hundreds rise under the bows of the ship. The water surface was a glassy calm. As each fish rose it spread its wings at once, apparently beating the surface with them two or three strokes before they steadied out. I say "apparently," for it was not a definite beat so much as a struggle to rise. The tail, which of course under water was in rapid motion to escape from the ship, now gave ten or a dozen rapid beats, which could be counted by the ripples on the still surface, and the fish was off in aerial flight. As such fish lost the impetus of the rise, which generally happened at about forty yards, the binoculars showed us the anal fins, which till now had been fully extended, drooping to feel the water. As soon as the surface was felt the tail was introduced, and five or six smart strokes, also indicated by ripples, brought the impetus up again and carried the fish about another thirty yards, when another droop sent it on again, and so forth, some of the older fish traveling in this way, some 400 or 500 yards. The younger fish frequently fell awkwardly to this attempt to regain impetus. When waves are running it requires a clever fish to gain impetus by a few judicious strokes on the crest of a wave, and many a fish tumbles over in the attempt. I once saw a fish rise close to the ship's quarter, and it flew parallel with the ship, pursued by a dolphin or bonita. The latter followed every sway of the flying fish, keeping almost under it. At the first dip of the tail the pursuer made a dart forward, but missed it, and again dogged its prey by keeping just under it. On the second dip the tail went into the pursuer's mouth, and there was an end of the flyer. It always struck me that it seemed a strain on the fish to keep the wings extended.—*Nature.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

A simple and inexpensive sideboard, which does good duty and is very appropriate in the modestly furnished house, is made of a plain deal table about two-thirds the width of the ordinary kitchen table, with a shelf fitted below. Stain this to imitate old oak with a mixture of raw Sienna, burnt Sienna and Vandyke brown thinned to the proper consistency with sizing. Hang some plain shelves above, either stained or covered with felt cloth, to hold ornamental pieces of china and glass. Lay upon the top of the table a scarf of butcher's linen, with knotted fringe, and further ornamented with drawn work or outline designs in washable silks, and then will be had a sideboard of which no one need be ashamed.—*Prairie Farmer.*

N. O. Picayune: The woman who can truthfully be said to lead a narrow life in the sense of being a neighbor is she who passes all her time between the four walls of her house—who has no interest whatever beyond her husband and children and recognizes no outside claims at all upon her—who does not visit her sick neighbor, nor belong to any book club or sewing society, or church society. Her painting, her embroidery, her books, flowers, music and dainty food are expended only on her own home. No one, save those who share her family circle, receive any pleasure, any benefit from her. No one is more lovely to think on than the sweet home-keeping women devoted to her husband and children; but in thinking on her the picture naturally includes a woman who is a gracious hostess at times, who is a busy member of some small, pottering society of some kind or other, and who is an adorable Lady Bountiful to at least one sad heart beyond the cheerful charm of her own bright home and fireside.

Mrs. A. Trufant Nally is at the head of a large and flourishing type-writing bureau in this city. She does a great deal of work and as well instructs several large classes in type-writing and in short hand.

The white house and its occupants have never been without their pets. Martha Washington had a parrot and was fond of deer. "Dolly" Madison's pet was a little saddle nag. Mrs. Monroe was the first to bring white rabbits on the national premises. Mrs. Bliss, President Taylor's daughter, who presided over the white house until his death, had a white owl. During her husband's term a pet eagle was often fed by Mrs. Fillmore. All through Jackson's administration a black and white coon had the run of the house. Harriet Lane had a stag hound that was sent her from England. Mrs. Hayes treasured a large Japanese cat given her by a naval officer. Mrs. Grant's especial pride was a cow. Nellie Arthur doted on an Indian pony, and now Mrs. Cleveland takes the greatest interest in and has become devotedly attached to a sleek Jersey cow, given her by George W. Childs.

Pretty curtains for a bedroom may be made of linen scrim in this way: Make the curtains long enough to allow of a deep hem, top and bottom. Hem also the front edge of each. Take a large spool and mark with a lead pencil two circles slightly overlapping each other in alternate groups for a border on the hem. Three smaller circles may be used in each group if preferred. Choose wash embroidery silk of any two colors that will go well together and harmonize with the prevailing tones in the room, such as blue and gold, red and olive, or brown and pink. Work the cirles in outline stitch, and suspend the curtains from small rods. It is best to scald the silk before using, as this will prevent the colors from running when the curtains are washed. A more elaborate curtain, which may be used in a parlor, can have the circles scattered all over it.

PROCESS FOR EXTRACTING QUININE.

The government of India have published for the information of the public through the Bulletin of the Royal Gardens, Kew, some particulars of the new process of extracting quinine from the cinchona bark by means of oil. By the aid of this process, perfected lately by Mr. Gamme, it is found possibly to utilize the calisaya or yellow bark variety, and to extract from it the whole of its quinine in a form indistinguishable chemically or physically from the best brands of European manufacture, and this so cheaply that not merely in times like the present of depressed markets, but at all periods, it will not cost the government more than 25 rupees per pound Should all the expectations which this important discovery has awakened be realized, it is believed that it will lead to the substitution of Indian manufactured quinine for the febrifuge in the hospitals and dispensaries of India, and as a necessary consequence to the substitution of yellow bark for red bark in the Sikkim plantations.

SCIENCE.

Russia is going to have a railroad tunnel three miles long, at a cost of $3,500,000. She has 15,000 miles of railway, but her only tunnel is 700 yards long. More great works of this kind are contemplated, and as Russian engineers are ignorant of tunnel making there is a demand for foreign skill.

The physical condition of steel is known to be unsettled for many hours after being rolled. Finally it comes to a state of rest, but any test of its quality before that period arrives is misleading.

THINGS USEFUL.

Potash water is the quickest cure for wasp or bee stings. A small quantity should be kept in a glass stopped bottle. Open the sting with a needle and put on one drop of potash water.

Orange syrup is so easily made and so convenient to have on hand for various uses that it is strange more housekeepers do not make it, especially in the season when oranges are plentiful and cheap. Ripe and thin-skinned fruit is best for the purpose. Squeeze the juice through a sieve and to every pint add a pound and a half of powdered sugar with a little of the grated orange peel and the juice of one lemon Boil the syrup for fifteen minutes, and skim as long as any scum rises. If it does not look clear when taken off, strain it. Next bottle and seal up tight, and it will keep for a long time. Two tablespoonfuls of the syrup mixed with a quarter of a pound of creamed butter makes a nice sauce for a pudding, or a pleasant flavor for custards and ices. Mixed with cold water and ice makes a delicious drink and can be safely given to invalids.

A saucer of quick-lime placed in a bookcase will prevent mildew. It must, of course, be renewed as often as it becomes slaked. It is equally good for putting in linen chests, iron safes or wherever there is any mustiness owing to the exclusion of fresh air.

Tomato Salad: Cut six ripe tomatoes into slices and remove all the seeds; rub a dish with onion and pour into it a mixture of oil and vinegar (in the proportion of two spoonfuls of oil to one of vinegar), sprinkle on the tomatoes pepper and salt, and leave them in the dressing two hours. They will be ready to serve.

Lemon Honeycomb: Place the sweetened juice of a large lemon or two small ones in the dish in which the desert is to be served. Beat the white of an egg into a pint of rich cream, and remove to the surface of lemon juice as fast as whisked. Serve with sponge cake. A little bright colored jelly on the snowy whiteness enhances the attractiveness of the dish.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children,

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequaled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume

THE RICHEST. MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.

COLGATE & CO. TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO IS COMPETENT TO teach English, Mathematics and beginners in German and Music, desires a position as teacher in a family. Would begin teaching the middle of September next. Address

MISS E., Box 28,
Waynesville, N. C.

SYNODICAL FEMALE COLLEGE
ROGERSVILLE, TENN.

Beautifully located. A full corps of carefully chosen, able instructors. Unusual advantages in music, history, literature and art. A strictly home-school. Address

MRS. F. A. ROSS, Principal, or
CHARLES C. ROSS, Associate Prin.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 20, 1888. **One of the most attractive Schools for Young Ladies in the Union. All Departments Thorough** Buildings Elegant; Steam heat; Gas light; Situation beautiful: Climate splendid; Pupils from Nineteen States. **Terms among the lowest in the Union.** For the **Liberal Terms** of this **Celebrated old Virginia School,** write for a catalogue to

WM. A. HARRISS, President, Staunton, Virginia.

MID SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES AND LAWNS,

IN SUCH VARIETY AS TO ENABLE YOU TO SELECT ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

We carry in great variety so many things that we cannot begin to call them, ANY ONE IN WILMINGTON will tell you that at McINTIRE'S you can find ANYTHING that you may need in the way of

DRY GOODS.
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING, &C., &C.

LADIES SUITS made to order, on short notice.
MATTINGS for floors in great variety of patterns and colors.
CHURCH CARPETS and MATTINGS, at lowest prices.
Samples when desired.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 1888.

GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL. DURHAM TOBACCO

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
ch.2t. 481-1y

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.
Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS **WITHOUT CHARGE.**

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE LITTLE GIRL OF THE FRESH AIR FUND.

'Twas little she knew of the sweet green grass,
With the wonderful wealth of clover,
Which, far outside of the city's walls,
Was spreading the fields all over.
Yet blue her eyes as the summer skies,
And as sunny her tangled hair
As the goldenest sunbeam ever sent
To lie on the earth so fair.

What wonder she opened her blue eyes wide
When she learned, one happy day,
That she and many a child beside
Were to travel far away
To the fairy place where daisies grew,
And the streets were soft and green,"
And her little heart o'erflowed for joy
Of the glad things yet unseen.

Old Farmer Jones on the platform stood
When the train came in at last,
And the little "waif" who was sent to him
He clasped in his strong arms fast.
"For it's never a chick nor a child have I,"
Said he to the agent then,
"And, just as true as the heavens are blue,
I'll be good to this gal. Amen!"

And he bore her home to the shady farm,
And he "turned her out to grass,"
As he merrily said. And the sun and breeze
Made free with the little lass,
And kissed her cheek till they blushed as red
As the reddest rose that grew,
And innocent mischief peeped from out
The once sad eyes of blue.

"Dear friend," says a letter from Farmer Jones,
"There's no two ways about it,
This farm's got used to the wee gal's langh,
An' in fact can't thrive without it.
Why, bless your soul! it would do ye good
To watch the chick each day
A-turnin' the old place upside down
Along of her happy play.

"An' me an' my wife we don't see how
There's anything else to do
But just hold on to the leetle gal,
If it's all the same to you.
An' I reckon the blessed child that lives
With the angels in the skies
Won't mind if the little new one stays
To wipe the tears from our eyes."

An' the mother this gal has lost will find
My pet in the angel-land,
An' I make no doubt that they'll both be glad
As they watch us hand in hand.
So, now, whatever there is to do,
Just write it for me to sign,
An' God's blessin' rest on the 'Fresh Air Fund'—
Your work as well as mine."

—*Harper's Young People.*

INTRODUCTIONS.

PANSY.

Her name was Corinne, but if they ever used the word *dream* as a name for little girls, it would have fitted her perfectly. Oh! her eyes were bright enough, and she was very lovable in every way, or would have been but for her habit of dreaming. "Corinne never hears more than the half of anything," her mother once said of her, in an impatient tone. And really, if you had lived in the house with her, you would not have been surprised at people for losing patience; for, while the people who met Corinne on the street or in Sabbath school thought her lovely, this habit of thinking her own thoughts all the time, instead of rousing to give careful attention to what was said to her, was certainly very trying. I'm going to give you a peep at her one lovely May morning; she had thrown herself on the grass among the flowers, and had neither book nor work.

Her mother called from the side door, "Corinne."

"Yes'm."

"Papa wants you to stop at Potter's on your way to school this morning, and tell him—are you paying atrention, Corinne?"

"Yes'm." She thought she was, but just at that moment a little bird swayed back and forth on one of the branches just before her, and trilled a lovely song, and Corinne was thinking: "What if I had a voice like that? I would wear a lovely blue satin dress covered with white lace, and kid gloves away up to my elbow, and sing so wonderfully that I would make myself very rich; then I would take every one of the family to Europe, and we would live in one of the palaces." Her mother continued, "Tell him we have decided not to take the small one, but will have the large instead. Now, don't forget; it is quite important."

Fifteen minutes afterward Corinne, having gone through with all the numbers on her first programme, and been encored several times, and been thrown any number of bouquets, one of them set around with diamonds, arose from her grassy couch and went slowly down street toward the college. As she passed Potter's she thought of her errand. "Let me see," she said to herself, "what was I to tell him? Oh! I know; papa doesn't want the small one. I suppose that means a carriage; I wonder where he is going. Perhaps he is going to take us to ride; this would be a lovely day for a ride. What if papa had found a large carriage, and taken us all to the lake; then we could go out on the steamer and have a lovely time. What more did mamma say? I don't think she said anything else. What could there be to tell, except that papa did not want the carriage? I remember that perfectly."

In she went and gave her message.

"That's queer," said Mr. Potter, when the errand boy repeated it. "Doesn't he want any? He was very particular to have me reserve them both until I heard from him."

"I suppose not," said the boy. "It was his oldest girl, and she said her father told her to say that he didn't want any carriage."

"Well," said Mr. Potter, "it is none of my business. I suppose he has changed his mind."

But he hadn't. He sat in his library for one hour that afternoon waiting; and Corinne's mother sat with her bonnet and wraps on, and said, several times, that she did not see why livery-men could not be more prompt; and she was afraid that Corinne would get started from the college before they reached there. At last the father said: "Well, we may as well give this thing up; it is too late for the steamer, anyway; Potter must have had an accident of some sort; he never disappoints. We shall have to postpone our ride until another day."

"But the lake concert will not be postponed until another day; and Miss Herndon will not be there to sing after this one time. I had planned it for a special suprise for Corinne; she is so fond of music."

"I know it," her father said regretfully. "I am very sorry. I thought I had everything arranged to work to a charm. Here is Corinne now; it is later than I thought. Daughter, what did Mr. Potter say this morning? Did he hint that there might possibly be a disappointment about having the large carriage here in time?"

"What carriage?" asked Corinne. "I haven't heard anything about a large carriage."

Are you acquainted with any young people of whom this girl reminds you?—*The Parsy.*

FREDDY'S WISH.

"Mamma, just look, are they not splendid?" exclaimed Freddy, who had just returned from the house of a friend, who was a great florist. He had his hands filled with summer flowers, in perfect bloom, and as he spoke he began to arrange them in a vase.

Freddy was only nine years of age, but the way in which he arranged his flowers might have done credit to an experienced gardener, and his fingers seemed to linger lovingly on each blossom, as with rare artistic skill he placed the different shades and sizes together. The smile on his face seemed to grow brighter, and he held the bouquet first one way then another, with his little head on one side, as if lost in admiration.

Truly, Freddy had a passion for flowers.

Mamma smiled as she saw her little boy's enthusiasm, and watched his progress with pride. "They are indeed splendid!" she said. It does one good to look at such perfection.

"Did not God make all the flowers, mamma?" asked Freddy.

"Yes, dear, they are the work of his hands."

"Do you know, mamma," continued Freddy, "I heard Helen thanking papa to-day for the beautiful necklace he gave her on her birthday, and he said that he liked to see her with pretty things like that. Now if papa had not loved Helen, would he have cared to give her pretty things?"

"I think not, Freddy," replied Mrs. Hart, wondering not a little at her little boy's earnestness.

"Well, mamma, God must love everybody very much, when He makes such beautiful flowers grow everywhere."

Mrs Hart bent down and kissed him, saying gently:—God does love everybody, Freddy, but everybody does not love God."

"I love Him," said Freddy, who was rather a dreamy, thoughtful child, it is so kind of Him to give us those beautiful flowers to look at." Then he added suddenly,—"How I pity the blind, mamma."

Mrs. Hart took up the vase which was now smiling with the gay flowers which Freddy had so well arranged, and after looking at them intently put them down with a sigh. "Yes, Freddy, they claim our pity, and teach us to be thankful for our blessed gift of sight, but I think those are more to be pitied who see the flowers in all their beauty, yet think nothing of the Divine Hand which formed and painted them."

"Oh! mamma, is there any one so thoughtless? Do you know whenever I see that painting which Uncle Fred did and gave to you, I think of him directly."

"Yes, but Freddy, there are some who think flowers grow by chance, and there is no guiding hand making them grow year after year?"

Freddy jumped up from the low stool at his mother's chair, and looking into her face with earnest, pleading eyes said,—"I wish I could be a minister when I grow up. I would like to tell the people about God, and his flowers, and his kindness."

"That is a good wish, but you may do something for him while you are young, Freddy."

"Oh! if I could, mamma!"

"Certainly you can, dear; you might come with me to-morrow and take some of those flowers to some of my sick scholars and tell them about God. Would that not be a good beginning?"

"Oh! splendid, mamma; I'm so happy," replied Freddy, his eyes sparkling and his hands clasped.

"Now, that is a good day's work before us," said Mrs. Hart, rising, and here comes papa. We shall have the gas lit and tell him about it."

And when Freddy grew up he had his wish.—*Scottish American.*

HOW NOAH'S ARK WENT TO SCHOOL.

Mamma was sick and Aunt Tina had to stay with her a good deal. One afternoon, when mamma was feeling worse than usual, Aunt Tina coaxed Arthur, the younger of her two nephews, to take a nap in his crib. She told Clarence to be a good boy, and not get into mischief while she bathed mamma's head.

By and by, when mamma had dropped asleep, Aunt Tina went softly out of the room to see what Clarence was about, for he was full of mischief, and got into a good many scrapes.

His playthings were strewed around the yard—his rocking-horse, his kite, and bow and arrows: but no Clarence could she find. Finally, away down the dusty road, she saw a little red figure plodding along as fast as possible out of sight. Fearful that he would be run over, or stray so far he would be lost, she hurried after him. He heard her coming, and, turning his head covered with yellow curls, saw her so near he started to run. His chubby feet and short legs were not equal to the long wayside grass and tall daisies, and he somehow got tangled up in them

When Aunt Tina reached his side he was sitting half-burried in the grass and daisies and clover. His blue eyes were drowned in tears as he rubbed them with his fat, dirty little fists. When she picked them up in her arms to soothe him he sobbed out all his grief on her shoulder.

"Aunt Tina see!" pointing to a huge basket he had lugged with him, crammed full of the animals from his Noan's ark. They were now scattered in great disorder through the grass. "I was a-takin' Mr; Noah an' fam'ly to school, so they could learn to spell an' read like other boys, an' not to have to always keep still. An' now—an' now they's all losted or broke, an' me'll never find 'em an'—"

His grief was too deep for words. But after a while Aunt Tina comforted him and helped him find all the men and animals. Hand in hand they trudged back home to tell mamma how he tried to take Noah and his family to school and couldn't.—*Our Little Ones.*

DARKNESS AND LIGHT.

BY FANCY.

"Kittie, dear, will you run upstairs and bring me my work basket from my table?"

Kittie put down her book and went slowly out into the hall and glanced up the wide stairs.

"Mamma, Susan hasn't lit the gas yet, it is all dark up there."

"Don't you think you can find your way to my room, dear? Surely you don't need a light for that."

"But it is so very dark, mamma, and I—"

"Come Kittie, don't be foolish," interrupted her mother. "There is no need of your having a light to go upstairs. You are getting to be a great big girl, and it is quite time you—"

"There's Susan!" exclaimed Kittie, as the light was lit in the hall above, and she dashed upstairs and followed the girl into her room, keeping very closely beside her, and only breathing freely when the gas was lit.

"Did you go up in the dark," asked her mother, as Kitty entered the room with the basket.

"No, mamma, Susan went in and lit the gas," she said, hanging her head.

The next day after her lessons were over Kittie's mother said, drawing her to her side:

"Now, Kittie, you must try to overcome your fear of the dark. What is it you are afraid of then any more than in the light? You are nine years old, Kittie, and it is foolish for such a big girl to be afraid of nothing. God is with us in the dark just the same as in the light, and why should you be any more afraid? Now will you try, dear?"

Kittie said yes, and resolved she would, and then her mother gave her a verse to learn and remember: "Darkness and light are both alike to thee."

Her mother said no more about it at the time, but a few evenings later she asked Kittie to bring a book from the third story. Although the halls above were entirely dark Kittie started bravely up, and her mother heard her singing on the third story stairs in a voice that would tremble a little, "Onward Christian soldiers, marching as to war!"

She said nothing when Kittie came back, but her pleased face told as plainly as words could have done that she knew Kittie had remembered that darkness and light are alike to God.

A PARABLE.

"O, dear! I am so tired of Sunday!" So said Willie, a playful little boy who was longing for the Sabbath to be over, that he might return to his amusements.

"Who wants to hear a story?" said a kind friend who was present. "I sir," "and I," "and I," said the children as they gathered around him. Then he told them a parable. Our Saviour, when he was on earth, often taught the people by parables.

The parable told the little boys was of a kind man who had some very rich apples hanging upon a tree. A poor man was passing by the house of the owner and he stopped to admire this beautiful apple tree. He counted these ripe, golden pippins—there were just seven of them. The rich owner could afford to give them away; and it gave him so much pleasure to make this poor man happy that he called him and said:

"My friend, I will give you a part of my fruit." So he held out his hand and received six of the apples. The owner had kept one for himself.

Do you think the poor man was grateful for his kindness? No, indeed. He wanted the seven pippins all for himself; and at last, he made up his mind that he would watch his opportunity and go back and steal the other apple.

"Did he do that," said Willie, very indignant; "he ought to have been ashamed of himself; and I hope he got well punished for stealing that apple."

"How many days are there in a week, Willie," said his friend.

"Seven," said Willie, blushing very deeply; for now he began to understand the parable, and he felt an uneasy sensation at his heart—conscience began to whisper to him: "And ought not a boy be ashamed of himself who is unwilling on the seventh day to lay aside his amusements? Ought he not to be punished if he will not remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy?"—*Sunday School Banner.*

NERVES! NERVES!!

What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.
Headache, Neuralgia,
Indigestion, Sleeplessness,
Nervous Prostration,
All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC

Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.
It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alterative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it
CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
$1.00 a Bottle. Send for full particulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

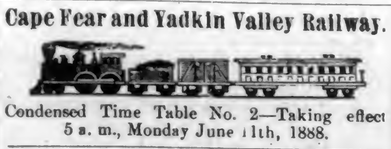
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 2—Taking effect 5 a. m., Monday June 11th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	6 00 A.M.	1 15 F. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	3 10 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	3 35 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	7 15 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 15 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	5 00 A. M.	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 25 "	5 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A.M.	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	5 25 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	9 50 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	10 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 30 "	12 15 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	7 30	A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00	"

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30	P. M.
Factory Junction	4 30	"
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15	"

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

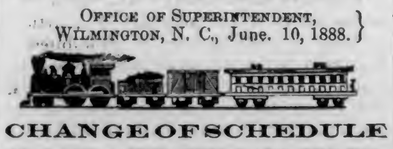
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June. 10, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 30 A. M
Leave Maxton.....	11 21 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 52 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 50 P. M
Leave Charlotte.....	4 07 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 51 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	7 03 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 15 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	6 10 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 15 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 46 P. M
Leave Hamlet.....	2 30 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	6 55 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 20 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	8 39 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	9 45 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 35 A. M
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 48 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 05 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 26 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 20 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles. and Moutain Produce.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 33p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan 8, 1888	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 23p m	12 41 a m	5 33p m
Arrive Florence..	12 15a m	1 25a m	6 20p m
			No. 59
Leave Florence..	2 40a m	.....	†6 49p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 25a m	.....	8 05p m
		No. 52.	No.59.
Leave Sumter.....	4 25a m	† 9 40 a m	*8 27p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 45 a m	9 55p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.04 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 7.13 p. m., Manning 7.52 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 6 50 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 12 a m	6 46pm
		No. 58.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 22 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	.....	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 30 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 11 pm	8 55pm
Lve. Wilmington	8 35a m	2 10 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No63. ruus through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.20 p. m., Lanes 8.02 p. m., Charleston 9.45 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.48 a. m., Lanes 9.33 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

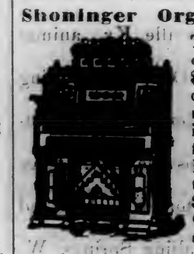
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12th.

Congress would like very much to adjourn and go home. The hot weather of last week struck it such a direct blow that it has not yet recovered energy.

A visiting stranger who drops into the Senate or House gallery on one of these summer days, is in imminent danger of failing to receive the imposing impression he had expected from a view of the National Legislature. There is but little spirit in the proceedings of either branch, and both Representatives and Senators,at tired in something like the sportsman's toggery of loose jacket and flannel shirt, may be seen by the dozen, loung ing in their chairs or on the sofas, fanning themselves vigorously. I do not mean to say that all or even half of our law-makers have adopted the tennis style of costume, although they would be excusable for so doing or for appearing in any style of costume which admits of the least amount of clothing consistent with decency (not dignity.) And you will fully agree with me, if you have ever had any experience with that overwhelming oppressiveness that lurks in Washington air when the thermometer is careering among the nineties. One thing I notice without exception, the Congressmen who adhere to "boiled linen" are completely wilted down at the neck and wrists.

The President goes on vetoing private pension bills, and the more he vetoes, the more skillful he seem to become in the work. Every soldier will read with interest his recent message to the Senate on the subject of pension legislation, in which he says: "I cannot spell out any principle, upon which the bounty of the government is bestowed through the flood of private pension bills that reach me. The theory seems to have been adopted that no man who served in the army can be the subject of death, or impaired health, except they are chargeable to his service. Medical theories are set at naught, and the most startling relation is claimed between alleged incidents of military service and disability or death. Fatal apoplexy is admitted as the result of quite insignificant wounds; heart disease is attributed to chronic diarrhoea; consumption to hernia, and suicide is traced to army service in a wonderfully devious and curious way." This is the first time the President has entered upon so elaborate a defense of his action in vetoing so many pension bills.

The House continues to hold daily seances over the tariff, which discussion had grown a little monotonous until Saturday, when a really lively debate was sprung, showing a difference of opinion among some prominent Republican members in regard to the duty on sugar.

Representative Cannon had made a proposition to reduce sugar duties one half, and adopt a system of bounties for the sugar-raisers instead. The venerable Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, attacked with spirit the proposition, and warned his associates that bounties as a direct encouragement to industries never have been, and never will be sanctioned by the American people. A number of Republican members from Iowa defended Mr. Cannon's proposition, and Republican members from Kansas, with another from California, rallied boisterously around Mr. Kelly, while the Democratic Congressmen sat back and greatly enjoyed the little conflict between the Republican brethren, who generally dwell together in unity.

Mrs. Cleveland has taken command of the crusade against the wearing of bustles, and society is consequently divided into bustle and anti-bustle factions, and the feeling between the two parties is constantly growing more bitter. It is a dangerous thing which Mrs Cleveland has undertaken, notwithstanding the fact that she is supported by all the men.

Senator Blair has succeeded in having his constitutional amendment, prohibiting the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation or sale of all alcoholic liquor as a beverage in the United States, favorably reported. This is only the beginning of the struggle. There will be bitter battles before it is adopted by Congress. When it passes that body, this amendment will be submitted to the several States. T.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending July 12th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

C A Bartliff, Memphis, Tenn., chain pump.

A J Baugh, Jonesboro, Ga.. fertilizer distributer.

A T Bemis, Louisville, Ky., hot air regulator.

H M Bien, Vicksburg, Miss., automatic fan.

A P Brewister, Newnan, Ga., car coupler.

W H Coote, Marion, Ark., sign.

G H Coursen, Baltimore, Md., shoe fastening.

C H Dexter, Annapolis, Md., paper file.

H D Gardy, Northeast, Md., toy hoop.

Rudolf O Gercke, Augusta, Ga., car starter.

W E Ginn, Woodberry, Md., knife sharpner.

J W Hazell, Baltimore, induction coil.

W D Heltsley, Greenville, Ky., animal trap.

F M Hunt, Round Oak, Ga., mowing machine.

E P Killinger, Marion, Va., band cutter and feeder.

L W Lindley, Louisville, Ky., fence stay.

R D Martin, Princeton, Ky., bedstead slat lock.

H S McMillion, Falling Springs, W. way.

Jas F Sinkler, Troy, Tenn., self propelling carriage.

Va., corn planter.

W R Miller, Baltimore, load indicator for cartridge magazines.

C H Owen, DeLand, Fla., hemstitching.

M Pate, Snow Hill, N. C., plow attachment.

F Pollack, Baltimore, Md., grater.

W Racer, Harrsino, Ark., coffee pot.

Chas A Reynolds, Winston, N. C., tobacco box.

S D Riegel, Thomasville, Ga., pattern for pickets and balusters, and machine for sawing fence pickets.

E E Ries, Baltimore, Md., elertric rail-

J W Snapp, Jasper, Tenn., taking topographical measurements.

E H Triesler, Baltimore, Md., sewing machine.

E E Verdel, Memphis, Tenn., can machine.

S H West, New Orleans, La., ironing table.

CROP NOTES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Of late the rains in Guilford have been very abundant, indeed quite stormy in many sections of the country, washing lands very much in places. Rarely, in the space of two weeks, have so many storms, with hail, thunder and lightning visited this section, a colored man having been stricken dead one day last week while entering his house.

Crops harvested have been fairly good, while the growing corn is in fine condition and splendid fruits are abundant daily.

M.

SAY-SOES.

Prof. Robertson. of Guelph, says there are at present in Ontario 750,000 milk cows. The milk of 250,000 of these is manufactured into cheese, 250,000 contribute milk for butter, and 150,000 give the milk which is consumed in the cities and country.

B F Johnson & Co., of Richmond. Va., have an advertisement in another column that may interest you. Read it.

To clean nickle on stoves wet soda with ammonia, apply with an old small brush, and rub off with a woollen cloth.

A witty lady says:—"If you want to find out a man's real disposition, take him when he's wet and hungry. If he is amiable then, dry him and fill him up, and you have an angel."

Colored Confectionery: The use of poisonous colors in the preparation of articles of food or confectionery is prohibited in Germany by an act which has received the imperial assent. The substances indicated are colors and color preparations containing antimony, arsenic, barium, lead, cadmium, copper, quicksilver, uranium, zinc, tin, gamboge. coraline, or pieric acid. The coverings used for holding or wrapping articles are subject to the above general regulations; but exceptions are made for sulphate of barium, colored baryta lacquers and some other substances.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Union Theological Seminary.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY, VA.

The next session begins Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 1888.

FACULTY.

B. M. SMITH, D. D., LL.D., Professor of Oriental Literature.

THOS. E. PECK, D. D., LL.D. Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology.

H. C. ALEXANDER, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament.

J. F. LATIMER, Ph.D, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity.

W. W. Moore, D. D., Associate Professor of Oriental Literature.

For Catalogue or other information apply to

THOS. E. PECK D. D., Intendant Hampden Sidney, Va.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S, (Late Hancock & Daggett's), Wilmington. N. C.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550.000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY. Gen'l Agent, Raleigh. N. C.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N. Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC



The best of all remedies for Inward Pains, Colic, Indigestion, Exhaustion and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Also the most effective cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and affections of the breathing organs. It promotes refreshing sleep, improves the appetite, overcomes nervous prostration, and gives new life and strength to the weak and aged. 50c. and $1.00, at Drggists.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curriculum** with **enforced study**, a reasonable but strict **discipline**, and a location entirely free from **malaria.**

No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address, **Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.**

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

Hampden-Sidney College, Va. The 113th Session will begin on September 6th.

For Catalogues and further information, apply apply to.

RICHARD McILWAINE, Pres., Hampden Sidney. Va.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY One of the half-dozen best Preparatory Schools in New England. Excellent facilities in Modern Languages, Science, Painting, Industrial Science and Commercial Studies. The payment of $61 in advance will cover all tuition in the Preparatory and Academic Courses, together with board, limited amount of washing, room rent, heating, and all other necessary expenses, except Books, Stationery, Lights, and small contingencies, for the Fall Term of twelve weeks, beginning August 29. Send for catalogue at once to the Principal,

REV. G. M. STEELE, WILBRAHAM, MASS.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.

REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D., Clarksville, Tenn,

N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.

Handsome Colored Organdys.

Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.

Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.

Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.

French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.

Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.

A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.

Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

June 25th, 1888.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPT. 12th, 1888.

THIRTEEN DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY. CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL COURSES.

Healthy location in the heart of the Bluegrass Region. 1,000 feet above sea level. Refined and hospitable community. Students find homes in the best families. Expenses moderate—$160 to $240. Attendance last session, from 20 States. For full information and Catalogue apply to

L. H. BLANTON, D. D., Chancellor.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to

JOHN MANNING, Professor of Law.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON, Principal, Charlotte, N. C.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address

REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer.

J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

W. H. TAPPEY, ALEX. DELANEY.

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

PETERSBURG, VA.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engins

TRAM ROAD ENGINES

and Car Irons, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, and Tobacco Machinery.

Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Mill Gearing, Elevators for Factories and Stores, Cotton and Hay Presses, Iron and Brass Castings generally.

ALEX. DELANEY,

Lately of the Tanner and Delaney Engine Company, being a member of our firm we will make the building of Tram Road Engines and Car Irons a specialty.

TAPPEY & DELANEY.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,072. WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 25, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,692.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable preminms in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. G. L. Cook, for the summer, Max Meadows, Va.

Rev. J. R. Millard, from Columbia, S. C., to Fort Motte, S. C.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The pastor writes: You may say that the Gastonia church has been recently sorely bereaved first in the death of Dr. Robert H. Adams, one of our most earnest, active and efficient elders and in less than six weeks called to mourn the loss of his venerable father James Leander Adams. Both of these beloved brethren were pillars in the house of God and will be greatly missed by their pastor and brethren.

We regret to learn that the health of Rev. K. M. McIntyre, of Fayetteville Presbytery still continues very poor. Rev. A. Currie has been for the past nine months supplying the fields formerly served by Mr. McIntyre, in Moore, Montgomery and Richmond counties. There have been thirteen additions to the churches—three on certificate and ten on examintion; and 9 baptisms—three of adults and six of infants.

VIRGINIA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. Mr. Crews, of Lynchburg, Va., was called last Sabbath to the pastorate of Anchor of Hope and Galena churches in Abington Presbytery. Rev. G. L. Cook, of North Carolina preached and presided over the meeting. He is spending the summer at Max Meadows.

July 18th, 1888.

Since last communion seven persons have been received into the Union church, four by certificate and three on profession of faith.

Christian Observer: Rev. W. E. Hill was installed as pastor of the Low Moor church, on the second Sabbath in July. The Rev. P. B. Price presided and gave the charge to the people; the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. D. Thomas. Low Moor church was organized under the ministry of Rev. E. W. McCorkle, who supplied it for a year or two. He having accepted calls to Glen Wilton and Gala, on the R. & N. railway, gave up Low Moor. The church built up steadily under his ministry. It has on its roll two elders, two deacons and fifty members. Low Moor is a mining town, on the C & O. railway, seven miles east of Covington.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A union meeting was held at Liberty, Sunday, 11th inst. There were forty-one additions to the church: Presbyterian, 12; Methodist, 15; Baptist, 14.

Christian Observer: A Presbyterian church consisting of nine members, was organized at Jonesville, Union county, July 7th, by a commission of Enoree Presbytery. Mr. H. W. Gossett was installed a ruling elder. This church will be supplied with preaching by Rev A. A. James, They occupy a house jointly with a Baptist organization, but hope soon to be able to build a house of their own.

FLORIDA.

A meeting at Cedar Keys, conducted by Rev. Ben Helen, the evangelist of the Synod, resulted in the uniting of five persons with the Cedar Keys church, and one with the Methodist church.

ALABAMA.

The church at Eufaula has extended a unanimour call to Rev. Addison McElroy.

TEXAS.

S. W. Presbyterian: Paris Presbytery, at a called meeting, received Licentiate S. E. Chandler and duly ordained and installed him in the Bonham church, July 8th. Rev. J. C. Grow presided and preached, Rev. J. H. Skinner charged the pastor, and Rev. G. E. Eagleton charged the people. This is the first pastorate for this church and they are hopeful.

Christian Observer: On Sabbath, July 8th, after a meeting of several days, Rev. C. H. Dobbs organized a church of twenty-two members in the town of Dublin. Mr. W. C. Peoples and Mr. Jno. W. Ross were elected ruling elders; the former was ordained and installed, the latter was not present, owing to sickness. There is a good prospect of an addition of at least eight others at an early day.

KENTUCKY.

Woodland Avenue church in Louisville has invited Rev. Jas. A. Vance to the pastorate. He had supplied the church six months.

The Presbyterian church at Stanford, says the *Christian Observer*, which was wrecked by a cyclone, fifteen months since, has been replaced by a neat gothic building, with seating capacity of five hundred, and lecture room in the basement, at a cost of $5,500. On the second Sabbath in July, this house, wholly free from debt, was dedicated to the service of God. By request of the congregation, Rev. A. S. Moffett preached the dedicatory sermon, from Ps. 122:1. After a year of self-denying labor, it was an occasion of joy and thanksgiving to this congregation to "go into the house of the Lord." This is the fourth church that has been built by the Stanford congregation.

DOMESTIC.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* gives this report of the Y. M. C. A. of that city:

The business meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association Monday night was the largest held in some time. The committee reports showed real work along the special lines.

Mr. Primrose reported for the Lecture and Entertainment Committee that a series of practical talks by our business and professional men would be begun the first week in September on interesting and popular topics; also that a large public entertainment is being arranged. Bookkeeping would be taught by Mr. W. A. Wetmore. The Religious Work Committee reported topics and leaders for July. Rev. Mr. Clark was selected to address the young men at the rooms Sunday afternoon, July 22d.

Mr. J. T. Patrick's committee reported special effort being made to increase the periodicals and books through our buiness men.

The reception committee, J. G. Williams, chairman, showed that for one month there had been 263 visits to the gymnasium and 729 to the reading room, exclusive of all meetings one-third of these coming at night when the committee is on duty to welcome and entertain them.

Two new members were received.

Two hundred dollars were reported to have been pledged in the ten hours work by the directors. Eight hundred dollars more is still needed to run the work up to April, 1889, in addition to the fees.

A thorough canvass of the city is urged by the President on the finance committee and members. Sustaining members pay $10 or more annualiy. It is believed that a sufficient number will respond to meet the needs of this important work in our midst for the current year, April to April. Some friends have been slow paying their pledges, and this has hampered the work. Members were urged to renew their membership promptly.

Why doesn't Raleigh have a building for her young men? We urge our citizens to inquire into what the Association is doing for the young men.

Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, of the Methodist church, left Baltimore last week on a trip to China and Japan.

We clip the following interesting account of work among the Chinamen of Sacramento, Cal., from the *Interior:* Westminster Presbyterian church received into its communion, Sabbath, July 1, two Chinamen, Luk Wing and Lee Ton, from the mission school lately conducted by the pastor's wife, Mrs. Dr. Wheeler. They were baptized on Wednesday evening at the close of the school, and gave most satisfactory evidence of an intelligent faith in Christ. On Sabbath evening two little Chinese children, about two years of age, were baptized. Ah Cum, the little girl, was in full Chinese dress, with a long chain about her neck, chains on her ankles and bracelets on her arms. Some of their Chinese friends came to see them baptized. The fathers of these children married girls from the home for Chinese girls in San Francisco. They are both consistent members of Westminster church. Dr. Wheeler and his faithful wife have a hard field to labor in, but their hearts are cheered by an increase of missionary spirit among their own people and by these conversions among the Chinese.

The largest copper-smelter in the world, it is said, is located at Anaconda, in Montana Territory, says the *Interior*. Some 1,600 men are employed, and the plant is being largely increased. The town is growing steadily and rapidly; six years ago nothing; now close on 6,000 population, and our church is keeping pace with the town. A mining town has the usual hindrances to gospel work, and many that are peculiar and most discouraging. Mr. and Mrs. Lamont have the joy of surmounting difficulties from month to month, and are greatly cheered in their work. Members are added at every communion—seven at the last, and as many more will unite at the next. We have no church building in Anaconda. About two months ago the building which had been used as an audience-room for two years, passed out of their hands on a day's notice. It seemed to be a calamity, but is doubtless a blessing in disguise. Mr. Lamont set to work, and has secured a lot and over $2,000 in cash subscriptions, and with God's blessing they will have a little gem of a church building of their own before snow flies. Mr. Lamont's efforts are well seconded by a devoted people and a liberal community.

Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, is represented as the greatest worker as well as the oldest member of the American House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church. While keeping even with the duties of his diocese, he delivers twelve lectures a week at Middletown, Conn., to the students of the Divinity School, lectures frequently at Trinity College, Hartford, preaches nearly every Sunday, and keeps up with current literature by incessant reading.

"Pansy" is to write a special Christian Endeavor story to be read at the Chicago Convention next summer. Dr. Arthur Mitchell and Mr. W. G. Pedderfoot will discuss missions, home and foreign, and much good result is anticipated.

Hereafter the Dutch Reformed churches will receive "offerings" not "contributions" or "collections." The General Synod recommends the use of the word "offerings" as indicatiug a higher conception of giving the Almighty.

Presbyterian Banner: Rev. Alexander Jackson, pastor of Birmingham First church, South Side, Pittsburg has received a call to the church of Galt, Ontario, with a manse and a salary of $3,000—nearly if not altogether equaling a salary of $4,500 here, owing to the difference in the cost of living. The church of Galt has 1,150 members. Its former pastor, Rev. J. K. Smith, D.D., was Moderater of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of Canada. It is the largest Presbyterian church in Canada. It is claimed that there are only five larger Presbyterian churches in the United States. Dr. Hall's Dr. Talmage's, Dr. Cuyler's Bethany of Philadelphia, and the Third Chicago. Mr. Jackson is a Scotchman by birth and education; graduated with honors in Philosophy at the University of Edinburgh; and studied theology in the United Presbyterian Divinity Hall in Edinburgh. He was settled for some years at Warren, Ohio, and has been for six years a successful pastor in this city, South Side. He has been an indefatigable worker in all Christian enterprises; conducted a free lecture course two years ago for the benefit of mill workers; and the series of illustrated sermons and Christocentric lectures in his church, was a remarkable one. If Mr. Jackson should accept the call to Canada, as he probably will, he will be missed in this community. He has a vigorous body, and is an able and earnest preacher.

At the Baptist Association of the State of Mississippi, assembled at Jackson on 20th inst., Dr. Tichner, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions made—says the *N. O. Picayune*—a telling speech. Seven thousand five hundred were added to the church last year under this board. The work in Cuba is marvelous. In two years there have been 1100 Catholics baptized. Half of the dead of Havana are buried in the Baptist cemetery. More than half the people are more Baptist than Catholic. Eight thousand have requested baptism, but have been held off for evidence of conversion. Diaz the missionary replied to the archbishop's anathema, and he was borne to his home on the shoulders of men followed by 7000 people. Yet Cuba is only an incident in the work. New Orleans is as important as Havana, and to evangelize our people is of more importance to the world's salvation than to convert Cuba. The city is full of delegates and vistors.

FOREIGN.

The centennary of the settlement of Australia and the jubilee of Congregationalism in Victoria are to be celebrated next October. As laymen will go to Australia to exhibit American goods at the proposed International Exhibition at Melbourne, it is urged that delegates be sent to represent American Congregationalism, who have been extended a cordial welcome through a letter from the Secretary of the Congregational Union and Mission of Victoria.

A meeting was recently held in the Protestant Church of the Rue Saint Honore, Paris, on behalf of the French Young Men's Christian Association. The attendance was for Paris a large one amounting to over 2,000 persons. Addresses were delivered by several pastors, by M. Taylor, a missionary, and by Mr. Gaylord, delegate of the United Christian Association of America. The speakers dwelt on the good work of the movement was doing among the youth in Paris. The Paris branch, which has 150 members, attended during the last four months to 105 cases of sickness, found situations for 21 persons, and distributed 12,000 soup tickets, and the work is prospering greatly. A proposal is under consideration from a wealthy American, who offers to give a large sum, for the erection of a young Men's Christian Institute on a scale undreamt of in France.

Herald and Presbyter: Dr. Sivartha, a well-known Jewish resident of Chicago, has gone to England, where he expects to spend some months in organizing an extensive movement for the resettlement of Palestine. In both England and America this movement has already excited widespread interest. A number of Jewish families in Chicago are preparing to leave in the autumn, and Sivartha expects a large colony to leave England for Palestine next spring. Dr. Sivartha has already worked out extensive and careful plans for the rebuilding of Jerusalem, for its temples, public buildings, gates and walls, in harmony with the prophetic description of the Bible. According to his idea the new Jerusalem is to be a centre of learning, of political influence and a religious capital. A few years ago, an American colony went to Jerusalem for the same purpose, and money had to be raised in this country to bring the remnant home.

The Bishop of Peterborough is unwilling to give Dissenters any control over the Church of England. That Dissenters should seek to have control of the Church because it was the Church of the nation is, he says, a most preposterous thing. In the time of the Church rates they said the Church was not the Church of the nation, but merely a sect, and they refused to pay the rates. If Churchmen were merely a sect they should be allowed the opportunity of governing themselves. He denies entirely the assumption that every member of the nation is a member of the Church. That the Church should be governed by people who had, as it were, been excommunicated from her, would not be a right or a just thing.

It is the belief of the inhabitants of Iona, says the *Christian Leader*, that the Roman Catholics desire to obtain possession of the island; and from what we hear from other quarters we have no doubt that the Duke of Argyll would receive, were he willing to accept it, a very handsome price for that portion of his estates. The scheme that is simmering in the minds of the Roman Catholic dignitaries is to re-edify the ancient cathedral and to plant there a new colony of monks. This was not obscurely hinted at by the two ecclesiastics who addressed the pilgrims lately when they spoke of the imminent fulfilment of a prediction which one of their legends credits to the dying Columbia. But the people of Scotland will keep their eye on that cathedral at Iona, which is, we presume, not the property of the Duke of Argyll though it happens to stand on the island of which he is owner. Why does not the Church of Scotland re-edify the venerable structure instead of resting content with a parish church that is more like a barn than a place of worship, and which is actually below the level architecturally and in every other important respect, of the very poorest Primitive Methodist chapel we have seen in rural England? It would be easy to raise the necessary funds for such a work of restoration. If the wealthy men in the Scottish Establishment are not prepared themselves to accomplish it, there are thousands of Protestants of all the churches on both sides of the Atlantic who would gladly hasten to assist. That cathedral in the islands of the Culdees must not be allowed to go to the monks.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Items from the *Missionary Review*:

Euphrates College at Harpoot, Turkey, (formerly Armenia College), is doing a noble work under its president, that veteran missionary of the American Board, Rev. C. H. Wheeler, D. D., who is now in this country, but means to be at his post on the Euphrates by September 1. The college has an attendance in all departments of 500 students, about 100 being in the college proper. The field over which is its influence is especially felt is about 100x200 miles. Here are twenty four churches, ten of which are independent of the American Board. The college has twenty instructors, of whom nine are ladies. Up to the junior year the students study the Bible every day. Ten years ago a strong effort was made to raise funds for the college, and $71,000 was secured. Now Dr. Wheeler is anxious to raise $30,000 more for endowment, $5,000 for a new building (which is about completed), and 2,500 for scholarships for needy students.

Congregationalist: A most extraordinary and interesting class of fakirs are the Thuma Bhagats of India. A missionary in a remote district recently noticed a company of fakirs listening attentively to his preaching. When he read the Beatitudes they exclaimed, "Why that is exactly the teaching of our Garu;" and they recited the same as given by Matthew. Their sacred book carried with great reverence, wrapped in silk, proved to be the Gospel of Matthew in Hindu-Shindi. They allege that these copies are from an old book given to their sect by Thuma, which means Saint Thomas. They had never seen or heard Christians or had any dealings with missionaries. The name of this sect, their habitat, the possession of a portion of the Scriptures, the profession of a corrupt Christianity, open up a field of inqury of great interest. Are they descendants of the converts of the apostle Thomas?

Brazilian Missions: In Brazil, as elsewhere, it has been the common people who have heard the Word with gladness, and the missionaries have hitherto found their converts almost exclusively among the middle and lower classes. The fact that at last the gospel is entering in the upper social strata, would seem to indicate a long step ahead towards its final triumph. At all events, some very interesting conversions have recently occurred among the wealthier classes.

One of the most notable is that of a doct[or] who left his home in Casa Branca, for a f[ew] months' stay in Caldas, because of his wife's [ill] health. He was there a guest in the house [of a] Brazilian gentleman, a member of our chu[rch]. Most of the Brazilian doctors are unbelievers—quite without religion. This one was a rare exception, being a firm believer in the Romish Church, whose precepts he faithfully practiced.

He was much impressed by the family prayers, and the interest aroused thereby led to his reading the Bible for the first time in his life. He is a man of high intelligence and ardent nature, and the new study completely absorbed all the energies of his being. He soon found how completely he had been deceived by those whose guidance in matters of religion he had always followed without hesitation or investigation.

The veil was lifted. Old delusions lost their power. The first Friday of his visit, he said to his host, "Well, I am forty years old, and I never ate meat on Friday, but I commence to-day." After three months of earnest and prayerful study of the Scriptures, under the faithful guidance of Rev. Miguel Torres, he and his wife were admitted to the church. Returning home—a year ago now—they were met with general persecution and contempt, but have been steadfast and faithful in their testimony and labors in the Gospel.

The proposed suffragan bishopric of Southwark, England, has been generously supplied with a bishop's palace by Alexander Macmillan, the publisher, who has offered his house and grounds Knapdale. Upper Tooting. It is a large and commodious house surrounded by a charming garden, and the gift has been accepted by the Bishop of Rochester.

Missionaries in Japan have spoken with admiration of the willingness of the Japanese to listen for hours at a time to the preaching of Christian truth. This happy feature of the work is not confined to Japan. Dr. Mackay, writing from Formosa, says that in preaching at Tek-Chan he had to preach five consecutive sermons before the people would disperse. At the end of each discourse the audience said they would sit there till he spoke again.

NOTICE.

The following from Rev. Colin Shaw is self-explanatory:

Please say to the churches pledged to the colporteur fund: That we are greatly in need of funds to carry on the enterprise. We can't move until they redeem their pledges made at last Presbytery. Only two have responded, Union and Whiteville, unless they have sent to you, if so please notify me immediately, as I have a man engaged for the work.

[Clarkton has paid in $4.00 to the treasurer of Presbytery.]

The Presbyterian.

AT EVENING.

My mind was ruffled with small cares to-day,
And I said pettish words, and did not keep
Long-suffering patience well; and now how deep
My trouble for this sin! In vain I weep,
For foolish words I never can unsay.

Yet I shall learn at last, though I neglect,
Day after day, to seek my help from Thee;
Oh, aid me, that I always recollect
This gentle-heartedness, and, oh, correct
What else of sin Thou seest in me!

—*Henry Septimus Sutton.*

WHAT IS "CHURCH WORK?"

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

One evening I strolled out to Miss Melinda's. She was sitting on the porch and her knitting needles were busy.

I said: "Miss Melinda, I know from the way your needles are flying that your thoughts are busy too, and I am curious to know what you are studying out now."

She smiled, and her bright, dark eyes flashed as she said:

"Well, I have just been a re-flectin' on this thing of "Church work." You hear a mighty deal of talkin' 'bout it these days, but somehow its confusin to me. 'Pears like its mostly come to mean one way er 'nuther of makin' money for the orgin, er the new carpet, er ther foreign missions, en then my! how the women do work! They work beggin' for refreshments, for the chillern to say po'try er w'at not, or, if its ther men (which it is not mostly) how they do work takin' roun' subscription papers, an' talkin' in meetin' 'bout "our obligations to the Lord." Now ther aint a shadder of a doubt in my mine' that these things, are all right—in ther places. I 'low w'en the Lord gave ther commandment to the the disciples ter go into all ther world en preach ther gospel, He knew that it would take money to keep things goin' an' that somebody would have ter work ter get it, but I keep a sayin' ter myself: Was this all ther kind of work He meant for us that aint preachers for ter do? Er even countin' on a goin' ter see ther sick, were ther nothin' more to do? Is the rest of my time to be spent a takin' care of myself an' those as belongs ter me! A feedin' an' a clothin' this body, er even a readin' an' a studyin' ef its all for myself?

It do seem to me it would be more liken ter the good Lord ef we strove ter go about more—a cultivatin' our neighbors an' a gittin' some kind er hold on ther hearts, an' they on ours. Not only w'en ther sick, but w'en ther well.

Now, I'm not a forgettin' that ther Bible talks mighty plain ter women 'bout not wanderin' from house ter house, but I take that ter be principally ther young folders that ought to have plenty to do at home, er else are apt to be tattlers an' busy-bodies. Ther aint nothin' laid down plain ter as I kin find fur them as is ole maids, but I take it that ther same dangers are in ther way, an' ther same cautions ter be took.

If ther's a chance for them to give ther cup of cold water ter one of ther Master's little ones, I reckon the oughter be a little quicker'n other women, but I'm a chiefly talkin' of folks as church members now, men es well es womin.

'Pears ter me ther "work w'ere a talkin' about oughter mean a carin' for all that concerns ther souls of them as in our neighbors accordin' ter Scripture; en ye know ther preacher says as how that includes ther bodily interest too. Our Saviour preached ter all them people, but He was partickler to heal em', an' ter feed em, en to hearten' 'em up too.

Ther's May Ann Simson over ther, I have had her on my mine' an' on my conscience too, mightily, lately. She's one of ther Lord's little ones, sure, an' mighty weak in faith sometimes.

She's poor, an she's a failin' in strength an' she's got a mighty dread of ther Poor House w'en she gits low down. Now w'at she wants aint only work w'en she kin work, an' victuals w'en she can't, but it does hearten' her up powerful ef ye jest drop in an' talk with her a while er read to her.

The other day I went over ther an' soon as ever I laid eyes on her I saw her face was all lighted up—I did'n' know w'at with.

Says I: Ma'y Ann, w'y you look pert as ye did twenty years ago, w'ats done it?"

She looked at me, an' her lips sorter quivered, an' says she:

"Well, I was a peekin' aroun' this mornin' feelin' sorter forsook an' lonely, an' ther preacher come a stridin' along an' he got ter ther gate says he:

W'y good mornin' Miss Simson! I hope you're well ter to-day. Here's a bottle of blackberry wine my wife begged me ter give you, I thought you looked sorter poorly yesterday w'en I passed by."

Then he give me a good Christern grip of ther hand an' 'fore I had time ter ask him ter set down he was gone, but ye see I jest sorter straitened up for ther was somebody that had been a thinkin' of me an' had took all that trouble ter walk out here to bring me somethin'."

I remembered ther Lord's words, an' I jest said 'em over to her: "In as much as ye have done it ter ther least of these my little ones ye have done it unto me." An' ye know yer one of the Lord's "little ones M'ay Ann."

But thinks I—I'm a goin' ter tell ther preacher for it don' hurt nobody to know w'en they've cheered up one of ther Lord's little ones.

Ther's men as could say cheerin' words that jest don' take time ter do it. They've got good hearts. Ef ye catch 'em of Sundays, er sometime w'en ther minds is a little slackened up on business w'y ye kin make ther eyes shine ef ther's anything said concernin' ther Master en His work, but seems to me like ther most of ther time they don' take time ter rise above ther plough er ther yard stick en ther ledger.

An' I take it too ther's old womin' that look like ther was nothin' for them ter do in ther world—ther husbands er gone, an' may be ther children too, er else married, an' ther they sit with no house ter keep, no sewin' ter do, an' no wonder they're miserble. An' if they don' take ter ther work of prayin' an' watchin' an' cultivatin' ther neighbors, ther goin' ter be as bad at wanderin' an' tattlin' as any young widders.

I 'low ye don' take an exception ter my sayin' this. Sometimes I b'lieve w'en a thing gits in ther mind an' works roun' ther, its the Lord's message ter me, an' fur me ter han' ter somebody else. He don' choose accordin' to man's choosin' who He'll send His message by. Ther Lord's ways are not as our ways"—en ef w'at I have said ill jest set you ter thinkin' an' ter prayin' en ter workin' then it won't matter ef it was jest ole Miss Melindy that started it!"

A. L. O. S.

EGYPTIAN RESEARCH.

Mr. Petrie's Arduous Labors in the Fayum.

INVESTIGATING A PYRAMID—IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES—HARDSHIPS OF THE WORK—HUNDREDS OF MUMMIES EXHUMED—ALSO A SPLENDID FRAGMENT OF HOMER'S ILIAD—TEMPORARY STOPPAGE OF THE EXPLORATIONS.

Continued from last week.

Creeping forward in this wise, foot by foot, the roof and sides constantly threatening to cave, and the dust-laden air becoming hourly more and more irritating to eyes, throat, and lungs, the miner probed his way till the centre was so nearly reached that Mr. Petrie hourly expected to strike the walls of the sepulchral chamber. Then come the first of a series of disappointments. He discovered that his tunnel was skirting a dense brick wall, built without sand joints, and entirely different from the mass through which he had hitherto been working. This wall descended at a rapid slope into native rock, which had evidently been excavated to receive the core of the building. Following it Mr. Petrie presently found that it went below the base of the outer structure, and then turned due west, at right angles to the former direction; he accordingly turned the course of his tunnel and still hugging the wall, reached a huge brick arch, which he at once recognized as the vaulting above the stone roof of the chamber. The work had now become so exciting that he put on relays of men for both night and day tunneling, and offered rewards to the one who should first reach the stone masonry and the one who should first get into the chamber. The former prize was won that night. At 1.30 in the morning a couple of boys who helped in the night work came running to the tent crying, "El hagar telat! El odeh gai! ("The stone appears! the room is come!") This stone proved to be one of the roofing blocks of the chamber, which, as Mr. Petrie had expected, was constructed like the chamber in the recently opened pyramid of Pepi Merira at Sakkarah, with a pent roof made of enormous stone beams tilted against each other at an angle of 45 deg. Now, the roof of Pepi's chamber, which consists of three layers of stone beams, is 15 feet thick, and as it seemed improbable that the Pharaoh of the Labyrinth should have erected for himself a tomb less massive than that of Pepi, Mr. Petrie, who had no proper quarrying tools and no skilled quarrymen, naturally hesitated before the difficulties of so heavy a task. The next day's work showed these difficulties to be even greater than he had anticipated. The stone wall supporting the roof was found to be 10 feet in thickness, the roof itself being strengthened by a bank of enormous stone-beams stacked on edge. To get through such a mass was all but impossible, and to sink a shaft through a roof 15 feet thick was almost as bad. Yet this last was the only way, and, nothing daunted, Mr. Petrie resolved to attempt it.

The heat by this time had become tremendous. It was close upon the end of April, and in less than three weeks the great Mohamedan fast of Ramadan would be at hand, when no man works, and all things are at a standstill. Yet, with skilled labor, if skilled labor could be had, the thing might surely be done. So our explorer started off to Medinet-el-Fayum, and engaged the services of certain masons, who undertook to pierce the roof for him at the rate of 5s. per cubic meter. As they were accustomed to make rock-cut wells and cisterns, and reported of themselves as doing on the average one meter a day, Mr. Petre now confidently hoped to get into the chamber in less than a week. But alas for the vanity of human expectations, especially in Egypt! Two days went by and no masons came. At last on the third day, a couple of workmen made their appearance, expecting to meet their master on the spot. The master mason, however, never came at all, and after hanging aimlessly about the place for 24 hours the workmen went their way. Meanwhile three or four of his own men and boys had been down with sunstroke, and Mr. Petrie seeing the utter hopelessness of the position, found himself reluctantly compelled to defer the boring of the roof till next season. The disappointment, of course, is great; but is a mere disappointment of delay, and not of failure. Much is already achieved The tunnel is made; the sepulchral chamber is found; and within a fortnight after Mr. Petrie's return to Hawara next season we may expect to receive full particulars of the opening of the tomb of an Egyptian Pharaoh—an event unparalleled in the records of modern explorations. Nor is this all. The Pyramid of Hawara, like the Pyramids of Ghizeh and Sakkarah, had a funerary chapel adjoining, and among the ruins of this chapel Mr. Petrie found fragments of several hieroglyphic inscriptions, containing the cartouches of Amenemhat III. There can, therefore, be no reasonable doubt that this pyramid is the tomb of that famous king, or that his mummy yet reposes in its inviolable sepulchre.

While the pyramid tunnel was in progress Mr. Petrie was actively engaged in the exploration of a vast cemetery, hitherto unknown and untouched, which he discovered in the immediate neighborhood. It proved to be entirely of the Greek and Greco-Roman period, and must have been the necropolis of the town built over the site of the Labyrinth. The graves reach to no great depth below the surface—that is to say, it does not consist of successive strata of tombs like the great burial fields of Sakkarah, Abydos and Thebes—but it extends over a surface of something like 100 acres. The superficial character of the inter-mines made it, however, very easy work, and Mr. Petrie has consequently been able to exhaust the richest quarters in a single season. He has exhumed many hundreds of mummies, and found an extraordinary number of interesting objects buried with the dead, as funerary vases, in alabaster, terra cotta, and glass; toilet ornaments, tools, toys, coins, (chiefly Roman,) amulets, mirrors, beads, moulds, a casket with panels of carved ivory, hundreds of fragments of papyri, consisting mainly of lists and accounts; a great store of funerary wrappings of beautiful embroidered and woven textiles, such as have lately been found in the Roman and Coptic quarters of the great cemetery at Ekhmeem, and most interesting of all, a splendid fragment of the Second Book of the Iliad, written on papyrus in the finest Greek hand, before the rounded uncial or cursive scripts came into use. The precious document was found rolled up under the head of a mummy which was buried simply in the sand, without the protection of a tomb. Mr. Petrie has not yet ventured to unroll it, but it measures apparently from 3½ to 4 feet in length. The depth of the papyrus sheet is 11 inches, with 21 lines of horizontal writing between two wide margins at top and bottom. The data of the manuscript is about the second or third century. It will be edited by Prof. Sayce.

The mummies found in the cemetery are, as usual, of all classes, some parts being crowded with poor interments and others reserved for the tombs of the rich. These latter are for the most part of a style elsewhere known, being inclosed in elaborately gilded cartonnages, inlaid upon the stuccoed surface with imitation jewelry incrusted with cut jaspers, cornelians, onyxes and other precious stones. But by far the most valuable possessions which these good Egyptians of Roman time carried with them to their graves were their portraits—portraits painted on panel, the pigments being laid on with a wax medium, and in many instances as fresh as the day when they left the easel of the artist. Of these Mr. Petrie has found no less than 60—men and women, youths and maidens, and children of both sexes; some admirably free and bold in treatment, some delicately and even minutely finished, others stiff and hard, thus showing the work of various hands, and thus testifying to the existence of a local school of art in this provincial town of Upper Egypt which can have been little, if at all, inferior to the contemporaneous schools of Rome and Pompeii. Twelve of the finest of these portraits have been claimed by M. Griebaut for the Boulak Museum, but among the 48 which Mr. Petrie brings to England are some very beautiful specimens. The best of these together with a large number of the richest gilded mummies, and many hundred of interesting antiquities from the Hawara cemetery, will, it is understood, be exhibited in London during the present season.—*London Times.*

USING LEISURE PROFITABLY.

We have no right and no need to waste time. Every hour is good for something and should have its use. The work of life should be so organized that every day shall have some relation to the purposes which we have before us. This does not mean: "All work and no play." On the contrary, it means that play is, in its place, as important as work, because it is necessary for the sake of life's best work. The view is quite too common that, when we have worked faithfully for a period, we have then won the privilege of wasting a certain amount of time in sheer uselessness. We can never win any privilege or rights. We may earn and deserve rest and leisure, but these are always to be made a means to the true ends of usefulness and service.

What, then, are some of the right uses of leisure? One correct answer certainly is, that leisure should be a means of recuperation from weariness incurred by work, and, therefore, a means of stowing up strength for work. What is more delightful than the sense of freedom from the pressure of special care which comes when after a toilsome season—brief or prolonged—one finds himself in the enjoyment of the quiet and beauty of the country, and experiences the joy and quickening of returning vigor of body and mind? This enjoyment, however, is not for itself, but for its relations to the true business of life. That which makes it so delightful, is the work which has preceded it and the work to which it looks forward. It is sweet rest because it is an interlude between periods of hard work. To the person for whom this ease and quiet did not have the meaning, they would furnish only lassitude and unrest. Many persons never make serious business enough of life to learn what real rest is, for *rest* implies *work*. He whose whole time is leisure finds life a weary and burdensome thing, because there is nothing in his life to add relish to his leisure. But when leisure means recuperation from work and for work, it then exists for something higher than itself. It acquires a dignity and use which give the whole being a keen enjoyment in it. We cannot permanently cheat our natures and delude ourselves into thinking that we are having a good time in mere aimless pastimes. We grow weary of the most exciting of them at length, and find that, unless these amusements are held in a higher purpose, they are powerless to permanently satisfy us and that at length we grow restless and uneasy under them, and more and insusceptible to their charm. The normal condition of life is work, action, service. In this interpretation of life alone, can we find permanent satisfaction, and no use of rest or leisure can prove highly profitably except that which holds them in constant relation to the true purposes and activities of life.

The profitable use of leisure is generally found, not in the cessation of all activity, but in the lightening and change of employment. When the rest days come after a long term of labor, it is a good time to review what has been done; to spy out its defects; combine its separate threads, and consolidate by reflection the thoughts and acqusitions upon which the mind has been engaged. Leisure is the time for ripening the grain after the busy period of tillage. We advance to solid attainments by the concurrent operation of eager work and quiet reflection. What is done during the busy day is often appropriated to the economy of life in the evening's reflection, as what is eaten at dinner is quietly appropriated by the system, and carefully built into brain and muscle. Thus leisure and work, when kept in their true relation, act and re-act upon each other. At its leisure the mind lays the plans, choses the means for accomplishing them, and reviews its past efforts. In the busy hours of labor it carries these into effect, and gains experience for further reflection. Thus reflection at leisure and work at white heat keep the man in true balance. The man of constant reflection and little action is in danger of growing impractical and morbid; the man whose life is all action, and who reflects little, easily becomes rash, superficial, and indiscreet. Leisure is profitably used when it is employed in careful review of life's work, in profiting from life's experiences, and in appropriating its lessons to character.

Another good use of leisure is for taking inventory. Once a year, in many kinds of business, there is a great pause. Production or sale often cease for a time. The business turns in upon itself, and proceeds to self-examination. It is time for inventory, when account is taken of stock, and review of sales or products, and estimates of success and prospects are made. Inventory is as necessary as advertising. So important is it also in all the business of life. It is a most necessary employment to stop and look over the resources and profits of life, and candidly determine what is our real *status* in respect to the true ends of our existence. When a person honestly looks over the contents of his mind, and measures his attainments with the view of knowing what they really are, he will not be likely to be a vain and conceited man. When a person candidly reviews his achievements, and then conscientiously considers what life offers him to be done, he will not long rest in the flattering conviction that he has filled up the measures of duty. To do all this is good exercise. Perhaps the commonest cause of failure is men's lack of reflection and self-knowledge. But the man who does not know himself cannot rightly estimate his duty or effectually plan his life-work. Just as the success of a campaign does not depend chiefly upon the mad rush of the forces in battle, but upon the shrewdness with which the campaign is planned; so success in life more frequently depends upon self-knowledge and far-sighted thoughtfulness than upon mere eagerness and hard work. Many men work hard, but not to the point. They work at what they cannot do well, or at what does not need to be done. Hard work must be directed, if it is to succeed. The engines of a huge steamer might play up to the limit of their power, but the ship would never reach a given port but for the plan of the voyage, the knowledge of the course, and the skill of the helmsman which give direction to the power exerted. There would be less rashness, extravagance, and failure, as well as less feebleness, and inertia, if men took a thorough and conscientious inventory of their powers and attainments more frequently. Let a man look at his past work to see whether it has been well and usefully done; at his plans to see whether they are worthy of him, and worth his working out; at his motives, to see whether they are such as to dignify his work, and to give him self-respect and satisfaction in the doing of it; at the relations of his work to the true ends of human life—making men better and happier. This would be a use of leisure so profitable that it might well surpass in value for many a life the results of the labors and struggles of years.

The days of leisure furnish the best time to plan work. When the active duties come thick and fast, there is little time to plan, arrange, and consider various methods, or to determine exactly the ends to be sought. That can be best done when the whole work to be attempted can be carefully thought through, and all considerations bearing upon its prosecution thoughtfully weighed. An undertaking is half done when a well-considered plan is formed for its accomplishment. The most critical work of life is in settling the questions of what we will try to do, and how we will go at it.

The summer brings to multitudes of people who have been busy in all lines of effort, a longer or shorter season of leisure for rest and recuperation. In the use of that leisure, two extremes ought to be avoided. One is the carrying of the burden life's work as a burden into the respite; the other is the wasting of the time by cutting it off from all relation to life's employments. The holiday is for rest; but true rest is not in idleness, in sheer inaction of body and mind. Rest is in change and diversion for the mind. The work of life should not, therefore, be thrust wholly out of view. It should be calmly considered, reviewed, sifted; larger and better purposes should be matured, and higher aims set in the horizon of the mind. In this way, leisure may prove valuable in itself, may furnish real refreshment from toil, and may lend new vigor and zest to routine work when routine work is resumed.—*Sunday-School Times.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

St. Nicholas for July comes in with a merry "Ringing on the Fourth" as frontispiece, and all through its contents the interest never grows less. Published by the Century Co., Union Square, New York.

Ladies' Home Journal published in Philadelphia at 50cts per year, is one of the very best home magazines.

The July *Century* has for a frontispiece a portrait of Pasteur and his grand-daughter. The opening illustrated article is in Mr. E. L. Wilson's series connected with the International Sunday-school Lessons, and is on Sinai and the Wilderness. This article is profusely illustrated with pictures of the scenes of Bible events. A supplementary paper in the war series will be found. Mr. Kennan describes the steppes of the Irtish. The Graysons is continued. In Bric-a-Biac is a poem entitled, Gladstone. Several portraits will also be found in this number. $4.00 per year. Century Co., New York.

MORE PRECIOUS THAN GOLD.

Whether the apostle refers to our faith, or the trial of our faith, as being "more precious than gold that is tried in the fire" is a little in doubt. Perhaps it includes both. Certainly the faith that is tried is more precious than gold; and, if the trial of our faith issues in the purification and strengthening of it, then we may safely and truly say that the trial is precious. Certainly it is not without reason that the apostle speaks of faith as being more precious than gold. A little attention to the passage in which this expression occurs (1 Peter i 7), together with a comparison between it and refined gold, with which he brings it into competition, will reveal the correctness of the apostle's characterization. Among all the precious metals, gold is the most precious. It is the standard of value among them all. The same may be said of faith. It is the most precious of all the graces which a Christian may be possessed of. It is the standard grace. Indeed it is the one grace upon which all others depend. Without it nothing we may have or do or feel can avail us at all with God. "Without faith it is impossible to please him." Into this grace all our works and other graces are to be mixed, in order that they may have currency. Gold among the precious metals is used to describe all the excellent things which are set forth for our contemplation. The gold in and about the tabernacle in the wilderness, and in and about the Temple of Solomon, was used to set forth the divine nature, which was typified thereby. The mercy seat and the cherubim were beaten out of one piece of pure gold. The golden candlesticks and the vessels used about the holy and the most holy place all pointed to the Godhead. It was the gold that transfigured, so to speak, the Temple of Solomon, and made it appear to the beholder, as he approached it from a distance, like unto a burning mountain. Gold is the synonym of all that is best in earth and Heaven. We speak of a golden mean as being the way of wisdom, and the golden age of the world, and Heaven as the city of gold. So, if you want to characterize a man of God in the highest terms, you are only required to say that he is a man of faith. This was the one grace by which all the ancient worthies were designated. It was not the love which Abraham had which distinguished him, but the faith. It was not love that made the Master marvel at the centurion, but the faith of the man. It is not our love that removes mountains, but our faith. It is not love that overcomes the world, but faith. It is the walk of faith that we are commended to rather than the walk of love. It is not by love, but by faith, that the just live. We say this, not forgetting that, among the three graces Paul tells us of, love is "the greatest." Love is the greatest only in that it is the surviving faith, and will endure after the time when faith and hope are laid aside for the lack of further use, when all is fruition with the believer.

It is more precious because of its origin. Gold is from the earth, while faith is from Heaven. The faith of the Christian is the transfiguration of the natural faculty, which all possess, by being fastened on to Christ. It is more precious, because it procures more and better things for us. It is true that the man who has gold can provide himself with almost all earthly good things; but with faith man can live, and rejoice without the things which gold will buy. With faith, especially with faith that has been tried in the furnace of affliction, a man is contented with such things as he has; he can rejoice even when he is sick and hungry. He can triumph and rejoice when all things seem to be against him. Gold will buy him food, raiment, and all earthly good things. It will surround him with friends, and give him place and power in the world. But faith will put him in possession of forgiveness, justification, regeneration, and eternal life. Faith secures for him an inheritance which will outlast this life, and make him rich throughout eternity. With gold man can only trade with this world; but with faith man can hold high commerce with Heaven. Gold will gain for man access into high places, and presence among the great ones on the earth; but the poorest man who has faith may secure for himself the "heavenly places in Christ," and gain for himself audience and fellowship with the Father and with the Son and with the Holy Ghost. It will write his name among the worthies whose names are in the Book of Life, and on the roll of honor which God himself makes.

It is more precious than gold, because it is more enduring. Few men in this world have been successful in winning much gold, and fewer still have been enabled to keep it. At last it must perish with all things earthly and temporal; but faith endures so long as life lasts, and introduces us into place and surroundings where the eternal wealth of God is. A man with never so much gold must leave it at his death bed; but faith never forsakes a man until it has put him safely across the dark river and handed him over to God, a saved soul. The more we spend our gold, the less we have of it; but the more we expend of our faith, the more it increases. Afflictions and trials diminish the value of gold, by rendering us incapable of enjoying what it might otherwise secure for us; but trial only makes faith to shine out with more resplendent beauty, and hightens its value. Gold often leads man into sin and death; but faith leads a man always away from sin and always into life. Gold will rust and corrode and drown men in perdition; but the tried faith of God's people will be formed unto "praise, honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ." Rich in gold and a stranger to God, might be the brief biography of many a man in this world, while "rich in faith and heirs of the kingdom" is the inspired biography of the poorest of this world who have sought and found him who is revealed to and made over to our faith. Let us covet this best gift, and increase it by using it, and rejoice in its purification by every trial which God sends upon us.—*Independent.*

BE MODERATE!

Moderation is counseled. Moderation! Who counsels moderation? Have we not tried temporizing policies with this wild beast of nameless possession long enough? Have we not sought to tame him with moral suasion, to melt him with the tears of a broken-hearted womanhood and childhood, by appeals to any latent humanity that might yet be in him, by the homes he has desolated, and the victims, by millions, he has immolated? Have we not resorted to measures of mild repression only to see how futile they are? Have we not bound him with the withes of low license and high license, and hampered him with local option and obstructive legislation? Have we not worn ourselves out with crusades and petitions and remonstrances? Have we not, desparing of any success with the beast himself, exhausted all possible methods of rescuing his victims, only to find him, at the end of a hundred years of unsuccessful effort, still entrenched and defiant? It it seventy years since the great Beecher stirred Boston and the nation with his startling appeal. For half a century the impassioned Gough has gone up and down the land, creating, by his appeals that would move a heart of stone, moral sentiment. Thousands of others have plead and wept and prayed. For twenty years women have knelt on curb-stones and entreated. The state still pampers the beast, and turns him loose to raven and destroy. Where he had hovels, he has built palaces. The low groggery has flowered out into the gilded saloon. The scurvy miscreant, once despised but patronized, has become the acknowledged gentleman of fashion. He has moved from his obscure quarters into the streets where the decent citizens live and is toasted and feted by well-bred men and women. He has formed an ostentatious league, and banks millions to defend his respectable profession. He calls conventions, and sits, with parade, in deliberations of his rights and immunities, and the public press busies itself with reports of his proceedings and speaks of him with respect. Moderation, no! Who talks of moderation in the coils of a boa-constrictor? We have temporized too long. It is time we talk and act like men. A murderer, cold, heartless, cruel, is among us. Not the assassin of one or a family, His victims count by millions. His butcheries are progessing daily and nightly within sight of our dwellings. The screams of his victms, if we would but listen, would chase away sleep from our eyes. He knows the fact; we know it. His sole and only business for which he lives, and by which he lives, is first to debauch youth and innocence and then to hurry the dishonored hulk away into a drunkards grave, and pamper himself and his family upon the price of his villainies. The teocalli of the Aztec war god, upon which the quivering hearts of thousands were laid, is a shrine of beauty compared with the horrors of this modern demon of destruction—the rum-hole. We men stand by and see it, and raise no hand; nay, worse yet, vote the right, and take the assassin of virtue and life by the hand and treat him as our equal. The annals of human history furnish no parallel of stupidity and monstrosity. Moderation! No, no! There is but one way; it is plain and simple. Treat the criminal as he deserves; let criminal law do its function; put him in the culprit's dock, which is the only place to which he is entitled: carry him from the dock, by sentence of law, to the felon's cell or to the gang of striped convicts, who are his only fit associates. Let the process be the most summary possible; let the law take hold of the factor on simple evidence of his business; let the evidence of criminal intent be the presence of the article; put it under ban of right of search when its presence is suspended. Deal with it precisely as we deal with theft, murder, abortion and classes of crime which grade with it, but are far below it in atrocity. In a nation whose legislation is controlled by universal suffrage and direct vote, if half the voters have not sunk below the level of men, it cannot be long until we are delivered of this insufferable shame.

Despairing of us—her fathers, husbands and brothers—woman, to avenge the wrongs of her sex and of her offspring, has come to the rescue. What we will not, if so be we will not retrieve the dishonor of long-contined inaction, her future sons, more noble than we, will do; and the coming ages will marvel at the stories of our supineness, our stupidity, our shame. The avenger is born to-day, and nothing can stay him. The slayer will be slain, and virtue and humanity will breathe freer when his loathsome carcass shall be hidden in a shameful grave.—*The Independent.*

A DEAD CHURCH.

How did it come to die? There are churches which have been dead so long that no man living can tell when they ceased to breathe or why. It may have died from too much respectability or too little; from starvation or over-indulgence; but this may be laid down as a general maxim, that no one dies of overwork. There are dead churches in every denomination, God help them! They are churches with two little soul to animate their body; they are monuments of luxurious selfishness, hollow formality and vain pretense. They may have fat pew-rents, pulpit gongs, an automatic choir of larks and nightingales, and a well-oiled sexton; but mechanical mummery cannot take the place of life. There are churches which not even the trump of Gabriel could arouse from the grip of death. For them there is no resurrection. It is chiseled on a tablet over the door when they were founded, but not when they died.—*Christian Register.*

MOTHER'S WAY OF RESTING.

I often marvel why it was I gave so little thought
To all the helpful lessons which my patient mother taught.
Now older grown, and she has gone, I often long to tell
Her how they all come back to me, each one remembered well.
For in the work and cares of life that come from day to-day.
I find I stop to ask myself, "What was my mother's way?"
There never seemed to be with her a drudgery of life;
She got along so quietly with all its cares and strife;
She always sang about her work, and 'mid perplexing things.
The farmhouse walls re-echoed, "Rise my soul, and stretch thy wings."
I never hear old "Amsterdam" but that I think how oft
It bore my mother's soul from earth to unseen things aloft.
When sitting in her rocking chair, her lap with mending piled,
She used to say, "I want to rest, now read a Psalm, my child."
I learned by heart about "the hills" and "lifting up my eyes;"
Those "pastures green" and "waters still" the Shepherd's love supplies;
And all about "abiding 'neath the shadow of Hi-wing;"
For "God our refuge is, our strength," I read in everything.
Sometimes I hurried through the Psalm, taking but little heed,
And then her thanks, so kindly said, encouraged me to read
Some of the words that Jesus spoke, for that was mother's way—
To read from Psalms and Gospels both upon the busiest day;
For at such times she needed a much longer rest, and so,
While but a child, I learned her favorite passages to know.
Those precious words of quiet come to my own soul, now I,
A busy woman, full of work, my daily duties ply.
I sing her hymns when fretted with my ceaseless rounds of care;
I repeat the Psalms and Gospels when in my sewing chair.
I wonder if she knows it, and how glad I am each day
That my mother's way of resting was such a helpful way.

—*Susan T. Perry, in Congregationalist.*

COVETOUSNESS.

There is an old Scotch proverb which has a lesson of wisdom contained within it. "He that would eat the kernel maun crack the nut." How much trouble might have been and would be saved if people did not envy the nuts that other people crack, and determine greedily to possess the kernels by fair means or foul. If it were not exasperatingly provoking it would be ludicrous (and I rather think it is anyway) to see the swagger and bravado with which some street loafer claims that he is "just as good as anybody," and that he is "deserving of better treatment" (means money mostly) than he gets. A good many of this class who want to eat other people's kernels have lived lives as idle as that of the Alpine shepherd, who spent fifteen years in learning to balance a pole on his chin, or as the king who employed himself in hunting through his kingdom for a white mouse with green eyes.

It is a crying shame to see great able-bodied men going about idly and discontentedly envying the kernels of the nuts belonging to industrious people who have cracked them. Socrates talked none too strongly when he said: "Envy is the daughter of pride, the author of murder and revenge, the beginner of secret sedition, the perpetual tormenter of virtue. Envy is the filthy slime of the soul, a vermin, a poison, a quicksilver, which consumeth the flesh and drieth up the marrow of the bones."

And envy is the twin sister of covetousness. Spencer remarks, "It is one property, which, they say is required of those who seek for the philosopher's stone—that they must not do it with any covetous desire to be rich; for otherwise they shall never find it. But most true it is that whosoever would have the jewel of contentment (which turns all into gold) must come with minds divested of all ambitious and covetous thoughts, else are they likely never to obtain it."—*Ernest Gilmore.*

A RETROSPECT.

There comes over us now, as we write, the memory of the New England schools of fifty years ago. The organization in them was not highly oppressive nor restrictive. Possibly there was not grading enough, but there was life. There was the drawing out and the putting forth of whatever there was in the child; and the direction of the putting forth was to such an extent spontaneous and free, that each scholar preserved his natural bent and fitness, and grew up a new specimen—an original—and when "school kept" was a happy time; and, with advantages vastly inferior as respects appliances and apparatus to those of the present day, it can not be said that the men and the women who came forth from those schools were inferior.—*Our Public Schools.*

THE CAUSE AND THE CURE.

With all the allowance which the largest charity would suggest, there is real danger to our country from the multitudes of people who flock to our shores. Anarchism may receive a temporary check by vigorous courts of justice; Nihilism may be told by public sentiment "Hitherto shalt thou come and no further," and Socialism may be suppressed for a time. Still, the virus is in the national blood, and it requires some curative agency to remove it. The gospel of Christ is the only means capable of doing it. The children must be trained in our Sabbath-schools, and the parents who do not understand our tongue must have the gospel preached to them in their own language.—*Presbyterian Home Missionary.*

FAITH BUSY WITH TWO HANDS.

I can only indicate how faith acts. It has, as it were, two hands; with the one hand it is constantly rolling upon Christ every worry, every sorrow, every trial, every crushing and overwhelming demand, so that never a thing comes to the soul for a moment, or touches it, but that the soul at once relieves itself of its burden by casting that burden upon the Saviour. Oh, have you learned that secret? If not, ask the Holy Ghost to teach it to you, and to enable you, moment by moment, to live this blessed life, never carrying the burden more; but the moment you are aware of the pressure of any anxiety, rolling it instantly and forever on Christ.

Then, secondly, the other hand of faith is constantly appropriating, so that hour by hour, as the heart is sensible of present need, the hand is reaching out to Christ for just that grace it requires. Thy patience, Lord, in moments of impatience: thy gentleness, Lord, in moments of irritability; thy, strength, Lord, in moments of weakness; thy peace, Lord, when storms swirl around the soul.

Oh! learn to appropriate from the fullness of Jesus, hour by hour, what you require; and then, just as we are told the depths of the ocean are untroubled by the storms which sweep the surface; as we are told that in the midst of every whirlwind there is a point of rest; as we are told that amid the friction of ascending atoms in every candle there is one place of unbroken stillness—so the soul that has learned this secret of rest and of living in the will of God is in a mighty entrenched castle, and receiving assistance from the resources of God, that soul may go through and through the whirlwind and the storm of sorrow, but in its depths it will have perfect rest.—*Life of Faith.*

IMMIGRANTS.

In the current *Spirit of Missions* there is a paragraph which gives food for reflection;

"Of the whole number of actual immigrants into America during the century more than half, or 8,426,534, have come since the war. Since 1872 5,396,416 have arrived, only 629,152 of whom have professed any trade. Over 2,500,000 have acknowledged themselves to be wholly without occupation. No wonder that the last census returns should have disclosed the fact that the foreign born constituted nearly one-half of the population of the houses of correction, more than one-fourth of the insane, nearly one-fourth of the habitual criminals, and a third of the paupers of our land. When we remember that the children of these people present even a more serious problem than their parents, and that seventy-five per cent of this foreign element is pouring into the formative West, we, as Christians, must realize something of the responsibility which rests upon us."

We suppose all citizens are agreed that self-preservation is one of the laws for us. And if foreigners come among us faster than our needs demand, or more rapidly than is for our good, ought there not to be some limit put to immigration? For wise and good purposes limit is put to Chinese immigration. Is this our only danger? The South has not felt the injury as yet; but it will, for in a short time the large factories will be here, even now as the large iron furnaces are here; iron made so much cheaper than in the North, as other productions will before long. Are we getting aware of the dangers of this tremendous foreign immigration?—*Southern Churchman.*

IN NEW CLOTHES.

There is a vast difference in the conduct of a man and a woman in new clothes. When a woman gets a new suit she immediately prances off to the nearest promenade, and for hours will walk contentedly along a crowded thoroughfare, receiving fresh impulses of joy every time another woman scans her wardrobe. But a man is so different. He won't put on his new clothes for the first time until after dark. Then he goes down so cautiously as to almost create the impression that he is sneaking along. If he sees a crowd at the corner he will slip across the way to avoid them, and when he goes into his grocers he tries to get behind as many boxes and barrels as he can. All the time he is trying to do his best to appear as if the suit were six months old, and all the while he realizes that he is making a failure of it.

DON'T LOOK AT IT.

I once learned a lesson from a dog we had. My father used to put a bit of meat or biscuit on the floor near the dog, and say "No," and the dog knew he must not touch it. But he never looked at the meat. No, but he seemed to feel that if he looked at it the temptation would be too strong; so he always looked steadily at my father's face.

A gentleman was dining with us one day, and he said, "There is a lesson for us all. Never look at the temptation. Always look away to the Master's face."

Yes, this is the old way; do not look at temptations. "Avoid it, pass away." When the thought of doing wrong in any way comes into your heart, however small a thing it is, you may be sure it comes from Satan; so do not look at it, but look up at Jesus, and ask Him to keep you and make you more than conqueror over every temptation, through Him that loves you.

THE HOLY SPIRIT NEEDED.

Strong articles in our pulpits, will not drive back the wave of doubt that is now breaking over us. It is only by powerful religious awakenings, the special gift of the Holy Spirit, that spiritual death and doubt can be cured. The Gospel itself, in connection with intelligent instruction, is the best cure for all intellectual errors as well moral evils, as it is of itself, the best apology for revealed religion. The pastor that secures a true revival of pure and undefiled religion in his church, has taken the most effectual course to remove the consequences of speculative unbelief from his parish.—*Zion's Herald.*

FALSE NOTIONS POSSIBLE.

It is possible to have a false notion of the prayer-meeting, It is not for the purpose of mere emotion, for excitement, but a place to seek spiritual strength, communion with Christ, and the blessing of God upon the individual, the church and the world. Those who attend the prayer-meeting are very regular as a rule, and regard it as eminently beneficial. The way to greater interest and profit is for those who come to the prayer-meeting "to attend thereunto with diligence, preparation and prayer."—*Herald and Presbyter.*

SELF-DENIAL.

Self-denial is an essential element of Christian character. There may be a saving interest in Christ where, for the time, there is no perceptible advancement in the Divine life, where the natural inclinations and desires of the heart are not placed under a strong and positive restraint. And this is equally necessary to the development of a robust and vigorous manhood. It is a remark of Walter Scott that: "There never did, and never will, exist anything permanently noble and excellent in character which is a stranger to the exercise of resolute self-denial." This is true, whether viewed in its relation to the intellectual or moral character.—*National Presbyterian.*

CHILDHOOD.

Love childhood; encourage its sports, its pleasures, its loveable instincts. Who among us has not at times looked back with regret to the age when a smile was continually on our lips, when the soul was always at peace? Why should we rob these little innocent creatures of the enjoyment of a time so brief, so transient, of a boon so precious, which they cannot misuse.—*Rousseau.*

THE HAPPY MAN.

The happy man is like a ray of sunlight; shedding warmth and brightness on all who approach him; and he who, on the other hand, casts the cold and dark shadow of his own unhappiness around him, whatever virtues he may possess, leaves a large and an important part of his duty unfulfilled.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1888.

THE ENEMY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Some of our readers wish we would say less about Romanism. We imagine these are generally those who are best informed on the past history of the church of Rome, and who, therefore knowing so much and being so thoroughly set against the whole system, cannot see why anything so well-known (to them) should be so dwelt upon. Others, imagine that they are cultivating a most exalted spirit of charity in refusing to believe the history of the past, however well authenticated, if it bear against any professedly Christian denomination; or, if they must concede the truthfulness of history, are willing to believe with Dr. GIBBONS, that although the Romish church has done things in the past which are not to be defended, still we should regard these things as impossible of repetition under a change of social conditions.

Still others, we beg it may be remembered, know little or nothing of the Papacy, and ought to know and are desirous of knowing what is its spirit—what has been its practice in the past, and what will without overcoming interference, be its practice in the future.

For these last especially we write. Hundreds of people in North Carolina and the South, know vastly more of what Romanism essays to do in this country than they knew six months ago. The fault has been in our section that we have been content to feel that the South was free and forever would be free from Romish domination, but recent events have revealed a well-laid plan to Romanize the South, and to make us even the instruments of our own undoing. Thanks to the influences brought to bear, Romanism is to-day so unveiled that these plans are for the time frustrated, but we must not forget that upon our vigilance alone depends our security for the future.

But we started to write about Rome as an enemy to the public school system; thus introducing a branch of the subject upon which we have had little to say. And this discussion we think will relieve any who may think that the machinations of Romanism are restricted in their sphere. In fact there is no country in the world where that branch of Romanism known as Jesuitism, does not put in an appearance, and in the United States—all parts of it just now—it is particularly aggressive.

We offer to your consideration the attempt at Boston to drive the teaching of history—as far as it treats truthfully of Romanism in the past—from the public schools.

It opposes schools where nothing of religious character is taught as godless schools; it opposes public schools where the Bible is taught by Protestant teachers as simply nests of damning heresy. Now it goes further, it demands, not only that schools shall not teach Protestantism, but that virtually they shall teach Romanism—that is, that history bearing upon such acts of Romish history as it is inconvenient shall be known, shall not be taught at all.

A concrete case is before us: Let us premise: the Mayor of Boston is a Roman Catholic, and the Common-council of the city and the School-board also are Catholics. Here then is a chance to know exactly what Romanism will do where it has the power. One of the teachers in the public-schools used Swinburne's history to teach the practice of Pope Leo X in the granting of indulgences. For this offence the teacher was dismissed and the use of the history as a text book forbidden. The act aroused the Protestant feeling of the city. In the afternoon of one day a meeting of the "Association of the Loyal Women of America" was held in Tremont Temple, and amid intense excitement speeches were delivered and resolutions passed declaring against the outrage perpetrated, and demanding the return of the text book and the restoration of the teacher. At night a mass meeting of citizens was held at Faneuil Hall, and an overflow, from the packed audience, at Tremont Temple. This gathering is described as extraordinary by reason of the enthusiasm excited and influential character of the people assembled. One of the speakers very truthfully remarked that the Protestants had in their past history things they might wish were not there, but they "must stand by the facts, whether they are or are not comfortable to look in the face." Another speaker read the Jesuit's oath, and reminded the hearers that the attack upon the public school was not because it was not religious, but because it was not Roman Catholic, and further he read from an article issued by the Pope that the public schools should be under the control of the Roman church and not be subject to the civil power.

The following are the resolutions as we find them in the *New York Observer*, and which were adopted with great enthusiasm:

WHEREAS, The citizens of Boston, feeling that the time has come for a public expression of dis approval of certain sentiments uttered by Roman Catholic teachers of eminence among us, and of certain acts of the school committee of our city done in servile obedience to the requirements of the Papal priesthood, therefore

Resolved, While we heartily welcome to equal citizenship with ourselves peoples of foreign birth, that we do not expect this welcome to be turned to our disadvantage, and that we regard disloyalty to our government and all attacks upon our educational, political and religions institutions by naturalized citizens and their descendants, as evidence of the basest kind of ingratitude for benefits that generously have been conferred by our Republic upon the down-trodden of all countries.

Resolved, That, while we will faithfully defend the rights of every person and of every sect among us, as guaranteed under our Constitution, we, nevertheless, most emphatically declare that we will not tolerate any attempts, clerical or lay, popish or other, that seek, directly or indirectly, to enthrone disloyalty in the hearts of our citizens, or that seek to subvert the institutions of our fathers and bequeathed by them to us, their children. And, since a free people need to be well educated, and since the youth of our land need to be taught loyalty to our republican institutions, therefore

Resolved, That we detest, more than we have words to express, the vicious claims of the Jesuits that the State should have no voice whatever in the education of its future citizens.

Resolved, That the policy which has led us to make concessions demanded by Jesuits has been shortsighted, and has paved the way for other and more extravagant demands by those who will be satisfied by nothing except absolute authority and control.

Resolved, That we will make no more concessions to the enemies of the Republic.

The other resolutions called for the restoration of "the book and the teacher" dismissed from the schools, commended Mayor Hewitt, of New York, for the stand he had taken on the appropriation of money for sectarian purposes, and provided for the appointment of a permanent committee of fifty "to take immediate action to protect the public schools from all assaults of the Romish hierarchy."

We hope our readers will note these proceedings carefully, remembering that they faithfully tell what Romanism will do at the South if ever we give them the chance.

DALLAS PRESBRTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The region of Texas embraced in Dallas Presbytery, most of which has felt the severe pressure of the last two years' drought, is now rejoicing in abundant crops of small grain, in the certainty of an overwhelming supply of corn, and in the prospect of a large yield of cotton; while the fine condition of the grass makes the cattle men happy and hopeful. It is yet to be seen whether out ward prosperity will contribute to the advancement of the cause of Christ. As those who have not travelled in Texas have very little idea of its size and the immense distances between its extreme points in different directions, so they will scarcely realize that Dallas Presbytery, one of the six that form the Synod of Texas, is itself equal in extent to several of the States of respectable size. In its bounds are a number of active, growing cities; Dallas, Fort Worth, Sherman, Dennison and El Paso; the first named claiming at this time about 45,000 inhabitants, while there are a dozen other towns with a population of from two to five thousand each. For all this territory with its nearly a hundred counties we have only a little over twenty ministers capable of active service. Within a brief period brethren Chaney, Burwell, Lowrance, Henderson and Lowry have gone from our bounds to other fields. Death has removed R. E. Cooper and H. R. Raymond, Jr. In losing brother Cooper we lost one eminently suited to the important work of Evangelist to which he had devoted several of his last years. He knew the field, and he knew how to cultivate it; and the Lord smiled on his labors. The Presbytery has inquired diligently through its Evangelistic Committee, to find and secure one or more Evangelists to fill the place thus left vacant. The writer has not heard of anything definite having yet been effected. In the providence of God, however, we are permitted to welcome a good number of ministers who have recently come in to enter upon pastoral and missionary work, thus supplying many of our promising points. Those who have recently become our co-laborers in Dallas Presbytery are S. B. Ervin, Angus Johnston, S. B. Campbell, R. E. Sherrill, C. J. Ralston, B. D. D. Greer, G. T. Thompson, P. H. Hensley and J. A. Creighton. It is pleasant to add the name of A. R. Wilson, colored, who has become pastor of a newly organized church in the city of Dallas, the first and only colored church in our bounds.

THE TRUE ATONEMENT.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

New England men are teaching that "the Atonement is a substitution for punishment," as Prof. Fisher puts it. But if so, then the penalty is not executed. Such teachers must think then that God gave up the law in its penalty—set it aside. But did God ever do anything which experience proved unwise? If the penalty is dispensed with, why is it? If a Judge does not inflict the penalty is he *just*?"

But this theory contradicts our Lord's saying he came not to destroy but to fulfill the law. He knew the law consisted of precept and penalty—that punishment was the penalty to be endured. A substitution for punishment was not the penalty. Something else than our sins laid on Him would not meet the demands of the law. The theory makes our Lord's work overthrow the penalty. It supposes God can arbitrarily override the demands of justice.

This theory also contradicts the Apostle's teaching that by faith we establish the law. If the penalty is given up to save sinners then the law certainly is not established. The law is surely disregarded and broken by the lawgiver Himself. But this the Apostle most positively denies. He affirms that Christ was delivered for our offences, that we might be justified and God be justified in saving us.

This theory contradicts the whole tenor of Bible teaching—that Christ is sacrificed for us—that He bare our sins—was made a curse for us—that He offered Himself without spot to God. Why all this if not at the demand of justice to satisfy the penalty of the law? What is the curse of the law if not its penalty? How then can the Atonement be a substitution for punishment? It was punishment itself. This was the teaching of sacrifices. The innocent was made to suffer for the guilty. So Christ the spotless Lamb made Himself "an oblation and sacrifice and satisfaction" for sins as the Prayer Book records it tho' some of the highest in the P. E. Church deny the satisfaction.

All the Reformers held the true Atonement to be Christ's bearing the penalty of the law—fulfilling the law in suffering as well as in the precept. Unitarian influence seems to be affecting New England theology so as to make it swerve from plain Bible teaching. May the Presbyterian churches of the United States set their faces against this error. The justice of God is invaded by it. And mercy is not that precious attribute if justice is surrendered—and our Lord has not wrought out for us the righteousness we need, if he suffered a substitution only for punishment. But thanks to Him He satisfied the Law. Now no unavenged penalty is against us.

GEO. C. BUSH.

LETTER FROM DR. VASS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

LONDON, 6th July, 1888.

DEAR PRESBYTERIAN:—A few hasty notes about the sessions of the Pan Presbyterian Alliance may be acceptable. The proper designation of this body, born in London in 1875, is "The Alliance of Reformed churches holding the Presbyterian System." Its first session was held in Edinburgh in 1877; its second in Philadelphia in 1880; its third in Belfast, Ireland, in 1884; so that this is its fourth meeting.

Some hundreds of years ago Presbyterianism was largely in the ascendant in England, and its impress on its people and government was remarkably indelible. But dark and trying reverses befel the church. The history of the causes leading to this sad estate is deeply interesting, but not pertinent now. Light is breaking over its present and future; and this meeting will hold up our grand system before this nation in its center of power.

MEMBERSHIP.

A glance at its roll of delegates reveals many names of world-wide fame. Let me mention a few. Dr. Bersier, the eloquent divine, and Dr. Pressense, Senator, of France; Prochet, of the Waldensian church, and Signor Gavazzi, of Rome; Pasteur Anet, of Brussels; Drs. Oswald Dykes and D. Fraser, of London; Profs. Watts and Magee, of Ireland; Charteris, Milligan, Cairns, Rainy, Dods, Blaikie, Brown, of Aberdeen, all of Scotland; McVicar and Cavan, of Canada; and from America so many prominent men, that I will not attempt to pick out foremost names. Asia, Australia, Africa, all send their delegations. Add to these Judges, Lords and Esquires, and you readily see we have a truly cosmopolitan assemblage, representing all grades and conditions of men. I have not yet a complete list of our Southern delegates present, but may record Dr. M. D. Hoge and Dr. Hazen, of Richmond, Va., Dr. Jno. S. Watkins, of Raleigh, N. C., and Drs. McCallie, of Tenn., Luckett, Junkin and Scott, of Texas, Murkland, of Maryland, and Law, of South Carolina. Some others are doubtless here; but I have not yet met any ruling elder. Upon Bro. Watkins and myself lies the responsibility of worthily sustaining the honor of the noble old Synod of North Carolina. I will promise to make a good report of his bearing here, if he will "tell no tales" when he returns. He is our worthy representative among the "fair sex."

EXETER HALL.

This is the grand rallying place for great meetings. It seats about 3,000 persons. Flags of various nations are displayed aronnd the room, and a pretty array are grouped back of the speaker's stand. While the Hall is spacious, it is not very handsome. Neither is it favorable for hearing addresses, except *in front* of the stand. In the building are a vast number of rooms for various assembly halls and committees; reading and writing rooms and prayer meeting rooms, of the Young Men't Christian Association; offices for the Ragged School committee, etc., etc. Convenient and excellent refreshment rooms on the ground floor, afford ample facility for restoration of the inner man. The location of Exeter Hall is on the Strand, so it is easily reached from all quarters.

THE OPENING.

July 3d, 1888.

A great congregation assembled in Regent Square church to hear the opening sermon by Principal (*i. e.*, President) Oswald Dykes. His subject was "The Unity of the Church," Matt. 22:8–12. It was well received, and will be a document of value. The "blue buttoned" delegates presented an imposing array of bald and grey heads in the body of the spacious church. About 80 national churches are represented in this Council, with an aggregated membership of 4,000,000, and an estimated constituency of 20,000,000, this forming the largest Protestant body in the world. Among the new churches received are the "Evangelical church of Syria," descendants of the Nestorians of Persia; and the "United Church of Christ in Japan," a native self-sustaining church.

After the sermon the council was constituted with prayer by Dr. Dykes, moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England; the roll was called, and Rev. Dr. Moore, clerk of the Northern General Assembly of the United States, was chosen chairman. Some general business was arranged, and then the council adjourned to meet in Exeter Hall at 11 a. m., on Wednesday, 4th inst.

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN AT ARGYLL LODGE.

In the afternoon, (or evening as here nominated), the Council was welcomed by the reception in the grounds of the Duke of Argyll, Argyll Lodge, Kensington. The Duke is a Scotchman, a ruling elder, a distinguished author and scientist, member of the House of Lords, and father of the Marquis of Lorne, who married a daughter of Queen Victoria. Unfortunately for us he was unexpectedly detained in Parliament where he spoke in debate that evening. His place was worthy filled however, by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, a nobleman of splendid physique, handsome and refined face, and illustrious lineage, who received the body in cordial and graceful terms. He heartily shook hands with all in cordial greeting. There was of course much speaking of the dinner order, and an especially witty one by Rev. Dr. Lynd, of Belfast, full of Irish wit. Pasteur Bersier, perhaps the most eloquent Protestant minister in France, made a very pleasant little talk.

Showers interfered with our full enjoyment of the surroundings. But it always rains in England most unexpectedly; or at least once or twice every day! So it seems to me. But they say here, it has been distressingly dry for weeks, and showers are now welcomed. He had a band of music to cheer us; but especially, as became a Highland Chieftain, the bag-pipe discoursed its charming (?) strains. The leader, a stalwart man, was supported by a band of lads, all in approved Highland plaids, and bare knees. Their scarfs were jauntily caught up on their left shoulders, and with a lofty strut, they paraded the close-shaven sward of the lawn, and launched at us pitilessly their—well—so called national music. Some people like it; but every one does not think alike.

All of us 666 (mystic number for Presbyterians), enjoyed the occasion, and will long remember it.

But I must close these hasty and imperfect preliminary sketches, with hopes that an eye-witness's jottings may give pleasure to friends at home.

I send you the speeches, and you may copy such as you think will interest your readers.

L. C. VASS.

NEWSPAPER EXCHANGE.

Church at Work:

It rained yesterday, and to-day you can not find a drop on the ground on the ground. But it has gone where it was needed, away in the depths, down to rootlet tips of plant and tree. That was better than being massed together in a great reservoir or lake, of which men might say—"Here is the rain of yesterday." So we talk and sing and teach and preach, and not a word remains to be seen or read. Yet the words found their way down into human hearts, and that was better even than to have put them into some volume to be unread. The book is sometimes good. The fleeting words are sometimes better.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian:

A "revival of religion" does not always mean accessions to the church. There might be a genuine and profitable revival experienced in many of the churches where there was only an excision of dead branches. A revival properly means a revival of Christ's Spirit in the hearts of his children. Grace has its periods of growth and decline, hence the prayer "Wilt thout not revive us again"?

Evangelist:

It is hard for those who never had any kindred experience, to realize how many difficulties, liahilities, temptations beset the students in our seminaries. Sheltered and happy as in most aspects their situation is, it is not without peculiar trials and burdens—burdens of debt and care and engrossment which are sometimes very hard to carry; trials of faith and patience, which test their religious character at new points and sometimes expose their Christian manhood to special peril. Many a room in these institutions if it had a voice, could tell a touching story of spiritual doubt and painful anxiety. If we could realize now tender, how almost tragic, that story in many cases is, our hearts would need no exhortation to prayer for those who, by this very discipline, are the better prepared for their sacred work.

Southern Churchman:

A pothook and a billowy wave with a final flourish will stand for at least seven thousand things in the English language, and if the compositor should by any possibility hit upon the wrong one, we hear a roar in this office as if a young lion was seeking his prey. It is not just. In our opinion the compositor performs such astonishing feats in the way of deciphering hieroglyphics as to justify us in the belief that he would make a first-class Egyptologist with but little special training.

Independent:

If we had to make choice of a pastor from two ministers, one of whom was eloquent and attractive as a preacher, but incapable or lacking in tact and spiritual wisdom in a prayer-meeting, and the other was preeminently qualified to direct and spiritually conduct a prayer-meeting, though not so eloquent in speech and attractive in the pulpit as his brother, we would choose the latter; that is to say, if spiritual results and the highest ends of church life and organization were kept in view as the main point of attainment.

Richmond Christian Advocate:

Our best thoughts come to us as by a kind of revelation—unsought and unexpected. We stumble upon them as upon gold-bearing quartz in our pathway. The best thought springs from a good heart. When the heart is under the dominion of the Holy Spirit—"perfect, right, and pure and good"—it teems with suggestions—thoughtful, brilliant, holy. The liberty of the pulpit arises more from a spiritual state of the soul than from study and preparation. A warm heart loosens the tongue and gives wings to holy fancy. The closet is the best study—the secret place of power.

BY THE WAY.

A national organization intended to work in opposition to the National Prohibition party and to be called the "Personal Right League" has been chartered in the State of Illinois. The incorporators are German-American citizens. It claims to work for temperance, but will war to the death for lager beer and against Prohibition.

Not unlikely it will prove, if extensive enough, just the thing to bring out a large Prohibition vote. The movement is designed to be national and branches are to be established in St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and other cities.

The Southern Secretarial Institute for the development of workers in the Young Men's Christian Association meets at Lookout Mountain August 13, and will continue in session until the 26th. Mr. E. L. Harris, Secretary of the N. C. Y. M. C. A. is also Secretary of this body and is to discuss the subject of Business Methods, on August 17th.

We see from a communication in the *Morning Star* that the very much to be regretted failure of the Young Men's Christinn Association of this city to provide for prayer-meetings and religious services, reading matter, writing material and other things that would be to the pleasure and profit of the soldiers of the encampment—We say, we see among other reasons assigned that "the scheme has been interpretated by some as an effort to assume the spiritual oversight of the soldiers, and is therefore a reflection on the efficient chaplains on the ground."

We do not call in question the accuracy of the statement. It doubtless is true as written, but we feel perfectly safe in saying—without seeing any one of them—that some chaplains, so far from feeling that the services would be an encroachment on their prerogatives or privileges, or a reflection upon their personal efficiency, or aught else, would heartily have welcomed and encouraged this effort in behalf of the MASTER.

The *Interior* says:

Those Boston Catholics who succeeded in having a certain history thrown out of the public schools, because it told some unpleasant truths about the sale of indulgences in the time of the tenth Leo, may be expected next to object to the teaching of English history because it records the deeds of Cromwell. The Roman Church would be glad to have the mantle of oblivion thrown over nearly every chapter in its own history. It would be glad to let bygones be bygones and bury them out of sight and memory.

☞ CAUTION! Those who are determined to believe that Prohibition by local option is ineffective, despite all proof to the contrary, will please not read this extract from the Raleigh *Spirit of the Age*. They will spare their consciences, probably, by taking this advice. But any who really desire to know the truth with a view to profiting thereby will do well to read it:

Monday, July 2d, the County Commissioners of Wake county met and licensed twenty-six barrooms. Tuesday the barrooms were put in good working condition, for the next day, the Fourth of July.

The result—twenty-three arrests on the day and night of the Fourth. Fourteen for being drunk, and nine for fighting or for other disorderly conduct, growing largely out of whiskey.

We had prohibition two years. In 1886, on on the 4th of July, under prohibition, there was only one arrest, for drunkenness.

In 1887, two arrests for drunkenness, and two for disorderly conduct.

In 1888, under whiskey rule *fourteen arrests for drunkenness*, [and nine arrests for disorderly conduct resulting from drink.]

And yet some people say that prohibition does not lessen drunkenness nor prevent crime.

The same paper of a later date, says:

Last year and the year before this was the standing local in the *Visitor*:

"The Mayor had no cases before him this morning."

The Mayor's business suffered badly under prohibition, during prohibition. But now we have the barrooms and the local notices of the dailies read about like this which we take from the *Visitor* of the 12th:

"Mayor Thompson disposed of the following cases this morning: Four parties for being drunk and down were fined $5 each and costs. One party for disorderly conduct was fined $2 and costs, and another party for the same offense was fined $1 and costs."

Yes, the Mayor is having it lively now. The money that should go to buy meat and bread for the children, goes into the liquor sellers' pockets and into the Mayor's hands, as fines and costs. Business is indeed looking up in grog-shop circles; but the women and children are suffering. The Christian voters who did not vote for prohibition, but either stayed at home or went and voted for the barrooms, are responsible for the trouble that the women and children are having now.

The Pope is said to be sadly perplexed over the way the Italian government is acting, and it has been suggested that to manifest his displeasure he will leave Rome. Since, it is said to be his determination not to do this thing. In this last resolve "His Holiness" is wise; if ever he removes his official residence from Rome for a day he may never get back. The Italian government is not half as much afraid of Rome as are some other governments we wot off.

That was a notable Protestant meeting held in Faneuil Hall (with its overflow in Tremont Temple) to protest against the banishment of an accepted history from the public schools because of its telling of the sale of indulgencies by Leo X. We advise those of our readers who think we ought to wait until Romanism does something serious, to read the resolutions printed on fourth page, and especially that one that deplores the shortsightedness that paved the way for the possession by the Jesuits of the power they have attained.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The N. C. State troops are encamped at Wrightsville, eight miles from Wilmington. It is a great holiday occasion to very many folks. The trains are crowded to and from the city until late at night. Wilmington will do her best for her visitors, and that means a good deal.

The three C's railroad, which does not seem to have progressed very rapidly lately now promises quick despatch in its construction. General Wilder, it is said, has returned from London with $3,000,000 in his pocket, metaphorically speaking, and will push it right through.

Travel through the middle of North Carolina of persons going to the extremities for health and pleasure is very great. The seaside resorts are well patronized. Morehead City has several hundred attending the State Press Convention as delegates or visitors, and the Encampment of State troops gives the Wilmington seacoast resorts full numbers.

A lodge of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decoratore have established a lodge at Asheville.

Contracts to run through a period of ten years are said to guarantee the continuance of Browning Bros. mill, the largest industrial enterprise in Eastern North Carolina.

The coming Horticultural Fair of North Carolina is to be a grand affair if its friends can make it so. The Raleigh *News and Observer* says that at a meeting held at the Yarboro House, arrangements were made looking to the certainty of filling 25,000 grape baskets now on hand, with 275,000 pounds of grapes.

A fire occurred in Rockingham, Richmond county, last Thursday. The following was the damage: J. W. Covington, store; W. T. Covington & Co., store and part of stock; T. J. Steele, store occupied by Ledbetter Bros.; part stock saved; W. A. McDonald, bar, stock saved; old Southern Hotel, unoccupied; W. A. Robbins & Co., part of stock saved; postoffice, all papers and mail saved: C. E. Ashworth, store, parts of stock saved; J. W. Cole, store unoccupied; court house and all out houses, store unoccupied; furniture of hotel all saved; A. Stewart's store stock saved; S. T. Cooper, store, torn down. Loss estimated at $40,000. Insurance not over $13,000.

Iron ore digging is going on extensively in Polk county. Over 500 men employed- says the Chattanooga *Tradesman*, are actually engaged in digging and as many more are employed, in connection with teams and otherwise.

A special to the *News and Observer* from Morehead city, 19th, says: The following were to day elected officers of the North Carolina Press Association: President, Thad. R. Manning, of the Henderson *Gold Leaf*; vice presidents, J. A. Thomas, C. F. Condefield and W. W. McDiarmid: secretary and treasurer, J. B. Sherrill, of the *Concord Times*; assistant secretary, W. S. Herbert, of the Kinston *Free Press*; chaplain, Rev. P. R. Law, of the *Charlotte Chronicle*; historiographer, H. A. London, of the *Pittsboro Record*; orator, V. W. Long, of the *Winston Sentinel*; poet, F. R. Cooper, of the *Clinton Caucasian*; executive committee, H. C. Wall, Josephus Daniels, J. I. McRee, S. H. Blair and N. G. Burkhead.

The annual oration was delivered by W. G. Burkhead, of the *Durham Plant*.

DOMESTIC.

A prominent merchant died in Atlanta last week from a carbuncle caused by a wound received in the war.

A conspiracy to blow up the residences of Judge Gray and Judge Grinnell and of Inspector Bonfield, of Chicago, to whose instrumentality is principally due the hanging of the anarchists has been discovered. Three Bohemians have been arrested. A detective worked up the case and secured conclusive evidence. They are held in bonds of $5,000, but will be tried speedily and otherwise dealt with summarily. One of the conspirators made a free confession.

John C. Fremont, once a candidate for the presidency of the United States will be retired from the army with rank and pay of Major General.

One of two brothers living as hermits in a rickety shanty in New Jersey died a few days ago. They lived wretchedly poor, and had so lived for over 30 years. They were worth over $500,000. The survivor is in feeble health and will not live long.

The Edison Photograph Company has been sold to Jesse H. Lippincott of New York, with all improvements to be made by Mr. Edison for fifteen years. The price paid is over a million dollars.

Dr. Malcom McNeill, assistant professor of astronomy at Princeton, has accepted a call to the professorship of astronomy and mathematics in Lake Forest University, Illinois.

German brig Auncan bound from Savannah, Ga., and loaded with spirits of turpentiue was wrecked on Hatteras Shoals, on the 18th instant. Vessel a total loss—crew saved.

The Mississippi Prohibition Convention met in Jackson last Wednesday. About 250 delegates representing forty-five out of seventy-five counties were present. Bishop Gallagher, by letter, advised against an electoral ticket and his advice was followed. The State Legislature was requested to pass a State prohibitory law. Strong efforts will be made to send Prohibitionists to the Legislature. Over half the counties in the State are "dry."

From Waterloo, Iowa, comes the news that the last battle has been fought between the saloon keepers and the courts of law in Iowa. The attempts to palm off ginger-ale containing alcohol has failed. The court granted a perpetual injunction against the saloon men, and ordered the sheriff to proceed and close the saloons and sell fixtures to meet the costs.

Melville W. Fuller was confimred as Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court on 20th inst., by a vote of 41 to 20.

A thunderstorm visited St. Clairsville, O., and vicinity, on Thursday last. Great damage was done to crops and railroads, and many lives it is said were lost. The damage financially amounts to $100,000.

Another flood reported from West Virginia and loss of twenty-five lives and damage to extent of $150,000.

M. S. Littlefield once well-known in North Carolina, to her sorrow, was arragned in New York in the Toombs police court on charge of passing a forged check for $25. He was afterwards released on redeeming the check. He claimed to be President of the Jackson and Tallahassee railroad. The Judge informed the prisoner that some years ago some one bearing a name very like to his, as President of a defunct railroad in Florida forged a large number of bonds. Littlefield excitedly assured him that the incident occured in Alabama, not Florida.

The first bale of New cotton sold in Houston, Texas, on the 20th inst., on the floor of the Cotton Exchange, for $105. The bale weighed 357 pounds, and so brought only 30 cents a pound—the lowest price paid for the first bale for years.

The Mills tariff bill—anti-protection—has passed the U. S House by a vote 162 to 149.

A desperate effort is making to prevent the renomination of Gov. Hill, of New York. Ex-Mayor Grace of New York is opposed to his nomination.

FOREIGN.

A fleet is assembling, at Cronstadt, says a despatch of 18th inst., from St. Petersburg, Russia, to meet the Emperor William of Germany. After salute the Emperor will go aboard the Czars yacht. The party will them proceed to Peterhoff and a reception will be held. No special pomp will be observed, but the troops will be on hand to protect the royal personages.

Forged 100 franc notes of the Bank of France are in circulation.

A violent vocanic eruption was reported in Japan last week by which four hudred persons were killed and 1,000 wounded.

An uprising of natives in Hayti against the government has been suppressed.

A Brahmin has preferred charges of bribery and corruption against the British commissioner in Konkan, India.

The very latest! The Baltimore *Sun*—not bad authority or such a subject—tells us that the Pope has protested against the Emperor William, of Germany, visiting King Humbert at Rome. There now!

Great Britain has been asked to annex Paratonga; this because of the fear of the French doing so.

News comes from Australia that the ship Star of Greece, from London, was wrecked in Oldinger Bay, and twenty persons were drowned.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies extended the suffrage so as to give 2,000,000 citizens the right to vote in local elections, and then prorogned till November.

SCHOOL NOTICES.

J. A. Monroe, A. M.; late of Monroe High School, will open in August the High School at Lumber Bridge, N. C., in which he proposes to offer literary and musical tuition equal to any in North Carolina. Be sure to send for circular to

J. A. Monroe,
Monroe, N. C., or
A. L. Shaw,
Lumber Bridge, N. C.

I know of no school where the pupils are better taught and where their morals are more faithfully looked after than at Prof. S. C. Lindsay's classical school at High Point. He had a number of boarders in his own family last session and is now prepared to take more next year. He prepares his scholars for college or the business of life. Send to him for catalogue.

P. H. Dalton.

High Point, N. C., June 8th.

It is only just to admit, as claimed by the Salem Female Academy, that during the past 84 years its alumnæ have spread its reputation over all the South. In many cases the children and grand-chidren of earlier pupils have been educated here, and it is the matured judgment of its former scholars which sends it a large portion of its present pupils. It is a decidedly and positively Christian institution, but scrupulously unsectarian.

We have the catalogue of the Fishburne school before us, a military academy situated at Waynesboro, a local-option town in a most delightful part of Virginia. We note among other matters, to recommend the school that its faculty consists of graduates from Washington and Lee University, the University of Virginia and the Virginia Military Institute.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

In Gaston county, near Gastonia, at 1 p. m., 17th of July, at the residence of John A. Ratchford, Esq., the bride's father, Miss ADA E. RATCHFORD and Mr. J. B. BROWN, of York, county, S. C., Rev. Wm. McIlwain officiating.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

On Thursday, June 25, at All Healing Springs, Alexander county, N. C., Miss MARTHA OCTAVIA FINLEY, of Wilkesboro. She had gone to the Springs for reinvigoration, but was soon called to quaff immortal vigor from fountains above. As her life had shown that 'tis not the whole of life to live, so her death showed that 'tis not all of death to die. No one could have witnessed her death-bed demeanor—so full of thoughtful tenderness for the friends she was leaving behind, of sweet trust in her Saviour whose presence she felt near her, of calm joy because heaven was at hand—without repeating the prophet's wish: "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." Many friends lament her: she was so dutiful and tender in every relation of life; but they sorrow not as others which have no hope; they know she sleeps in Jesus, and it is well wither soul.

JAMES LEANDER ADAMS was born in York county, S. C., December 23d, 1819, and died in Gastonia, July 11th, 1888. He made a public profession of his faith September 14th, 1839, and for nearly 50 years lived a life of beautiful consistency. For about 20 years he was a most faithful and efficient elder in the Bethel church, South Carolina, where his family have been elders and ministers for generations. For the last three years he had been a member of the Gastonia church, and a real helper in every good work.

Pastor.

In Cumberland county, N. C., July 12th, Mrs. NANCY McDONALD, wife of the late Malcolm McDonald, aged eighty years.

Mrs. McDonald made a profession of religion in early life—her Christian record was as exemplary as it was long. All who knew her were endeared to her by the "meek and quiet spirit" which adorned her charater. Her husband and nine children preceded her to the grave. Four promising sons fell in the late war. She bore her afflictions with wonderful fortitude and resignation.

Her gentle life of earnest piety ended as she might have wished, quiet and peacefully. It pleased God, whom she loved and served, to make the way smooth to her departing feet. She entered almost without pain into the eternal rest above, leaving a precious legacy to her family and the church of a quiet, but well spent life.

D. F.

MURDOCH CHISHOLM McASKILL, elder in Ellerbe Springs church (Harmony), left this earthly scene on the fourth of May, for the bright mansions of eternal rest beyond the skies. He was born in Montgomery county, of Scotch parentage, in the year thirty-four, and was in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Though the deceased was delicate of constitution, and always weak in health, his friends were not aware that there was any serious failure of bodily strength. If he knew it himself he kept it, with characteristic unselfishness, from the notice of those whom he knew it would grieve. Sent as delegate to Presbytery in Jonesboro, he enjoyed himself greatly among the brethren, whom he loved. He was summoned thence to Carthage, as a witness in court, and was detained there several days. Being anxious to reach home, he made the trip in one day, arriving late at night, on Tuesday after Presbytery. The weather being cool and damp, he took cold and was somewhat prostrated from the long ride, but went about his farm for a day or two, as usual. On Friday he went to Rockingham, attended to business and enjoyed meeting and talking with friends, but was unusually fatigued on getting home that night. At midnight he was seized with a severe chill. The precursor of the fatal pneumonia which had been lurking in his system for some days. The disea e was soon developed with most virulent and obstinate symptoms. Nothing that medical skill or good nursing could do was of any avail. The fell destroyer had fastened upon his vitals, and each day sapped more and more of his small amount of strength, until all was gone and he yielded to perfect exhaustion. Delirium set in on Tuesday preceding his death, and he could talk connectedly no more, though when aroused he would answer rationally, and knew all around him. He seemed at times in a state of rapture, gazing upward, and pointing with his emaciated fingers, as if to draw our attention to something most wonderful and glorious, which he could see above. Could it have been what the martyr Stephen saw:—"The heavens opened and the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God?" I cannot help thinking so, from the heavenly light that seemed almost to flash from his countenance as he spoke of "going soon." I think the angels werewaiting to bear him to the bosom of that Saviour whom he loved, and tried so faithfully to serve. His life was pure and beautiful. Always meek and gentle, he was one of the few who could so control himself, even under the greatest provocations, as to take time to consider before speaking or acting. He left us a bright example of patience and Christian forbearance. Many a time I remember, when worried or in doubt, would he go out "for a walk," and on returning I would know by the way his face *shone* that he had been with Jesus, and all was well. He was earnest, thorough, and devoted in all he undertook, though all he did was in spite of great bodily weakness and often of actual suffering. He was a teacher by profession, and was at one time sent as missionary to the Indian territory. His health failed then, and he returned to his native State, and soon again engaged in teaching at Ellerbe Springs. He excelled in mathematice, and many pupils who have made good business men attest the thoroughness of his instructions. All of his pupils loved him. For the past two years he had given up teaching, and devoted himself to farming. The past winter he concluded to pursue the study and practice of surveying, and thoroughly mastered every detail of that science. He must have injured his health by too close study; when warned that such might be the case, he would say, "I must do something." But he has now entered into rest and we would not selfishly wish him back, however much our hearts may bleed for "the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is stilled." How great the deprivation to lose such a companion! Yet how great the privilege to have been allowed to walk for ten happy years beside one who gave such wise counsel, and whose conversation was always "according to godliness!" He left a wife and two sons, besides a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

His sister Janet McAskill had but small space to grieve for his absence. She, while ministering to his grief-stricking family, was taken ill, and after three weeks of suffering was also called away to the skies on June 25th. She too was a lovely and devoted Christian; "meek and lowly, pure and holy." She too has been borne by angels into Abraham's bosom.

A death in May, when the buds were blowing,
A death in June, when the flowers were gay,
Two deaths so near! Our tears are flowing,
Jesus, wipe our tears way!

Divine the call to attend on spirits
So soon in Thee to be complete,
How blest to see our Saviour's merits
Making even *death* so sweet!

And privilege of all the greatest,
Yet saddest thing that earth can know
To hand our dear ones to the angels,
From arms that yearn for them below.

O thou who takest those who love us
Give us, through all, thy love to see,
O give us hearts to look above us
And long for rest in heaven with thee.

His Devoted Wife.

Mr. JAMES A. HENDERSON died at his home in Gaston county, April 8th, 1888, in the ninetieth year of his age. He "came to his grave in a full age like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

Mr. Henderson was born of pious parents, and in early life gave himself to the service of God, uniting with Hopewell church in Mecklenburg county. At the organization of Castanea Grove he transferred his membership to that church, which was more convenient to him In Castanea Grove he was elected a ruling elder, and performed the duties of his office with acceptance till the time of his death

Being a man of sincere piety and great kindness, Mr. Henderson was universally respected and beloved. Although his school advantages were limited to a few weeks, yet he was very fond of reading, informed himself well, and was a man of independent thought.

In 1830 he married Miss Sina P. Abernathy, and became the father of ten children, of whom seven are living. Mr. Henderson had the joy of seeing his children choosing his God as their God. Of the two sons now living one, Rev. M. A. Henderson, is a minister of the gospel, and the other, Francis A. Henderson, is a deacon in Castanea Grove.

Mrs. Henderson survives her husband, but is in feeble health. May the Lord keep her, and make her declining days abundant in the consolation of Christ.

Departed this life, after a brief illness of a few hours, at his residence in Harnett county, N. C., July 12th, 1888, Mr. ANGUS B CAMERON, aged about 72 years, a valuable member of Barbecue church, leaving a beloved wife and several children to mourn the loss which they and the church will sadly feel.

Also, on the 13th day of the same month, after a long and painful illness, which we may hope was sanctified to her eternal welfare, Mrs. CHRISTIAN SMITH, daughter of James Cameron, and the beloved wife of Mr. Edgar Smith, all of Harnett county, N. C. She died trusting in Christ as her Saviour and leaving a beloved husband and two small children—a daughter and a son. Both of the above were buried at Barbecue church at the same hour, and in the presence of a very large assembly of sorrowing relatives.

J. P. M.

In Cumberland county, on the 12th inst., Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, in his 77th year.

Like a shock of corn fully ripe he came to his end in a good old age. Mr. Williams was one of the few relics of the old time Scotch descendants; the like of which for sterling worth and integrity of character, we seldom find in later generations. He was a member of the Bluff church, took a lively interest in McMillan Chapel and whatever tended to promote the morals and best interests of the community. He was a true friend, a devoted husband and parent.

In Snow Hill, N. C., July 10, 1888, CLAYTIE, the only daughter of Mrs, Julia Holderness Dixon, aged 6 months and 5 days. She has gone to rest in the arms of Jesus. Our tenderest sympathies go out for the mother, the only surviving member of this Christian family. Death has entered this household four times within a few years, taking three children and the father, John Clayton Dixon, so much beloved by the people of Greene county. "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him."

S. H. Isler.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take to Himself our brother and co-laborer in the Lord, EDWIN TURNER McKETHAN, who died June 10th, 1888, aged 48 years; and

Whereas, In his death we, the surviving members of the church session of Fayetteville, have lost a personal friend to whom we were tenderly attached, and a brother elder in whom we had great confidence; the church a faithful bishop and an earnest, consecrated worker, whose life was spent in doing good to the poor and neglected; the community a man of God whose life was an evangel of sympathy to the suffering and of peace and good will to all men; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That, though our hearts are sore distressed because we shall see his face no more in the flesh, yet we rejoice in the blessed memory of the faith that he had and of the good that he did.

2. That we will strive earnestly and prayerfully to profit by his example of self-denial and persistent labor for the Master.

3. That we extend to the bereaved family our heartiest sympathy, for our tears flow with theirs, bidding them to take comfort from the life which he lived, and commending them to the Word and Spirit of the God of the fatherless and widow.

4. That a copy of these r solutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy each to the N. C. Presbyterian and Fayetteville *Observer* for publication.

By order of Session.

G. G. Myrover, Clerk.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING JULY 56th 1888.

Spirits Turpentine—Sales Wednesday (8th inst.) at 3½ cents; Thursday same; Friday 31¾; Saturday 31½; Monday 32½ cents.

Rosin—Dull 70 cents for Strained and 75 cents for Good Strained.

Crude Turpentine—Throughout: Hard $1.00 and Soft $1.70.

Tar—Receipts taken at $1.50 until Saturday when price rose to $1.55—sales at same on Monday.

Timber—Hear of no change to report.

MOORESVILLE ACADEMY.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPT. 3rd 1888 Instruction is given in English, Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics and Music. Latest and best methods of teaching. Thorough work, healthy location. Good board with room, lights, &c, $10.00 per month. Terms very reasonable. For particulars, address,

H. A. GREY, Jr.,
Principal.

ERSKINE COLLEGE.

DUE WEST, S. C.

Opens first Monday in October next. It offers the advantages of a thorough College course at most reasonable rates. Holds to the established classical curriculum for the degree of A. B. It is now its forty ninth year. Entire expenses for the nine months, $165. Write for a Catalogue to

W. M. GRIER,
President.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

SALEM. N. C.

HEALTHFUL LOCATION; BEAUTIFUL grounds; ample buildings with comfortable study; parlors; sleeping alcoves; bathing rooms; well graded and advanced course of study; schools in Music, Art, Languages and Commercial studies; refined home life, with good Christian training; special care of the individual pupil: eighty four years of continuous experience and more than 6,000 Alumnæ. Send for Catalogue and circulars.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A family to teach small children, or as companion for a lady. Is willing to make herself generally useful.

Address

Miss S. C. WILLIAMS,
Madison, N. C.

1888

MORNING NEWS

The Leading Commecial, Political and Business Newspaper of the Southland.

The Savannah Morning News is an established, enterprising, vigorous newspaper, possessing unequaled facilities for gathering the latest news and presenting it in the most readable shape to its readers. It is carefully edited and discusses all questions of public interest without fear or favor. Its telegraphic service is unrivalled, embracing full reports of the news and market reports of the world by associated press (New York and Western), supplemented by a special service from New York, Washington, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and other news centres. In politics it is thoroughly Democratic, but independent of political cliques. It is a large 8-page paper, published every day in the year. Price, $10.

THE SAVANNAH WEEKLY NEWS

Is a 16-page newspaper, containing 112 columns of matter, including the cream of the contents of the Morning News; has an Agricultural Department, Household receipts, Fashion Reports, and Original and Selected Stories, and special Weekly Market. There is no better paper in the world than the Savannah Weekly News.

The price is only $1.25 a year.

Send for the Morning News premium list.

Address J. H. ESTELL,
Savannah, Ga.

Send for a Catalogue of the
COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
which offers the Students of Medicine superior advatages.

Dr. THOMAS OPIE, (Dean), 600 N. Howard Street.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS successful experience desires a position as teacher in a small school or family. Teaches the usual English branches and Latin. References given upon application. Address at once,

Miss S. E. S.
Magnolia, Va.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY,

STAUNTON, VA.

Miss MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal.

OPENS SEPT. 5TH, 1888. CLOSES JUNE 1889.

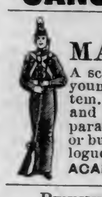
UNSURPASSED LOCATION, BUILDings, grounds and appointments. Full corps of teachers. Unrivalled advantages in Music, Languages, Elocution, Art, Book-keeping, Physical Culture, Stenography and Type Writing.

Board, &c., &c., with full English Course, $250 for the enire Session of 9 months. Music, Art and Languages, extra.

For full particulars apply to the Principal for Catalogue.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. Gratigny & Bush, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

STAUNTON MALE ACADEMY



A school of the highest order for young men and boys. Military system. The best appliances for study and instruction. Thorough preparation for College, University or business. For illustrated catalogue, address STAUNTON MALE ACADEMY, STAUNTON, VA.



PENNSYLVANIA, Chambersburg.

Wilson College for Young Women.

Fifty miles south-west of Harrisburg in famous Cumberland Valley. From Baltimore four hours; from Roanoke, Va, 11 hours via. of Shenandoah Valley R. R. Five trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all College Studies except Music and art. Large Music College and Art School. Music Department last year, 125. Full Faculty. College Course B. A. degree. Music College B. M. Handsome Park, Large Buildings, Steam Heat, Gymnasium, Observatory, Laboratory, etc. For catalogue address Rev. J. Edgar, Ph. D., Pres't.

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY,
Lexington, VA.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS
LAW; ENGINEERING.

Catalogue and circulars showing important changes in requirements for Academic Degrees will be sent on application.

PLUMER MEMORIAL FEMALE COLLEGE,
WYTHEVILLE, VA.

Next session begins September 13th, 1888.

Rev. S. R. PRESTON, M. A. President,

Assisted by an excellent corps of eight Teachers.

Board, fuel, light, &c., with Collegiate course, including Latin, Calisthenics, Book-keeping, and Vocal Music, in class, $178 for entire school year.

Art, Music, German, French, Elocution and Type-writing thoroughly taught.

A young Institution, but *growing:* last year it had 35 boarding pupils from six States.

Location, climate, surroundings, all combine to make a delightful School-home for girls.

Send for catalogue to the President.

Rev. S. R. PRESTON,
Wytheville, Va.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

Rev. J. B. Shearer, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. Martin, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. Vinson, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. Graves, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. Currell, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L Smith, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. Harding, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to

The President.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address

Rev. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA,

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS AUGUST 30th. Tuition reduced to $30 a half-year. Poor students may give notes. Faculty of fifteen teachers. Three full courses of study leading to degrees. Three short courses for the training of business men, teachers, physicians, and pharmacists. Law school fully equipped. Write for Catalogue to

Hon. KEMP P. BATTLE,
President.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

On the first of March, 1887, Miss Sullivan began her duties as teacher to the little pupil, who was destined, under her training, to become so great a wonder that scientific men from Europe, as well as of this country, would study her as a real intellectual phenomenon.

Miss Sullivan found her a bright, well-grown girl of nearly seven years of age, with a clear complexion, and pretty brown hair. She was quick and graceful, with a merry laugh, and fond of romping with other children. You wonder, don't you, how she can run about and play?

Well, she will play "tag," and have as great a frolic about it as any child you ever saw. She feels the vibrations of the ground by her feet, and so knows just which way to go, and what to avoid. Indeed her sense of movement is very acute, and she tells often about going to church "to hear the organ play." She knows when it is being played, in the same way that she can tell which way to run in the game of "tag." The floor vibrates and that conveys to her the knowledge of what is being done. It cannot be possible that she gets any real idea of sound in this way, although she must get the rythmic flow of the music. How much she is able to realize of its beauty and harmony we will never know; but there must be some charm about it, for she is very fond of it.

Would you think that without the ability to hear the music or to see the steps, that she could learn to dance? It doesn't seem possible, does it? And yet she has learned; she was taught by one of her little companions who loves her very dearly. She likes always to do what the other children do, and as they were dancing one day she wanted to join them. The little friend took her hand and tried to make her keep time in the step. But she could not manage it. Suddenly, as swift as thought, for, with this wonderful child, to think and to act are simultaneous, she slid to the floor, and motioning the little girl to go on with her dancing, she felt the motion of her feet and the bending of the knee. In a moment she was on her feet again, dancing merrily; she had caught the very spirit of the motion through her little fingers. And now dancing is a favorite diversion.

It is doubtful whether any one in possession of eyesight and hearing can arrive at little Helen's acuteness of touch and sensitiveness to motion. We depend on our eyes and ears and do not call our other senses into full activity, and these "other senses" will best be studied in persons like this little Helen Keller. She can distinguish between the puppies of the same litter, and, now since she has been taught to spell, will spell the name of each one as soon as she touches him. Her sense of smell is so keen that she will recognize different roses by their fragrance, and by the same sense she can separate her own clothes from those which belong to others. She knows if any one near her is sad. Seldom will physical pain make her cry, but she will discover quickly if a friend is hurt or ill or grieved by her conduct, and this knowledge will make her weep bitterly.

Mr. Anagnos says that her wonderful faculties are matters beyond us. The ideas of death and burial had never been communicated to her; but taken into a cemetery on account of some beautiful flowers there, she grew pale and grave, and put her little hand upon her teacher's eyes and her mother's and spelled out "cry, cry," and her own eyes filled with tears. Her teacher says that one day when her brother was coming toward them, as they were walking, Helen knew it, spelled his named repeatedly, and started in the right direction to meet him; and that she gives the names of people she meets walking or riding as soon as their presence is recognized; and that often when she is about to make known some plan the child will anticipate her and spell out the very plan about to be unfolded. Whether this be the action of some sharpened sense already known to us and named, or the awaking and working of some sense not recognized and named, is interesting matter for study.—*Sallie Joy White, in July Wide Awake.*

THE FRENCH SOLDIER'S CAT.

During the Crimean war, a little cat, reared in his mother's cottage, followed a young French soldier when he left his native village. The lad's heart clung to this small dumb member of his family, and he gave pussy a seat on his knapsack by day on the march and a corner of his couch at night. She took her meals on her master's knee, and was a general pet in the company.

On the morning that his regiment was first ordered into action, the soldier bade his little cat farewell, and left her in charge of a sick comrade. He had marched about a mile from the camp, when what was his surprise to see Miss Puss running beside him. He lifted her up on her usual seat, and soon the engagement commenced. Twice did the soldier fall, but the cat clung fast hold. At last a severe wound stretched him bleeding on the field. No sooner did pussy catch sight of the blood flowing from her master, than she seated herself upon his body, and began to lick his wound in the most assiduous manner. Thus she remained for some hours, till the surgeon came to the young lad, and had him carried off to the tent of the wounded. When he recovered consciousness, his first question was "Shall I live?" "Yes, my good fellow," was the surgeon's answer, "thanks to your little cat; for if she had not used her tongue so intelligently, you would have been too exhausted by loss of blood to recover."

You may be sure that pussy was well cared for, and, contrary to all regulations, she was allowed to accompany the young soldier to the hospital, where she was regaled with the choicest morsels from his plate, and became a very distinguished character.

THE LONGEST IN THE WORLD.

Gustave Lindenthal, the designer of the projected bridge across the Hudson river at New York city, is in Washington looking after the legislation asked of Congress.

"The Brooklyn bridge," said Mr. Lindenthal to a *Post* reporter yesterday, "will be of small consequence in comparison with the structure we propose. The latter will be the largest bridge in the world. The middle span will be 2850 feet long and the end spans 1500 feet. We propose to start as the high ground on the Jersey side, known at Castle point, and land in New York about Fourteenth street. We will have six railway tracks, and passengers from any part of the city, within reach of the elevated and surface roads. This will obviate the necessity of ferrying passengers across the river, frequently at great risk, from fog and ice, and landing them in a most unattractive part of New York."

"What is the estimated cost of the structure?"

"The bridge can be built for $16,000,000, and we shall have no trouble in raising the money. The investment will necessarily yield a handsome profit, for the business transacted will be something enormous. The whole matter has been thoroughly thought out, and by men fully competent to the task. Among the incorporators are James Andrews and Henry Fladd, experienced engineers, both of whom enjoyed the intimacy and confidence of James B. Eads during the latter years of his life So you see it is not the scheme of a set of irresponsible visionaries. The surveys have been made, and the plans adopted meet with the hearty approvall of all the parties interested."—*New York Star.*

JENNIE JUNE ON SUMMER REQUISITES.

Nothing is more essential to summer comfort during the warm summer months, than to lay in a little stock of really good soaps, perfumes and those refinements of the toilet which are as natural and indispensable to the modern woman as the air she breathes.

These luxuries and delights may be said to be her own creation, for her love and appreciation of them have stimulated their production, and brought to their manufacture the utmost skill of the chemist, the poetic sensibility of the botanist, and the exquisite taste of the artist.

No articles are more easily and commonly adulterated than toilet articles; but there is one house in this country engaged in the manufacture of toilet articles that has won a great name, at home and abroad, by sparing no cost or effort to bring their productions to the greatest possible excellence. In this branch of manufacture Americans can look with pride to COLGATE & Co. who make soaps and perfumes, not only equal in refinement and delicacy to the most famous of French preparations, but free from all harmful and deleterious matter.

COLGATE & Co's latest novelty is the putting up in small 1 oz. bottles with metal distributing stoppers, of their Violet Toilet Water and their triple strength "55" Eau-de-Cologne, the finest permanent cologne in use.

Nothing better could have been thought of than these little bottles for personal use, so convenient for carriage and transfer, for refilling from a larger resorvoir, as the little distributing bottle is not to be thrown away, but is for all time.

A few drops of these delightful perfumes when used in the basin or bath, impart to a body of water the most penetrating and inspiring fragrance.

There are no other colognes or toilet waters that are so delicate and lasting, or that have so well caught the free spirit of the flowers.

JENNIE JUNE,
Godey's Ladies Book.

IRISH WIT.

A good story is told of a general and his wife, resident in Ireland, who were constantly pestered by a beggar woman to whom they had been very generous. One morning at the accustomed hour, when the lady was getting into her carriage, the old woman began; "Och! my lady, success to yer ladyship, and success to yer honor's honor, this morning, of all the days in the year, for sure didn't I dream last night that her ladyship give me a pound of tay, and yer honor gave me a pound of tobacco."

"But, my good woman," said the general, "do you not know that dreams always go by the rule of contrary?"

"Do they so, please yer honor?" rejoined the old woman. "Then it must be yer honor that will give me tay and her ladyship that will give me the tobacco."

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

The *Belfast Witness*: A lady inventor—Who can say that the power of original invention is not a feminine one, when Mrs. Beasley, of Philadelphia, is recorded to have accumulated a fortune by devising a scheme for the construction of barrels, which have hitherto been made by hand? The machine is worked by three men, and is capable of turning out 600 barrels a day. The lady belongs to a wealthy North Carolina family, and her first invention was a mechanical contrivance capable of hooping 1,700 barrels a day, and it was immediately adopted by the oil companies.

Savannah *Morning News*: Kate D. Hughes, of the District of Columbia, has invented a new way for fastening window sashes, either when closed or partly raised, for ventilating the room so that burglars could not easily open the window to effect an entrance into the house.

A description of a few of the inventions as taken from the patent office records illustrate this. There is Nettie Illoway's paint brush cleaning cup. What housekeeper has not been troubled with paint brushes? Plenty of housekeepers do a deal of their own painting, and when the one brush which the housekeeper owns has to be changed from one sort of paint to another, or from paint to varnish, it must be cleaned. Soap and water well applied with the hands will clean it, but the job is unpleasant. Nettie Illoway went to a tin-smith, and had a gallon cup made of tin. A stout wire cloth "scrub floor" as she calls it, was suspended by wire pendants about two inches above the bottom of the cup. Then at the top and on one side a substantial cup was secured that was large enough to hold half a cake of laundry soap and leave some room to spare. Now the brush could be easily cleaned. It was soused in a basin of hot water, rubbed over the cake of soap, and then brushed vigorously to and fro over the scrub floor, the amateur painter meantime holding the cup steady with the left hand by a handle provided for the purpose. When the brush was cleaned the scrub floor was removed and the slops empted in the drain. No provision for cleaning the handle of the brush was made, because a woman neat enough to want such a devise as this would never get the handle dirty.

Kate P. Beaird was a Texas lady who did not like to run her sewing machine with a treadle, so she removed the ordinary pitman and substituted a larger one, which she ran through a metal loop screwed fast under the edge of the machine stand nearly in a plane with the wheel. The end of the long pitman had a shepherd's crook to make it fit the hand. A sort of pumping motion on the pitman runs the machine.

Children's Weekly: Miss Ida M. Van Etten has founded and organized a Working Woman's Society in New York, the object of which is to keep up the price of women's wages, to protect the women and children in shops, and look after the interest of the workers generally. The membership fees are twenty-five cents a month, and members when they are too ill to work are paid five dollars a week out of the accumulated fees. Mrs. L. P. Huntington guarantees the rent of the Society's headquarters at 28 La Fayette Place.

New Orleans Picayune:
An enterprising French woman has made a lucrative profession for herself by becoming an expert at packing trunks for people about to start on journeys. She folds and packs gowns so they do not wrinkle, and with the deftness of an expert arranges one's little belongings so they are come-atable without tearing everything out of the trunk. On the top of each tray she fastens a slip of paper with a memorandum of all articles in the trunk.

Mrs. Frank Leslie is enthusiastic in her admiration of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who called on her in Paris the other day. She predicts that he will live to see the Panama canal finished.

Judge Thurman's daughter, who lives at Richmond Hill, L. I., built her own house and had it made to suit her own ideas. The entire lower floor, except the kitchen, is one immense room, which is divided into smaller ones by large screens. These screens may be rolled aside or used for partition purposes at the wish of the owner. The house stands high and commands a fine view of the village of Jamaica and the surrounding country.

THINGS USEFUL.

While raspberries are in season no one should fail to make raspberry shrub, to use for a summer drink. Pick over black raspberries; if they need washing put them in a sieve and let water run through them, the less the better. Let them stand over night in a stone jar, covered with good cider vinegar. Next morning mash them well and strain through a bag, not your jelly bag, as the vinegar will injure it; measure the juice and add three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pint; boil ten minutes and bottle while hot. For use, put a spoonful or two in a glass of water. This is one of the most useful preparations that can be kept in a house, not only as affording the most refreshing beverage, but being of singular efficacy in complaints of the chest.

Sunderland Pudding: Six eggs, three spoonsful of flour, one pint of milk, a little salt. Beat the yolks well and mix them smoothly with the flour, then add the milk. Lastly whip the whites to a stiff froth, work them in and bake immediately. To be eaten with a liquid sauce.

Yellow soap and whiting, if mixed together with a little water into a thick paste will stop a leak as effectually as will solder.

Imperial Cake: One pound of butter, one pound of sugar, beaten to a cream, one pound of flour, the juice and grated rind of one lemon, nine eggs, one pound of blanched almonds, half a pound of chopped citron, half a pound of raisins. Mix well, bake in a slow oven.

If black pepper is put in the water for gray and brown linen, it will prevent fading. Use cold water.

FILL THE MIND WITH GOOD THOUGHTS.

The Bible is the best of books, but there are others that are good. A man who does not read is pretty sure to have an empty mind. Have some good object in view, and try to accomplish it. A man who has no purpose has an empty head. When head and heart are both empty, Satan is sure to be your guest—and your master. —*Christian Index.*

Many People refuse to take Cod

Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians report our little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
THE RICHEST. MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.
COLGATE & CO.,
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO IS COMPETENT TO teach English, Mathematics and beginners in German and Music, desires a position as teacher in a family. Would begin teaching the middle of September next. Address

MISS E., Box 28,
Waynesville, N. C.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.

Handsome Colored Organdys.

Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.

Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.

Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.

French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.

Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.

A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.

Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.
June 25th, 1888.

SYNODICAL FEMALE COLLEGE
ROGERSVILLE, TENN.

Beautifully located. A full corps of carefully chosen, able instructors. Unusual advantages in music, history, literature and art. A strictly home-school. Address

MRS. F. A. ROSS, Principal, or
CHARLES C. ROSS, Associate Prin.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 20, 1888. **One of the most attractive Schools for Young Ladies in the Union. All Departments Thorough.** Buildings Elegant; Steam heat; Gas light; Situation beautiful: Climate splendid; Pupils from Nineteen States. **Terms among the lowest in the Union.** For the **Liberal Terms** of this **Celebrated old Virginia School,** write for a catalogue to

WM. A. HARRISS, President, Staunton, Virginia.

MID SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES AND LAWNS,
IN SUCH VARIETY AS TO ENABLE YOU TO SELECT ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

We carry in great variety so many things that we cannot begin to call them, ANY ONE IN WILMINGTON will tell you that at McINTIRE'S you can find ANYTHING that you may need in the way of

DRY GOODS.
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING, &C., &C.

LADIES SUITS made to order, on short notice.
MATTINGS for floors in great variety of patterns and colors.
CHURCH CARPETS and MATTINGS, at lowest prices.
Samples when desired.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
July 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL. DURHAM TOBACCO

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON. BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
ch.2a. 481-1y

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?
—:o:—
TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.
Box 139, Richmond, Va.
Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS
WITHOUT CHARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.
FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

TIME ENOUGH.

Two little squirrels out in the sun,
One gathered nuts, the other had none.
"Time enough yet," his constant refrain;
'Summer is still only just on the wane."

Listen, my child, while I tell you his fate:
He roused him at last, but he roused him too late.
Down fell the snow from the pitiless cloud,
And gave little squirrel a spotless white shroud

Two little boys in a schoolroom were placed,
One always perfect, the other disgraced.
"Time enough yet for my learning," he said;
"I will climb by and by from the foot to the head."

Listen, my darling, their locks have turned gray;
One as a governor is sitting to-day;
The other, a pauper, looks out at the door
Of the almshouse, an idler his days as of yore.

Two kinds of people we meet every day,
One is at work, the other at play.
Living uncared for, dying unknown;
The busiest hive hath ever a drone.

Tell me, my child, if the squirrels have taught
The lesson I long impart to your thought;
Answer me this, and my story is done.
Which of the two would you be, little one?

—*N O. Picayune.*

WHY MINNIE COULD NOT SLEEP.

She sat up in bed. The curtain was drawn up, and she saw the moon, and it looked as if it were laughing at her.

"You needn't look at me, Moon," she said, "you don't know about it, you can't see in the daytime. Besides I am going to sleep."

She lay down, and tried to go to sleep. Her clock on the mantel went "tick tock, tick tock." She generally liked to hear it. But to-night it sounded just as if it said, "I know, I know, I know."

"You don't know, either," said Minnie, opening her eyes wide. "You weren't there, you old thing! you were up stairs."

Her loud voice awoke the parrot. He took his head from under his wing, and cried out, "Polly did!"

"That's a wicked story, you naughty bird!" said Minnie. "You were in grandma's room, so now!"

Then Minnie tried to go to sleep again. She lay down and counted white sheep just as grandma said she did, when she coulden't sleep. But there was a big lump in her throat. "O, I wish I hadn't."

Pretty soon there came a very soft patter of four little feet, and her pussy jumped upon the bed, kissed Minnie's check, and then began to "pur-r-r, pur-r-r-r." It was very queer, but that too, sounded as if pussy said "I know, I know."

"Yes, you know, kitty," said Minnie, and then she threw her arms around kitty's neck and cried bitterly. "And—I guess—I—want—to—see—my mamma!"

Mamma opened her arms when she saw the little, weeping girl coming, and then Minnie told her miserable story.

"I was awfully naughty, mamma, but I did want the custard pie so bad, and so I ate it up, most a whole pie, and then, I—I—O, I don't want to tell, but I 'spect I must, I shut kitty in the pantry to make you think she did it. But I'm truly sorry, mamma."

Then mamma told Minnie that she had known all about it. But she had hoped that her little daughter would be brave enough to tell her all about it herself.

"But, mamma," she asked, "how did you know it wasn't kitty?"

"Because kitty would never have left a spoon in the pie," replied mamma, smiling.—*Little Men and Women.*

HOW SHE BROKE IT.

"Miss Perkins is mistaken; that is the solution," Laura Campbell asserted.

"Laura, how can you speak so of your Sunday-school teacher?" cried Amy Graham, who was in the same class. "Of course she knows more than we do, and if we do not agree with her, we are the mistaken ones."

"I am sure," returned Laura spiritedly, "that I am the best judge of what I do."

"Of what are you talking?" asked Laura's elder sister, Kitty. "I thought you were so fond of Miss Perkins."

'I am fond of her indeed, but I do not agree with all she says. She has been talking to us about the commandments, and to day we were on the third. She says we all break it. Now, I say Kitty, that I do not. I never take the name of the Lord in vain. Why, I am horrified when I hear any one else do so."

"You are sure?" questioned Kitty.

"Very sure."

"Did she not explain in what way she thinks you do it?"

"No," Amy replied. "When Laura said that she knew she never broke the third commandment, she told us all to watch this week, and to tell her next Sunday if we were held guilty or guiltless by the Lord."

"I am not so certain as you are, Laura, that I am guiltless," said Kitty. "I was fearing the other morning, when I arose from a careless prayer, that I had not only been mocking God, but taking His name in vain."

"I am afraid," said Amy, "that I have done the same thing many a time. I fear I am often careless when I am hurried or tired."

"Yes," rejoined Kitty; "and I have said over His Holy name so glibly then. It certainly was in vain, for my thoughts were elsewhere"

Laura said no more. Her conscience was accusing her of just such prayers, if prayers they may be called. She knew she sinned, as Kitty confessed to sinning, by mocking the One before whom she bowed, but she never thought before that she was also breaking the third commandment.

"I am quite certain, Laura," Amy went on, "that this is one way Miss Perkins meant. I shall watch very carefully after this, I am sure.'

"Grandma was asking me the other day," Kitty said, "if I did not remember, when I said, 'Goodness!' that the Lord alone was good, and that 'goodness' was one of His attributes."

"Oh, Miss Perkins cannot mean such innocent words," Laura protested.

"I fear that not only Miss Perkins, but the Lord, means just such words," Amy said.

Their ways parted here, and as the sisters walked home Laura changed the subject: she did not want to talk of it. She determined to watch, however, not so much to guard against the sin as to prove to Miss Perkins that she was not guilty.

That night, when she knelt to pray, her thoughts were so engaged with her usual pursuits that she found herself saying the Lord's Prayer over for a second time. Certainly she was taking His name in vain then. She knelt silently, thinking of it, conscience-stricken. Maybe Miss Perkins was right after all; maybe she was guilty before the Lord.

Her prayers the next morning were not careless. She prided herself on that. After all, she could tell her teacher that she was guiltless. But she found her tongue slipping at school. "Mercy!" "Goodness!" and "Gracious!" were on her lips as frequently as ever, although her conscience reproached her every time. Saying these words, she felt, was taking His name in vain. He alone is good, is gracious and merciful, and, speaking carelessly of his attributes, she was speaking carelessly of Him. She noticed that Amy refrained from all such exclamations, although she usually was much given to them.

The girls were chattering merrily at recess, when Lucy Kemp, who was also in Miss Perkin's class, began to ask a Bible riddle.

"Lucy! Lucy!" interrupted Kitty, "how can you speak so carelessly?"

"Are you forgetting what Miss Perkins said to us yesterday?" asked Amy. "That does seem to me breaking the third commandment."

"Why, was I?" exclaimed Lucy. "I did not mean to do so."

"You were speaking the Lord's name lightly, weren't you? I think all Bible riddles are wrong, whether or not His name is brought in.

"So do I," rejoined Kitty.

Laura's favorite and hardest riddles were Bible riddles, and she would like to have denied it, but she could not; she knew that what her sister and Amy said was true, yet she was annoyed with them, and walked away from them to the other end of the grounds. But she could not walk away from her conscience nor from the sure conviction that Miss Perkins was right, and that the third commandment was not a dead letter to her; it was a living command, and she knew that if she continued as careless of it as she had been she would not be held guiltless by the Lord. So she went humbly and reverently to Him and asked Him to help her to keep it; and when the other girls were telling Miss Perkins in Sunday-school how they had found themselves breaking this commandment, she whispered softly, "I am afraid I have broken it too, Miss Perkins, though I thought I never did."—*Christian Soldier.*

ONE OF MY HEROES.

"Even a child is known by his doings."

It was thirty years ago, and I was in a New England country town, called there to speak for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Resting at a farmhouse, a little fellow, in the glory of first pants, came into the room, and after looking me over, announced, "I've got the heathen woman's friend, I have." Of course I thought at once of the Methodist paper of that name, marveling in my thoughts that it was taken up there among Baptist friends, and that the child should think to tell me of it in that way, so I replied, "Do you like the little paper, "The Heathen Woman's Friend'?"

"Of course I like her; she 'longs to me, and she ain't paper, neither."

"What is she then; come and tell me about her."

"Well, you just come out o'doors and I'll show her to you," and he led the way. Through a long yard, a gateway, and another yard he led me, till, pausing beside a stake to which a cord was tied, he pointed, "There don't you see her, 'the heathen woman's friend'?"

My eyes followed the cord, and the other end was tied around the leg of a silver gray hen, which was clucking and scratching in most motherly fashion, for the chickens around her.

"Don't she look like the heathen woman's friend?" asked my little entertainer.

"I don't think I quite understand; you will have to explain this to me," I said.

"Well, you know 'bout Mission Bands, don't you? You see I'm of one of 'em, and we are going to get a lot of money. Jimmy Lake and John Jones have got a missionary hen, and papa gave me one. My Aunt Fanny, she's a Methodist, and she said I'd better call mine 'The Heathen Woman's friend,' and so I did. We set her on some eggs and how many chickens do you think she hatched?"

It seemed impossible to count the restless little things, but looking at Bennie's beaming face I said, "Oh, a dozen, I hope."

"Oh, my! she did better than that! we set her on thirteen eggs, and she hatched every one. Don't you think she's the heathen woman's friend?" he added triumphantly.

Further questioning drew out the statement that "Papa is to buy all the chickens that grow up, and I'm going to put all the money into mamma's mite-box. Don't you guess 'twill burst the top out, and may be the bottom, too?"

In talking with the mother, I learned that considerable influence would be brought to bear, by older brothers, to test Benny's missionary zeal, and she promised to write me the result, which I give in brief. The "friend" brought up the brood with only the loss of one chicken, and when the dozen were sold they made a nice sum, and Benny was told that he was under no obligations to give more than the price of one to missions. However, Benny was firm, "I promised 'em to the Lord, and I won't be mean enough to cheat him," and though he was teased and taunted, he held on, "I can't lie to the Lord," and every cent was given as promised.—*Mrs. J. K. Barney, in Domestic Journal.*

A CHILD'S WORK.

A few months ago a cosy little chapel was dedicated as the Third Lutheran church of an Ohio city. Very happy were the two older churches to welcome the young sister, and very wonderful did the blessing seem. Five years before there was only one Lutheran church in the town, and it seemed like only yesterday that the parent church had bidden "Godspeed" to a little company as they left to form the second church. And now there are three. How God has blessed them and multiplied their numbers! And to think that it has all, under God, come about by a little five-year-old maiden coaxing her drunken father to go to Sunday-school with her!

It happened in this wise: About forty years ago, in a little mountain town in an Eastern State, a boy was led astray by evil companions, and learned to drink and smoke, and to become a dissipated youth. His parents moved at last to Ohio; and for a while he began to grow steadier, and married a brave little woman. But, alas! evil influences again gained their hold upon him, and he became a drunken sot, given up to all kinds of evil and sin.

One day when he happened to be moderately sober, his little five-rear-old daughter came in, and climbed up on his lap. Putting her arms around his neck, she exclaimed: "My dear little drunken daddy!"

It seomed as though a knife had cut into his very soul. With a questioning look he turned to his wife.

"No, I did not tell her; she has heard it somewhere else," was her answer. It startled and roused him; for wretch as he was, he loved the innocent little child.

Francis Murphy came to the town after; and one day little Nell came dancing up to her papa, with a dozen or so little blue temperance badges pinned all over her hat. Her father declared afterwards that every one went through him like an arrow.

A few days after, a fellow-drinker, who had already signed the pledge, came and asked him to sign it also. He agreed to do so if some of the others would; and as a result, nearly thirty of the lowest men in the town were rescued from the power of strong drink.

A little time passed, and Nell started to the Lutheran Sunday-school; and very soon came the pleading little voice, "Papa, won't you go to Sunday-school with me next Sunday?" He could not resist the little one, and went with her. The sweet singing pleased him and he went again. After his second visit, he hunted up an old associate, now a sober man, and hailed him with: "Say, Johnson, if you'll go to Sunday-school, I will!"

Johnson laughed and scoffed a little, but finally agreed to try it. He, too, was pleased; and, they, after a while, got a dozen more rough men like themselves, and formed a Bible-class. They discussed the lessons, often with ridicule and unbelief; and by and by the Holy Spirit began to work in the midst, and some of them were converted, among them little Nell's papa. The class began to grow—to twenty five, fifty, seventy-five, one hundred, one hundred and fifty! all men, and all interested in the lesson study.

In the meantime all this was having its influence with the school proper, and its number increased from four hundred to nine hundred in a very short time. The church also caught enthusiasm, and at last grew so in numbers that it divided and formed the second church—and now a third. Humanly speaking, this has come from the seed sown by a little girl.

All this happened about ten years ago. Nell's father is an honored and respected business man, and his elegant home speaks of his prosperity. He is an earnest Christian worker, a devoted temperance man, and an active prohibitionist.

Is it not wonderful? With Christ multiplying power, a very tiny effort may become mighty in its influence

"Be ye steadfast and unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord; forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain the Lord."—*S. S. Times.*

TWO VIEWS OF IT.

Sweet girl graduate (finishing valedictory)—And to you, dear teachers, our hearts will ever go out in warmest love and most grateful remembrance. You have made us what we are; you have smoothed out for us the rough places on the road to the Hill of Knowledge; you have been our educational parents, watching us with solicitude, rejoicing in our successes and sympathizing with us in our failures Dear teachers, we bid you a tearful adieu!

Same girl (next day)—Yes, indeed. I'm through school, and if I ain't glad I never was over anything, you can just bet your sweet life. I just think they have the horridest set of teachers in that school imaginable. Can't conceive where they got 'em. Must have had 'em made to order. And they are all crosser than ever just before commencement. You're right I'm glad it's all over and my education is finished. Let's go and get some ice cream.

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Celery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is

Paine's Celery Compound

It fills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the strain and paralysis of the nervous system.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for circulars.

Price $1.00. Sold by druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors
BURLINGTON, VT.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O.

BELLS
Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS TO HILLYER BELLS TO THE
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS CH. RCH. SCHOOL FIRE ALARM

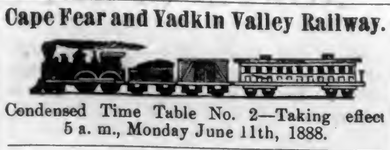
FOR GAS. BAILEY'S COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS REFLECTORS! A wonderful invention for LIGHTING Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa FOR OIL.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 2—Taking effect 5 a. m., Monday June 11th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	6 00 A. M.	1 15 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	3 10 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	3 35 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	7 15 "
Leave Fayetteville....	9 15 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 15 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	5 00 A. M.	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 25 "	5 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A. M.	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville....	4 15 "	5 25 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	9 50 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	10 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 30 "	12 15 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	7 30 A. M.	.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00 "	

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.	
" Factory Junction	4 30 "	
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "	

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

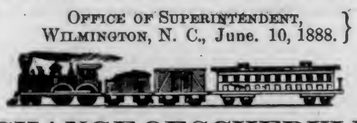
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June. 10, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 30 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 21 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 52 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	4 07 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 51 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	7 03 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 15 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	6 10 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 15 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 46 P. M
Leave Hamlet.....	2 30 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	6 55 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 20 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	8 39 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	9 45 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 35 A. M
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 48 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 05 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 26 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 20 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

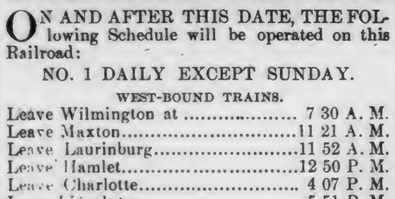
Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.


PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

J. D. McNEELY.
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex. Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated J'y 15. '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence.	12 10a m	1 20 a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence...	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 30 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m,

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*11 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	12 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	12 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	2 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Are. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportatien.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO N. C.,
SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—
Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO Millinery AND A GENERAL
—STOCK OF GOODS.—

CROP NOTES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Carolina Watchman: The weather is hot and very dry; crops are not looking so well at present on account of the much needed rain. The threshing machines are running in full blast now, wheat seems to be turning out better than was expected. The oat crop is good.

Durham Recorder: Crops in some portions of Chatham are greatly damaged by the continued drought. They have had but little rain since the crops were planted. There is every indication pointing to a short crop of tobacco.

Danbury *Reporter*: Crop prospects in Stokes seems equal to what they were last year. —— We hear that hail has damaged the tobacco in some localities in tbe Brown Mountain section, and above Lawsonville.

Pittsboro *Home*: We regret that the cholera is killing the hogs in the various sections of the county. The man that should find a specific for this fatal disease of the swine would make a fortune and confer an inestimable benefit on his fellows.

Greensboro *Daily Patriot*: Rain is again very badly needed. Corn has been strong and healthy but small, but it is now suffering much from dry weather. The cool nights are very much against tobacco and cotton. The indications are that the harvest of all three crops will be very late this year, and the chances are that the frost will catch a good deal of cotton in the field.

VIRGINIA:

A dispatch from Petersburg, July 18th, says: The outlook for the corn and peanut crops in the adjoining counties is discouraging. This condition of things is due to the recent wet season. The oat crop is poor, and the farmers assert that they will not get their seed back, and this is particularly true as to spring oats. Much of the tobacco which was planted after the recent rains cannot develop proper size before the farmers will be forced to cut it. Cotton is wanting in size.

SAY-SOES.

Vienna papers figure out that Dom Pedro's thirty-five day's stay at Milan—which includes the period of his illness—cost him 400,000f. About one-eighth of the sum went for telegraphing to Rio Janerio. The full fee of one physician was 40,000f., while another was paid at the rate of 1200f. per day.

Are you busy? Are you making money? If so, stick to it, you are fortunate. If you are not, then our advice is that you write at once to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. They can show you how to enter quickly upon a profitable work.

It is very much healthier to sleep alone. The unhealthfulness of two persons occupying the same bed very much depends on the physical condition of either or both. If one is diseased, injury to the other is sure to result. The practice is unhealthful because the exhalations from the body of one come in contact with and are absorbed by the skin of the other, and because each one must, of necessity, breathe some of the air which has been breathed by the other, and consequently rendered impure.

In our columns will be found an advertisement of the Medical College of Virginia. This old favorite institute is now preparing for its fifty-first session, and with recent additions to its scientific apparatus and the equipment of its chairs together with large reductions in fees, the prospects for a prosperous session, are unusually promising. We would urge our young men who contemplate the study of the profession to patronize the home school, where instruction of the highest standard is given by a corps of eminent professors, selected from the best talent in the South.

A horse needs at least two pails of water a day, aud if given half a pailful before meals, or four times a day, it will be sufficient, unless when hard as work in sultry weather.

Rev. J. W. Blosser, M. D., Greensboro, N. C., has discovered a remedy which smoked in a clean pipe is a pleasant and well nigh infallible cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis &c. He will mail a trial sample for a 2 cent stamp.

There is usually a grammatical difference between criminals and judges—in regard to the length of sentences.

Hot: hotter: hottest. Hot weather has its joys; but alas! its sorrows. It is particularly in midsummer that sufferers from debility have their heaviest burdens. They are "all run down" and have a feeling of "all gone ness." Sometimes they go out of town in order to get strong, but with the close quarters and the bad cookery of the "summer resorts," they are apt to lose more than they gain. Then come the attacks of the various bowel disorders. Among the children, cholera morbus and cholera infantum prevail, and need prompt attention. Don't think of going through the hot weather without TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, the great Summer regulator. So many thousand people, old and young have been helped through midsummer trials by this favorite medicine, that there is no need of argument concerning it. The public know "Tarrant's." The physicians prescribes it, for they have tested its value. Whether at home or abroad; Summering by the sea-shore or rambling among the mountains; bicycling over smooth roads or fishing in the Adirondacks. Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient is a necessity as part of the Summer outfit.

The composition of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient is no secret. There is no mystery about it. If there were, the doctors would not prescribe it as they do. For forty four years ther have used it. If you have any doubts about its merit, ask the leading physicians of this country. The druggists sell this medicine.



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

LIBERTY ACADEMY.

[At Liberty, on C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 23 miles from Greensboro and 74 miles from Fayetteville.]

The school is for both sexes.

The Principal has made *methods* of teaching a specialty having taught for the past ten years in various Normals and County Institutes, which have been held in different parts of the State.

Young men and young ladies who desire to prepare themselves for teaching, for college, or for the practical duties of life, are solicited to consider the advantages here offered before going elsewhere.

Dr. Rondthaler, President of Salem Female College, says: "We have in our school at present (1885 and 1886) young ladies from nine different States, who have come from a great variety of schools, and I am free to say that in the solid requirements *none* have come better, and *few* as well, prepared as those who have come from your most excellent school."

Dr. B. Craven, founder of Trinity College, gives the following testimonial: "Prof. J. M. Weatherly was one of the regular teachers in the last Trinity Normal He is apt—quick—showed abundant evidence of scholarship and skill in school management generally. I recommend him as one of the best teachers in our whole country.

Four Assistants.

Fall term begins August 13th. Number of students in last year over 200. Write for catalogue.

J. M. WEATHERLY,
Principal.

CENTRAL FEMALE INSTITUTE. Gordonsville, Va. Principal a Master of Arts of the University of Virginia. Eight Assistants. Thorough, advanced progressive. One of the most select schools in the South. Nonsectarian but thoroughly Christian in its influences. Prices reasonable. Board, tuition in English Latin and Music, $200 a year. Address

JAS. DINWIDDIE,
Principal.

FAIRFAX HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies,
Winchester, Va.

Location healthful and accessible. Fine advantages at moderate rates. Diploma for English or Classical and Special Courses. 20th year begins Sept. 5. For Catalogue, address Miss M. E. BILLINGS, Principal.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y. Preparatory school for boys. Two courses of study, Classical and Business- Next year commences Sept. 11. Send for Catalogue to Principal.

REV. ISAAC O. BEST, A. M.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals. THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

Union Theological Seminary.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY, VA.

The next session begins Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 1888.

FACULTY.

B. M. SMITH, D. D., LL.D.,
Professor of Oriental Literature.

THOS. E. PECK, D. D., LL.D.
Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology.

H. C. ALEXANDER, D. D.,
Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament.

J. F. LATIMER, Ph.D, D. D.,
Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity.

W. W. Moore, D. D.,
Associate Professor of Oriental Literature.

For Catalogue or other information apply to

THOS. E. PECK D. D., Intendant
Hampden Sidney, Va.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

LAW SCHOOL
—OF THE—
UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to

JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.
Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

ROANOKE COLLEGE
In The Virginia Mountains.

Several Courses for Degrees. Also, a Business Department. Special attention to English, French and German spoken. Large Library. Best moral and religious influences. Students from 16 States and Territories and Mexico. Graduates in 28 States. Expenses for nine months $149, $176, or $204 (including College fees, board, &c.) Thirty sixth Session begins Sept. 12th.

For Catalogue, &c., address
JULIUS D. DREHER, President,
Salemn, Virginia.

FISHBURNE SCHOOL,
Waynesboro, Augusta county, Va.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC and Business Course, with Military Training.

New Buildings, heated by steam, laboratory and other advantages.

Three Assistants, Fourteen States represented, Session '88-9. Fifty boarding pupils. No bad boys wanted.

Local option law in the town, Enforced.

For Catalogue, address
JAS. A. FISHBURNE,
Principal.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curriculum** with **enforced study**, a reasonable but strict **discipline**, and a location entirely free from **malaria.**

No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

Hampden Sidney College, Va. The 113th Session will begin on September 6th.

For Catalogues and further information, apply apply to.

RICHARD McILWAINE, Pres.,
Hampden Sidney, Va.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY One of the half-dozen best Preparatory and Classical Schools in New England. Excellent facilities in Academic Studies, Music, Painting, Industrial Science and Commercial Studies. The payment of **$61** in advance will cover all tuition in the Preparatory and Academic Courses, together with board, limited amount of washing, room rent, heating, and all other necessary expenses, except Books, Stationery, Lights, and small contingencies, for the Fall Term of twelve weeks, beginning August 29. Send for catalogue at once to the Principal,
REV. G. M. STEELE,
WILBRAHAM, MASS.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM **$30.00 TO $125.00.**

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.
NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPT. 12th, 1888.

THIRTEEN DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY. CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL COURSES.

Healthy location in the heart of the Bluegrass Region. 1,000 feet above sea level. Refined and hospitable community. Students find homes in the best families. Expenses moderate—$160 to $240. Attendance last session, from 20 States. For full information and Catalogue apply to
L. H. BLANTON, D. D., Chancellor.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.
—RICHMOND.—

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION will commence October, 1st, and continue Six Months. Total fees for Session NINETY DOLLARS.

J. S. DORSEY CULLEN. Dean of Faculty.

☞ For further information write for Catalogue.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington. N. C.

GOOD MUSIC.

Royal Vocal Folio. (65cts.) A splendid new collection of choice Songs by the most eminent composers. 144 pages sheet music size

Glorious Cause. (35cts.) By GEO. F. ROOT. A fine collection of New Temperance Songs. This book is endorsed by the leading temperance organizations of the country.

Songs for the Young People's Meeting. (15c.) By Rev. C. H. OLIPHANT. Contains a fine selection of new and old hymns and tunes for use in Christian Endeavor Societies and Young People's Meetings.

Royal Praise. (85cts.) By J. R. MURRAY. The latest and best Sunday-School Song Book. Contains a short course in the elements of Music.

Gospel Hymns No. 5. (85cts.) By SANKEY, McGRANAHAN and STEBBINS. This is the book now being used by Mr. D. L. Moody in his meetings.

*** *Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of specified price.*

PUBLISHED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞ Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Manteis & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 308 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by
WORTH & WORTH.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office In Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,073. WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 1, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,693.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Chnrch interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church jonrnals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable preminms in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. A. S. Moffett, from Stanford, Ky., to Midway, Ky.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Charlotte *Chronicle* tells us that at a meeting of Mecklenburg Presbytery, held in First Church, Charlotte, on 25th inst., Mr. J. K. Hall, a member of Goshen church, was received under the care of the Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry.

Twenty-one persons were received into membership in the Asheville church at July communion.

MARYLAND.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. R. S. Brown sends us the following: By request I send you a statement of my work as pastor of the Associate Reformed Mission, a branch of the A. R. Church of which Rev. John Leyburn, D. D., was pastor for 19 years.

The work in which the writer is engaged is not strictly of Presbyterian planting; yet we hope by perseverance and reliance upon the guidance of the Holy Spirit, it may yet find its way into the Presbytery, the rightful ecclesiastical home.

When we came here, three years ago, the prospects of the Mission were not at all flattering. The prayer meeting, which has been said to be "the spiritual thermometer of a church," was a service in which little interest was manifested. The first Friday night on which we met for this worship, there were but six people present, and upon inquiry, we learned that there was but one man in the church who prayed in public.

The first Sabbath, I preached to twenty-five people, and I was told that this was the usual size of the congregation. My first work was to examine the roll of communicants, which I found to contain sixty names. After a faithful canvass we found thirty of these yet in the field, who, after some persuasion began to attend the services, and soon became sufficiently interested to comply with the request of the pastor, in helping him to visit, and invite others to hear, "the glad tidings of salvation."

By this concert of action, we soon gathered in a fair congregation, many of whom had not been inside of a church for 8, 10, and 15 years. The next thought that occurred to me was, I dare not preach any other gospel than, "Jesus Christ and him crucified." And under this conviction we began to present such subjects as we believed to be best calculated to get them interested in personal salvation, and from the first communion service (which is held bi-monthly) we have had accessions—with the exception of two, out of seventeen communion services, we have added to our roll.

On the first Sabbath in June we received twenty-two on profession of faith, ranging in age from 12 to 65 years. At present we number 156. Our attendance at prayer-meeting is from 75 to 100, and there are from 10 to 15 men present who will pray in these meetings, or take entire charge of them in case the pastor is absent, and with one exception they are young men.

Our Sabbath services are attended by from 200 to 300 people; and I have seen as many as 1,000 present on an occasion of special services in behalf of our Sabbath-school, which numbers about 500.

The collections (which are by envelope) have increased about 500 per cent, the pastor's salary has been increased, and the building refurnished and frescoed at a cost of $1,500.

Verily, God hath blessed us, and to his name, Father, Son and Spirit, be all the praise.

Baltimore, Md., July 24th.

VIRGINIA.

The church at Pulaski city has called Rev. W. N. Mebane, a licentiate of Nashville Presbytery to the pastorate.

ALABAMA.

Rev. J. R. Howerton, Professor in Tuskaloosa Institute has declined the call to Westminster church, Charleston.

Items from the *S. W. Presbyterian:*

Rev. Rev. A. Lapsley has been selected as the evangelist of the Tuscaloosa, and has entered upon the work. He began at Faunsdale and feels encouraged in his work.

There are four or five groups of churches within the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa which need pastors. Rev. W. C. Clark, of Greensboro, Ala., will be glad to correspond with brethren who would like to move to this part of Alabama.

Rev. C. D. Waller has accepted the call to Union Springs and Troy.

The Presbytery of Tuskaloosa ordered a Sabbath-school Convention to meet some time during the summer. The proposed meeting, was held on the 11th and 12th of the month. There were present about sixty delegates, seven of whom were ministers and nine or ten superintendents. A number of interesting topics were discussed and much interest awakened in the Sabbath-school work. It is probable another meeting will be held in Tuskaloosa next year.

TEXAS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A meeting of eight days at Lancaster has just closed at this church. The pastor, Rev. Dr. S. B. Campbell, was assisted a part of the time by Rev. Dr. A. P. Smith, of Dallas, whose sermons were most highly appreciated by the people. There were three accessions to the church, two on certificate, and one on profession; all of whom we think will prove valuable members. This church, a few years ago had almost gone down, but seems now to be in a more hopeful condition than at any previous time in its history. It has now sixty-four members with eight ruling elders and a good board of deacons.

Within about five years the American Bible Society has twice canvassed the State of Texas to supply it with Bibles. Altogether 360,000 families were visited, counting those twice that were re-visited in the second canvas. Of these, 60,000 were found without the Bible. It required the Bible in *thirteen* different languages, that every man might read it "in his own tongue, wherein he was born." Texas is "no pent up Utica."

July 24th, 1888.

At a meeting held at Unity Church, Turnersville, continuing seven days, a delightful visitation was experienced. Rev. John Young conducted the services. He held a morning and night service each day, and visited nearly every Presbyterian family in this section, and held a short service at nearly every house visited. There were few dry eyes at those services, and, while there were no additions to the church, many stood up, thereby asking for the prayers of God's people; and quite a large number of requests for prayer were made for others. Five children were baptized. All believers who could attend (without regard to denomination) seemed to be much revived, and filled with the love of God, and with love to each other. The depth of feeling manifested was clear evidence of the presence of the Holy Spirit. Much good seed was sown, and we can rest in God's promise, that he will take care of the seed sown in faith, accompanied with the prayers of his people, and that it will bring forth fruit some day to his honor and glory.

KENTUCKY.

Ebenezer Presbytery declined to put into Rev. Dr. J. T. Plunkett's hands a call to Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian church, Detroit, Mich. The congregation of his present change, (Covington, Ky.,) earnestly protested against the call being put into his hands.

South Frankfort church has given a unanimous invitation to Rev. C. R. Jones, of West Hanover Presbytery, to become its pastor.

DOMESTIC.

Items from the *N. Y. Witness.*

The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, always abounding in good work, has launched another important undertaking—the building of a church in the district between the tenement lines of Wooster, Thompson and neighboring streets, and the section that spreads northward from Washington square. The new enterprise is to serve the purpose not only of a place of worship, but as a mission home, where those in need of Christianizing influences and those who can extend them may come in contact. It will be also a resort for the young, providing amusement, recreation, and improvement among pleasant and refining associations to the large class who fall into temptation for want of some such guidance as is here promised.

For several years the work of the Italian Young Men's Christian Association in this city has been carried on by the Rev. C. Stauder, and recently a Young Women's branch has been started. It is now hoped that funds may be obtained for a much needed permanent home for this Association. Mr. Stauder Says: "We have sixty thousand Italians in our city, half that number more in the vicinity, and about a million in the country. Evidently the number will increase for many years to come; and as this city is the gate through which the flood of immigration enters the States, they need to be taken up at their entrance, when all is blank to them, and they are capable of impression."

St. John's Methodist Episcopal church on Fifty-third street and Eighth avenue New York, has been awarded $15,000 damages with interest from May 20th, 1879, amounting in all to $23,100, with an additional allowance of five per cent. for counsel, for the damage done to its property by the elevated railroad. In other cities where elevated roads are to be constructed property-holders would do well to secure their rights before litigation becomes necessary. The thundering reverberation of a train necessary every five minutes during a religious service on Sunday renders united worship almost impossible. The old historic Allen Street church edifice had to be relinquished on this account.

The oldest Methodist preacher in Indiana is the Rev. George Schwartz, of Jeffersonville. He was licensed to preach in 1822, when twenty years old. He was married in the year he was ordained, and his wife is still living.

Items from the *Interior*:

Burt, Iowa: The little church of this village, in Kossuth county, enjoyed a day of jubilee on Sabbath, 8th inst. It was the occasion of the dedication of the Presbyterian church, the first house of worship erected in the town. It cost about $1,500, is beautiful in appearance and arrangement, having two rooms connected by folding doors so that all can be thrown into one, with a seating capacity of more than 200 people. The Board of Church Erection furnished $500. It was a struggle for the little church to build. The country is still very new. Five years ago the church was organized with six members; it now numbers twenty-five. Rev. R. A. Paden, who served this church from the first organization until April last, when he was called to another field, was present to assist in the dedication services; also T. S. Bailey, of Cedar Rapids, and S. J. McKinney, of Superior, Wis. Mr. S. W. Steele, a student from the middle class of Lane Seminary, is serving this church and Bancroft, seven miles north, for the summer vacation. He is giving excellent satisfaction, and was as happy as a regular old minister on this occasion. We need a good, faithful man to take up the work Brother Steele has so well held for the summer. Who will come?

Los Angeles: At the communion held in the First Presbyterian Church, Sabbath, July 8th, fifty-one persons were added to the church, forty by letter, making a total membership of 766. Dr. Chichester is doing a good work, and is building up a large, active and energetic church. A reception was given the pastor and his newly wedded wife at the Los Angeles College recently, attended by a large concourse of friends. The churches are making rapid progress, and in every part of the city the evangelical churches are organizing Sunday-schools, establishing missions and founding churches. Christianity is progressive here. One noticeable feature is that the members admitted by letter come from almost every State of the Union and some from Great Britain and Australia. This is truly a cosmopolitan city.

The Baltimore *Sun* of 28th July says: Joseph Griffin, of Virginia, and James Brown, of Maryland, both colored, are studying for the Catholic priesthood in St. Peter's College, near Liverpool, England. After a six years' stay in that institution they will come back here and take another six years' course in St. Mary's Seminary in this city. C. R. Uneles, another colored man of this State, has been for some years studying for the priesthood in the seminary here. Recently the young colored men of the Catholic church have received considerable encouragement from the authorities of the church to become priests, and the recent purchase of the old Western Maryland Hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue, near Franklin street, for the purpose of fitting it up as an institution for the education of colored men for the priesthood is viewed as an important step in this direction. The institution will be known as St. Joseph's Seminary, and will be opened in the fall in all probability. A colored Catholic organ in Cincinnati, which claims a circulation of 7,000, estimates the colored Catholic population of this country at 200,000. Out of this large number of adherents to the church there is only one colored priest in this country—the Rev. A. Toiton, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Quincy, Ill. He was a slave before the war, and is a full-blooded African. In Rome and in other parts of Europe colored priests have charge of colored parishes.

The *Churchman* in commenting on the new St. George's Clergy House says: "It is one of the most complete and perfectly arranged buildings for the purposes for which it is designed that is to be found in any city. It is a house for the parish clergy, a gathering-place for the numberless, societies of the parish a noble Sunday-school room, a place for rational entertainment and social gathering for working men. It is the adversary of the drinking saloon, the fountain of order refinement and culture for the working population.

Baltimore *Sun*:—During a thunderstorm at Ellicott City, Marylandd, about 6 o'clock p. m., of 23nd ultimo, St. Peter's P. E. Church, was struck by lightning and narrowly escaped being burned. The church was fortunately entered by Rev. R. A. Poole, the rector, a short time after the storm had lulled, to see if everything was all right, as was his usual custom, and to his surprise he found the window drapings, and other combustible material about the interior of the edifice all ablaze. With great difficulty the flames were suppressed, not until, however, much of the ornamental work of the church was badly damaged. A large quantity of the plastering was knocked down and a portion of the woodwork shattered by the bolt. The full extent of the damage is not yet known.

FOREIGN.

Presbyterian:

Dr. Somerville's religious meetings in November last were the first of the kind ever allowed to be held in Vienna. Six weeks ago application was made to the authorities that Lord Radstock, the well-known English lay preacher, might be allowed to hold similar meetings. For Dr. Somerville permission was granted for "ten to twelve Biblical addresses, which might be accompanied by hymn-singing and prayer." In the case of Lord Radstock, while "Biblical addresses" were allowed, it was stipulated that there must be no praise and no prayer. At first his addresses were advertised as "religious." The police at once sent a polite notice to say that permission had not been given for "religious addresses," and requesting a copy of the programme for the first meeting. On being informed that the addresses would unquestionably be religious, but could at the same time be correctly described as "Biblical," the reply was "if they are Biblical, and if you will call them Biblical, they may be delivered." It appears that the law permits the authorities to allow *Biblical* lectures or addresses, and there can be no doubt as to what is intended by the term *Biblical*. They were probably glad, however, not to interpret the word strictly. To have prevented Lord Radstock's meetings might have served to call public attention to the present condition of Austria as regards religious liberty. No public religious service of any kind is allowed by Austrian law, except in connection with one of the recognized and regularly licensed religious bodies. These are the Roman Catholics, the Lutheran, the Reformed, and the Greek Catholic churches; the Jews, Mohammedans, and one congregation of Old Catholics in Vienna. The French Protestants in Vienna, who have a Swiss pastor, are allowed to have public worship in connection with the German Reformed Church. Presbyterian services open to all, conducted in English, which several Austrian subjects attend, have been held for many years in Vienna—for long they were under the charge of an Irish Presbyterian minister, and for the last three years they have been in connection with the Free Church of Scotland—but although never interfered with they are not, strictly speaking, legal. The Congregational Committee recently received a kindly intimation, indirectly, from the police, that it would be well to apply for formal recognition. The police are empowered to allow, in response to special application, private household services. These must always be held in an apartment of a dwelling-house, and persons attending must receive for each service special cards of invitation. Two small bodies of German Protestants in Vienna, the one Baptist, the other Methodist, are maintaining their respective causes with much zeal under these restrictions. Lord Radstock has addressed three French, fifteen English, and sixteen German meetings in Vienna. His German audiences were small. His French and English meetings were well attended, several Viennese being always present. They have awakened a considerable measure of interest among the British and American residents in the city.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Items from the *Missionary Review*:

Turkey.—One of the most successful missionaries in Oroomiah is a blind Armenian from Harpoot, Turkey. He knows the Bible thoroughly, and, riding on a miserable donkey, which is led by a one-eyed, deaf man, he goes boldly from village to village preaching the gospel. His blindness protects him, and the people crowd to see the wonder—a blind man reading.

Dr. Jessup, of Beirut, writes that "the Sultan of Turkey has set his seal of imperial approbation upon 32 editions of Arabic Scriptures, allowing them to be sold, distributed and shipped without let or hindrance." Of the books issued by the Beirut press, 290 have passed under examination in Damascus by the government officials, and have received authorization.

Cuba.—The Baptist movement in Cuba is wonderful, as all things are that are begun by the Lord without the planning of men. Rev. A. Diaz, the originator of the work, the "Cuban Paul," was converted by a Christian nurse who read the Bible to him while he was sick in New York. The one bright and hopeful spot on the Island of Cuba is this Baptist mission, sustained by the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. In January, Dr. Tichenor, the Secretary, Mr. Adair, the Treasurer, and Dr. McDonald, visited the mission. Mr. Diaz was ordained at Key West, Fla., December, 1885. In the month following the first Baptist church was formed in Cuba, with him as pastor. After two years there are six Baptist churches and twelve preaching stations in and about Havana, each having a Sunday-school. The church members number 1,100, the scholars 2,000, and the congregation 5,000. There is also a church at Matanzas. The churches are all crowded, people standing at the doors and windows. The people seem to have lost faith in Romanism. There is need of a meeting-house in Havana and in other places. Mr. Diaz and his brother, and his mother, and many of his laborers, seem remarkably raised up for this work.

A dispatch from San Francisco, Cal., July 27th, says: The steamer City of Pekin arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama yesterday, but will remain in quarantine three days owing to cholera reports from Hong Kong. From Japanese papers of July 10th, the particulars of an emeute in Seoul, the capital of Corea, on June [illegible] given. The emeute had its origin in [illegible] of absurd rumors directed against foreigners which had weight owing to the ignorance of the people. The Japan *Gazette*, says:

"Some evil-disposed Chinese spread the report that the American missionaries in the city had purchased a number of Corean children, and after killing them had boiled them down for medicines. This aroused popular feeling, and caused the authorities to take steps to preserve the lives of the missionaries, who were all called from the country and placed in safety. The people next seized the Corean officials, who were said to have been parties to the sale of the children to the missionaries, and then put them to death by decapitation in the public streets. In the meantime, foreign residents of Seoul telegraphed to Chemulp to the commanders of the American, French, Russian, Japanese and Chinese men-of-war for assistance. There were one American man-of-war, the Essex, the Palos having just left, one Frenchman, the Aspec, one Russian cruiser, two Japanese, and one Chinese war vessel in port at the time. At 10 o'clock on the night of the 18th the Essex, Aspec and the Russian vessel sent about thirty men each, who started in separate bodies to Seoul to protect the people of their nationalities there. Prior to this the Corean authorities had sent small bodies of troops to guard the foreign consulates. No further details respecting the trouble are known."

The United States man-of-war Juniata, which left Chemulp hurriedly on June 21st to proceed to the scene of the Corean trouble, went ashore near Gough island. The North China *Daily News* says that she got off safely with the tide on the night of June 22d, and proceeded again to sea.

Ninety deaths from cholera occurred in Hong Kong during the week preceding July 10th.

We receive now and then from brethren in the church, inquiries as to the commercial value of mission work. We note, therefore, the following facts: The mission to the Sandwich Islands cost the American Board $500,000 in all, while the trade, which of course goes to the benefit of the commercial community, amounted at the end of sixty years to about sixteen million dollars, with a clear profit annually of more than $800,000. Among the Kurumans, in Africa, where, according to Dr. Moffat, scarce a pocket-handkerchief or a string of beads was bought before missionwork began, English goods are now sold every year to the value of $375,000. In Samoa, in the Pacific, there was no foreign trade when missionaries first arrived. Now that the people have nearly all become Christians, the imports have reached the value of a quarter of million of dollars, and the exports half a million. The Basutos, in South Africa, since they began to dress decently, to cultivate the land, and to build proper villages, have created a traffic of $750,000 a year. It has been calculated, on the ground of statistical data, that the traffic originated by means of mission work repays ten-fold the capital expended. Yet, this is an argument for missions on the lowest plane. It is just, and may be useful in answering cavillers or comforting weak faith, but it does not approach in value the consideration of the higher benefits conferred by mission work.—*Missionary for July.*

The Presbyterian.

OUR MODERN PROMETHEUS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

"One after one the stars have risen and set,
Sparkling upon the hoar frost of my chain.
Sunless and starless all the desert sky
Arches above me, empty as this heart
For ages hath been empty of all joy,
Except to brood upon its silent hope
As o'er its hope of day the sky doth now."

From out the rich storehouse of mythyical legends, so interwoven with our thoughts and imagination, that like bright threads they bind together history, literature, life, there will never be drawn for human emulation, one grander, sweeter, more oft-repeated, than that of the old Titan-god, Prometheus. Painter, poet and sculptor, genius in every guise, has laid its offering at this shrine of imaginary nobleness, and rock-ribbed, cloud-capped Caucasus itself is not more enduring than the fame of its hero, whose passionate despairing reverie has been my preface.

In the old days of ancient fable shut apart from us now by the blue mists of time and mystery, dwelt upon earth the mighty race of Titans. There was one among them cursed of kingly Jove because of his championship of mortals; cursed because his strong heart was the only bulwark between the wrath of the gods and helpless man; cursed because immortal fire itself flaming from the chariot of the sun, was not beyond the ambitious grasp of this great-hearted god, nor too precious a gift to bestow upon mortals; doomed for these mighty offences to be chained to a lofty rock on the heights of Mt. Caucasus; doomed as the prey of a vulture daily devouring his vitals; doomed from those heights to keep an everlasting watch o'er all the world; to see and feel and fear while the thunderbolts of Jove crash, war upon war about him, the eddying lightnings flash fire in his face, and sea and storm and the deep heaven itself pour out their wrath upon him. Thus cursed and doomed and chained, hangs he there, a helpless god, a mockery for pitiless Jove and his minions.

Yet before all this wrath, and agony and woe the strong heart failed not, the stronger spirit quailed not, and when Jove's friends tempted or threatened he replied—

"Change thy speech for another, thy thought for a new,
If to move me, and teach me indeed be thy care.
For thy words swerve far from the loyal and true,
That the thunder of Jove is more easy to bear.
How! could'st teach me to venture such vileness?
Behold, I *choose* with this victim, this anguish foretold,"

Has the grand old legend no peer in the [illegible] of actual history? Cannot truth [illegible]e fiction, real nobility be lifted [illegible]agination? Has the great world, [illegible] from barbarian darkness into the [illegible] of Christianity, spinning forever [illegible]e ringing groves of change, ever [illegible]ancing through cycles of progress toward the perfect time and the perfect being, no representative among us, the heirs of all the ages, to compare with this child of darkness and barbarism?

We do not worship a Supreme Power fiendish like ancient Jupiter, but a Being glorious for power, wisdom, holiness, justice and truth." Our Father does not punish us for our love and labor in behalf of our fellow-men, but says: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me." Yet so long as wrong and evil live in the world, so long as Satan stalks unchained, there must be some Prometheus, Christ-like, bearing the sorrows, the anger, the cruel spite of earth's children upon him; binding himself—it may be, to black, beetling rocks of suffering, by the cords of his compassionate love, sacrifice and endeavor.

Daily ingratitude, like a vulture, may tear at his heart, his bonds chafe and gall him, the storm of the world's abuse crash fitfully about him, bearing as the only value for all his misery, the knowledge of good seed sown, and a life well spent. For the old legend is but a prophecy, a painted symbol of the lives of poet, prophet, seer, all those made perfect through suffering, lifting through passionate pain lower lives [illegible]o higher spheres.

No fire is more sacred than that which burns along the lines of a poet's best heart thoughts—

"In their feverish exaltations,
In their triumph and their yearning,
In their passionate pulsations,
In their work among the nations
The Promethean fire is burning:"

Dante, maddened by exile and defeat, banished forever from the walks of his [illegible]utiful and beloved Florence, constantly [illegible]inly knocking at her gates, his patriotic past all unavailing, his future darkened by the vulture's wings, while all the wounds of his sensitive, scourged soul were bleeding, wrote his greatest poem and despite his city's base ingratitude, compelled them to honor both his work and his memory. Cervantes, the Spaniard, even more fiery and patriotic than the great Italian, worn out in his country's wars was taken at last by private Turks, and although the leading light and the noblest soul in Spain, lay for years unransomed, as a captive and slave, and it is said of him that "Spain had not even the vain honors of the grave to give her greatest son," for his lasting resting place is still unknown.

Milton, whose songs in the night are the sweetest, ever poured into the ears of haughty England, whose name is dearer to her now than that of her greatest sovereign, whose pen wrought in the life of the nation more that was noble and enduring than all the swords of all her warriors, what a life had he! Years of struggling amid poverty and blindness, curses loud and deep from those whose sins were pierced by his pen-pointed arrows of reproof, yet, through all, those waves of melody did not cease, even when his nerveless, groping fingers could not hold a pen, until they wafted at last his soul up to the very gates of a Paradise Lost and Regained.

"Shall it then be unavailing,
All this toil for human culture,
Must they see above them sailing
Through the cloud-rock, dark and trailing
O'er life's barren crags, the vulture?"

"No life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife, and all life not be purer and stronger thereby." As surely as the pigmy figures of Prometheus, true in likeness and correct in detail, as taller ones in bronze or Parian marble, can direct thought to the nobleness of the hero portrayed, even so the humblest life in lowliest walk, may take the Promethean burden, and bearing it nobly, achieve an end, in its way, as great. Shall we say then that any such are in vain?

Pointing often to some one of nature's rugged sons, you speak of the hard life which circumstances have forced upon them, the sorrows, unceasing toil, and self-sacrifice, the lone lovelessness of his life, with never a day given up to pleasure, never perhaps a cheering word of gratitude or appreciation, and yet have you ever stopped to think in your careless ease and indolence, that man might be happier than you? What have you to show for all your nights of revelry and brilliantly lighted ball-rooms? His nights of watching beside beds of weariness and pain have given him a tender, pitying, patience, akin to Christ's. What inward approval can you get from the money won on the last race? He spent his last farthing for some homely necessary, with no thought of self-sacrifice as he passed the tempting glasses in your favorite window; for the muscular tissue of his character had strengthened so with long use, that it did not even feel the strain as a deprivation? You with your weak, flabby will and boneless character, what would you not give for strength like that? Above all what solid of yourself have you to fall back upon when all this bubbling froth has broken, when age would feed from the roots struck so recklessly into the evil by youth? Ah! sweep the interim from you and facing those evil days, see which has gained yet given most in life, you or nature's nobleman. Better to be Prometheus bound in nobleness, a sacrifice for noble gain, than Prometheus, conscious of the power to be great, yet bound by the cords of habit to love life and little aims, poor weak and self-despised, living a life of idleness and ease—"a something which the world can do without, which having been or not, would never change the lightest pulse of Fate;" better be bound to any rock than that of endless despair, the prey of any other beak than that of remorse, better to bind both heart and will to a noble purpose, then scorn or forget the pain, than weakly to submit to the chains of evil habits, to acknowledge ourselves slaves and vassals to the god of Pleasure; to wait till the bonds have grown stronger than our strength, and our chance "of achieving glorious things is past, then chafe at our self-bound fetters and sit in the gloaming of life and grieve over the grave of a greatness that might have been.

Which of the two shall our modern Prometheus choose? Shall those old heroes from the heights which they have reached and kept, look down upon a race of men and women, yearly growing weaker, till their feeble hearts cannot even flutter over the story of great deeds past?"

Tennyson has said,

"However we brave it out, we men are a little breed."

But what good has cynicism ever done us? In God's own image were we created, and will not the mighty Master maintain the work of his hand?

We cling to the promise of the dawn and day-star to arise in our hearts; the coming of the perfect day, the golden year, "and unto him who works, and feels he works, this same grand year is ever at the doors."

And though to all may not be given the strength for sublime endeavor, though like Prometheus they may not bring down heavenly fire for earthly altars, yet all whose unblighted hearts can see the good as well as the evil in this God's beautiful world; and not only pity its weakness and folly, but strive to amend it, will find that out of all this evil He brings good, out of boundless suffering, boundless power, and those who in the crimson radiance of the cross have been crucified, in the golden light of a heavenly dawn shall be glorified.

"Therefore, great heart bear up, thou art but type
Of what all lofty spirits that endure, that fain
Would win men back to strength and peace thro' love.
Each hath his lonely peak, and on each heart
Envy or scorn or hatred tears life-long.
With vulture beak, yet the high soul is left,
And faith, which is but hope, grows wise, and love
And patience, which at last shall overcome."

LENNIE GREENLEE.

A TRINITY.

Sweet Faith is like the daisy bright,
With heart of gold and petals white,
That blooms from morn until the night,
And wakes from day to day,
Each year, from spring till winter's gloom,
Then only sleeps again to bloom
And cheer life's rugged way.

Fair Hope is like the cedar tree:
No matter what the season be,
Its verdure we may ever see.
It tells us constantly—
Though faded are the wayside flowers,
Though lonely are the winter hours—
Of immortality.

But Love, the greatest of them all,
Blooms winter, summer, spring and fall,
Nor night nor death its strength appall
Through all eternity.
Sweet Faith, Fair Hope, within it dwell;
All flowers of its beauties tell—
A perfect trinity,

—*Enile Pickhardt, in Boston Herald.*

JOHN WANAMAKER.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

John Wanamaker was born near Philadelphia in 1838. His father was a bricklayer and John himself was a brick-maker in his boyhood. Afterwards, he took a position as clerk in a bookstore at $1.25 per week. At 33 years old he began to do business for himself on a capital of $2,000. What he has accomplished as a business man since that time places him among the first merchant princes of the world. But I am happy to say this is only a part and the smaller part of his great life work. More than twenty years ago he began to take a very active part in the benevolent and missionary work of the church to which he belonged. He went into one of the roughest sections in Philadelphia and opened a Sunday-school in a shop, occupied by working shoemakers during the week. This spot was a sort of focus where low doggeries flourished and the most unruly elements abounded. When spoken to about going to such a place he promptly replied: "The worse it is the more its need of the gospel."

When the warm weather came a tent was needed. The children began to bring their parents to hear the singing. And to the honor of that people be it said none of that rough population ever attempted any disturbance or interfered in the least with this Sunday-school. To-day that Sunday-school is one of the largest and best equipped in the world. It has 3,000 pupils. It moved out of the shoe-shop and the tent long ago and now owns a large stone building—the main hall frescoed in blue and gold, with comfortable seats, a good library and a sparkling fountain adorning the centre room.

Soon a church grew up beside this school, composed mainly of these children and their parents, and is known to-day as the Bethany Presbyterian Church, one of the largest and most influential churches in this country. Here are a few figures taken from its last report to the General Assembly: Elders, 16; deacons, 12; added on examination, 44; on certificate, 28; whole number of members, 1,757; children in Sabbath-school, 3,000; and given to different causes as follows: home missions, $2,400; foreign missions, $1,800; congregational, $35,000; whole amount in one year, including other causes, $42,600. Surely we ought never "despise the day of small things." Behold in this case what a great matter a little fire of grace kindleth.

John Wanamaker, it is said, has given not less than $60,000 to this good work, and amidst all his vast worldly business still stands at the head of the Bethany Sunday-school. But he has not limited himself to one particular work within his own church lines. For fourteen years he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, and during that time, in addition to his eminent personal services, he gave the association the handsome sum of $100,000. And this is not all. Five hundred persons are in attendance upon his industrial school at his country place in Bethany where telegraphy, stenograpy, book-keeping, drawing, painting, skilled sewing, embroidery and cookkig are taught. And near by this school he has built a church for his own convenience and that of his neighbors.

Now, with such a history before us, who will dare to tell us that the most earnest, most active, most enthusiastic Christianity is in the least unfavorable to the largest and most conspicuous business success? The life of John Wanamaker has already passed into history and is another sublime illustration and overwhelming demonstration of the great underlying principles of the Christian religion. "Godliness is profitable unto *all things* having promise of the life that *now is* and of that which is to come."—I. Tim. iv., 8. "There is a *scattering* that yet *increaseth* and there is a *withholding* more than is meet; but it *tendeth* unto poverty. The liberal soul shall be made fat: and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."—Prov. xi., 24, 25. "He that *findeth* his life shall *lose* it: and he that *loseth* his life for my sake *shall* find it."—Matt. x., 39.

I ask in conclusion, who in this generation really believes these grand paradoxes of the Christian faith? And I answer, John Wanamaker, and like, W. W. Corcoran, the rich banker of Washington, Wm. E. Dodge the millionaire of New York and thousands of others, whilst living to do good to others, it has come back into his own bosom, "full measure, pressed down and running over."

WM. E. MCILWAIN.

WANTED: A REMEEDY.

No doubt there are many thing in this world of ours that needs remedying. It is part of life's work to find remedies for the ills of life. Just now the railroad companies are seeking a remedy for the perils involved in the present method of heating cars. No doubt the remedy will be found, for the finding of it secures to the inventor a fortune. Indeed, wherever there is a great evil in the material concerns and affairs of life, the remedy is almost sure to be forthcoming; or, if it is not immediately found, search after it will be unremitting until it is found. Even the gigantic evils incident to municipal government are finally righted. Every little while the citizens rise in their might and wrath and hurl the thieves, bribe-takers and givers, and corruptionists in general, from place and power.

It is not, however, material or governmental or even social matters that we have in our mind just now; but one or two gigantic evils in connection with our present habits and customs in the management and conduct of the Church of Christ, especially of city churches. Some of these have existed so long, and have increased so steadily, that, to the pastors at least, they have become well-nigh intolerable. We will enumerate one or two of them only.

First: The demand that is made upon pastors, in making them responsible for the maintenance of a congregation. It is an old-fashioned idea that God calls and sends, ministers to "preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering." But the modern idea is that the minister's primary calling is to "draw a congregation." No matter how good and faithful a preacher he may be, how sound a teacher, how true to his high calling, if he has not those qualities which "draw" and fill up the house with people, he is not an eligible man. The whole burden of interesting people in religious things is laid upon the minister. The lay members of the church do not consider that they have aught to do in the matter of securing the attention of unconverted people to the matter of their salvation. The minister is expected to find out people and get them to church, either by the attraction of his pulpit oratory or pulpit manner (not his teaching); and if he "fail to fill up the house," the responsibility for slim congregations and all that it implies, from a society or corporate point of view, is laid upon him. The verdict goes forth: "He is a good man, but he does not draw in the people."

It does not seem to occur to the good people that it is as much their responsibility as that of the minister's to gather people into the house of God to hear the Word of the Lord preached. The rule is that the evening, or second service, is practically deserted by church members, and the minister is left practically alone. If he is not able to "draw" a congregation, he is still required to preach, as well as prepare his sermon, under these depressing circumstances, while the church people calmly remark: "Yes, our pastor is one of the best of men, but somehow he fails to get hold of the people." In the meantime, nine-tenths of the church people are quietly reposing at home in their slippers. This is an intolerable burden to many ministers and pastors, who, if they were heartily supported and enthusiastically backed up in their work, by their people, would themselves develop an enthusiasm and earnestness which would "draw." A remedy for this state of things is urgently needed, and *the responsibility rests with the Church* not with the minister. Many ministers driven under this wrong put upon them, and knowing that their ministerial standing almost depends upon their ability to "draw," are forced, perhaps unwittingly, to make their drawing powers of first importance, and their teaching and spiritual power of second. The congregation must be gotten and kept, at all hazards, and the hazard in some cases, is shockingly great, both to minister and people.

Second: The minister is expected to extend the personal welcome and hospitality to every stranger who comes into the door of the church, and to every new family that moves into the neighborhood. This, also, is a burden that is too great for him to bear. Of course he is glad to do what is reasonably possible for him to do in this direction, and usually does it. But the rule here is, that the church members sit quietly by, Sunday, after Sunday, or pass without a word, a new family that has taken sittings in the church, or been attending the services. Recently a family took a pew in a church not far off, and after a few weeks gave it up, and went to another church. The reason assigned was, that neither pastor nor people had taken any notice of them and was doing his best to work his way through a mass of work accumulating upon his hands, in order that he might call; but he was too late. He was notified of the result of his negligence by one of the officers of the church, with the deprecating remark that it was "too bad to have lost so good a family, just for the lack of a little attention." The pastor made inquiry if any of the members of the church sitting in the same neighborhood had taken pains to extend the hospitality of the church, or give a word of welcome. No, nobody had; "that is the pastor's business, not ours." This family lived in a block where three or four families of the church lived, and within three minutes' walk of twenty other families, and yet, not one member of the church had called, or manifested the least interest in them. "*That was the pastor's business.*" Now, we wish to protest that it was no more the pastor's business than that of any other member of the church. The pastor was working his way to it, but in the meantime no other member of the church was even *thinking* of doing it. This habit of crowding all the work of the church upon the pastor is intolerably wrong, and a remedy for this state of things must be found and put in speedy operation, or the pastors will sink more and more under the load of care thus placed upon them, and the ministry drift into a kind of pack-horse calling to take the responsibility and the Christian work of the people he ministers to, rather than the faithful guardianship of souls.

The remedy that is needed is the proper distribution of responsibility and service between pastor and people. "To every man his work;" not to the minister the work of everybody else.—*Independent.*

YOUTH THAT BIDS DEFIANCE TO AGE.

There are some people who turn grey but who do not grow hoary, whose faces are furrowed but not wriukled, whose hearts are sorely wounded in many places but are not dead. There is a youth that bids defiance to age, and there is a kindness which laughs at the world's rough usage. These are they who have returned good for evil, not having learned it as a lesson of righteousness, but because they have no evil in them to turn upon others. Whom the gods love die young, and they die young because they never grow old.

Such as begin to knock at God's shut door will never get in. Such will eternally stand without.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Presbyterian Review*, for July:

I. Christian Unity and the Historic Episcopate, by Ransom B. Welsh.

II. Primitive Justice, by A. S. Hopkins.

III. Ninian Beall, An American Elder of the 17th Century, by J. W. McIlvain.

IV. Christianity and Culture, by Wm. D. Herridge.

V. Rise of the Scottish Pulpit, by W. S. Blaikie.

VI. Can the Being of God be Demonstrated, by Erskine N. White.

VII. Historical Note; Scripture Proofs to the Larger Catechism and Confession of Faith, by Samuel T. Lowrie.

VIII. Critical Notes, Heb. 12:17; Ms. of Christian Polemics agaist the Jews; Gen. 41:32, Babylon and Egypt.

IX. Editorial Notes. An American Alliance of Reformed Churches, Talbot W. Chambers; Cooperation in Foreign Missions, Henry Calderwood.

X. Reviews of Recent Theological Literature.

While the ability displayed in this *Review* is wonderfully sustained throughout, we must single out the paper on Christianity and Culture as one of the ripest discussions of the subject we have ever seen. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, Quarterly, $3.00 year.

The leading literary article in the July number of the *New Princeton Review*, is by Edmund Losse, on the Study of 18th Century Literature; Maspero, the great Egyptologist, contributes the matured results of his researches in the early Egyptian religious beliefs as to the state of the soul after death. Eugene Schuber completes his discussion of Bulgaria in European Politics; Alexander Johnston discusses the rise and nature of the American Party Convention; H. Marquand The Duty on Works of Art. W. C. Brownell gives the impressions American life makes on an American returning from abroad. Under the title Humanistic Religion, Alexander T. Ormand discusses Positivism as the basis of a religious creed and worship. Laurence Hatton contributes an interesting collection of Poetical Dedications. "A Calabria Penelope" is a pleasing sketch, not lacking in local color and delineation of character. There are the usual "Criticisms, Notes and Reviews. New York, A. C. Armstrong & Co., Bi-monthly; $3.00 per year.

In the *Expositor* for May and June are articles by Rev Charles H. H. Wright, D.D., on the Pre-Christian Jewish Interpretation of Is. lii, liii. The value of that part of the discussion that comes strictly within the scope of the title is that the exhaustive presentation of all that could be said on this great passage by Pre Christian Jewish writers, shows how utterly inadequate are all explanations of it that does not see in it "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." But there will probably be not a few readers who will regard the author's own lucid exposition of the passage as the most valuable part of the article. Both numbers present a very interesting and instructive table of contents. New York. A. D. F. Randolph & Co.; $2.50 per year.

The August *Missionary Review of the World* appears in advance of all the other monthlies of the month. Its contents also show a steady, rapid advance along the broad lines which it has marked out for itself It easily distances, by its high literary ability, its breadth of discussion and information, and its world-wide sweep of survey, all the other missionary periodicals of the world. At a single bound it has taken the lead of them all, and, by its intense enterprise and enthusiasm, and its editorial pluck and ability, holding out to them an example which already gives evidence of being potential in our missionary literature. There are several noteworthy articles in the "Literature" section of this number, such as the "Bicentenary of Bunyan's Death," "The Miracle of Missions," "The World's Missionary Conference," all from the graphic pen of Dr. A. T. Pierson; "The Romance of Missions," "Dr. Christlieb on Medical Missions," "The Drink Traffic Among Native Races," by Dr. Duncan of Scotland, and Dr. Cust's "Hero-Missionary." We know not where to look for better reading than these papers afford. The "Correspondence," the "International," the "Monthly Concert," the "Monthly Bulletin" and the "Editorial Notes" departments are each of them full of timely thought, fact and discussion, presented in a singularly terse, graphic and impressive manner. Funk & Wagnalls, New York. Price, $2; single numbers, 25 cents.

Littell's Living Age, published every Saturday, by Littell & Co., is always filled with varied articles of the most interesting nature.

The July number of *The English Illustrated Magazine* is admirable. As is always the case, the illustrations are superior and add greatly to this number. Annual subscription, $1.75; MacMillan & Co. New York.

Pansy contributes to the *Pansy* for July, one of her capital stories. Other contributors spare no pains in their effort towards the good and wholesome reading for the young minds ever found in this capital magazine. There are also many handsome pictures in the number. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston; $1.00 a year.

IS THE POPE GOING TO THE SEASIDE?

Things are not going smoothly at the Vatican. The venerable head of the Roman Catholic church has fallen on evil times. It is no longer possible for the so-called successor of St. Peter to control the policy of nations. Affairs in Italy are far from satisfactory to his Holiness. Ever since the temporal power was annulled there has been vexation and disappointment at the Papal court. As a temporal government the Papacy, by the tendencies of the time, and the onward march of events, has in a sense ceased to be a factor among the worldly powers. The temporal sovereignty of the Pope is simply a fiction. At the same time it would be a serious mistake to suppose that it has ceased to be a power in modern politics. It has sought to exercise to the utmost whatever influence it possesses in every land. Forms of government make no difference to the Papacy. If absolutism can be rendered serviceable to it, then it will work harmoniously with absolutism, and the golden rose can be conferred on such rulers as Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain. In a republic like Mexico it seeks, but seeks in vain, to dominate. In the United States it makes great professions of attachment to the cause of popular liberty, and meanwhile works ceaselessly to secure all the political influenre it can in civic and party organizations. It is the same in Great Britain, and here in Canada we know that as a political agency it is very alert.

In the brief outline of the proceedings of the Presbyterian Council yet received it is stated that Dr. Hall of New York, very justly pointed out that Romanism as a political power was stronger in appearance than in reality. Both political parties were desirous of securing the Roman Catholic vote, and this gave undue prominence to a body that polls its corporate vote in obedience to the hints supplied in the party councils and to monitions addressed to the faithful from the altar. Were the Roman Catholic people left free to vote according to their own political convictions as the members of other churches are, their suffrages would not be so eagerly sought by the leaders of the respective parties. Politically, as well as religiously, the Roman Catholic laity are in leading strings, and it is for themselves to determine how long they may remain in this state of pupilage. There are indications, especially in European States, that political subserviency to the dictates of the presthood is undergoing a severe strain, and cannot be expected to endure much longer.

This is especially seen in Italy itself. The Papacy cannot pretend to derive consolation from the belief that opposition to its temporal and political claims is the work of Protestantism and the enemies of the church. Although Protestantism has been making steady, but unobtrusive progress in Italy for years past, it is not as a political but as an evangelical movement. It seeks only to bring the gospel and the spiritual emancipation it confers to exert its beneficial influence on the hearts and lives of the people. The great mass of Italians are professedly Roman Catholics, yet they are the most steadfast and unwavering opponents of the Vatican pretensions. In vain has the Papacy threatened cajoled and whimpered. The late Pius IX. added nothing to the dignity of his latter days by posing as a voluntary prisoner. It was intended to be pathetic. To him it certainly was, but to the Italian people it was a subject of good natured merriment. The present wearer of the tiara, a man of great scholarly attainment and good common sense, has not thought it prudent to make much of the prisoner pretension. If, however, there is any truth in recent cable dispathes, he seems to have been persuaded to indulge in a course of serio-comic histrionics on his own account. It is given out on the authority of the Parisian Papal organ *L'Univers* that the soul of the Pope is vexed beyond endurance with the obduracy of the Italian government, and that he is about to shake the historic dust of the eternal city from his apostolic gaiters and seek a calm retreat on the shores of the Mediterranean. This is inexpressibly sad. The despondent spiritual potentate is said to be already negotiating for the purchase of some island where he could be priest and king, undisturbed by the onward rush of the progresive spirit of the age. The good man is at perfect liberty to go or stay. He is not compelled to leave Rome unless he prefers to do so. He can ride or walk through the streets of the Italian capital with all the freedom he desires. He may even wait at a corner for a street car without being asked in courteous tones to move on by a policeman.

History, it is said repeats itself, but not always. It is said by *L'Univers*, that the flight of Pius to Gaeta affords a precedent. It is one that does not fit well. The conditions, to begin with, are different. The reactionary Pius had good reason to be apprehensive while Rome was ruled by the triumvirate. Now established order and constitutional government prevail. Pius might not have got back to the capital so easily had not Louis Napoleon's exigencies been great, and French bayonets at his disposal. Leo had better not leave Rome hastily. There is an adventurer on the scene, but Boulanger's day is about over. Though the ambitious soldier realized his project the French people would not again fight the Italians for the mere purpose of rehabilitating the Pope. The Pope had better hesitate before shutting up the Vatican and retiring to a cottage by the sea. No man is indispensable; not even the Pope.

There is nothing strange in Papal manœuvres to secure political power wherever possible. The spiritual influence of the Papacy is waning fast. But for the factitious importance that political meddling gives it, and the completeness of its internal organization as a spiritual despotism it would only have an inconsiderable effect on human affairs. The uneasiness at the Vatican is another indication that changes of great moment are not far off. The proposed voluntary exile of the Pope is in all probabiiity only a feeler to see how such a move would be received, and to frighten if possible the Government of Italy, and to work up sympathy in behalf of the good man, who like many others cannot get all his own way in this world. —*Canada Presbyterian.*

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

'Imprisonment at hard labor for life,' was the sentence. Yet how could it be—the prisoner was so young and pale, and there was still a kind, expressive look in that haggared face—and still he had committed a murder. In a drunken row he had killed a fellowman. Of course his brain was maddened with liquor; still it made no difference, and he strode back and forth in his narrow cell, fully realizing that in the morning he would be taken to the prison where for the remainder of his life he would eke out a miserable existence, ever to repent of his folly.

Hark! he pauses, he hears the footsteps of his wife and child approaching—for the little baby girl and his wife had to bid him a last farewell. The outer door has been opened and the child admitted next to the prisoner's cage. His face was suffused with tears as with love he could place his hands upon the little girl's head and she could kiss papa through the bars. He then folded his blanket and made the child a pallet, took off his coat for its pillow, laid it quietly to rest while he fanned its sweet face and mingled his looks of sorrow and love with fondness. As sure as God lives there is righteous judgment to come. This man and his innocent wife and child are separated. He to linger and labor in prison, they to sorrow and starve without his help. And all for what? A drunken row.

The man who made the whiskey is still free; the one who sold it is ready to sell more. Distilleries still stand to curse and crush hundreds of other victims among untrained men of strong appetites.

MAKING SHOES.

In his little hut by the rocky shore,
Where the waters ever with changing hues
Creep in and out with a drowsy roar
Sits an old man fashioning babies' shoes;
His face is wrinkled, his hair is white,
His form is bent with his years of care,
But always the old man's heart is light,
And he sings to himself as he labors there:

"Pegging away,
All the long day,
Stitching ever till set of sun;
Tides ebb and flow,
Hours come and go,
Rest comes after the work is done!"

Through the window glistening far away,
He watches the white sails out at sea,
As they slowly fade from the shining bay,
Chased out by the west wind light and free:
And a far-off look in his faded eyes,
Reveals that his thoughts are drifting far
With the gleaming sails where the sea-gull flies,
And he sings with his heart over the harbor bar:

"Pegging away,
All the long day,
White sails drifting across the sea;
Tides ebb and flow;
Days come and go;—
Voyage soon over for you and me!"

He turns to his work, and his rough old hands—
As honest as human hands can be—
Draw out the threads with their twisted strands,
And stitch the crooked seams faithfully;
For babies feet must be shod with care;
And old age carries the work along;
And shoes are better by far to wear,
When pegged and stitched with a little song:

"Pegging away,
All the long day,
Infancy, childhood, youth and age:
Tides ebb and flow;
Years come and go;
Life is only a written page!"

And thus he toils, while the days go by,
Springs turn to summer along the shore,
The summers fade and the roses die,
And snow-drifts whitens the headlands o'er;
And, day by day, as the seasons run,
He sings and toils in a thoughtful muse,
His tread near wasted, his work most done,—
An old man fashioning babies' shoes:

"Pegging away,
All the long day,
Shine, and shadow, and spring, and fall;
Tides ebb and flow;
Men come and go;
God the Father is over all!"

—*Youth's Companion.*

MIX IT WITH PRAYER.

Christians who do not pray for divine guidance and blessing in relation to all the affairs of life, deprive themselves of a very great advantage. Christ's instruction is, "Whatsoever things ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive, and ye shall have them." This instruction and promise cover the whole ground of the Christian's need and encouragement. Our temporal and physical affairs should be taken to the Lord in prayer, with the fullest confidence that he will meet us with his grace, and grant us what we need. Some children rebuke us by the way that they make use of prayer. There was a little girl who complained of suffering pain. Her mother told her that she would give her some medicine which would cure her by the next day. Her young brother standing by said: "Oh, no, mamma: medicine alone will not make her well. When I was ill, I took a great deal; but it did me no good until I prayed to God to make me well, and then I was better the very next morning. Then I thanked God for making me better, and now I am quite well, and so will Annie be, if she will pray to God for it." This is good, Christian philosophy, and ought to be put into practice far more than it is. Whenever we are ill, we always ought to remember that the medicine we use will be far more effectual if mixed well with the prayer of faith than it will without it. A certain Christian physician once said that he never administered medicine without mixing prayer with it. We need more of such doctors.—*C. H. Wetherbe.*

THE OLD TESTAMENT.

Mark the religious life and culture produced by the Old Testament. It gave the world those heroes of faith mentioned in the Westminster Abbey of the Bible, the eleventh chapter of Hebrews. It refreshed and satisfied the human nature of Christ. It produced the songs of the soul known as the Hebrew Psalms. These were the outgrowth of the religious experience of Old Testament woshipers, and voiced their inner life. Where can you find purer thought, or more majestic sentiment, or greater pathos of devotion, or deeper confession of sin, or more of the spirit of worship, or greater joy over pardon or loftier adoration, or a clearer conception of God? Name a single holy principle that cannot be found in the Hebrew Psalms, or an aspiration, or a doctrine, or a type of life, or a holy passion, or a right desire, or an experience of the immortal soul, or an attribute of God, or any subject calling for praise. Find me if you can a man in this New Testament day who embodies or equals all that is grand and good in the old Hebrew Psalter. There is no such person this side of the gates of pearl. I offer the product of the Old Testament religion as an exposition of its essence.

Brethren, I am an enthusiast for the Old Testament. I am so because I believe that contempt for Moses is inconsistent with true reverence for Christ. I believe that an enlarged Old Testament means a larger New Testament. The whole Bible in all its parts is Christo-centric. There is but one Christ, one Christology, one cross, one gospel. The Book taken in its completeness is all gospel. We have the gospel in slain sacrifice, in altars, in ram skins and badger skins, in sparkling gems, in rich curtains and sacred robes, in burning colors and gleaming metals, in tabernacle and in temple. I rejoice in this repetition and in this multiplication of the editions of the gospel; and I rejoice that in all the changes are rung upon Christ as the great sacrifice for sin.—*Rev. David Gregg, D. D.*

LABOR AND LIQUOR.

At present the workingman can hardly make both ends meet. Is it not because he insists on creating capitalists out of saloon-keepers, and not content with that, on submitting all his rights of citizenship to the same object of worship? The saloon in politics is the most hideous abuse of the day, but where would it be if the workingmen withdrew their support from it? It keeps them poor. It keeps our politics corrupt. It supplies a constant stream of base adventurers who disgrace the American name at home and abroad. It makes the terms "public office" and "public plunder" synonymous. It stifles progress, fosters pauperism, brutalizes husbands and fathers, and breaks, women's hearts, puts rags on the workingman's back, diseases his body, and shame and despair in his heart. Yet when labor is most disturbed, when the demand for advanced wages is the loudest, when strikes are most frequent, when hunger and misery are most rife in the homes of the poor, the saloon flourishes still. There may be no bread at home, but there is always beer and whiskey at the bar; and the men who consider themselves the victims of circumstances, or the "thrall" of capital, squander their earnings and spend their savings in these dens.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

FRANKNESS AND HARSHNESS.

How often a bitter speech, which has caused keen pain to the hearer, has been followed by such words as these, as if in justification of the unkindness shown: "I'm a plain blunt person, and I have to speak out just what I think. People must take me as the Lord made me." Anything meaner than such an attempt to throw the responsibility for one's ugliness of temper off on the Lord, it would be hard to imagine. Frankness of speech is one thing, but harshness is a very different thing. The Lord never endowed any man with such a disposition, or put him in such circumstances that he was obliged to make stinging cruel remarks. Some people have more difficulty than others in being sweet-tempered and kindly spoken; but when one fails it is his own fault.—*The Work at Home.*

A SUNSET AT JERUSALEM.

After a stormy day the clouds at eventide gathered in dense masses near the Mount of Olives, not resting on the mountain but hanging over it. The light of the setting sun struck the clouds and imparted to them the highest coloring imaginable. Thus they formed, as it were a gorgeous canopy and emblazoned standard over the sacred summit. The mountain itself has lost the forbidding aspect which it often has under the hot glare of a cloudless noon. Under the atmospheric condition of this moment it is aglow with a fiery light, and is suffused with crimson hues. Under this pervading blush are hidden the dull details of the bare hillside. Thus Olivet seemed for a time to be ethereal. On the southern shoulder we just discern the road coming from Bethany and leading to Gethsemane, along which our Lord rode on the first Palm Sunday. Beyond Olivet the mountain range of Moab appears deep blue in the distance on the other side of the Dead Sea. Such is the scenery which displays Jerusalem as a jewel set in a casket. Though the mountains are close round about the city, they yet seem to stand quite apart, majestically veiled in their airy garb. —*Sir R. Temple.*

VERY SENSIBLE TALK.

A working man of this place, who came here some three years ago, penniless and discouraged—the victim of strong drink, and so enslaved by the unnatural appetite that he had about lost all hope of ever being able to break the chain with which the drink demon had bound him, but who, latterly has been assisted to a freedom from the drink curse, said to us: "My past record is not such a one as I should care to have exposed—it is not pleasant to contemplate, but it is a thing of the past, and I hope, pray and believe that I have finally conquered the weakness, or folly that has made the very remembrance of my past life since I became a man, a bitterness and a self-reproach." "No one" he continued, "who has not experienced it, can form any adequate conception of the mortification and sense of degradation with which I used to regard myself on recovering from one of my debauches, and though not a praying man, I have lain awake of nights and prayed with all the earnestness of a soul on the very verge of despair for strength to overcome the dreadful appetite which I was fully convinced was dragging me down to irretrievable ruin, in which my helpless family was, without any fault of their part, being equally involved. Nor can any one who has not gone through the terrible ordeal from any idea of the intense craving for alcohol, compared to which the fierce thirst of the tiger, stimulated by the smell of blood is tame and mild.

"I know by terrible experience what it is and though I believe I have the appetite under control, it is a caged tiger, ready to break out at any hour; and though there has been more sunshine in the last few months than during the whole period of my manhood up to that time, still I feel that the attempts of the liquor men to sell their deadly poison in defiance of the law, is simply sprinkling blood before the caged tiger, not only in my case but equally so in the case of many others in this town." Then pausing a moment he added, "Knowing as I do, from terrible experience, what a fearful enemy the liquor traffic is to everything that tends to the elevation of mankind, were in my power, I would crush it out of existence, if need be at the point of a bayonet."—*Bonne Terre Register.*

THE RIGHT KIND OF A YOUNG MAN TO LOVE.

I love a young man who loves his mother so fondly that for her sake he is chivalrous to other women. I love a young man who will step out of his way to avoid crushing a worm, and will not deem it beneath his dignity to succor a stray kitten. I love a young man who is pure-hearted and slow to laugh at smutty stories. I love a young man who believes there is a nobler career in life than to be a good dancer or a successful society man. I love a young man who is not ashamed of tears for others' sorrows, for a tender song or for a beautiful thought. I love a young man who cannot be laughed out of a duty, or ridiculed from a purpose. I love a young man who hates whiskey as angels hate Satan, and thinks too much of his brain to make smoked meat of it. I despise a "goody-goody" young man, but I love a good one. I would not like to be even third cousin to a dude, but I love a young man who is hail-fellow well met with nice girls and scorns not the companionship of his sisters.—*Our Dumb Animals*

HARD WORK.

There is no real success in any pursuit in life without hard work. "I find," said Livingstone, the great missionary explorer, when addressing the spinners of Glasgow, "that all eminent men work hard. Eminent geologists, mineralogists, men of science, work hard, and both early and late." It matters not what position a man may occupy, as a general thing, his will constitute the measure of his success. Eminence in any profession or trade is only obtained by toil. There is no earnest, persistent work somewhere this end is reached. It is not luck, but toil, not chance, but well-directed labor, that makes life a success.

SILENCE.

Silence is golden. The flowers have no tongues. I do not mean that you must not talk. God has given us tongues, and means for us to use them. But let the silent beauty of the flowers teach us to do all the good we can, and make no fuss about it. Never be in a hurry to tell people you are Christians, but act so they can't help finding it out. Did you ever watch beans grow? They come up out of the ground as if they were planted. Each appears carrying the seed on top of stalk, as if they were afraid folks would not know they were beans unless they immediately told them. But most flowers wait patiently and humbly to be known by their fruits. —*William Burnet Wright's "The World to Come."*

THE FUTURE MINISTER.

The future minister will be, in the first place, a man called by God. His call will be known by the fact that he will not be able to choose any other calling. In the second place, he must be a man who appreciates the work of the ministry of the past, yet one living in his own time. He will recognize the spirit of the age, and allow it to help him in his work. He will use art and science in adorning and adding lustre and interest to truth. Thirdly, he will be a preacher of the Book. The most monstrous sham of all shams is a Christless, crossless sermon. Lastly, the future minister will be a man of burning faith and pure character.—*Rev. David Gregg.*

FAITH.

Faith spans the space between the real world of sense and the more real world of hidden life: so that a man, standing on the solid ground, may close his eyes to sense, and fall at the feet of the Unseen, and worship in the felt presence of the Invisible.—*Rev. J. C. Gillam.*

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1888.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

To many of our readers, doubtless, it has been known for years that the abolition of slavery had been decreed as would be said, humanly speaking, in the councils of fate. Measures looking definitely to this consummation have been constantly before the government, but public sentiment has grown apace within the past few years, and especially within the past few months. Indeed, at the last, the movement had come to resemble a maelstrom drawing everything into its vortex, or to a tornado sweeping everything before it.

In the earliest part of May last, the Abolition act was passed almost without opposition, but not without great excitement. The Senate resolved upon a Sunday session to pass the bill and the Princess Regent attended upon the same day to sign the bill. The circumstances attending this last performance were of a somewhat dramatic order, the Princess using a pen set with diamonds which had been furnished by popular subscription. The planters complain that it was understood they should have some remunerations from the State, and this indeed, seems to have been designed, but towards the last, as has been intimated the movement had acquired such momentum that it could not be delayed to make the provisions for remuneration that the Government had designed. The sufferers by the change still hope that reasonable compensation will be allowed.

The result seems to be in full accord with the wishes of the masses, and when the announcement was made that the bill had been signed, the streets of Rio Janeiro were crowded until a late hour of the night. Torchlight processions were organized and public and private buildings were illuminated.

The fifth article of the Constitution of Brazil reads as follows:

"The Roman Catholic shall continue to be the religion of the State; all others shall, however, be tolerated, with their special worship, in private houses designated for this purpose, without the exterior form of a temple."

Notwithstanding this, in many parts of the empire, not even the toleration thus in terms allowed is permitted. In these places Protestants undertaking to worship GOD in accordance with their own conscientious views of duty, are most bitterly persecuted even to the personal bodily harm. It is only fair to say, however, that under the present government there has been no disposition to persecute, and so in many parts [illegible]il permission expressed in terms of [illegible]is not only available, but great [illegible] has been allowed in interpretation [illegible]law—the courts construing the expression "exterior form of a temple" to cover any building not using a bell to call people together, and not adorned with a steeple.

All this means that Protestant ideas of religious liberty are permeating every civilized nation and are progressing in proportions as these nations advance in enlightenment. While this is the state of affairs in Brazil, it is evident that privileges of Protestants are rather a matter of sufferance than of right, and so a move has been set on foot that will secure by constitutional enactment, the full measure of religious liberty to Protestants or other religious bodies, and place their rights and privileges beyond the reach of any reactionary government. In the Legislative Assembly recently, a bill to the effect indicated, has been introduced into the Senate and has in that body passed its third reading, and goes thence to the House. The summary of the debates—which we find in *Brazilian Missions*—indicates little or no opposition; in fact the bill seems to have been in one form or another universally popular. It passed without amendment in an undivided assembly.

These things indicate progress and disclose such a disposition on the part of the people to manage their own affairs as bodes no good to those who would enthrall their minds and consciences.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

Occasionally we see in North Carolina papers announcement of public hanging with all the ghastly details in full elaboration. Only occasionally, because the law leaves determination of the matter of execution—whether they shall be public or private—with the authorities of the counties in which the executions are to take [illegible]. We long to see the day when such things will be as entirely private as may be, in meeting the full requirements of justice. We trust that some person, or persons, will demand that this barbarity, which would disgrace heathenism, may be banished from North Carolina. In the publications referred to we never fail to be informed that thousands of spectators satiated their curiosity by gloating over the dying agonies of a fellow-being. The effect of this upon the nature of any one possessing the shape of man is necessarily and inevitably brutalizing. We read of the Spanish bull-fights, and recoil with disgust from the barbarity described, but a thousand fold worse is this. We pass a law, a righteous law, to punish for immoderate whipping of a mule, or for engaging in a chicken fight; yet with all the dignity and power of sovereign statehood, we exhibit a human being to the gaze of the ghouls of humanity, and solemnly strangle him to death to their infinite satisfaction—nay, delight.

Life for life! so let it be, but in the way that the interests of society will be subserved, not that the morals of communities will be perverted and that humanity will be degraded. The criminal owes his life to justice, and justice demands full recompense, but neither the criminal, nor the law which he has outraged, and which must be vindicated, owes aught to those, in the semblance of humankind, who would drink in with the malignancy of fiends the agonies of his dying struggles.

DEATH OF REV. K. P. JULIAN.

Rev. KIAH PRICE JULIAN on the 8th of July, ult., at the residence of his wife's father, Dr. STIGLEMAN, at Floyd C. H. Va.

He was born in Salisbury, N. C., March 21st, 1855, and received his higher education at Davidson College. He graduated from Union Seminary in the class of '75—'76; was licensed to preach by Concord Presbytery in May 1881, and ordained by Montgomery Presbytery in the fall of the same year. At his ordination he was installed pastor of the Third church, Lynchburg, at that time organized. This, his only charge, passed resolutions expressing the loss sustained by themselves, and tendering condolence to the surviving children and friends.

DEATH OF REV. D. H. RIDDLE.

Christian Observer:

It is with sincere regret that we see the death of Rev. David Hunter Riddle, D. D, LL.D., one of the oldest ministers in our Church. His death occurred at his home, Falls church, Virginia, on July 16. "In a full age, like as a shock of corn, cometh in his season," so this father in Israel is called to his eternal home.

He was born in Martinsburg, Va., in 1805, and was consequently in his eighty-fourth year. After graduating at Jefferson College, 1823, and going through his seminary course at Princeton, he was ordained by Winchester Presbytery in 1828, and took charge of the Kent street church, at Winchester, Va., which he served faithfully until 1833, when he was called to the Third church, Pittsburg. This was his longest pastorate—twenty-five years. From this place he was called to the First Reformed Dutch church, Jersey City, N. J., where he stayed until 1862, when he accepted the presidency of Jefferson College. In 1865, he became a professor in this College, at the same serving as pastor of the church at Cannonsburg, Pa. In 1868, he returned to his old home in Martinsburg, Va,, where he was pastor of the church for eleven years. This was his last charge.

To the above we add from the *Herald and Presbyter*;

His wife, a woman of rare intellectual ability, who was a daughter of Rev. Matthew Brown, D. D., for a long time President of Jefferson College, died many years ago. A son, Rev. M. B. Riddle, D. D., has a world-wide reputation as a Greek scholar and commentator on the New Tesment, and is Professor of New Testament Literature and Exegesis in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa. Another son, Rev. David H. Riddle, is pastor of the Falls church, Va.; and the youngest son is an official of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. A daughter is the wife of Rev. Meade C. Williams, D. D., of Princeton, Ill.; and two daughters, one of whom is a widow, resided with their father.

PAPAL EUROPE.

It is one of the wonders of the ages that changes so radical and revolutionary should have taken place in Europe. In the age succeeding the Council of Trent, Papal Europe embraced the oldest and grandest of monarchies: the German Empire as the political and military center; France as the intellectnal and social center; Spain and Portugal as the "center of expansive force;" Italy as the historical and ecclesiastical center of all. Papal Europe then represented all the old, polished languages and every great historical city, ancient university, and every influential nucleus of letters, art and civilization, except those developed after the Reformation.

In Luther's era Rome held Europe in her firm grasp. Great moral and political revolutions have cut off England, Scotland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, and part of Germany and Switzerland; and even the countries that have not thrown off allegiance to the Pope have undergone great change. Papacy has lost beyond calculation or restoration, and in nowhere more surely than in Italy itself. "Papal Europe" has now a different meaning; Protestantism has been, and is, steadily gaining in numbers, wealth, prestige and power—intellectually, morally, politically and spiritually.

The *balance of power has been actually reversed* since 1789. At the period of the Reformation, Spain and Portugal and Austria were the dominant powers in Europe. Spain, that made England quake at the terrors of her "Invincible Armanda," had three times, perhaps six times, the population of England; now England, after all the millions she has sent to colonize India, America and Australia, has still twice the population of Spain. During fifty years, from 1825 to 1875, England gained 129 per cent.; Prussia, 72; Austria, 27; France, 12; or taking excess of births over deaths: if France be represented by 1, Australia will be represented by 2, Russia by 5; but Prussia by 6, and Britain by 8! In 1825 Protestant population was to Papal as 3 to 13; and, in 1875, as 1 to 3.

The transformations in Italy are incredible to one who has not witnessed them. Where two-thirds of the people could not read or write, education is now compulsory. Where the very conscience of the people seemed paralyzed, and the sense of personal responsibility and accountability dead, we have seen the church party in Rome opening numerous schools, issuing cheap literature in large quantities, establishing soup-kitchens, relieving poverty, and informing ignorance. Where the Pope swayed with an absolute scepter, Pius IX. was a prisoner in the Vatican, bewailing the loss of temporal power; and it is obvious to the world, if not to the College of Cardinals, that even the spiritual scepter is very loosely held, if not already broken. The Pope will never again make emperors bow as penitents before him, or torture heretics in the dungeons of the Inquisition.

The ignorance which is the mother of superstition is giving way before the intelligence that is the handmaid of faith and devotion. In fact, as to the *Papacy*, we mark a grand crash in the whole wall which has shut out the Bible and the pure gospel from the people. It is like the falling of the ramparts of Jericho before the trumpet blast of Joshua's hosts; and wherever the army of God faces Romanism, every man may march into the breach straight before him and take the city.

We can hardly credit it that Protestant churches and Protestant schools are multiplying within the walls of the Eternal City: that Rome itself is open to the circulation of the Bible and the preaching of the Cross; that under the shadows of St. Peters and the Vatican Protestants may not only worship unmolested, but carry on the work of evangelism; that the Bible carts roll out of Madrid, and in the very Spain whose name is the historic synonym of the Inquisition the people should so clamor for the Word of God that copies cannot be printed fast enough to meet the demand; that in France, that right arm of the Papal power for centuries, land of the exiled Hugenots and of awful St. Bartholomew, both French Chambers order elimination of priests and nuns from government schools within five years; and the greatest work of popular evangelization ever known should now be in progress, and the government aid and encourage the McAll stations as the best possible *police* to restrain and reform that mercurial people, whose very blood, like the Irishman's, is quicksilver.

Savonarola's dying cry was, "O Italy, I warn thee that only Christ can save thee! The time for the Holy Ghost has not come, but it will!" What if that martyr of Ferrara could have seen Italy's history from 1848 until now! Where in 1866 a Protestant preacher was expelled for preaching, twenty years later Leo XIII. says to his cardinals, "With deep regret and profound anguish we behold the impiety with which Protestants freely and with impunity propagate their heretical doctrines, and attack the most august and sacred doctrines of our holy religion—even here at Rome, the center of the faith and the seat of the universal and infallible teacher of the church!"

What we may now see or have seen in Italy and Spain and France, is but a type of what to a greater or less extent is true of lands held under the nominal control of the Papacy. The "twelve hundred and sixty" days of dominion seems to have expired. No man can foresee the changes that within ten years may yet take place. There are many indications that there is to be a *Reformed* Catholic Church, on a great scale, in which those who within the Papal communion hold to evangelical truth shall find a refuge from companionship and complicity with error and heresy and iniquity. Rev. W. T. Bainbridge, whose "World Tour" did so much for missions, met in Asia many Catholic priests who seemed to have been influenced by the accompanying evangelical missions; and there are many signs in the British Provinces and in our own Republic that Roman Catholicism, in close contact with Protestantism and remote from the Papal centers, is being essentially modified by such contact. The future may show us great exodus from Rome, of those who "come out of her that they be not partakers of her sins nor receive of her plagues." Nay, even a reconstructed church, that eats off the cerements of the sepulcher and comes forth in a new life of purified faith!—*Missionary Review.*

"PEOPLES' HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN ALL AGES."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The above is the title of Dr. Kerr's recent book. It is published by our committee in most admirable form. For some months I have been anxiously expecting this work—I say anxiously, for the glimpse we have of Dr. Kerr's style and method in his former work, "Presbyterianism for the people"—led me to expect much of this larger and more pretentious volume.

Would this history be really a book for the people? Would it be free enough from technicality and laborious detail to suit the palates and digestion of the average reader? Would it be just what our church needs now more than anything else in the book line; a short pithy, readable, attractive book, which any member of the Presbyterian church can read with the utmost relish. When at length the book lay on my desk I put aside everything else, work and all, and read it greedily—scarcely being able to put it down for a moment.

It is in its sphere and purpose a magnificent success. It far outruns our highest hopes. It is of more practical value to the Presbyterian church to-day than any other history of the church with which I am acquainted. O, yes, the critics will frown; some of our learned brethren, who formulate broad eclipses upon speculations that have been below the word's horizon these hundred years will say he is not full enough; too brief, etc. They may say, too, that in his exoneration of Calvin in the matter of Servetus is not what it might have been in the light of recent criticism. But remember this is a book for the people and not for learned moles burrowing backwards.

But none can say it is not surpassingly attractive in style—long enough to put one in possession of the leading points in the history of our glorious church in all lands, and in all ages, up to the present, and yet short enough not to tire the busiest in this busy age. It is the first comprehensive history of Presbyterianism in all ages and countries in one work.

Since I have been elected Presbyterial Agent of Sabbath-schools for Mecklenburg and have realized how little our Presbyterian History is tanght in our schools I have been casting about for some history which would be of service in this direction. *People's History of Presbyterianism in All Ages*, is the book. It should be in every Sabbath-school library, in every Sabbath-school teacher's hands. Even the primary teacher needs one that he may begin to teach incidentally even the children, the leading features in the history of our Abrahamic, Mosaic, Apostolic Presbyterian church. O! that some philanthropist would spread this history abroad as the "Crisis of Missions" was scattered; what a tremendous impetus it would give our own educational institutions if it was read everywhere!

Let all our people see how red is the sole of Rome in the blood of Presbyterians, and gone would be mistaken tolerance towards the greatest foe of Christ in the world to-day. I do most heartily recommend this book to all our teachers in this Presbytery.

T. A. WHARTON.

THE COLPORTAGE FUND.

We are advised that money is sadly needed for the colportage fund of Wilmington Presbytery to pay for books already bought and to procure others sadly needed, and we are requested to publish the enclosed list of amounts pledged, by the respective churches, to the Colportage Fund:

First, Wilmington	$ 25 00
Second, Wilmington	10 00
Grove	5 00
Clinton, Mt. Olive and Warsaw	10 00
Burgaw	5 00
Union (pd)	5 00
Cobb's Mills	5 00
Oakplain	5 00
Mt. Zion	5 00
Black River	5 00
Goldsboro	10 00
Whiteville	5 00
Duplin Road	5 00
Total	$100 00

THE ANNUAL SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION OF FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.

Will be held (D. V.) in Ashpole church on the Wednesday and Thursday before the third Sabbath of August. The ministers of our Presbytery, a representative from each Session, and from each Sabbath-school and the Superintendents of all our Sabbath-schools are entitled to a seat in the Convention—their attendance is hereby earnestly solicited.

The Convention will be opened on Wednesday at 11 a. m., by a sermon on parental duties. The following topics will be discussed:

1. The Organization and Management of the Sabbath-school.

2. Auxiliaries to the Sabbath-school and the necessity of wise discrimination in their use.

3. Who should be found in the Sabbath-school and how to secure the regular and punctual attendance of such.

4. The importance of a thorough study of the lesson by superintendent, teacher and scholar and how to secure this.

There will be a mass meeting for the children, with addresses suited to them.

And last, but not least in importance and interest, answers will be given to the questions deposed in the Query Box.

JOSEPH EVANS,
A. R. SHAW,
A. E. ELLIOT,
Committee on Sabbath-school Convention.

P. S. The train from Alma arives at Plainview, at 12:40 p. m. H,

MORE STONES WANTED.

Memorial Hall is slowly rising above its foundations, on the campus of the Thornwell orphanage. It is being built of solid granite, the quarry having been donated to us by one of the deacons of the Clinton Presbyterian Church. The orphans' team is hauling the material to the spot. What a glad day it will be for the orphans of our Southern Church, when this building is finished. It will pave the way for the enlargement of the number of those who will receive a solid Presbyterian education to one hundred and fifty, instead of the half of that number, and it will provide a school of housekeeping and cookery for our orphan girls.

This large building, though built of granite, will cost us barely $3,000. More than half of that amount has already been given. About thirteen hundred dollars are still needed.

One lady has just sent us five dollars, in memory of a sainted child. A North Carolina father sends fifteen dollars as a thank-offering for his child's recovery from dangerous illness. Another proud father has had a son born to his house, and a mother rejoicing over a daughter have sent ten dollars to be a memorial of the child, an Ebenezer, set up. Thus are fond and hallowed memories being interwoven in the very texture of this Bethlehem,—this House of Bread,—for God's fatherless ones.

Now, notice the heading of this article, and forthwith communicate with Rev. Wm. P. Jacobs, Clinton, S. C.

BY THE WAY.

If Gov. Scales was delighted with his reception and treatment during the hours, all too few, of his recent visit to Wimington and Wrightsville, as the papers of Raleigh inform us he was, we assure him and them that the visit is regarded by our people as one of the chiefest incidents of pleasure attending the whole occasion. And this is saying not a little. The encampment season was crowded with pleasuable incidents—we had almost said accidents, they fell out and fell in to the revolving hours, in course, so naturally.

We place the veteran parade and review by the Governor as a matter to be ever memorable. Governor Scales, himself a veteran, in this as in every act the more deeply impressed the people of our section with the fact not hitherto unknown, that the honors of chief magistracy have fallen to a practical business man and Christian gentleman.

The appointment of four Aqueduct Commissioners, in New York city devolves on Mayor HEWETT, and he says:

"I will not appoint as a member of the Aqueduct Commission any man whom I would not appoint as administrator of my own estate and guardian of my children."

Now that is as sound as a dollar; but it does not please the politicians who ridicule the Mayor, and charge him with looking for "angels." It is a sad state of affairs when the announcement that a public man will appoint only honest men to office is to be considered as so utterly impracticable as to be only deserving of ridicule. And yet that is about where the government of New York city stands.

We had no space last week after receiving Dr. VASS' letter to permit of the entering of a caveat to arrest public opinion, in matter of his judgment anent the bagpipe music. We were indeed, half inclined to agree, much against our will, with Dr. VASS; but since then Dr. HOGE, has expressed himself through the *Central Presbyterian* and we have gone completely over to him—as against the piano, that is. Here is what Dr. HOGE says:

"I believe I am the only one, out of Scotland, that enjoys the music of the bag-pipes. It always excites and delights me, and I would at any time rather listen to the shrill strains of one of these musical Macs, when he "screws his pipes and garts them skirl," than hear Rubenstein, Von Bulow, or Hoffman on the piano.

The minutes of the General Assembly for 1888, are at hand from the Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond. A model of neatness and propriety they are, in the get-up. All parties are again reminded that no free copies are to be distributed. They will be furnished for 25 cents per copy, on application to the publishers.

Here is an item we clip from the N. O. *Picayune*, about Rev. Dr. WITHERSPOON'S adventures in New York city. The Doctor is chaplain of the Seamen's Bethel in New Orleans, and during many years sojourn therein has seen a good deal of this world. These "bunco-steerers," by the way, seem to be an institution of the American metropolis:

A *Mail and Express* reporter met him yesterday and asked him all about his work and his trip to the city. He smiled when he told about his experience with the bunco sharpers since his arrival here. The doctor is very unassuming and pursues the even tenor of his way when on the streets, and for that reason perhaps the bunco men imagined he was gullible. They found their match, and the doctor laughed with grim humor when relating his experiences:

"The young man saw me in Union square, and boldly coming up to me called me by name and said he was the son of a certain prominent man in New Orleans. I knew this man did not have any son, but the fellow was glib and I permitted him to talk. He said he had won a number of valuable books in a lottery and desired to make the Bethel a present of them. He pointed to a house not far from the square, and said the books were in the third story, and asked me to go over and see them. I thanked him for his generous gift and told him to express the books to me C. O. D. for the freight expenses. He did not seem to relish my business way and departed. I met a number of others, but I was prepared for them, and every time I reached in my coat pocket and drew forth a religious tract, advising them to peruse it and find comfort. One fellow, it seems, tried me a second time, and when I slowly drew forth the tracts he turned and fled."

The Sunday school Convention of Wilmington Presbytery was held on 26th and 27th, ults., in Clinton, N. C. The meeting was not as well attended as was desirable, but the discussions were good, we learn, and were highly enjoyable.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27th.

In Congress interest is now centered in the Senate Finance Committee, because it remains for the latter to say whether the tariff bill shall be pigeon-holed, or whether this campaign measure shall have a test in the Senate. It was on Saturday last that this famous bill, which circumstances have made the chief and almost the only issue of the Presidential campaign, passed the House of Represenatives by a majority of thirteen. The bill was sent to the Senate on the same day, and was immediately referred to the above-mentioned Senate committee. It would be unsafe to venture a prediction just now as to this committee's disposition of the measure, besides, you may know what has been done by the time this reaches you.

When Representative Mills arose to close the tariff debate on the final day, the scene in the House was similar to that on April 17th, when he stood in the same place to open the long discussion. Every member of the House in the city was present. There were no empty seats. The galleries were thronged, and the crowd overflowed into the corridors. The speech lasted just one hour. At its close the orator was heartily congratulated, and shaken by the hand by his Democratic colleagues who gathered around him, and it was noticed that Mrs. Cleveland, who had entered with her mother while Mr. Mills was speaking, violated the rules of the House by applauding from the gallery.

The next demonstration, however, was in favor of the Republicans. Before the vote was ordered on the passage of the bill, there came a message from the sick room of the man who had more to do with controlling the fate of tariff legislation than any other in the country, and it created quite a sensation. The clerk read the letter so that not a syllable of it could escape the dullest ear in the most remote part of the gallery. As he read the words in which Mr. Randall said that he was not willing to be misunderstood, and declared emphatically that he was opposed to the Mills bill, the Republicans raised a great uproar to signalize their triumph.

Then the voting began Every person who could obtain a roll of the members' names had it, and watched closely and listened eagerly as name after name was called, and the answer came "aye" or "no." Interest was high, and curiosity was strained to know how the doubtful members on both sides of the House would vote. Each party was ready to send up a great salvo of applause whenever a vote came over from the opposite party. In the alphabetical list Mr. Bliss stands first among the names of those who did not vote according to party. When he voted "no" the first point was scored by the Republicans, and heartily they showed their appreciation by applause. Then it began to look bad for the bill, because, although Mr. Bliss is a protectionist, it had been expected he would vote for the bill. His vote was therefore a surprise and it inspired the anxious listeners to imagine all sorts of unexpected possibilities. Interest grew intense. A few members failed to answer to their names. That might mean that they were absent and paired, or that they were wavering and waiting for the second roll call before making the plunge. Mr. Fitch's name was reached He was a Republican, and when he voted "aye" it was the Democrats turn to clap.

Finally, when the vote was made up and announced, there was much rejoicing on the Democratic side. Members rose to their feet, cheered and waved bandannas in the air. The President's wife looked as much elated as anyone, and again joined the triumphant demonstrations by clapping her hands.

By the way, it was Mrs. Cleveland's birthday. She had just entered her twenty-fifth year. It is now a proper time to present the first lady of the land in her new role, which is church work. She has been pictured as a fair young school girl, as a blooming bride, the gracious hostess doing the honors of the White House, the patron of art and of charity, as a mild athlete in the tennis court, and as handling the ribbons like a skilled horseman. She now appears in a new light. Mrs. Cleveland will act as treasurer for the fund for the construction of an American church in Berlin, and will solicit contributions. This church work in Berlin was begun eight years ago for the benefit of American students, who number yearly 400 in that city, and for American tourists from every State in the Union, who come by thousands every year. There are three American churches in Europe. These are in Rome, Paris, and Dresden. The American church in Berlin is non-sectarian, and has for its doctrinal basis that of the Evangelical Alliance.

T.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The dwelling house and kitchen of Mr. Lassiter, of Pitt county, were destroyed by fire,

The store of Mr. N. P. Cannon at Lucian, on the Carolina Central railway, about 15 miles above Charlotte, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss $2,500—insurance, $1,000.

Nearly one hundred thousand feet of choice poplar lumber, belonging to Messrs. Kinland & Co., of Buncombe county, was destroyed by fire at Pigeon River, on the W. N. C. R. R. The depot warehouse with difficulty was saved.

A gentleman of Pee Dee village, says the Rockingham *Rocket*, caught with hook and line a trout measuring 26½ inches in length, 18 inches around the body and weighing just ten pounds.

The ninth annual meeting of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Goldsboro on Wednesday, the 8th of August next. It will be an unusually important gathering.

During a rain, recently, a shower of frogs fell on the farm of Mr. Britton Parker, living near Monroe. The number of frogs was very great.

The Kinston *Press* tells of a litigated controversy pending in Lenoir county over about fifty cents worth of land in which the cost already accumulated amounts to about $20,000 It grows out of a difference of about 18 inches in the length of a boundary line.

It gives us pleasure to note from the Durham *Recorder* the following item of public spirited enterprise: Dr. A. G. Carr, one of the most popular physicians in the State, has donated for the Durham Medical Hospital a beautiful plot of land in East Durham, containing nearly two and a half acres. The Medical Society has also given $100 for this purpose.

The Charlotte *Chronicle* of the 27th informs its readers of a sad accident: Mr. L. Smith, a freight conductor on the Charlotte, Columbia & Angusta road, died at Blackstock's yesterday from injuries received the day before by being knocked from a freight train by a covered bridge. The accident occurred near Chester. Mr. Smith was picked up in an insensible condition, and it was found that his skull was very badly fractured.

The Salvation Army still continues its efforts at Reidsville—but with little success.

Cheering accounts come of the progress of the work on the Madison branch of the C. F. & Y V Railroad. It is said that trains will be running over the completed road in less than ninety days

Lightning struck an electric wire in a drug-store in Asheville, and the clerk had a narrow escape from instantaneous death.

DOMENTIC.

John Colville, a lumber dealer of Brunswick, Ga., and formerly a citizen of Wilmington, N. C., has been appointed agent in that place for the Lloyds of London. Darien will be included in his territory.

The sub-chief engineer of the Nicaraugua canal is in New York with report, and substantiating papers, to prove that the Nicarauguan route is by odds the best and cheapest inter-oceanic route possible.

Report from Abbeville, S. C., states that twelve aspirants for legislative honors are in the campaign.

Charleston merchants are taking subscriptions to a steamship line to run between that city and Baltimore.

The South Carolina Press Convention met last week in Greenville. The occasion was an enjoyable one.

The Mills tariff bill, referred to last week as having passed through the House, is now in the U. S. Senate with little prospect of becoming a law.

The Postmaster General, in deference to complaints on the subject, has directed that the mails be examined and that any sheet music found in them coming from Canada, and which has been copyrighted in this country, shall be confiscated. The using the mails for this purpose is in violation, it is claimed, of postal treaty. The Canadian government has been informed.

The findings of the courtmartial, sitting at Annapolis, in the hazing cases, have been reported to Secretary Whitney. Cadets Brier, Leigh, Lyle and Shepherd have been dismissed, and up to the time we write, eight cases remain to be disposed of. The Constitution upon which the hazing occurred, has again set out on her cruise for practice.

A close contest is reported from Yazoo City on Prohibition, with result inthe county of probably 150 majority for that cause,

The United States District Court at Little Rock, Ark., tried a case of a New York Manufacturing Company and Hazard and Chapin consignees, against the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad Company, for recovery of value of some 500 bales cotton destroyed at a cotton compress after delivery to the railroad company. The verdict against the railroad was $18,062 94

Last week 32 feet of the gallery of the old Eleventh regiment armory in New York city (at present used for commercial purposes) fell in, carrying down with it some girls enployed in bookbinding. One girl was killed, two were badly wounded and two others miraculously escaped, the debris forming an arch over them.

This week, says the Baltimore *Sun*, the fruit packing season commences in that city. It claims that in this business Baltimore is a metropolis without a rival. The output by the packers this season will excel any of its predecesors.

A severe storm visited Griffin, Ga., and vicinity last week. Rain fell to 2.87 inches. Crops seriously injured, particularly corn. In Henry county the crops suffered severely. A Methodist church in which was holding a conference of colored persons was blown down, and one man was killed.

Bessemer, Alabama, is building up. The Bessemer Iron and Steel Company, a syndicate representing Charleston, Savannah, and Alabama capitalists, have begun work looking to erection of two new furnaces. The capital is $1,500,000.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has been fined for delivering crossties on the line of road on Sunday. This in Kentucky.

The result in the coroner's inquest in the case of the recent accident at Charlottesville, Va., is as follows: "We find the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company guilty of neglect in sending complicated orders, not easily understood by the employes of the company, as shown by evidence adduced before the jury, and for failure to designate engine No. 3, which would have prevented this collision, and it is the opinion of this jury that the Norfolk and Western management should be held responsible for the results of the disaster."

A gunsmith was arrested in Chicago Wednesday of last week as an accomplice of the Anarchist Bohemians previously arrested for conspiracy to kill the law officers who prosecuted and tried the condemned Anarchists a few months ago. The evidence seems conclusive. It is proved that Sebic, the arrested man, had obtained and sold 50 pounds of dynamite. This was done illegally. Inspector Bonfield, who made the arrest, has captured several infernal machines loaded with dynamite.

The local option fight in Richmond, Va., or the purpose of having such a fight, this year, has been abandoned. It has been decided wisely we think, that there will be too much excitement on political issues to warrant the undertaking.

A movement was made by some members of the French chamber of Deputies looking to a treaty of arbitration with this country, but M. Goblet, French Minister of Foreign Affairs thinks it will not be possible to give practical effect to the matter.

The Governor of Texas has issued a proclamation quarantining the State against all vessels entering Florida ports. Steamers from New York touching at Key West will be quarantined. They even talk of quarantining all railroads on the eastern border of the State. The fear is of yellow fever.

The death of Prof. Lewis of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, which occurred at Manchester, Eng., is said to have been from blood-poisoning caused by drinking impure water.

The deputy U. S. Marshal at Harlan, Ky., is in the courthouse—or was on the 25th—with 100 men arrived with Winchester rifles holding the fort against whiskey desperadoes who threatened to have blood for the destruction of their property.

The U. S. House by a vote of 70 to 34 last week passed a bill to establish a United States land court and to provide for a judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in the territories of Arizona and New Mexico and the State of Colorado. On motion of Mr. Smith of Arizona, an amendment was adopted exempting Arizona from the provisions of the bill,

FOREIGN.

The agitation in this country, which has got into Congress, in opposition to Italian immigration has aroused the press of Italy. The *Riforma* says that the movement in question is based solely upon an unreasonable hatred of the Italian element and that public opinion in Italy will not allow the question to drop.

The meeting between the Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia was most cordial throughout. William has gone to Stockholm. He received an invitation to visit King Humbert at Rome, and, it is said, despite the absurd threat of the Pope that such a visit would incur his displeasure, has announced his acceptance of the invitation.

An attempt has been made to assassinate Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria. Two of the would-be assassins have been arrested.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone celebrated their golden wedding last week.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING JULY 31st, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—On Wednesday last and until Saturday 32½ cents; on the day last named 33½ cents. On Monday sales at 33⅝, and later at 33½ cents.

ROSIN—Strained 70 cents, and Good Strained 75 cents throughout.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Throughout: Hard $1.00 and Soft $1.70.

TAR—Taken as received at $1.55 until Saturday, when $1.60 was had. Unchanged since.

TIMBER—Receipts light and prices fully sustained.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

HUGH WRIGHT MUNROE, son of W. C. and Kate S. Munroe, was born July 30th, 1884, and died July 12th, 1888.

A lady, 76 years old, sent to the parents the following feeling and appropriate lines to express her sympathy:

I see him as he was in life
A bright eyed boy of gentle mind,
Brave as a lion when around
But as a tender mother kind.

A splendid face in sable curls,
Solemn as judge of stoic mien
Yet ready with a smile so bright,
It made you think of sunlight's gleam.

And has he passed away from earth
To join the angel band on high,
To claim his place with the redeemed
No more to suffer or to die?

O blessed state! Oh envious lot!
To be forever with the Lord,
To shine as star of luster bright,
Reflected from the greater Orb.

"A preacher, mamma, I will be,"
His loving lips to her would say,
And a true preacher to our hearts
He speaks tender thoughts to day.

"I'm not afraid of Jesus, mamma,
He loves me more than you or papa,
Ted brother and sisters this for me,
Safe in his arms I'll ever be."

O rapturous thought, his little tongue
Redemption's theme shall ever sing,
And we may join him near the throne.
Of our Redeemer, Saviour King.

At his home, at Ruffin, N. C., July 6th, 1888, Mr. ANTHONY S. WILLIAMSON, aged sixty-two years.

Mr. Williamson was born and reared in Caswell county, and there he spent the greater part of his life. In early life he became a member of Bethesda church, and was soon afterwards made a deacon in that church, which office he held a short time when he was elected and ordained a ruling elder. The latter office he held until his death, and as an elder he was conservative, conscientious, and faithful. He loved to tell, both in public and in private, what the Lord had done for him; and he was often found with the sick and the dying, praying with them and trying to point them to Jesus. For many months he was painfully afflicted with cancer in his face, which finally terminated his life. On two or three occasions he endured fearful and painful operations under the knife, but through it all he was cheerful, hopeful and happy, saying that he was in the hands of a merciful and loving Father.

Mr. Williamson was an intelligent Christian and well versed in the Bible and the doctrines of his church; and his simple, yet strong faith, his bright hopes, his patience, and his assurance of eternal blessedness in Christ, was something beautiful and sublime. His end was perfect peace.

He leaves the wife of his youth, who was Miss Sallie Moore, and whose mother recently died, and two children, a son and a daughter, both married, together with many friends to mourn his death. But they sorrow not as those who have no hope.

"Soldier of Christ, well done!
Praise be thy new employ;
And while eternal ages run,
Rest in thy Saviour's joy."

D. I. C.

BETHEL In a country noted for beauty and health. Course of study, 10 BRANCHES. Medical and Law Courses preparatory to the University of Virginia. 14 students at University

CLASSICAL AND MILITARY

of Va. last session. Half session $65. No extras. Address MAJ. A. G. SMITH, Bethel Academy, P.O., Fauquier County, Va. **ACADEMY**

CENTRAL Gordonsville, Va. Principal a Master of Arts of the University of Virginia. Eight Assistants. Thorough, advanced progressive. One of the most select schools in **FEMALE** the South. Non-sectarian but thoroughly Christian in its influences. Prices reasonable. Board, tuition in English Latin and **INSTITUTE** Music, $200 a year. Address

JAS. DINWIDDIE, Principal.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

—FOR—

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Davidson College, N. C.

LAYS the foundation for a broad and thorough Medical education. Starts at the bottom. The first in the South. Four instructors. Full equipment. Dissection required. Terms reasonable and location healthy. For catalogue, address, PAUL B. BARRINGER, M. D. Principal.

CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y. Preparatory school for boys. Two courses of study, Classical and Business. Next year commences Sept. 11. Send for Catalogue to Principal.

REV. ISAAC O. BEST, A. M.

LIBERTY ACADEMY.

[At Liberty, on C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 23 miles from Greensboro and 74 miles from Fayetteville.]

The school is for both sexes.

The Principal has made *methods* of teaching a specialty having taught for the past ten years in various Normals and County Institutes, which have been held in different parts of the State.

Young men and young ladies who desire to prepare themselves for teaching, for college, or for the practical duties of life, are solicited to consider the advantages here offered before going elsewhere.

Dr. Rondthaler, President of Salem Female College, says: "We have in our school at present (1885 and 1886) young ladies from nine different States, who have come from a great variety of schools, and I am free to say that in the solid requirements *none* have come better, and *few* as well, prepared as those who have come from your most excellent school."

Dr. B. Craven, founder of Trinity College, gives the following testimonial: "Prof. J. M. Weatherly was one of the regular teachers in the last Trinity Normal. He is apt—quick—showed abundant evidence of scholarship and skill in school management generally. I recommend him as one of the best teachers in our whole country.

Four Assistants.

Fall term begins August 13th. Number of students in last year over 200. Write for catalogue.

J. M. WEATHERLY, Principal.

FAIRFAX HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies,

Winchester, Va.

Location healthful and accessible. Fine advantages at moderate rates. Diploma for English or Classical and Special Courses. 20th year begins Sept. 5. For Catalogue, address Miss M. E. BILLINGS, Principal.

ROANOKE COLLEGE

In The Virginia Mountains.

Several Courses for Degrees. Also, a Business Department. Special attention to English, French and German spoken. Large Library. Best moral and religious influences. Students from 16 States and Territories and Mexico. Graduates in 28 States. Expenses for nine months $149, $176, or $204 (including College fees, board, &c.) Thirty sixth Session begins Sept. 12th.

For Catalogue, &c., address JULIUS D. DREHER, President, Salem, Virginia.

FISHBURNE SCHOOL,

Waynesboro, Augusta county, Va.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC and Business Course, with Military Training.

New Buildings, heated by steam, laboratory and other advantages.

Three Assistants, Fourteen States represented, Session '88–9. Fifty boarding pupils. No bad boys wanted.

Local option law in the town, Enforced.

For Catalogue, address JAS. A. FISHBURNE, Principal.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.**

No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address, **Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.**

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

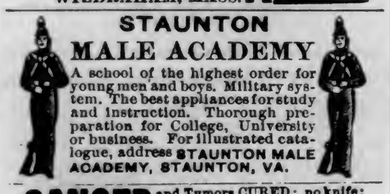
Hampden Sidney College, Va. The 113th Session will begin on September 6th.

For Catalogues and further information, apply apply to.

RICHARD McILWAINE, Pres., Hampden Sidney, Va.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY One of the half-dozen best Preparatory and Classical Schools in New England. Excellent facilities in Academic Studies, Music, Painting, Industrial Science and Commercial Studies. The payment of **$61** in advance will cover all tuition in the Preparatory and Academic Courses, together with board, limited amount of washing, room rent, heating, and all other necessary expenses, except Books, Stationery, Lights, and small contingencies, for the Fall Term of twelve weeks, beginning August 29. Send for catalogue at once to the Principal,

REV. G. M. STEELE, WILBRAHAM, MASS.



STAUNTON MALE ACADEMY

A school of the highest order for young men and boys. Military system. The best appliances for study and instruction. Thorough preparation for College, University or business. For illustrated catalogue, address STAUNTON MALE ACADEMY, STAUNTON, VA.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address Rev. WM. R. ATKINSON, Principal, Charlotte, N. C.

Send for a Catalogue of the COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, BALTIMORE, MD., which offers the STUDENTS of Medicine superior advatages.

DR THOMAS OPIE, (Dean), 600 N. Howard Street.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS successful experience desires a position as teacher in a small school or family. Teaches the usual English branches and Latin. References given upon application. Address at once, Miss S. E. S. Magnolia, Va.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY,

STAUNTON, VA.

MISS MARY J. BALDWIN, PRINCIPAL.

OPENS SEPT. 5TH, 1888. CLOSES JUNE 1889.

UNSURPASSED LOCATION, BUILDings, grounds and appointments. Full corps of teachers. Unrivalled advantages in Music, Languages, Elocution, Art, Book-keeping, Physical Culture, Stenography and Type Writing.

Board, &c., &c., with full English Course, $250 for the entire Session of 9 months. Music, Art and Languages, extra.

For full particulars apply to the Principal for Catalogue.

PENNSYLVANIA, Chambersburg.

Wilson College for Young Women.

Fifty miles south-west of Harrisburg in famous Cumberland Valley. From Baltimore four hours; from Roanoke, Va., 11 hours via. of Shenandoah Valley R. R. Five trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all College Studies except Music and art. Large Music College and Art School. Music Department last year, 125. Full Faculty. College Course B. A. degree. Music College B. M. Handsome Park, Large Buildings, Steam Heat, Gymnasium, Observatory, Laboratory, etc. For catalogue address Rev. J. EDGAR, Ph. D., Pres't.

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VA.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS LAW; ENGINEERING.

Catalogue and circulars showing important changes in requirements for Academic Degrees will be sent on application.

PLUMER MEMORIAL FEMALE COLLEGE, WYTHEVILLE, VA.

Next session begins September 13th, 1888.

REV. S. R. PRESTON, M. A. President;

Assisted by an excellent corps of eight Teachers.

Board, fuel, light, &c., with Collegiate course, including Latin, Calisthenics, Book-keeping, and Vocal Music, in class, $178 for entire school year.

Art, Music, German, French, Elocution and Type-writing thoroughly tanght.

A young Institution, but *growing:* last year it had 35 boarding pupils from six States.

Location, climate, surroundings, all combine to make a delightful School-home for girls.

Send for catalogue to the President.

REV. S. R. PRESTON, Wytheville, Va.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.

W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.

W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.

W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.

W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.

H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

MOORESVILLE ACADEMY.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPT. 3rd 1888. Instruction is given in English, Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics and Music. Latest and best methods of teaching. Thorough work, healthy location. Good board with room, lights, &c., $10.00 per month. Terms very reasonable. For particulars, address,

H. A. GREY, JR., Principal.

ERSKINE COLLEGE.

DUE WEST, S. C.

Opens first Monday in October next. It offers the advantages of a thorough College course at most reasonable rates. Holds to the established classical curriculum for the degree of A. B. It is now its FORTY-NINTH YEAR. Entire expenses for the nine months, $165. Write for a Catalogue to W. M. GRIER, President.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

SALEM. N. C.

HEALTHFUL LOCATION; BEAUTIFUL grounds; ample buildings with comfortable study; parlors; sleeping alcoves; bathing rooms; well graded and advanced course of study; schools in Music, Art, Languages and Commercial studies; refined home life, with good Christian training; special care of the individual pupil; eighty-four years of continuous experience and more than 6,000 Alumnæ. Send for Catalogue and circulars.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A family to teach small children, or as companion for a lady. Is willing to make herself generally useful.

Address Miss S. C. WILLIAMS, Madison, N. C.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

SINAI AND THE WILDERNESS.

The Convent of Saint Catharine.

What impresses the American traveler most sensibly here is the fact that although mountains abound, and stream-beds are more plenty than in our own White Hills, a cascade or a water-fall is never heard. When the rains fall, the water rolls down the bare, rough diagonals uninterrupted, and empties into the wadies, which in turn impetuously roll the torrent into the sea with great speed, before the parched earth has time to absorb more than a mere surface supply. What a suprise then, when, arrived at the highest ridge of the vast plateau of Er Raha, to see a bright oasis full of trees laden with the rich blossoms of spring, backed by the strange contrasting, gloomy walls of the Convent of Saint Catharine. No location could be more charming—in the narrowing valley nestled at the feet of the closely protecting mountains. Upon the highest ramparts are set both cannon and cross. It was both castle and convent we were approaching. More than once the inmates have been obliged to defend themselves against the marauder. At one time every monk was massacred. Since then more care has been exercised. We were obliged to prove our friendship before we could gain admittance. We could not even encamp in the neighborhood until our credentials were examined and approved.

Arriving at the convent wall we sent up a shout to them. In the course of time the voice of a monk sent down a squeaky response. To a point near the top of the wall a tiny structure shaped like a dog kennel is attached. From this a small rope was let down, to which we attached our firman, or letter of introduction, obtained at the branch institution at Suez. This was hauled up slowly and soon answered by a great noise in the aerial kennel. Then a thick cable was lowered to us and we were asked to "Get in and come up." But the low gate in the wall was swung open at that moment, and we chose to enter the convent by it rather than by cable. When we arrived at the quarters of the Superior we saw that the cable was not let down hand over hand, but that a clumsy windlass, worked and turned by Bedouin serfs, was the power behind the throne. The combination is believed to be the first passenger elevator in the world.

It seems as though no semblance of humanity should remain in a place made sacred by so many holy associations, but the convent is inhabited by about sixty monks, varying in grades of sanctity. Nine of them yielded to our camera. A beardless youth afforded us considerable amusement: Repeatedly he came to me, with tears in his eyes, and begged for some recipe to make his beard grow. He said that he would not be allowed to read chapel services until he had a beard; that nearly all the monks but him had beards.—*July Century.*

USEFUL FACTS.

Measure 209 feet on each side, and you have a square acre, within an inch.

A Sabbath-day's journey in the Bible is 1,155 yards; this is eigbteen yards less than two-thirds of a mile.

There are 2 700 languages.
Two person's die every second.
The average of human life is 31 years.
Slow rivers flow 7 miles an hour.
A moderate wind blows 7 miles per hour.
A storm moves 36 per hour.
A hurricane moves 80 miles per hour.
Sound moves 743 miles per hour.
Light moves 192,000 miles per second.
Electricity moves 288,000 miles per second.
The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.
The first iron steamboat was built in 1830.
The first lucifer match was made in 1829.
The first horse railroad was built in 1826–7.
Gold was discovered in California in 1848.
The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.
The first printing press in the United States was introduced in 1629.
The first almanac was printed by George Von Purbach in 1640.
Until 1776 cotton spinning was performed by the hand spinning-wheel.
The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1753.
An acre contains 4,840 square yards.
A square mile contains 640 acres.
A mile is 5,280 feet, or 1,760 yards in length.
A fathom is six feet.
A league is three miles.
A day's journey is 33½ miles.
A cubit is two feet.
A great cubit is eleven feet.
A hand (horse measure) is four inches.
A palm is three inches.
A span is 10½ inches.
A pace is three feet.
A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.
A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.
A barrel of powder weighs 25 pounds.
A firkin of butter weighs 26 pounds.
A tub of butter weighs 84 pounds.

KEYSTONE COCOONS.

A Chambersburg (Pa.) correspondent of the New York *Times* writes: "The silk worm industry in Franklin county is assuming large proportions. The one pleasant feature of this industry is the fact that woman finds it a delightful occupation to engage in. Misses Ada and Mamie Fuss have found the silk culture not only a profitable business but an easy method of money-making. Just now these two young ladies have about 60,000 worms, and the industrious little workers are spinning silk at a lively rate. From a single cocoon the Misses Fuss reeled over 1,000 yards of raw silk. The mulberry tree, the accustomed food of the worms, having become exhausted, the two women supplemented the bill of fare with leaves of the wild tree of the same species, and they answered the same purpose. The worms have eaten as high as ten bushels of these leaves in a day. Near Shady Grove the Misses Snively—Mollie, Annie and Nora—also pass their time in the same delightful work. They own over 20,000 worms, many hundreds of which have formed and entered the cocoons. Miss Julia Bart, of Greencastle, is another young lady who finds much pecuniary satisfaction in silk culture. She feeds with osage, orange leaves. Several other young women are making the silk worm culture a specialty."

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Mrs. Gladstone: No woman lives a more useful life than the wife of England's greatest man. Although 76 years old Mrs. Gladstone has still sufficient energy to reject the motto adopted by her when only a little girl, 'If you want a thing well done do it yourself.'

Her father, Sir Richard Glynne, Bart, of Hawarden Castle, was in the habit of saying that even as a child, this pet daughter evinced a remarkable talent for leadership; and subsequent events have proved that the baronet's impression was correct.

While Mrs. Gladstone is in perfect sympathy with her husband and ever ready to be of service to him, yet she is more interested in raising the moral and social standard of those around her than in anything else.

For years she has not only encouraged horticulture and floriculture among the cottagers in her neighborhood, but has personally assisted in the selection of plants and the laying out of plots.

She has an abundance of tact and in argument she is quite as logical as her husband. During a prolonged interview with a particular combative and unreasoning woman one time her husband is said to have remarked: 'Well now this is rather unprecedented, you know. My wife usually talks over the most pertinacious of them in less time than this. But she'll beat,' he added, laughingly, for she never fails.

Being quite domestic in her tastes Mrs. Gladstone is highly delighted to find this talent among her friends.

In the selection of these this lady is never influenced by the accident of birth, wealth or social position. Her two requirements are moral worth and brains. Thus the proudest home in England is always open to professional people.

In 1862, during the cotton famine, Mrs. Gladstone worked night and day to alleviate the misery. She established an Orphan's Home at Clapham in 1866. This afterwards became a home for incurables.

Mrs. Gladstone's social, educational and charitable projects have always been warmly seconded by her husband, who is more proud of his wife than of anything else in the world, not excepting his own honorable and brilliant career.

The following story will illustrate this lovely woman's great heart

'Oh if I could only do something for you,' a poor singer whom Mrs. Gladstone had been able to render a great service, once exclaimed.

"That's easy, my dear,' the lady responded.

'Easy for me to be of service to you?' the lady exclaimed, the grateful tears flowing down her cheeks.

'Yes: by doing something for somebody else. A kind word, a bit of practical advice, a helping hand—even if there isn't much in it,' Mrs. Gladstone replied with a smile, 'will be doing something for me. And more than that my child it will be doing something for yourself and something for God.'

IN THE COURTS.

From the News and Courier.

[Decisions of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.]

JURISDICTION OF STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The State ex rel Robbs vs. the State Board of Medical Examiners.—No. 2,243: The relator was born in and is a resident of South Carolina. In 1882 he commenced the study of medicine in South Carolina, and in the same year went to Virginia and took a full course of lectures at the Medical College in Richmond. In 1883 he completed a full course of lectures at the Louisville Medical College, Kentucky, a duly chartered and incorporated college under the laws of that State; was graduated at that institution and received a diploma therefrom in 1884. In the same year he returned to South Carolina and commenced the practice of his profession in Chester county. In January, 1888, he was registered by the clerk of the Court for Chester county, but did not exhibit his diploma to the faculty of any medical college or medical board of this State. In March, 1888, he presented his diploma to the respondents, the State Board of Medical Examiners, asking for a license to practice physic and surgery in the county of Chester. The said board refused his request and required him to stand an examination before the board, and after such examination refused to grant him a license. He thereupon made application to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus requiring said board to issue a license to him upon the production of his diploma as aforesaid.

After a careful consideration of the various acts of the Legislature bearing on the subject, the Supreme Court decide: That the authority of the State Board of Medical Examiners to examine applicants and to grant or refuse licenses to practice is limited to those "coming to the State," and that by proper construction that phrase does not embrace those who are native citizens and residents of the State, and that the Legislature could not have intended that a citizen of the State with his diploma to practice medicine from a regularly incorporated medical college should be required to obtain a second license from the board of examiners for the purpose of registry in the clerk's office.

The State Board of Medical Examiners has no jurisdiction of the case of the relator, who, being a resident of the State and having registered in the clerk's office, needs no license from the said board to enable him to practice his profession. Petition dismissed.

The Justices concur as to the jurisdiction of the board over "those coming to the State," but differ as to the construction of the Act of 1887 in regard to the registry. The Chief Justice is of opinion that as to residents and those living in the State, the general authority to practice comes from the possession of a diploma and registry in the clerk's office; that the clerk being forbidden to allow any one to register without a license from the State Board of Medical Examiners, while there is no express authority in said board to grant licenses to those living in the State, yet as such persons, although otherwise qualified, cannot lawfully practice without such registry, and cannot register without said license, the implication is that said board has the power to grant the license, and that it is their duty to do so, upon the production of a diploma, as required.

Mr. Hamilton for relator. Mr. Attorney General for respondents.

NOTES AGAINST JOINT OBLIGORS.—VERDICT AGAINST BOTH ON EACH NOTE.—CONSTRUCTION OF VERDICT.

Caldwell, Administrator, vs. Martin, Administrator, et al.—No. 2,250.—The defendant, DeWalt, held two joint and several sealed notes on Joseph Caldwell and T. W. Caldwell: one signed by Joseph Caldwell and T. W. Caldwell, and the other by T. W. Caldwell and Joseph Caldwell, in the order named. The first was for $2,953 17, and the other for $1,223. DeWalt brought action upon these notes, and obtained a verdict, as follows: "We find for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,491 20 against the defendant, Joseph Caldwell, and in the sum of $1,204 98 against the defendant, T. W. Caldwell."

Judgment was signed and entered according and execution issued. Joseph Caldwell paid to sheriff $1,420 90, which was more than the amount recovered against T. W. Caldwell, interest and costs, and took a receipt as follows: "Received of Joseph Caldwell $1,420 90, in full of his part of the debt, interest and all costs in this case."

T. W. Caldwell died intestate, and the plaintiff became administrator of his estate, who brought this action to marshal the assets. Under call for creditors DeWalt presented the judgment against T. W. Caldwell. The Master reported allowing the said judgment, overruling the proposition urged before him that the payment of Joseph Caldwell operated as sasisfaction of the judgment against T. W. Caldwell. The Circuit Judge overruled the Master, and DeWalt appealed.

The Supreme Court reverses the judgment of the Circuit Judge and sustains the Master. The whole thing turns upon the construction of the verdict and the judgment, aided by the facts appearing in the case. The jury found separate amounts against each of the Caldwells. It must be assumed that these notes represented separate debts, and the purpose of the verdict must have been to make each of defendants individually liable for the sum which the jury regarded as the individual debt of each.

Judgment below reversed as to claim of DeWalt and case remanded. Opinion by Simpson, C. J.

Messrs. Moorman & Simkins and Culbreath for appellant. Messrs. Suber & Caldwell, Y. J. Pope, Jones & Jones and Mower for respondent.

THINGS USEFUL.

Gooseberries which come in July make very good preserves, but are better spiced according to the following famous recipe: Six quarts of gooseberries, nine pounds of sugar. Cook one hour and a half, then add a pint of vinegar, one tablespoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and allspice; boil a little longer. When cold they should be solid; if not, boil them again. The little green gooseberries are the best.

A Beautiful Ornament: Two pine-cones, one bronzed in gold, the other in copper-color; tie together with a bow of ribbon.

Chocolate Bavarian Cream: Cover half a box of gelatine with half a cup of cold water, and let soak twenty minutes. Whip a pint of cream, grate two onnces of chocolate, and boil in a pint of sweet milk, add the gelatine, and stir until dissolved Take from the fire, and sweeten with half a cup of sugar, flavor with vanilla, and turn into a pan to cool; stir until it begins to thicken, then add the whipped cream; stir until it is mixed and pour in a mould to harden. Serve with whipped cream.

Spiced Beef: Chop two pounds of raw beef and a piece of suet size of an egg. Season with salt, pepper and a little savory. Add two eggs, half a pint of grated bread crumbs, make in a roll and bake in a pan. Let cool and slice.

Wash furniture in warm soap suds, dry quickly and rub with an oily cloth. Rotten stone and sweet oil make a nice polish. Clean off the polish and rub well with chamois.

Sally Lunn Without Yeast: To a quart of flour add four eggs beaten up with one cup of sugar, one pint of warmed milk, with a tablespoonful of melted butter in it, and two and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in "Turk's Heads" like a sweet cake, but serve hot for breakfast, putting it on the table whole.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.

COLGATE & CO.

TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.

Handsome Colored Organdys.

Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.

Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.

Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.

French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.

Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.

A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.

Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN J. BRIGHT.

June 25th, 1888.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 2—Taking effect 5 a. m., Monday June 11th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	6 00 A. M.	1 15 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	3 10 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	3 35 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	7 15 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 15 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	5 00 A. M.	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 25 "	5 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A. M.	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	5 25 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	9 50 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	10 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 30 "	12 15 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.
Factory Junction	4 30 "
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

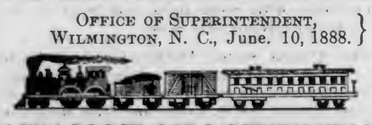
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June. 10, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 30 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 21 A. M.
Leave Lanrinburg.....	11 52 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	4 07 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 51 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	7 03 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 15 A. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	6 10 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 15 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 46 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 30 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	6 55 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 20 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	8 39 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	9 45 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 35 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 48 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 A. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 05 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 26 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 20 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be- Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hinkox & Co., N.Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

From its combination of valuable medicines, is superior to the essence of Ginger in the cure of Cramps, Colic, Dyspepsia and Bowel disorders, and is invaluable for all Throat and Lung troubles. Use it without delay if you have Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs. 50c. & $1.

J. D. McNEELY,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON, BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex. Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 06.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No. 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jl'y 15. '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence..	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence...	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 30 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m.

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*11 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	12 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	12.52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	2 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Are. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m. Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.2[illegible] a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "See cut," with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO, Millinery AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE SWINGING CHAIR.

Come let us make a swinging chair—
And this is how it is:
I hold myself my own left wrist,
And brother he holds his:
We grasp each other's right wrist now
And make an even square—
And here we have the rockaway,
The little swinging chair.

"Here now you bonny Baby Bell,
Come here and take a seat,
We'll carry you across the stones
That hurt your little feet.
Just put one arm around my neck,
And one around our brother—
Oh, don't we have such jolly times
A playing with each other!"

Their mother said, when they came up—
Their three heads in a row—
"Why, that's a play I used to play
Some twenty years ago!"
"Some twenty years ago?" they cried,
"Can you remember plays
That happened twenty years ago—
That many thousand days?"

—*Amy Talbot Dunn, in July Wide Awake.*

WHAT OUGHT WE TO DO?

"Patty, come here; for I want to ask you some curious questions that my mother has been asking me. What ought we to do in March, when the wind blows?'

"What ought we to do? Why, hold your bonnets fast, that they may not be blown away."

"Yes; but that is not the answer. I will tell you what it is: we ought to love one another."

"Very true, but I did not think of that."

"Now, for another question. What ought we to do in April, when the showers fall?"

"Why, put up an umbrella, or run under a tree, or into the house."

"You have not given me the right answer, now. This is the right answer: we ought to love one another."

"That is just the same as the other."

"Yes, it is. And now for my last question. What ought we to do when May comes, with its flowers?"

"Why, 'love one another,' I suppose."

"You are right, Patty. Let the month be what it may,—whether the wind blows, the showers fall, and the flowers spring, or not, just the same,—every month of the year, and every hour of the day, we ought to keep the commandment of the Savior, 'Love one another.'"

DOLLY'S SERMON.

BY JESSE PAGE.

"Two things must be settled first of all," and Joseph Price looked up from the piece of paper where he had been making sundry calculations.

"What are those, dear?"

"Well, wife, the first is, can we afford it? and that being agreed, secondly, where shall we go?"

Perhaps the first difficulty took the longer to get over; times were not very flourishing, and the little account at the Post office Savings Bank had not increased for many a day.

But the two honest people put their heads together; they had both worked hard, he in his office in the city, she in the house, for they kept no servants, and deserved a holiday. Another strong reason was urged by the wife:

"Then you know, dear, it will quite set up little Dolly."

"Quite true, my dear; and so, please God, for a week's holiday at the seaside we will go."

Their family was not large, for Dolly, whose name had turned the scale, was their only child, a little love-winning lass of seven or eight years, with flaxen hair falling in ripples on her shoulders She had, indeed, been the cause of some anxiety to them lately; an illness had pulled her down, for days there had been real danger, and even now the little cheeks had quite lost their color and roundness. Yes, for Dolly's sake, if not for their own, they must go to the sea this year.

Then it took less time to select the place, a quiet spot on the south coast, where the big waves run up the beach day after day, and thunder against the high rocks. A few weeks of joyous expectation and busy preparing, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Price, with Miss Dorothy Price, two boxes and a hamper, had safely arrived within sight of the beautiful sea.

Who can tell the happiness of the first day, the hurried meal, being so anxious to get down to the beach; the new, strange look of the streets; the first blow of the salt breath from the waves; and finally the sight which is always fresh and beautiful to us, of that great sea which is one of the most glorious works of God?

So, as the days flew by, the parents watched with increasing pleasure the improved condition of their little daughter, and felt that they had done right in coming down there. Little did they think or know that God, who guides us if we will let him, so that he may fulfill his blessed will, had brought them to that place.

When Sunday came little Dolly had one regret which dashed the sweetness of their being there on that day.

"Shan't I miss my Sunday-school, mother?"

She thought of her class, her kind teacher, the little girls who were her own particular friends, and then putting her hand in her pocket she drew out the text which she had written for that very day—"God is love."

That afternoon they sat together on the beach enjoying the sight of the glittering sea as it shone in the sunshine of a July day.

Little Dolly, lying at full length a little way off, amused herself by tracing with her finger in the soft sand the text she had learned for the day.

Presently a shadow fell across the words, and Dolly looked up to see a boy, ragged and without his cap, gazing steadfastly at the letters in the sand.

"Beg pardon, little miss, but what's them words say? I can't read."

"God is love."

"Never heard of that before."

"Haven't you? Why that's our text for the day at Sunday-school."

The lad looked puzzled, and our Dolly plucking up courage, began to tell him all she had learnt about God being love, and so on, while he listened with deep interest. He had never heard this good news before, and soon as he came went rolling down his cheeks, it was clear that Bob the donkey boy had taken the lesson home to his heart. He touched the rough, uncombed tuft of hair which hung on his forehead, and saying good bye, was soon out of sight.

"God is love, and loves me;" the thought made made him feel happier than he had been for long days, and that night he asked, in his own simple fashion, that God might help him to love him too in return. He was motherless and friendless, leading a wretched life among the rough boys of the place, and getting few words of kindness from the visitors who were his customers for donkey rides. Never having been in a place of worship, he did not know what a sermon was, but the little flaxen-haired preacher, with her sweet text of love, had found his heart that afternoon.

So he came, as we all must come, to Jesus, "as he was, weary, and worn and sad," and found that there was a loving welcome for him there. He had a Friend now in the bright blue sky, and yet near to him every day, helping and blessing him, and making Bob the poor donkey boy as happy as a king.

Before the Prices went away Bob found his little preacher again more than once, and nothing could exceed Dolly's joy on seeing how different he looked.

When home was reached once more, and in her own dear comfortable little nest of a bed Dolly was put to sleep by her mother, they began to say how much they had enjoyed themselves, and yet were glad to get to home, sweet home, again once more.

"Mother, darling, I do feel so glad, though, about Bob.' And she smiled as she thought that not only on the sand, but on the heart of the poor boy, she had written

"GOD IS LOVE."—*Friendly Visitor.*

KITTY AND "PLEASE."

Kitty had of late got a bad tone to her voice. It was a tone of command, very unbecoming a little girl. Instead of saying, "Will you be kind enough to do this or that?" or "Please to do this?" or, "Will you?" in a gentle tone, she said, "Do this," or, "Do that," like a little tyrant. Her mother, as you may well think, was very sorry, and talked with her little girl about this new fault.

One day her shoe came off while she was playing. When it was near dinner-time she called Bridget to put it on.

"Bridget," she said, "I want my shoe on. Put it on quick, for my pa will come soon."

Bridget was doing something else in the closet, and did not immediately come out.

"Bridget," she called again, "don't you hear me? Come and put my shoe on."

Her mother was in the next room, and overhearing her little daughter, said:

"Say 'please,' Kitty, and Bridget shall put your shoe on."

Kitty pouted, but did not speak. She took her shoe, sat down on the floor and tried to put it on herself, which was all very well had she not done it angrily, for children ought always to help themselves. Kitty tugged and tugged at her shoe, but her little fat foot having grown fatter since the shoe was bought, it fitted very tight; in fact, Kitty could not get the shoe on.

Soon she heard her papa's step in the entry, and began to cry.

"Bridget will help you, Kitty," said her mother, looking into her chamber; "ask her, my child."

But Kitty looked "No, I shan't," though she did not say so in so many words. The dinner bell rang.

"You stay here, Kitty, until you can ask Bridget properly to put on your shoes," and her mother went down stairs.

Kitty turned very red and burst out into a hard, angry fit of crying. Then she got up, ran into a little dressing-room and shut the door. Oh, naughty, foolish Kitty! How much trouble she was making herself! and how grieved her parents were to see no dear little Kitty in her own high chair at the table! and for such a reason, too; that was the worst of it.

By-and-by her papa came up stairs, and not finding her in her mother's room, went to the little room.

"Where is my Kitty!" he asked, in a sad, sorry tone.

The little girl jumped up from the corner, and going toward him, said:

"Oh, papa, 'please' would not come out of my throat; it stayed there; it almost choked me; but it will now."

She took her father's hand, and taking up the shoe, went to find Bridget, and when she found Bridget, she said:

"Please, Bridget, put my shoe on a naughty little girl's foot."

Bridget did it very willingly. Then she ran down stairs, and throwing her arms around her mother's neck, said with a tear in her eye:

"Mamma, 'please' did stay in my throat so long that it felt big and almost choked me; but, mamma, its out and I think it will come quick next time. Please kiss me, mamma. I'm very sorry."

Kitty did not get choked so again. She found it easy to say "please" afterwards; and "please" made the little girl a great many friends.—*S. S. Visitor.*

SO SLEEP, MY HEART.

How tranquilly the sun goes down
And birds and flowers prepare to rest:
The blossoms close in tender folds,
The birds fly to the bough or nest.
So sleep my heart in calm content.
From all thy doubtings gladly part;
To-morrow they may come again,
So sleep thee now, my heart.

—*Minnie C. Ballard.*

KIT'S CANE.

It was Kit's birthday, a joyful time, and there was a kiss, and a dear little speech, and a present for her from everybody.

But when kit saw Grandpa coming, her face fell, for he had his hands hands behind him. Had grandpa brought her no gift?

He kissed her five times for five years, and then his hands came round in sight, and in them was a long, slim roll of paper.

"You are getting so old, little Kit," he said, that I have brought you a cane!"

Oh how Kit fell! What did she want of a cane? But she was a polite little girl and thanked Grandpa with many kisses.

The cane was rolled in several thicknesses of papers, and tied with pink ribbons, and Kit took off one after another. But when she had taken off the last she gave a little scream. O LO! O LO! cane to be sure, but a candy cane! A stick of candy a yard long, gaily striped in red and white! "Hurrah for *you* grandpa!" cried Kit.—*Babyland.*

HOW A SMALL BOY GOT HIS RIGHTS.

Men are not always just or generous, and many times the small boy is a sufferer at their hand. In one of the police courts up town in New York, one morning, not long since, a very small boy in knickerbockers appeared. He had a dilapidated cap in one hand and a green cotton bag in the other. Behind him came a big policeman, with a grin on his face. When the boy found himself in the court-room he hesitated and looked as if he would like to retreat, but as he half-turned and saw the grin on his escort's face, he shut his lips tighter and went up to the desk.

"Please, sir, are you the judge?" he asked in a voice that had a queer little quiver in it.

"I am, my boy. What can I do for you?" asked the justice, as he looked wonderingly down at the mite before him.

"If you please, sir, I'm Johnny Moore. I'm seven years old, and I live on One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, near the avenue, and the only good place to play miggles on is in front of a lot near our house, where the ground is smooth; but a butcher on the corner," and here his voice grew steady and his cheeks flushed, "that hasn't any more right to the place than we have, keeps his wagon standing there, and this morning we were playing miggles there and he drove us away, and he took six of mine, and threw them away off over the fence into the lot, and I went to the police station, and they laughed at me, and told me to come here tell you about it."

The big policeman and the spectators began to laugh boisterously, and the complainant at the bar trembled so violently with mingled indignation and fright that the marbles in his little green bag rattled together.

The justice, however, rapped sharply on the desk, and quickly brought everybody to silence. "You did perfectly right, my boy," said he gravely. "to come here. You have as much right to your six marbles as the richest man in this city has to his bank account. If all American citizens had as much regard for their rights as you show, there would be less crime. And you, sir," he added, turning to the big policeman, who now looked as solemn as a funeral, "you go with this little man to that butcher and make him pay for those marbles, or else bring him here."

You see this boy knew that his rights had been interfered with, and he went to the one having authority to redress his wrongs. He did not throw stones or call names, but in a manly, dignified way demanded his rights.

THE ANT-LION.

This curious insect is abont a half inch long. It has two jaws that give it a very fierce look, for they curve inward like pincers. To look at it one would think it the most helpless of animals and would wonder how it could ever get enough to eat. It can only walk very slowly, and that backwards. It looks so fierce that no small insect will go near it unless it is well hidden in the sand It eats only the juices of other insects. You know that insects do not, like larger animals, have blood in their bodies, but something we call juice. That is the food of the ant-lion; but how is it going to get it, when it can only walk backward, and that so slowly? And it never touches an insect unless it has killed itself.

It goes to a sandy place and digs a pit like a cone, smaller at the bottom than at the top. It digs with one of its fore-legs, using it as a shovel. It puts the sand on its head and gives it a jerk strong enough to send the sand two or three inches from the pit. If one leg gets tired it uses the one on the other side. Sometimes small stones get in its way. Then the ant-lion pushes and works with its tail until it lifts the stone on its back, which is made of many rings. It can move these rings up and down so keep the stone from falling off while it climbs, still walking backward, up the side of the pit; then it jerks it away. When the pit is done, this cunning insect gets down at the bottom, covers itself all up with sand, except the points of its pincers, and waits for its prey. It is not long before an ant or some other small insect comes that way. Often they fall in. Quickly the ant-lion has it between its jaws and has sucked out the juice. Sometimes an ant gets half way down the pit, sees there is danger, and starts to climb up again. The ant-lion, which has six eyes and has been watching, does not try to catch it; it could not do that, but it shovels up some sand and throws it on the little ant until it falls dead. After it has sucked the juice it takes the dead body, walks backward again up the pit, and jerks it so far away that no other insect coming by will see it, and, fearing danger, go away. If it has to wait too long for its food, if but few insects come near its den, it decides that its den is not in a good place so it goes away and digs another.

When the ant lion has lived two years it makes for itself a sort of covering and buries itself in the sand for about two months; during that time it loses its eyes, paws and horns. Soon others grow with a new skin and four wings. When the new limbs are strong enough it tears off the covering with its two teeth, and now it is no longer a clumsy, fierce ant-lion, but a beautiful fly, an inch and a quarter long. By and by it goes to a sandy place and lays an egg, which becomes an ant lion, and in its turn a fly.—*Emily Taylor Rodman, in The Christian Union*

Many People refuse to take Cod

Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians report our little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habit cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Office 65½ Whitehall St. Atlanta, Ga.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed. Orders from the country solicited.

SYNODICAL FEMALE COLLEGE
ROGERSVILLE, TENN.

Beautifully located. A full corps of carefully chosen, able instructors. Unusual advantages in music, history, literature and art. A strictly home-school. Address
MRS. F. A. ROSS, Principal, or
CHARLES C. ROSS, Associate Prin.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 20, 1888. **One of the most attractive Schools for Young Ladies in the Union. All Departments Thorough.** Buildings Elegant; Steam heat; Gas light; Situation beautiful: Climate splendid; Pupils from Nineteen States. **Terms among the lowest in the Union.** For the **Liberal Terms** of this **Celebrated old Virginia School,** write for a catalogue to
WM. A. HARRIS, President, Staunton, Virginia.

MID SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES AND LAWNS,
IN SUCH VARIETY AS TO ENABLE YOU TO SELECT ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
We carry in great variety so many things that we cannot begin to call them, ANY ONE IN WILMINGTON will tell you that at McINTIRE'S you can find ANYTHING that you may need in the way of
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING, &C., &C.
LADIES SUITS made to order, on short notice.
MATTINGS for floors in great variety of patterns and colors.
CHURCH CARPETS and MATTINGS, at lowest prices
Samples when desired.
RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
July 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.

BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.
Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**
GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL. DURHAM TOBACCO
B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.
We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.
Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.
The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.
The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.
Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
—AT—
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c. Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
ch.2. 481-1y

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?
TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.
Box 132, Richmond, Va.
Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS
WITHOUT CHARGE.
Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.
FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CROP NOTES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Weather Bulletin issued from the State Agricultural Department for the week ending July 28th, shows that the deficiency in rain, especially in the eastern portion of the State has been serious, in places almost calamitous.

In the eastern district the temperature was generally below the average and the sunshine about an average, all crops being injuriously affected. There was about an average temperature and a slight excess in the amount of sunshine in the central district, affecting all crops somewhat unfavorably. The temperature and sunshine for the western district were about the average, affecting all crops unfavorably.

Since the data upon which the above was founded went in to the Department there is reason to believe the situation in some sections at least is greatly improved and we look for a favorable bulletin this week.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

A correspondent of the *News and Courier* writes from Lexington:—Rains have fallen pretty generally over this county within the last few weeks and crop prospects are brightening. Farmers are in better spirits. They have made some wheat. We have apples and cider in abundance, plenty of melons and gooseberries, and by dint of economy may be able to keep soul and body together until sweet potatoes, turnips and pinders come in.

MISSISSIPPI:

Special to *N. O. Picayune*, from Columbus, July 21st: Parties coming in to-day from the western portion of this and eastern portion of Oktibeha counties, report very serious damage to crops from the very heavy rains of the past week. More water fell during Wednesday night than has fallen during the same length of time in this section in years. The crops are still very fine and the prospect are better than for many years.

LOUISIANA:

Special to the N. O. *Picayune* from *Breaux Bridge*, July 24th: We have a cool north wind this morning; thermometer fell to 65°. The outlook for the crop is good for cotton, corn and others. The rains have been entirely local, but all sections have had enough. It is admitted that the crop is as good as last year's, which was the best since the war.

Last year the caterpillars made their first appearance on Aug. 4, but went seriously to work on Sept. 6. The crop, however, was a very good one. This year there is not the slightest indication of them, and if we meet with no reverse, we may look for a bright season. The Teche is very low. The country is very healthy and an influx of immigrants from the country of blizzards is expected this fall.

MINNESOTA:

Winona, July 26th: Careful inquiry regarding the crop situation in southern Minnesota shows that the prospects are most encouraging. Winter wheat is already harvested and will give an average yield this section of thirty bushels per acre, while farther west about the same results will be secured.

In some sections chinch bugs have done a little damage, but not nearly so much as was feared a few ago. Fields of late sown in barley, which at the same time were considered worthless, now give promise of a splendid yield.

A destroyer of the chinch bug has appeared in the shape of myriads of ants, which have eaten the bugs and saved the grain. Hay and oats are especially fine and heavy, and spring wheat is doing well with a promise of fifteen to eighteen bushels per acre.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending July 26th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

J. Allen, St. Augustine, Fla., carheater.

W. F. Beasley, Oxford, N. C., seal lock.

P. Brown, Louisville, Ky., rail joint.

C. T. Connely, Huntington, W. Va., tubular drill guide.

G. H. Coursen, Baltimore, Md., oil can.

O. E. Davidson, Nashville, Tenn., well pump.

L. Graff, Memphis, Tenn., steam trap.

J. R. Hall, Rover, Tenn., mud bucket.

W. S. Harris, Bardwell, Ky., single tree.

C. M. Holden, New Orleans, La., milk can.

T. W. Hughes, Atlanta, Ga., sewing machine motor.

G. H. Lush, Pomona, Fla., door clamp.

J. H. Macke, Baltimore, Md., folding music stand

S. G. Montague, Gainestown, Ala., composition for metal cutting tools.

F. H. Morse, Savannah, Ga., floor board gage.

M. D. Neville, Welbourne, Va., cooking omelets.

J. Newmon, Haw Ridge, Ala., flue cleaner.

J. J. W. Place, San Mateo, Fla., fruit holding device.

H. B. Reardon, Norfolk, Va., desk ruler.

R. A. Begester, Baltimore, Md., device for molding cores.

F. Senieur, Mt. Sterling, Ky., buggy boot.

W. A. Slappey, Ft. Valley, pea sheller.

J. Solter, Baltimore, Md., can soldering machine.

G. Strader, Olive Hill, Ky., car coupler.

O. G. Vanderhoof, Lexington, Ky., iron fence.

SAY-SOES.

The latest auk's egg sold in London brought $1,25.

A man may provoke his own dog to bite him. And if the warrior spirit of our old Aryan forefathers is once aroused, an insurrection may result compared with which that in Bosnia will sink into insignificance.

A Chinaman named Ah Lin has been placed on the pension list. He served as a "landsman" in the Navy at San Francisco during the rebellion, and broke his leg. He is probably the first of his race to receive such recognition.

The export of wood is a large item of Austrian trade. In the three principal wood-producing districts there are nearly 4,000,000 acres of forests, the yearly increase of which is valued at more than $2,500,000.

Rev. J. W. Blosser, M. D., Greensboro, N. C., has discovered a remedy which smoked in a clean pipe is a pleasant and well nigh infallible cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, &c. He will mail a trial sample for a 2 cent stamp.

This barbarous fashion of mutilating horses reigns at present in New York. It is silly as it is cruel. But the fashion will soon die, since the S. P. C. A. punishes it as a crime and good women are refusing to hire horses so hideously deformed.

Hot water will frequently restore flowers to freshness, even when every petal is drooping. Place the stems into a cup of boiling hot water, leave them in it until each petal has become smoothed out, then cut off the coddled ends and put into milk warm water.

The Chicago Boy: "Kin ye help a poor harmless, helpless boy?" *Kind Citizen:* "I reckon so. Are you an orphan, Sonny?" *Boy:* "I'm wuss nor an orphan. Me fadder an' mudder is both diworced an' married agin', an' I don't know whose boy I am, an' am slowly fergittin, me own name."—*Epoch.*

Clark—"Will, I will declare! Smithers, how you picked up lately?" Smithers—"Yes, yes; things were bad enough with me a little while back, but I happened to run across the advertisement of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they put me in a position to make money right along. If you know of anybody else needing employment, here is their name and address."

The San Francisco *Medical Journal* says it is stated that oil of bay is used in Switzerland by butchers to keep their shops free from flies, and after a coat of the oil has been applied to the walls none of these troublesome pests venture to put in an appearance. This remedy has also been tried and found effectual in the south of France, in preserving gilt frames, chandeliers, etc. from becoming soiled. It is remarked that flies soon avoid rooms where this application has been employed.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat, Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

IF YOU HAVE a poor appetite TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT will enable you to enjoy a hearty dinner.

IF YOU HAVE an inactive liver TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT will incite it to healthy action, and give you joyful health.

IF YOU HAVE dreadful dyspepsia TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT will speedily effect complete recovery.

Union Theological Seminary.
HAMPDEN SIDNEY, VA.

The next session begins Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 1888.

FACULTY.

B. M. SMITH, D. D., LL.D., Professor of Oriental Literature.

THOS. E. PECK, D. D., LL.D. Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology.

H. C. ALEXANDER, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament.

J. F. LATIMER, Ph.D., D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity.

W. W. MOORE, D. D., Associate Professor of Oriental Literature.

For Catalogue or other information apply to
THOS. E PECK D. D., Intendant
Hampden Sidney, Va.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal
For catalogue address,
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

LAW SCHOOL
—OF THE—
UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to
JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.
Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

GOOD MUSIC.

Royal Vocal Folio. (65cts.) A splendid new collection of choice Songs by the most eminent composers. 144 pages sheet music size

Glorious Cause. (35cts.) By GEO. F. ROOT. A fine collection of New Temperance Songs. This book is endorsed by the leading temperance organizations of the country.

Songs for the Young People's Meeting. (15c. By Rev. C. H. GILMANT. Contains a fine selection of new and old hymns and tunes for use in Christian Endeavor Societies and Young People's Meetings.

Royal Praise. (35cts.) By J. R. MURRAY. The latest and best Sunday-School Song Book. Contains a short course in the elements of Music.

Gospel Hymns No. 5. (35cts.) By SANKEY, McGRANAHAN and STEBBINS. This is the book now being used by Mr. D. L. Moody in his meetings.

*** *Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of specified price.*

PUBLISHED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPT. 12th, 1888.

THIRTEEN DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY. CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL COURSES.

Healthy location in the heart of the Bluegrass Region. 1,000 feet above sea level. Refined and hospitable community. Students find homes in the best families. Expenses moderate—$160 to $240. Attendance last session, from 20 States. For full information and Catalogue apply to
L. H. BLANTON, D D., Chancellor.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.
—RICHMOND.—

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION will commence October, 1st, and continue Six Months. Total fees for Session NINETY DOLLARS.

J. S. DORSEY CULLEN. Dean of Faculty.

For further information write for Catalogue.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - CASH.

CHILDREN are IRRITABLE,
Feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, then you may know Worms are sapping at their life and unless prompt measures are taken, spasms and finally death will follow. B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge never fails to cure. Try and see for yourself, it has stood the test
FOR 60 YEARS.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER, AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

FRESH, USEFUL
BOOKS.

Just issued by the
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES

500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.

1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.

LYE, POTASH, SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

For sale by
WORTH & WORTH.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

1888
—:o:—
MORNING NEWS
—:o:—
The Leading Commercial, Political and Business Newspaper of the Southland.

The SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS is an established, enterprising, vigorous newspaper, possessing unequaled facilities for gathering the latest news and presenting it in the most readable shape to its readers. It is carefully edited and discusses all questions of public interest without fear or favor. Its telegraphic service is unrivalled, embracing full reports of the news and market reports of the world by associated press (New York and Western), supplemented by a special service from New York, Washington, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and other news centres. In politics it is thoroughly Democratic, but independent of political cliques. It is a large 8-page paper, published every day in the year. Price, $10.

THE SAVANNAH
WEEKLY NEWS

Is a 16-page newspaper, containing 112 columns of matter, including the cream of the contents of the MORNING NEWS; has an Agricultural Department, Household receipts, Fashion Reports, and Original and Selected Stories, and special Weekly Market. There is no better paper in the world than the SAVANNAH WEEKLY NEWS. The price is only $1.25 a year.

Send for the MORNING NEWS premium list.

Address J. H. ESTELL,
Savannah, Ga.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,074. WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 8, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,694.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will appreciate it, near or far. And to this end, while providing first of all by judicious selection for the moral welfare of its readers of every condition, it will contain such secular information, useful and attractive as will commend it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsement of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina and the Synod itself—after expressing their interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. W. W. Evans from Fulton, Ky., to Scottsville, Ky.

Rev. John G. Wenzenburger from Columbia, S. C., to Fort Motte, S. C.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A movement is on foot to build a Presbyterian church at Red Springs in Robeson county. A lot has been secured, and the bill for the lumber is in the hands of the sawyers.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. W. B. Arrowood writes from Matthews of Bethlehem church, Union county, N. C.: This church was organized more than a half century ago, and at one time was a right flourishing church. But for a number of years it has had no regular preaching for any length of time. As a consequence the membership has dwindled down till now they enroll only about forty. I held a meeting of five days at this church closing the last day of July, preaching two sermons a day with prayer meeting before morning service. The attention of the members was good throughout and the word was received with joy. As a result the church seemed very much revived, one young lady was added to the church on profession, and a Sunday-school is expected to be organized on the next regular preaching day, and four new subscribers were received for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. R. W. Culbertson writes from McLeansville, July 31st: We are just closing a most refreshing meeting of eleven days at Bethel. Rev. E. W. Smith was with us for six days, and preached with much plainness and power. And God has graciously blessed the word as spoken throughout the meeting. More than twenty have been hopefully converted, and the whole church seems revived. God's people have been stirred up to prayer, examining themselves and even testing afresh the foundation of their hope, and while the unconverted have been inquiring, "What must we do to be saved?" a number of professors have anxiously asked "Are we saved?" Our hearts are made glad. For these things we thank God and take courage.

McLeansville, July 31st.

The Sabbath-school Convention of Wilmington Presbytery met—as we announced last week—in Clinton, on July 26th, and continued in session on that day, Thursday, the next, and a part of Saturday.

A majority of the speakers were from the eldership and the laity of the church, and the exercises were interesting and profitable.

The following subjects were discussed: "Progress and Development of Sabbath Schools"—discussion opened by Mr. B. F. Hall, of Wilmington; "Organization and Classification of Sabbath Schools," by Mr. W. M. Shaw, of Kenansville; "How to Teach the Catechism," by Mr. C. H. Robinson, of Wilmington; "Practical Methods of Sabbath School-Work," by Rev. J. C. McMullen, of Goldsboro; "Relation of Teacher and Sabbath Scholar outside of Sabbath Schools," by Warren Johnson, Esq., of Clinton; "Responsibility of the Sabbath School Teacher," by Mr. N. L. Anderson, of Clinton.

Mr. A. F. Johnson read an interesting address on the subject of the early Sabbath-school work in Sampson county.

Great interest was manifested in the work.

On Sunday following a union Sabbath-school meeting was held. The house was crowded by youths from all the schools in the village. Addresses were made by Rev. J. C. McMullen, Rev. Mr. Turner, of the Episcopal church, Mr. L. C. Bulbard, of the Methodist church, and by Rev. Dr. B. F. Marable, the pastor of the church.

At a called meeting of Orange Presbytery held in Hillsboro on July 23rd, the pastoral relation between Chapel Hill church and Rev. Mr. Wilhelm was dissolved, and Hillsboro church now retains his services for all his time.

VIRGINIA.

Items from the *Central Presbyterian:*

Rev. F. H. Gaines, pastor of the Falling Spring church, Lexington Presbytery, has received a call to the church at Decatur, Ga,

Mossy Creek church, Lexington Presbytery, on July 8th, made out a unanimous call for the pastoral services of Rev. L. H. Paul, of Pendleton church.

Mr. Walter W. Carson was ordained by a commission of Roanoke Presbytery, and installed pastor of Bethlehem church on the 15th of July. Mr. Carson also supplies Concord church one Sabbath per month.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. W. H. Matthews, who has been laboring as Evangelist in a very difficult field for the last several years, has been much encouraged of late. He has recently organized a church in the western part of Pittsylvania county, and it has an encouraging prospect of growth under faithful and diligent care and pastoral visitation.

Rev. L. A. McLean was with Bro. Matthews on the third Sabbath in July. Service was continued a few days, congregations were very good, and three or four made profession of faith.

Old and new Concord churches, in connection with the church at Chatham, have been supplied since May by Rev. L. A. McLean, who gives two Sabbaths a month to them. On the fourth Sabbath in June the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered at New Concord. One person the head of a family, was received on examination, and eight children were baptized. On the following Tuesday a Ladies Foreign Missionary Society was organized with an encouraging prospect.

On the night of the 24th ult. Rev. Mr. McLean commenced a series of services which continued about a week. In the meantime Rev. J. A. Scott, Jr., came and preached three excellent sermons. The congregations were large and attentive and about twenty-five persons made profession of faith in Christ.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Rev. F. J. Brooke held communion services at Glenville on the first Sunday in July. Three members united with the church at the time. The church building is complete and is furnished in part. It will be dedicated on next Sabbath, August 12th.

A correspondent writes the *Christian Observer:* Mr. Sam. R. Gammon, of the middle class of Union Theological Seminary, has charge of the Ronceverte field, for the summer. He has won the affections of the people, and under his care the congregations have largely increased, and the prospects of this church, of one hundred members in a growing town, have brightened. The harvest to this seed sowing was realized in a series of meetings, beginning July 16, in which it was the privilege of a fellow-student to assist for eight days. During this time there were fourteen professions of conversion and (not the least gratifying) a stirring of God's people to more prayer and personal effort. The meetings continue with deepening interest, Rev. J. P. Gammon, of Smithville, Va, doing the preaching.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The South Carolina Presbyterian Institute for young ladies is to be established in Columbia. It has received a charter from the State and the matter is in good hands. The capital stock is $50,000 and an earnest effort is making to raise it.

ALABAMA.

Christian Observer: A Presbyterian church was organized at Woodlawn last Wednesday evening (July 18), by Rev. P. C. Morton, presbyterial evangelist, assisted by Rev. Messrs. F. B. Webb and L. S. Handley. There were twelve members present; others will identify with the church soon. Woodlawn is a growing suburb of Birmingham, out some two miles. Two elders and one deacon were chosen by the people and set apart to their work.

MISSISSIPPI.

Items from the *S. W. Presbyterian:*

The church at Moss Point, Miss., is still adding to its membership. At their recent communion service, there were eight additions to its member ship; seven of them by letter.

A correspondent writes: "Bro C. R. Dudley, of Crystal Springs, has been with us at Durant, Miss., for a week of special service. Again God has blessed the labors of this servant, so that under his preaching a rich blessing came to us. The intense heat prevented many from coming out regularly, but the attendance on the whole was good. The morning service was used to instruct church members, and after each sermon we could all say, 'It is good for us to be here.' At night he lifted Christ up, that sinners might be drawn to Him. If one word will characterize Bro. Dudley's sermons, that is '*Christo-centric.*' In his preaching, Christ is all and in all His efforts resulted in five additions to the Presbyterian church and four to other churches."

TEXAS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Presbyterian church at Weatherford, Texas, has enjoyed for several successive days the preaching of the pastor's youngest son, Rev. T. W. Raymond, of Brownsville, Tenn. The latter is spending his vacation from pastoral cares in visiting several of the leading town and cities in the northern and central portions of Texas.

MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Presbyterian* says: It gives us sincere pleasure to announce that Rev. John K. Hitner, of Kentucky, has received and accepted a unanimous call to the church at Palmyra, and has entered upon his labors there.

KENTUCKY.

A correspondent writes to the *Christian Observer* of the called meeting of Paducah Presbytery, at Ridgewood church, on the 20th of July. Rev. Mr. Miley was, after a very creditable examination, ordained to the work of the gospel ministry and installed as pastor of the Ridgewood church The installation services were conducted by Rev. D. O. Davies, D. D., Rev Augus McDonald and Rev. J. H. McCullogh, with elders James Barrel, W. P. Beverly and Thomas McKinley.

The same paper says: The Highland Presbyterian church, under the pastoral care of Rev. R. E Caldwell, has added Messrs. A. A. Wheeler and Wm. C. Nones to its board of elders. These brethren were ordained last Sabbath.

DOMESTIC.

Of the Methodist churches of New York city the *Churchman* says: "Methodism, once the church of the masses, has notably lost its grip, and its old-time enthusiasms and conquests are no more." The *Christian Advocate* is of another opinion and declares: "Marvellous is the work now going on at old John Street. "I give it up," said a hard-headed business man; "It is the power of God." Says the report in the New York *Tribune*: "It was an interesting sight when old men and gray-haired women, together with business men and clerks, asked for prayers or came forward and knelt at the altar." Methodism in New York has never seen so extensive and remarkable a revival, if the number of converts reported in the time is made a standard of comparison.

New York has 266 missionaries who make daily visits among the sick and needy.

A lightning stroke shocked many of the audience in the Puritan Congregational church of Wilkesbarre, Pa.—no one was killed.

Items from the *N. Y. Witness.*

The trustees of the New York Cathedral have invited all architects to compete for the design of the proposed building, which they will endeavor to make the finest on this continent. They have prepared instructions for those wishing to compete which they will send to applicants with maps showing the site and its surroundiugs. They are not desirous for elaborated plans from competitors, but sketches. The material for the exterior will be granite, marble, or other durable stone, and no inflammable material will be used in its construction, as the idea is to make it fireproof and as nearly indestructible as possible.

The treasurer of Brown University (Baptist) has in his hands $960,411. The university has also real estate valued at $422,362, exclusive of the value of the ten buildings. The receipts from tuition, room-rent, etc., are about $29,990. During the past year the treasurer has received the Wilson legacy of $100,000, being the largest sum ever received at one time, and $20,000 from Mr. Alexander Duncan for the common fund. A gentleman in Providence has also promised $10,000 to the common fund.

Mr. Albert Tower, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a short time ago gave $90,000 toward paying for the new Christ Church of that city, and he has just given an additional $25,000 for a new tower for the church, making his gift $85,000 in all.

A meeting in the interest of the New York Christian Mission has been held at the headquarters in Eighteenth street. Charles N. Crittenden presided, and addresses were made by the Rev. J. M. Bruce, Judge Marcus Norton, Miss Beecher, who is doing good work among the Chinamen, and by a converted Chinaman.

The State Sunday-school Convention of Pennsylvania held its sessions at Williams Grove a few days ago. Nearly 10,000 Sunday-school workers were present. An interesting feature was the presence of several hundred Indian boys and girls from the Government Indian Training School in Carlisle, who delivered speeches and sang songs.

Recently a Lutheran congregation has been organized about three miles distant from Utica, N. Y., and to this congregation a substantial brick building 50x80, with basement and steeple, has been given by Mr. Campbell, a wealthy gentleman, and partner in a spinning-mill firm operating in the neighborhood, and employing sundry members of about fifty families.

Boston *Pilot*: New York is said to be one of the strongest Catholic cities in the world. It has 75 parish churches, 40 chapels, 300 priests, 300 brothers, 2,000 religious women, 40,000 pupils in colleges, academies and parochial schools, and 15,000 poor or sick or orphaned cared for in homes, hospitals and asylums. Full $30,000,000 are invested in Catholic churches and institutions, and there are 800,000 Catholics within the city limits.

FOREIGN.

N. Y. *Witness:* The persecution of Protestants in the Baltic provinces of Russia continues. Several Lutheran pastors, having lately been acquitted by the lower court of having insulted the Orthodox Church, it is now announced that a new law will be promulgated, according to which henceforth any Lutheran pastor accused of having attacked the dogmas of the Russian Church, must answer before a tribunal composed solely of members of the Greek Church.

Missionary Herald: We are beginning to hear of spiritual results following the administration of relief to the famine sufferers in Turkey. In some portions of the Scriptures have been distributed with needed bread for the body. Mr. Gates, of Marqin, reports that in one village a man said, after an earnest discussion: "It is nothing other than the words of this Book which have sent us this aid." A Moslem at one village affirmed: "I know that the Protestants are the best of all the sects." "How do you know that?" said a bystander, "You are a Moslem. What do you know of the teachings of the Protestants?" The Moslem replied: 'I know by one sign. If I go to a priest, he says to me, Give; if I go to a Moolah, he says to me, Give. The Protestants alone say, Take. Their schools say, Take; their teachings say, Take; their charities say, Take. By this I know that they are the best." Mr. Gates reports that villages are asking for teachers, and that the evangelical helpers are honored wherever they go among the mountains.

Few persons at home, perhaps, have an idea of the care exercised by missionaries in admitting converts to the churches at the mission stations. Applicants for baptism are sifted and re-sifted. They are examined as to their knowledge of God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Spirit, their own sinfulness, the plan of redemption, their purpose to live for Christ, their willingness to suffer for Him, etc. Mr. Dodd, a missionary newly arrived in the Laos field, writes to the *Church at Home and Abroad* of the "immense satisfaction" he has had in noting the thoroughness of the examination of candidates. He adds a remark which pastors in our own land may do well to note: "If candidates at home were to pass through such examination, we should have fewer false professors in the churches."

The Queen of Madagascar recently attended the opening services of two Christian churches at Ambokimanaga. In fourteen years seven hundred Protestant chapels have been built in Madagascar, making the number now one thousand two hundred. There are eight thousand Protestant communicants, and all the churches are self-suporting.

N. Y. *Sun*: The rapidity with which the English tongue is becoming the common language of the commercial, learned, and religious world is noteworthy. Providence is making it apparent that as the English-speaking nations are to take the lead and be chief factors in commercial supremacy and in the evangelization of the world, so the English language is to be the vehicle of thought and civilization—in other words is to become the Missionary Language of this globe.

The fact that at the recent National Congress in India all the speeches and proceedings were in English is a striking illustration of the wide diffusion of that tongue. There were gathered at Madras, seven hundred delegates from all parts of India, Afghanistan, Nepaul, and Scinde. They spoke nine different languages, and the English was the only medium through which the proceedings could be satisfactorily conducted. Great Britain's colonial enterprises have been probably the largest factor in spreading a knowledge of English. It is found also that in countries like Java, where Great Britain has no control, the knowledge of English is steadily growing. Not long ago the French language was the medium invariably employed in all international conferences. At the last Berlin conference, however, English and German as well as French, were employed. The other leading languages of Europe have gradually been insisting on recognition on an equal footing with French in their proper domain. It was Mr. Canning who led the way when at the foreign office he ordered that certain correspondence, hitherto written in French, should be sent in English. "The time will come," said Bismarck in 1863, "when I intend to have all my dispatches written in German, and when I shall find means to make them understood even in France." He kept his word, and both the English and German tongues have profited by the considerable decline of French as the international language of diplomacy and polite society."

TAKING MATTERS IN THEIR OWN HANDS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Sometimes our churches take matters in their hands, and exercise a kind of ruling over their pastors. Well, it depends upon what those matters are, whether this exercise of authority is pleasant or not; in the present instance it was both pleasant and gratifying.

The churches of Thyatira and Back Creek, desiring a rest for themselves (?) and their pastor, called, through him, congregational meetings, and unanimously asked him to leave—for a time. This was all the more gratifying from the fact that the action was taken without any hint from the pastor himself.

They were not willing that he should go alone; but insisted (privately) that he should take the whole family. And in order to accomplish this end, some friends busied themselves to add to the funds in hand by making up an extra purse. The pride of the head of the house was not at all wounded, however, when this was presented to his companion, instead of to himself. For it really made no difference, since we presume knew so well how to *borrow* what funds happened to find their way into the hands of the wife. So we have obeyed all injunctions, and are now comfortably quartered at "Blowing Rock," enjoying the beautiful scenery and other attractions of this delightful summer resort.

I will not attempt a description of the scenery in and around this place. In order to form any just idea one must come and stand upon the "Rock," or at "Belleview" or "Fairview," and gaze upon peak rising above peak; while sunlight and shadow seem to be playing hide and seek among the peaks and valleys. It is estimated that there are between 300 and 400 visitors here, and still they come. 'Twas said a week ago, that every house was full; but they still find room for the new comers. Concord Presbytery has organized and built a church here; it was my privilege to worship in this church on last Sabbath. The morning service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Hay, of South Carolina. Every minister knows what a pleasure it is to be now and then simply a worshipper, and listener to the Gospel of Christ. I trust, Mr. Editor that the rest thus generally tendered me by my people will be found advantageous both to pastor and people; and that all of the churches may follow in the steps of those, it is my privilege and pleasure to serve.

J. A. R.

THE ANNUAL SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION OF FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.

Will be held (D. V.) in Ashpole church on the Wednesday and Thursday before the third Sabbath of August. The ministers of our Presbytery, a representative from each Session, and from each Sabbath-school and the Superintendents of all our Sabbath-schools are entitled to a seat in the Convention—their attendance is hereby earnestly solicited.

The Convention will be opened on Wednesday at 11 a. m., by a sermon on parental duties. The following topics will be discussed:

1. The Organization and Management of the Sabbath-school.

2. Auxiliaries to the Sabbath-school and the necessity of wise discrimination in their use.

3. Who should be found in the Sabbath-school and how to secure the regular and punctual attendance of such.

4. The importance of a thorough study of the lesson by superintendent, teacher and scholar and how to secure this.

There will be a mass meeting for the children, with addresses suited to them.

And last, but not least in importance and interest, answers will be given to the questions deposed in the Query Box.

JOSEPH EVANS,
A. R. SHAW,
A. E. ELLIOT,
Committee on Sabbath-school Convention.

P. S. The train from Alma arives at Plainview, at 12:40 p. m.

H,

The Presbyterian.

THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

The question of the proper observance of the Sabbath is a very practical one, and one that is attracting increased attention at this time. The great tide of immigration that has flowed into the northern and western sections of the United States has brought with it the prevailing European opinions in regard to Sunday. Hence we have in many places a flagrant public disregard of the sanctity of the day. In our own south this desecration of the Sabbath by excursions, base-ball games, and the like, is not so common, yet even here the beginnings have been made. Of all the forms that this desecration assumes, perhaps the most insidious is the publication of the so-called Sunday newspaper. Our General Assembly has called it a "menacing evil," and said that unless it among other things "can be greatly restrained, if not entirely removed, we see little hope of elevating the people of this country to anything like a proper conceptions of Christian duty and practice."

Recently a paper was read in the Ministerial Union, Charleston, S. C., by the Rev. R. D. Smart on the question "Should ministers of the gospel support Sunday newspapers?" His answer was emphatically in the negative, and in the course of his argument he adduced much evidence in support of this position:

The following is an abstract of his reasons:

1. The issuing of Sunday newspapers is practically an infringement upon the rights of the laborers connected with them to spend the day in worship, religious meditation, home culture and rest. Our Lord said, "The Sabbath was made for man"—the newspaper man, therefore, as truly as for the merchant man, or plough man, or the professional man. It was made for the good of his body, mind, soul, and family, and it cannot but be the duty of Christianity to secure for him this right. The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* of March 31, 1882, says: "The truth is, that Sunday papers have no more right to publish than have merchants to open their stores and do business on the Sabbath. They are published solely to make money. Were they not profitable, there would not be a single paper issued."

If it shall be objected that the publication of a Monday morning paper demands a greater desecration of the Sabbath than that of the Sunday morning paper, it is replied that this desecration is not necessary, for elsewhere Monday morning papers have been published without requiring any labor upon the Sabbath.

2. Let me call attention further, to the fact that the Sunday newspaper is not a necessity. If it were, that would of course be the matter, but it is not. I should not be considered a hardship to have issues of the day held over for twenty-four hours, since during that period the channels of commerce and business stand still on that day.

But we are told that the people demand it. Suppose they do; did they not also demand of Aaron that he should make them a golden calf, and Pilate that our Lord should be crucified? But while it may be true that there is popular demand for the Sunday newspaper now, it was not always so, and I think it quite probable that the papers themselves have created that demand.

3. I object to the Sunday paper in the third place, because it floods our streets and homes early every Sunday morning with reading matter not in harmony with the sanctity of the day. After reading through it Sunday morning one would scarcely be in a proper frame or mind or heart for the services of the sanctuary or meditations befitting the holy Sabbath day. But were the subject matter of the paper ever so good—even if the scriptures themselves—this would not make it proper that the Sabbath should be trespassed upon in editing, printing and delivering it. The American Bible Society issues a million volumes of the Scriptures a year. It has presses not only in this country, but in heathen lands as well. In Beyrout, in Lucknow, in Shanghai, in Peking, in Lodiana, and Yokohama it has printing presses daily sending off their fruitage of leaves for the healing of the nations around. These presses print nothing but the Scriptures, but who would, for a moment, think of running them along week after week without regard to the Sabbath?

4. I object to the Sunday newspaper lastly because it tends to break down the institution. There are considerations drawn from nature and experience which go to show the propriety of having a day of rest. Such a day is beneficial to body, mind, morals, and the social virtues. But there is nothing binding on the conscience in the things. They are not sufficient to secure the observance of the Sabbath if you take away from it the idea that it is a divine requirement. Men will yield to the "categorical imperative" of a divine law when they will yield to nothing else. Take away the religious sanction of Sunday, and its hold on the public is gone. And that is precisely what Sunday papers and Sunday mails and Sunday trains have a tendency to do. For, as some one has said, these are but "three heads of one hydra which is assailing the Sabbath more disastrously than any other foe except the Sunday saloon." They make the day subservient to business convenience and pleasure, thus placing its obligation upon other considerations than a divine imperative; and once that is effectually done in the mind of the people away goes the Sabbath.

There are five representatives of the Almighty in the earth, "His name, His word, His Son, His Church, His Sabbath," and I am opposed to the Sunday paper because it tends to a profanation of the last of these from its proper position as a divine representative and religious imperative to a sort of holiday which may, or may not, be observed as business, pleasure, inclination, or self-interest may require. There are two extremes in the observance of the Sabbath—the one is too rigid the other too lax. When our Lord was upon earth the former obtained, and he rebuked it. Now, however, it must be admitted that the pendulum has swung to the other extreme. A newspaper friend of mine recently said to me, "If you admit that the Sunday paper is here to stay, would it not be as well for the ministry just to accept it, and make the best of it they can?" My reply was, "Sin is here to stay, also, but does that relieve the ministry of the duty of protesting against it?" It is true, there are some, and among them ministers of the gospel, who sympathise with the view expressed by my friend, and think it well to utilize the Sunday papers by writing for them, and advertising church services in them.—*Southern Presbyterian.*

CONSPICUOSITY.

This word is not in Webster's Unabridged but it ought to be. We have monstrosity from monstrous, and why not conspicuosity from conspicuous? We have the thing itself and why not have a name for it? But some ome may ask, What is the thing that you mean, and that you propose to baptise in the family of English words? Well, I think it is a disease, a sort of epidemic. No doubt there have been isolated cases in former times, but of late it has spread like the Asiatic cholera. Its symptoms are the persistent desire and endeavor, on the part of its victims, to be prominent, and to keep their persons and their names before the world.

Take the case of John Jones as an illustration. He has never done anything remarkable, yet he always crowds to the front whenever it is possible. He tries to get a seat on the platform at public meetings. He aspires to be one of the twenty or thirty vice-presidents who are appointed to gratify their vanity and secure their co-operation whenever there is a popular movement. If he can only get where people will have to see him, or where they are compelled to read his name he is happy. What cares he if one and another asks, "Who is that seedy old fellow up there beside Judge Johnson?" What cares he if somebody who knows him by sight says, "How did John Jones manage to crowd in among those eminent men?" What cares he if the reader of the report in the morning paper stops at his name and says to himself, "Who is John Jones anyhow? I never heard of him before." He has secured the object of his ambition. He is conspicuous.

Now if John Jones had a big show like Phineas T. Barnum, or if he was the inventor and vendor of a patent medicine, we would not wonder at his desire for conspicuosity. He would advertise his business by making himself prominent. But in most cases the victim of this epidemic has no pecuniary interest in pushing himself before the great eye of the public. It is not with him the result of a busines calculation but of an insane and abnormal impulse. He has nothing to advertise but himself. And he advertises himself not to acquire popularity, but to gratify vanity. He wants to be conspicuous for the sake of the conspicuousity.

This mania has entered the church. There is Elder Smith of Smithville, for instance. He is not specially intelligent or spiritual. He can't quote a passage of Scripture without blundering. But he must pop up like a jack-in-the-box, two or three times every Wednesday evening. As soon as the meeting is open he has a word of exhortation that he deems it his duty to give to the brethren and sisters. He knows that they are weary of his platitudes, and yet he must rise and orate. He seems as unable to keep still as if he was afflicted with St. Vitus' dance. Indeed, this new disease affects the mind very much as that affects the body. People who are afflicted by it lose control of themselves. They are compelled to act and speak not because they ought to, anybody wants them to, or because they hope to accomplish anything, but simply because they can't help it.

I am sorry to say that this mental St. Vitus' dance has attacked the sisters as well as the brethren. In some churches we have half a dozen societies, each with ten or a dozen officers, a president and several vice-presidents, a secretary a treasurer and a board of directors. They hold meetings and publish reports. Why? Largely, I fear, because the good ladies think "'Tis pleasant sure to see one's name in print."

If any Christian or benevolent work is to be done nowadays there must be a special organization and a great flourish of trumpets. Paul's idea of working "with quietness" is obsolete. The modern idea is that publicity is power. There is some truth in that, but a large alloy of error too. The still river does more good than the brawling torrent. The unostentatious ministrations, in hovel and hospital, of Christians who are animated simply by love for Christ are more welcome and effective than the heralded visits of formal committees. We need more simplicity, more personal consecration and less conspicuousity in our charity. Organizations are useful, they are indispensable. But there should be no more organization than is necessary to scure united action. The whole busi- of setting up figure-heads, and parading names merely to conciliate those who must have prominence or they will not help, is wrong. It is trying to make people benevolent by pandering to their selfishness—to induce them to be good by flattering their vanity.

This mania for conspicuosity is seen in the personals and the society columns of the daily papers. I am told that many of the paragraphs in both of those departments are paid for either directly or indirectly. The "mention" is often of those whom nobody ever heard of before and whose presence or absence is a matter of no special interest to any one but themselves. John Doe goes from some interior city to Chicago. He sends his name with a box of cigars to "the local" of some leading paper. Next morning there is a two-line item stating that Hon. John Doe, of Springfield, or some other place, is in the city. The reader looking over his paper for news sees this announcement, but it makes no impression upon him. He is used to such things and does not even stop to ask or think who this John Doe may be. Meanwhile the man himself reads and rereads those two lines with pride and pleasure. His name is before the eyes of a hundred thousand people. It is more conspicuous than if it were painted on the walls of the Board of Trade building. His desire for conspicuosity is gratified at the cost of a box of cigars, and he buys fifty copies of the paper and mails them, with that local item marked, to his friends at home. He wants them to believe that John Doe is appreciated in Chicago.

The folly of this mania for conspicuosity is illustrated very aptly by the familiar fable of the piece of charcoal that aspired to a place beside its crystallized and brilliant brother, the diamond. A good fairy came along, and pitying the ambitious bit of carbon, said, "I will grant you one wish, but remember only one." The silly thing, instead of wishing to be changed to a diamond, asked at once for a place among the diamonds that adorned the crown of the king. The request was granted. The piece of charcoal was set for one proud moment among the brilliants. But as soon as the king's attendants saw it, they brushed it away. If it had asked to be crystallized as a diamond, somebody would have seen it shining under foot and picked it up and placed it in the crown. But aspiring to a position which it could not adorn, it was speedily rejected and trampled under foot. Let our young people avoid this mania for conspicuosity. Let them try to be wise and good and useful. Then, in due time, the world will honor them. But even if it never does, the Lord will say, "They shall shine in the day when I make up my jewels."—*Obadiah Oldschool, in the Interior.*

A VOICELESS CHURCH.

The Church that becomes voiceless becomes thankless and unbelieving. It ceases to feel what it is too proud to acknowledge. It ceases to believe what it refuses to tell. The smothered music dies out of its heart. A subtle skepticism concerning experiences which have among them no contemporaneous attestation creeps upon the membership of a Church whose voice of testimony is hushed. Insensibly, but surely they come to doubt the reality of the power which they have lost, and accept as the normal state of the Church the silence which is the sign of its declension and the forerunner of its death.

Where the Spirit of the Lord is there is liberty. In an atmosphere of formality and repression that Spirit can not abide. Open the windows; let in the air; let the pentecostal gales sweep through the Church; let the lost gift of utterance be reclaimed in the name of God; let not a voiceless Church stifle the breathings of the Spirit of life; let the ancient fires be rekindled upon all our altars, and the voice of testimony ring out all along our lines.—*Dr. Fitzgerald.*

A DANGER TO BE AVOIDED.

It is often a danger to the young Christian when he is first brought to Christ that he thinks that his whole life is to be spent in spiritual service. You have to go back to Gallile, and to carry the risen Christ into Gallilee. You have to go back to your counting-house or warehouse, and you have to carry the risen Christ back with you, and to sanctify the old scenes. It is quite true that you may take this twenty-first chapter of John as an illustration of spiritual fishing. But I am thankful that our Lord Jesus Christ did not call his disciples to spiritual fishing when they were unsuccessful in their earthly fishing. It was after they had gathered a great multitude of fishes that he said: "Now go and feed my flock."

ENERGY AND HAPPINESS.

It is historically indisputable that the most energetic and practical nations—the Jews, the Greeks, the Romans and the Anglo-Saxons—have ever been the happiest as well as the most successful. These, instead of being oppressed by the sway of life, have found in the play of its forces that which has called out their energies and their joys, and in the on-go of its events they have gathered material for peans of victory instead of for wails of despair. Even the Chinese have a proverb which says, "Life comes from suffering and adversity; death from ease and pleasure."

HEAVEN AND EARTH.

There are no Shadows where there is no Sun:
There is no Beauty where there is no Shade
And all things in two lines of glory run,
Darkness and light, ebon and gold inlaid.
God comes among us through the shrouds of air;
And His dim track is like the silvery wake
Left by yon pinnace on the mountain lake,
Fading and re-appearing here and there.

The lamps and veils through heav'n and earth that move,
Go in and out, as jealous of their light,
Like sailing stars upon a misty night.
Death is the shade of coming life; and Love
Yearns for her dear ones in the holy tomb,
Because bright things are better seen in gloom!
—*F. W. Faber.*

GOSPEL OF POWER.

The Gospel of the Cross for an evil conscience, is often considered nearly all that is necessary nowadays. Multitudes of believers are resting in the thought that they are free from the penalty of sin. They have life, but not the more abundant life which Jesus came to bring. They do not know the power of His Resurrection. That is the great need of the church to-day. We want a fellowship with the risen Christ to raise us to a higher plane, if we would be of use to anybody. We must be on higher ground if we would lift others up.

The Apostle emphasized the fact that they preached in the power of the Holy Ghost sent down from Heaven. That is what we want to-day, power, not words, to wake up our slumbering Christians, to put life into our dead churches. You may preach a perfectly orthodox sermon, full of truth, but it will not disturb the most worldly man present. It cannot put life into dry bones, it can only rattle them, until the Spirit breathes into them the breath of life. The difference between the apostolic preaching and that of the present day has been defined by the remark, that while one sermon on the day of Pentecost converted 3,000 souls, it now takes 3,000 sermons to convert one soul. Thousands of eloquent sermons are preached annually and never reach a single heart, lacking power. They are sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.

Clouds that hang in the heavens do no good; they may be very full of rain, but need to be pierced by an electric shock before the rain can fall. There is not force enough in any city to pull a blade of grass out of the earth, or a flower out of a seed. That requires a Divine power; and in preaching the Gospel the power must come from on high. The trouble is, we do not understand the difference between the Paraclete or Comforter, and power for service. He dwells in all believers in a measure, else they could not be converted; but power for service is to be sought as a special gift, and should be sought until received. We must be emptied of all self-sufficiency, for if we rely on natural attainments, education, position, influence, or anything else, we will not get it, or if we seek power for anything but the glory of God, like Simon Magus.

And, last of all, "Separate Me Barnabas and Saul;' separation from the world—from pleasures, worldly ambition, and anything that makes our communion with Christ less real. When the telegraph wire touches the earth it ceases to be insulated and the electric current cannot flow along the line. So, when our separation is not complete, the connection between earth and Heaven is interrupted, and there is no power.

Energy is not power, though we sometimes think so; nor personal earnestness, though we often mistake it for power. It is possible to have enthusiasm, and fire, and power over the emotional nature of men so as to sway them at will, but that is not the power of God, and may be utterly barren and fruitless in its effects.

"SET APART."

It was in the sweet June days. A young mother, who had two small children and the entire work of the family to do, arose early, while yet the children slept, that she might uninterruptedly commune with Christ. Noiselessly she entered the parlor, so hushed and still, and opened a window eastward, toward the dawn. The fresh, cool breath of the morning swept in.

"I have come early to meet Thee, my Father," she prayed, "speak some precious word to me." Opening her Bible, her eyes at once fell upon these words: "But know that the Lord hath set apart him that is godly for Himself."

With a strange penetrating power the words came, thrilling her heart. Set apart! For Himself—alone! A feeling of great awe and sweetness fell upon her, and as she waited before Him it seemed to pervade her entire being with gracious mollifying influence, like most precious ointment.

The breaking of the day was not so brilliant, so clear or discerning as the light within. Separated unto God! positive, clear, distinct, standing out in bold relief. No such separation had ever been her's before. Yet she knew of consecration unto God. Thoughtfully she had dedicated every redeemed power unto the Most High. But that was her act—this was God's. He had accepted the offering, and now in the intense electric light of His Spirit showed her that He had "separated her unto Himself." Henceforth, "Holiness unto the Lord" must beam forth from all her life, as of old it glistened on the sacred vessels.

Brighter and brighter grew the morning. Softly came the sound of little voices. Was earth, then, with its cares, so near to heaven? Did its horizon verily lean against the skies?

Ah, yes; but now as never before, it lay bathed in the wondrous afterglow. The world could never seem quite the same. Life could nevermore be commonplace. The ceaseless round of every-day toil—the tying of little shoes, the sweeping of a room, or homelier duties, could nevermore be called drudgery. Now that this secret of the Lord lay hidden in her heart, the round of humble duties was lifted into "service for God," while "deeds of week-day holiness fell from her noiseless as the snow."

The days came and went, apparently as before; but to her, life had a richer meaning. She was her own no more—on hand and lip and heart was inscribed "Sacred to Jesus," while a flood-tide of joy and blessedness weaned her from all unhallowed pleasures.

"How strange you are," said a friend. "You bring religion into everything, and talk about it as easily as about anything else." "Why not?" she replied. "To live is Christ. We know of no life separate from Jesus."

Will the great mass of God's children ever come to thoroughly understand that the garments of holiness are for every-day wear—the beautiful garments, white and shining?

"Week-day holiness" is what the world needs. Not cloistered saint or monastic vows, but men and women who vindicate by their holy lives the promises of God; those who prove by the sweetness and power of their daily living, the verity of their own professed allegiance to Jesus Christ.—*Guide to Holiness.*

The man who spends his entire time in criticism, snapping, clawing and biting at all who come in his way, does very little harm, perhaps—but what a miserable time he has of it! If he could but sweeten himself up so that grace would flow from his lips, he would find life full of new blessedness.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The contents of the August number of the *Eclectic Magazine* before us are marked by many excellent and attractive papers on a variety of subjects. Profs. Seeley and Freeman furnish very fine articles of marked interest Other notable contributions are found both in prose and poetry by able writers. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond St., N. Y. $5.00 a year.

Among the many interesting articles of the August *Wide Awake*, Lothrop's Summer Series is proving immensely popular. My Wonder Story is also wonderfully given. We cannot mention *all*, but *none* are ever inferior. $2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Co., Boston, Mass.

We have from Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., Publishers, New York, *The Biblical Illustrator*; or Anecdotes, Similes, Emblems Illustrations, Expository, Scientific, Geographical, Historical, and Homiletic, gathered from a wide range of Home and Foreign Literature, on the Verses of the Bible. By Rev. Joseph S. Exell, M. A. Vol. II., St. Mark, 8 vo. 740 pages cloth $2 00 net. By mail $2.20. The plan of the work embraces all the Books of the Bible. Two or three volumes will be issued each year, but each volume will be complete in itself, and the volumes sold separately. A very reasonable price has been fixed for the volumes. Vol. I., Matthew same size prize, we have previously noticed with highest commendation.

The *Observer* says:

"No matter how full his library may be, nor how empty his pocket-book, the minister who sees this work will want it"—and the *Methodist Review*:

"Profusely illustrated and explained verse by verse, with apposite, varied, and suggestive extracts from a vast number of ancient and modern authors. The meaning of words, the lessons deducible from the text, the doctrine it teaches, the duty it enjoins, pithy remarks of commentators and other writers upon it, and anecdotes with which to enforce its teachings follow each verse. * * * * The author has put the condensed substance of many commentaries in one, giving the results reached by many learned experts."

The Century Magazine contents for August. Portrait of George Kennan, frontispece. "A Home of the Silent Brotherhood;" "A Man's Reproach;" "My Meeting with the Political Exiles;" "The Gravsons," "A Mexican Campaign;" "The Knight in Silver Mail;" "Lincoln Cathedral;' "Still Days and Stormy;" "The Heart of the Southern Catskills;" "The Only Foe;' &c.

$4.00 a year in advance. The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

THE BIBLE AND BUSINESS.

BY REV. JOHN HALL, D. D.

I consider it very important to have it distinctly understood that the Bible is a perfect rule of faith and practice.

No matter in what honest calling a man may be engaged, the Scriptures furnish sufficient instruction in the way of honesty. An impression seems, however, to exist, that when we do things upon a large scale, it is folly to attempt to keep our proceedings within Scriptural limits. I have a hundred times heard it directly or indirectly said that in politics, in war, and in commerce, it is impossible to proceed in conformity with the Scriptures.

That is a virtual denial of the sufficiency of God's Word, and a lie of the same kind that Satan told our first parents, "God doth know that ye shall be as gods;" "God doth know that you cannot apply these old-fashioned rules to the modern and extended' plans of war, commerce, and the like.' Now the same natural law that brings an apple from the tree to the ground keeps the planets in their places. And so the same moral law that binds the conscience, and should regulate the proceedings of the small shop-keeper, should govern the enormous money transactions of the Rothschilds.

In making plain the bearing of the Bible upon business, the following truths may be stated—

1. The Bible does not forbid the acquiring of wealth by honest means. To the Ephesians whom Christianity had reformed it was said, "Let him labor, working with his hands the thing that is good, that he may have to give him that needeth." "Not slothful in business" is one of the marks of a Christian. The Bible therefore does not forbid honest trade. Nay, as honest and healthy trade is for the good of both parties it rather encourages it, for it requires us to do good to all as we have opportunity. And it is well worth noticing that trade flourishes best in an atmosphere filled with Bible truth. A man on the other side of the globe will give an order involving half his fortune, trusting to the integrity of a British merchant. This "confidence" is one of the first essentials to traffic, and all the more fearful therefore is the loss of it, and all the more criminal those who impair it. But the Scriptures lay down clear and explicit rules for the guidance of trade. "Thou shalt not steal" is the embargo laid by the Bible on every fraudulent transaction. And when the buyer declares "it is naught, it is naught," and having seduced the less skilful into a bargain, straightway boasteth of his acuteness, the Bible comes in and declares, "Lie not one to another." And when seller of buyer would take an unfair advantage or the ignorance or the want of his customer, the Bible comes and lays between them the golden rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

2. The Bible does forbid unduly valuing money. The wealth, to save which for an heir the owner hoarded, putting away from him many a generous emotion and many a pressing claim, instead of blessing, often curses him who inherits it. The joy it is expected to give the living is often never reaped. As he came, so he goes—empty and naked. The heathen prince may have his wives and his horses sacrificed on his tomb, to contribute to his joys in the spirit-world, but religion banishes such a delusion. Sleep is often enjoyed in a smoky cabin and on a hard bed, when it is wooed in vain to the chambers of the rich. The wealthy man is offered upon plate dainties which he dare not eat, while the poor "cottar" eats his dinner of herbs with gladness. Money cannot and does not give a tithe of the happiness it is supposed to give. Yet the great evil of our day is the undue value put upon money.

For money professions are chosen, children are educated, marriages are made. Money covers more sins than charity. A man may be licentious, a swearer, a Sabbath-breaker, nay, even a drunkard, or dishonest, but let him be wealthy and he will be generally received and flattered. Now this erroneous estimate of money the Scriptures forbid.

2. The Bible forbids the unduly eager pursuit of wealth. That man whose toils go so near the dawning of the Sabbath that he is unfit for the privileges of the day is unduly pursuing wealth. Let him reduce his business or get another hand. His soul is being starved to fill his purse. The poor slopworker in the garret is so ill-paid that food and fuel are out of the question, because "the trade" must get the largest price for the smallest outlay. True, "the trade" is doing it, and "the trade" is not expected to have a conscience; but in the haste to be rich, the poor haggard woman and her thin-faced children are suffering. That railway company can make a quarter per cent off "Sunday" trains. True, porters, engine-drivers, and car-drivers lose their Sabbath, and others are tempted to profance it, but a quarter per cent per annum is gained. Now all this the Scriptures forbid. There is a "sea of perdition" to which they who "will be rich" are led by a few steps like these to be drowned.—*Belfast Witness.*

THE AVERAGE MAN'S VERDICT.

I am of average intelligence, average culture, average income, average prejudices. I hit the *juste milieu*. What prompts me to buy a magazine? I approach the question the more readily because as the Congregationalist ministers say nowadays, when they approach the discussion of the use of a ritual, "my position on this point is, on the whole, a meliorating one." I buy on impulse.

No doubt the craving for good literature influences me in the long run, and no doubt I am influenced by persistent advertising in a particular purchase; but neither of these motives count for much in swaying my average mind. I open the magazine on the counter of some book store, or as it alights in my lap with a whirl from the deft hand of a train boy. I take it up because I have some pleasant association with the colors of the cover or with the names. If in the list of writers I see some name which awakens in me reminiscences of a pleasant quarter of an hour, I give my money. 'Tis a little matter decides me.

Do not say that I buy for the sake of amusement, and must be guaranteed beforehand. I enjoy the flavor of delicate viands, but I am shy of new cooks. Nor can anybody predict that a new dish will please me.

Therefore, angry writer, blame no longer the patient editor who rejects your story, which you are sure I would like and buy. I am inscrutable. One can judge of extremes, but not of the average man. Consider well that if any one could predict my likings, such an one would not long remain an editor, or even a publisher. He who could read a novel in manuscript and say, "The average man will buy this. Print 30,000;" he who could accurately cast the horoscope of a book would be possessed of the "potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." He would be daily more valuable than all writers, for he could forecast the literary future. Such a man is not possible, for he would be able to predict my action, which is more than I can do myself. Perhaps his coming would disturb the intellectual economy of the world. He will not come.

The other day you told me wrathfully that an editor told you he would readily give Browning $5 a line for a copy of verses which he would not print if he were forced to withhold the poet's name at the bottom, and were certain that the secret of the authorship would not leak out. Blame the editor no longer as "purblind and sordid and commercial," but recognize that he frankly admits his human fallibility, and say, "Brother, I too am fallible;" for I myself, the arbiter of literary reputation, in the average man, say bodly that I should not read the verses unless the name were appended.—*July Atlantic.*

EVIL SPEAKING.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Is it a part I wonder, of the fruit of that "forbidden tree which brought death into the world, and all our woe," that so many of us are too ready to say of others the thing which is unkind, to attribute the wrong motive to our fellow-being, to judge unfairly? Is it not, in truth, one of its worst effects, since no one can think of Eden, peace and beauty, in a world where it is possible for one person to speak with anything but gentleness and sincerity of a neighbor. "Charity thinketh no evil," says the best of books, linking the sweet declaration in a golden chain, on which the several descriptions of charity, or love are strung like gems which glitter and flash at every turn.

"A lie that is half the truth, is ever the worst of lies," is the conclusion of a poet who sees deeply into the heart of things. Do we remember this when we permit in ourselves the license to speak doubtingly of some friend whose good fame should be a sacred trust; when we listen to the innuendo, or fail to resent the slur cast upon the character of the absent, when we happen to know something concerning an acquaintance, which our inner consciousness tells us would better be left to silence than whispered in a confidential corner, thence presently to be bruited on the house-tops? Should there not be cultivated in every child a delicate sense of honor, which should act as a guard on the door of the lips, barring the way for censorious, evil, or untrue speech? "By thy words shalt thou be justified." "By thy words—condemned."

Would not society be better, our home life happier, our friendships stronger, our own souls nobler, if we were, God helping us, determined hereafter to speak in kindness only of the absent, and therefore, the defenceless? And, in cases where such speech is unfortunately impossible, is it not a Christian duty to bear in mind that silence is golden?—*Christian Intelligencer.*

WITHOUT DISTRACTIONS.

As the soul must be clean from sin, so it must be clear and free from sin, so it must be clear and free from distractions. The intent of our devotion is to welcome God to our hearts. Now where shall we entertain him if the rooms be full, thronged with cares and turbulent passions? The Spirit of God will not endure to be crowded up together with the world in our strait lodgings; a holy vacuity must make way for him in our bosoms. The divine pattern of devotion in whom the Godhead dwelt bodily, retires in the mount to pray; he that carried heaven with him would even thus lay the world below him. Alas! how can we hope to mount up to heaven in our thoughts if we have the clogs of earthly cares hanging at our heels?—*Bishop Hall.*

GROWING OLD.

Softly, O softly, the years have swept by thee,
Touching thee lightly, with tenderest care;
Yet they have left thee but beauty to wear.
Growing old gracefully,
Gracefully fair.

Far from the storms that are lashing the ocean,
Nearer each day to the pleasant home-light;
Far from the waves that are big with commotion,
Under full sail and the harbor in sight;
Growing old cheerfully,
Cheerful and bright.

Past all the winds that were adverse and chilling,
Past all the islands that lured thee to rest,
Past all the currents that lured thee unwilling.
Far from thy course to the Land of the Blest.
Growing old peacefully,
Peaceful and blest.

Never a feeling of envy nor sorrow
When the bright faces of children are seen;
Never a year from the young would'st thou borrow—
Thou doth remember what lieth between;
Growing old willingly,
Thankful, serene.

Rich in experience that angels might covet,
Rich in the faith that has grown with thy years,
Rich in the love that grew from above it,
Soothing thy sorrows and hushing thy fears:
Growing old wealthily,
Loving and dear.

Hearts at the sound of thy coming are lightened,
Ready and willing thy hand to relieve;
Many a face at thy kind word has brightened—
"It is more blessed to give than receive:"
Growing old happily,
Ceasing to grieve.

Eyes that grow dim to the earth and its glory
Have a sweet recompense youth cannot know;
Ears that grow dull to the world and its story
Drink in the songs that from Paradise flow:
Growing old graciously,
Purer than snow.

—*The Presbyterian.*

HELPING HER MOTHER.

A pretty, talented girl who has just completed her school course with credit, and by reason of rather special talents has received more attention and admiration than falls to the lot of most girls, was asked the other day how she was enjoying her vacation. "Oh, I'm enjoying it very much," she answered brightly. "I'm doing the housework now, and letting mother have a little rest." "Your mother is away on a vacation, then?" was the natural question. "Oh, no, she's at home, but I'm giving her a chance to rest in the morning and to dress up and sit out on the piazza when she feels like it. I think it will do her good to have a little change."—*Springfield Homestead.*

GOD'S TRUSTEES.

Most Christian men need to discover that they are not proprietors, apportioning their own, but simply trustees of God's property. When the Lord returned from the far country to reckon with the servants to whom he had entrusted his goods, he demanded not simply a small portion of the increase, but held his servants accountable for both principal and interest—"mine own with usury." Then every dollar that belongs to God must serve Him. Does one-tenth belong to God? Then ten-tenths are His, He did not one-tenth create us, and we nine-tenths create ourselves. He did not one-tenth redeem us, and we nine-tenths redeem ourselves. A narrow view at this point is like to lead us into fanaticism. Certain expenditures upon one's self are necessary to highest growth and greatest usefulness, and are, therefore, not only permissible, but obligatory. All the money which will yield a larger return of usefulness in the world by being spent on ourselves or families than being applied otherwise is used for the glory of God, and is better spent than it would have been if given to misssons. And whatever money is spent on self that would have yielded larger returns of usefulness, if applied otherwise, is misapplied; and if it has been intelligently it is a case of embezzlement. Every expenditure which serves to broaden and beautify and upbuild the character is worthy, for character is the supreme end of life. Character is the one thing in the universe, so far as we know, which is of absolute worth and therefore beyond all price. The glory of the Infinite is all of it the glory of character.—*Methodist.*

THE CHRISTIAN'S REWARD.

When Garibaldi was going out to battle, he told his troops what he wanted them to do, and after he had described what he wanted them to do, they said:

"Well, General, what are you going to give us for all this?"

"Well," he replied, "I don't know what else you will get; but you will get hunger and cold and wounds and death. How do you like it?"

His men stood before him for a little while in silence, and then they threw up their hands and cried: "We are the men! We are the men!"

The Lord Jesus Christ calls you to his service: I do not promise you an easy time in this world. You may have persecutions and trials and misrepresentations; but afterwards there comes an eternal weight of glory, and you can bear the wounds and bruises and misrepresentations if you can have the reward and glory afterward. Have you not enthusiasm enough to cry out? "We are the men! We are the men!"—*T. De Witt Talmage.*

KEEP YOUR TEMPER IN SUMMER.

The prime requisite for a happy summer home is harmonious setting. When the malign influence of Sirius reigns, mental and physical strength decline with increasing heat, and for the vast majority who must face the music at home, there is no better protection than the cultivation of content. As the month passes, if its lapse be accompanied with the heat of former years, there comes an amount of nervous prostration that engenders nervous irritability and family jars; and all good home influences must be invoked to keep the peace. Strive to keep your temper.

Every failure to do this only makes weaker bodily resistance to disease, whose infinitesimal germs float upon July heat as a cork upon water, ready to enter every door that the temperature makes to be left ajar. Avoid drink. I do not mean alcoholic stimulus alone, which should never be taken except as medicine, but promiscuous swallowing of all sorts of fluids, whose only virtue is that they are cold and wet. It is true that when the skin is fully open and blood serum freely passes through its open pores, more water is needed than in cooler months; but water is all that is demanded. *Dr. Wm. F. Hutchinson, in the American Magaziae for July.*

THE ALL-SEEING EYE.

One day the astronomer Mitchell was engaged in making some observations on the sun, and as it descended towards the horizon, just as it was setting, there came into the range of the great telescope the top of a hill about seven miles away. On the top of that hill was a large number of apple trees, and in one of them were two boys stealing apples. One was getting the apples and the other was watching to make certain that nobody saw them, feeling certain they were undiscovered. But there sat Professor Mitchell, seven miles away, with the eye of his great telescope directed fully upon them, seeing every movement they made as plainly as if he had been under the tree with them. So it is often with men. Because they do not see the eye which watches with a sleepless vigilance, they think they are not seen. But the great open eye of God is upon them, and not an action can be concealed. There is not a deed, there is not a word there is not a thought, which is not known to God.

HEART-BROKEN MEN.

"The world has no use for heart-broken men." Such were the words written by a suicide lately as the excuse for his awful deed. It was this that struck me most in the whole painful case. What despair there is manifest in that sentence! and hidden depths of sorrow also that we can never fathom. Oh, that the writer had gone to the One who heals the broken-hearted, and had found rest in the love of the heart that was broken on the cross for sin and sinners! The world may have not use for heart-broken men, but the "better world" is filled with those who have been broken-hearted. David was broken-hearted when he wrote the fifty-first psalm—heart broken on account of sin. He says, "The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and a contrite heart, O God. Thou wilt not despise." The world is hard to those who are despairing, and there is little comfort in the narrow bounds of time for those who are distressed: but in God's eternity there is one to comfort the wretched and heart weary. He says, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." And He means what He says. If my reader is desparing, look up, and see the light of love that shines in Jesus's face. Come unto Him who has died to make the vilest clean and the most wretched happy. He was the "Man of sorrows," that He might give joy to those who are in sorrow. He was rejected, that He might welcome and receive to eternal happiness the world's rejected ones; He was "smitten and afflicted," so that He might relieve the anguish of the afflicted heart. If the poor suicide of this article could have washed the Saviour's feet with his tears, he would have known the peace and rest of that Saviour's heart. David found healing for his broken heart, and solace for his wounded soul. Oh, my reader, there is no trouble that Jesus cannot take away. Will you trust Him with your sorrows? Tell Him all: go down upon your knees and do not rise until you have His peace. Read the third of John; dwell upon the sixteenth verse; read it over and over again, and you will find that God is love, that Christ has died for you, and that your heart will lose its sorrow and your life its sin.—*Messenger of Peace.*

GOVERNING A BOY.

Get hold of the boy's heart. Yonder locomotive with the thundering train comes like a whirlwind down the track, and a regiment of armed men might seek to arrest it in vain. It would crush them and plunge unheeding on. But there is a little lever in its mechanism that at the pressure of a man's hand will slacken its speed, and in a moment or two bring it panting and still, like a whipped spaniel, at your feet. By the same lever the vast steamship is guided hither and yon on the sea in spite of adverse winds of current.

The sensitive and soft spot, by which a boy's life is controlled is his heart. With your grasp firm and gentle on that helm you can pilot him whither you will. Never doubt that he has a heart. Bad and wilful boys very often have the tenderest hearts hidden away somewhere beneath incrustations of sin or behind barricades of pride. And it is your business to get at that heart, keep hold of it by sympathy, confiding in him, manifestly working only for his good, by little indirect kindnesses to mother or sister, or even pet dog. See him at his home or invite him into yours. Provide him some little pleasure, set him to do some little service of trust for you, love him practically. Any way, rule him through his heart.

THE LOVE OF RECOGNITION.

Lately in conversation with one of the most brilliant, yet solidly intellectual, women it has ever been my privilege to meet, we spoke of the personal love of praise, approbation or appreciation that seems to be natural to people. She said that they should not care so much as they do about receiving praise. "But," I replied, "setting aside insincere flattery, which is easily detected, do you not think that honest approval of genuine appreciation judiciously bestowed, either upon child or grown persons is right when they deserve it? Does it not encourage and stimulate the moral and mental faculties? It seems to me that human beings are in this respect, like flowers. In order to thrive they should be planted in the right soil and receive the sunshine as well as the rain. Appreciation is to the individual what the sunshine is to a flower." The lady answered: "I catch the thought, and it is true; but you do not use the best word to express it. It is neither praise, approbation, nor (to put a fine point upon it) appreciation that people need. It is recognition."—*Hartford Times.*

WHAT THE LIQUOR BUSINESS IS.

It is a business which every merchant and business man hates and detests.

It is a business which is the standing dread of every mother.

It is a business which is a constant fear of every father.

It is a business which is the terror of every wife.

It is a business which makes ninety per cent. of the business of the criminal courts.

It is a business which makes ninety per cent. of the pauperism for which the taxpayer has to pay.

It is a business which keeps employed an army of policemen in the cities.

It is a business which puts out the fire on the hearth, and condemns wives to hunger and rags.

It is a business which fosters vice for profit, and educates in wickedness for gain.

Drunkenness sows the seed of other vices. It is the dictionary of vice, for it includes every vice.

Drunkenness means peculation, theft, arson, forgery, murder—for it leads to all these crimes.

KNOWLEDGE.

Every one ought to strive after freedom from error by being content to know nothing except what he, according to objective and subjective conditions, really *can* know, and by strictly distinguishing, within the range of his ideas, between what he really knows, and what he has only learned from tradition. He who wishes to be free from error must renounce the idea of knowing *much.*

Faith overlooks the difficulties of the way, and bends her eyes only to the c

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1888.

"AFRAID OF PERVERSION."

Under this caption the *Journal of Commerce* of New York city defends the immigration, even of the worst classes of persons, to our country.

It states a simple truism when it says:

"All steadfast adherents of the Christian faith have clung tenaciously to the theory that the Gospel whenever brought home to the hearts of men has a renovating and moulding power, no matter how low their previous condition, to bring them out of their degradation and to lift them to a new and better life. This has been the one grand remedy which civilization has held out for vice and ignorance the world over."

It then cites the fact that the prayers of Christians are constantly ascending in invocations that the barriers to missionary operations may be broken down in order to the carrying of the glad tidings of salvation to all the nations and peoples of the earth. And in all this—or along with all this—it declares, and its declaration is true beyond contradiction, that missionaries go among these nations, the most benighted and besotted of them, without the least fear that the messenger of the Gospel will be harmed by this association with the heathen or this contact with their fatichisms. And this even when men and women with moderate logical powers are called to cope with the sharpest wit of the Brahmin, or the learned philosophy of Confucius. The simple story of the cross is to overcome all.

Now, in view of all this, reasons our able contemporary, why should the boldest Christians quake, as quake they do, when the Fiji Islander, the Hawaiian, the Chinaman, the Japanese, comes to our doors? "What if he should propogate his superstitions here? Who will protect our children from the evil habits of these degraded barbarians? What if temples and pagodas, and heathen rites and possible cannibalism should become the order of things among us, and Christianity go to the wall, and be crowded out by the invading march of these hordes of an idolatrous and superstitious creed? Who shall upho'd the institutions bequeathed to us by the fathers of our republic, when threatened by an invasion of savage men unaccustomed to any form of government?"

Not only the timid and the fearful are supposed to ask these questions, but the "boldest in the faith." Possibly our contemporary is right, though the implications ived in the questions, which are sup- to be asked, do seem very far-reach- d much over-wrought.

are less concerned in what has been than in what is yet to come. The *rnal*" says:

some dread the German influx, with his strong love of beer and his proverbial disregard of sacred days. When the Irish came in large force there was a great outcry that 'Popery' would soon become dominant here at the bidding of so many devoted Catholics. That craze has a little gone by, but the dread of some evil to come from the open door of immigrants still remains and takes on a new form with each change of the inflowing tide."

Here is the *Journal's* summing up and conclusion:

"Can no one see that if Christianity has a mission for the conversion of the world, and that it is wise and safe to send its heralds to the other side of the globe to redeem those benighted ones still awaiting the Light of life, that it is the greatest boon a benign Providence could bestow upon the Church, to bring those who are to be trophies to the power of the Truth to our doors and place them within the reach of every form of godly ministry. It has been one complaint of the missionary in the foreign field that the greatest power for good in the home community was wanting as an aid to his work. This is the influence of a godly household, more potent in every neighborhood than the utmost eloquence of the preached word. If with the Gospel ministry, the Christian Church and the bright example and leavening influence of thousands of Christian homes, sweetened and sanctified by Christian living, we cannot meet any incoming tide and hold the fort for truth and a sound morality, we had better withdraw our missionaries from the foreign field and fortify ourselves anew for our protection."

We have tried to be entirely fair to our contemporary, and to that end have quoted largely from the article under review. It will be noted that the introduction is thoroughly sound, that the peroration is elegant, and that throughout there is much of truth. But a modicum of truth may be so adjusted before the mental eye as to hide from view a mountain of error though distant but a little way. And so it is here. The subject at best is presented from but one point of view, and so the induction is necessarily incomplete.

The *Journal of Commerce* wields vast influence. Few papers enjoy so enviable a reputation for ability and soundness of opinion; but on some questions it gets sadly astray, and so we think it does here.

The contention of the *Journal*, divested of its elegance of style, and reduced to its simplest elements is this: That in furtherance of the kingdom of God, the importation of foreigners of every nationality, of every degree of ignorance, down to the most besotted, and of every degree of moral turpitude conceivable, is a thing most desirable and even necessary from a Christianizing point of view. And so the rendering this practicable by opening the doors "is the greatest boon a benign Providence, could bestow upon the church." True, this would make of this country a veritable Botany Bay, a paradise of crime and villiany for the off-scouring of the earth, but no one need stumble, the truth of GOD must prevail, and if it cannot under such circumstances, then at least it ought, and to repair the failure, the foreign mission work should be abandoned and we should fortify ourselves anew, &c.

We believe we can show that the *Journal's* reasoning is faulty, but let it be understood, that in the discussion we refer to the immigration of such persons who bring in corrupting influences only.

The principle upon which this mighty work of evangelization is to be done, is that of leavening—the leavening influence of the Christian Church and its ministry, of Christian homes and of Christian lives. The meliorating influence of Christian life and practice is not a thing to be denied, but a thing for which we are to be profoundly thankful, but it is an essential principle to the due operation of leaven that it shall be brought into contact with the thing to be leavened. So in foreign missionary work this leaven of the Gospel is brought into direct contact with the heathen wherever this is possible, and the slowness of progress of missions is due to the impracticability in the earlier stages of mission work of bringing about this contact in any large degree. When foreigners of fixed criminal or irreligious habits, come to this country, how are they to be brought under "the bright example and leavening influence" referred to in the article reviewed. The leaven must be brought into contact with them, but how? Notoriously they separate themselves from this influence and refuse to permit its application to them. These European anarchists, where does the leavening influence reach them? And so with every criminal, a part of whose principle of crime is to keep away from all influences for good. But not only does the leaven of good work in a limited degree only upon these rumsellers, and Sabbath-desecrators, and thieves, and brigands and the depraved and vicious generally, but the leaven of evil which they bring with them works largely upon the masses, especially the ignorant masses, and those unfortified in established principles of right. These very criminal immigrants are missionaries—missionaries of Satan, doing a work for their master; a work precisely counter in effect though similar in its operations to that done by the missionaries of the cross in heathen lands. And is it not the duty of Christians to protect their fellow-men as far as they can from these influences? Are they not doing the work of the MASTER, as certainly in protecting and so perpetuating Christianity, as they are in its propagation? Is it not a duty to hold fast that which is good—to strengthen the things that remain?

It undoubtedly is the duty of Christians as far as possible to evangelize the heathen and the criminals who may be brought to our shores, but they would be recreant to every principle of Christian duty to invite into any society or community vicious and corrupting influences in order that they might be exposed to the leavening influences of righteousness. After all the best way probably to treat this subject is to bring it down to the level of common every-day life and circumstance. Words may glitter and deceive, but facts are relentlessly convincing and cannot be gainsaid. If the *Journal's* argument is sound as applied to the country, it is sound for the state for the country is made of States; if it is sound for the state it is sound for the community, for a state is but an association of communities; if it is sound for the community it is sound for the family and for the individual, for the community is composed of these. Now what sane man living in a moral, GOD-fearing community will contend that Christian duty requires the inviting of rum-sellers, or Sabbath-desecrators, or brigands, or other wicked or criminal persons into the community? What family, GOD-fearing in principle and practice, will believe that depraved characters ought to be brought into the family and so into intimate association with their children in order that "bright example and leavening influence" may do their work? We have heard of good women marrying profligates to reform them, but who will defend the practice?

The government owes it to its citizens to protect them from these incursions of vicious and profligate persons of whatever kind; but we are free to say, confining ourselves to the religious aspect of the question, that less is to be feared from Mohammedans, or Hindoos, or Chinese, than from Roman Catholics. We do not institute comparison as to merits of their religious tenets. We simply mean that we do not as much fear perversion to rank idolatry as to Roman Catholicism, and this because of the perfection and power of the Romish system as a proselyting agency, though this has nothing to do with their immigration, so far as the government is concerned. But the Roman Catholic system is not only ecclesiastical, but political as well, and the *Journal's* comparison of the foreign mission work is far from being on all-fours with Catholic immigration in this particular certainly. We have no space for elaboration—though the subject is inviting—our readers may readily trace the differences.

We did wish to show how by divine injunction mission work proceeds, and how utterly the *Journal's* ideas would fall short of anything like divine sanction. We had intended also to show how in the history of Israel GOD separated that nation and protected it in the separation, how the lapses into idolatry and other wickedness came from the intrusion of heathen, and how GOD's curse descended upon Israel. There is a lesson in it for us, but the limits of space are inexorable.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS.

Some readers of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN, may—of course unjustly—regard our charges against Romanism as being deeply tinged, at least, with bias or prejudice. For the benefit of such we introduce to-day a most important witness—no other than the Roman Pontiff, himself. He has since his Irish rescripts issued an encyclical on Human Liberty. The following extracts from this characteristic document, and the comments thereon, are from the *N. Y. Independent*, which says "it is really not an essay about liberty, but an essay against liberty of thought and speech and worship."

If there be any theory more firmly embedded than any other in our American institutions it is that of the independence of Church and State, the equality of all religions before the law—what we call religious liberty. Under this system the Catholic church in this country has grown to its present prosperity. The Catholic clergy and people accept it, and praise it here and in Rome. In no other country do they regard the condition of their church as more happy. But his Holiness cannot possibly appreciate all this which he has never seen. He knows only the license of the church's foes in Italy: and so he proceeds to an attack that is most unfortunate for his cause in this country, and will give his followers a difficult task to explain away his words. He speaks of "the fatal theory of the separation of Church and State." In expanding the danger of this theory he attacks

"That liberty in individuals which is so opposed to the virtue of religion, namely, the *liberty of worship*, as it is called, which rests on the principle that every man is free to profess as he chooses any religion or none."

This remarkable Encyclical proceeds:

"This same liberty, if it be considered in relation to the State clearly implies that * * * no form of worship is to be preferred to another, but that all stand on an equal footing; no account being taken of the religion or of the people even if they profess the Catholic faith. * * * Justice therefore forbids, and reason forbids the State to be godless, or to adopt a line of action which which would end in godlessness, namely, to treat the various religions, as they call them, alike, and to bestow upon them promiscuously equal rights and privileges. Since, then, the profession of one religion is necessary in the State, that one must be professed which alone is true, and which can be recognized without difficulty, especially in Catholic States, because the marks of truth are, as it were, engraven upon it. This religion, therefore, the rulers of the State must preserve and protect if they would provide, as they should do, with prudence and usefulness for the good of the community."

This is as absolute a contradiction as can be conceived of the fundamental principal of American religious liberty as formulated in the Constitutions of the separate states, and thus expressed in our national Constitution:

"No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust in the United State."

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or the press."

It is an exceedingly bad and a pernicious blunder on the part of the Pope to forget America, the country where the Catholic church is freest when writing on Human Liberty. It is a pity that he could not have read and pondered to more purpose the copy of the Constitution presented to him by President Cleveland on the occasion of his Jubilee and so warmly extolled by Cardinal Gibbons.

His Holiness then proceeds to talk of "Liberty of speech and of the Press." "There can be no such right as this," he strangely says, "if it is not used in moderation." He then explains his views:

"Men have a right freely and prudently to propagate throughout the State whatsoever things are true and honorable, so that as many as possible may possess them; but false doctrines, than which no mental plague is greater, and vices which corrupt the heart, should be diligently repressed by public authority, lest they insidiously work the ruin of the State. The excesses of an unbridled intellect, which really end in the oppression of the ignorant multitude, are not less rightly restrained by the authority of the law than are the injuries inflicted by force upon the weak."

But if what His Holiness calls "false doctrines" are to be "diligently repressed by public authority," we have the worst of mental suppression restored to its old force, and we set the old Italian imprimaturs ducking once more at each other on the four pages of every book before it is allowed to see the light.

And so with "liberty of teaching"—that is equally condemned, and "liberty of thought." Either by plain teaching or by implication it is clear that the doctrines of his Holiness is that it is the duty of the State to accept the truth from the Roman church, which alone has "lawful authority" to define it, and then to teach this truth and allow no doctrines to be taught contrary thereto. If the Church does not use this her "lawful authority" to direct the State it is because we have fallen on evil times. It is hard to believe that the following with which we close our extracts means, all it seems to mean:

"Although in the extraordinary condition of these times, the Church usually acquiesces in certain modern liberties, not because she judges it expedient to permit them, in the better times she would use her own liberty; and, by persuasion, exhortation and entreaty, she would endeavor, as she ought, to fulfill the duty assigned to her by God of providing for the eternal salvation of mankind."

We do not know what this monstrous announcement means if it does not mean the persuading the State to suppress Anti-Catholic liberal teaching. Certainly the Church, as this Encyclical proves, has in Italy itself, and everywhere else, liberty enough to persuade, exhort and entreat. But she does not have the liberty—happily in this country—to suppress liberty.

This Encyclical is the worst weapon the Pope could have put in this country. It will be read with profound astonishment and dismay by his prelates here, and they will find the task of defending it a very unpleasant one.

The *Canada Presbyterian* says:

Leo has again felt called upon to issue an Encyclical on Freedom. Unlike the passionate official utterances of his predecessor, it is calm, thoughtful and scholarly. He is too intelligent a man and too astute a politician not to take a comprehensive view of the subject in all its bearings on existing social and political forces. The abstract and ideal state of things where the Papacy could dominate is admittedly incapable of realization in these agitated and turbulent times. It is for the attainment of this fictitious golden age that the Papacy in all departments is striving, but with indifferent success. Otherwise the Pope would not feel called upon to protest so vigorously against the trend of modern thought. In the Encyclical recently published, the Pope pronounces his solemn anathema on freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom from ecclesiastical control in education, and he is especially averse to liberty of conscience. The suppression of these at this stage of the world's history is a contract too great for an institution like the Papacy, even though it were more powerful than it now is. After repeated contests and the results that will follow, it is quite possible that a successor to Leo will also have to say *non possumus*, but with a meaning somewhat different from the signification given it by Pius IX. The position is taken that the Church, that is, the Church of Rome claims authority to regulate the degree of freedom that the people shall possess, and the Encyclical proceeds:

"It follows from these considerations that it is not lawful to ask, to defend, or to grant unreservedly as rights to which man is naturally entitled, liberty of thought, of the press, of teaching, or of religion. There may arise cases, however, in which these various kinds of liberty may be tolerated, provided that, by the exercise of a wise discretion, they are never allowed to degenerate into license or disorder. Lastly, where these liberties are already in force citizens may make use of them for good ends in harmony with the mind of the Church. For no liberty should ever be regarded as legitimate which does not increase our power of doing good. When under any particular government the Church suffers violence, or is deprived of her lawful liberties, it is permissible for her to seek some other political organization more favorable to her operations. That which the Church sanctions is not liberty unlimited and unrestrained, but such a measure of freedom as may secure the welfare of all."

Let our readers remember that in the Encyclical "Church" always means Roman Catholic Church, as—"Where these liberties are already in force citizens may make use of them for good ends *in harmony with the mind* of the [Roman Catholic] Church." Thanks! We know of citizens who will hardly consult the mind of the "Church" in this matter.

Again, "when under any particular government the Church suffers violence, or is deprived of her lawful liberties, it is permissible for her *to seek some other political organization* more favorable to her operations."

Now, who is to be the judge in these matters? Who will decide of the nature, or degree of violence? or who decide what liberties are lawful liberties? Why, the Pope of Rome, or his subordinates, the hierarchy, in any country; and so the whole thing resolves itself into this: At the bidding of the Romish authorities political organizations are to be favored or disfavored. It is so in Germany to-day, and will be so in this country when Rome has the power. The Encyclical does not mean less than that.

The conclusion reached by our Canada contemporary is sound:

"Civil and religious liberty, wherever prevalent, has been bought at too great a price to be tamely surrendered at the bidding of any man, be he Pope or Kaiser. The inalienable rights of humanity given by the Supreme Ruler cannot be recalled by a spiritual potentate whose authority is so widely repudiated."

"THE BLOOD OF JESUS."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

This is the title of a most excellent book published by the American Baptist Publication Society, 1420 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. The author is Rev. Wm. Reid, of Edinburgh, editor and proprietor of the *British Herald*. There are reasons to think this little treatise has been a blessing to thousands of people. Recently the writer was resting a few days at the Springs, and was greatly benefitted in reading and re-reading this precious little book. It contains a clear and most admirable statement of the method of salvation. No better book could be placed in the hands of thousands and thousands of Christian people, as well as those inquiring the way of life. It is intended more especially for the anxious inquirer, but it holds up a vital truth that every Christian must learn if he would have real peace and a heart for joyful service. Over a hundred thousand copies have been printed and sold, and I learn from the preface that it is being published at the rate of about seven thousand a month. It is being issued also in French and Italian. If we could get the church to understand and appreciate the great central truth so lovingly and loyally held up here, there would be more personal joy among believers and real heartiness in the service of the Master. And as to those seeking the way of life the one central theme, *the Blood of Jesus*, is constantly held forth as the only hope of a ruined sinner. The writer wishes that this book could be in the hands of every reader of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

A CHURCH BELL FOR TEXAS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A "bunch," as we say in Texas, of N. C. Presbyterians, only four or five, have built a church at Tenneha in Shelby county. This is the only church of our denomination in five large counties. I know the people in "the States" think we Texans are chronic beggars. Brethren you don't know how few we are. Did you ever hear of five people building a church in North Carolina?

Now this little "bunch" of Presbyterians want a bell, $50 will purchase it. Are there fifty persons in North Carolina who will send me $1 each, or one hundred, 50cts each.

THOS. WARD WHITE,
Evangelist.

STOP IT.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

There is much in the letter of your correspondent C. P. S. as well as in that of Dr. Spear and the paper from the N. Y. *Observer*, to "interest all good people," especially all good North Carolinians. Among whom we venture to include, "sectarians," even "bigots" those who love most their own sect and work hardest for their own Church; and in this connection Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians. When a cloud, *reel* or *imaginary*, settles over the University, to a want of support by the State, mistakes of the trustees, the bungling work of the faculty or any cause whatever, the cry is raised and sounded abroad "its the result of sectarian bigotry, hate, envy, and jealousy." We are greatly mistaken, if as a class, the ministry of the churches which have denominational colleges in the State, do not *now*, as in the *past*, adopt the sentiment of the only preacher among the original forty trustees of the University, uttered when the corner stone of the first college building was laid at Chapel Hill: "May this hill be for religion, as the ancient hill of Zion, and for literature and the muses, may it surpass the ancient Parnassus." The late president of Trinity College, the Rev. Dr. Craven, not long before his death, went to the Legislature of the State especially to meet his "Trinity boys," members of the same, twenty-three in number, and at an entertainment given them by himself, made one of his last liberal and patriotic efforts, urging his quondam pupils to stand by the University and vote the most liberal appropriations for its support. One of the most liberal and enthusiastic supporters of the University, a member of the present board of trustees, was once the president of Wake Forest College, and still loves and cherishes that institution as the apple of his eye. The president of the University has substantial evidence of the sympathy and support of the retiring president of Davidson College. The labors and influence of the late Drs. Wiley and Wilson in behalf of the University are known to all interested in the educational policy of the State.

The University belongs to North Carolina. Every citizen has an interest in it; it is under the control of their representatives: Patriotism and religion influencing all good people to *wish well*, and *do well*, for an institute that must necessarily, in a good degree, shape the character and guide the fortunes of the State. The charge of "sectarian bigotry," &c., is cruelly unjust to the memory of the dead—and to the living. *Again*, we say, *stop it*.

Your correspondent makes an issue in reference to the commencement ball, we must challenge. "We cannot stop it, it does no good to dam such a current, the back-water would overflow and lay the surrounding country waste." Not so. But grant it. Back-waters fertilize more or less—do somebody some good. What is the damage of such an overflow compared to that of an uninterrupted sluice permeating the entire land, bringing good to no one, and poisoning every stream and rivulet the country over. The writer well remembers the graceful surrender of your correspondent, some years since, in the controversy as to the place and influence of a University in the educational policy of a State; yielding to experience, the weight of evidence and the argument, that education was *downward* and *upward*; that the pulsations of the moral and intellectual teaching of higher education would be felt and influence institutions of a lower grade; that as is the

teaching of the University so will be that of the primary and preparatory schools. If this be true, our University, with all its excellences and well doing, is doing some very ugly work.

The *Progressive Farmer* says: If one is to judge from the flash head lines of the seaside letters which appear in the daily papers, "The delights of Morehead," "A brilliant hop," A moonlight sail," &c., &c., he is obliged to conclude that "giddy frivolity" rules the hour at the seashore. We know the Teachers' Assembly was in session at Morehead, but what sane person would have supposed that the teachers of our children and youth were involved in this "giddy frivolity." Sad and humiliating as it may be, here it is, from the Dunn *Signboard*, under the hand of one of the most important officers of the Assembly: "The social feature of the Assembly has been more charming than ever before. The ball-room has been engaged every evening, and

'They tip it as they go,
On the light, fantastic toe,'

till the welcome hour of midnight, after which they wear away the 'we sma' hours' by such platitudinous occupations as 'courting, just for fun,' 'two in a corner,' sailing in the moonlight, &c. One young man was overheard making a passionate declaration of love to a silly maiden to whom he had been introduced only a half hour before, and she, strange to say, gave him tangible evidence of her perfect devotion, by the conventional reclining on his many plaited shirt front, &c., &c., 'ad infinitum, ad libitum,'" and anything else you please. When will the rising generation of young women learn to beware of this red hot moonshine business?

The correspondent of the *Signboard* had no idea of giving countenance and support to that which he condemns, any more than your correspondent, in a previous notice, had of giving character and publicity to the Commencement Ball. The one writes, the "social feature of the Assembly has been more charming than ever before," the other, "as to the senior reception in the gymnasium on the same night; that too was a success, as it generally is." No doubt the great majority of the Assembly, as also of the faculty at the University, condemn this "giddy frivolity." However that may be, all good people will agree that this is education *downward* in more than one sense; and with such quasi endorsement from such sources, hurts. It hurts religion and common morality and the cause of education beyond conception. Building the gymnasium at Chapel Hill has damaged the University more than all the sectarian bigotry, hate and jealousy combined from the time of Dr. McCorkle to the day of the death of Dr. Wilson. The *practical question* is, will this University's influence and teaching reach all our schools? Will our private and public schools follow the example set by the University and the Teachers' Assembly? Why not, the pupil is no better and surely not above his teachers. Time, a *long time*, and much *patient drill* will be required to install such giddy frivolity in our schools. Its advocates must work a *thorough radical* revolution of the moral and religious sentiments of the people. The solemn deliverance of every Protestant Church in the land, and that of the Romish Church as well, must be evoked before our children and youth can be committed to such tutoring. Stop it.

N. McK.

BY THE WAY.

A friend says he don't believe in Prohibition, he believes in moral suasion. We have many friends, we doubt not, who would say this.

Now, dear friends, under what confusion of ideas are you laboring that you do not see that these things do not antagonize, but work together? Would you say you do not believe in the Church, because you believe in the Sabbath-school? That you do not believe in curing disease, because you believe in taking care of your health while you are well?

We would like to score as hoping they will be imitated in practice, the last few words of a news item on our first page: "And four new subscribers were received for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN." The same brother had sent us a large number of new subscribers previously. Will not the very many good friends of the paper bear this in mind; an average of four new subscribers from each congregation in North Carolina means 1,000 subscribers added to its list.

"Justice forbids, and reason forbids the State * * * to treat the various religions as they call them, alike, and to bestow upon them promiscuously, equal rights and privileges."

* * * * * * *

"That one must be professed which can be recognized without difficulty, especially in Catholic States"—[Roman Catholicism]. "This religion the rulers must preserve and protect," &c., &c.—*Papal Encyclical on Human Liberty.*

And yet people prate of the tolerance exhibited by Romanism, and the intolerance of every effort to prevent the subversion of Protestantism.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

By explosion of a boiler at Forestville, near Raleigh, one man was killed and several fatally injured.

The grading of the Oxford and Durham railroad is completed.

Gov. Scales has appointed the following directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad: C. E. Foy, of Craven; Dempsy Wood, of Lenoir; W. H. Cobb, of Carteret; W. C. Stronach and P. F. Faison, of Wake. T. B. Womack, Esq., of Chatham, was appointed State's proxy.

By the breaking of a well-sweep Mrs. Geddie of Cumberland county, near Fayetteville, was struck across the back and so seriously injured that she died in a few hours.

A merchant in Laurinburgh sells watermelons by the pound, and at last accounts had sold 36,140 pounds.

A negro man trying to steal a ride fell off a train near Charlotte and was run over and killed.

The Charlotte *Chronicle* says that the tombstone over the grave of Mrs. Maria Polk, grandmother of President James K. Polk, stands in a neglected spot on the east bank of Sugar Creek, two and a half miles from Pineville, in Mecklenberg county. The slab by which the grave is marked is six feet three inches long, two feet six inches wide, and four inches thick. The slab has been supported by rock masonry, which has crumbled.

The Grange intends to establish a school in Vanceboro, Craven county—so it is said.

Archdale is to have a $4,000 hotel.

The Newton *Enterprise* says: "There were a number of young lawyers who made their first appearance before a jury at the present term of Catawba court. One of them says he was very successful. He had seven or eight clients, and all of them are now in jail but one, and that one would have been but, anticipating the fate of the young lawyer's other clients, he took leg bail and is now beyond reach.

A shark got into the net of two men hauling the seine in Broad Creek channel, Dare county. One man hauled at the staff bravely until a big shark made for him with open mouth, when he left all and fled.

A workman employed on the Victor Mills, at Charlotte, fell from the third story to the ground Fortunately no bones were broken and he will recover.

A cotton factory, on McKethan's pond, Fayetteville, is nearly completed.

DOMESTIC.

Judge Alfred Hand, of Scranton, has been appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Trunkey.

A fire in the Bimetallic mine at Phillipsburg, Montana, caused the loss of about $10,000 of property. One hundred men were in the mine, but almost miraculously escaped to safety.

Two hundred Italian miners on a railroad in Ohio struck for wages and were about to hang the paymaster, who refused their demands, when the sheriff of the county appeared and prevented them.

General Philip H. Sheridan died suddenly at Nonquitt on Sunday night last at 10:20 o'clock, of heart disease.

It is said that some day the town of Findlay, Ohio, may be blown up by an explosion of natural gas. Prof. Weissenbauer, of Heidelbreg University, says that underneath the town, at great depths, lays a mighty cavern filled with highly imflammable gas under tremendous pressure. By means of experiments with delicate instrumentst the Professor has come to the conclusion that at a distance of only one mile between the great gas cavity which lies under Findlay, a fire is raging at a temperature of nearly 3,500 degrees. He says that about 1 200 feet below the city of Findlay lies an immense cavern. It is several miles long, and in some places more than half a mile deep. This is crowded full of gas, which is under a pressure almost inconceivable. It is comforting to know that the story is discredited by geologists in Washington. Prof. G. K. Gilbert, of the geological survey, says he would question the foundation from the name of the geologist alone. He was, he said, familiar with the names of all prominent European geologist and had never heard of Dr. Weissenbauer before.

In Washington City on 1st inst., $50,000 of government bonds, 4½'s, sold for 107.40 –the offering aggregated $751,000.

Several deaths occurred in Kansas City, Mo., on August 1st, on account of the excessive heat. The highest range of private thermometers, however, was 97 and the signal station reported maximum several degrees below that. In Chicago there were several prostrations—range from 92 to 105.

During the month of July there were shipped from Jacksonville, 2,825,000 feet of yellow pine lumber, 14,000 cross-ties, 2,350 bundles of shingles, and 2,000 barrels of naval stores, all to domestic markets.

A boy 17 years old died in Concordia Parish, La., of snake bite (it is said) with all the symptoms of hydrophobia, except fear of water, which he drank greedily. The singularity of the case is that he was bitten by a snake about a year ago, but the poison did not affect him until now.

There has been a general quarantining against Florida on account of yellow fever, but Surgeon General Hamilton,, Aug. 1st., reports it dying out for want of material.

The American Cotton Oil Trust Company reports net earnings 25 per cent in excess of last year, namely: $2,020,444. This is said to be 3 per on the stock.

A gang of moonshiners in Bibb county, Alabama, defied arrest by the U. S. Deputy Marshal, who was run out and ordered never to return. They afterwards killed a man for his money and the citizens ran them into the shaft of a coal mine for safety. At last accounts they were there to be starved unless they surrendered.

Rev. Dr. Robert Morris, a Presbyterian minister, and poet laureate of Masonry, died at Lagrange, Ky., of paralysis on the 31st ult. He was the most distinguished Mason in the world. He was a past grand master, and the author of nearly a hundred Masonic works and poems. In 1884. he was sent to the Holy Land by the Masons to explore its origin. Of late years he had devoted himself to exclusive Masonic work.

John Ericsson, who built the monitor for the northerners during the late war, and so helped to revolutionize northern naval architecture, celebrated his 85th birthday, at his home in New York, on 31st ult. He received the congratulations of the King of Sweden.

The jute trust has, succeeded, by controlling bagging manufacture, in getting cotton producing at its mercy.

Fire in Suffolk, Va. Loss $300.000. Nearly the whole town destroyed,

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is having preliminary surveys made for the connection of Staten Island with the Jersey Central tracks over Arthur Kill bridge.

Peach growers in Kent county, Maryland, are suffering greatly from the yellows.

Something over 300 Italians (immigrants) including two brigands were sent back to Italy last week.

A New York broker sues W. K. Vanderbilt for $1,000,000 and interest for breach of contract.

FOREIGN.

Fine weather is reported in Texas for the growing cane, but it has been too dry for corn.

A lumber mill at Brechton, Ontario, Canada, was burned with 420,000 feet of lumber, the season's cut, and much other property; the whole valued at half a million dollars. A boy 18 years old perished in the flames, and another boy was burned, supposed fatally.

De Lesseps seems to have satisfied the Panama Canal Company at Paris, that the canal will be finished in 1890.

The oldest Roman Catholic priest in America died at Montreal, Canada, on 30th ult. He was born in France in 1801, and as professor in Montreal College instructed many persons who have since obtained high office in the church—Archbishop Williams, Mgr. Preston, and several Bishops.

Cuban copper mines are said to be becoming prosperous. Two quicksilver mines and one of antimony have been registered recently.

If the United States and Brazil join the sugar bounties convention Austria will then come in.

Reports are circulated that France intends to take Tripoli. In France the circulation of these reports are said to be a mask to cover the designs of Italy, whose increase of armaments is due to the fact that she has Tripoli in view.

Yellow fever has got into the interior of Cuba, an unusual thing. Small pox has disappeared from Havana, St. Jago de Cuba, Cienfugos and other places, but new cases are reported at Matanzas and Manzanillo.

Exportation of fresh fruit is decreasing from Cuba.

Cuban cigar-makers are striking for higher wages.

French crops have been disastrously affected by the weather. According to returns the yield of wheat will probably be 35,000,000 hectoliters short.

The great incendiary fires at Port au Prince, the capital of Hayti, destroyed some 850 buildings and other property—in all $2,000,000.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7, 1888.

TURPENTINE—Wednesday, (1st, inst.) 33⅝@33¾; Thursday and Friday 33½; since 33¾ firm at close.

ROSIN—Dull at 70 cents for Strained and 75 cents for Good Strained:

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Wednesday quoted at $1.20 for Soft; since $1.75 and Hard $1.00 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.65.

TIMBER—None coming in and prices fully sustained.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On the 18th instant, by Rev. Colin Shaw, at Teachy's, Duplin county, Mr. J. LEE BONEY and Miss CORA J. McMILLAN.

In the Manse Ashpole, on the first day of August, by Rev. Joseph Evans, Mr. ARCHIBALD McQUEEN, of Plainview, and Miss A. B. DOUGLASS, of Canada.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

In the 93d year of her age, in Rutherford county, N. C, July the 18th, 1888, an afflicted Christian woman, ELIZABETH DOWDLE. For many years she had been unable to attend church, having met with a serious accident which disabled her, and confined her to her home. She loved Christians, and especially the church of her choice, the Presbyterian, and her face would brighten with joy when she heard of God's blessings descending upon it.

Departed this life at her home in Rutherford county, N. C., July 17th, 1888, Mrs. SARAH A. YOUNG, wife of Nathan Young, aged 68 years. Mrs. Young was a model Christian woman, a devoted and tender wife and mother, a true friend to the poor, and a neighbor whose deep and cheerful piety, and sterling virtue won from all the highest respect and esteem. She lived a consistent, faithful and active member of Little Brittain Presbyterian church, and died, as she had beautifully lived, in the faith. She has gone from a world, where joys and sorrows are mingled in the cup of life, to her home where sorrow never enters.

"Where the Saints of all ages in harmony meet,
Their Saviour and brethren, transported to greet;
While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll,
And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul."

In Milton, N. C., July 6th, WILLIE, daughter of Eustice and Anna Hunt, in the 18th year of her age. In mind a woman; in heart, a child; with a sunny temper which made her a general favorite, she yet found her greatest pleasure at home, happy in her parent's love and companionship.

Willie was dedicated to God in infancy, and, in April 1885, publicly professed her faith in Christ, faithfully striving to bring her young friends to Him also. "The righteous is taken away from the evil to come"

Of typhoid fever, July 15th, 1888, Mr. S. G. FESPERMAN, in the 52d year of his age.

Mr. Fesperman made a profession of faith in Christ when eighteen years of age, and united with the Lutheran church. He remained in the communion of this church until within a few months of his death; when he was received by certificate into Thyatira church. It was my privilege to visit him frequently during his last illness, and to explain to him the "way of life more perfectly." His doubts and difficulties were removed, and he was able to trust implicitly in a present and personal Saviour. We have reason thus to hope that to him had been fulfilled the promise, "I will come again and receive you unto myself." May the God of all grace comfort the sorrowing widow and fatherless children.

PASTOR.

On the 25th inst., Mr. M. C. BROWN, aged 66 years. The deceased lived near Red Springs, Robeson county, and was for many years a consistent member of Philadelphus church. He leaves a wife and one little daughter to mourn his departure. May He who is able to be a father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow, comfort and sustain them now and forever.

J. M. C.

WALKING MADE EASY.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR Galled, Calloused, Swollen, Fetid, Tender and Tired Feet, Wood's Walking Made Easy Foot Powders, for the complete removal of Callous, will prevent excessive sweating of the feet and remove all soreness from Bunions. New shoes made easy as old ones. A cure guaranted for all affections of the feet. Sent post-paid on receipt of price, 25 cents. WOOD FOOT POWDER CO.,
Troy, N. Y.

DON'T THINK

That because stomach, liver or kidneys have for a long time tormented you your torment must keep on indefinitely. Sure relief and speedy can be obtained by the use of this famous remedy, which has been before the world for 44 years

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Wilmington Sea-Coast Railroad.

TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS FROM Wilmington to Wrightsville, and the Atlantic Beach. Connects with all Trains on Atlantic Coast Line. Excursions from inland Towns carried through without change of Cars.

Several Trains to the Beach and return Daily.

THE ISLAND BEACH HOTEL, now completed, offers most elegant and otherwise desirable accommodations to patrons. Healthful breezes. Surf-bathing excellent. Soft-shell Crabs, and seafood specialties.

Boats always on hand for fishing parties, on Sound or Sea.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

PANTOPS ACADEMY,

NEAR CHARLOTTSVILLE, VA.

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. Has unrivaled advantages and healthful climate, thorough teaching, kindly home influence, and new improved buildings, including large Gymnasium. Begins September 5, 1888. Send for Catalogue.

JOHN R. SAMPSON, A. M., Principal.

FISHBURNE SCHOOL,

Waynesboro, Augusta County, Va.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC and Business Course, with Military Training.

New Buildings, heated by steam, laboratory and other advantages.

Three Assistants, Fourteen States represented, Session '88–9. Fifty boarding pupils. No bad boys wanted.

Local option law in the town, Enforced.

For Catalogue, address
JAS. A. FISHBURNE,
Principal.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curriculum** with **enforced study**, a reasonable but strict **discipline**, and a location entirely free from **malaria.**

No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

STAUNTON
MALE ACADEMY

A school of the highest order for young men and boys. Military system. The best appliances for study and instruction. Thorough preparation for College, University or business. For illustrated catalogue, address STAUNTON MALE ACADEMY, STAUNTON, VA.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

FOR

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Davidson College, N. C.

LAYS the foundation for a broad and thorough Medical education. Starts at the bottom. The first in the South. Four instructors. Full equipment. Dissection required. Terms reasonable and location healthy. For catalogue, address, PAUL B. BARRINGER, M. D.
Principal.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

Send for a Catalogue of the
COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
which offers the STUDENTS of Medicine superior advatages.

DR THOMAS OPIE, (Dean), 600 N. Howard Street.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS successful experience desires a position as teacher in a small school or family. Teaches the usual English branches and Latin. References given upon application. Address at once,
MISS S. E. S.
Magnolia, Va.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY,

STAUNTON, VA.

MISS MARY J. BALDWIN, PRINCIPAL.

OPENS SEPT. 5TH, 1888. CLOSES JUNE 1889.

UNSURPASSED LOCATION, BUILDings, grounds and appointments. Full corps of teachers. Unrivalled advantages in Music, Languages, Elocution, Art, Book-keeping, Physical Culture, Stenography and Type Writing.

Board, &c., &c., with full English Course, $250 for the enire Session of 9 months. Music, Art and Languages, extra.

For full particulars apply to the Principal for Catalogue.

PENNSYLVANIA, Chambersburg.

Wilson College for Young Women.

Fifty miles south-west of Harrisburg in famous Cumberland Valley. From Baltimore four hours; from Roanoke, Va., 11 hours via. of Shenandoah Valley R. R. Five trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all College Studies except Music and art. Large Music College and Art School. Music Dapartment last year, 125. Full Faculty. College Course B. A. degree. Music College B. M. Handsome Park, Large Buildings, Steam Heat, Gymnasium, Observatory, Laboratory, etc. For catalogue address Rev. J. EDGAR, Ph. D., Pres't.

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VA.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS
LAW; ENGINEERING.

Catalogue and circulars showing important changes in requirements for Academic Degrees will be sent on application.

PLUMER MEMORIAL FEMALE COLLEGE,
WYTHEVILLE, VA.

Next session begins September 13th, 1888.

REV. S. R. PRESTON, M. A. President,

Assisted by an excellent corps of eight Teachers.

Board, fuel, light, &c., with Collegiate course, including Latin, Calisthenics, Book-keeping, and Vocal Music, in class, $178 for entire school year.

Art, Music, German, French, Elocution and Type-writing thoroughly taught.

A young Institution, but *growing:* last year it had 35 boarding pupils from six States.

Location, climate, surroundings, all combine to make a delightful School-home for girls.

Send for catalogue to the President.
REV. S. R. PRESTON,
Wytheville, Va.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
THE PRESIDENT.

MOORESVILLE ACADEMY.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPT. 3rd 1888. Instruction is given in English, Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics and Music. Latest and best methods of teaching. Thorough work, healthy location. Good board with room, lights, &c., $10.00 per month. Terms very reasonable. For particulars, address,
H. A. GREY, JR.,
Principal.

ERSKINE COLLEGE.

DUE WEST, S. C.

Opens first Monday in October next. It offers the advantages of a thorough College course at most reasonable rates. Holds to the established classical curriculum for the degree of A. B. It is now its FORTY-NINTH YEAR. Entire expenses for the nine months, $165. Write for a Catalogue to
W. M. GRIER,
President.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

SALEM. N. C.

HEALTHFUL LOCATION; BEAUTIFUL grounds; ample buildings with comfortable study; parlors; sleeping alcoves; bathing rooms; well graded and advanced course of study; schools in Music, Art, Languages and Commercial studies; refined home life, with good Christian training; special care of the individual pupil; eighty-four years of continuous experience and more than 6,000 Alumnæ. Send for Catalogue and circulars.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A family to teach small children, or as companion for a lady. Is willing to make herself generally useful.

Address
MISS S. C. WILLIAMS,
Madison, N. C.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

HOME.

Sweet word that spans all space, that knows no bound,
Yet dwells in narrowest compass; welcome world!
Dear type of peace, though sheltered by the sword;
Mid Saxon-speaking races only found.
Our earliest recollections all abound
With little notes of thee: our years are stored
With memories of thee: each spot adored
By youth, in age becometh holy ground.
Thou clingest in the handgrip of the sire;
Thou meltest in the mother's tender kiss:
The wander longs to reach thee—guiding star
Of all his thoughts: like Israel's pillared fire
By night thou readest him through childhood's bliss,
To that loved Home he pictures from afar.

—*Lord Roslyn.*

SCOTTISH REMINISCENCES.

Gabriel Johnston, Esq., an intelligent political writer and physician of Edinburgh, Scotland, was appointed colonial Governor of North Carolina, and took the oath of office at Brunswick, Nov. 2nd, 1734, and administered the affairs of the colony with great success till his death on the 17th of July, 1752. He was appointed through the influence of Spence Compton, the Baron of Wilmington.

Gov. Johnston built a palace on the Cape Fear, four miles above the town of Elizabeth, in Bladen county, the remains of which may be seen at this day on the lands of Thomas Norman, Esq. He invited his distressed countrymen, the Scottish Highlanders, to locate on the Cape Fear, and many families settled in the neighborhood of the palace, whose fortunes had been lost in the rising of 1715 in favor of the Chevalier St. George. After the rising of the Highlanders in 1745, in favor of Charles Edward, which resulted in the disastrous battle of Culloden large numbers came to North Carolina and located near Elizabethtown and on the Brown Marsh, in Bladen. Among them were Clarks, Buies, Kelleys, Ballentines, Wilkinsons, Grahams, McMillans, Melvins, and many others. The McMillans belonged to the clan Cameron, and fought under their Lochiel of Glengarry. Among the immigrants who settled in Bladen was William McMillan, of the Highlands, who had escaped unhurt from Culloden. He took the oath of allegiance on leaving Scotland, and arrived on the Cape Fear with his family, and settled near Waddell's Ferry, below Elizabethtown, where he resided till the Revolutionary war began, when he removed with his family to what is now Saint Paul's Township, in Robeson. He espoused the Whig cause, and was captured in 1870 by a band of Tories and carried a prisoner to Brunswick, where he was confined on a vessel for several months. Two of the Scotch, who were captured with him, were taken out near Brunswick and probably shot for violating their oaths of allegiance. William McMillan was ordered to be carried ashore at Brunswick "to take an airing," so the order ran. It was not difficult for him to understand that an "airing" meant to have several balls shot through his body. When he arrived at the place of execution, while he was being conducted between two guards towards the stake to which was tied, he knocked down one of the guards and threw the other down, and taking advantage of a small house which stood near, he fled to the woods and by running in a zigzag way, escaped the shots fired at him. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when he escaped. By running through the woods on a line parallel with the "King's Road" to Cross Creek, he avoided the cavalry which pursued him for nearly 20 miles. When night came on he took the high road and reached his home in Robeson at daylight on the following morning. The distance traveled was not less than 70 miles. '*I was running for my life*," he was heard to say afterwards. He had frequently marched 50 scots miles a day in serving in the army of Prince Charles Edward.

On his return from his captivity he found that a Tory neighbor had taken his horse. He succeeded in getting him back, but the same Tory stole him a second time. Living in concealment at that time was a man who thought it his special duty to shoot Whig or Tory who did a mean act. Hearing of the theft of the horse, the "neutral" as he was called, shot an ounce ball through the body of the Tory thief, and recovered the horse. This "neutral" having occasion afterwards to shoot a Whig for robbing a decrepit widow, incurred the displeasure of Major Peter Robeson, to whose command the Whig belonged, and was waylaid and killed.

William McMillan married a Highland lady named Catharine Hamilton, of a family noted for its fine literary tastes. His wife shared with him all the miseries and privations attending the disasters of war. Husband and wife lived to old age, and died in the early part of the present century. Of their children, four sons and two daughters emigrated to Tennessee; one son, James, located in Georgia, and the remaining son, Thomas remained in North Carolina, and died in Cumberland in 1862, aged 92 years.

Mrs. Margaret Wilde, of Cheltenham, England, is the only grandchild of Flora McDonald who is living. She is 80 years of age, and childless. She has recently published the "Life of Flora McDonald," which recites but few things not already known to the reading world. The adventure related in the present issue is perhaps new to our readers.

Mrs. Wilde devotes but a page or so to the American life of her grandmother. The statement that Flora sailed for Scotland with her husband in 1780 is an error. See letter in "Jacobite Memoirs," written by Flora after her return to Scotland, in which is an allusion to her husband still in Halifax jail. Capt. McDonald, her husband, was not released till 1781.

Flora McDonald, during the captivity of her husband, resided with Daniel Cameron at "Cameron's Hill," and attended church at McKay's Meeting House (Long Street) and at Babecue, in Harnett. A portion of the pew which she occupied at Barbecue is religiously preserved by Dr. John McCormac, of Harnett, present Senator from that county. A tea tray, of solid silver sold by her to defray expenses to Scotland, is in possession of Dr. Davis of La Grange, N. C.

Col. John McDonald, of New York, rode horseback to Cross Creek in 1774 to visit his cousin Flora. He was a prominent Royalist in the north during the Revolution. Belonging to the same clan McDonald is the piper who is in charge of the fortress of Quebec in Canada. He was the piper who led the relief into Lucknow in India, so well known in connection with the story of Jeanne Brown.

The battle of Elizabethtown was fought on the morning of the 29th of September, 1781. We have before us a statement to that effect of an eye-witness and participant, which statement was written in 1816—35 years after the battle. The number of Whigs engaged was 60. Prior to the battle Col. Thomas Robeson paid off his command out of his own means and took notes from each soldier. The amount paid was over 41,000 pounds sterling. Each soldier obligated to return the amount received if the government was able to discharge its debts on return of peace. These notes were never paid and were destroyed by fire accidentally in 1868.

The following is a partial list of those engaged in the battle under command of Thomas Rbbeson:

James Moore, John Plummer, Moses Plummer, John King, Wm. McDonald, Wm. Glover, Wm. Chessure, Jarard Erwin, Michael Kenan, Wm. McRee, Turp McRee, Zach Reeves, William McDaniel, Richard Plummer, James Singletary, M. Byrne, Jo. Wood, Sam. Richardson, Jas. Cain, R. Council, Arthur Graham, Peter Robeson, Zack Butler, Joseph Singletary, John Lansdell, Ben. Willis, Thomas Willis, James Purdie—28 men.—*Scottish Chief.*

THE STORY OF "ANNIE LAURIE."

The famous song that is sung by all singers of the present day, I am informed, is a mystery as to the author. I was raised on the next farm to James Laurie, Annie Laurie's father. I was personally acquainted with both her and her father, and also with the author of the song. Knowing these facts I have been requested by my friends to give the public the benefit of my knowledge, which I have consented to do. Annie Laurie was born 1827 and, was about seventeen years old, when the incident occurred which gave rise to the song bearing her name. James Laurie, Annie's father, was a farmer who lived and owned a very large farm called Traglestown, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He hired a great deal of help, and among those he employed was a man by the name of Wallace to act as foreman, and while in his employ Mr. Wallace fell in love with Annie Laurie, which fact her father soon learned and forthwith discharged him. He went to his home, which was in Maxwelton, and was taken sick the very night he reached there, and the next morning, when Annie Laurie heard of it, she came to his bedside and waited on him until he died, and on his death bed he composed the song entitled "Annie Laurie."—*Chicago Herald.*

"E INSTEAD OF I."

A large class of scholars in a country school were standing up to spell. A hard word was missed by the scholar at the head of the class, and passed to the next, and so through the class, untill the last scholar—a little fellow—spelled the word and went "up to the head," passing above seventeen boys and girls, all older than himself.

The teacher then turned around and wrote the word on the black-board, so they could all see it and remember how to spell it. No sooner had she written the word out than the little boy at the head exclaimed, 'Oh, I didn't say so, Miss W.; I said *e* instead of *i*." And he walked to the foot again quicker than he went to the head.

That boy was an honest boy, who would not take credit that did not belong to him. How much more honorable he was, and how much happier he felt at the foot of the class than at the head when he knew that he did not belong there! An *e* instead of *i* does not seem to be much, but honesty instead of trickery, and truth instead of falsehood, is a great deal in a boy or a man. If a boy ever hopes to amount to anything in this world or in the next, he must be honest and open, fair and square, and keep clear of all sorts of little, mean, deceptive tricks. Such boys are loved and honored, and not only gladden their parent's hearts, but come to fill the places of honorable men.—*Adviser.*

A PUZZLED BLUEBIRD.

I have spoken of nature as a stage whereon the play, more or less interrupted and indirect, constantly goes on. One amusing actor upon that stage one season upon my own premises, was a certain male bluebird. To the spectator it was a comedy, but to the actor himself I imagine it was quite serious business. The bird and his mate had a nest in a box upon an out-house. In this out-house was a window with one pane broken out. At almost any hour in the day from spring to early summer, the male bird could be seen fluttering and pecking against this window from the outside. Did he want to get within? Apparently so, and yet he would now and then pause in his demonstrations, alight in the frame of the broken pane, look intently within and after a moment resume his assault upon the window. The people who saw the actions of the bird were at a loss how to interpret them. But I could see at once what was the matter. The bird saw its image in the mirror of the glass (the dark interior helped the reflection) and was making war as he supposed upon a rival. Only the unyielding glass kept him from tweaking out every saucy blue feather upon the spot! Then he would peep in through the vacant pane and try to determine where his rival had so suddenly disappeared. How it must have puzzled his little noll! And he learned nothing from experience. Hundreds of times did he perch in the broken pane and sharply eye the interior. And for two months there did not seem to be an hour when he was not assaulting the window. He never lost faith in the reality of the bird within, and he never abated one jot his enmity toward him. If the glass had been a rough surface he would certainly have worn his beak and claws and wings to mere stubs. The incident shows the pugnacious disposition of the bluebird, and it shows how shallow a bird's wit is when new problems or conditions confront it.—*John Burroughs, in July Wide Awake.*

THE DOG AND THE WOOD-BOX.

Dr. Allen, of New Maysville, Ind., has a wonderful dog. He is a large black and white Newfoundland. This faithful animal performs his daily work with the utmost promptness and regularity. This consists in keeping the kitchen wood-box filled. At intervals through the day he will report at the kitchen and view the wood-box. Whenever the supply of fuel is getting low, he proceeds to the yard, grabs a stick in his mouth and takes it to the kitchen, repeating the operation till the box is filled again. He keeps a special lookout on wash-days and at other times when an unusual quantity of wood is being used, and never lets the box get empty as long as there is a supply in the yard.—*Christian Leader.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

N. O. Picayune: Mrs. Carmen Romero Rubio Diaz, wife of President Diaz of Mexico, has just celebrated her birthday, and was made the recipient of many compliments. This lovely and charming lady is vieing with the lovely and charming woman in the White House at Washington to prove that the uncrowned queens of the Western Hemisphere are the most adorable women in the world, as they are. The Mexico *Two Republics* says of Mrs. Diaz: "Mrs. Diaz has labored unreservedly in a new field in Mexico—a field which if it had been given into the hands of a lady less popular than she would have been barren of results. For over two years Mrs. Diaz has labored to ameliorate the condition of the poorer class of her sex. She has established various institutions for the employment of poor women and girls and has popularized work which until she became its protecting patroness was looked upon as unbecoming and contrary to established customs. Under her patronage these institutions have become flourishing and afford respectable employment to hundreds of her sex. She is ever studying some new scheme for the advancement of the poorer classes, and her name will be a future household word associated with benevolence and kindness."

Such women as Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Diaz are not dignified by being the wives of Presidents. On the contrary, they add honor and eclat to their distinguished husbands. They have their own proper places in the popular heart.

Charleston News and Courier:

In a quiet, modest, but most effective way the Ladies' Ice Mission is performing its self-appointed work, and wearies not in well doing. As softly as the dew falls on the flowers, it has ministered unto the comfort of those who have needed its tender care, and although it gives but a cup of cold water, "it gives it in His name," for the members of the Mission are the Daughters of the King. It is doubtful that any simple charity has ever bestowed a more grateful blessing on the poor, sick and suffering ones.

The regular meeting of the Ice Mission was held at the residence of Mrs. J. K. Blackman, in Logan street, a few days ago. There was a full attendance and a great deal of very important business was transacted. The reports of the officers of the Mission showed that during the month of July 15,500 pounds of ice were distributed among the suffering poor of the city. Assignments were made for the work of distribution during the month of August, and tickets representing 15,400 pounds of ice were given out to the members to whom the work of distribution for next month was allotted.

The funds of the Mission have so far been sufficient to enable it to carry on its work, but there is not much of a surplus in the treasury at present, and the charitably inclined will know by this token an excellent way "to do good and communicate." The Mission boxes at different points in the city ought to be well filled with coin before the end of the present week.

"That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me."

Mrs. Van Kirk, principal of the Philadelphia school for training kindergartners, has offered the course (usually costing $100) free to any of the young lady students, who are intending going as foreign missionaries. As there is now a great demand in heathen countries for kindergartners possessing diplomas this is an offer of practical benefit.

Mrs. James K. Polk, of Nashville, opened the Cincinnati Centennial on the 4th by touching an electric button which rang a gong in the Centennial building, thus opening the ceremonies.

THINGS USEFUL.

Put a pail of water into the tubs directly after using, and they will not leak when wanted for use.

Cream Tarts.—Make a thin puff paste, cut small, bake and fill with whipped cream, on which drop a spoonful of acid jelly.

The juice of two oranges added to a pitcher of lemonade greatly improves it.

Rub your lamp chimneys, after washing, with dry salt, and you will be surprised at the new brilliance of your lights.

Bermuda Witches.—Cut rich pound or sponge cake the sixth of an inch thick. Take off the crust and spread one half with any kind of jelly. On this strew grated cocoanut. Press it over the remainder of the cake, and trim in good form. Pile them in a pretty fashion on a white serviett; garnish with sprigs of myrtle.

To preserve the fresh appearance of matting and make it last for years, give it a coat of varnish about every six months. Varnish not only preserves the matting but gives it a handsome appearance.

Whole Cherries a la Vanille.—Boil two pounds of sugar with two glasses of water, and clarify it with the whites of two eggs. Skim the syrup and put into four pounds of cherries without their stocks or stones, but as whole as possible. Add some fine extract of vanilla and let the whole infuse on the fire; but by no means let it boil; let it in use for at least five minutes.

Many People refuse to take Cod

Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians report our little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

CAMPAIGN MUSIC

"HARRISON and MORTON SONGSTER"
"CLEVELAND and THURMAN SONGSTER."
The above contain suitable Songs for the respective parties, together with Biographical Sketches of the candidates and a form of Constitution for Campaign Clubs. Price, 10 cents each.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN SONGSTER.
Containing stirring words and music, and a form of Constitution for Campaign Clubs. Price, 10 cents

SHEET MUSIC
In great variety, written especially for the Campaign of 1888. Send for complete lists.

DRUM CORPS
Furnished with complete outfits at the lowest prices for first-class goods. Price lists free.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Orders from the country solicited.

SYNODICAL FEMALE COLLEGE
ROGERSVILLE, TENN.

Beautifully located. A full corps of carefully chosen, able instructors. Unusual advantages in music, history, literature and art. A strictly home-school. Address
MRS. F. A. ROSS, Principal, or
CHARLES C. ROSS, Associate Prin.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 20, 1888. **One of the most attractive Schools for Young Ladies in the Union. All Departments Thorough** Buildings Elegant; Steam heat; Gas light; Situation beautiful: Climate splendid; Pupils from Nineteen States. **Terms among the lowest in the Union.** For the **Liberal Terms** of this **Celebrated old Virginia School,** write for a catalogue to
WM. A. HARRISS, President, Staunton, Virginia.

MID SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES AND LAWNS,
IN SUCH VARIETY AS TO ENABLE YOU TO SELECT ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
We carry in great variety so many things that we cannot begin to call them, ANY ONE IN WILMINGTON will tell you that at McINTIRE'S you can find ANYTHING that you may need in the way of
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING, &C., &C.
LADIES SUITS made to order, on short notice.
MATTINGS for floors in great variety of patterns and colors.
CHURCH CARPETS and MATTINGS at lowest prices
Samples when desired.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
July 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.



BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2c. 481-1y

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.
Box 139, Richmond, Va.
Supplies Colleges, Schools &
FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS
WITHOUT HARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no subagencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

SUCH A HAT!

BY SIDNEY DAYRE.

'Tis torn and 'tis tattered,
'Tis bruised and 'tis battered,
'Tis ragged and rimless and flabby and flat;
The ribbons are faded,
The feathers are jaded,
Did ever you see in your life such a hat?

'Twould surely take hours
To tell of the flowers,
The wreathing of daisies with bunches of green,
The dainty wee feather,
All helping together
To make it the cunningest hat ever seen.

But, turn from its beauties
And think of its duties,
Its thrilling adventures and sorry abuse;
For, over and over,
That rascally Rover
Has made it his plaything, to tear or to lose.

'Twas left in the garden—
Of course it was hard on
Those beautiful trimmings all out in the storm.
'Tis flung up for cherries,
'Tis picked full of berries,
And Kitty has found it a nest snug and warm.

But look at the glancing
And beaming and dancing
Of those bonny eyes peeping out from the crown;
The flaxen hair curling
And flowing and whirling
With crumpled old ribbons forlorn hanging down.

Yes, take them together
In all kinds of weather—
The cheek like the roses, the laughter so gay
The dimples so merry—
'Tis surely the very
Best hat you have looked on for many a day.

—*Independent.*

MINNIE'S ADVENTURE.

BY L. EUGENIE ELDRIDGE.

"I think, Minnie, you had better not go."

"But, aunt, I want to. It is perfectly safe, and, besides, I tell you I know how."

"I had rather you wait till your mother comes. While under my care I cannot give my consent."

Minnie pouted. She fidgeted from one thing to another, from sofa to window, and finally to the kitchen, where Addie, a deft handmaiden, was putting finishing touches to the morning work.

"Let's go to the pond, Addie; will you?"

And soon two merry girls were swinging shade-hats carelessly, chatting of this and that thing as girls will, when of a sudden, Minnie exclaimed:

"Addie, let me teach you how to swim!"

"Oh, no!" said prudent Addie.

"But I tell you 'tis perfectly safe. I know how.

"But the water is deep. This pond is ever and ever so deep, just a little way from shore."

"I am not afraid of deep water, if you and aunt Maria are. I will just show you country people that have lived near water all your days what we city folks that seldom see any can do. I asked aunt this morning, but she said no, I must wait until mamma comes. Now I shall just scare you both," which she at once proceeded to do.

Addie stood amazed upon the edge of the pond, while daring Minnie made ready for the plunge. Not until then did it occur to her, perhaps Miss Maria should be informed; but she rushed to the house, or had her presence of mind failed, the mother who was to arrive on the evening train with a party of friends from the city would have found no Minnie to greet her.

The girl's slight experiments in shallow water she had called swimming, were of no avail in the deep, cold water of the pond. Addie was right. It was deep.

Scarcely had Minnie passed beyond her depth before she had sunk from sight, with nothing but a few bubbles and circles to mark the spot.

"Oh!" said Addie, "what shall I do?" and Minnie rose to the surface, reaching imploring arms towards her.

Quickly she ran to an old fence, took from it a long, stout rail, wading into the pond as far as she dared, reached it to Minnie as she rose the second time, and drew the poor girl ashore.

An exhaustive fainting fit followed, restoratives were applied, and bitter medicines given by the grave-looking doctor that had been summoned, and finally, after no end of worry and anxiety on the part of Aunt Maria, she was pronounced out of danger.

Her mother and friends arrived that evening, but no bright Minnie was at the gate to meet them. Wrapped in blankets and surrounded by bottles they found her, with a sad story of danger and disobedience to tell.

The following day a merry picnic party, of which Minnie was to have been a member, rode gaily away from the door. Addie waved her hand as she saw Minnie's pale face at the window, but the little girl was learning that the way of transgressors is hard. And it was borne upon her mind more forcibly, as nearly two weeks she was obliged to remain in the house in consequence of the cold her little adventure had given.

Instead of giving the moral of this little story here at the end, I will say, as the children often do, "And it is all truly, truly."—*Christian at Work.*

STOPPING THE LEAK.

BY KATE W. HAMILTON.

Jimsey sat in front of the cottage, where the sunlight fell around him, his slow brown fingers carefully mending the net that was one of his few treasured possessions. Inside he could hear Aunt Molly moving tubs about and getting ready for the washing which she managed to add to the family's slender income; outside was the wash of the waves, a pretty picture of sunlight on the water and a distant sail, while nearer by was the Phillis drawn upon the beach and Uncle Dan busily putting it in repair. But if Jimsey noticed any of the sights or the sounds around him, his quiet face and his dreamy eyes gave no token of it. In the language of the villagers, he was "an innocent," and seemed for the most part to live in a silent world of his own that had little connection with the world around him.

Presently Aunt Molly came to the door and for a moment watched the work on the boat; she was warm and tired, and her usually pleasant face grew hard as she looked.

"Ay, he'll do that well enough, I'll warrant He'll fix it so it will keep out the water, but will not keep out the whiskey, and that's the worst leak of all," she said bitterly. "That's the bottom of all the bad luck he grumbles about. She spoke only to herself, with no thought of Jimsey.

No one gave much more heed to Jimsey than the dog that lay curled at his feet. He looked up at Aunt Molly with his usual unchanging face and absent gaze, and she turned into the house again. It had been a different looking place once, with no unhinged gate and dilapidated fence, and the Phillis too had been kept trim and bright.

Something in the change of the latter struck Dan as he worked, and he remarked partly to himself, partly to a young stranger from the Seabreeze House who was interestedly watching him.

"She needs new paint and 'fixin' up gin'rally, but luck has been too hard this last year."

"Not so many fish as there used to be," asked the boy curiously.

"Oh, there's fish enough, but there's been one thing and another made it hard to get along, somehow."

Jimsey finished his net, and with it over his shoulder was ready to start off on one of those long lonely expeditions in which he delighted. He wandered down to the boat and paused a minute.

"There! I reckon that will keep out the water," said Dan with a finishing dab of his brush.

"It will not keep out the whiskey, and that's the worst leak of all," said Jimsey, slowly repeating, after his own fashion, the words he had last heard.

"Eh?" Dan looked up in astonishment, but Jimsey's face betrayed no unusual intelligence.

The young stranger laughed in a half-amused, half-embarrassed way.

"I don't know about boats, but here is something to stop that kind of leak," he said; and, drawing a bright card from his pocket, he dropped it from his perch in the Phillis, down at Jimsey's feet.

Jimsey picked up the card, stared at it uncomprehendingly, and handed it to his uncle, gravely repeating,

"Something to stop that kind of a leak."

Then he gave his net and his bag another hitch on his shoulder and wandered on again.

Dan's sunburnt face took on slightly dark flush as he saw that the card was a temperance pledge. He laughed uneasily, and said, with a nod toward the retreating Jimsey,

"The lad ain't quite right in the upper riggin', ye see. He'll just say anything he hears;" then he became suddenly conscious of having admitted that others must have said what Jimsey had just repeated, and he dropped the subject in confusion.

But it could not be put out of Dan's thought so easily, and that night when the Phillis was out on the water, the lovely stillness of the sea and the sky seemed to bring back again the words his eye had caught on the card: "I solemnly pledge, God helping me—" Could it have been Molly who had said what Jimsey repeated? Poor Molly! life had been hard for her lately, with all the hard leak. Was it true that whiskey was the "worst leak of all"—the point where the bad luck had leaked in and the earnings and comfort had leaked out? The longer he studied over it, the more sure Dan grew that it must be so. But could he give it up and pledge himself never to touch it again? He would not have dared, so strong was the chain, but for those words: "God helping me."

So in the quiet night there came to this poor fisherman the same voice that called the other fishermen long ago, when they "left and followed Him;" and Dan also has become in his way, "a fisher of men," for since that night when his eyes were opened he has been trying to teach others of his craft what he himself has learned.—*Forward.*

HOW IT ENDED.

"Alice, can you help me now?"

"In a minute, Nora."

A minute passed, then another, and another, still Alice read on, until roused by Nora's voice again saying, "If you please, Alice, won't you come now?"

"Oh, yes" replied Alice, shutting her book.

Did she mean to tell a falsehood? Why, no, certainly not; she only forgot to keep her word. But what think you, is the difference?

Later in the afternoon, Alice was busy with her arithmetic, when her mother came in with an errand. Seeing that Alice was occupied, she concluded to wait.

Shortly after, Alice picked up a magazine; and, forgetting all about arithmetic, she read for an hour or more. She had just resumed her study when her mother returned.

"Haven't you finished your lesson yet?

"No, ma'am," replied Alice, leaving her mother to infer that she had spent the whole time on the lesson. She thought nothing about it, however, until she heard her mother tell a caller that she feared her school-work was taxing her too much, for she had spent nearly the whole afternoon on one lesson.

Now Alice knew that this was untrue, and she knew that she was responsible for her mother thinking what she did; yet it seemed good to be thought so studious, and to have lessons of so much importance.

The next day some one asked her if she was studying hard, and recalling what her mother had said, without a second thought she repeated it.

Her little sister happened to hear her, and she also happened to be in the room the day before when Alice was studying, and she said: "Why, sister, I know you are mistaken."

What could she do? Alice's first thought was of herself, and so the sin was forgotten.

She was too proud to acknowledge the mistake, and so she reaffirmed her statement, thus telling another falsehood.

Look back and see if you can tell how all this trouble started.—*Herald and Presbyter.*

ELSIE'S KITTEN.

Meow! meow! meow! It was a poor little kitten crying under the hedge. It was lost. They had so many cats at Mr. Green's that the cook had said she couldn't stand it, they must be sent away, for they stole the mutton chops, drank up the milk, and ran off with the fish, which Mrs. Green had ordered for breakfast. So it happened that when Dennis, the coachman, drove the young ladies out to the seashore, the kittens were put in a bag with the old mother cat, and when they were about a mile away from home, the bag was opened and the kittens flew out and hid away in the hedge.

The poor old mother cat was dreadfully frightened at finding herself so far from home and in a strange place. She seemed to forget all about the kittens, and she ran as fast as she could, while the kittens ran hither and thither. One only was hiding under the hedge, and that cried, most piteously, meow! meow! meow!

Elsie was on her way home from school, and heard the poor, frightened, hungry little creature. She took it up in her arms, and held its soft furry head to her cheek. Elsie was so affectionate in disposition that she could not bear to have anything suffer. When the kitten began to purr and rub her head softly against the child's face, she determined to carry it home with her.

"What have you got there, Elsie?" asked her mother.

"Oh! do let me keep it, mother—it's such a pretty kitten, and you know the mice are so troublesome in the pantry!"

So Elsie kept kitty, and tied a pretty blue ribbon around her neck. Kitty grew up to be a very excellent mouser and a very honest cat. She never stole anything, not even a bit of fish or a chicken bone, neither did she take anything unless it was put on the tin plate, which was kept for her in the corner of the cellar.

Now, how did it happen that kitty got to be such an obedient, honest cat? This is the reason: Her little mistress loved her so much that she took great pains to train her. She taught her not to take anything unless it was placed on her own plate in the cellar. She watched kitty so closely and trained her so faithfully that she became the very best of cats. She lived to a great age, beloved and respected for her good qualities by all the family.

Now, I want you to understand that it was because Elsie loved her kitten that she trained her so carefully and punished her while she was still a kitten, so that she should know what was right and what was wrong. And because kitty had such an excellent training, she grew up to be such a nice cat, as I said, beloved and respected.

Now, your mother loves you much more than even Elsie loved her kitten. Because she wants you to know what is right and what is wrong, she is sometimes obliged to punish you. She does so because she wants you to grow up knowing what you ought to do and be. But I have seen boys and girls who were angry when father and mother punished them. Do not be so. No one loves you more than your parents. Be obedient and affectionate to them, for if you are taught while you are young, then, as you grow older, you will have formed the habit of obedience.

Do you suppose kitty would have grown up to be such a nice cat if Elsie had not trained her from the time that she was a very little kitten? No, indeed.

Try to be obedient, and listen to what mamma teaches you while you are little. Kitty could not have understood Elsie if she had only talked to her; she had to punish her sometimes. Now, you are so much wiser than kitty that you can understand mother; but when you persevere in doing what mother has forbidden you to, then, like kitty, you must be trained by being punished.—*The Children's Friend.*

THE CITY OF QUITO.

If it were not for the climate, Quito would be in the midst of a perpetual pestilence; but notwithstanding the prevailing filthiness, there is very little sickness, and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mountain fever, produced by cold and a torpid liver, is the commonest type of disease. The population of the city, however, is gradually decreasing, and is said to be now about sixty thousand. There were five hundred thousand people at Quito when the Spaniards came, and a hundred years ago the population was reckoned at double what it now is. Half the houses in the town are empty, and to see a new family moving in would be a sensation. Most of the finest residences are locked and barred, and have remained so for years. The owners are usually political exiles, who are living elsewhere, and can neither sell nor rent their property. Political revolutions are so common, and the results are always so disastrous to the unsuccessful, that there is a constant stream of fugitives leaving the State.—*William Elroy Curtis, in The American Magazine for July.*

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.

COLGATE & CO.

TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.

Handsome Colored Organdys.

Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.

Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.

Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.

French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.

Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.

A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.

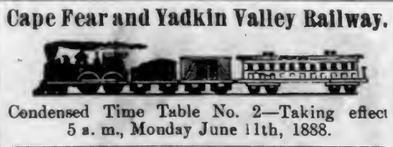
Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices!

Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

June 25th, 1888.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 2—Taking effect 5 a. m., Monday June 11th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	6 00 A.M.	1 15 P.M.
Arrive Maxton	7 05 "	3 10 "
Leave Maxton	7 15 "	3 35 "
Arrive Fayetteville	9 00 "	7 15 "
Leave Fayetteville	9 15 "	10 00 A.M.
Arrive Sanford	11 15 "	1 40 P.M.
Leave Sanford	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 P.M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "	10 15 A.M.
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 15 "	5 15 P.M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy	5 00 A.M.	10 15 A.M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 25 "	5 40 P.M.
Leave Greensboro	10 05 A.M	7 45 A.M.
Arrive Sanford	1 35 P.M.	2 00 P.M.
Leave Sanford	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 15 "	5 25 A.M.
Arrive Maxton	6 15 "	9 50 "
Leave Maxton	6 25 "	10 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 30 "	12 15 P.M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	7 30 A.M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	3 30 P.M.
Factory Junction	4 30 "
Arrive Millboro	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

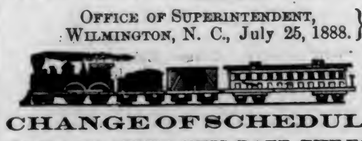
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	8 00 A.M.
Leave Maxton	11 22 A.M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 53 A.M.
Leave Hamlet	12 50 P.M.
Leave Charlotte	3 42 P.M.
Leave Lincolnton	5 18 P.M.
Leave Shelby	6 28 P.M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	7 50 P.M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	7 30 P.M.
Leave Maxton	12 06 A.M.
Leave Laurinburg	12 36 A.M
Leave Hamlet	2 00 A.M.
Leave Charlotte	6 25 A.M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 40 A.M.
Leave Shelby	9 09 A.M.
Leave Lincolnton	10 05 A.M.
Leave Charlotte	11 49 A.M.
Leave Hamlet	3 00 P.M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 41 P.M.
Leave Maxton	4 02 P.M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 P.M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 30 P.M.
Leave Hamlet	1 45 A.M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 44 A.M.
Leave Maxton	3 10 A.M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 A.M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

From its combination of valuable medicines, is superior to the essence of Ginger in the cure of Cramps, Colic, Dyspepsia and Bowel disorders, and is invaluable for all Throat and Lung troubles. Use it without delay if you have Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs. 50c. & $1.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt.	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated J'l'y 15, '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 30 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia	*11 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	12 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter	12 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	2 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Are. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO Millinery AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending August 3rd, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

W. N. Barr, Louisville, Ky., box opener.

H. C. Bell, Union City, Tenn., stump extractor.

N. G. Blake, Vicksburg, Miss., sewing machine table.

J. H. Bruce, Elberton, Ga., pump.

G. L. Castner, Memphis, Tenn., window shade.

W. N. Conway, Baltimore, Md., chemical, stove.

W. J. Daniel, Jeffersonville, Ky., device for hiving bees.

C. E. Fox, Meadville, Miss., car coupler.

J. T. Hutchins, Baltimore, Md., stove for railway cars.

C. E. Kells, New Orleans, La., apparatus, for making deep wells.

W. C. Keyes, Verona, Miss., nut lock.

Middleton, H. Koontz, Zela, W. Va., nut lock.

J. C. Maloney, Charleston, S. C., preserving wood.

Robert McInturff, Hickory, N. C., plow.

E. A. Rudasill, Shelby, N. C., churn.

R. F. Vermillion, Mitchellsburg, Ky., feed cutter.

C. W. Ward, Charlestown, W. V., water tube steam boiler.

H. C. Warner, Baltimore, Md., car coupler.

L. F. Weaver, Sopchoppy, Ga., vehicle axel.

G. W. Wimpee, Sommerville, Ga., motor.

SAY-SOES.

New Orleans has discovered that there's money in the canning of shrimps, and is developing the industry rapidly. It is said that fully 100,000 cans a day are packed there during the season.

"Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit; there is more hope of a fool than of him." It is the men who are open to conviction—who are teachable, who take hold of things out of the beaten track, and "Taking time by the forelock and not by the fetlock," go forward to success. To this latter class we desire especially to appeal and urge them to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., they will do you good and not evil.

At Aix-la-Chapelle there is a newspaper museum, founded by Oscar Von Forckenkenbeck, which contains files of specimens of more than 17,000 different newspapers in the world, and it is daily receiving copies of the remainder from all quarters of the globe. The great curiosity of the collection is No. 46 of the Texas *Democrat*, published at Houston on March 11, 1864, when the exigencies of war time made it necessary to print it on wall paper.

Rev. J. W. Blosser, M. D., Greensboro, N. C., has discovered a remedy which smoked in a clean pipe is a pleasant and well nigh infallible cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, &c. He will mail a trial sample for a 2 cent stamp.

The largest umbrella in the world has been made in Glasgow for a king of East Africa. It can be opened and shut in the usual way and when open is 21 feet in diameter. The staff is also twenty-one feet long. It is lined with cardinal red and white, has a lot of straw tassels and a border of crimson satin. The canopy is made of Indian straw and the top terminates in a gilded cone.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY
Wilbraham, Mass.
...of $63 in advance, which includes Board, Room Rent, Heating, Use of Library and Academic Courses, Incidental Expenses, Limited amount of washing, Room Rent, Heating, Lights, and other necessary expenses, except Books, Stationery, Lights, and small contingencies, for the Fall Term of twelve weeks, beginning August 29. Send for catalogue at once to the Principal,
REV. G. M. STEELE,
WILBRAHAM, MASS.

CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y. Preparatory school for boys. Two courses of study, Classical and Business. Next year commences Sept 11. Send for Catalogue to Principal.
REV ISAAC O. BEST, A. M.

LIBERTY ACADEMY.

[At Liberty, on C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 23 miles from Greensboro and 74 miles from Fayetteville.]

The school is for both sexes.

The Principal has made *methods* of teaching a specialty having taught for the past few years in various Normals and County Institutes, which have been held in different parts of the State.

Young men and young ladies who desire to prepare themselves for teaching, for college, or for the practical duties of life, are solicited to consider the advantages here offered before going elsewhere.

Dr. Rondthaler, President of Salem Female College, says: "We have in our school at present (1885 and 1886) young ladies from nine different States, who have come from a great variety of schools, and I am free to say that in the solid requirements *none* have come better, and *few* as well, prepared as those who have come from your most excellent school."

Dr. B. Craven, founder of Trinity College, gives the following testimonial: "Prof. J. M. Weatherly was one of the regular teachers in the last Trinity Normal. He is apt—quick—showed abundant evidence of scholarship and skill in school management generally. I recommend him as one of the best teachers in our whole country.

Four Assistants.

Fall term begins August 13th. Number of students in last year over 200. Write for catalogue.

J. M. WEATHERLY,
Principal.

ROYAL


BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

BETHEL In a country noted for beauty and health. Course of study 10 BRANCHES. Medical and Law Courses preparatory to the University of Virginia. 14 students at University
CLASSICAL AND MILITARY
of Va. last session. Half session $95. No extras. Address MAJ. A. G. SMITH, Bethel Academy, P.O., Fauquier County, Va.
ACADEMY

CENTRAL Gordonsville, Va. Principal a Master of Arts of the University of Virginia. Eight Assistants. Thorough, advanced progressive.
FEMALE One of the most select schools in the South. Non-sectarian but thoroughly Christian in its influences. Prices reasonable. Board, tuition in English Latin and Music, $200 a year. Address
INSTITUTE.
JAS. DINWIDDIE,
Principal.

FAIRFAX HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies,
Winchester, Va.
Location healthful and accessible. Fine advantages at moderate rates. Diploma for English or Classical and Special Courses. 20th year begins Sept. 5. For Catalogue, address Miss M. E. BILLINGS, Principal.

ROANOKE COLLEGE
In The Virginia Mountains.

Several Courses for Degrees. Also, a Business Department. Special attention to English, French and German spoken. Large Library. Best moral and religious influences. Students from 16 States and Territories and Mexico. Graduates in 28 States. Expenses for nine months $149, $176, or $204 (including College fees, board, &c.) Thirty sixth Session begins Sept. 12th.
For Catalogue, &c., address
JULIUS D. DREHER, President,
Salemn, Virginia.

Hampden Sidney College, Va. The 113th Session will begin on September 6th.
For Catalogues and further information, apply apply to.
RICHARD McILWAINE, Pres.,
Hampden Sidney, Va.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.
WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Information cheerfully given on application.

DRESS MAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

Union Theological Seminary.
HAMPDEN SIDNEY, VA.
The next session begins Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 1888.
FACULTY.
B. M. SMITH, D. D., LL.D., Professor of Oriental Literature.
THOS. E. PECK, D. D., LL.D. Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology.
H. C. ALEXANDER, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament.
J. F. LATIMER, Ph.D, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity.
W. W. Moore, D. D., Associate Professor of Oriental Literature.
For Catalogue or other information apply to
THOS. E. PECK D. D., Intendant
Hampden Sidney, Va.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.
Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.
Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.
Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

LAW SCHOOL
—OF THE—
UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA
SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.
Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.
Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.
For circulars apply to
JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.
Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.
Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.
Circulars forwarded on application.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

ORGANIZED 1836.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000
Insures Against Fire and Lightning.
This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

PAINTS & OILS
5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.
Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at
W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.
NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPT. 12th, 1888.
THIRTEEN DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY. CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL COURSES.
Healthy location in the heart of the Bluegrass Region. 1,000 feet above sea level. Refined and hospitable community. Students find homes in the best families. Expenses moderate—$160 to $240. Attendance last session, from 20 States. For full information and Catalogue apply to
L. H. BLANTON, D D., Chancellor.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.
—RICHMOND.—
FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION will commence October, 1st, and continue Six Months. Total fees for Session NINETY DOLLARS.
J. S. BORSEY CULLEN. Dean of Faculty.
☞ For further information write for Catalogue.

Modjeska Complexion Soap,
An exquisite beautifier. Producing that peculiar delicate transparency and imparting a velvety softness to the skin which is so greatly admired. It removes all roughness, redness, blotches, pimples, and imperfection from the hands and face. For all Toilet purposes it is the luxury of luxuries. 60 cents per box of three cakes, sent by mail on receipt of price. (One box of this Soap is sent gratis in our Great BARGAIN Box of the Sweet Home Family Soap.) To be had only from the inventors and manufacturers.—J. D. LARKIN & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of material with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - CASH.

GOOD MUSIC.
Royal Vocal Folio. (65cts.) A splendid new collection of choice Songs by the most eminent composers. 144 pages sheet music size
Glorious Cause. (35cts.) By GEO. F. ROOT. A fine collection of New Temperance Songs. This book is endorsed by the leading temperance organizations of the country.
Songs for the Young People's Meeting. (15c. By Rev. C. H. OLIPHANT. Contains a fine selection of new and old hymns and tunes for use in Christian Endeavor Societies and Young People's Meetings.
Royal Praise. (35cts.) By J. R. MURRAY. The latest and best Sunday-School Song Book. Contains a short course in the elements of Music.
Gospel Hymns No. 5. (35cts.) By SANKEY, McGRANAHAN and STEBBINS. This is the book now being used by Mr. D. L. Moody in his meetings.
*** *Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of specified price.*
PUBLISHED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.


Buckeye Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Cincinnati, O.
BELLS
Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS IN BLYMYER BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
HIGHEST CHURCH & SCHOOL FIRE ALARM

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. C. Wiper, Adjuster.
Office In Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.
Just issued by the
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,
THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.
THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.
THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 302 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.
PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.
address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

DON'T RUN THE RISK
of losing your child by permitting Worms to work out its destruction. When a child fails to sleep well, is restless, unnatural in its appetite and grinds its teeth, you have strong indications of Worms; the positive cure for this is B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge. Ask your druggist for it. Its timely use may save your child from its grave.

FOR GAS. BAILEY'S COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS REFLECTORS! A wonderful invention for LIGHTING Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa FOR OIL.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.
500 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES TO ARRIVE FROM MATANZAS.
1,500 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR.
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
250 BALES HAY.
300 BOXES TOBACCO AND SNUFFS
20 TONS HOOP IRON.
300 KEGS NAILS.
100 BAGS COFFEE.
75 BBLS. SUGAR.
LYE, POTASH SOAP, CANDLES, CANDY, LIME, PLASTER, &c.
For sale by
ADDRESS

1888
MORNING NEWS
The Leading Commercial, Political and Business Newspaper of the Southland
The SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS is published enterprising, vigorous newspaper, having unequaled facilities for gathering the latest news and presenting it in the most available shape to its readers. It is carefully edited and discusses all questions of public interest without fear or favor. Its telegraphic service is unrivalled, embracing full reports of the news and market reports of the world by associated press (New York and Western), supplemented by a special service from New York, Washington, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and other news centres. In politics it is thoroughly Democratic, but independent of political cliques. It is a large 8-page paper, published every day in the year. Price, $10.
THE SAVANNAH
WEEKLY NEWS
Is a 16-page newspaper, containing 112 columns of matter, including the cream of the contents of the MORNING NEWS; has an Agricultural Department, Household receipts, Fashion Reports, and Original and Selected Stories, and special Weekly Market. There is no better paper in the world than the SAVANNAH WEEKLY NEWS.
The price is only $1.25 a year.
Send for the MORNING NEWS premium list.
Address J. H. ESTELL,
Savannah, Ga.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,075. WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 15, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,695.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and be Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable preminms in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Pressbytery of Mecklenburg held a special meeting in Charlotte on 9th inst., and took Mr. R. W. Alexander, of Pineville, as a candidate for the gospel ministry.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A friend writes from Idaho, in Cumberland county: The building of a Presbyterian church near here has commenced in earnest. It has been talked of for some time. It will be called Green Hill, in honor of Dr. H. G. Hill, of Maxton, N. C. Dr. H, did much to encourage Presbyterianism in our neighborhood.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A delightful meeting at Galatia church in Cumberland county: It was c nued for nine days, with preaching every morning and night. Very large congregations and deep interest. Sometimes about fifty persons would come forward asking the prayers of the people of God. Rev. Mr, Fairley was aided by the Rev. Dr. Mack, of Davidson College. A number were received into our church and more will probably profess their faith in the Saviour at the communion, on the third Sunday in August. As this is a *Scotch* community, where not long ago services were conducted both in Gaelic and English, it is almost needless to add that our people became very much interested in the college having the professorship of Bible Instruction in Presbyterian History. * *.

VIRGINIA.

The Central church, Kansas City, Mo., has invited Rev. W. H. Neel of Farmville to take the pastorate.

Rev. P. H. Gwinn has been invited to the pastorate of South Plains and Bethel churches, in Albemarle county. He has been supplying the churches sometime.

The Presbytery of Abingdon has dissolved the pastoral relation between Rev. W. M. McPheeters and the Marion church with a view to his accepting the professorship tendered him in Columbia Seminary.

Fifteen persons united with Samuel Davies church on 29th ult. Rev. Dr. Drew and Rev. J. Calvin Stewart have been preaching there.

On Aug. 5th, six new members were admitted to the church at Manchester.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. G. S. Robinson, formerly of Mecklenburg Presbytery, was installed pastor of Bethel church, Bethel Presbytery, S. C., on Sabbath, August 5th, Revs. J. H. Thornwell and J. S. White conducting the installation services.

Items from the *Southern Presbyterian*:

The centennial exercises of Ebenezer church, in Bethel Presbytery, S. C., on July 28th and 29th, were greatly enjoyed. On Saturday, the 28th, delegates from a number of other churches were enrolled. An address of welcome was made by the Rev. Roger Martin. The Rev. J. S. White delivered an address upon the nature of the Church, and our relations to it. After a bountiful dinner the Rev. Dr. D. E. Jordan spoke on "The present opportunity of Presbyterianism." He was followed by Prof. J. H. Wilson on "The history of Ebenezer and her schools; what she has done for education." Sketches of the Elders and Deacons of the church were then read. On Sunday morning the church was filled, and Dr. Jordan preached the sermon. A sketch of the church and pastors was then read by the Rev. J. H. Thornwell, the present pastor. In the afternoon a mass-meeting of the Sunday-school children was held, at which appropriate addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. W. M. Anderson, Roger Martin, and D. E. Jordan. The exercises were closed with the benediction by the Rev. D. Harrison.

We see in the secular papers that the Rev. W. M Anderson, now of Rock Hill, S. C., recently had the misfortune to buy a horse from a horse-thief, who thereafter disappeared. The owner claimed the animal, and Mr. Anderson had, of course, to lose the money he had paid the thief.

On Wednesday, July 25th, the Sunday-school Convention of Bethel Presbytery met in the church at Clover, S. C. Ten ministers and twenty-eight delegates were enrolled. The Rev. J. S White, of Rock Hill, was elected Moderator, and Mr. Craig, of Blackstocks, Secretary. It was a pleasant meeting, and a profitable one. It adjourned Friday morning. At 11 o'clock on Saturday preaching services commenced in the Presbyterian church preparatory to communion service on Sunday. The Rev. T. R, English, of Yorkville, preached with great power.

At a special meeting of Charleston Presbytery held on Monday, 6th inst., in Westminster church, Charleston, Rev. Edwin Muller was dismissed to Louisville Presbytery.

MISSISSIPPI.

A correspondent writes from Yazoo city, August 6th, to the *N. O. Picayune*: Rev. Dr. J. Bardwell, having been elected to the chair of mental philosophy and Bible study at the Southwestern University, Tenn., gave notice yesterday that on next Sunday he would tender his resignation as pastor of the Presbyterian church at this place. Dr. Bardwell is a thorough scholar and Christian gentleman, and his selection will add strength to the faculty of that university. A called session of the presbytery will be held here next week, when Rev. Dr. Palmer of New Orleans will insist that Dr. Bardwell be allowed to go to Clarksville. Dr. Bardwell was at one time State Superintendent of Education of Mississippi. His departure from here will be regretted by his congregation, to whom he has preached for the past three years.

S. W. Presbyterian: Rev. Thomas Cummins writes: Last Sabbath (July 29th) was an interesting day in the Vicksburg church. It was communion Sunday, and Dr. Robert Price, now of the Southwestern Presbyterian University, preached and administered the sacrament. Dr. Price is much beloved and esteemed by his old flock in Vicksburg, where he was pastor for twelve years; and his visit was highly appreciated and regarded by all as a great treat.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. D. A. Campbell, now in his 84th year has been preaching to several churches near Rayesville. On Sunday, Aug. 5th, a large congregation assembled to hear him, and seven persons, five of whom were heads of families, made profession of faith in Christ.

TENNESSEE.

An item of first-class news will be found in another column from the pen of our only-too-"occasional" correspondent "Clark."

The churches of Stauton and Danceyville have extended a unanimous call to Rev. W. H. Millard who has been serving them as stated supply for the past year.

KENTUCKY.

Christian Observer: West Lexington Presbytery has received Rev. Thomas S. Hubert from the Methodist Church (South), and he has accepted the work in Carter county.

DOMESTIC.

The first annual convention of the Mecklenburg county Sabbath-school Convention met in First Presbyterian church, Charlotte, on Thursday last. After short devotional exercises, and speeches of welcome and response, both in happy terms, President Brenizer gave a brief history of the organization, showing a wonderful increase in Sunday-school work throughout the State and county within the last few months, and outlined the future work in this county.

Mr. C. W. Tillett addressed the convention on "Cooperation in Sunday school Work." Mr. W. J. F. Liddell spoke on "The Best Manner of Superintending a Sunday-school." A good many excellent practical hints were given on the subject. Others spoke on the "Responsibility of Teaching and Importance of Consistent and Exemplary Walk."

Mr. A. G. Brenizer was re-elected President, and six vice presidents, (one from each district in the county,) a secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, marshall, and chorister were elected—as also an executive committee of five members.

The consolidated report shows in the county in connection with the society 43 schools, with 472 officers and teachers and 4,672 scholars. There were 120 conversions from the schools during the year.

In the afternoon Rev. R. A. Miller delivered a very impressive address on "The Control of the Sunday-school by the Church," and was followed by Prof. G. B. Hanna, with a thoughtful and suggestive address on "Best Method of Conducting an Adult Bible Class."

The next meeting will be held at Sugar Creek church, in August next.—*Condensed from Charlotte Chronicle.*

S. W. Presbyterian: On last Thursday, Rev. Horace D. Kimball, pastor of the Moreau street Methodist church of this city, was carried to his grave from the church. He was a young man, in life's prime, apparently at the beginning of a career of wide usefulness. His death was sudden. Intense cerebral excitement, beginning at the camp-meeting services, grew worse, and his friends were obliged to take him to the Louisiana Retreat. There he grew worse, and a few days after he died. He was an amiable man and a zealous preacher, and his loss will be widely felt.

Philadelphia *Presbyterian*: Topeka, Kansas, has more churches than any city of the same size in the country, and has not a single saloon or drinking place. There were four years ago 140 saloons in the city, and before the whiskey element could be convinced that "prohibition would prohibit," over $25,000 in fines were collected from saloon-keepers for violations of the law, and over thirty of them served terms in the county jail.

Items from the *Christian Intelligencer*:

On a recent Sunday a grandson of the late Brigham Young was confirmed in the Episcopal Church. The mother of this young man is a daughter of the well-known Mrs. Stenhouse, whose book against Mormonism, "An English Woman in Utah," created such an excitement. Mrs. Young was an exceptionally fanatical Mormon and was very severe upon her mother for her work against the Saints. Now she is an apostate herself, and not one of her large family is a Mormon, but all are gravitating toward the Christian churches.

The deck of the United States receiving ship, "Vermont," was the scene of a very interesting meeting of the Naval Temperance Union a few days ago. A large number of men from various vessels attended the meeting, over which Chaplain Crane, the President of the Union, presided. The Union has 25,000 members. The influence of such organizations and of the numerous Seamen's Missions and Bethels have changed the character of the sailor very much of late years. Jack, as a rule, is no longer the drunken rascal he used to be, and a monster like the man Kelly, who murdered two of his shipmates recently, is the exception.

The Chicago anarchists it is said have started six Sunday schools—schools on Sunday—where anarchism will be taught.

The *Presbyterian Journal* says: We understand that our superintendent of Sabbath-school and missionary work, Dr. Worden, reports this year to the General Assembly that we have 5,137 schools, with 967,037 members. The new missionary work of the Board of Publication and Sabbath-school work is succeeding wonderfully. Its missionaries have organized since April 1st, (1888), more than 470 new schools. This is most enconraging. Over $40,000 have been received by the Board for its Sunday-school missionary work since April 1st.

A Chicago journal says the Poles of all the large cities of the United States have joined in a petition to Pope Leo, asking him to order the Polish clergy in this country to remove the religious ban from the Polish National Alliance, a benevolent and political organization, which admits to membership all Poles, regardless of their religious belief. This principle, it is claimed, meets with the antagonism of a portion of the Polish-American clergy.

The saloon-keepers of Hyde Park, a suburb of Chicago, have been worsted in their defiance of the Sunday laws requiring closing of the saloons. In every one of several cases tried a verdict of guilty was obtained.

FOREIGN.

Christian Instructor: The United Original Secession Church of Scotland have four Presbyteries, twenty-seven ministers and thirty congregations. They sustain a very able and scholarly Magazine which we are always happy to welcome. It is edited by Rev. Robt. Morton of Perth, who, as a correspondent, occasionally contributes to the edification of our readers. The Synod of this body at its late meeting at Glasgow did much earnest work.

All the home ministers were present excepting two, who where physically disabled. They have a Foreign in Sedni, to which they very liberally contribute. The church raises a supplementary fund to sustain the ordinances, by the aid of which nearly all the congregations are able to have settled pastors. In addition to the usual committees, there is one on "Public Questions," by means of which the great questions of the day, affecting both morals and religion, are brought under review and the church is able to utter an intelligent testimony respecting them.

Small as this body is, it exerts an important influence in maintaining a sound faith and worship, and we bid them God-speed in the influence exerted by a body with which we are allied by a common ancestry and in great measure a unity of profession.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Christian Intelligencer: A remarkable testimony to the work of the American missionaries in China comes from the pen of Col. Charles Denby, the American minister at Pekin. After visiting every mission in the open ports, he says: "It is idle for any man to decry missionaries or their works. I am not particularly pro-missionary, but as a man I cannot but admire and respect them. I do not address myself to the churches; but as a man of the world, talking to sinners like myself, I say that it is difficult to say too much good of missionary work in China."

Christian at Work; The Madrid Directory, 1888, apparently with approval by *Les Missione Catholique*, says: "There are in India and Ceylon, 1235,631 Catholics, besides 686,386 under Portuguese patronage, 1,722,017 in all. Adding 1,191,935 in China, Indo-China, Japan and Corea, there appear to be 2.913.952 Catholics beyond the Indus." This seems remarkable. We can believe it to be near the truth. It is important to remember that Roman Catholics count all their adherents of whatever age; also that they have been at work in Eastern lands for centuries. When these considerations are kept in mind the results will strike one as proof of wonderful weakness. Only three millions in all Eastern Asia, and they without the Bible, without religious literature, without a native priesthood, and without the power to propagate their own faith, but still under foreign tutelage as much as their ancestors were three centuries ago! Surely Romanism is not conquering the Asiatic world!

Another sad story comes from the missionaries of Lake Nyassa. The Rev. W. Percival Johnston of the Universities Mission, and Mr. Buchanan, acting British Consul, landed at Makanjilas, a town on the southwest side of the lake, from the Universities steamer, the Charles Jason. As soon as they landed they were seized and their property stolen. The boat was also taken possession of. The mob stripped Mr. Buchanan and killed one of his men. Mr. Johnson was also deprived of his clothing. The Englishmen finally got away by paying blackmail and by leaving the ship's boat behind them.

The missionary progress in Ceylon has been wonderful. The *Missionary Review* has the following: "The number of foreign missionaries, European and American, laboring in India, Ceylon and Burmah, is estimated at 689. Native laborers, ordained and unordained, are counted by the thousands, while the number of baptized Protestant Christians is reckoned at 50,000. Medical missions are a powerful ally. Zenana mission work is a godsend to millions of women in India. A royal lady in India sent to Queen Victoria a petition in a locket asking for medical relief for thousands of women in India. The Countess of Dufferin, wife of the Viceroy of India, learning of this appeal, has established training-schools for nurses among the native ladies."

The Canton medical work has been unusually prosperous during the year. It has branched out in various directions until no less than eight centres of labor have been established, namely, first, the Canton hospital, where over 18,000 patients have been treated and over 2,000 surgical operations performed; second, the Thirteenth Street dispensary, with over 14,000 patients treated; third, Pailow dispensary, where nearly 3,000 have received help; fourth, Tungtak dispensary, with 234 patients; fifth, Yeung Kong station, where Dr. Thomas has treated nearly 9,000 patients and performed 200 surgical operations; sixth, the Kiung Chow hospital in Hainan, under the care of Dr. McCandliss, with 700 patients and 400 surgical operations; seventh, Nodoa (Hainan) station, under the care of Mr. Jerimiassen, where between 4,000 and 5,000 patients have been treated, making a total of 40,986 out-patients; 1,916 in-patients, 1,577 visited in their homes, 3,158 surgical operations. Total, 47,637.

Under the caption of "Married by a Missionary," the *Interior* gives the following: In a letter to her kindred in Ohio, Mrs. Anna Seward Bruitt, now a mission worker at Hwang Hein, China, writes of what she saw at the marriage o a native convert's son, as follows: We had a wedding at our ancient Chinese mansion this morning. Dr. Li's son, a youthful gallant of seventeen, was united to a blooming bride of twenty-one. It seems to be a most desirable thing here in China to wed a frolicsome youth to a mature damsel much his senior, for the good influence which she thus secures over him. At 8 o'clock in the morning I had the pl asure of going to the front court to meet the ladies of the party, who had come in two carts. There were, besides the bride, two mothers and a si ter-in-law. Miss Boyd and I escorted them into the dining-room, where, with red table cloth and red curtains, we had obtained as much bridal effect as possible. Tea and sponge cake were served to the party, but it was noticeable how little the poor, uncomfortably expectant bride could eat. She did not turn perceptibly pale, but she certainly allowed no vestige of a smile to find a place upon her countenance. For a girl to be, or to appear happy on her wedding day, would be the grossest ingratitude to her own parents and show a deplorable lack of the proper filial spirit. While we are admiring the bright red costume of the brilliant bride, and exclaiming, as is correct Chinese etiquette, over the beauty of her hair ornaments, and of the small mirror suspended from one of her buttons, Mr. P. was refreshing the groom's party in his study.

The groom was already standing in his proper place upon one of the parlor rugs, when the ladies were summoned into the room. Chinese custom requires that a bride be supported by two officious female friends, when she goes to the altar. The smallness of the feet, taken in conjunction with her supposed grief at leaving home, and the weakness thereby induced, and added to these, her appropriately terrible reluctance to take the fatal step, all furnish ample necessity for muscular aid on either side, in order to get her to the required spot. The more she leans upon them and resists their efforts to forward, the more is she thought to manifest a proper maidenly spirit. These assistants are not bridesmaids, however! Highly improper would it be for her to have about her at this critical moment, any save decorous married ladies, who may be able to protect and counsel her in this trying ordeal. But Dr. Li, being a sensible Christian man, wished the ceremony to be free from all such nonsence, so the timid, shaking bride took her stand alone, on the same rug indeed with her future master, but some four feet distant. The visible articles of the groom's attire consisted chiefly of a fine, black, silk gown, and a butterbowl hat, with long red fringe falling from the apex, far below the rim in all directions, quite shadowing his eyes. He looked a little scared, but went through his part manfully, answering a subdued "een" (yes), in the proper place, and kneeling or rising, as the clergyman directed. The bride's voice was not heard however, extreme modesty forbidding any voluntary sign of acquiescence in the performance.

There was no joining of hands, and no kissing of the bride, but when the ceremony was ended the roomful of guests, one at a time, congratulated the father and mother of the groom with profound salaams and energetic shaking of their own hands held on a level with their own chins.

The young couple did finally come in for a share of hearty good wishes, to which the groom responded gracefully, for himself and wife, but he did not wait to see her safely mounted to her cart upon leaving. He boldly marched to his own, and left her to follow at leisure, an evidence of respect which she doubtless appreciated. We insisted upon escorting the ladies to the front gate, though they repeatedly urged us to "go home," and even made futile attempts to push us back with their hands. We would, however, have been very poor hostesses if we had not gone with them as far as possible. The finest opportunity of showing their good will, afforded to the guests, was when the subscription paper, the invariable accompaniment of a wedding or funeral, was passed around, giving each the felicity of helping to defray the expenses of the happy event.

Truly this is one step in advance of the custom of our own civilized land, though it amounts to the same thing in the end, so far as the pocket books of the guests are concerned.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

The Presbytery of North Mississippi will meet at Sardis, Miss., Sept. 13th, 1888, 11 a. m.

The usual narrative required from all the churches.

J. D. LESLIE,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Central Texas meets at Bartlett at 7:30 p. m., on Wednesday Oct. 3d.

S. TENNEY,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbyterian.

HOW MILLIONAIRES ENJOY MONEY.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Herald* writes:

Russell Sage has been here swapping reminiscences with the other Congressmen of thirty years ago who helped make N. P. Banks, Speaker of the House. Sage was only thirty when he came to Congress, but he did one thing well—he rescued Mount Vernon from decay in private hands and organized the scheme for its purchase and renovation. Since that good deed he has wrestled with the bulls and bears in Wall street and has piled up shekels. He is, probably, worth $50,000,000; at any rate, Jay Gould has so declared, publicly.

Mr. Sage was asked what fun there was in making money—more than he could use.

"Merely the pleasure of successful competition," he said. "Just the same pleasure that a boy experiences in running faster and climbing higher than his mates. There are other ways of surpassing that I should think would give even more of this sort of gratification—being the greatest poet, or the greatest artist, or the greatest inventor, or the greatest scientific authority."

"Then there is no pleasure in the mere possession of money?"

"What do you mean by the 'mere possession?'" he replied. "Winning the money and keeping it when all the rest of the fellows are trying to get it, is just the successful competition I was speaking of. Money in itself has no power of conferring pleasure, of course, any more than so much mud. It is the knowledge of what money will do that gives pleasure."

"Are you rich enough, Mr. Sage?"

"Am I? Why yes! I have a great deal more money than I need, and don't really want any more."

"Why don't you go out of business, then?"

"Because there is nothing else that I want to do. I don't care about horse-racing or yachting. I don't want to travel. New York I like better than Paris, and Broadway is good enough for me. In fact, I'd rather stay at 71 Broadway and guess on the prices of things than anywhere else in world."

"What are the pleasures of having money?" I one day asked of Peter Cooper.

"The probability it brings that you will not come to want," he said. "There is no happiness in the mere accumulation of wealth that I know of," he added, "except the chance it gives of serving others. But the art of spending money so that it will do good, is, I think, the most difficult art in the world—more difficult than painting a great picture. I tried for twenty years to benefit those around me by giving them money as I thought they needed it, and I suddenly found out that I had set up a pauper factory and was changing industrious families into beggars. Then I stopped that method and built the Institute, and I really hope some good will come from that. The most pleasure money ever gave me to look at was the $10 in gold that I saved in 1808 out of the $25 which Burtis & Woodward paid me a year for carriage making. I clothed myself somehow out of the remaining $15, though clothes and everything cost more then than now, and I saved $10 each year, and it seemed almost as if I was a rich man. The mere possession of millions has never since given me so much pleasure.

Senator Stanford was asked what were the pleasures conferred by wealth.

"It is pleasant to be rich," he frankly said, "to feel that you are beyond the reach of want, and can actually do something to relieve the wants of others when you are certain of the case; but the advantages of wealth are greatly overestimated. I am not comparing it with pauperism. The millionaire is infinitely better off than the penniless; but so is a man who is worth $10,000 above his debts. I do not clearly see that a man who can buy anything that he fancies is any better off than the man who can buy what he actually needs. He can gratify his whims, to be sure; but there are some positive disadvantages; in the first place, the life he was compelled to lead in order to accumulate wealth has probably prevented that cultivation of taste for art, music and letters which are essento the highest enjoyment, and, in the second place, his life is an incessant struggle to keep what he has got and to fight off the competitors who are clutching for it. No man can keep a fortune with him; it must be scattered here and there in business, and he must protect it at arm's length. Probably the average man worth $10,000 enjoys just as much as the millionaire. For my wife and I are worried almost to death by beggars, most of them regular 'rounders,' who solicit, implore, entreat and demand that there be sent to them at once a certain stipulated sum of money. There is no pleasure in being thus tormented, and the man of moderate income escapes it."

Elizabeth Thompson, the New York philanthropist, was once found drying her tears. "I have had a good crying spell," she said, "on finding out that all the money that I have given away has never done any good. The only value that wealth has to me is the ability it confers for doing good. Now, see this," she continued. "Of course a majority of these people have stayed out of sight so that I don't know whether they were helped or harmed by the money I gave them. It is probably a fortunate circumstance. Of those I do know, about half have been positively injured, and the other half have apparently not been affected in any way. There's a man who died a drunkard probably because I gave him money almost whenever he came and told me a pitiful story. There are whole columns of people here whom I have paralyzed—deprived of self-reliance, self-respect, enterprise and industry, and made sycophants and parasites. It makes me sick to think of the mischief I have done with the money my husband left me—and he told me to do good with it." Mrs. Thompson was in a morbid state of mind, and, of course underestimated the real value of her benefactions, but it is well known that a good deal of miscellaneous charity is worse than useless.

W. H. Vanderbilt always felt his wealth to be a burden, and was always petulant because he had to carry it. "I don't see what good it does me—all this money that you say is mine," he was wont to say to his friends; "I can't eat it; I can't spend it; in fact, I never saw it, and never had it in my hands for a moment. I dress no better than my private secretary, and cannot eat as much as my coachman. I live in a big servants' boarding-house, am bothered to death by beggars, have dyspepsia, cannot drink champagne, and most of my money is in the hands of others, who use it mainly for their own benefit. There's that man over on the next corner who isn't worth a hundredth part as much as I am, but he enjoys more of life than I do. It isn't half fair."

Probably if the exact truth were known, "magnates" do not really enjoy life much, if any, better than other people, and the constant care and protection of their property involves a good deal of anxiety, but as nobody declines the Presidency of the United States when offered by a majority of the electoral college, so the man possessing the strength of mind to refuse $1,000,000 for the purpose of avoiding worry has yet to be born.

ROMANISM.

It is not very surprising that people generally are ignorant of Romanism. The Church believes in secrecy, and hides her designs and resources and many of her potent doings from public inspection. She denounces secret societies, and then practises what she condemns. It thus becomes extremely difficult, indeed impossible, to gain a full knowledge of her practical movements. And as to her historic past, of which she always proudly boasts, it is to most Protestants a *terra incognita*. They will not waste time, as they express it, over the musty records of bye-gone theological strifes. They have a vague tradition of the intolerance, tyranny and persecutions of Rome a few centuries ago, but cannot be persuaded that in spirit, policy and general belief the Church is always the same. Our schools and school books shed no light on such matters. Although Protestant, they must be silent on a system thoroughly antagonistic to their very existence. Few parents, we have reason to think, take care to instruct their children as to the nature of Romanism. They are not told that by that system the Bible is forbidden to be read in the household and school room. It is not made clear to them that the Pope is in no sense the successor of Peter, and that it is blasphemy for that ecclesiastic to call himself infallible, and claim to be Head of the Church. They are not taught that it is contrary to Scripture and highly sinful to observe seven sacraments instead of the two instituted by Jesus Christ, and to ascribe to baptism what can be accomplished only by the Spirit of God, and to supplement the efficacy of the Saviour's blood in removing sin by the purifying power of the tormenting flames of a fabulous purgatory. They are not warned against the enslaving and corrupting influences of the confessional, and the weak credulity engendered by the acceptance of the pretended miracles and numerous fetiches of Rome. They are not told that it is gross idolatry to pray to saints and angels, and to worship the Virgin Mary, and a wafer called the Host, which is declared to be changed by the manipulations of a priest into the very divinity and humanity of the Son of God. So far as family training is concerned, it is safe to say that Protestant children, generally, are allowed to grow up with the impression that there is nothing specially wrong in Romanism, that it is as good as any other form of religion, and that its votaries are usually characterized by eminent piety and zeal. Then as to Protestant pulpits, little or nothing is now said in the majority of them touching the theological errors of Rome. A considerable number of ministers even favor some of her distinctive tents, such as the confessional, the use of incense, altar lights, ornaments, crucifixes, prayers for the dead, the adoration of saints and the sacrifice of the Mass. With very many others the theme is unpopular.

Those who wish to be at peace with the political magnates of their flocks, and who are anxious to "draw," *i. e.*, to make inroads on neighboring congregations, and to gather round them easy going people of all sorts, shun the subject with scrupulous care. Indeed, where wealth, fashion and politics, with their frequent concomitant, ignorance, rule, it is deemed in bad taste, narrow, ungenerous and illiberal to expose any respectable error. The popular thing to do, and what is sure to be commended by a certain section of the press, is to express considerate sympathy with errorists as "honest doubters," or to give occasional exhibitions of what may be called theological rope-dancing, in which the acrobat shows how skilfully he can play with sacred things, and what risks he can run, without being punished for his temerity. If Romanism is touched at all it is only to show in how many points it agrees with the faith of the Reformed Churches, and how much charity and heroic self-denial are manifested by priest, nuns, and Jesuit missionaries. Do we not all believe in the one God—in the Trinity, the divinity of the Son and the Spirit, the inspiration of Scripture, the unity and catholicity of the Church, the necessity of good works, the efficacy of prayer, and the desire to reach the same heaven in the end? Why should we magnify our differences? Men must be allowed freedom of thought as well as of action. It is an impertinence to meddle with any man's creed; and therefore, instead of criticising and opposing Romanism, it is the duty of all enlightened citizens to seek to dwell together in unity and peace in this goodly land which the Lord has given us as our common heritage.

This is one, and a very common way of viewing the matter among those whose ignorance is dense, and who are apparently unwilling to inform themselves. I know a prominent person, for example, who has had no intercourse with French-Canadian Roman Catholics, socially or in business, and who cannot speak their language, but is in the habit of confidently asserting that they are less immoral than the Scottish peasantry, and makes this a reason for doing nothing to enlighten them. His doctrine, is leave them alone. It is amazing how the "mystery of lawlessness" blinds the eyes of many. It is such a compost of Judaism, Paganism, Christianity and modern civilization, that one can find in it anything he wishes; and by magnifying certain features and hiding or ignoring others, he can make it harmonize, to some extent, with almost any system of belief. Its power of adaptation to circumstances, social and political, is truly marvellous. It can fawn and flatter, using the entreating tones of the humblest supplicant, and then frown and fulminate without mercy. Its messengers can appear clothed in the livery of heaven as angels of light, or in the grim habiliments of the cruel inquisitor. The late Archbishop Bourget, of Montreal, a man of sweet and smiling face, cursed the ground down six feet deep where he was obliged, by the decision of the Privy Council, to place the body of Guibord, the printer, and then with pious ceremony committed the whole cemetery to the benign care of the Virgin Mary. Out of the same mouth proceeded cursing and blessing.—*Principal Mac Vicar, in Knox College Monthly.*

CHRISTIAN FIRMNESS.

Man can stand firmly against any amount of bad influences from without. "My environment is bad," says one. "I am discouraged. Religion is weak in this community. Some of its friends are merely nominal and worse can be said of others. My neighbors are all indifferent or a godless people and some are bitter opposers. As to religious fellowship, I have absolutely none. These "are very unfavorable circumstances." Yes, but religion has managed to maintain itself and even to flourish under worse conditions. Noah's condition was worse. What religious fellowship had he? What neighbors helped him by word or example? Who prayed for him or with him? The whole public, away to the horizon, was solidly against him. He was a last uncaptured stronghold in the heart of the enemy's country. one to which siege was laid night and day. But he stood stoutly. He kept his ground—and more. Doubtless he grew stronger by successful battle. Why cannot we? Is the solitary Christian in some frontier settlement obliged to give in to the general unbelief and demoralization? Let him be in his place what Noah was in his. Why should not religion have her heroes as well as war? Why should not the cause of Christ have its forlorn hope as well as other causes? Pluck up heart, therefore, O, hermit; play the man against all odds; count not the number of the enemy. Much less should he be downcast and faint of heart who cannot claim that his religion is alone in the world, but only that it is in the minority, perhaps only that it has not so large a support from his surroundings as he would like. Let him remember that Noah had far less than himself, and take courage from the magnificence of that example. God and he should be a sufficient majority anywhere. Let him put into his religion a touch of the old Noahian sublime dauntlessness.—*Long Ago.*

SUBMISSION.

Father, thy will be done, I murmur not;
Though oft I murmured when less heavily
Life's woes have pressed me. But choose thou my lot,
Or dark or bright, it shall be well with me.

It shall be well. Yea, this I've proved and know
That only am I safe when led by thee.
What matter then, how rude the tempests blow?
Thy hand holds them; that hand of love guides me.

'Tis said that at the whirlwind's heart deep calm
Abides, while direst ruin reigns abroad;
So 'midst my woes in perfect peace I am,
And learn how sweet it is to walk with God.

And so, while all life's storms above me break,
I bow mine head and hide their bitter stress;
Whate'er thou wilt, from thy dear hand I take,
And what seems wrath find truest tenderness.

—*Herald and Presbyter.*

GIFTS FOR THE TABERNACLE.

Note the variety of offerings, all equally needed and prized. The list is very instructive, both as to the diversity of gifts brought and needed, and as to the estimation in which they are held. It begins with gold in all sorts of ornaments. Then, beside the flashing gold are heaped all sorts of stuffs and skins in a glory of color; and beside them silver and brass, and acacia wood, for posts and pillars, and the like. Then follow the yarns, spun by the women, and not yet woven into cloth, and the goat's-hair yarn for the manufacture of the thick roofing and covering. Last of all are enumerated the costly gifts of the principal people, jewels and spices. So various were the requirements of the work on hand. Each man's gift was needed, and each in its place was actually necessary. The jewels on the high priests's breastplate were no more nor less essential than the wood that made some peg for a curtain, or than the cheap goat's-hair yarn that was woven into the coarse cloth flung over the roof to keep the wet out. All had equal consecration, because all made one whole. All was equally precious, if all was given with the same spirit. So there is room for all sorts of work in Christ's great house, where there are not only "vessels of gold and of silver, but also wood and of earth," and all "unto honor, * * meet for the Master's use." The smallest deed that co-operates to a great end is great. The more feeble are neccessary. Everybody may find a corner where his special possessions will work into the general design. If I have no jewels to give, I can perhaps find some shittim wood, or if I cannot manage even that, I can at least spin some other body's yarn, even though I have only a distaff, and not a loom to weave it in. Many of us can do work only when associated with others, and can render best service by helping some more highly endowed. But all are needed, and welcomed, and honored and rewarded. The owner of all the slaves sets one to be a water-carrier, and another to be his steward. It is of little consequence whether the servant be Paul or Timothy, the apostle or the apostle's helper. "He worketh the work of the Lord, as I also do," said the former about the latter. All who are associated in the same service are on one level.

So here the contributions of the princes are put last. The large subscriptions are at the end of the list, that we may learn that heaven measures by a different standard from the vulgar estimates of earth, and that all gifts laid on God's altar are reckoned, not by what we call their value, but by their motive. There is a strange collection in God's great storehouse where he keeps his servants' offerings. Cups of cold water, and widows' mites, lie side by side with "all this great store," which David piled up for the temple. Earth's valuables and worthless things are treasured together there. In the private treasury at Windsor Castle, I remember seeing a great gold peacock, sparkling with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, which had been brought away from some rajah's palace; and close by it a common quill pen, and a bit of discolored serge. This pen had signed some important treaty, the bit of serge was a fragment of a flag that had waved over some hard fought field. The two together were worth a halfpenny, but they held their ground beside the jewels; for they meant successful effort and heroic devotion for the interest of the kingdon, and therefore were laid up in the treasure-house of the king. So it is with our poor work. Its worth depends on its motive, and if it is done for love of Christ, he will keep it as among his precious things, and use it to build his house.—*Dr. McLaren in Sunday-School Times.*

HOW TO HEAR.

Ears? what a blessing! Their beauty never sung by poets—but how deformed the human face and head without them! The ear, it is God's chosen channel through which to send the saving truth. "Faith comes by hearing." They eye may be closed and the scene is shut out, the head may be turned and the vision has vanished; but the ear is open still, and the sounds, pour in—the message still comes into the mind. The ears! how they catch the tender tones of love, gather in the melodies of the human voice and receive the outburst of nature's orchestra in the footfalls of the storm, the rumblings of the thunder and in the deep bass of old ocean's roar. Ears! what a blessing! "Take heed, therefore, how ye hear," lest the blessing be lost.

Ears! what responsibility! what peril! The devil competes with God for this open war to the mind and heart. Slander's voice, the lying tongue, the obscene thought the blasphemous utterance, crowd this easy road to the soul. The gate is open, the bars are down, the ditch is bridged, and no obstructions hinder. What easy access, what ready entrance, and the vile feet fearlessly tread the way and bear to the mind words of sin, which, like seed, spring up a harvest of briars to wound, and of thorns to pierce the soul. "Take heed, therefore, how you hear," lest the evil come in and sorrow surplant gladness, and sin take possession of the man.

But we write now about how to hear a sermon—a discourse from human lips about eternal things. We must prepare to hear. If the minister must prepare to preach—"study to show himself approved"—so must the hearer prepare to hear. In order to hear well the man ought to begin the day before. The body should be rested from former drudgery. The panting frame cannot profitably hear the precious truth. The mind should be divested of previous thought. The crowded mind cannot welcome the glorious truth. The mind should be in a state of emptiness, but of restfulness—in a state of receptivity.

To hear well the man must come in time—not too soon, and grow weary and impatient in waiting—not too late, and lose the introduction. The steps of a well-arranged discourse are short, and the ascent is easy at the beginning. The late comer is forced to take some long and rapid strides, and becomes tired before he catches up with the thought. The thread—the end of the thread of the discourse is not easily found, and the whole sermon becomes a tangled skein, and to him it is a fruitless and profitless effort.

Reaching the house of worship on time, he is attentive to the speaker, his body erect, his eyes to the front and his mind upon the theme. He sometimes runs ahead and anticipates the speaker, and preaches the sermon to himself. The good hearer will also show his appreciation by manifest sympathy with the speaker, by an occasional nod—not of sleepiness, but of approval; and now and then the fall of a tear or the utterance of a glad "amen." He will show a great anxiety to be instructed, to be led into the truth. And in his whole demeanor there will be evident a worshipful, prayerful spirit. The good hearer helps the preacher. A few earnest anxious, prayerful hearers can put life and force into the speaker, and one conspicuous, careless, indifferent person present in the congregation can put enough ice into the pulpit to freeze a "live coal from off the altar." "Take heed, therefore, how ye hear."—*Exchange.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our Little Men and Women, with *Babyland* appears this month in all their usual attractions for the little folks. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

The English Illustrated Magazine—contents for August: "The Parish Clerk." engraved by R. Taylor; "The Patagonia," "A Rugby Ramble," "Family Portraits." "Post Office Parcels and Telegraphs," "The Mediation of Ralph Hardelot," "The Old Tryst," "Memories," et cetera, &c. Beautiful illustrations adorn the pages of this interesting magazine—MacMillan &. Co., N. Y., $1 75 a year.

GOSPEL OF POWER.

The Gospel of the Cross for an evil conscience, is often considered nearly all that is necessary nowadays. Multitudes of believers are resting in the thought that they are free from the penalty of sin. They have life, but not the more abundant life which Jesus came to bring. They do not know the power of His Resurrection. That is the great need of the Church to-day. We want a fellowship with the risen Christ to raise us to a higher plane, if we would be of use to anybody. We must be on higher ground if we would lift others up.

The Apostles emphasized the fact that they preached in the power of the Holy Ghost sent down from Heaven. That is what we want to-day, power, not words, to wake up our slumbering Christians, to put life into our dead churches. You may preach a perfectly orthodox sermon, full of truth, but it will not disturb the most worldly man present. It cannot put life into dry bones, it can only rattle them, until the Spirit breathes into them the breath of life. The difference between apostolic preaching and that of the present day has been defined by the remark, that while one sermon on the day of Pentecost converted 3,000 souls, it now takes 3,000 sermons to convert one soul. Thousands of eloquent sermons are preached annually and never reach a single heart, lacking power. They are sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.

Clouds that hang in the heavens do no good; they may be very full of rain, but need to be pierced by an electric shock before the rain can fall. There is not force enough in any city to pull a blade of grass out of the earth, or a flower out of a seed. That requires a Divine power; and in preaching the Gospel the power must come from on high. The trouble is, we do not understand the difference between the Paraclete or Comforter, and power for service. He dwells in all believers in a measure, else they could not be converted; but power for service is to be sought as a special gift, and should be sought until received. We must be emptied of all self-sufficiency, for if we rely on natural attainments, education. position, influence, or anything else, we will not get it, or if we seek power for anything but the glory of God, like Simon Magus.

And, last of all, "Separate Me Barnabas and Saul;" separation from the world—from pleasures, worldly ambition, and anything that makes our communion with Christ less real. When the telegraph wires touches the earth it ceases to be insulated and the electric current cannot flow along the line. So, when our separation is not complete, the connection between earth and Heaven is interrupted, and there is no power.

Energy is not power, though we sometimes think so; nor personal earnestness, though we often mistake it for power. It is possible to have enthusiasm, and fire, and power over the emotional nature of men so as to sway them at will, but that is not the power of God, and may be utterly barren and fruitless in its effects.

THE TASTE FOR PRIVACY AND PUBLICITY.

There is a growing impression, we think, that, far from its being a great grievance that a man's (or even a woman's) private affairs should be dragged before the public eye by the arbitrary discretion of journalism who wish to amuse their readers with social gossip, the total moral effect of such a procedure is rather the other way—the person whose affairs are thus needlessly made public being rather under an obligation to the journalist who drags him into notice, than entitled to complain of what has been done. At all events, there is a rapidly increasing number of persons whose object it is to live in a double life, instead of the one which has hitherto satisfied the majority of civilized beings—not only the private life which all lead, but the half-public life which attaches to those who have become the objects of a certain notoriety and popular curiosity. It is quite obvious that many men, and not a few women, are not half satisfied unless they form the subjects of paragraphs in the papers, and that this has gone so far that some journalists regard with a sort of benevolent self-satisfaction their adroitness in lifting the veil of anonymity which the etiquette of journalism has hitherto drawn over private life, and almost credit themselves with philanthropy for liberating a few human beings from the misfortune of common privacy.

We have noticed that journalism has once or twice lately appeared to reflect the glow of a genuinely good conscience when it has been able to confer on a person previously unknown the glory of an ambiguous reputation. The journalist who first indicates clearly the names involved in a supposed scandal, or the nature of an anticipated lawsuit, or the authorship of an unsigned article, or the name of the private guest of a public man, or the offer of marriage made by a distinguished politician, often assumes the bridling and espiegle manner of a beauty conscious of bestowing a favor. It is not simply that the modern journalist is not ashamed of letting out private secrets; he is apparently conscious of a new claim on the gratitude of men for having done so—nay, not only on the gratitude of men at large, but on the gratitude especially of the particular man or woman whose secrect he has revealed. What could be so pleasing to such a one as to be the center of a little eddy of public interest, especially if he had never before known what it was to be made a fuss about? What, indeed, is life worth, unless you can find yourself reflected in that mirror of public notoriety in which you draw down the glances of the many and become the hero of a tableau vivant at the very least?

But when men are forced into publicity who have no legitimate public life, the publicity, which is not founded on any hard fact at all, and which can be founded on little except rumor and gossip, and perhaps scandal, is a pure mischief, and, like the false sun in a summer sky, is a sure sign of storm. The nimbus of notoriety is, for a private man who has public life behind him, and no public life before him, nothing but a dazzling and misleading appendage which is sure to take the man's wits wool-gathering if he enjoys his notoriety at all, and if he does not, is sure to make him, at the very least and very best, simply miserable. It is a bad sign of the times that there are so many men and women who, not having any genuine public life or duty, are still delighted to hear themselves talked about as if they were public persons, and who get all the harm of notoriety without any of its stimulus for the discharge of definite responsibilities.

The man of whom nobody knows that he is pledged to any particular line of conduct, nay, of whom nobody knows anything except that he has had his finger privately in many of the pies which public men have been concerned in baking, but sometimes for one purpose and sometimes for another, is likely to have his head turned by notoriety, without having in any single direction any clearer view of duty or keener sense of obligation. It may be deligthful to such a man to see an *alter ego* called by his name and universally recognized as a factor in public life, without his feeling one whit clearer as to what he is bound by his reputation to say or do in furtherance of his fame. But such an *alter ego* is a sort of fetich which is sure to confuse his own sense of personal identity instead of to define it, and to mystify instead of to steady him. The wish of private persons to be talked about and thought about and written about by people who have no solid facts on which to base their estimate of them, and who must make them the centers of mere gossip, if they make a fuss about them at all, is a diseased wish which has a solely corrupting tendency. Moreover, that kind of self-consciousness is purely intoxicating, and, what is worse, inspires an ever deeper and deeper passion for the intoxicating draught. Publicity without public duty, and without conferring on the public any power to verify the discharge of duty by the person thus made spuriously public, is one of the most heady and poisonous of the ingredients of private life.—*London Spectator.*

THE OLD WAY.

To stand up for Jesus when it is costly; to be Bible Christians when the Church and world conspire to make the way to heaven not an easy one; to contend for the old doctrines of the apostles and prophets when it occasions great reproach; to assume that self-denial and nonconformity to the world are *essentials* in our religion; to insist upon the demonstrations of the Spirit with power. and its attestation to its own work; to declare that the old way of the cross is the *only* way to God—is the special mission of the few who walk in white. But to do this, relying upon God, is to be in the furnace and not feel the flame; to be among lions, but dwelling securely.

I LIVE NOT ALONE FOR MYSELF.

"I live not alone for myself," said a beautiful flower one fair morning, as it lifted to the sun its cresta sparkling with dewdrops. "I live not alone for myself." Mortals come and gaze on me, and breathe my fragrance and go away better than they came, for I minister to their perceptions of the beautiful. I give to the bee honey. and to the insect his food; I help to clothe earth in beauty.

"I live not alone for myself," said a wide-spreading tree; "I give a happy home to a hundred living beings, I grant support to the living tendrils of the vine; I spread a welcome shadow for man and beast, and I too help to make earth beautiful."

"I live not alone for myself," said a laughing mountain streamlet. "I know that my tribute to the ocean is small, but still I am hastening to carry it there. And I try to do all I can on my way. The tree and the flower love my banks, for I give them life and nourishment; and even the grass which feels my influence, has a greener hue. The minows find life and happiness in my waters, though I glide onward only a silver thread; and men and animals seek my brink to assuage their thirst and enjoy the shadow of the trees which I nourish. I live not alone for myself."

"I live not alone for myself," said a bright-hued bird, as he sailed upward in to the air. "My songs are a blessing to man. I have seen the poor man sad and despondent as he went home from his daily work, for he knew not how to obtain food for his little ones. Then I tuned one of my sweetest lays for his ear, and he looked upward, saying: 'Behold the fowls of the air, for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into the barn: yet my heavenly Father feedeth them. Am not I better than they?' and the look of gloom changed to one of cheerfulness and hope. I live not wholly for myself."

"I live not alone for myself," should be the language of every thinking, reflecting mind. It is the language of duty, guiding to the only paths of happiness on earth and preparing the soul for unalloyed bliss throughout the measureless enduring of eternity.—*Christian Mirror.*

UNRETURNING.

Three things never come again;
Snow may vanish from the plain,
Blossoms from the dewy sod,
Verdure from the broken clod,
Water from the river's bed,
Forests from the mountain's head,
Night may brighten into day,
Noon in midnight fade away,
Yet the snow shall come once more,
When the winter tempests roar;
Blossoms each returning spring,
In her laden arms shall bring;
Grass be green where plowshares run,
River's flash in autum's sun;
Time shall bid the forests grow,
Noon and midnight come and go,
But, though all thy soul complain,
Three things shall not come again.

Never to the bow that bends,
Comes the arrow that it sends;
Spent in space its airy flight
Vanishes like lost delight.
When with rapid aim it sprang,
From the bowstring's shivering twang
Straight to brain or heart it fled,
Once for all its course was sped,
No wild wail upon its track
Brings the barb of vengeance back.
Hold thy hand before it go;
Pause beside the bended bow;
Hurtled once across the plain,
No spent arrow comes again.

Never comes that chance that passed;
That one moment was its last,
Though thy life upon it hung,
Though thy death beneath it swung.
In thy future all the way
Now in darkness goes astray,
When the instant born of fate
Passes through the golden gate;
When the hour, but not the man,
Comes and goes from nature's plan;
Never more its countenance
Beams upon its slow advance.
Never more that time shall be
Burden bearer unto thee.
Weep and search o'er land and main.
Lost chance never comes back again.

Never shall thy spoken word
Be again unsaid, unheard;
Well its work the utterance wrought,
Weal, or woe, whate'er it brought;
Once for all the rune is read,
Once for all the judgment said.
Though it pierced a poisoned spear,
Through the soul thou holdest dear;
Though it quiver, fierce and deep,
Through some stainless spirit's sleep;
Idle, vain, the flying string.
That a passing rage might bring,
Speech shall give it fangs of steel;
Utterance all its barb reveal.

Give thy tears of blood and fire;
Pray with pangs of mad desire;
Offer life, and soul, and all,
That one sentence to recall.
Wrestle with its fatal wrath,
Chase with flying feet its pain;
Rue it all thy lingering days,
Hide it deep with love and praise;
Once for all thy word is sped,
None invade it but the dead,
All their travail will be vain—
Spoken words come not again.

—*Rose Terry Cooke, in N. O. Picayune.*

A CRUEL PRACTICAL "JEST."

An incident which happened in Boston at a dinner party of gentlemen recently is worth setting down for the reflections that it suggests. One of the guests was known to be a dipsomaniac, although after a severe struggle he had succeeded in breaking away from the dreadful habit of intemperance which had come from dissolute ancestors. His only safety lay in total abstinence, and, although on this occasion wine was abundant, he did not taste it.

At length it occurred to the host that a practical jest would be amusing, and by his direction the waiter filled the tumbler of his guest with gin instead of water. There being no difference in the appearance, and there being no reason for suspecting evil, the dipsomaniac raised it to his lips. The instant he tasted it he comprehended what had been done, and without a word he set the glass down and left the room.

His nearest neighbor, astonished at his unceremonious leave taking, turned to see what was the matter, when the grins of the waiter directed his attention to the still full tumbler. He took it up, examined the contents, and understanding in turn the cruel joke that had been played, he followed the example of the victim, and with only a glance of indignation by way of farewell to the host, he, too, left the room and the house. His neighbor in turn sought and found the explanation of this singular breach of etiquette, and the action of the others having furnished him a clew to the sharpest method of expressing the indignation any right man must feel, he, in turn, contemptuously left the table.

To cut the matter short, every guest in turn amid a silence so impressive that the host lacked either the nerve or the presence of mind to break it, departed in utter silence, until the giver of the feast was left to digest as best he might the bitter but most merited rebuke upon his outrageous conduct. It is a satisfaction to be able to add that the dipsomaniac had the courage and presence of mind to get into a carriage and drive home at once.—*Chicago Journal.*

ROMISH SCHOOLS.

Joseph Cook, in the prelude to one of his recent lectures, made the following points against the Romish parochial schools:

1. It is historically true and notorious that Romish priests when they had their way never yet gave in their parochial primary schools sufficient instruction to fit a population for the resposibilities of free government.

2. Roman Catholic parochial schools are avowedly intended to utterly destroy the American public school system.

3. The instruction given in them is always sectarian, generally mutilated, and sometimes thoroughly misleading. Examples were given from one or two Romish text books. Bismarck declares that the saddest sight he ever saw was that of the mutilated text-books used in the French schools. Mr. Froude found their systematic mutilation both in Europe and America.

4. Roman Catholic authorities wholly deny to the civil government the right to conduct the secular education of the people.

5. The Church denies to the parent the right of private judgment in the matter of education. Refusal to send children to the priest's school is followed by a denial to the rights of the Church.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

The business meeting of a church, says an exchange, is quite, as important, in its way, as the prayer-meeting. It should be as well attended, and the matters brought before it should have as careful and earnest attention as the topics discussed in the social religious meeting.

Many churches suffer as much from neglect to the proper attention to the business that concerns them, as from neglect of regularly sustained prayer meetings and other services of worship. The preaching and prayer-meetings must not be neglected, but they will, more or less, lose their interest if the business meeting is regarded as of so little importance that it is either crowded out or slimly attended. Many who are quite regular at prayer-meetings are rarely, if ever, found at the business meeting.

"These things ye ought to have done, and not to have left the other undone."

Some one has said that the prayer-meeting is the test of the spirituality of church while the treasury is the test of its loyalty. The business meeting and the treasury are generaly found to be very closely connected. It is true, too, that when the treasury is neglected the real spirituality suffers; by which we mean to say that, when Christians neglect their duty, whether in payments or anything else, their spirituality becomes a wanting experience.

There is no member of church and congregation but should be interested in the business meetings and contribute to their success.

ONLY ONE CONVERSION.

What tremendous results follow from the conversion of even one soul! Who dreamed, one hundred and fifty years ago, when Mr. Wesley felt his heart "strangely warmed," that the conversion of this one man was to affect the eternal destiny of millions? And yet, so it has. That conversion was the birth of Methodism. Its importance can not be measured until time is no more.

And so, brother pastor, if you lead but one soul to Christ you are doing a work the result of which can only be measured in eternity. Take heart, then, and toil on. A second John Wesley may not sit under your ministry; you may not be honored as the instrument in the salvation of another such man; but even the humblest convert may add countless stars to your crown of rejoicing. Let us seek for as many conversions as God's grace and our fidelity can secure, but let us not become discouraged should only one appear as the fruit of our labors. That one convert may lead scores and hundreds of thousand may be saved through the ever-widening circles of influence thus set out.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

"MORE THAN THEY ALL."

A very humble but God-fearing Scotch couple had a son—their only child. From his birth, they devoted him to the Lord, and sought, as his mind opened, to teach him the way of truth, and to impress his heart with the love of Jesus.

To their great delight, he yielded in early youth to the call of the Gospel; and at length he offered himself for mission work among the natives of the West coast of Africa. While studying for this purpose, his parents labored hard, and denied themselves not a little, in order to support him at college; and when he left for the foreign field, his old mother spun harder than ever, so that, by the sale of her thread, she might help her son in his noble work for Jesus.

By and by her husband was taken home to the father's house above; and though she well knew where he had gone, nature would have its tears. But a few weeks had passed when a heavier grief had to be endured. Tidings came to hand of the drowning of her son when he was crossing an African river in the discharge of his missionary duties.

Soon, however, did she dry her weeping eyes, and with humble cheerfulness remarked; "My son is nearer to me now in heaven than he was in Africa." For a considerable period she had managed, by great diligence and economy, to send him £10 a year to assist him in his work; and when he died she did not cease her labor for Jesus. "Now my dear son is gone," said the old woman, "my £10 a year shall go to some other servant of Christ."

This beautiful example of consecration recalls the case of the poor widow, whose two mites, cast into the temple treasury, were more precious in the Saviour's eyes than all the gifts of the wealthy. "This poor widow," said he, "hath cast in more than they all!" Love to her God impelled the sacrifice; and with what emotion did the Lord Jesus behold the act!—*Presbyterian Messenger.*

HOW TO GET RICH.

Live up to your engagements.
Never play at any game of chance.
Drink no kind of intoxicating liquor.
Earn your money before you spend it.
Good character is above all things else.
Keep your own secrets, if you have any.
Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid it.
Keep good company or none. Never be idle.
Always speak the truth. Make few promises.
Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy.
Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.
Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.
When you speak to a person, look him in the face.
Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income.
Save when you are young, to spend when you are old.
Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it.
Never speak evil of any one.
Be just before you are generous.

READ HELPFUL VERSES.

How many of you, as you take up the Bible for the morning devotions, turn to something which will be of practical use through the busy day at whose threshold you pause to render homage to Him whose kindly presence you need throughout its hours? There are strong, helpful words, that will thus read, stay by the children as they go off to the schoolroom, stay by your wife at home, ring sweet music in your own soul all day long. "As much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men," may keep your boy out of a fight. "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed," may help him to overcome the temptation to do a little cheating in his lessons. "Even Christ pleased not Himself." The memory of that verse may help your girl to be unselfish and kind. Read the Bible, of course; read it so with your family if you like, but when you gather them around you in that precious morning time, give them as a key-note for the day some helpful Old Testament story of faith and its reward, a Psalm full of praise or consecration, sweet words of comfort and counsel from the lips of Christ and His apostles. If you are pressed by cares and have time but for a few verses, let them be words that shall be "echoes of blessing" all day, and God alone knows how much good may be the result of thus "rightly dividing the word of truth."—*Canada Presbyterian.*

POVERTY AND RICHES.

Isaiah is one of the greatest masters of poetical paradox in the literature of the world, as, for example, when he enlarges on the blessings of affliction or the fertility which is engendered in the heart of barren desolation:—"Sing, O barren, thou that didst not bear; break forth into singing and cry aloud, that thou didst not travail with child; for more are the children of the desolate than the children of the married wife, saith the Lord." And again, where has there been a nobler flight of imagination than in the passage in which the prophet calls upon those who have no money to buy and eat, to buy wine and milk "without money and without price?" No other language could have made so startling the contrast between the poverty of the blessings which are bought with human wealth, and the riches of those which are bought without it, though not without lavishingly freely the treasures of the heart and soul.—*Spectator.*

THE DIFFERENCE.

There is quite a difference between merely holding a field and occupying one. In the one case the incumbent is simply waiting for something better to turn up, whereas in the case of the other he fills every relation with duties and privileges having regard only to the work in hand—he *occupies*. It is always best to quit the former and begin and continue the latter.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1888.

THAT $1,000.

Our readers will recall that immediately after the so-called "Southern Immigration Convention," the South Carolina delegation hastened home and induced the Agricultural Bureau of that State to proffer $1,000 to the scheme. At that time things looked bright enough. The Roman Catholic church was in full control, and the railroad magnates and participating politicians were in full and apparently hearty concurrence. But in our sister State most wonderfully have things changed. The *Southern Christian Advocate, the Associate Reformed Presbyterian* and the Baptist organ—we have'nt the name—have called these hasty operators to an account. Mr. Ransom, the appointed director, and Mr. Butler, a commissioner to the Convention, have been industriously employed in explaining the past and giving the most explicit and positive assurances for the future. The people have taken the matter up and the *Southern Christian Advocate* says:

Let the people read, mark and inwardly digest what has been so well said on this subject by our esteemed contemporaries. And more: let them demand that all participation in this scheme by the authorities of our State government be abandoned. We are glad to see that this matter has been made a question in the pending political campaign in a number of counties, and that candidates for legislative honors are interrogated accordingly. We are also glad to observe that with singular unanimity they seem opposed to this Catholic colonization scheme, as well they may be. South Carolina is poor indeed if she allows the politicians to use the public funds to promote an enterprise that is so palpably sectarian in its character.

A friend just returned from South Carolina tells us that in some parts of the State, the feeling is so strong that the re-nomination of Gov. Richardson, (who entered into the scheme and was present in the convention), is doubtful.

We do not count largely on this last, but the secular papers, (we omitted to say above) have taken hold heartily and are speaking out boldly. They seem, too, to have full understanding of the issue. Says the Newberry *Observer*:

Let this matter be understood. There is no place for clap-trap about religious prejudice—It is not a question whether Catholics shall be admitted to the State. The sole question is, shall the State commit itself to an immigration scheme that is sectarian? and whether the scheme be Catholic or Protestant does not affect the question at all.

That is it square and straight. It is not a question of Romanism as against Protestantism. It is a question of Romanism against non-sectarianism. Shall the State adhere to its principle of knowing no difference between religious sects—or shall it take money contributed by all religious sects to help on a scheme dominated and controlled and managed in the interest of a single sect—and that, too, precisely the sect from which, in least measure, the money contributed is derived? There is no necessity for misapprehension as to the issue.

It begins to look like that money will not be paid over.

THEN AND NOW.

What a change between the way of conducting political campaigns ten years ago—yes, less than ten—and now. Then it was common to see a candidate, perhaps at the time half intoxicated, arise with a pitcher of liquor and a glass before him. It was not uncommon to see him handle that glass frequently, and to intersperse with his speech travesties of Scripture and profanations of GOD'S name, along with such foul language as only a drunken man would utter, and few sober men would applaud. The saloon was uppermost then. Even men who had no use for the saloon thought it must be conciliated for the "good of the party."

And the press vied with the people in doing reverence to the all-powerful rum-shop—by euphony called the saloon. It adorned and enriched its columns with references to the brilliancy of the wit inspired by "the flowing bowl," and recorded in minutest detail the maudlin jokes that were dispensed on public occasions. Party caucusses were held in the back rooms of liquor-shops and slates were made and broken there.

But there came a change. The people were aroused in 1881. The Prohibition movement was undertaken. It was ridiculed as a "preacher's movement"—pity it had not been!; it was, as a whole, not wisely conducted; it was not energetically pushed; but it sowed Prohibition literature all over North Carolina, and it forced the iniquitous liquor-traffic to assume the defensive. In its definitive objective aim it failed, but it did good work nevertheless. It set the people to thinking. It began an agitation which never will be stilled—which never can—until North Carolina stands disenthralled of the liquor curse. Never since '81 could a politician at any prominent place in the Old North State address a crowd with a liquor-bottle before him. The saloon has been side-tracked, to be used indeed at times, but to be kept as far as may be out of view. Not now does it name its candidates, and enforce the support of them. Where it gets its way now it begs it, or it sneaks into it. No candidate before the public for any State office, now, dare defy the temperance sentiment; nay they all court it. He would be a bold man who dare denounce temperance from the hustings. Even the liquor-sellers join in the cry for temperance, hoping, of course, to ruin it by their support.

It is so all moral reforms must work. Defeat—at least seemingly—at first is inevitable. Perhaps it is well it should be so, for it purifies the service; it frightens off the cowards; it drives off the time-servers; but it strengthens the true workers, and it solidifies and encourages the movement and gives it an irresistible impetus forward. Success is certain as the end of all. GOD Himself, moves before it and overrules and directs it, and He will ensure its success, in spite of the opposition of enemies, and the often even more disastrous unwisdom of friends.

DR. WITHERSPOON AT RALEIGH.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Witherspoon, of New Orleans, preached in the First Presbyterian church at 11 a. m., and presented the subject of his work among the men of the sea. The lessons he gave and the Scriptures and prophecies quoted made many open their eyes. After service several came up and said to him, "you have given us knowledge we never had before about sailors, and especially the importance of their conversion to aid in the conversion of the world." He took for his text Isaiah lx: 5: He said that he would present the sea as having played an important part in the plan of Redemption; that all the religious people in the world at one time were shut up within the walls of a vessel when the Ark floated upon the face of the waters; that the people of God were saved from Egyptian bondage by passing through the Red sea; that the Temple was erected by aid from the sea when Hiram, King of Tyre, sent shipmen to assist Solomon.

He asked if the analogy was strained when he stated that the Christian Church would be aided by the men of the sea? Does not this text teach this doctrine? "Because the abundance of the sea shall be converted unto Thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto Thee." There is undoubtedly a *causal* connection between the two clauses of the sentence—when the sea is converted the nations of the earth shall come unto the Christian Church.

He next took up the prophecy of Jacob, concerning Zebulon. All things come to pass as they are foreordained, yet the holy desires do not interfere with the freedom of the human will or the contingency of second causes.

Things are prophesied because they are foreordained, and yet every thing predestined is not made known in prophecy, but the church enlargement is, and we are to pray to convert the world according to prophecy—the abundance of the sea to be converted and then to help convert the world is prophesied because foreordained. The preacher rested his views of the matter in prophecy and foreordination.

He then took up the call of the Apostles. The Saviour chose the very men to whom the prophecies of 1500 years had looked forward.

It was in view of the prophecies by Jacob, by Moses, and by Isaiah that Christ chose his first disciples, and turned away from influence, position, honor and wealth, and chose his representatives from men whose occupation was in the ships and on the sea. It was in Galilean waters He said "follow me and I will make you fishers of men," and be it said to their credit they immediately left their ships and their father and followed Him. The Evangelists tell us that Jesus began to teach and to preach by the sea-side.

The preacher alluded in glowing terms to the services of the sailors—Jno. Newton, Jno. Wilson and the Haldane brothers.

In conclusion he remarked, "Let us pray that when our ships go forth to other lands every sailor may be converted and be imbued with the missionary spirit and help the missionary cause and the world."

It is a great pleasure to have Dr. Witherspoon with us. We of North Carolina feel we have a special claim on him as he was in part educated in North Carolina—being a student at Davidson College in its early days, along with Rev. Dr. William Flinn, Dr. J. G. Ramsay, Rev. R. E. Sherrill, Judge W. P. Bynum, Rev. Dr. Samuel C. Pharr, Hon. L. D. Sharpe, Hon. Walter P. Caldwell, Judge W. D. Johnson, Col. M. L. McCorkle, Hon. William W. Morrison, Hon. A. C. Davidson, M. C., Judge J. M. Baker and others. He stood second in his class at college giving thus, in his early life promise of an illustrious career. Many years ago he founded the Seamen's Bethel of New Orleans—the only one under the management of the Southern Presbyterian Church. By the grace of God and through his ministry and instrumentality a large building of sixteen rooms has been erected and it stands to day one of the most complete and effective sailors' institutes in the world. It has received testimonials and thanks from nearly every Republic of this continent and nearly every crowned head of Europe.

Without doubt Dr. Witherspoon is specially fitted for and called to this work, and we ask God's richest blessings on him. W. A. W.

STOP IT! YES, BUT HOW?

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

It is a fairly good sign, when people begin to criticise, discuss, or even quarrel over an Institution. It shows interest in the matter. Anything is to be preferred to a silent indifference, especially among such people as "N. McK."

But is it quite fair to attribute all the dancing that goes on in North Carolina to the influence of the annual Ball at the University Commencement. I should prefer to put it in the other way. The annual Ball is the outcome of a frivolous disposition among our young folks. And whose fault is that?

The Morehead Teachers' Assembly is on the way to commit suicide, from all indications, unless head and foot show less lightness and giddiness. When the President of the Teachers' Association is seen waltzing what can you expect of the small fry. But is the University Ball to blame? I admit that influences *descend*. It is those who sit in high places who leaven the lower strata. Here is something, however, that is ingrain and belongs to the very texture of things.

Southern people are more pleasure-loving than the inhabitants of colder and harsher climes. Our very air invites to ease and gayety and softness of manners. Our people love amusement. The further South you go the stronger their tastes, till you get within the tropics, where the banjo and the guitar and the fiddle, a moonlight night and a few bananas fill up all the wants of the easy-going populace.

North Carolina is yet within the temperate zone and not quite given over to the *dolce far niente*. Still the tendency is among us. Now what shall we do about it? *Stop it.* Yes, by all means. But how?

The annual Commencement Ball at Chapel Hill has a good deal of *prestige* about it. It has been going on for about one hundred years under the sanction of the best, wisest, gravest that the State could show. A piece of foolishness—frivolity, levity, extravagance—yes! but a sort of outlet after all for the young folks. It has been endured, allowed for, excused, permitted—and *reformed* as time went on. Once an enormous and expensive supper accompanied it, and an enormous amount of drinking accompanied the enormous supper. All that has been improved away. Doubtful characters have been excluded, and the better class have been called to its aid. It has been greatly reformed since I first knew anything about it—greatly reformed since Mr. Battle has been President. Every year it has taken on more and more the character of a *Reception* and that is what this writer likes to call it—the Senior Reception, where all the best of North Carolina society are invited to be present and make their presence a guarantee for the dignity, propriety and grace of the proceedings.

Society is—society, and young people are young people—especially in North Carolina. What such folks as "N. McK." and C. P. S. have to do about it is to show a cheerful face and a calm demeanor, and a large allowance; tho' we may moan and groan a good deal in private over the inferior tendency, the poverty of resource, the low grade of mind and taste. For it does show all that. Dancing is a semi-barbarous amusement after all that can be pleaded in its favor. Take it at its best in the presence of the good Queen herself, down to the half-naked savage in the moonlight, its universal fascination only shows that man everywhere has a bit of the savage in him.

We cannot educate it out of him any more than we can educate original sin out of him. But we can get some control of it. We can show a better way, we can lead to higher things. But how?

Instead of blaming the men for the University Ball, suppose we begin at the women. If the girls insist on dancing, and go to considerable expense and ornament to look their best, and travel hither from the ends of the State accompanied by their good mothers—some of them Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians—what are the men to do about it. The woman is on the higher moral and social plane, and influences *descend*—come from above. Let the mothers and daughters look to it.

We talk of education as the great improver. To a certain extent—so far and no farther—it doubtless is. But look at our teachers. I suppose the young (and middle aged) men and women who assemble at Morehead are fair samples of what education can do. When they met for seven successive years in the University Halls and groves they were kept under strong pressure. I happen to know that it was one of the problems presented by the University Normal school how to keep several hundred young people at a healthfully cheerful level, and yet forbid such amusements as the sober thought of North Carolina would disapprove.

But it was done. There were the groves and the hills and the Halls. They could walk, and they could drive, and they were not forbidden to talk. They were kept under strict oversight and were well instructed, during the seven years that the President and his faculty gave themselves to the work of running the University Normal. Dancing was nowhere.

But take the pressure off, and algebra and the solar system, and English grammar and dialectics are nowhere. *E G:* Morehead City Assembly of Teachers. What with natural ingrain barbarism, what with Southern soft, social, pleasure-loving tendencies, what with the sensuous fashion of the day which is to let young folks have "a good time," higher education has no power alone to "stop it." It fires at too long range. The Commencement Ball may be given up. Would that "stop it"?

Let us begin with the ladies. Women can do a great deal. Still we will find the work to be well done and lasting must begin higher up yet.

The summer rain is falling softly as I write, upon grass and flower and fruit. O for a year of showers of grace from Heaven—a year of awakening in North Carolina that would turn every woman in North Carolina into a "King's daughter," and every man to a "Prince in Israel," each leading the other in the better way, to the best things, to the living fountains. C. P. S.

Chapel Hill, N. C., August 9th.

READY FOR CONGRATULATIONS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

DEAR BROTHER:—I hereby notify you that we are ready and waiting for congratulations. By *we* I mean the congregation and pastor of the Presbyterian church at Franklin. Without telling the busy, indifferent world anything about it we have built, and given to the Lord, free of all incumbrances, one of the prettiest little churches outside of the New Jerusalem. The seating capacity is three hundred and the cost $13,000. Now you will laugh at the idea of building the prettiest church for that sum of money. We know that it is hard to do and that it takes a very smart man to do it but fortunately we had the man—a man who knows how to get up the very unusual combination of good material, good workmanship and low prices. It is not by the fear of losing money that we are deterred from telling that no other congregation can take $13,000 and build as good a house. I should state that this estimate includes a Sunday-school room in the rear that seats one hundred and fifty.

In connection with this enterprise our people expended more than $1,000 in enlarging the lot on which the church stands: thus making the total amount of money raised by the congregation about $14,000. It is due them to say that they raised this money without appealing to men's risibles, or their stomachs—no theatricals, no ice cream suppers, and furthermore no promiscuous and universal begging. The people just put their hands deep down into their pockets and drew them out full, and when the supply was exhausted, they promptly and cheerfully repeated the operation.

Last Sunday was our festival day. Dr. J. H. McNeilly, of Nashville, preached the dedication sermon. It was exactly what the occasion demanded; full of profitable instruction and wholesome admonition. The sermon was in keeping with the house and the weather—*packed* and *warm*. It was a great, glad day for our people. They were proudly happy, or happily proud, conscious that they had given to the Lord the best they had to give, and had given it not of constraint nor of necessity, but freely, joyously.

CLARK.

Franklin, Tenn., August 7, 1888.

HOME MISSION RECEIPTS.

For July, 1888.

SUSTENTATION FUND.	
Synod of Alabama	$ 7 85
" Georgia	19 67
" Kentucky	63 35
" Nashville	21 50
" South Carolina	4 30
" South Georgia and Florida	10 00
" Virginia	31 66
" North Carolina, Fayetteville Pby,	23 91
Miscellaneous	17 50
Total	$201 74
EVANGELISTIC FUND.	
Synod of Alabama	$ 1 90
" Georgia	20 00
" Missouri	98 08
" South Carolina	3 70
" Virginia	66 81
" North Carolina, Fayetteville Pby,	8 08
Miscellaneous	1 00
Total	$199 57
INVALID FUND.	
Synod of Alabama	$ 274 80
" Arkansas	140 00
" Georgia	80 40
" Kentucky	136 64
" Memphis	151 99
" Mississippi	253 42
" Missouri	94 33
" Nashville	256 54
" South Carolina	337 26
" South Georgia and Florida	105 22
" Texas	151 74
" Virginia	739 82
" North Carolina: Fayetteville Pby, Fayetteville, .05; Fayetteville S. S., $2 56; Pee Dee $6.20; Macedonia, $1; Barbecue, .96	10 77
Miscellaneous	192 00
Total	$2,924 93
COLORED EVANGELISTIC FUND.	
Synod of Alabama	$ 50
" Georgia	12 70
" Memphis	2 50
" North Carolina, Fayetteville Pby	100 00
Miscellaneous	5 00
Total	$120 70
CHURCH EXTENSION FUND.	
South Georgia and Florida, St. John's Pby, Mrs. E., Ocala, Fla.,	$ 5 00

BY THE WAY.

Here is what the *Interior* thinks about it:

Christianity being admittedly the highest type of religion, when a Romanist discovers that all the Christianity he knows is a system constructed for the purpose of holding men in bondage by the force of their superstitious fears, the reaction carries him into bleak infidelity. Who are these Bohemian anarchists whose religion is bloodthirstiness, and whose highest aspiration is to commit murder? They are from a country where Romish superstition is denser than anywhere else in the world. They were lately devout Romanists, every one of them. Acting solely upon their selfishness and their fears, it left them destitute of any moral character, so that when loosed from the bonds of superstition, they are without restraint of any kind, and betake themselves to the full indulgence of their evil passions.

Says the *S. W. Presyyterian*.

It is a curious and interesting fact that over fifty Presbyterian ministers in the United States and Canada were at one time Roman Catholic priests. Quite a number of converted priests are now Methodist ministers and members of the Protestant Church.

The *Canada Presbyterian* writes on "Presbyterial Oversight," which leads the *Mid-Continent* to say:

That is the right name for it. The Presbyteries overlook a great many things. They have more oversight than insight, or foresight.

Our contemporaries seem to be particularly sprightly this weather—and it is not Arctic weather either. Here is the observation of Brother Farris of the *St. Louis Presbyterian*:

We are passing our vacation at our usual summer resort, 919 Olive street, St. Louis. We know of cooler places, but it is not convenient for us to visit them. However, we are getting along in reasonable comfort, except that we are somewhat straitened for means to defray the expenses of our luxurious retreat. The figures on our thermometer are 94. What are the figures on your label?

That last sentence was a home-thrust? Subscribers in arrears to the N. C. P. will please note results. Dr. FARRIS says in last issue of his paper:

One friend writes:

I observe that you are spending an invigorating vacation in your office with the thermometer at 94° It is refreshing to know that while we are sweltering, you are enjoying cooling breezes from the North Pole. How we envy you! Please find my check for $6 Thanks for your reminder.

Another says:

It is good thing that your patrons do not all pay at the proper time, otherwise you might leave your *luxurious* sanctum during the "heated term," when it is better for those who can't get away that you remain at home. I enclose check for three years' subscription.

A good friend in Texas writes:

The figures on my label suggest that to help you to "cool down" you must find enclosed five dollars, with my regards.

In reply to a call for the poem entitled "Ma's in the Forward Car," a correspondent sent to the New York *Journal of Commerce* the following:

A Western paper relates the following story: A gentleman was trying to still a crying child by carrying it to and fro in the car, which by its screams finally irritated a man in one of the berths to such a degree that he could stand it no longer, and cried out profanely, "What is the matter with that young one?" And soon again, "Where is the mother of that child that she is not here to pacify it?" At this, the poor gentleman in charge of the child stepped up to the berth and said: "Sir, the mother of that child is in her coffin in the baggage car!" The gruff grumbler immediately arose and compelled the afflicted father to retire to his berth, and from that time until morning took the little orphan under his own care.

Will our correspondents please take notice and *not* write "Cong'l" for Congregational; "Ch." for church; "Xtn." for Christian; "Soc." for society; "Miss." for missionary, etc?" Somebody here has to write out all such abbreviations before they go to the printer, and when the communication is, for instance, upon a closely-written postal card, with no room to squeeze a letter between the lines, it often makes necessary a re-writing of the whole.

This from the *Advance*. We are glad some one has said it; there have been probably 500 editors wishing that it or something similar would be said. We suppose the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN has as little trouble with its copy as any paper; indeed we do have very little, and most of the copy goes to the printers without a scratch. But we spent over a solid hour once, preparing an article (written by a D. D.) for the compositor, and have spent many precious moments writing out abbreviations.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10th.

At the rate Congress is talking these summer days, it would seem no adjournment is necessary. Evidently members are able to continue right through until March 4, 1889. Interminable debate on dozens of subjects and little or no action, is the order of each daily session.

Among topics of recent discussion may be mentioned public building bills, the question of looking up old property of the late Confederate States, the General Deficiency Appropiation bill, which touches a variety of subjects; the bill for the relief of the Union Pacific Railway, involving $93,000,000 more or less, which the Government is trying to collect; the fortifications, business, flags, pensions, vetoes, money to enable the Geological Survey to ascertain and report to what extent the arid regions of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation, the Fisheries question, and even the threadbare tariff comes up occasionally for a share of debate.

The Senate has spent several days this week in open executive sessions over the Fisheries Treaty, and Senator Edmunds renders himself conspicuous by absence whenever this damp subject is brought forward. He was so much opposed to discussing the treaty with open doors, that he registered a row he would not be present during the proceedings which he so thoroughly reprehended. Up to the present he has kept his vow. As soon as the fisheries treaty is laid aside, Mr. Edmunds walks into the Senate chamber, and participates in all the other business.

In army cirles the project of making Arlington's 1200 acres a grand national park, is being favorably discussed. It is proposed that the Government Barracks be removed from the low grounds of Washington to this park. It is further proposed that residences be constructed by the Government upon sightly places of the park for the summer homes of the President and the

members of his Cabinet, giving them an opportunity to enjoy the pure air, pure water and grand views of this splendid suburb of the National Capitol, through which will pass the grand national highway to Mount Vernon and the tomb of Washington. The Government has the money, but Congress may be very slow to see fit to appropriate it.

Everyone knows that at the beginning of the present term both Houses of Congress were flooded with petitions and memorials from all over the country, praying for the entire abolition of the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia, and that these were referred to their appropiate committees. It is also known that several bills were introduced to carry this request into practical effect.

Last May the Senate committee on District affairs, decided to report favorably a high license bill for the District, and to Senator Spooner was entrusted the task of presenting the report. The committee was not unanimous for the bill, however, a minority favoring absolute prohibition, and it was expected that when the majority report was offered, the minority would also present their views, and use the passage of a prohibitory law.

Nearly three months have elapsed and nothing has been heard from the License bill. Why Senator Spooner has delayed in presenting it is unknown. It is true he has been away from the Senate on business a good part of the time since the bill was entrusted to his charge, and he has repeatedly said that he has been prevented from so doing only by continued absence and a want of time in which to complete the report. The most probable reason for delay is that the committee, or rather the majority of its members, have decided to reconsider their action, and to allow the situation to remain exactly as at present. But even if the bill should be reported to the Senate, with the tariff bill to be considered now there is almost no chance of its being acted upon this session and matters are likely to remain as they are.

T.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We say what we know, when we state that the Singer Sewing machine advertised in our columns as sold by the Co-operative Sewing machine Company, of Philadelphia, is a most excellent machine, and exceedingly cheap at the price. We have one of this kind in our own family, and have the the testimony of others to this effect.

The Durham *Recorder* tells that a sexton at one of the churches wanting to be little ahead of time provided himself with a box of matches and attempted to light the electric light. After using most of his matches he was informed of his error.

More fruits, berries, melons, etc., have been sent from Newbern this year than ever before.

The peach crop around Winston is reported as very good.

The Farmers' Interstate Convention to be held in Raleigh, it is expected, will be well attended. Reduced rates have been secured at hotels and boarding houses for 300 delegates.

Prof, B. F. Sledd, of Virginia. has been elected to the professorship of modern languages in Wake Forest college, and it is believed he will accept. He graduated from Washington and Lee, and was a tutor of that University. Afterwards he took a course in modern languages at Johns Hopkins.

The Laurinburg Cotton-Seed Oil Company has been organized with A. L. James as President and Peter McRae, D. W. Middleton, M. M. McKinnon, R. McCaskill and H McN. Lytch, directors.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* of 9th says: Mr. J. D. Bonshall, of the Auditor's office, yesterday made another discovery among the ancient archives of the office. He has found an old record of Continental militia, kept over a century ago, in which the soldiers' accounts were kept. The list contains many names which are familiar nowadays.

The Teachers Institute of Mecklenburg county held its third annual meeting in Charlotte, last week. Seventy-five teachers are on the rolls.

On Tuesday morning of last week one hundred men and carts and mules commenced the grading of the Roanoke and Southern railroad at Winston. Another force are working at Walnut Cove.

Arrangements have been entered into between Mr. Stacey VanAmringe and the Sea-Coast Railroad Company, by which, before April 1st of next year, visitors to the Hummocks will be put, if desired, almost literally at a point where they can step off the trains into the waters of the Atlantic ocean.

The Chester and Lenoir Railroad Company, so says the *Topic*, have purchased a beautiful knoll near the south end of the railroad bridge across the Catawba river and will erect a large hotel to attract tourists.

Clarendon bridge spanning Cape Fear river near Fayetteville was struck by lightning last week. No serious damage was done.

A barn belonging to Mr. W. A. Smith, of Ansonville, was destroyed with a large amount of clover hay which it contained. The fire came from a lightning stroke.

The laying of the corner stone of the Agricultural and Mechanical college will take place during the meeting of the Farmers' Inter-State Convention next week. The ceremonies will be conducted by the Masonic order. Gov. Scales, Gen. Rufus Barringer and others will deliver addresses.

In the case of Hudson against the three C's railroad for $10,000 damage for loss of a foot while coupling cars, a non-suit was ordered. Judge Montgomery held that the evidence was insufficient. The suit was brought at Shelby last Saturday.

Judge Dick in the Federal Court at Greensboro last week refused to grant a motion to confirm the sale for $8,550, of the N. C. Millstone property to Mr. M. Schall, of York, Pa.

Says the *State Chronicle:* Dr. Wm. B. Phillips is now engaged in superintending the erection of a zinc monument to Dr. Mitchell, over his grave at the top of Mt. Mitchell. The Charlotte *Democrat* says that the work of transportation will be very arduous. Oxen will draw the plates over the steep road now being made, for 13 miles from Cooper's Station, Western N. C. Railroad, to 4 miles beyond Patton's. The last eight miles the plates for the monument must be borne on the shoulders of stout and hardy mountaineers.

On the farm of Mr. T. J. Southerland, two miles from Wilmington, last week, by a lightning stroke a horse, a mule and a pig were killed. A man standing by the mule was stunned, but soon recovered consciousness.

DOMESTIC.

A family of four persons were burned to death in a tenement house in New York on 8th inst.

Savannah, Charlotte and other cities are quarantining against Jacksonville, Fla., on account of yellow fever.

In Richmond, Va., the Gray National Telegraph Company has been formed with capital stock not to exceed $15,000,000. The company will engage in the general telegraph and telephone business under the system invented by Prof. Elisha Gray.

In Indian Territory United States cavalry are ejecting persons, non citizens, who refuse to pay the cattle tax. A number have been sent out of the territory with orders not to return. All their crops and other possessions were left behind, and will propably be a total loss to them. All this is probably all right. In Ireland it would be called eviction. In this country it is ejection, but the thing is the same.

The State of New York will bring suit against the trusts that are now dominating commerce as soon as the Attorney General returns from his recreation. General Roger A. Pryor has been retained by the State to assist in the prosecution. It supposed that the Sugar Trust will be prosecuted as a test case.

The jute monopoly threatens to run the price of cotton bagging up to ruinous figures. Here is what a St. Louis dispatch says about it: It now seems that the jute combine has secured a sufficient control of the output of bagging manufactories to control the market. It is said that Warren, Jones & Gratz are at the head of the trust, and they decline to deny or affirm the statement. They own the Southern or Standard Mills, of St. Louis and mills at Muncie, Ind. Several of the largest Eastern mills are in the combine, the most prominent being L. Waterbury & Co., and Nevins and Co., of Boston. The mills shut down are at St. Louis; Peru, Ind.; Crescent Jute Company, New Orleans; W. J. Tapp & Co., Louisville; Hart Bagging Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and a number of small mills in Illinois and Indiana. The output of all mills is 50,000,000 yards of bagging, sufficient to cover a crop of 7,000,000 bales of cotton. The present crop is expected to exceed 7,000,000, and the demand for bagging will be brisk. The Ludlow Bagging Company of Boston is the only concern of any magnitude running independently, and its output is but 6,000,000 yards, nearly all of which has already been placed at about 7 cents. The price fixed by the combine is 11¾ cents, or an additional profit of 4¾ cents per yard. The is no scarcity of raw material to justify the increase, but the cotton-producing section seems to be at the mercy of the combine.

It is said that an English syndicate is negotiating at Pensacola with the object of buying out large lumber companies there. They will carry about $6,000,000 into Florida and South Alabam. The companies to be bought out control between 6,000 and 7,000 acres of timber land.

The bill prohibiting Chinese immigration to this country passed the U. S. Senate last week by a vote of 40 ayes to 3 nays.

One of the most singular occurrences happened in Savannah last week. A Greek, a leading cotton broker and cotton exporter of that city had bestowed upon him a distinguished honor. The Savannah *News* thus explains it: The consul general of Greece, in this city, furnishes the following information with respect to the matter:

Mr. C. Menelas has just been honored by the king of the Hellenes, having been made a chevalier of the Royal Order of the Redeemer of Greece. The beautiful decoration of this order consists of a silver cross, surrounded by a garland of laurel, on one side of which are engraved in enamel the arms of Greece, and on the other side is the figure of the redeemer. The cross is carried on the left hand side, on the button hole hung by a bright piece of blue ribbon with white borders Mr. Menelas has received this high honor, not only for being one of the purest of Greek patriots, but also for being a generous patron of the schools of his native place, Macedonia, many a youth of that country having been educated at his expense.

Dr. J. P. Campbell, a special student of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, has been appointed professor of Biology in the Georgia state university.

A vicious bull attacked a Mr. Cromwell, owner of the "Marblebank Farm" two miles from Petersburg, Va., and trampled him till he was fatally injured.

U. S. war vessels have been ordered to cruise among the fishing smacks in Canadian waters. This is said to be in anticipation of possible trouble when the fisheries treaty is rejected by the U. S. Senate.

The good effects of Prohibition already are showing themselves in Milledgeville, Ga. The last grand jury recommended the abolishment of the county court for want of cases to try.

One person died in Baltimore, on 8th inst., and several persons were overcome by the heat.

Two prospectors, says a dispatch from Livingston, Montana, brought in from the boulder country $2,000 in gold which they had pounded out with hammers on Flat Rocks.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: The summer shutdown of the flint glass factories of the country will end next Saturday and on Monday there will be a general resumption. Trade is reported better. The window-glass factories, which have been closed down since June 1, will start up about the 1st of September, giving employment to about 10,000 men.

Mr. J. H. Estelle, owner of the Savannah *News*, so the dispatches state, has bought the Macon *Telegraph* for $30,000.

Numerous suits are being brought at Des Moines, Iowa, asking for a penalty of $5,000 against railroads for charge of freight on groceries above the new rates made by the railroad commissioners

Rev. W. Kilgo, of Chesterfield circuit, S. C., came near being killed by a stroke of lightning. The lightning struck a tree and glanced, killing his horse, and tearing off a sole of Mr. Kilgo's shoe. He was badly shocked, but at last accounts was doing well.

Recent storms have done serious damage to fruit orchards and crops in Maryland.

Dr. T. C. Watkins, the oldest practitioner in West Virginia, died in Charleston on Wednesday last, aged 87.

Chattanooga has had a $400,000 fire.

Bond offering in Washington City on the 9th $1,575,100. The Treasury accepted $1,025,700 at 127¼ for 4s and 107½ for 4½s. One bid accepted was for a round amount of $1,000,000.

FOREIGN.

Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, sailed from Lisbon for Rio Janerio on 8th inst.

Large strikes have occurred in Paris, leading to colisions between the strikers and the police. Similar occurrences are apprehended in Lyons.

At a meeting of strikers in Paris on Sunday, (5th,) a leading communist, Gen. Eudes, dropped dead. His funeral a few days after was made occasion of a communist demonstration. Fifteen thousand persons marched in front of the hearse The raising of the red flag brought the police forward to suppress it, but proved unable to do so, the gens d'arms had to interfere. Several arrests were made, but no lives were lost.

A letter has been received at Victoria, British. Canada, from Fort Hazleton, which says that there are now five men in the fort surrounded by 500 Indians bent on murder. They say they will kill the last man.

The difficulties between Italy and Zanzibar are said to have been settled to the satisfaction of both countries. Italy obtains a large amount of territory.

Dr. McKenzie's answer to the German doctors is to appear in English and German very shortly. It will be published first in London.

Fifteen communists have been sentenced in Paris to imprisonment for terms from fifteen days to four months. Two Belgians and one German are among them.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales at 33½on Wednesday, (8th); on Thursday 33½; Saturday 34 cts.; quiet on Monday. Sales on Tuesday at 34 cts.

ROSIN—Quiet throughout at 70 cts. for Strained and 72½ cents for Good Strained:

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00 and Soft $1.75, until Friday, when Soft advanced to $1.80.

TAR—Receipts taken at $1.65 until Saturday, when price fell off to $1.55—since unchanged, but easy at close.

TIMBER—Receipts light and taken at full prices.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

In Washington City, July 31st, 1888, Miss CORNELIA SPENCER PHILLIPS, eldest daughter of Hon. S. F. Phillips. A child of the covenant and a partaker in its hopes and its securities

She was interred at Chapel Hill, Wednesday afternoon Aug. 1st, Rev. Dr. Mangum officiating.

In Gaston county, near Gastonia, Mrs. REBECCA F. HOLLAND, wife of Wm. R. Holland, formerly Miss Rebecca F. Wilson, departed this life July 21, 1888. She was born Jan, 3d, 1828 and hence she was in the sixty-first year of her age. She endured her long affliction quietly, patiently and submissively. A member of Olney church and an exemplary Christian; she knew and said sometime before her death that her affliction would terminate in the dissolution of her body and soul. And her submission was so great and her Christian assurance so strong, that like Paul she could say, "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

She leaves an affectionate husband, a daughter and her husband, three grandchildren, two sisters and three brothers, all of whom were devoted to her, and a large circle of relations to lament and mourn her death. But let these be comforted by these words of God: "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

J. J. K.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS God in His infinite wisdom has ended the pilgrimage of our beloved brother, MURDOCK C. McASKILL.

Resolved, 1. That while we deplore our loss, we bow in submission to the will of Him who "has a right to make what He pleased, to possess what He makes, to dispose of what He possesses."

2. That in the death of brother McAskill the cause of education has lost one of its warmest advocates.

3. That the community in which he lived has lost a friend tried and true—one who cheerfully lent support to whatever was promotive of its well-being.

4. That our church has lost a consistent member, a faithful ruling elder, one who rejoiced in the coming of the Lord's Kingdom.

5. That we express to the family of the deceased our tender sympathy, and commend them to the loving care of the "Father of mercies and the God of all comfort."

6. That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN for publication.

Session: D. HENDERSON,
JAS. H. FORBIS,
SOLOMON McLEAN,
A. R. Shaw.

Ellerbe Springs, N. C., Aug. 5, 1888.

IN MEMORIAM.

The subject of this brief notice, Mrs. SUSAN McKAY, relict of Mr. Archie McKay, was born Oct. 15th, 1808, and died Aug. 1st, 1888, at her residence in Marion county, S. C.

Mrs. McKay was universally respected and beloved. The foundation of her character was laid in nature, but the superstructure was all of grace. Naturally, she was exceedingly kind, gentle and obliging, but grace imparted an additional charm of meekness, humility and love. Hence, ordinarily her face wore a sweet smile even under the power of lingering wasting disease. Indeed, in many respects she was a model woman. She was noted for energy and industry no less than for kindness and success of temper. Hence household duties were often performed when physically she was hardly equal to the task. Before her active, cheerful, courageous spirit, every difficulty vanished. Solomon's picture of a virtuous woman is not inapplicable to her. "Strength and honor are her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come. She openeth her month with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband—and he praiseth her. Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excelleth all."

Another marked feature of her character was candor. She was far from anything like guile or deceit. Indeed, her heart was in her hand. She always met her friends in the most cordial manner—a pleasant smile and hearty shake of the hand.

The good woman is gone, but her memory will long endure. She bore her last sufferings with great fortitude and resignation to the Divine will. She leaves a precious legacy to her family. "The memory of the just is blessed." B.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Candy, Crackers, &c.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

—FOR—

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Davidson College, N. C.

LAYS the foundation for a broad and thorough Medical education. Starts at the bottom. The first in the South. Four instructors. Full equipment. Dissection required. Terms reasonable and location healthy. For catalogue, address, PAUL B. BARRINGER, M. D. Principal.

FISHBURNE SCHOOL,

Waynesboro, Augusta County, Va.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC and Business Course, with Military Training.

New Buildings, heated by steam, laboratory and other advantages.

Three Assistants, Fourteen States represented, Session '88–9. Fifty boarding pupils. No bad boys wanted.

Local option law in the town, Enforced.

For Catalogue, address JAS. A. FISHBURNE, Principal.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

SALEM. N. C.

HEALTHFUL LOCATION; BEAUTIFUL grounds; ample buildings with comfortable study; parlors; sleeping alcoves; bathing rooms; well graded and advanced course of study; schools in Music, Art, Languages and Commercial studies; refined home life, with good Christian training; special care of the individual pupil; eighty-four years of continuous experience and more than 6,000 Alumnæ. Send for Catalogue and circulars.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D., Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

Union Theological Seminary.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY, VA.

The next session begins Wednesday, Sept. 5th. 1888.

FACULTY.

B. M. SMITH, D. D., LL.D., Professor of Oriental Literature.

THOS. E. PECK, D. D., LL.D. Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology.

H. C. ALEXANDER, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament.

J. F. LATIMER, Ph.D, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity.

W. W. Moore, D. D., Associate Professor of Oriental Literature.

For Catalogue or other information apply to THOS. E. PECK D. D., Intendant Hampden Sidney, Va.

Send for a Catalogue of the COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, BALTIMORE, MD., which offers the STUDENTS of Medicine superior advatages.

DR THOMAS OPIE, (Dean), 600 N. Howard Street.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS successful experience desires a position as teacher in a small school or family. Teaches the usual English branches and Latin. References given upon application. Address at once, MISS S. E. S. Magnolia, Va.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY,

STAUNTON, VA.

MISS MARY J. BALDWIN, PRINCIPAL.

OPENS SEPT. 5TH, 1888. CLOSES JUNE 1889.

UNSURPASSED LOCATION, BUILDings, grounds and appointments. Full corps of teachers. Unrivalled advantages in Music, Langnages, Elocution, Art, Book-keeping, Physical Culture, Stenography and Type Writing.

Board, &c., &c., with full English Course, $250 for the enire Session of 9 months. Music, Art and Languages, extra.

For full particulars apply to the Principal for Catalogue.

PENNSYLVANIA, Chambersburg.

Wilson College for Young Women.

Fifty miles south-west of Harrisburg in famous Cumberland Valley. From Baltimore four hours; from Roanoke, Va., 11 hours via. of Shenandoah Valley R. R. Five trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all College Studies except Music and art. Large Music College and Art School. Music Department last year, 125. Full Faculty. College Course B. A. degree. Music College B. M. Handsome Park, Large Buildings, Steam Heat, Gymnasium, Observatory, Laboratory, etc. For catalogue address Rev. J. EDGAR, Ph. D., Pres't.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.**

No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address, **Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.**

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

PLUMER MEMORIAL FEMALE COLLEGE, WYTHEVILLE, VA.

Next session begins September 13th, 1888.

REV. S. R. PRESTON, M. A. President,

Assisted by an excellent corps of eight Teachers.

Board, fuel, light, &c., with Collegiate course, including Latin, Calisthenics, Book-keeping, and Vocal Music, in class, $178 for entire school year.

Art, Music, German, French, Elocution and Type-writing thoroughly taught.

A young Institution, but *growing:* last year it had 35 boarding pupils from six States.

Location, climate, surroundings, all combine to make a delightful School-home for girls.

Send for catalogue to the President.

REV. S. R. PRESTON, Wytheville, Va.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

MOORESVILLE ACADEMY.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPT. 3rd 1888. Instruction is given in English, Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics and Music. Latest and best methods of teaching. Thorough work, healthy location. Good board with room, lights, &c., $10.00 per month. Terms very reasonable. For particulars, address, H. A. GREY, JR., Principal.

ERSKINE COLLEGE.

DUE WEST, S. C.

Opens first Monday in October next. It offers the advantages of a thorough College course at most reasonable rates. Holds to the established classical curriculum for the degree of A. B. It is now its FORTY-NINTH YEAR. Entire expenses for the nine months, $165. Write for a Catalogue to W. M. GRIER, President.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address REV. WM. R. ATKINSON, Principal, Charlotte, N. C.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

EBB TIDE.

The breeze sinks down and the long reach
Of the barren sands
In the hot sun seems like the beach
Of desert lands.
Among the rocks no children run,
Only some poor old women come
For driftwood drying in the sun.

'Tis full high noon, the tide is out,
We quiet are.
God knows what storms may sweep without
The harbor bar.
The sudden squall, the veering gale
May tear and wreak the distant sail
Of him we love. Our weak hearts fail.

'Tis sunset; the returning tide
Creeps up the sands;
The waves gleam with warm colors dyed
From tropic lands.
The fresh breeze waits the sounds of joy
From lips of many a happy boy
To whom each wave brings a new toy.

A snow-white sail flits 'cross the bar.
The light is past.
But ere appears the evening star,
He comes at last.
His ship is moored. With him beside
My doubting heart can dread abide?
Shall I to-morrow fear ebb tide?

—*Selected.*

SEAFARING IRISH WOMEN.

How They Earn a Living on a Dangerous Coast.

The women of these coasts and islands are as skillful as the men in handling the oar and rudder. They know every sunken rock and dangerous current of the intricate channels between the great island of Arran and the mainland, and take the boats in and out in all weathers. For many years a Grace Darling of the western coast, the daughter of a pilot who lived on Eights Island, went out in storm and darkness with her old father, never trusting him alone, as she knew his weakness for the whiskey.

This brave girl never flinched from facing the wildest gales, fearing that disaster might befall her father, and the vessel it was his business to guide to a safe anchorage, if she were not at the helm. Many a ship's crew beating about between Arran and Cwey owed its preservation to Nellie Boyle. Two sisters have taken the post boat into Arran for many years past, their father, John Nancy, being now old and infirm.

The beetling cliffs and echoing caves of this dangerous coast have a wierd charm of their own, and the simple people born within the sound of the Atlantic surges cling with a surpassing tenacity to their thatched and roped cottages sheltered behind huge round-braced rocks, in the hollows of which they grow their patches of potatoes and stunted oats and barley.

The number of these dwellings, starting up out of what from afar looks like a stony desert, both by the sea and for miles inland, is startling to us who reflects on the possibilities of subsistence afforded by the so called land. The unfailing bog affords ample fuel it is true and the potatoe crop, when as good as now, will last throughout the winter.

In a good season such as this the oats have a chance of getting stacked before the equinoctial gales begin to blow. Well it would be if these oats, ground into meal, might form a large part of the staple food of Donegal. Strong tea, boiled in the "wee pot" beside the turf embers, with baker's bread, have now taken the place of the wholesome bone-making porridge on which the canny Scot still lives.

To buy groceries money is needed, and we wonder how this can be earned here. Kelp, or seaweed, burning used to bring them money; and this year, too, thin pillars of blue smoke are rising all around by the sea, showing, let us hope, that trade in iodine is brisk. The fishing ought to be a fruitful source of prosperity to the Rosses, but on this subject a resident writes in 1884 as follows:

"To the north of Aranmore, stretching away to the northwest of Troy, there is a fine fishing bank, where fish might be canght every day in the year with suitable boats and gear. In very fine weather our small craft often go out from four to six miles off Arran Heads. Next day they all come back laden, and after such a take all the other boats in the neighborhood will go out. It may be that a breeze springs up, the sea rises in the middle of a good catch, then all have to run for home or shelter. Large, well-fitted fishing smacks could stay there for days, and make plenty of money too, but the facilities for the transit and sale of fish there are none."—*Woman's World.*

ORIGIN OF POTTERY WARE.

Every man no doubt, used his gourd as a gourd alone. But as time went on he began at last, apparently to employ it as a model for pottery also. In all probability his earliest lessons in the fictile art were purely accidental. It is a common trick with savages to put water to warm on the camp fire in a calabash or gourd with wet clay smeared over the bottom to keep it from burning. Wherever the clay thus employed was fine enough to form a mold and bake hard in shape, it would cling to the gourd, and be used time and again in the same way without renewal, till at last it came to be regarded almost as a component part of the compound vessel. Traces of this stage in the evolution of pottery still exist in various outlying corners of the world. Savages have been noted who smear their dishes with clay; and bowls may be found in various museums which still contain more or less intact the relics of the natural object on which they were modeled. In one case the thing in the clay bowl is a human skull, presumably an enemy's. In most cases, however, the inner gourd or calabash, in proportion as it was well coated up to the very top with a good protective layer of clay, would tend to get burned out by the heat of the fire in the course of time.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

A REVENGEFUL CAMEL.

A lad of about fourteen had conducted a large camel, laden with wood, from a town in the plan of Baalbek to another at half an hour's distance or so. As the animal loitered or turned out of the way, its conductor struck it repeatedly, and harder than it seems to have thought he had a right to do. But not finding the occasion favorable for taking immediate "quits," it "bode its time;" nor was that time long in coming. A few days later, the same lad had to reconduct the beast, but unladen, to his own village. When they were about halfway on the road, and at the same distance from any habitation, the camel suddenly stopped, looked deliberately round in every direction to assure itself that no one was within sight, and, finding the road far and near clear of passers by, made a step forward, seized the unlucky boy's head in its monstrous mouth, and lifting him up in the air, flung him down again on the earth with the upper part of his skull completely torn off, and his brains scattered on the ground. Having thus satisfied its revenge, the brute quietly resumed its pace towards the village as though nothing were the matter, till some men who had observed the whole, though unfortunately at too great a distance to be able to afford timely help, came up and killed it. —*Palgrave's "Central Arabia."*

GROWING BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

It is said that trees planted under the electric light increase in size much more rapidly than those set out under ordinary circumstances. It is finely illustrated in Fairfield just at present, according to the *Journal*, where at a street corner stands a little tree that was set out there last spring. It grew fairly well last season without the electric light, but this season, under its effulgent rays, it has stretched out with great rapidity, far outstripping all its fellows at the same time. The explanation of this unusual growth, given by the scientist on the opposite side of the street is that the tree grows both day and night, the electric light taking the place of the sun at night. Under all circumstances this would seem a very plausible explanation, and if it is true the electric light will come into general use in hot-houses and other places where it is desirable to force vegetation.—*Bangor Commercial.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Baltimore *Sun*: "Carmen Sylva," the Queen of Roumania, is having a "poet's chamber" built, wherein to write her poems. It is constructed of reeds surrounded by a high hedge of roses. In the niche of the hedge cages of singing birds are hidden, and in one corner there is a fountain of perfumed water. In the middle of the room is a mossy bank and a great block of rock that is also covered with moss and hewn in the form of a writing desk. Upon this moss-grown stone the Queen poetess will indite her verses. The ground is covered with a thick, soft carpet of green turf, and a hammock is slung on one side with golden cords.

Art Age: Portieres, although decorative and artistic, are not always desirable in every room and many people object to their use entirely. In a pretty country house the doors are treated in a novel way, the panels being covered with plush or felt cloth, nailed on smoothly and fastened by small gilt nails. In the drawing room, which is finished with white woodwork, the door panels are covered with white and gold brocade put on with little gilt nails. And in the library, in oak, pieces of dark blue felt cloth are used for the panels. The walls of this room are covered with a plain oak paper and are panelled with oblong pieces of the dark blue cloth, matching the doors and making an excellent background for pictures and cabinets. The pannelling has all been done at home—is very effective and not at all amateurish looking.

Items from the N. O. *Picayune*:

A majority of the working women in New Orleans belong to the organization of the Knights of Labor. School teachers, clerks, factory girls, seamstresses, all appear to appreciate the need and value of organized effort, and desire to be in some measure banded together for self-protection.

The late emperor of Germany disliked to hear any one speak slightingly of women. When he was crown prince an officer once remarked of a wounded comrade that he was "weeping like a woman." 'Never make that comparison," said the crown prince with a frown. "Crying like an unweaned child would be better. Women have more fortitude than men."

Mrs. Sarah B. Mabry derives an income of more than $2,000 a year from a 50-acre farm near Atlanta, Ga., of which four acres are devoted to berries.

The daughters of Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky and Senator Colquitt of Georgia, both well educated and accomplished young women who have heretofore paid more attention to church and charitable work than to society, have entered the Normal College at Washington to fit themselves for teaching in the public schools of the South, while a daughter of Wade Hampton is a graduate of a training school for sick nurses, and hopes to establish such much needed institutions in the South.

A Mrs. Pratt, in Louisville, the widow of a well known Presbyterian divine, is making quite a little fortune out of beaten biscuit, such as she used to regale her guests on in happier and more prosperous days. They are "home made" under her personal supervision, white as snow as to crumb and golden brown as to crust, just such as you may have eaten in many a Tennessee and Kentucky house where the divine art of making them is still possessed by the negro cooks. Mrs. Pratt sells her biscuit at 15 cents a dozen, and the demand for them for luncheons, parties, picnics, etc., has grown so that she employs several people besides the original "aunty" who helped her to make the first batch she sent on trial to Woman's Exchange.

SCIENCE.

At the Chester Iron Works, Chester, Pa., powdered coal has been used successfully for fuel. The combustion is perfect. Both ashes and smoke are entirely consumed, effecting a saving of from 40 to 50 per cent. in fuel. The coal is powdered by the cyclone principle, and applied to the furnaces by a patent process.

The Russian weather observing system is said to be the most extensive in the world. It has two principal observatories and 250 subordinate stations. In addition, there are many volunteer observers, so that the last report published gives the rainfall of 650 localities. The coldest station is at Werchojansk, Siberia (latitude 67° 34' north), whose mean temperature for the year 1885 was 20.1° Fahrenheit. The vast area of the Russian empire embraces almost every variety and condition of climate, and permits, therefore, of extended and valuable observations and deductions.

Italian archæologists who for some time have been at work uncovering the ancient Greek city of Sybaris, in Italy, have lighted upon evidences of a more ancient city upon which Sybaris was built. The necropolis is an undisturbed state, and adds strong evidence to the belief in a high Italic civilization prior to the Etruscan, and contemporaneous with the building of the pyramids. Italian scientists locate its decline at 1000 B. C. and believe that it was the real author of the tombs and prehistoric walls which exist all over Italy where there are signs of Etruscan habitation. A report is shortly to be issued under the auspices of the Italian government, which is claimed to be a complete demonstration of pre-Etruscan civilization.

Independent: The curious question as to where certain plants get their mineral constituents has been revived by the published analysis by Chalkley Palmer, of the Spanish moss of the South, *Tillandsia usneoides*, the well-known epiphyte that gives so weird a look to the Southern forest. It has long been known that the cactus is often found growing in earth in which the chemist can find no lime, and yet the plant eventually has oxalate of lime largely in its composition. It has been "guessed" that lime must exist in some form that the chemist has been unable to trace. Dr. Palmer finds of ash 2.95 per cent.—and among these are silica, alumina, manganese, lime, magnesia, potash, soda, sulphur, chlorine, carbon and phosphorus. The plants adhere to the back of trees by a kind of expansion apparently similar to that which the Virginia creeper uses in adhering to the walls and the trunks of trees; and it has been considered not improbable that as we know the *Ampelopsis* absorbs through these "suckers," these epiphytes may do so too. In this way mineral matters may enter the system of the *Tillandsia*. But Dr. Palmer notes the statement that the plant will grow as well on telegraph wires as on trees, and yet the ash of the plant contain these minerals. The writer of this paragraph is probably responsible for the original record that the Spanish moss would grow well on telegraph wires. The fact was pointed out to him many years ago, when traveling through Mississippi. It certainly had increased in length after several years of suspension on the wires. Actual experiments with it since show, that though it will live and grow somewhat suspended instead of attached, yet the growth is annually weaker, and it finally dies gradually away.

THINGS USEFUL.

Whipped Ice Cream: One quart rich sweet cream, two quarts milk, three eggs, one pound sugar, one ounce gelatine. Soak the gelatine in a little cold milk, let the milk come to a boil and stir in the gelatine; beat the eggs and sugar together and stir in also; let cool; whip the cream, stir it into the mixture and flavor. This fills a six quart freezer.

A Cheap Ice Chest: Take two dry goods boxes, one of which is enough smaller than the other to leave a space of about three inches all around when it is placed inside. Fill the space between the two with sawdust packed closely, and cover with a heavy lid made to fit neatly inside the larger box. Insert a small pipe in the bottom of the chest to carry off the water from melting ice, and you have a very cheap and tolerably effective ice box for family or grocers' use.

To Pickle Cucumbers: Lay fifty firm, young, and very small sized, not too ripe or seedy, on flat dishes, having first rubbed them with salt. Keep them covered, and look at them and turn them occasionally for eight or ten days, and then, having carefully drained them, put them in a jar in which vine leaves or cabbage leaves are laid, and, pouring two quarts of scalding vinegar over them, cover them with more leaves, and keep them covered by the fire. Next day pour off the vinegar, boil it up, and pour it hot over the cucumbers, again covering them with fresh leaves above and below. A little pounded alum will improve the color; but if it be not good enough, scald them once more by placing the jar in a pan of boiling water, or on a hot hearth. When the color is tolerably good—for it will never be very brilliant—boil up the vinegar once more with a half ounce of white pepper, the same of sliced ginger, two drachms of cloves, and a bruised nutmeg. Boil the spices for a few minutes with the vinegar, and when cold, bottle them.

A physician says that the application of the oil of cinnamon, applied with a straw or small brush, is the very best remedy for bee stings. It will slightly blister, but will destroy the poison.

To Ease a Writer's Tired Eyes: A gentleman who has made a study of the eye says, for the benefit of the people who have to earn a livelihood:—"Never write on white paper if you can get yellow paper. A sheet or card of the same shade placed on the wall over the desk will assist in giving the eyes a rest, and this will facilitate the work.

Many People refuse to take Cod

Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians report our little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced

STAUNTON
MALE ACADEMY
A school of the highest order for young men and boys. Military system. The best appliances for study and instruction. Thorough preparation for College, University or business. For illustrated catalogue, address STAUNTON MALE ACADEMY, STAUNTON, VA.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
—o—
WILMINGTON, N. C.
—o—
THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

SYNODICAL FEMALE COLLEGE
ROGERSVILLE, TENN.
Beautifully located. A full corps of carefully chosen, able instructors. Unusual advantages in music, history, literature and art. A strictly home-school. Address
MRS. F. A. ROSS, Principal, or
CHARLES C. ROSS, Associate Prin.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.
Opens September 20, 1888. **One of the most attractive Schools for Young Ladies in the Union. All Departments Thorough.** Buildings Elegant; Steam heat; Gas light; Situation beautiful: Climate splendid; Pupils from Nineteen States. **Terms among the lowest in the Union.** For the **Liberal Terms** of this **Celebrated old Virginia School,** write for a catalogue to
WM. A. HARRISS, President, Staunton, Virginia.

MID SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES AND LAWNS,
IN SUCH VARIETY AS TO ENABLE YOU TO SELECT ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
We carry in great variety so many things that we cannot begin to call them, ANY ONE IN WILMINGTON will tell you that at McINTIRE'S you can find ANYTHING that you may need in the way of
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING, &C., &C.
LADIES SUITS made to order, on short notice.
MATTINGS for floors in great variety of patterns and colors.
CHURCH CARPETS and MATTINGS, at lowest prices
Samples when desired.
RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
July 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.

BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.
Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST
GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO CO. TRADE-MARK BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL. DURHAM TOBACCO

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.
HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
—o—
WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.
We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.
Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N.

Modjeska Complexion Soap,
An exquisite beautifier. Producing that peculiar delicate transparency and imparting a velvety softness to the skin which is so greatly admired. It removes all roughness, redness, blotches, pimples, and imperfection from the hands and face. For all Toilet purposes it is the luxury of luxuries. 60 cents per box of three cakes, sent by mail on receipt of price. (One box of this Soap is sent gratis in our Great BARGAIN Box of the Sweet Home Family Soap.) To be had only from the inventors and manufacturers.—J. D. LARKIN & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.
NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPT. 12th, 1888.
THIRTEEN DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY. CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL COURSES.
Healthy location in the heart of the Bluegrass Region. 1,000 feet above sea level. Refined and hospitable community. Students find homes in the best families. Expenses moderate—$160 to $240. Attendance last session, from 20 States. For full information and Catalogue apply to
L. H. BLANTON, D D., Chancellor.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.
—RICHMOND.—
FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION will commence October, 1st, and continue Six Months. Total fees for Session NINETY DOLLARS.
J. S. DORSEY CULLEN. Dean of Faculty.
For further information write for Catalogue.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

PANTOPS ACADEMY,
NEAR CHARLOTTSVILLE, VA.
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. Has unrivaled advantages and healthful climate, thorough teaching, kindly home influence, and new improved buildings, including large Gymnasium. Begins September 5, 1888. Send for Catalogue.
JOHN R. SAMPSON, A. M., Principal.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

WHICH IS BEST?

BY MRS. MARGARET J. PRESTON.

If only our frocks and our aprons
Would grow like the leaves on the trees,
And out we could rush in the morning,
To gather and pick as we please—

How nice it would be, and how easy,
We never should have a misfit;
No matter how much we might tear them,
We never need sew up a slit.

No tiresome mending or darning,
No use for a needle or thread,
No grief for a hole in the stocking,
No scolding from mother to dread.

And if there were never a lesson,
No writing nor spelling of words,
And nothing to do but be idle,
And chatter and sing like the birds—

How useless, and tired, and lazy,
And mischievous, too, we would grow.
No, no! 'Tis a thousand times better
To read, and to spell and to sew.

—*Mid-Continent.*

THE RAJAH AND HIS ELEPHANT.

Very few people know what a wonderful animal the elephant is; how wise, how grateful, if kindly treated, and alas! how revengeful if ill-used in any way

There was once an Indian rajah named Dowlah, who started with his train of nobles to hunt in the neighborhood of Lucknow. On their way the hunters had to pass through a valley which served the natives as a sort of hospital. All around lay poor sick folk, trying to gain health by the fresh air and sunshine.

The Rajah had a bad name for cruelty, and as his elephant approached the valley, the people who were in charge of the sick fled, leaving the invalids powerless on the ground. Dowlah could easily have turned aside, and taken another road; but he was a wicked man, and ordered his driver to urge the elephant to its full speed, and to trample on the sufferers.

The animal was more humane than his master; the moment he approached the first body he halted. Dowlah was angry, and ordered the driver to prick the poor elephant with the iron goad which is used to guide it; but the kind and wise animal would not move, lest he should crush the helpless forms.

At last, seeing that they were unable to move out of his way, he gently raised one after the other with his trunk, and laid them on one side, and so passed on to the hunting ground. Was he not both wise and good?

Another elephant was told to pick up a sixpence at a circus. The coin, however, was just out of his reach, and not far from a wall. After stretching out his proboscis in vain several times, the elephant stood still, as if in thought. Then he suddenly blew with all his might against the wall. The current of air rebounded, and sent the sixpence rolling towards the clever animal, who picked it up at once.

Next as to gratitude. An elephant never forgets a kindness. There is a terrible custom in India of using the animal as an executioner. He is trained to trample on the victims, or to crush them with his trunk. One day a man who had offended against the law knelt to receive his death-blow from an elephant. But, to the surprise of every one, the animal only raised the criminal with his trunk. Then the man recognized the elephant as one which he had had charge of for many years, and whom he had always treated kindly. The elephant remembered the kind treatment, and to his gratitude the man owed his life.

One day an elephant who was walking along the streets of Delhi put his trunk into a tailor's shop where several people were at work, and one of them pricked the trunk with his needle. The animal took no notice, but by-and-by he came to a very dirty pond. He filled his trunk from it, and, returning to the shop, squirted the water all over the workers and their work. The poor elephant knew no better.

One more story of an elephant's cleverness, which took place at Woolwich last November.

An elephant escaped from a circus one night, and broke open the back door of a workman's cottage. When that was done, he found he could not get his head in—the doorway was not large enough. But the animal was hungry, so he went to the window, which he soon smashed.

The remains of the family supper were on the parlor table, as well as the workman's breakfast, neatly tied up in a cloth, ready for him in the morning. By means of his trunk, the elephant cleared everything eatable off the table; then, being still hungry, he untied the knots of the handkerchief and devoured the contents. So far, good. The elephant had not been taught the difference between right and wrong, and could not be blamed for getting a supper when he was hungry, though it was a stolen one. But he need not have been mischievous enough to smash all the crockery ware. He had begun destroying the furniture, when the inmates of the house were roused by the noise, and after a time the elephant was taken home by one of the keepers of the circus.—*Christian Illustrated Weekly.*

WHAT FIDO LEARNED.

Fido was a little pet dog who lived with his mistress in a beautiful home, and had everything that you would think a dog's heart could desire in the way of luxury and comfort.

Fido had a basket with a soft cushion by the fireplace to sleep in and his own special plate to eat from, and he never went out in the cold weather without wearing a pretty little blanket with his name embroidered on it. His collar was always decorated with a pretty bow of bright ribbon, and when he went out to walk with his little mistress she would catch him up in her arms if she saw a stray dog approaching, she was so afraid that something might happen to her little pet.

Of course Fido was a very happy, contented little dog, you will say, when he had so much to make him comfortable. No, I am sorry to tell you that he was very discontented. Very often you will find that it is the people who have the most to make them happy who are the most dissatisfied, while others who have very little make the best of what they have and are contented with it.

Fido wanted to run away and live in the street where he fancied he could do just as he pleased. He would look through the window with envious eyes at some little dog who was hunting for a bone upon which to make a scanty dinner, and wish he could change places with him. "Then I could chase all the cats I wanted to without being called back," thought ungrateful little Fido, forgetting all the many kindnesses his mistress showed him and only remembering the times when he was not permitted to have his own way.

One cold winter morning he was standing on a chair by the window watching the birds that darted down on the porch to pick up their breakfast of crumbs, when he heard the front door open. Fido jumped down from his chair and ran out in the hall to see who had come, and found that the housemaid had left the front door ajar when she ushered the visitor into the reception room. This was the opportunity for which Fido had been waiting so long; he slipped through the door and ran down the street as fast as he could go. At last he had run away from home, and now he meant to have a nice time, for there would be nobody to keep him from doing just as he liked.

For a little while he enjoyed himself very much, but then he began to wish himself safely back at home. A big dog snapped at him when he trotted up to make his acquaintance, and then some rough boys saw him and tried to catch him. Poor frightened Fido ran as fast as his legs would carry him, up one street and down another and around corners, but the boys followed in hot pursuit until at last they captured him.

They did not mean to be cruel boys—at least we will hope that they did not—but they thought that it would be fine fun to tie an old tin pail to Fido and see him run; so they soon carried out their unkind purpose, shouting with laughter as the terrified little animal started off at full speed through the snow, trying to get away from that dreadful pail.

At last the string broke when Fido was nearly wild with terror, and he was free from the noisy encumbrance which had frightened him so. Can you not imagine how he longed with all his doggish heart for his home and gentle little mistress?

I do not know whether he would ever have found his way there alone had not a newsboy come along who recognized him as Miss Flossie's pet and carried him home.

I will leave you to imagine how joyfully he was received by the little girl, who had been grieving over her lost pet and how he wriggled and barked and jumped in a perfect ecstacy of dog-delight at being safely home once more.

He never wanted to run away from home again, and its restraints did not seem irksome to him now that he had found how little pleasure there was, after all, in having his own way.

Fido had learned a lesson that all little boys and girls have to learn sooner or later; that happiness does not consist in perfect liberty and being able to do just as one pleases in all things, and that home with all its restraints is the best and safest place, after all.—*Morning Star.*

THE FAITH OF A CHILD.

They were very little folks, the girl being but six and boy being only four, and small for their age at that. We will call them Dot and Teddy; for although those are not really their names, they will serve us well enough for the purpose of our article. They had been to church with their parents that morning, and had behaved very well, as indeed they generally did; but had not shown any indication of special interest in the sermon, in which the preacher said much about the Book of Life, and how important it was that all who listened to him should see to it that their names were written therein. "Dear friends," said he in closing, "if your names are not in that book already, do not let this day pass without asking God to put them there."

That evening, as Dot and Teddy were being put to bed, and Teddy had repeated at his mother's knee the dear old prayer, 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' the mother, thinking it time that he should make some definite request for himself outside the familiar formula, said "Teddy, why won't you ask God for something in your own words?"

Teddy did not understand at first; and then on the matter being made clear to him, hung back a little, for he was of a bashful, sensitive temperament; when Dot filled the breach by saying, "Why don't you ask God to put your name in His book, Teddy?

"What does that mean, mother?" asked Teddy, looking up with two big brown eyes full of inquiry.

In a few simple words the mother told him what it meant; and seeming to catch at once the import of her words, the little head was bowed again, and a soft voice said reverently, "O God, please put my name in your book! For Jesus' sake!

No sooner was the prayer offered, than springing to his feet, with a face fairly ablaze with joy, the little fellow went dancing up and down the room, shaking his dimpled hands in a way peculiar to himself, and exclaiming over and over again "God put my name n His book! God ha put my name in His book!

He had asked with all the simple, unquestioning faith of a heart that had not yet learned to doubt; and who shall say that he had not received as definite and direct an answer from Him who said "Suffer the little children to come unto Me," as ever was vouchsafed to a gray bearded saint?—*Sunday School Times.*

A STORY TOLD TO JAPANESE CHILDREN.

Poor old Chizoki was a good man, and for his goodness was blessed with the best little dog in the world. One day, while they were out walking together, this little dog began to scratch at the foot of a tree, and called upon his master to help him. In a few minutes their united efforts uncovered a pot of gold coins. Now Chizoki had a very bad neighbor, named Kendon, who, when he heard of the other's good luck, borrowed the little dog, took him to walk, and bade him scratch up some more gold at the foot of a tree. But the little dog only scratched up an old bone. At this Kendon was so angry that he killed the little dog, and buried him at the foot of the tree. Chizoki, having thus lost his wise little dog, became poorer than ever, and finally, to support himself, took the wood of this same tree and made himself a rice mill. It proved to be a magic mill, and, instead of meal, ground out streams of powdered gold.

When Kendon heard of this he was terribly envious, and finally one night he succeeded in stealing the mill, and taking it to his own house, attempted to grind out some gold for himself. He ground and ground for a long time, but no gold came, and in his rage the wicked Kendon broke the mill in pieces and burned it. Now Chizoki was poor indeed, and in casting about for something to do, conceived the idea that the virtues of his little dog might still remain in the ashes of the rice mill. To test this, he gathered a handful of them, and scattered them about the roots of a dead cherry-tree, which immediately began to put on leaves, blossoms and fruit.

A great prince passing saw this miracle, and knowing that it could only have been accomplished by a very good man, loaded Chizoki with honors and riches, and made him his principal adviser at court. This, of course, aroused the bitter jealousy of Kendon, and gathering a large basketful of the rice mill ashes, he climbed with it into a dead tree that he knew the prince would pass on a certain day. Just as the brilliant retinue reached the tree, Kendon scattered his ashes among its branches. They at once broke off and let him fall to the ground, where he was soundly beaten by the prince, whose eyes were filled with the flying ashes, and who was greatly enraged at the supposed insult just offered him. Thus in Japan, as elsewhere, you see wickedness and goodness both rewarded as they deserve.—*Harper's Young People.*

"WHAT DID YOU SAY?"

In a beautiful New England village, a boy about ten years old lay very sick, drawing near to death, and very sad. He was a joint-heir with an only brother to a great estate, and the inheritance was just about coming into his possession; but it was not the loss of this that made him sad. He was dying and his heart longed for a treasure worth more to him than all gold. One day I came into his room. I sat down by him, took his hand, and looked into his face, asked him what made him so sad.

"Uncle," said he, "I want to love God. Won't you tell me how to love God?"

I cannot describe the piteous tones in which he said these words, and the look of trouble which he gave me. I said to him, "My boy, you must trust God first, and then you will love him without trying at all."

With a surprised look he exclaimed; What did you say?"

I repeated the same words again and I shall never forget how his large eyes opened on me, and his cheeks flushed as he slowly said, "Well, I never knew that before. I always thought that I must love God first before I had any right to trust him"

"No, my dear boy," I answered; "God wants us to trust him. That is what Jesus always asks us to do first of all; and he knows that as soon as we trust him, we shall begin to love him. That is the way to love God—to put your trust in him him first of all."

Then I spoke to him of the Lord Jesus and how God sent him, that we might believe in him, and how, all through his life, he tried to win the trust of men; how grieved he was when men would not believe him, and how every one who believed came to love without trying to love at all.

He drank in all the truth: and simply saying, "I will trust Jesus now," without an effort put his young soul in Christ's hands that very hour. And so he came into the peace of God which passeth understanding and lived in it calmly and sweetly to the end.

None of the loving friends who watched over him during the remaining weeks of his life, doubted that the dear boy had learned to love God without trying to; and that, dying, he went to him whom not having seen he loved.—*Juvenile Missionary Magazine.*

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.

COLGATE & CO.

TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY

FOR SUMMER TRADE.

Handsome Colored Organdys.

Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.

Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.

Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.

French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.

Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.

A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.

Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices!

Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

June 25th, 1888.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Orders from the country solicited.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 2—Taking effect 5 a. m., Monday June 11th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	6 00 A.M.	1 15 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	3 10 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	3 35 "
Arrive Fayetteville..	9 00 "	7 15 "
Leave Fayetteville....	9 15 "	10 00 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 15 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	5 00 A.M.	10 15 A.M.
Arrive Greensboro....	9 25 "	5 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A.M	7 45 A.M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville....	4 15 "	5 25 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	9 50 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	10 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville..	7 30 "	12 15 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	7 30	A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00	"

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30	P. M.
Factory Junction	4 30	"
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15	"

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

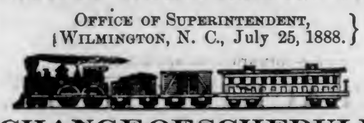
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	8 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 22 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 53 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	3 42 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 18 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 28 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	7 50 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 30 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	12 06A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	12 36 A. M
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	6 25 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 40 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	9 09 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	10 05 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 49 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 41 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 02 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 30 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 44 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	7 30 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be- Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort. 15c. of druggists, or by mail. Piscox & Co., N.Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

From its combination of valuable medicines, is superior to the essence of Ginger in the cure of Cramps, Colic, Dyspepsia and Bowel disorders, and is invaluable for all Throat and Lung troubles. Use it without delay if you have Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs. 50c. & $1.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jl'y 15. '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence.	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence...	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 30 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m,

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*11 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	12 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	12 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	2 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

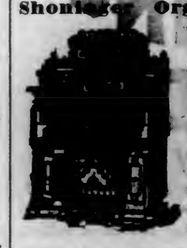
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut*," with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO Millinery AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

CROP NOTES.

NORTH CAROLINA:

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The crops in our neighborhood have suffered some from dry spell. But a fine rain to day and the prospects are very good. Cotton is bolling very heavy and should the bolls now on the stalks mature and no accident, the yield will be more than an average.

The fruit crop has been abundant and we think more canning and preserving than ever before.

The following report is from the weekly crop Bulletin, of the North Carolina Agricultural Department, Aug. 11th:

RAINFALL.

In the eastern district there was a slight deficiency of rainfall. Crops were favorably affected. More rain, however, is still, needed in this district. In the central district there was about an average amount of rainfall, affecting crops somewhat favorably. There was generally a large excess of rainfall in the western district which was very beneficial to all growing. Salisbury, Rowan county, reports 4.03 inches, well distributed through the week. Davidson College, Mecklenburg county, reports 3.00 inches in three days.

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE.

In all districts there apparently has been an excess of temperature and sunshine, all crops being favorably affected.

MISSISSIPPI:

Special from Canton to the *N. O. Picayune* Aug. 10th: Crops are very fine in this locality—the corn crop is the best and largest ever made in this county.

LOUISIANA:

Special to the *N. O. Picayune* from Farmersville, Aug. 11th: Complaints are almost universal in regard to the drought, and unless rain comes soon and greatly benefits the young cotton great damage to the crop is certain. Old cotton would not be benefitted now by rain; it is opening rapidly and but for the intense heat picking would soon commence in this section.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending August 10, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

J W Brook, Lynchburg, Va., automatic temperature regulator.

A J Dennis, Franklin, Tenn., back band hook.

Ira C Doval Chamley, Ala., bee hive.

F Canter, Baltimore, Md., show case moldings.

J W Geddes, Baltimore, Md., restoring old metal caps.

Theophilus Griffin, Sheridan, Ark., cotton cultivator.

F Halbrook, Mayfield, Ky., car coupler.

J T Key, Blackburn, La., artificial stone.

H O King, Fair Play, S. C., tether.

G W Malloy, Marietta, Ga., gang for sawing stone.

J A Mansfield, Waverly, Md., buggy boot.

F W Meyers, Louisville, Ky., sleigh.

W R Miller, Baltimore, Md., indicator for guns.

W A Myers, Louisville, Ky., fan.

G Parrish, Salem, Va., barrel hoop.

A F Pickert, Atlanta, Ga., watch balance.

H W Richards, Eden, Fla., auger.

R P Scott, Baltimore, Md., separating green peas.

M Siersdorfer, Louisville, Ky., siphon.

C H Simons, Munford, Ala., cotton chopper.

J G Stevens, Sheridan, Ark., motor for fans.

E L Stream, New Orleans, La., centrifugal pump.

B Teipel, Covington, Ky., target trap.

J A Vansant, Easton, Md., regulator for electric currents.

D G Weems, Baltimore, Md., electric railway system.

W S Wooten, Scottsburg, Va., road engine.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

ACIDITY of the stomach effectually neutralized by the use of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

BILIOUSNESS and torpidity of the liver entirely overcome by the use of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

COSTIVENESS cured and regular action of the bowels established by the use of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

DYSPEPSIA and fullness after eating relieved by the use of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

SAY-SOS.

It is estimated that to collect one pound of honey from clover 62,000 heads of clover must be deprived of nectar and 3,750,000 visits from bees must be made.

"The Gods give no great good without labor," is an old proverb, and a true one; the hardest labor is not always that which is best paid however. To those in search of light, pleasant and profitable employment, we say write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.

If hens get into the habit of eating eggs, take enough bran and corn meal of equal parts for one feeding, and enough vinegar warmed to make the meal wet enough for the hens to eat. Mix together and feed it to the hens.

Eat a boiled egg from the shell. It is the Scotch way and the best way. Any other method greatly detracts from the rich flavor of this nutritious food.

Rev. J. W. Blosser, M. D., Greensboro, N. C., has discovered a remedy which smoked in a clean pipe is a pleasant and well nigh infallible cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, &c. He will mail a trial sample for a 2 cent stamp.

Never allow stale flowers to remain in a sick room.

Miss Almeda Taft, of Sadoris, Ill., has a canary bird, that snores. About 2 o'clock one night last week its snores became so loud as to arouse the household. A search about the premises failed to reveal the cause of the noise until the sitting-room door was opened and it was found to emanate from the bird cage. The bird being awakened, the noise instantly ceased. The owner of the bird regards it as a very musical canary, and the neighbors all declare they never heard the like of its snores, which become more pronounced with each succeeding day.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals. THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Wilmington Sea-Coast Railroad.

TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS FROM Wilmington to Wrightsville, and the Atlantic Beach. Connects with all Trains on Atlantic Coast Line. Excursions from inland Towns carried through without change of Cars.

Several Trains to the Beach and return Daily.

THE ISLAND BEACH HOTEL, now completed, offers most elegant and otherwise desirable accommodations to patrons. Healthful breezes. Surf-bathing excellent. Soft-shell Crabs, and seafood specialties.

Boats always on hand for fishing parties, on Sound or Sea.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS **WITHOUT HARGE.**

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX, Manager.

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY,
LEXINGTON, VA.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS
LAW; ENGINEERING.

Catalogue and circulars showing important changes in requirements for Academic Degrees will be sent on application.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A family to teach small children, or as companion for a lady. Is willing to make herself generally useful.

Address
MISS S. C. WILLIAMS,
Madison, N. C.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers. Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and al Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders. Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,

Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.

mch.2 48]-1y

WALKING MADE EASY.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR Galled, Calloused, Swollen, Fetid, Tender and Tired Feet, Wood's Walking Made Easy Foot Powders, for the complete removal of Callous, will prevent excessive sweating of the feet and remove all soreness from Bunions. New shoes made easy as old ones. A cure guaranted for all affections of the feet. Sent post-paid on receipt of price, 25 cents. WOOD FOOT POWDER CO.,
Troy, N. Y.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Mention this paper.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

ROANOKE COLLEGE

In The Virginia Mountains.

—o—

Several Courses for Degrees. Also, a Business Department. Special attention to English, French and German spoken. Large Library. Best moral and religious influences. Students from 16 States and Territories and Mexico. Graduates in 28 States. Expenses for nine months $149, $176, or $204 (including College fees, board, &c.) Thirty sixth Session begins Sept. 12th.

For Catalogue, &c., address
JULIUS D. DREHER, President,
Salem, Virginia.

Hampden Sidney College, Va. The 113th Session will begin on September 6th.

For Catalogues and further information, apply apply to.

RICHARD McILWAINE, Pres.,
Hampden Sidney, Va.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Clinton Oneida county, N Y. Preparatory school for boys. Two courses of study, Classical and Business. Next year commences Sept. 11. Send for Catalogue to Principal.

REV ISAAC O. BEST, A. M.

CENTRAL FEMALE INSTITUTE. Gordonsville, Va. Principal a Master of Arts of the University of Virginia. Eight Assistants. Thorough, advanced progressive. One of the most select schools in the South. Nonsectarian but thoroughly Christian in its influences. Prices reasonable. Board, tuition in English Latin and Music, $200 a year. Address
JAS. DINWIDDIE,
Principal.

BETHEL CLASSICAL AND MILITARY ACADEMY In a country noted for beauty and health. Course of study, 10 BRANCHES. Medical and Law Courses preparatory to the University of Virginia. 14 students at University of Va. last session. Half session $05. No extras. Address Col. A. G. SMITH, Bethel Academy, P. O. Fauquier Co., Va.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY One of the half-dozen best Preparatory and Classical Schools in New England. Excellent facilities in Academic Studies, Music, Painting, Industrial Science and Commercial Studies. The payment of $61 in advance will cover all tuition in the Preparatory and Academic Courses, together with board, limited amount of washing, room rent, heating, and all other necessary expenses, except Books, Stationery, Lights, and small contingencies, for the Fall Term of twelve weeks, beginning August 29. Send for catalogue at once to the Principal,
REV. G. M. STEELE.
WILBRAHAM, MASS.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to
JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.
Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains,

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS. FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

GOOD MUSIC.

Royal Vocal Folio. (65cts.) A splendid new collection of choice Songs by the most eminent composers. 144 pages sheet music size

Glorious Bause. (35cts.) By GEO. F. ROOT. A fine collection of New Temperance Songs. This book is endorsed by the leading temperance organizations of the country.

Songs for the Young People's Meeting. (15c. By Rev. C. H. OLIPHANT. Contains a fine selection of new and old hymns and tunes for use in Christian Endeavor Societies and Young People's Meetings.

Royal Praise. (35cts.) By J. R. MURRAY. The latest and best Sunday-School Song Book. Contains a short course in the elements of Music.

Gospel Hymns No. 5. (35cts.) By SANKEY, McGRANAHAN and STEBBINS. This is the book now being used by Mr. D. L. Moody in his meetings.

**** Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of specified price.*

PUBLISHED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

CAMPAIGN MUSIC

****HARRISON and MORTON SONGSTER****
****CLEVELAND and THURMAN SONGSTER****

The above contain suitable Songs for the respective parties, together with Biographical Sketches of the candidates and a form of Constitution for Campaign Clubs. Price, 10 cents each.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN SONGSTER.
Containing stirring words and music, and a form of Constitution for Campaign Clubs. Price, 10 cents

SHEET MUSIC
In great variety, written especially for the Campaign of 1888. Send for complete lists.

DRUM CORPS
Furnished with complete outfits at the lowest prices for first-class goods. Price lists free.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray: 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

1888

—:o:—

MORNING NEWS

—:o:—

The Leading Commeial, Political and Business Newspaper of the Southland.

The SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS is an established, enterprising, vigorous newspaper, possessing unequaled facilities for gathering the latest news and presenting it in the most readable shape to its readers. It is carefully edited and discusses all questions of public interest without fear or favor. Its telegraphic service is unrivalled, embracing full reports of the news and market reports of the world by associated press (New York and Western), supplemented by a special service from New York, Washington, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and other news centres. In politics it is thoroughly Democratic, but independent of political cliques. It is a large 8-page paper, published every day in the year. Price, $10.

THE SAVANNAH WEEKLY NEWS

Is a 16-page newspaper, containing 112 columns of matter, including the cream of the contents of the MORNING NEWS; has an Agricultural Department, Household receipts, Fashion Reports, and Original and Selected Stories, and special Weekly Market. There is no better paper in the world than the SAVANNAH WEEKLY NEWS.

The price is only $1.25 a year.

Send for the MORNING NEWS premium list.

Address J. H. ESTELL,
Savannah, Ga.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,076. WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 22, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,696.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable preminms in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. Dr. J. B. Shearer from Clarksville, Tenn., to Davidson College, N. C.

Rev. S J. Horne from Mississippi City, Miss., to Learned, Hines county, Miss.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The pastor of Red House church, Caswell county, takes pleasure in saying that the visit of our general evangelist, the 1st week in August was attended with encouraging results.

Dr. Johnston preached six days—two sermons every day. The work was attended with precious results: ten persons asked special interest in the prayers of the church, six of them expressed hope in Christ and a purpose to lead Christian lives. The people of God were revived, and the claims of the destitute regions in our Presbytery were acknowledged in generous contributions to Dr. Johnston's special fund for church extension.

Our evangelist encouraged us and he, himself, was cheered, by the precious fruits of his faithful labors among us. O, if our churches would give men and means for the regions beyond, and then pray and work in the fields at their doors, we would soon see our church—one divison of the army—marching on to victory.

T. U. FAUCETTE.

Melton, Aug, 12th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A protracted meeting, at Pee Dee church, of five days closed yesterday, August, 12. Two services were held each day, except one. Rev. Mr. Boyles, of the Methodist church, preached two able, forcible and instructive sermons on Friday. The church was greatly revived spiritually, and much seriousness pervaded the entire congregation from day to day, and many no doubt were almost persuaded to be Christians, and our prayer is that they were not almost, but had been entirely persuaded. One member was received on profession of faith. These services were the winding up of the Rev. R. A. McLeod's summer student vacation services. Mr. McLeod preaches with much force, has a good delivery and is a fine worker in the Master's vineyard, and what seems best of all, deeply consecrated.

The young lady organist deserves much commendation for her untiring faithfulness, always at her place and always ready, and much of the praise worship was due to her skill in leading the congregation in such good music. All felt that the music never flagged, though the services was quite trying. Mr. McLeod will in a few weeks return to Union Theological Seminary, where he will spend another year.

It will be a pleasure to the many friends in the Synod to know, and be sure, that the Rev. K. M. McIntyre is slowly and surely improving. He hopes to be able to attend the meeting of Fayetteville Presbytery this fall. This able divine had a long and most protrated sickness, and thanks to the God of all mercies and grace that there are good hopes now, the Rev. gentleman will again be heard from the pulpit in his Master's work,

MAX.

Pee Dee, Aug. 13th,

Rev. A. McFadyen spent seven days in preaching at Topsail church. Some 4 or 5 persons were ready to seek admission to the church, but for lack of a session their admission necessarily was postponed. Candidate N. L. Anderson assisted Mr. McFadyen.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

During the past few months Bethel church, in Robeson county, N. C., has enjoyed the services of Mr. Eldridge, a student of Union seminary.

Lately the church was visited by Dr. Mack, the agent of Davidson College; a precious revival was the result. About 15 were added to the church, of whom several were baptized. Many others were no doubt blessed, as over 60 persons came forward for prayer. About $150 was subscribed for the endowment of the college.

The meeting was one long to be remembered, and for which we are deeply grateful.

VIRGINIA.

Rev. Dr. J. F. Latimer is supplying the Second Presbyterian church in Richmond.

Rev. Daniel Blain has offered his resignation as pastor of the church at Christiansburg.

A call to the church at Decatur Ga., has been tendered Rev. F. H. Gaines, of Falling Springs church.

A colony from the First church, Richmond, says the *Central Presbyterian*, is locating a colony to bear the name of Westminster. A subscription has been raised to put up the house.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A correspondent writes to the *Christian Observer* that at a six days' meeting at Slabtown church, [Presbytery ought to change that name] twenty-five persons were admitted on profession and four on certificate; of the whole number six were heads of families. Rev. A. P. Nicholson conducted the meeting and did all the preaching.

ALABAMA.

At Pea River, the last week in July, and previously a nine day's meeting was held. Rev. Dr. C. M. Shepperson was assisted in the service by Rev. P. P. Winn. Twenty persons were received to the membership on profession.

TEXAS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. Dr. H. R. Raymond, of Weatherford, Texas, writes us: My son, T. W. Raymond, of Brownsville, Texas, and myself spent a day or two together the first of this month at Fort Worth, Texas. He preached one night at the First church. The pastor, Dr. R. H. Nall, had just started on a summer tour with his family for rest and recreation. The house recently completed, near the church, is the most commodious and beautiful one I have seen in Texas. A new church building will be the next enterprise of that active and self-sacrificing congregation. The Cumberland Presbyterians will worship during the summer with Dr. Nall's people, and Rev. Mr. Tinnon, the Cumberland minister, will occupy the pulpit.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. D. A. McRae writes: The Semi-Centennial Celebration of Presbyterianism in Texas will commence in the Presbyterian church in San Augustine, Texas, on Sept. 13th at 7:30 p. m., at which time and place the Presbytery of Eastern Texas will convene. Our new church will be dedicated on Sabbath following at 11 a. m. We are now building a Presbyterian church in the historic town of Nacogdoches, which makes our fifth church since we came to Texas in 1880.

MISSOURI.

Rev. R. H. Crozier writes to the St. Louis *Presbyterian*: Six members have been received into this church since I have taken charge. Our new church is slowly approaching completion. It will be an ornament to the city when finished. We hope to occupy it by the 1st of October.

DOMESTIC.

The Seamen's Friend Society of Wilmington have declared the chaplaincy of the Seamen's Bethel in Wilmington vacant.

Herald and Presbyter: The corner stone of the new German Presbyterian chapel of Fairmount was laid on Sabbath, Aug. 5th, with interesting religious ceremonies and in the presence of a large congregation, including representatives of other denominations and citizens generally. The congregation, which numbers about forty members, has been holding regular services in North Fairmount Hall, and the prospect of having a neat and commodious chapel of their own is the source of much satisfaction and congratulation. The new building, which stands on the corner of Hill Street and the New Baltimore Pike, is arranged so that addstions may be made to it as the membership increases. It stands on a lot 55x100 feet, which was donated for church purposes by the Presbyterian Alliance, and will cost, when finished, $2,300. The chapel is to be 25x30 feet, and will be arranged for a Sunday-school as well as for regular service. The pastor, Rev. G. C. Muller, is highly esteemed by his people, who have ably assisted him in his untiring efforts in providing a suitable place of worship. The ceremony of laying the corner stone was conducted by Pastor Muller, assisted by Rev. J. J. Meyer, of the St. Mark congregation; Dr. H. W. Seibert, of the First German Presbyterian church; Rev. John Bachman, of the First Reformed Church; Dr. Geo. P. Hrys, of the Second church; Rev. A. W. Fisher, of the Second German Presbyterian church, and Rev. E. W. Seaman, pastor of the German church of Westwood.

The following interesting article relative to the "Chinese and Japanese in America," is a letter from Mrs. E. V. Robbins, of San Francisco, Cal., to the *Interior*:

The Chinese have been the background in our Pacific Coast politics for many years. Law makers often employ them from choice as house servants, or to work in their vineyards, and still talk vehemently against them. No political platform has been complete without a Chinese plank and rival factions vie with each other to make the clause most effective—and all this to please the ignorant alien voters who make the outcry against them. All tourists are conducted by an official into the under-ground places, where the poorest classes live and the officer has two objects in view—to get the fees and to prejudice the people who come from eastern States. Yet the Chinese are not beggars; they like to live well if they can afford it.

The negro race suffered a similar persecution, but since they have become citizens, they share with us in our prejudice against the Chinese. A negro preacher said in his pulpit at a time of great political excitement that all this "influctuation" of Chinese must be stopped!

It is interesting to study these Asiatic races, to discover something more in them of interest than the olive skin and the almond-shaped eyes. Mind and morals are not olive or white, or black. The color line does not even determine the æsthetic standard of beauty. Art uses all colors. Nature does the same and each nation has its fashionable color which defines its idea of beauty. We as a nation are prone to draw the lines of exclusion by race instead of class. Gentlemen have discussed that a gentleman is a gentleman the world over; scholars that the fellowship of science or of letters produces a far closer community of traits than identity of race. China only chooses from among her scholars men to fill places of honor or of political power. Every people has developed a depraved class. This is true of China, and America has added to hers by importation. Polygamy has been handed down through the ages and is perpetnated by all eastern nations. We consider it a vice and teach the Chinese so. Miss Baskin, teacher of our occidental school, was asked to get a second wife from the mission home for a Chinaman. She was emphatic in her refusal, telling him that it would be a flagrant violation of the rules of society and of the laws of the United States. His reply, "You sabbee Utah? You sabbee Salt Lake?" convinced her that her own nation is not free from censure. The only way for us to solve these problems is to educate and to Christianize. Professing Christians ask this question: Can the Chinese be Christianized? Our infidels and even criminals ask the same question. It might be asked again of the interrogator concerning himself, by way of reply.

For thirty-five years the education of the Chinese in San Francisco has gone on and schools have been opened for them all across our continent, as they have located in other cities and towns. The primer, the spelling book, the catechism, the hymn book and the Bible have been taught, and as a result many who have a true perception of the light have held up the torch to others in their own land and in ours.

Our boys and girls in the Occidental day-school rise to unite in the Lord's prayer at the close of the school each day. One day some visitors kept their seats. It was observed and the question was afterward asked: "Did they not know the great God? Why not stand up, shut two eyes, hold two hands and pray all same, Our Father, Amen." A Chinese cook had an indistinct idea of the Name some one had taught him to speak, and thought to please his mistress when he placed cake before her guests, with the word Jesus wrought in with the ornamentation upon the loaf. Another, who did not profess to be a Christian, sent a note of apology to his mistress for a prolonged absence, and closed it with "God bless you, amen." Our girls in the Chinese mission home, the more advanced ones, show a wonderful appreciation of the Scripture. At a recent Bible class the lesson in Matthew from the International series which they study, was Christ before the high priest, answering the question, "Whether thou be the Christ, the Son of God." At the close of the lesson, Chin Mui, the blind girl, was asked to select a hymn. She chose instantly, "The palace of the King," and we thought how appropriate as we sang, "Our Redeemer is the King, what a sacrifice he made." Afterwards all repeated texts, and baby A. Ying (she is about seven years old now) could think of no text she had committed that was appropriate, so turned to John xx. 31, and read, "But these are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God." Several little slave girls have recently found their way to the home and thus escaped great cruelty; 204 girls and women have been protected in the home since it opened.

The Japanese who come here mostly belong to the feudal class, who suffered greatly when the great Tycoon lost his power, and the damios or nobles under him were removed, and their incomes cut off and thus were reduced to poverty These young men are so ambitious to be educated that they live here in families as servants with small wages, reserving time to pursue their studies. Their real merit or ambition is not known by their mistresses, and indignities are sometimes put upon them which are very trying to their proud spirts. Yet they work on with patience, with the hope of future advancement in their own country. Dr. and Mrs. Sturge, returned missionaries from Siam, have for three or more years been in charge of our Japanese mission. The young men furnish the room for the evening school, the lights, etc., so that the expense is trifling to our Foreign Board. Mrs. Sturge teaches a small day class at her home. They feel great satisfaction in the advancement made Nearly sixty Japanese have professed Christianity, and some are studying for the ministry.

The Japanese "good morning" is "Ohio." A gentleman from the State of Ohio, when on a visit to Japan, wrote to his friends, telling them how bright and quick the Japanese were. He had only been there a few days, and all seemed to know that he was from Ohio, as he heard it so often mentioned on the street.

FOREIGN.

The following special was sent to the Baltimore *Sun* from the Eleventh Confereuce of the Young Men's Christian Association of the World convened in Stockholm, Sweden, to-day (Aug. 15th.) It was formally opened in a brief address by Count Bernstorff, of Berlin, president of the convention held four years ago in Berlin. An address of welcome was delivered by the Bishop of Visby, and the address of inauguration by the Baron of Ugglas. Following these addresses were the election of officers and the opening devotional exercises, conducted by Prof. Rudin, of Upsala. Dr. Von Scheele was elected president, and Mr. George Williams, of London, Count Bernstorff, of Berlin, and Mr. Lucien Warner, of New York, vice-presidents. The following Americans were appointed members of committees: Business committee, Mr. Robert Orr, of Pittsburg; resolutions and credentials, Mr. Thomas K. Cree, of New York, chairman, and Mr. Robt. McBurney, of New York.

The report of the world's committee, showing what had been done in the four years since the Berlin convention, was made, showing that the association has grown largely in Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Norway and Sweden, and just now, under the fostering care of American friends, the work in Paris and France is making rapid progress. There are now 3,804 associations, a growth of nearly 1,000 since the last report. Brief reports were made of the work in America by Mr. Richard C. Morse, of New York; for France by Mr. Van der Beken, of Paris; for Great Britain by Mr. Hind Smith, of London, and for Germany by Mr. Phildius, of Berlin. The American report showed that the value of association property has increased since 1884 from about three to seven million dollars, and the number of secretaries from under four hundred to nearly eight hundred.

At 5 o'clock a dinner was served to the convention, and at 6 o'clock a meeting of welcome was held in the Blasecholores church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Gustave Tophel, of Geneva; Mr. George Williams, of London, founder of the associations; Mr. Richard C. Morse, of New York, and Pastor Krummacher, of Germany.

Four hundred delegates are in attendance, of whom 200 are English speaking and some 60 are from America. In the German delegation are Count Bernstorff, counsellor to the Emperor, and Count Puckler, both well known in America. En route the American delegates spent some ten days visiting points of interest along the coast, and among the mountains of Norway. The king has invited the delegates to a luncheon on Monday.

The conference met on next day: The topics: "What Does the Bible say to the Young Men of our Day?" and "What Means are Employed by the Associations for the Development of Their Active Members?" were discussed. The president appointed the various committees of the conference, after which the Stockholm Young Men's Christian Association served luncheon at their rooms to the delegates. The afternoon was occupied in discussing the topics introduced in the morning. At 5 o'clock a public meeting was held. The meeting closed at 7 o'clock—an early hour for Americans and Englishmen used to late meetings.

Items from the *Christian Intelligencer*:

The Anglican Church of New South Wales has resolved to raise $1,000,000 in five years to commemorate centennial year, and have made a start with $250,000. The Wesleyans in the same colony propose to raise $250,000 in five years. Other colonies and other sections of the Church are similarly marking the year, and jubilee funds are in high favor.

Rev. A. J. Diaz, Baptist, who is doing a very successful work in the Island of Cuba, received lately as candidate for baptism the highest priest of the Cathedral of Havana, Rev. Dr. Vicente Ros de Molina. He made his public profession of faith before the congregation.

The Lutheran: The Episcopal Methodists dedicated their fourth chapel in Berlin on July 8th. One of the preachers called upon the assembly to pray for the conversion of a certain person "filled with venom and gall" against the kingdom of God. Further remarks elucidated the fact, that that terrible person was nobody else but Pastor Huelle, editor of the *Kirchlicher Anzeiger*, one of the most zealous preachers in Berlin, who of course takes occasion from time to time to raise a cautioning voice in his influential paper with respect to the piratical propensities of those persons who imagine they have a patent on the road to heaven.

Dr. Barry, Bishop of Sydney, offered the following resolution in the Pan-Anglican Synod recently held in London: "That in the opinion of this committee such conferences with Dissenters are likely to be fruitful, under God's blessing, of practical result only if undertaken with a willingness on behalf of the Anglican communion, while holding firmly by the three-fold [illegible] ministry as the normal rule of the [illegible] observed in the future, to recogn[illegible] what we must conceive as an ir[illegible] ministerial character of those or[illegible] Episcopal communions, through w[illegible] isters, it has pleased God visibly to [illegible]e peop[illegible] salvation of souls and the advancement of [illegible] kingdom, and to provide in such way as might agreed upon for the acceptance of such min[illegible] to as fellow-workers with us in the service of [illegible] Lord Jesus Christ."

MISSION CULLINGS.

The London Missionary Chronicle gives good news from Ambohimandroso of religious growth and quickening. At this station, where a church was formed in 1860, little European superintendence was given until about ten years ago, when Rev. Mr. Rowlands took up his residence there, and for five years he had the co-operation of another missionary family. One of the first efforts was to prune the church and remove those who were only Christians in form. This work of church discipline, though extremely painful, and calling for the dismissal of some very influential persons, including four deacons and three preachers, has been greatly blessed. The preaching stations have increased, and from eighteen to sixty teachers and evangelists have been trained, and scores of people have been added to the church. In January of this year there came "a time of refreshing" when the church members of the district came together numbering not less than eight hundred. No building was large enough to contain them all. Earnest prayer was offered and the native preachers discoursed with great fervor on the baptism of the Holy Spirit. This baptism came, and at last reports over one hundred had given themselves to Christ. The missionary feels that this a much more thorough movement than others that have preceded it. There is greater intelligence on the part on the people; there are hardly any who cannot read their Bibles, and the revival is marked by a d ep feeling which is in contrast with what has been seen heretofore.

In thirty years the Rev. R. G. Wilder, of the Presbyterian Board, preached in 3,000 cities, scattered over 3,000,000 pages of tracts, gathered into his schools 3,300 pupils, 300 of whom were girls. Besides all this he was one of the committee on the translation of the Scriptures. He wrote and published commentaries on three gospels, and edited and translated many books.

A church in Pekin, China, sends a contribution to the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection for the building of churches on the western coast of our own land.

Miss Harriet Sutherland has been commissioned to China to act as missionary nurse for the Presbyterian mission at Honan, China. The young lady has been engaged as nurse in the General Hospital, Toronto, for the past two years.

The Presbyterian.

SHORT AND LONG SERMONS.

BY KNOXONIAN.

The hot season brings up the old question—How long should a sermon be? The only thing some people ever discuss about a sermon is its length. That is not a good sign of the times. More discussion about the matter of sermons and their likelihood to convert sinners and edify believers would be a much better sign.

"That is just the right length for an evening sermon," says some hearer as he leaves church. Well, that is a good enough thing to say. A better thing would be to say "that sermon was well adapted to awaken the careless and bring sinners to Christ." The one would show that the hearer was thinking mainly about the time spent in hearing; the other that he was thinking about the salvation of souls. The main question about any sermon is, Was it a sermon likely to do good to anybody?

The question, How long should a sermon be? has very little point in it. As the lawyers say about their pleas, "it is void by generality." Everything depends on the preacher, the character of the sermon, and the circumstances under which the sermon is delivered. Some sermons are short at forty-five minutes, and some long at ten. Time has very little to do with the matter. Everything depends upon how you *feel* about it. If you feel interested and edified, time soon slips past; if you feel that the sermon is something that must be *endured*, then a ten minute sermon seems terribly long.

Allowance, too, must be made for surroundings. Hearers have bodies as well as souls, and if the physical man is uncomfortable the attention of the best hearer cannot long be retained. If the body of a church is poorly ventilated and the gallery be as hot as a Turkish bath, a hearer needs to strain considerably to follow any preacher for an hour. Spurgeon says that the next best thing to the grace of God in a church is pure air. The same high authority declares that some places of worship are less comfortable than Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego found Nebuchadnezzer's fiery furnace. The great London preacher says he could not pray for the preservation of such places of worship if he knew they were well-insured. The deacons of his Park Street church refused to fix the upper part of the windows so [illegible]air could be let into the room, [illegible]dy broke the windows and ven[illegible] building. Spurgeon says he [illegible]ed with the cane that did the

[illegible] all doubt, surroundings should [illegible]ate to some extent the length of a [illegible]mon. If a church is so heated that the heads of the hearers are in hot air and their feet like iceblocks, the sermon should not be long. It is not in human nature to listen long in that condition with any degree of attention.

Then, too, the kind of day makes a good deal of difference. If a sharp, clear, frosty day in winter one can listen much longer than in a hot day in July or a leaden day in November.

Somebody who vainly hopes to put the world right by finding fault with it, is ready to say, If people were what they ought to be they would not be so particular about the length of sermons. To which we simply add, If people were what they ought to be they wouldn't need sermons at all.

It is quite true that if people were more spiritually-minded they would not attach so much importance to the mere externals of worship. It is also true that foul air and half-frozen feet will mar the devotion of the ripest saint as well as that of the weakest believer. Ministers often tell us that they preach much better in some places than in others; that they have much more freedom at certain times than at others. Well, if the surroundings affect the man who preaches, why blame the hearer if he is not equally attentive and retentive at all times?

Those who hold that the desire for short sermons is undoubted evidence of declining piety, say that the people who demand short sermons will listen to a political orator a whole evening. To which it may be replied that political orators are heard about once in three or four years, while many people hear two sermons every Sabbath. The best political orator in Canada can't address the same audience one hundred times a year. The people would not attend. There is no sense in comparing the length of a speech delivered once in four or five years with the length of a sermon. A preacher who could not hold the attention of an audience for two hours if he preached only once in four years ought to be ashamed of himself.

The clock is a poor guide to measure a sermon by. There are weightier considerations than the mere fact that the clock handle has come round. No specific time can or should be fixed at which every preacher must stop, but there are a few common sense rules that it might not hurt any ordinary preacher to consider.

A preacher who delivers his sermon in one key should never—well hardly ever—preach as long as one who can go up and down the scale. Monotony or sing-song can never hold the attention as long as a free natural delivery.

A sermon well illustrated may be made longer than one that has little or no illustration. Plain didactic statements coming one after another like soldiers in single file soon weary the best of hearers.

Sermons in which doctrinal points are discussed in technical language should be short. The popular mind wearies of technicalities.

Mere hortatives should be short. There are few things thing weary one more than being exhorted if the exhortation has no motive power behind. Any kind of a sermon poorly prepared ought to be short These are usually the longest.

When a preacher, from any cause, has clearly lost the attention of any considerable number of his hearers and cannot regain it, his best plan is to wind up. There is no use in going on if the people will not listen.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

THE HOME DRESS.

BY MRS. M. E. SANGSTER.

The wife who wishes to be pleasing in her husband's eyes, the girl who likes to make a good impression, the mother who would retain her influence over her young people, growing up into independent lives, will be careful about her dress at home. Let it be ever so simple, plain, and inexpensive, she will see that it is habitually neat and whole, and therefore always presentable, whatever the emergency. A cheap print, costing only a few cents the yard, may be prettily made, of a tint becoming to the wearer's complexion, and if finished with a linen collar and cuffs, her toilet will lack nothing in the way of fitness, and be far more attractive than frayed woolen or spotted silken attire.

The housekeeper, who is over-occupied, hurrying in the morning to get breakfast for a husband or son, due at the place or business at an early hour, sometimes excuses her careless half-buttoned gown, her unkempt hair, and general frowziness, on the score of haste and deficient strength. But five minutes earlier rising, and a little judicious planning over-night, would make it both possible and easy for the busiest woman to dress herself attractively, even with the claims of breakfast on her mind. The fire may be laid ready for a match, potatoes pared and left in water, flour sifted for the morning cakes, coffee ground and placed in a tightly-sealed vessel, and the table set, all before going to bed. One's self-respect is the greater when the body is treated with the attention it deserves, as the home of the spirit, and it is certainly a token of respect for those dearest and nearest, to let them see the face and form they love properly adorned.

A pastor not loug ago had occasion to call on a recently married member of his church.

Coming home, he observed to the always neat and bright-looking lady at the head of his table, "I feel sorry for young B——; his wife was standing in the door-way when I called, making a bargain with one of those street venders of berries, so I escaped the misfortune of having to wait while she got herself up brilliantly for my benefit. As it was, I saw her in the dress she considers good enough for her husband's reception; poor fellow! A very much soiled gingham, no collar, shoes minus a half dozen buttons, hair which looked as though it had not been brushed in a week; I tell you, my dear, it was disgusting, and I have a slight opinion of that young woman's common sense, and—piety."

There is a certain pleasing quality in daintiness and perfection of appointment. The young woman, or the older one, who takes half-worn good gowns, to wear in the kitchen, may suppose herself economical, but she is really guilty of extravagance. The silken garment might have been renovated for church and street wear, before it hob-nobbed with pots and pans, but their proximity will have ruined it for that use, and at the same time it has vulgarized the appearance of its wearer.

Apart from the moral effect on one's own individual self, involved in and proceeding from any careful every-day dressing, the effect on one's home and household is pronounced in the right direction. The matron who dresses herself neatly will not be content to have her apartments dusty and disorderly, her kitchen closets and cellar neglected, her bedrooms untidy. The feeling of responsibility which leads her to be arrayed for her work, whatever it is, in a fitting way, will also make her anxious to keep her house nice and free from confusion.

The children of a habitually neat mother, are usually themselves neat, having no excuse for the reverse quality in appearance or practice. Example in every direction goes far beyond precept.

A greater degree of responsibility than we are willing to admit, lies at the door of some of us, with regard to our way of dressing in church, and on the promenade. While I am old-fashioned enough to like the custom of keeping best clothes for the Lord's day, I do not think gay and elaborately trimmed toilets are in good taste in the sanctuary. Those who can afford such costumes have usually opportunities enough of wearing them, on social occasions, where they will not tempt the shop-girl, nor the washer-women, nor the seamstress to buy what she cannot pay for; and they should not air their costly finery where it gives poorer women an excuse for absence from God's house. Diamonds and other showy jewelry have no fitness in ordinary church-dress, and should be left at home. The Sunday-school teacher, gathering about her a class of girls, who ardently desire to look and behave, and appear as ladies do, should make her dress a matter of conscientious consideration.

Costly combination gowns, stiff with embroidery, glistening with jet, only detract from the teacher's power to impress as she ought the listening class.

Said a young girl to me, not long ago, "I am beginning to think that everything in life is a matter of conscience. Responsibility meets us at every turn."

Yes, responsibility does meet us at every turn. But the easy way of bearing up under it, is to bring everything to the divine test:

"Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

SABBATH REST.

The Bishop of Ripon thus writes in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review*:

It is, I suppose, quite certain that the perpetual concentration of thought on one topic disturbs the balance of the mind. The gold passion has ended in idiocy and in suicide. To deliver men for twenty-four hours from its bondage, or, if not to deliver, to give them, at least, the opportunity of such a deliverance, is surely an advantage to the mental health of a great people.

It is an enormous gain to have a day which gives the money-making man the opportunity of getting rid of the thoughts of money, and of having set before him the higher aims and purposes of existence. This, to him, is a gateway of escape from some of the vulgarizing influences which surround him. It is a gateway of escape, also, from the vulgarizing influences of the pursuit of pleasure. It is an enormous gain to have a day which gives an opportunity to the idle butterfly of society to remember that God made men and women, not to be butterflies, but by love to serve one another. There is enough frivolity in the world, and nothing so destroys kindly feelings, generous impulses, the capacity for self-denial, as the life of incessant frivolous pleasure. All that aspires within us dies out under the influence of a life devoted to pleasure. The apostle said truly, "She that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth." If the heart ceases to love, if compassion is no longer moved, if thoughtfulness for others vanishes, if the conscience is no longer uneasy about wasted hours, if the hunger to grow nobler and more useful has ended; if life, instead of being viewed as earnest and real, has sunk to the level of a masquerade, then all that is best and worthiest is dead. One of the best comments on the apostle's teaching is to be found in the words written by Baron von Humboldt, and quoted by Baron Stockmar in a letter to the late prince consort; "Frivolity undermines all morality, and suffers no deep thought and no pure feeling to germinate. It may, no doubt, be combined with an amiable and gentle disposition, but in such a soul so constituted nothing can emanate from principle; and self-sacrifice and self-conquest are out of the question."

To those whose only idea of pleasure is the pursuit of what is empty and frivolous, the day of opportunity becomes a snare. Truly conceived, Sunday is the opportunity of cultivating what is higher in our natures. There is abundance of temptations and opportunities of cultivating the lower. But if the day of opportunity for the higher self-education is turned into a day of demoralizing frivolity—a day of amusement and pleasure to the wealthy and of harder work for the poor; a day in which principle is undermined, sturdy self-conquest rendered less possible, and self-sacrifice for the sake of others unfashionable—then, little as I sympathize with rigid Sabbatarianism, I would prefer to become a grim Puritan rather than aid in any movement which weakened the moral fiber or rendered less keen the sense of brotherly love in the community.

To the rich and leisured class I make appeal. There are thousands of things which doubtless you may do with a good conscience on Sunday. The day is free; it is to you as it is to others, a day of opportunity. No man can judge for his brother. But for the sake of the moral character of this great people, avoid all things which are mere emptiness. You despise the man who is vulgarized by the pursuit of money; but a man is no less surely vulgarized by the pursuit of pleasure. Let your occupations and pastimes be those which elevate the mind and refine the character; cultivate all that helps us out of the vulgarity of worldliness; and, to this end, cultivate reverence for the "Unseen," for a man's life verily consisteth not of the abundance of things which he possesses, but of that unseen and priceless heritage—a spirit and character growing in obedience to the laws of the kingdom of God which is within you.

SOME THINGS FOREVER.

Some things shall be forever:
Matter may change, as matter must;
The mountains crumble into dust,
The tides forget their ebb and flow,
The earth no more its verdure know,
The moon its light to darkness turn,
Stars fade away, suns cease to burn—
Some things shall be forever.

Some things shall perish never;
The wealth of gold, the diamond's worth,
Shall vanish with the miser earth,
Honor and glory shall be o'er,
And fame; e'en time shall be no more.
Kingdoms shall crumble, and the high
Shall fall, and death itself shall die—
But some things perish never.

Some things shall live forever;
Reason shall perish nevermore,
Memory shall keep her treasured store.
And will shall live, imperial will,
And love or hate, for good or ill,
This mystery being, I,
This conscious self, shall never die—
Some things shall live forever.

Some things shall be forever;
Truth shall be changeless blessedness,
Justice abide, and righteousness,
And peace—and Heaven be their abode.
God shall forever more be God.
Shall sin with truth run parallel,
And hell eternally be hell?
Some things shall be forever.

—*Springfield Republican.*

MINISTERS AND PROHIBTION.

Rev. D. C. Miller, of Manhattan, Kan., delivered an eloquent adddress at the meeting of the State Temperance Union of Kansas, June 12th, from which we make the follow extract:

"Many persons are sensitive about ministers meddling with political questions. Much of this feeling is associated with the union of the Church and State. In some countries the church has been supreme over the state: in others, the state is supreme and the church is dependent. In this land we have a free church in a free state, each independent of the other, yet each with relations to the other. Ministers are not priests who profess to be a superior order of beings and lord it over their fellows. They are men among men. Their special work is preaching the Gospel, and that Gospel, as they understand it, has to do with all the interests of human life. The minister is a citizen; and he cannot be a good citizen and a good minister if he fails to use all his influence to better society. Many who are opposed to ministers dealing with politics are governed by ignorant prejudices; others from pure self-interest. With them all depends on whose ox is gored. The enemies of temperance are very willing to use ministers who will favor their side of the question. When a distinguished minister spoke against prohibition and in favor of the moderate use of wine, the liquor organizations printed his lecture and distributed it by the hundred thousand. It is to the honor of the ministry that in the Revolutionary war they were largely devoted patriots. John Witherspoon, one of the signers of the Declaration of independence was a minister. One of the elect ladies of this beautiful Capital city is a great-great-granddaughter of Rev. James Caldwell, who was a zealous patriot. When the supply of wadding was short in a battle near his church, he came upon the field with an armful of the church hymn books, and said, "Give 'em Watts, boys." He and his devoted wife were both shot because of their patriotic devotion. Is it not the height of impudence to suggest that churches and ministers and women shall keep hands off of politics, while distillers, brewers and dramsellers shall shape the affairs of government to advance their infamous business? Prohibition is a political question, but, like many others, has a direct relation to morals and religion. Prohibition is founded in religion. The moral law is the highest ideal of prohibitory legislation. The commands of the Bible are in line with all prohibition of sin. It would seem very absurd that the 75,000, or more, ministers of this country should not be allowed to exercise their influence as citizens. They are supposed to be men of superior character and education. As public teachers of religion and morals they have the responsibilities of special influence, and yet we are told they are to keep hands off of politics. In our country, to-day, some of the leading questions in politics are closely related to morals and religion. We need but to mention the subject of education, the questions as to the negro, the Indian, the Chinese, the Mormon, and the Sunday question."

A MEMORY OF A VILLAGE CHURCH.

As a child in a village church, I remember with great distinctness a very forlorn old bachelor who always sat in the end of the front bench of the amen corner. His face was wrinkled and sallow, his eyes were sunken into great hollows, his hair was thin and gray. He always listened with rapt attention, whoever the officiating minister might be, and when the hymns were sung he would close the book on one long bony finger, throw back his head, close his eyes, open his toothless mouth and sing with his whole soul. I often wondered if he knew the whole hymn book by heart, and watched to see if a stranger in the pulpit would some time stumble upon a hymn which would make it necessary for him to open his book.

A year or two later a schoolmate, thoughtless and fun-loving, used sometimes to make herself and her companions right merry over his forlorn appearance and odd ways. "He'll never die," she would aver, "for there will be nothing left to die; he is already skin and bones. The rest will just dry up and fly away to heaven, or else he will sing himself away to everlasting bliss." I laughed with her then, but, later still, when the old man lay in his narrow bed, his place in the church empty for the first time since I had known him, I heard some things which made me feel that I had seen one of God's holy ones and knew it not.

Poor in this world's goods, he was rich in faith. Working hard, living alone on a small salary, always presenting a threadbare appearance, yet he wielded a power in that community of which few ever dreamed. He wrestled in prayer and had power with God and prevailed. One who had known him long, and perhaps more intimately than any one else, told me that for many years he had a habit of selecting some one among his acquaintances, or one who in some way had been brought before his attention and interest, and wrestling in prayer for that person with a faith and persistency that always found an answer. As soon as one object of his prayers became a Christian, he would seek out another in the same way. The number who had come into the church thus one by one, in direct answer to his prayers, was wonderful, and some of them had been previously known as the "hardest cases" about town.

Why do not we Christians more fully appreciate our resources? By this one little wand of prayer which God has placed in our hands we call to our aid nothing less than almighty power. We ask, believing that God means what He says, and He sends the Holy Spirit into the heart of some friend, changing the whole life and character of the friend, for "He turneth the hearts of men withersoever He will." Was it to the Syrophenician woman alone He said, "Be it unto thee as thou wilt?"—*Annie E. Wilson, in The Interior.*

SHARP BUT TRUE.

There are no hypocrites comparable to the sinners who make no effort to serve God, and tell us that if the Church were better they would join it.—*Southwestern Methodist.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our Little Ones for August opens with a picture and poem entitled Haying Time, which is followed by other equally cute pictures on every page, with either dainty bits of poetry, or pleasant stories which make little eyes sparkle with joy as they see them. Published for $1.00 a year. 36 Broomfield St Boston.

The Pearl of Days, Rev. J. H. Knowles, Editor, maintains steadily its high standing, causing very great success. It is undenominational in its scope. One of its chief attractions is an earnest effort to make the Sabbath, truly *God's Holy Day*, for with great skill all that is said and done about the Sabbath in all countries is diligenfly gathered for its pages. The numbers are finely illustrated. A sample copy will be sent for ten cents. The subscription price is $1.00 a year 71 Bible House, New York.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN CHILI.

A correspondent of the *Presbyterian Banner*, of Pittsburg, sends from Quillota, S. A., the following letter to that paper for publication, with this in explanation: "The writer is a young man who united with our little band of believers here in Quillota a few months ago. He is a bricklayer, and had found employment in San Felipe."

SAN FELIPE, May 15, 1888.

DEAR MOTHER:—This letter has for its object to salute you and the family, and at the same time to tell you that I will not remain here longer than this month. Here is the reason:

It happened that on the ninth of the present month there came to the cemetery six padres (fathers) from the convent of San Antonio. They conversed with the Mayordomo (steward), and perhaps he told them that I was a Protestant. To-day one of them said: "It is well known that the Lutherans are all divided." To this I said nothing. Then a little fat fellow, very red, asked me, "And are you a Reformis?" I replied, "I am an Evangelical, sir." Presently another said to me, "What are the Gospels?" I answered, "The Gospels contain the doctrine which Jesus Christ preached." "How many Gospels are there?" he asked. "There are four," I replied: "Matthew, Mark, Luke and John." Presently: "By what authority did these write?" "By the authority of Jesus Christ," I replied. "Well, how many sacraments are there?" I answered, "Those which were instituted by Christ are two: the Lord's Supper and Baptism." "Enough!" he exclaimed. "Don't teach me any more." Then I asked him: "Tell me, how many (sacraments) are there?" "There are seven," he responded. "Tell me, in what part of the New Testament do you find that Jesus Christ has established the other five?" "Enough! enough!" he said; "teach me no more." But I continued: "In no place in the Gospels do you find seven, but two." Presently he asked if I could give him a proof from the Gospels. I said: "Certainly. If you wish, I will bring my Bible. That will explain it better." "Well, bring it." Without delay I went to my room, took up my Bible, and carried it to him. He opened it and began to read. Just then there came out a padre who had been conversing with the daughters of the mayordomo. When he saw the book in the hands of the other, he demanded it, and asked: "Whose is this book?" I replied, "It is mine, sir!" Then he said, "This book is prohibited." "It may be," I said, "but for me it is not." "What! are you not a Christian?" "Yes, sir, I am a Christian," I answered. "Then you ought not to read this," he said; I replied, "I read it only because Jesus Christ said, 'Search the Scriptures.'" Then he became angry and said, "If you search the Scriptures, when you come here to the convent to confess no padre will give you absolution." I answered, "Confession would be useless for me except I repent of sin. I do not confess to a man, but to God. And if I say this to you, it is because in the Bible there is no auricular confession." At this he was so enraged that he went off. Later he came back and said to the manager that I ought not to be an hour longer in company with the Christians, that I was corrupt. He further warned him that he would be committing a mortal sin if I should be permitted to remain there any longer. Then off he went to the convent. The manager turned to me and said, "You hear what the padre says. You had better find another place and lose no time." But for me, nothing gives me more joy than to be reproached for the sake of the gospel of Jesus Christ. These words comfort me: "If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you." My Heavenly Father will not forsake me. He will care for me and provide for me another situation.

Love to you and to all the family. Your affectionate son,

EMETERIO BAEZ.

IMMIGRATION.

To the special correspondent of *N. O. Picayune* we are indebted for the opportunity to give our readers the views of Mr. Richmond M. Smith on Foreign Immigration. The letter was to the *Picayune* and dated July 30th:

"Richmond M. Smith has made a study of immigration to an extent that gives his views much weight from the social scienee standpoint. Though immigration has been a very valuable thing for America in the past, he says the time has come when it should be checked. We have now a population of 60,000,000, we are as powerful as any of the great nations, we have cleared our lands and built our railroads, and we have all the labor we need. In 1880 we had 15,000,000 people who were not of pure American extraction nor sentiment. The percentage of foreign population is now very large in all our cities, east, west and south. In Massachusetts less than one-half of the population are of native birth. In Boston the native born are only 33 per cent. This preponderance of the foreign element is a great and positive danger to our system of government, of which most of the immigrants who now come to our shores are entirely ignorant. More of these immigrants than most people imagine are socialists, antagonistic to all forms of government. Ignorant or antagonistic we give them after a residence of five years the right to vote, and place them on a level with the man born on the soil, who can trace his lineage back through several generations. The result of this is shown in the public corruption in all our large cities, because every year the vote has been increased by recruiting from the newly naturalized population. If this evil is not checked, it will eventually work irreparable injury and imperil the liberty for which our forefathers fought and died.

Again, continues Mr. Smith, the average immigrants now are not as good in quality and character as they used to be. The volume of European immigration is from the poorer and lower classes. Europe swarms with steamship agents, whose sole business is to produce an immigration unhealthy in growth, fiber and character. Charitable societies and organizations are bending every effort to fling a pauper population on our shores, in England the poor law officers ship their paupers to America. In Switzerland the cantons do the same. We are flooded by people who cannot support themselves in their native countries. There need be no wholesale restriction of immigration, but we ought to protect ourselves. To do this we should more rigidly enforce the laws against the landing of paupers and criminals and the contract labor law. Otherwise the importation of human labor will develop into a coolie traffic in flesh and blood. The American labor ought not to be put in competition with those of a lower standard in their way of living. If immigration is not controlled our unskilled labor will be pulled down to the European level, while our skilled labor, because of the machinery which enters so larely into manufacturing, will be replaced by imported labor. The socialists are not labeled and cannot be kept out by any system of inspection. It is only left, therefore, to teach them by prison and cord that it is no safer to commit crime or attack the system of government in the United States than in Europe. As for paupers—the rule is, once a pauper always a pauper. Germany and Italy both want to check emigration. Why should we not help them? The least we can do is to require our consuls abroad to give every emigrant a certificate that he is of good moral character, that he has never been in a poorhouse, that he is not a pauper, and that he can support himself. This can be done and it would go far toward checking evils that are daily becoming more and more menacing and alarming.

On Sunday four steamers landed 1361 immigrants at Castle Garden. They sailed from Liverpool, Hamburg, Havre and Genoa.

SUMMER TEMPTATIONS.

In this heated season there are unusual temptations to the disregard of Sabbath obligations. The fourth commandment remains just as much in force in August as in January. Though we may not be able to do as much work, and though it is needful to find healthful rest on the Sabbath, yet it does not justify any one in seeking his own pleasure on the Lord's day. The tendency to increase of sports and other indulgences, needs to be repressed. No less does worldly reading and purely literary entertainment in sacred hours continue to be a violation of God's law. The taste for religious reading may be a cultivated taste. But what of that? It ought to be cultivated. Are our children to be trained to do only what their natural tastes invite? The reading of the Sunday paper, which is often a compilation of the veriest trash, without literary culture or intellectual benefit, and pandering to the weakest mental faculties and the lowest taste, is largely demoralizing the public. It is amazing to see what utter stuff sensible people will pore over by the column while the weary Sabbath hours drag along—*Mid-Continent.*

REAL MISSIONARIES.

I know a young lady whose views on this subject were the most naive I ever heard. She went down to and lectured to the poor wretches upon their dirt and uncomfortable habits and houses and—hear it, earth and heaven! They did not repent them of their evil ways and reform at the voice of that angelic visitation. It is just possible that, never having seen cleanliness or comfort, they did not know what she wanted them to aim at, or how to begin. Mrs. Fry would have brought them a bit of soap, and washed a child's fingers with her own hands as a specimen, and drawn out a little set of rules, and paraded the family once a week, half in fun and good-humoredly, to see that her orders were obeyed; and she would have gone on for a year, and if at the end of a year she saw a little dawn of improvement, she would have thanked God and taken courage.

The patient drudgery of love which does God's work, is not learned in Belgravia. Well, the aristocracy of the next world will be the Frys, and the Chisholms, and the people who do not care for being smart, and are not afraid, like their Master, "to lay their hands," upon the wretches whom they would rescue.—*Frederick Robertson.*

TRUE GREATNESS.

A man builds a bridge, and he is a great man; another man puts up a cathedral, and he, too, is a great man. I won't take away any one iota from the just fame and honor of such men. We can't do without them. We should be poor if we hadn't such men amongst us. They are the glory of civilization. But is it nothing to give a man an idea that shall change his life? to tame the tiger heart, and make it gentle as a lamb's? to put into a man thoughts, and stir in him impulses, that shall heal him in his sorrows, chasten him in his joys, interpret to him to the darkest problems of his life, and hold a light over his way when he passes into the wonderful dark Unknown.—*Parker.*

A YOUNG MAN'S PLAN OF LIFE.

Every young man, on entering the business world, should form for himself, or adopt at the suggestion of competent advisers, a plan of life based upon sound morality, and shaped so as to accord with the bent and scope of his mental capacity. His course chalked out let him take courage, and with a stout heart amid all dangers, a pure conscience amid all temptations, and a clear head amid all perplexities, push forward with hope and confidence.

FAITH AND REASON.

Reason unstring the harp to see
Wherein the music dwells;
Faith pours a Hallelujah song,
And heavenly rapture swells.
While reason strives to count the drops,
That lave our narrow strand,
Faith launches o'er the mighty deep,
To seek a better land.

One is the foot that slowly treads
Where darkling mists enshroud;
The other is the wing that cleaves
Each heaven obscuring cloud.
Reason the eye which sees but that
On which the glance is cast;
Faith is the thought that blends in one,
The Future and the Past.

By Reason's alchemy in vain
Is golden treasure planned;
Faith meekly takes a priceless crown
Won by no mortal hand
While Reason but returns to tell
That this is not our rest.
Faith, like a weary dove hath sought
A gracious Saviour's breast.

While Reason is the laboring oar
That smites the wrathful seas,
Faith is the snowy sail set out
To catch the freshing breeze.
While Reason, like a Levite, waits
Where priest and people meet,
Faith, by a "new and living way,"
Hath gained the mercy seat.

Yet both are surely precious gifts
From Him who leads us home;
Though in the wilds Himself hath trod,
A little while we roam,
And linked within the soul that knows
A living, loving Lord,
Faith strikes the Key note, Reason then
Fills up the full-toned chord.

—*Frances Ridley Havergal.*

A PRESBYTERIAN LITURGY.

Probably the larger half of the worshippers in Scotland are unaware that there was once an "order of prayer" in the Scottish Kirk. The desire for its restoration in some form has been freely expressed by some of the members of the Pan-Presbyterian Council. Dr. Bersier, the most powerful Protestant preacher in France, is doubtless speaking from his own experience when he says that "the personality of the preacher has too great a prominence" in the services. He would utilise the prayers "of extreme beauty and piety" to be found in ancient liturgies; and must have horrified those members whose objection to hymns has limited the praises of the Council to the use of the Psalms and Paraphrases, by declaring that he would rather go without meat than without music. Dr. Donald Fraser followed on similar lines, he would re edit the Westminster Directory, dispense sometimes with the sermon, have responses and repeat the Lord's Prayer, and reform the attitude in public worship so that none sat but all knelt. There is always something dandiacal and stagey about the elegant doctor of Marylebone; the liturgical question thus sinks in his hands to a fribble of forms and to protests against humoring the choir, pleasing the young, filling the gallery or attracting unspiritual persons." On the other hand, Dr. Apple dealt with the matter more boldly, would mingle the two methods, for the early church relied on liturgies, and the failure to use them would drive many young people to the Episcopalians. Such a policy, however, was not warmly supported. Mr. Osborne recognised the difficulties of free prayer; but would rather face them than cease from its use. Mr. J. M'Ewan, of Edinburgh, on whose shoulders the mantle of Dr. Begg seems to have fallen, thought it would be a fatal day to the Presbyterian churches if they adopted liturgical lines. And a much bulkier man, Dr. John Hall, of New York, spoke sturdily for free prayers. The phraseology of a prayer was, he said, its smallest part. The question was not wholly what pleased man. A prayer might be ungrammatical and ill-composed, and yet acceptable to God. The day of a common prayer-book in the Presbyterian church is not apparently at hand; and we would advise all who think of it to mark those churches which have taken up with some sort of liturgy, before imposing it on themselves. Its introduction neither keeps the young nor fills the church with more people or more piety than would be there without it.—*Christian Leader.*

"IF I WERE A BOY."

If I were a boy again I would look on the cheerful side of everything, for almost everything has a cheerful side. Life is very much like a mirror; if you smile upon it, it smiles back upon you; but if you frown, and look doubtful upon it, you will be sure to get a similar look in return. I once heard it said of a grumbling, unthankful person: "He would have made an uncommonly fine sour apple, if he had happened to be born in that station!" Inner sunshine not only warms the heart of the owner, but all who come in contact with it. Indifference begets indifference. "Who shuts love out, in turn shall be shut out from love."

If I were a boy again, I would school myself to say "No," oftener. I might write pages on the importance of learning very early in life to gain that point where a young man can stand erect and decline doing an unworthy thing because it is unworthy; but the whole subject is so admirably treated by dear old President James Walker, who was once the head of Harvard College, that I beg you to get his volume of discourses, and read what he has to tell you about saying "No," on every proper occasion. Dr. Walker had that supreme art of "putting things," now so rare among instructors of youth or age, and what he has left for mankind to read is written in permanent ink.

If I were a boy again, I would demand of myself more courtesy toward my companions and friends. Indeed, I would vigorously exact it of myself to strangers as well. The smallest courtesies interspersed along the rough roads of life are like the little English sparrows now singing to us all winter long, and making that season of ice and snow more endurable to everybody.

But I have talked long enough, and this shall be my parting paragraph. Instead of trying so hard as some of us do to be happy, as if that were the sole purpose of life, I would, if I were a boy again, try still harder to deserve happiness.—*James T. Fields.*

OBLIGATIONS.

It is pre-eminently in youth that the desire to meet obligations may be most firmly implanted and become a permanent possession. Children are quick to catch the spirit of those they are with; they soon learn to value the same things, and to strive for them And the desire for a worthy object, continually striven for and obtained, grows into a habit of the heart as surely as any long-continued process of thought grows into a habit of the mind, or any oft-repeated manual operation grows into a habit of the hand. And what habit can be so inestimable to the individual or so valuable to society as that which leads men and women to meet every obligation as it arises, gladly and speedily, with the same satisfaction that every honest man feels in paying his debts?

SELF-CONTROL.

"I have parted with my boy," said a weeping mother one day. "He has gone to live in a large house of business in the city, and I am full of fear about him; he is so easily led—he has no self-control."

Yes, thus many a promising lad has failed, and many a brave man, too—men who could control armies, but could not control themselves; who could govern kingdoms, but could not subdue their own will; who could rule an unruly mob, but could not rule their own spirits. Self-control is, indeed, a very valuable possession, and for want of it many have made shipwreck of their lives; they started on their voyage laden with many good things; they had brilliant opportunities, sterling attainments, careful culture, pleasant manners, kind hearts—all precious endowments; but lacking self-control, they were easily swayed the wrong way, and though they could solve mathematical problems, and delight all hearers with their charming conversation, they had no power to utter the word "No" to enticements to sin; no power to refuse to listen to a skeptical suggestion, no self-control to hold them back from the whirlpool of folly and vice. Such are the caskets of pearls, but pearls unstrung, and liable to be trampled on and lost. We shall never know all the evil wrought by the absence of this virtue.

"You will be a murderer one day if you do not control your passionate temper," said a schoolfellow to Henry Martyn after, in fit of rage, he had thrown a knife at him. We know how graciously this evil temper, as well as other bad habits, were overcome in his life by the grace that sanctifies as well as pardons, but there are many instances of one brief moment of uncontrolled wrath ending in a life of bitter sorrow and unavailing remorse for the consequences of an act which cannot now be averted. "I will shut the doors of my heart when Satan wants to come in," said a little boy, one day, and this is wisdom, for is it not easier to check evil in its beginning before it becomes master in the house which belongs by right to righteousness? The absence of self-control works ill to others as well as ourselves. A hasty word, which might have been withheld, a spiteful inuendo which ought to have been stifled, a cruel shadow which ought never to have been cast on a sensitive spirit—these, and many like them, are due oftentimes to the lack of self-control, rather then to a malicious temper, and satirical people should cultivate a large share of this spirit, and they would often hold back the quick repartee, the personal allusion, and the ill-natured sarcasm, which have such power to wound. Check the exuberant mirth, my friend, and shut the door of thy mouth, lest that which seems bright wit to thee should prove a sharp sword in the heart of thy companion. Yes, politeness, punctuality, and self-control are pleasant fruits, and every home and every heart would be the better for their possession.—*Christian Advocate.*

ALCOHOLISM AND CRIMINALITY.

M. Marambet, in a communication to the Academy of Medicine, stated that after examining 3,000 convicted criminals he found that of the vagabonds and medicants 79 per cent. are drunkards; of the assassins and incendiaries, 50 and 57; of robbers, 71. Of those convicted of crimes against the person 88 per cent., and those guilty of attacks on property, 77 per cent., are alcoholics. Of 100 criminal youths under twenty, 64 are already drunkards. Drunkenness has greatly increased in France since the consumption of spirits has been substituted for that of wine.

HOW TO SECURE SOME OF THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE.

Some of the best things in life can be stored up only by the generosity which gives, asking for nothing again. Such are warm affections, kind feelings, benevolent dispositions. Every service willingly rendered, every help gladly given, every effort to encourage the disheartened, to teach the ignorant, to lift the fallen, not only perform their intended work, but even more surely react upon the doer. They may or may not bring him the love, respect, and gratitude of those he befriends, but they will infallibly bring brightness and sweetness into their heart, increasing his power to good, and storing up within him those dispositions which cannot fail to bless him while enabling him to bless others.

"BE MIGHTY SURE."

"Be mighty sure with your proofs, Bob," said a hard-looking old soak to the man that had assured him that there was no hell. "Be mighty sure with your proofs, Bob, for there are a great many depending on ye." "Yes, I believe," said one man, "that everybody will [illegible] but I'd give that yoke of oxen [illegible] was so." "I believe every word" [illegible] a grasping miser to one who [illegible] prophesying smooth things to the people, "but I'll give you $1,000 if you will prove it sure and no mistake." Men are right glad to pay their money, but they want to be sure they get what they pay for. And, if at last they should find there was some mistake, and that the perdition was no dream, and damnation no joke; if they should find that, after all their assaults on creeds and catechisms, there was one thing they had not touched,—the Word of God which liveth and abideth forever, that Word which declares that "The wages of sin is death," and that "The soul that sinneth it shall die," men will mourn at last that they depended upon falsehoods and uncertainties. Is it not better to make sure to-day by turning to the Lord, and seeking and finding salvation through Him?

PREACHING.

We are satisfied that sinners in this country and in these days are not, as a uusual thing, to be taken by storm. A timid, blustering eloquence will generally rebound without taking effect. Siege, and not assault, is the true strategy. Sinners must be approached by methodical, logical, earnest preaching, that gradually saps their foundations and occasions their fall ere they are aware of it. Preaching should be primarily addressed to the understanding and conscience; although by no means are the sensibilities, even the natural affections, to be neglected, but they are to be diligently applied in the cause of Christ.—*Pacific Methodist.*

THE ELABORATED SERMON.

The elaborated sermon may be a failure in the delivery; it frequently is; but the study put forth in its preparation has probably created power that will be felt on some future occasion. The dead carcass of an elaborate failue has often yielded the sweetest honey in after days. These dry bones have lived. In the matrix of apparently unrequitted toil has been generated the grandest efforts of the human mind.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

A saint is not freee *from* sin; that is his burden; a saint is not free *to* sin; that is his blessing. Sin is in him; that is his lamentation; his soul is not in sid; that is his consolation. Sin is like a river, which begins in a quiet spring, but ends in a tumultuous sea.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1888.

NO HOPE IN HIS DEATH.

Sad indeed is it when these words must be written of the exit from the earth of any man, and especially sad when they are to be written of one to whom vast opportunities were accorded for so glorifying his Maker in time as to insure an abundant entrance into the joys of eternity.

A few days ago there died in New York City a man to whom GOD had given millions of this world's wealth. He lived many years and had around him every luxury wealth could purchase. He enjoyed, or is supposed to have enjoyed, an enviable social position, and to have numbered friends by the score. And yet having lived a life notoriously defiant of the GOD from whose bounteous hand he received these blessings, he came to his death with this as the sole commendation: that he met death with calm indifference, professing, vauntingly, not to be afraid to go out into the dark. He left $2,000,000. And yet with this at command we look in vain to find where in him the needy found a helper, or the poor a friend. He reared no hospitals, he founded no asylums. He lived without GOD and left the world no better for his having lived—but, alas! the worse, for he founded a club where infidelity and skepticism should flaunt its defiance of the truth of GOD and perpetuate in others the barren life himself had lived.

He called, in his last moments, his friends around him to show them how calmly a man who had never acknowledged his relations to GOD, could meet his earthly end.

What an ambition! and the world has made much of it. A notorious infidel—*one* notorious infidel—died in boastful unconcern. And is it then so rare that an infidel dies unconcerned that all the godless world should applaud? But was it a fearless death? May that calmness not have been assumed? GOD with whom are the secrets of the hearts of men alone can tell. The papers are telling a strange thing of CORTLANDT PALMER, this same GOD-defying millionaire. He left two wills. The first some four years since by a codicil practically disinherited an eldest son. A second will a month later he annulled the disinherited this son. The day he died he added a codicil to the second will, annulling the codicil of the first will, but omitted to restore the son by making provision against the operation of the second will, presumably then before him. The day before he died! There were many things to think of then. The inevitable future, gloomy and dark, was upon him. He might affect to disregard it. He might jest about, and declare his indifference to it, but he had to know it and to feel it.

But granting all that can be claimed for Mr. PALMER, coolness and courage in the hour of his extremity, no one claims for him; he did not claim for himself, that there was hope in his death. He had lived without GOD; he died without hope. How different this from the death of one who walking with GOD through life, in the hours of his dissolution, peers through the thin veil that separates things seen from things unseen, and enters the celestial courts with pæans of victory and of praise upon his lips. Hundreds whose lives have scattered blessings far and wide so have lived and so have died.

HOME MISSION WORK IN WILMINGTON PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

BRO. MCLAURIN—To redeem my promise I am seated "pen in hand" to tell you of my visit to Morehead City, and what was done by the committee appointed by last Presbytery to consolidate the churches of Newport and North River. The committee met at a school house near Wildwood on the Atlantic Railroad, some eight miles from Morehead City, as a matter of convenience to the larger number of communicants who were to compose the united church, on Saturday, the 28th of July. The committee consisted of Rev. C. Shaw, Rev. J. J. Hines and Ruling Elder H. Murdoch, of Newport church. A letter from the elder of North River church was read assenting to the arrangement of the committee, and approving of the consolidation of the churches at Morehead City. Whereupon it was resolved that the two churches above named be and are hereby united in one body, to be known as the Morehead Presbyterian church. The membership then present re-elected Messrs. Murdoch and Simpson elders of said church, to be installed in Morehead City at the convenience of the membership and missionary in charge.

Preaching Saturday and Sunday was attended by large and attentive audiences. *Three* united with the church on Sunday—others are expected soon. Now, you and others will ask of the field, and what the prospects of our church in that quarter? The field as such is almost an unknown quantity in Wilmington Presbytery. A few of the members of Presbytery have paid flying visits and preached a time or two, but they know very little of the people and their wants. Bro. Isler in former days, and Bro. Hines more recently, were the explorers of the country, and expounders of the Word, all along the sea coast, and from Pollocksville, in Jones county, to North River, in Carteret county. This includes a territory vast in its resources and inhabited by an honest and thrifty people, many of whom need and desire the fostering of the Presbyterian church.

Let us look over the field a little and see what Presbytery has done for her people in this section. Years ago Bros. Isler and Hines had this field under their care with very little help and encouragement from Presbytery. They organized churches at Semiacy, near Pollocksville, Newport, Croatan, within the bounds of Orange Presbytery so claimed, and North River. These churches after being served for a number of years, were left to their own resources without any help from mother Presbytery, save an occasional visit from some brother to preach one or two sermons, administer the sacrament, then give them over to the tender mercies of forgetfulness. Is it any wonder that the people should lapse from their steadfastness and forgetting their neglectful mother turn to others who had an eye to their interests, and join their churches, seeking spiritual food at the hands of other shepherds? You ask whose fault is this, and upon whom shall we lay the blame for this neglect?

I well remember some years back there was much interest felt and some effort made to supply this and adjacent territory. Somebody said, "*get the right sort of a man, the money for his support* shall be forthcoming when the man is sent into the field." A committee of Presbytery or Synod was appointed to whom this matter was referred. What that committee did in the matter *few know*; what they *did not*, a neglected field can tell, if we are anxious to look for fruit. Now indulge your correspondent in a few reflections as to our duty as a Presbytery. Our mission field is extensive and difficult to supply. This is in fact a *mission Presbytery*. Look! All east of the W. and W. R. R., except some half dozen churches, is missionary ground. Then Brunswick county, in which we have no church; Columbus, one or two; besides in counties partially supplied, there is much territory that ought to be occupied. But let us look east of the Railroad. Here we have of *new* organizations, *ten* churches; old churches, *five*. Men to supply these, four, Black, Stanford, McIntyre and Hines. Stanford and Hines preach as best they can to the *ten new churches*, besides several out stations, where churches ought to be established and that very soon.

I have to say in conclusion, that the field occupied by Bro. Hines needs the fostering care of Presbytery more than others. Let me state a fact or two. When Bro. Hines returned from Texas after an absence of eight years the churches, Seminary, Newport and North River, by death, removal and losses, were almost in a disorganized condition—one elder each in these churches. The elder at Newport was absent for six years—this was their condition when Bro. Hines took charge of them after his long absence. He has been serving them since under discouraging circumstances; solely he has preached in season, without help or countenance from any quarter, save the small contributions raised by the people themselves. Our committee of missions offer him a mere pittance per year, which Orange Presbytery supplements with $50 for preaching at Croatan, and this has not been paid up to date. The people subscribed and paid $55 all told. The brother has had to supply his larder and travelling expenses out of his own purse, and that not a heavy one. Now what has this brother been doing besides filling his appointments regularly. He has worked up his material in such a shape as to give hope at no distant day to erect a neat and tasteful church building at Morehead City, costing some fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars. Two eligible lots have been secured and a small house, suitable for a kitchen or office for the workmen has been built. The church building has been contracted for; much of the material, in brick and lumber engaged, and the plan of the church in the hands of the contractor, who promises to carry it out faithfully. When completed it will be the most imposing church structure in the place. At Pollocksville there is a promising movement to build. The residuary funds of Seminary church, sold by order of Presbytery, will be utilized in the new building—lots and other means have been offered to the church. This is not all the brother has accomplished. He has visited other places, and if sufficiently encouraged will make headway in lifting the standard of the cross in waste places, where there is great need of preaching.

Much more could be said in praise of this brother's efforts, and will be said at the proper time and place, that justice and proper encouragement may be given to one who deserves more than he has received at the hands of his friends in the past. ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Magnolia, N. C., August 13th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

"THE PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN ALL AGES," BY ROBT. P. KERR, D. D.

Buy it: it is only $1.25, and may be had of the Committee of Publication, 1,001 Main St., Richmond. Read it, and induce the young people to read it.

Why? Because the same amount of information cannot be found elsewhere on so few pages. Because it contains information of which our people and their neighbors should be possessed. Because were the facts contained in this small volume of 284 pages generally known, the Presbyterian church would be esteemed more highly. Because, in these days of magazines and newspapers, the facts of Presbyterian history are not widely known. The most amazing ignorance of the plainest truths are daily encountered both in and out of our communion. These truths are scattered over the pages of many volumes, which the people of a busy age have no leisure to explore. Dr. Kerr deserves the thanks of the church for bringing them together in the compass of one small volume. One of the commonest displays of ignorance concerning this great historic Church is the limitation of the Presbyterian cause to the Presbyterian *name*. Hence you will find writers referring to John Calvin as the founder of the Presbyterian church. On the other hand, though the Reformed church of France was mainly due to Calvin, the glory of the Huguenots is denied to the Presbyterians. The readers of the PRESBYTERIAN may be incredulous of this statement, but on one occasion when the writer referred to the St. Bartholomew massacre of Presbyterians, he was taken to task by one of the foremost teachers of this country for claiming the Huguenots as such. The prevalence of *misinformation* on the subject of church history is not even concealed by our learned ones. There is great need of such a book as this for *the people*. Only see the people stare when we speak of ours as the "martyr church." They would cease to stare incredulously should they read this little book of Dr. Kerr's. They would meet such passages as this, cited from Edwards' History of Redemption: "It is reckoned that about this time, within thirty years, there were martyred in this kingdom (France) for the Protestant religion 39 princes, 148 counts, 234 barons, 147,518 gentlemen, and 760,000 of the common people." These were Presbyterians. Whenever a newspapers ventures on ecclesiastical statistics of this country, they give us "Methodists of all kinds," including the Welsh Methodists, *who are Presbyterians*, and "Presbyterians of all kinds," excluding the Reformed. Dr. Kerr sums up the Presbyterian communicants in the United States at 1,407,014. He also furnishes the following "Comparative Statistics of the principal Protestant denominations in the whole world:

	Communicants.	Adherents.
Presbyterians,	8,894,546	35,578,184
Lutherans (general statistics unattainable.)		
Methodists,	5,849,371	23,397,484
Episcopalians, (estimated)		21,000,000
Baptists,	3,313,926	13,252,104
Congregationalists,	896,742	3,586,968

The numbers of communicants in the Baptist and Methodist churches are taken from the "Year Books" of the two denominations. The Methodist statistics included the *Welsh Calvinistic Methodists* who really belong to the Presbyterian church, and are members of the "Alliance of Presbyterian and Reformed churches." So 133,797, the number of communicants in that body, had to be deducted from their statement."

But, do not suppose that this is a volume of dry statistics. Get the book; read it; and give to your children to read something of the church in the records of the Culdees, Waldenses, Swiss, French, Dutch, Bohemian, Hungarian, Italian, Spanish, German, Scotch, English and Welsh witnesses for the truth in all ages.

DECREES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Some people stumble at the doctrine of Decrees by mistaking their bearing. The doctrine is that God determined to arrest apostacy in heaven and to rescue sinners from perdition. To do this he decided on the number of angels and men. Being infinite in wisdom He knew the issue. His omniscience implies the doctrine. To arrest the workings of sin, He must decide to act upon certain persons. Infinite wisdom cannot work upon an uncertain effort. Known unto God are all His works from the foundation of the world So the saving of souls was foreknown.

Then consider the joy of anticipating that great work—rescuing millions from wrath. Well did the Psalmist say of our Lord, All my delights were with the saints. But they were foreknown, called and chosen, Rev. 17, 14. Whom He did foreknow He did predestinate, Ro. 8:29. But the decree did not save them. It was God's purpose guiding in the gift of the Saviour to atone for them and the Spirit to renew and sanctify.

The other side of the decree is that God passed by and ordained to wrath the unsaved. Why? The Confession says *for their sins*. Can any fault be found that God foreordains to punish sinners *for their sins?* Is it a fault with a Judge that his mind is fixed to punish the guilty? No how, then, can it be censured in God? The trouble is, the objector imagines the decree is the cause of the punishment. The Confession says their sin was the cause.

If God did not determine to save all, then His decree was to save some, and reverence requires us to say, Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight. Why not all is not revealed. But of the unsaved it is true, they have their own choice—no violence is done to their wills—they choose to sin and take its wages. The decree expresses God's attitude towards their foreknown sins. But His decision does not make them sinners. For them, even some that denounce decrees, feel no such concern nor spirit of prayer as for others! Why? Many Christians discriminate, and yet censure God for doing the same? With the Confession saying it is for their sin. Calvin 3:23:8 agrees, "The cause and material of perdition are found in sinners." Again, 3:23:9: "In no other way is man ruined except because he degenerated, &c. Again Heading of 3:24: "The reprobate procure for themselves the just destruction to which they are destined." The unsaved cannot complain that they are left to their choice.

But this Article of the Reformed Church has great comfort for God's people. It is urged in Romans, 8 chapter for their edification and security. GEO. C. BUSH.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

MR. EDITOR: I beg leave to return my sincere thanks for the kind notice of my meeting at Raleigh, N. C.

If any of your readers will send to the American Seaman's Friend Society, 76 Wall street, New York, and order the pamphlets of Rev. Dr. Jones, Chaplain of Snug Harbor, they will find the arguments of the Prophecies discussed and presented in a masterly manner. I think it is time for the word of God to be examined in regard to two great factors in the conversion of the world—the sanctification of commerce and the conversion of the Jews.

Dr. Jones is a wonderful man and was converted when at sea, and afterwards went to college and studied for the ministry, and is an able and devoted man to his work, the conversion of the men of the sea.

I beg leave also to commend The American Seaman's Friend Society under the management of its present efficient Secretary, Rev. W. C. Stitt. He is a Princeton man and that is a strong commendation of his thorough education. He has also been for years the Literary Editor of *The Evangelist*, and he is making *The Sailor's Magazine* a first class periodical. It is a cheap publication, and every one ought to take it to be informed on the history and literature of the sea.

He has spoken of the sailors' chaplain at New Orleans. "Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, chaplain at New Orleans, during his visit to New York and other Northern cities button-holed churches, Sunday-schools and newspapers, and compelled them to hear his story of the sailors. At the same time he has written letters to the press in the South, speaking very kindly of The American Seamen's Society, and its Secretary, for all of which he has our hearty thanks."

I am carrying on the *button-hole* process in the good old North State, and have been very warmly received. I have been doing that sort of work in twenty-six States and six foreign countries for the past four summers. President Cleveland says it is a good work, and if he ever comes to New Orleans he will make a talk to my sailors. Mrs. Cleveland says that she will bring her picture for the Art Gallery. Gov. Scales has given me a warm welcome to North Carolina. Senator Vance has spoken for the Bethel in New Orleans, and at Washington, D. C. I have been greatly aided by the press, secular and religious, wherever I have visited; and I ask your able paper to publish the same and oblige yours truly.

Gov. Thompson introduced me at Columbia, when I visited South Carolina, and Gov. Lee at Richmond, Va. He said his father was a sailor, and he was present to see the meeting through at Richmond, and his speech reflected great honor upon himself.

I received the following from cultured ladies at Hillsboro:

"We thank you so much for your interesting lecture and realize more than we ever did that seamen are included in the command, 'To go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature,' and feel a deeper interest in them than ever before. We rejoice so much that we had the privilege of listening to you. And now wishing you a hundredfold more success in your glorious work."

Yours truly,
A. J. WITHERSPOON,
Seamen's Chaplain.

THE EVANGELISTIC COLLECTION.

Our next evangelistic year will begin with a collection (on the first Sabbath of September, or as soon as possible thereafter,) of the contributions of our people, in all of our churches, with which contributions we will hope to carry the work forward until September '89. Some information as to the state of the work has been furnished to our ministers, but through the kindness of the editors I am permitted here to lay some points before the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

We all know the aim of this work. It is to have the gospel preached, Sabbath schools formed, churches organized in fields now destitute, and to foster those churches already organized which are so weak and so scattered, that they cannot be grouped into a pastoral charge.

Here are the facts upon which a loud call for Christian work in this department is based. Our population has grown rapidly, and now reaches (perhaps) sixty-five millions. Hundreds of millions of people will live in America during the next century, and will exert powerful influence upon the rest of the world. Our country began its civilized existence as a Christian land. Shall it so continue? Shall its millions of young people who come forward as a new generation about once in every 25 years, and its many millions of foreigners coming in, be Christian or be infidel and wicked people? The answer, under God, depends upon the means used by the Christian people of to-day.

In every State we are pressed with urgent calls to occupy new openings. In old Virginia, *e. g.*, at Roanoke, a little city in Southwestern Virginia at the junction of two railroads. A few years ago it was a mere hamlet. It now has a population of perhaps 6,000 (may be nine) one Presbyterian church of 234 members, with this letter from the pastor, now before my eye—"We have a mission chapel in the city which ought to have preaching every Sunday. A growing town three miles off should have regular and frequent preaching and another point 62 miles off should have preaching regularly. All three points are promising."

In the Presbytery as forming the above, and next to the Tennessee line, a letter before me says we ought to have at least three evangelists. In four counties where we have a foot hold, we have no preacher, but only have two seminary students at work during their vacation. In three other counties into which railroads are being built we have nobody to preach. Into two other counties a minister ought to go at once."

In East Hanover Presbytery (Virginia) and in Greenbrier Presbytery (West Virginia,) we have (in each) one evangelist. Each of these preachers to 42 points, and in Greenbrier especially there are as many more points at which we ought to have a minister.

In north Alabama there has been a great development in the way of coal and iron. Towns have sprung up and have grown rapidly and will grow more and more. Three evangelists could be busily employed in the towns of Anniston, Decatur and Birmingham and along the lines of railroads which have recently connected all parts of that country. This increase of population there will be permanent and will in a very few years be multiplied ten fold—now is the time for Christ's people to be busy there.

In Texas we have six Presbyteries each one I suppose as large as the State of Virginia or nearly so. We have there five evangelists and would be glad to put six more into that State very soon But cannot be done unless the income for this work be greater than $14,800 which is the sum received from all sources, for this cause during the year which closes with this month. The evangelists there visit and preach and organize churches in from four to a dozen counties each, all they can reach. They are absent from home for three or four weeks at a time, and are appalled by the work before them which they cannot overtake. One of them says that when he began his work he supposed he could do all that could be profitably undertaken in his Presbytery, but he now wants at least two more evangelists and says that if we had fifty evangelists there we would have one hundred more churches in a year. Could Christian people do any more good or lay up more treasures in Heaven, in any other way than in sounding 100 more churches there where in coming time there will be in that one State a population not far short of the entire population of the whole country of to day?

Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi Missouri Tennessee, every State, in short, presents fields which call as loudly as any of those described.

The Assembly bids us ask for $25,000 for the work of the coming year. The central committee in Atlanta will feel constrained to push the work more vigorously, and we must rely confidentially upon a large increase in the September contributions. We cannot stand still.

In thirty years from to-day a large majority of the readers of this article will be in the eternal world. The time to invest our means for the Lord, and to do what we can for the spread of His gospel and the upbuilding of His kindom on this earth, is to-day?

How much, Reader, can you have the privilege of contributing to aid this work? Think of it, and put into it the largest amount possible.

One word now as to the condition of things in Home Mission office in Atlanta. We now have five collections for five departments of work, all to be disbursed through this office. If our pastors, church officers and people will put forth just a reasonable increase of energy to increase there contributions I think I can see how to manage so that (as I believe) it will enable us to meet every reasonable application made for and in evangelistic, in sustentatation, in invalid, in colored evangelistic and in church erection work.

Carry or send your contribution to church on the day appointed or as soon as possible thereafter. If you cannot contribute through a church collection send directly to W. A. Powell, Treasurer, P. O. Drawer, 26 Atlanta, Ga.

J. N. CRAIG,
Secretary.

Aug. 15th, 1888.

MEETING OF WEST HANOVER PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Presbytery of West Hanover was opened Aug. 14th, with a sermon, at Brown's church, from John 19;39 by Rev. H. P. R. McCoy. Judge F. D. Irving, of Farmville, was elected Moderator. Wm. T. Walker, candidate, was dismissed to Montgomery Presbytery.

Rev. W. W. Moore, D.D., was received on certificate from Ebenezer Presbytery, and after examination was enrolled.

Dr. Moore was added to the committee of Examination on Languages.

Rev. W. H. Neel and Col. J. P. Fitzgerald, Commissioners to the last General Assembly, reported their attendance and their dilligence was approved.

Prof. Moore was put on the standing committee on Languages.

Dr. W. W. Moore was elected Commissioner to the next General Assembly, with Rev. Dr. McIlwaine, alternate; and Elder J. M. Blanton with Mr. James Dinwiddie, alternate.

The spring meeting will be held in Farmville 3d Wednesday of April, 1889, at 8 p. m.

The pastoral relations between Rev. C. R. Jones and Cumberland and Jamestown churches was dissolved, and Mr. Jones was dismissed to the Presbytery of Louisville.

The Presbytery accepted, and urged upon the churches all of the recommendations of the Assembly contained in the last minutes.

Prof. Moore was added to the committee of Education.

Dr. C. White was appointed to visit Providence church and inquire into its condition.

Rev. W. H. Neel and Elder J. P. Fitzgerald were appointed to organize a church at Stonewall, Appomattox county—if the way be clear.

Dr. Petrie and Messrs. Wailes, Little, Robinson, Hamner and Harris were appointed to organize a church at Rockfish depot, if the way be clear.

Licentiate P. H. Gwynn accepted calls from Bethel and South Plains churches and was installed on the 2d Thursday and Friday in September.

The Churches of the Presbytery were requested to contribute to the cause of education, at the rate of 30 cents per member, so as to raise $600.

Presbytery declared the relations of licentiate Robert W. Evans as stated supply to Orion church to be terminated.

A complaint of Thos W. Hughes vs. the Session of Cumberland church was sustained, and after hearing all the parties the Session was directed to give complainant a modified certificate of dismission.

Various topics of discussion for Presbytery were continued for next fall meeting.

After the usual vote of thanks Presbytery adjourned to meet in Farmville the 3d Wednesday of April, 1889, at 6 p. m.

CHAS. WHITE, S. C.

BY THE WAY.

The Roman Catholic papers are busy now denying that the indulgences granted by the Popes, which absolved from the penal consequences of sin in this life and in purgatory, were permissions to commit sin. It staggers us, how, if we accept

this as fact, we are to account for that tremendous upheaval known as the Reformation. At least the people of the time of LEO X thought that TETZEL was by the pope's authority licensing sin; but we needn't go back to the 16th century, there is one question nearer home and now for those who deny the doctrine of indulgences to wrestle with. The news came a week or two ago that the Pope for the consideration of some $20,000 had granted to Prince Amadeus, of Italy, a dispensation to marry his own neice—the daughter of his own sister. Isn't that a license to commit sin?

The Directors of the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad company in order to give a fair practical test to the views held by the minority of the directors upon the Sabbath question, but not in any manner deciding upon the merits of the question involved, have resolved that no trains will be run over the road on Sunday until after the next annual election of directors and officers of the company.

We hope the test will be entirely satisfactory in every way and that this, for all time, the running of the trains on the Sabbath will be discontinued; still it is not to be forgotten that no test can determine or modify in the least degree the moral aspect of the question. Tests may settle financial questions, but the matter of Sabbath observance or Sabbath desecration is above all human expediency. It has been determined by GOD, Himself, and when the sovereign LORD of heaven and earth utters his fiat no man may gainsay.

We have only commendation for the action of the directors, in itself considered, and for the spirit of courtesy manifested in its promptings. We regret they could not have seen their way clear, however, to have put the motives of their action on far higher and nobler ground. Let us hope and pray that yet they may be enabled to do so.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

Concord Presbytery will meet at Taylorsville, Friday, Sept. 14th, at 11 o'clock a. m.
WM. W. PHARR, S. C.

The Presbytery of Wilmington will meet in Duplin Road church at 11 a. m., on Thursday, the 20th of September.
A. MCFADYEN, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of North Mississippi will meet at Sardis, Miss., Sept. 13th, 1888, 11 a. m.
The usual narrative required from all the churches.
J. D. LESLIE, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Central Texas meets at Bartlett at 7:30 p. m., on Wednesday Oct. 3d.
S. TENNEY, Stated Clerk.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The aunual fair of the Mt. Holly Agricultural Association seems to have proved a success. A large crowd attended, and the exhibits were very fine. Senator Ransom was present and addressed the people.

The State Farmer's Alliance held their sessions in Raleigh last week. They propose establishing a State Agency and will endeavor to get legislation favoring their interests through the Legislature. They denounce the cotton-bagging trust, and propose to dispense with middle men.

Newton is to have roller flour mills and part of the machinery is on the ground.

A freight train ran into a passenger train about two miles east of Nichol's depot, on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, at 5:45 a. m., of 17th inst. The locomotive of the freight telescoped the sleeper of the passenger train and smashed it. Eight cars of lumber were wrecked. Only one passenger was hurt and he not seriously. Twe negroes stealing rides on the freight were killed; another had his leg cut off, and another was severely injured.

A fire in Durham destroyed twelve buildings and about 300,000 pounds of leaf tobacco.

A colored woman was drowned at Carolina Beach on Monday last. In company with a negro man she went too far out and all his efforts to save her were fruitless. This is the first case of accident, although thousands have used the Beach this season and last.

Caterpillars have appeared in cotton fields around Raleigh.

The Racket Store in Wilmington was considerably injured by a fire which occurred about daylight on Monday morning and $8,000 worth of goods destroyed or damaged by water. Insurance about half the amount.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* says: The case of the State against D. F. Stockton, editor of the *Sanford Express*, for alleged libel against Judge Fred Phillips, which was to have come up for trial in Moore court this week, has been postponed till October.

A rattlesnake was killed on the Mt. Pleasant road near Concord, recently measuring 5½ feet in length, six inches round and having 12 rattles and a button on his tail.

The railroad from Morganton to Cranberry is being vigorously pushed.

DOMESTIC.

The Bois and Red Lake Indians, in Minnesota refuse the right of way through their reservation to the Duluth, Rainy Lake and Northwestern Railroad Company. Congress granted the right of way last April.

The great raft from Finges Board, Nova Scotia, has arrived at New York. It is 700 feet long and was towed from the Bay of Fundy via Long Island sound. The timber in the raft would require 100 schooners for transportation. It cost $4 Nova Scotia $180,000 and cost $7,000 transportation. In New York it is worth $50,000.

The new Glasgow built steamer, City of New York, of the Inman line had a remarkably quick voyage for first trip—6 days and 21 hours It is expected when run at full speed she can make the voyage in considerably less than six days.

The Secretary of State has been informed of a favorable decision rendered by the German authorities in the case of Herman Oertel threatened with imprisonment for evasion of military duty.

The new Roman Catholic church at Coleman, Wis., fell in killing one man and crushing seven others, it is feared fatally.

The Baltimore *Sun* reports sale of the Virginia and Carolina Railroad, (designed to run parallel to the Richmond and Petersburg and Petersburg and Weldon) to Moncure Robinson, for $165,000. The sale is subject to a debt due the city of Petersburg, amounting principal and interest to $101,640, which is a lien on the property in the hame of the purchasers.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will erect a handsome depot building at Pittsburg, Pa., to be of the Romanesque order and cost $90,000.

A syndicate of Savannah gentlemen have organized the Suwanee Springs Company, to fit up the Springs referred to as a summer and winter resort. They own several hundred acres of land. About $50,000 in improvements will be put on at once. The Springs are one mile from Suwanee, Fla., and 176 miles from Savannah.

A stock-law case which has been tried two or three times was again tried on the 14th before a justice at Summerville, S. C. The plaintiff sued for $5.50 damages done by a cow running at large in violation of the stock law. All the witnesses agreed as to the particular points in the case except one, Wm. Green, who testified that the cow had "eaten up a part of three or four acres of rice and two of his cousin's." Decision reserved.

Rains have generally helped out cotton in the Memphis, Tenn., section.

A new iron stairway is in process of erection in the statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, New York. It will run from the top of the pedestal to the head of the figure, and will be very plain. The only light will be electric, and burners will be placed at proper intervals.

The first sea island cotton was received in Savannah on 14th inst. One bale from Echols county, Georgia, and another from Florida.

A car of the Atlantic and Pacific train left the track near Albuquerque, New Mexico, on Monday of last week, and tumbling down a thirty foot embankment carried with it the baggage, mail and emigrant coaches and two sleepers, well filled with passengers, all of whom suffered injuries more or less severe. All the cars were badly wrecked and some of them are beyond repairs.

Quarantining is not confined to the Southern Atlantic slope. The Texas authorities are quarantining against Matamoras, and that place is retaliating vigorously.

A fire at Peoria, Ill., destroyed an elevator valued at $125,000, and fifty box cars. Whole amount of property destroyed was $300,000.

Heavy rains all over the section of country around Memphis, Tenn, have caused overflow of farming lands, and serious fears are entertained of damage to crops. In the Vicksburg and Yazoo sections serious injury to cotton and corn is reported.

The new steamer to ply between Savannah and New York arrived at the former port last Friday. She is 320 feet long over all 2,869 tons gross measurement—2,153 net, and will carry 7,000 bales of cotton.

A killing frost is reported from St. Vincent, Minn. A lighter frost doing no injury to wheat is reported in many places in that vicinity.

Athens Ga., is to have a hundred thousand dollar hotel.

A bill in chancery has been filed at Jackson, Miss., to have lands sold to pay about $600,000 of No. 1 bonds and coupons. All sales made previously it is claimed are illegal and hence null and void. The suit involves about 1,000,000 acres of the richest and most desirable land in the South—situated in levee district No. 1.

A Dane decided by the physicians to have tubercular leprosy has been placed in the contagious department of a Chicago ward.

An oil well gusher broke loose two miles east of Montpelier, Ind., last week. The fields and outstanding crops in the entire section are saturated with oil. It is unsafe to light a match within a mile of the well.

Four months ago a horse was bought by a firm at Lexington, Ky., for $35,000. On July 31st, the same horse was sold at auction to close the concern and brought $50,000. Said to be the highest price ever paid for a horse in this country—probably in the world.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers celebrated their 25th anniversary on Friday last in Detroit, Mich. It originated in Detroit.

An earthquake shook up Winthrop, Me., on 15th inst.

A balloon inflated with natural gas ascended at Anderson, Ind., on the afternoon of Tuesday of last week. It went up about 2,500 feet and then sailed away to the southeast. On Wednesday forenoon about 9 o'clock the balloon is reported to have been seen by persons at Camden, S. C.

A farmer residing near Wintersville, Ga., is building a railroad between six and seven miles long from his farm to tap the Athens branch of the Georgia road. About $40,000 will be required to build and equip the road. He builds for his own convenience and will run out branches as required.

Maj. Gen. John McA. Schofield is now commander of the United States army, by appointment of the President. He still remains in command of the division of the Atlantic.

U. S. Senator Reagan is preparing a bill against trusts, which will make violation subject to very severe penalties.

A U. S. man-of-war has been ordered to Port au Prince, Hayti, to protect, if need be, American interests on that island.

The intense heat in New York, (reported August 17th) caused sixteen prostrations and four deaths.

FOREIGN.

The steamships Gleser and Thingvalla came into collision upon the high seas. The former went down, 105 passengers were lost. Of the passengers 14 were saved and of the crew 17. The loss of vessel is $350,000 and cargo $120,000. The Thingvalla arrived at Halifax, N. S., on 17th.

A rupture between Prussia and Russia is not unlikely. The Italian minister is to visit Berlin this week. It is understood that the Emperor of Germany will visit Rome and Vienna and Bismarck will accompany him.

Signor Crispi, of Italy, has arrived at Frankfort, Germany.

A terrible storm of wind and rain has devastated upper Austria. Twenty houses were fired by lightning in the Ischl district and a woman and two children were killed.

The idea of annexing Cuba to the United States is again revived in the former country in connection with home rule.

The President of Hayti, Salomon, has been deposed and has fled on a British war vessel. At last accounts he was still aboard at Santiago de Cuba.

Private banks at Berlin have bought Russian funds, even such as the Russian Government was unable to sell in Paris in 1887.

A military conspiracy is reported to have been discovered at Madrid, Spain. A cavalry officer, several sergeants and pirates have been arrested.

Gen. Boulanger who was supposed to have fallen never again to rise into political prominence, has been elected to the French assembly from three departments. In the Department of Somne there was serious rioting which the military had to quell. His majority there was over 37,000.

WILMINGTON MARKET
FOR
WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday, (16th) 34 cents; Thursday 34¼@34½; Friday 34½, Saturday dull at 34; Monday sales at 33½ cts. Firm at close.

ROSIN—Quiet throughout at 70 cts. for Strained and 72½ cents for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00 and Soft $1.80 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken at $1.50 Wednesday and Thursday; since $1.40 until the close.

TIMBER—Receipts light and taken at full prices.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

By Rev. P. McIntyre, at residence of bride's father, Mr. John Currie, Mr. JOHN MILLER, of Duplin, and Miss MOLLIE F. CURRIE, of Faison.

By Rev. P. McIntyre, in Presbyterian church, Faison, Aug. 7th, Mr. JOSEPH PARKINS, of Cornwall, England, and Miss MARY F. HINES, of Faison.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

HECTOR T. MONROE, May 23d, aged 41 years.

MARY ANNABELLA JOHNSON, child of Angus and Mary Monroe Johnson, June 20th, aged 9 months and 10 days.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, Within six months Cypress church has lost by death two elders, Brothers NEILL SMITH and PETER MUNROE; therefore be it

Resolved, As a Session, that we enter upon our minutes a testimonial of their worth, and that we make the same a record in the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, in hope of the sympathy and prayers of the whole church; and especially so because we feel deeply our loss and our weakness as a church.

Resolved, That we esteem Bro. Smith's example in regular and prompt attendance upon church and Sunday-school, and in support of the church, and in general benevolence. Bro. Munroe's moderation and prudence, in counsel and firmness most commendable.

DUGALD MCLAUCHLIN, Clerk of Session.

HUNTSVILLE ACADEMY,
HUNTSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntsville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address
H. A. GREY, SR.

WANTED.

A VIRGINIA LADY, WHO HAS HAD several years experience in teaching, and is a full graduate of a female college, wishes a position in a school or private family for the coming season. Teaches English, Latin, French, Music. Address MISS T.,
Box 15, Farmville, Va.

PENNSYLVANIA, Chambersburg.

Wilson College for Young Women.

Fifty miles south-west of Harrisburg in famous Cumberland Valley. From Baltimore four hours; from Roanoke, Va., 11 hours via. of Shenandoah Valley R. R. Five trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all College Studies except Music and art. Large Music College and Art School. Music Department last year, 125. Full Faculty. College Course B. A. degree. Music College B. M. Handsome Park, Large Buildings, Steam Heat, Gymnasium, Observatory, Laboratory, etc. For catalogue address Rev. J. EDGAR, Ph. D., Pres't.

LAW SCHOOL
—OF THE—
UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to
JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.
Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.**

No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Wilmington Sea-Coast Railroad.

TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS FROM Wilmington to Wrightsville, and the Atlantic Beach. Connects with all Trains on Atlantic Coast Line. Excursions from inland Towns carried through without change of Cars.

Several Trains to the Beach and return Daily.

THE ISLAND BEACH HOTEL, now completed, offers most elegant and otherwise desirable accommodations to patrons. Healthful breezes. Surf-bathing excellent. Soft-shell Crabs, and seafood specialties.

Boats always on hand for fishing parties, on Sound or Sea.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?
—:o:—
TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.
Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS WITHOUT HARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX, Manager.

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VA.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS
LAW; ENGINEERING.

Catalogue and circulars showing important changes in requirements for Academic Degrees will be sent on application.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A family to teach small children, or as companion for a lady. Is willing to make herself generally useful.
Address
MISS S. C. WILLIAMS,
Madison, N. C.



PIANOS GRAND ORGANS *Summer Sale*
CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in June, July, Aug. and September at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash. And balance, next Nov. *without Interest* or advance in price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Great Bargains.* PIANOS, $200, $225, $250. ORGANS $24, $35, $50, $60, 10 makers, 300 styles. *All freight paid.* 15 days trial. New makers, new styles, new prices.
WRITE FOR MID SUMMER SALE CIRCULAR.
LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE
SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

25 CENTS WILL GET THE **NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER** EVERY REMAINING WEEK OF 1888.
The BEST and BRIGHTEST FARMER'S PAPER.
20 PAGES, CLEAN, FRESH AND RELIABLE. DEPARTMENTS EACH ABLY EDITED.
SEND $1.00 for five copies to January 1, 1889. $1.50 for 1889 and get balance of '88 free. Sample Free. DIXTELL, RUSH & CO. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hampden Sidney College, Va. The 113th Session will begin on September 6th.

For Catalognes and further information, apply apply to.

RICHARD MCILWAINE, Pres.,
Hampden Sidney, Va.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CLINton, Oneida county, N. Y. Preparatory school for boys. Two courses of study, Classical and Business. Next year commences Sept. 11. Send for Catalogue to Principal.
REV. ISAAC O. BEST, A. M.

Send for a Catalogue of the
COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
which offers the STUDENTS of Medicine superior advatages.
DR THOMAS OPIE, (Dean), 600 N. Howard Street.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL
—FOR—
MEDICAL STUDENTS.
Davidson College, N. C.

LAYS the foundation for a broad and thorough Medical education. Starts at the bottom. The first in the South. Four instructors. Full equipment. Dissection required. Terms reasonable and location healthy. For catalogue, address, PAUL B. BARRINGER, M. D.
Principal.

FISHBURNE SCHOOL,
Waynesboro, Augusta county, Va.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC and Business Course, with Military Training.

New Buildings, heated by steam, laboratory and other advantages.

Three Assistants, Fourteen States represented, Session '88–9. Fifty boarding pupils. No bad boys wanted.

Local option law in the town, Enforced.

For Catalogue, address
JAS. A. FISHBURNE,
Principal.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

PLUMER MEMORIAL FEMALE COLLEGE,
WYTHEVILLE, VA.

Next session begins September 13th, 1888.

REV. S. R. PRESTON, M. A. President,

Assisted by an excellent corps of eight Teachers.

Board, fuel, light, &c., with Collegiate course, including Latin, Calisthenics, Book-keeping, and Vocal Music, in class, $178 for entire school year.

Art, Music, German, French, Elocution and Type-writing thoroughly taught.

A young Institution, but *growing:* last year it had 35 boarding pupils from six States.

Location, climate, surroundings, all combine to make a delightful School-home for girls.

Send for catalogue to the President.
REV. S. R. PRESTON,
Wytheville, Va.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.
MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
THE PRESIDENT.

BETHEL In a country noted for beauty and health. Course of study, 10 BRANCHES. Medical and Law Courses preparatory to the University of Virginia. 14 students at University.
CLASSICAL AND MILITARY
of Va. last session. Half session $85. No extras. Address MAJ. A. G. SMITH, Bethel Academy, P.O., Fauquier County, Va. **ACADEMY**

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

ROANOKE COLLEGE
In The Virginia Mountains.

Several Courses for Degrees. Also, a Business Department. Special attention to English, French and German spoken. Large Library. Best moral and religious influences. Students from 16 States and Territories and Mexico. Graduates in 28 States. Expenses for nine months $149, $176, or $204 (including College fees, board, &c.) Thirty-sixth Session begins Sept. 12th.

For Catalogue, &c., address
JULIUS D. DREHER, President,
Salem, Virginia.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

HOW THREAD IS NUMBERED.

The Mysteries of Numbers 30, 40, 60 and the Like on Spools of Cotton.

Everybody knows the sizes of thread. Every seamstress knows whether she wants No. 30 or 60 or 120, and knows, when she hears the number, about what is the size of the strand referred to; but how the numbers happen to be what they are, and just what they mean, not one person in a thousand knows. And yet it is a simple matter to explain, was the information accorded a reporter by an employe of one of the largest spool cotton manufacturers in the United States. When 840 yards of yarn weigh 1,000 grains—a pound of cotton—the yarn is No. 1. If 1,680 yards weigh a pound it will be No. 2 yarn. For No. 50 yarn it would take 50 multiplied by 840 yards to weigh a pound. This is the whole of the yarn measurement. The early manufactured thread was three-cord, and the thread took its number from the number of the yarn from which it was made. No. 60 yarn made No. 60 thread; though in point of fact the actual caliber of No. 60 thread would equal No. 20 yarn, being three 60 strands.

When the sewing machine came into the market as the great consumer, unreasoning in its work and inexorable in its demands for mechanical accuracy, six-cord cotton had to be made as a smoother product. As thread numbers were already established, they were not altered for the new article, and No. 60 six-cord and No. 60 three-cord are identical in size as well as in number. To effect this the six cord has to be made of yarn twice as firm as that demanded by the three-cord. The No. 60 six cord would be six strands of No. 120 yarn. Three-cord spool cotton is the same number as the yarn it is made of. Six-cord spool cotton is made of yarn that is double its number. As simple a thing as thread is, there are 2,000 different kinds made.—*New York Mail and Express.*

SILK CULTURE IN MARYLAND.

It is said by competent judges that the State of Maryland has the finest natural advantages for cultivation of silk of almost any State in the Union. The climate is neither too hot nor too cold, and the mulberry grows to a large size all over the State without any trouble. The black species grows well, and as large as a man's body.

There are several silk manufacturing establishments in this country, and last year they imported about thirty-five million dollars' worth of raw silk. To meet the demands of these mills the industry has developed in this country, and now from New York and Pennsylvania to California mulburry trees are planted and cocoons spun. Ohio takes the lead, with Kansas second, though the work was commenced in the latter State only a few years since.

The work of caring for the silk worms is very light and easy, and the entire labor can be done by women and children, since there is no heavy work connected with it at all. The eggs are hatched by exposing them for some time to a temperature of about 72 degrees. The worms are put on shelves under cover, and require almost no attention except a supply of the mulberry leaves, which can be plucked by any child. Twenty-eight days after being hatched the worm spins his cocoon in a day. He is then stifled in steam or a sprinkling of hartshorn, and the cocoon soaked for a few minutes in water to dissolve the glue, and the silk is unwound, several cocoons at a time, either by hand or machine.

Those who grow the silk usually sell the little bulbs to the dealers, who unwind the thread on machinery specially fitted for the purpose. The worms are propagated from this cocoon by allowing them to grow until they burst out of the shell, and develop into a butterfly, which lays eggs. The eggs can be kept for two years in a cool place and then hatched out. The cocoons bring from $1 to $3.50 per pound. The remuneration from silk-worm culture has been as high as $800 per acre of mulberry trees.

The osage orange is not so good a food as the mulberry, and sometimes gives the feeders the yellow fever. Of the different varieties of mulberry, the white gives the finer quality of silk. The quality grown in this country is said to be finer than that of Europe, but the manufactured article is not so fine owing to want of the skilled labor and machinery adapted to the purpose. The mulberry tree will increase in value to the sixth year, and after that it will furnish food for many years before showing signs of decay.—*Reported for the Baltimore Sun.*

THE MOSQUITO A BLESSING TO MAN.

A lecture was recently delivered at Madras, India, on that interesting and familiar pest, the mosquito. The lecturer, Mr. H. Sullivan Thomas, asserts that it is only the female mosquito that does the biting. He considers the mosquito a most useful pest, seven-eighths of its existence being devoted to the service of men and only one-eighth to their annoyance. It exists in the larval state twenty-one days, and during that period engages in sanitary work with ardor and thoroughness. Wherever there is dirty water, wherever there is a filthy drain, the mosquito larvæ are to be found in hundreds, voraciously devouring the contaminating matter.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

IN THE COURTS.

From the *News and Courier*:

[Decisions of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.]

CRIMINAL CASE—PROOF—PREPONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE—REASONABLE DOUBTS—SENTENCE TO PENITENTIARY.

The State vs. B. F. Welsh.—No. 2,245.

The defendant was convicted of an assault and battery with intent to kill, and sentenced to pay a fine of $300 and the costs, or to be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary at hard labor for the term of one year. He appealed.

The Supreme Court decides the points raised as follows:

In a criminal prosecution the accused is mercifully allowed the benefit of reasonable doubts but, when the defendant undertakes to set up and establish a distinct defence, which will relieve him, this rule does not make any essential change in the familiar principle that to produce conviction there must always be at least a preponderance of evidence upon the issue; to be, however, considered in sub-ordination to the other general rule, that in a criminal case the accused party is entitled to the benefit of all reasonable doubts. There is not any necessary inconsistency between the two rules. There is no injustice in requiring matters of defence to be established according to the ordinary rule of evidence—that of preponderance—which is the lowest degree capable of producing conviction. See the State vs. Faulk, 25 S. C., 520; the State vs. Bundy, 24 S. C., 449; the State vs. Neves, 25 S. C., 520.

In determining whether a Circuit Judge has committed error of law in his instruction to the jury, it is not allowable to take detached paragraphs out of their connections with the context, but it should be considered as a whole. The defendant had no right to complain of the charge in this case.

It was not error of law to sentence the defendant to the Penitentiary. The Act of December, 1878, (now embodied in Section 2,615 of the General Statutes) conferred the power in every criminal case in which imprisonment in the jail or penitentiary is punishment in whole or in part for any crime. The Act as originally passed had no connection with any particular grade of offences. It was afterwards put into the General Statutes in connection with other provisions on the subject of the criminal law merely for the sake of order and convenience of reference.

Judgment below affirmed. Opinion by McGowan, A. J.

ACTION AGAINST PARTNERSHIP—LEGAL AND EQUITABLE CAUSE—ISSUES OF FACT.

Lulany & Co. vs. Elford & Dargan et al.—No. 2,240.

The defendant Dargan, and J. E. Elford were partners in a mercantile business. While the partnership existed, in 1878, Elford died, leaving by will his interest in said business and his entire estate to his wife, Caroline Elford, and appointing the defendant, Wells, his executor.

Dargan continued the business, and, in 1883, two notes were given to the plaintiffs in the name of Elford & Dargan. Sometime in 1883 Dargan not having settled up the old partnership in so far as the interest of Mrs. Elford was concerned, he paid her $1,500 in full of said interest, taking her receipt. This payment was recognized by Wells as executor. The plaintiffs brought this action on the two notes mentioned, against Mrs. Elford and Dargan, alleging a partnership between them, and that these were partnership debts.

It was also alleged that the partnership was insolvent, and that Wells, executor, had some claim. The plaintiffs craved judgment for the amount of the notes and that a receiver be appointed to whom Mrs. Elford should be required to deliver the $1,500 received by her, and that Wells, as executor, be required to set up any claim that he might have against the said $1,500. At the hearing an order was passed submitting the following questions to the jury:

1st. Was the defendant, Caroline Elford, ever in fact a member of the firm of Elford & Dargan?

3d. Did the defendant, Caroline Elford, ever cause herself to be held out as a member of the firm of Elford & Dargan?

5th. Did the defendant, Caroline Elford, ever receive any par. of the profits of the firm of Elford & Dargan as profits:

The jury answered "no" to all these questions and rendered a verdict for the defendant, Mrs. Elford.

The Circuit Judge affirmed the findings of the jury and dismissed the complaint. The plaintiffs appealed.

The Supreme Court affirms the judgment below. The case substantially embraced two actions—one at law and the other equitable. The legal cause was an ordinary action on two notes against an alleged partnership; the equitable cause was for the appointment of a receiver of the assets of this partnership, because of insolvency, &c. The equitable cause depended entirely upon the establishment of the legal cause, the main question of which was the existence of the partnership. This question of fact was decided by the jury, which finding the Circuit Judge approved and affirmed. This conclusion the Supreme Court, under the well established rule in such cases, will not disturb. Therefore, the whole case breaks down at this point.

Judgment below affirmed. Opinion by Simpson, C. J.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

The Misses Drexel, of Philadelphia, daughters of the banker, have just opened a home for orphaned children. It stands in the centre of an apple orchard, and is surrounded by 250 acres of land. The young lady founders of the institution have been at great pains and expense to make it as perfect for its purpose as possible. They have, with this view, studied architects' plans and building estimates for the past year with great assiduity. The building is lighted throughout by electricity and heated by steam, while the windows are so wide and there are so many of them that the sun penetrates to the centre of every room.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present at the distribution of prizes to the girls attending the eight female schools of the Established Church of Scotland in Poona. The Duke in address, said there were so many boys' schools that he was glad to find such a number of girls attending school and receiving Christian instruction, and he hoped they would grow up to be the helpers of their husbands by their gentle influence. The prizes handed to the girls by the Duchess, included books, workboxes and dolls.

Items from the *N. O. Picayune*:

Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman, 225, South Leavitt street, has a distinguished visitor. It is Lucy Larcom, the poet and magazine writer. A placid face, with quiet eyes, and gray-tinged hair, knotted in curls at her neck, added to a grand and serene presence, to make up an impressive *tout ensemble*. She has met a number of Chicago ladies since her arrival at the quiet receptions given by Mrs. Sherman in her honor. Of course, every one liked her—women are always pleased with those whose lives have been directed by a religious instinct, and who bear on their faces a quietude which shows that they have outgrown the restlessness which disturbs the heart and life of mediocre women. Miss Larcom was born at the historic old town of Beverly in the northeastern part of Massachusetts. Part of her life has been spent there, within the chaste inspiration of its elms and beeches. She was instructed according to the idea of the staid descendants of the Puritans, and there is a constant reminiscence of this in her writings, which abound in ethical similitudes and modern allegories. She is best known to the world in general (which loves things laxly and forgets them easily—as the author of "Hannah Binding Shoes." Herself once a factory girl in the Lowell shops, she wrote this with a simple eloquence. She has always been known as a favored friend of Whittier. When Whittier first met her he was corresponding editor of the *National Era* and she was president of a girls' literary society. Whittier was attracted by her simplicity from the first, and they have always remained warm friends. Miss Larcom is not a distinctly eastern woman for all of her having been born there. At 20 she came to the Illinois prairies with her sister and learned all there was to be learned of the hardships of pioneer life. Miss Larcom has an impressive personality. She suggests perfect repose, and her peaceful brow, from which the waving gray hair is parted in womanly way, is a sermon on contentment to the vain and nervous women of the present age.

Miss Charlotte M. Younge, the novelist, is a devoted member of the church of England. With the proceeds of her novel, "The Heir of Redcliffe," she fitted out the missionary schooner, the Southern Cross for the use of Bishop Selwyn, and ten thousand dollars from the profits of "The Daisy Chain" to have gone to the building of the missionary college in New Zealand.

When Edison, genius and inventor as he is, had given two weeks of his valuable time to going up and down on the New York elevated railroad trying to discover what caused its noise and a cure for it, he gave up the job. Then a little woman took it. She rode on the cars three days, was denied a place to stand on the rear platform, laughed at for her curiosity and politely snubbed by conductors and passengers. But she discovered what caused the noise, invented a remedy which was patented and she was paid a sum of $10,000 and a royalty forever. Her name is Mary Walton and she lives in New York city.

THINGS USEFUL.

Shrimp Pillau:—Here is a receipe for one of the most delicious of dishes. Those who have partaken of it cry for more: A half pound of bacon, cut up into squares and fried in your rice pot. One quart of rice, with the usual quantity of water. A plate of shrimps boiled and skinned. As soon as the bacon is fried out add the rice and shrimps and boil just as you boil rice for dinner. Add six tomatoes skinned and strained. Serve either hot or cold; cold is best at this season of the year.

A refreshing and nourishing drink for an invalid—stir the yellow of an egg into a glass of lemonade. If this is too rich use more lemonade and drink part at a time.

A banana baked in its skin about ten minutes and eaten with a little salt is delicous, very digestible and very nutritious.

The following are the directions for making an ice poultice:—spread a layer of linseed meal, three-fourths of an inch deep, on a cloth of a proper size, and put pieces of ice the size of a marble on the meal at intervals of an inch: then sprinkle lightly with the meal; cover with a cloth, and turn over the edges; apply the thick surface to the skin. The meal protects the skin and excludes the air from the ice, thus preventing melting.

Fruit Chartreuse of Orange Jelly:—Make a chartreuse of pruit in a round or oval mould, having a quantity of fruit left, having also a quart of orange jelly, which place on ice in a bowl, whisking it until on the point of settling. Then place a layer of it in the chartreuse, then a layer of the fruit, the jelly, and so on until quite filled; place it upon wire, and when set and ready to serve, dip in luke warm water, turn it out upon your dish, serve garnished round with jelly in the skins of the oranges, cut into quarters after it has been set, or leave out the garnishing.

Sweet Pear Preserves:—For each pound of fruit take one half pound of sugar. Save the perfect cores and skins, boil these in sufficient water merely cover them; strain this syrup and put in the sugar, and prepared fruit. Stew gently until the syrup becomes colored finely. When sealing the preserves, if there is too much syrup, bottle for pudding sauce.

Children Starving to Death

On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvellous food and remedy in **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. COHEN, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

STAUNTON MALE ACADEMY



A school of the highest order for young men and boys. Military system. The best appliances for study and instruction. Thorough preparation for College, University or business. For illustrated catalogue, address STAUNTON MALE ACADEMY, STAUNTON, VA.



THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHNS AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

SYNODICAL FEMALE COLLEGE
ROGERSVILLE, TENN.

Beautifully located. A full corps of carefully chosen, able instructors. Unusual advantages in music, history, literature and art. A strictly home-school. Address
MRS. F. A. RO-S, Principal, or
CHARLES C. ROSS, Associate Prin.

MID SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES AND LAWNS,
IN SUCH VARIETY AS TO ENABLE YOU TO SELECT ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

We carry in great variety so many things that we cannot begin to call them, ANY ONE IN WILMINGTON will tell you that at McINTIRE'S you can find ANYTHING that you may need in the way of

DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING, &C., &C.

LADIES SUITS made to order, on short notice.
MATTINGS for floors in great variety of patterns and colors.
CHURCH CARPETS and MATTINGS, at lowest prices
Samples when desired.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 1888.



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.
NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPT. 12th, 1888.
THIRTEEN DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY. CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL COURSES.

Healthy location in the heart of the Bluegrass Region. 1,000 feet above sea level. Refined and hospitable community. Students find homes in the best families. Expenses moderate—$160 to $240. Attendance last session, from 20 States. For full information and Catalogue apply to
L. H. BLANTON, D. D., Chancellor.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.
—RICHMOND.—

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION will commence October, 1st, and continue Six Months. Total fees for Session NINETY DOLLARS.

J. S. DORSEY CULLEN. Dean of Faculty.

☞ For further information write for Catalogue.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost, than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

WORTH & WORTH
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

PANTOPS ACADEMY,
NEAR CHARLOTTSVILLE, VA.

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. Has unrivaled advantages and healthful climate, thorough teaching, kindly home influence, and new improved buildings, including large Gymnasium. Begins September 5, 1888. Send for Catalogue.
JOHN R. SAMPSON, A. M., Principal.

J. D. McNEELY.
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.



T. D. LOVE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

TICK-TOCK.

Tick-tock! tick-tock!
O you stupid old clock!
There in the dusty corner you stand
Just beyond the garden arch
I could suck the honeyed wine
From the horned columbine;
In a clump of lady-birch
I could play 'go to church'
Mossy cushions to confess on,
Pulpit Jack there with his lesson,
If you did not, half asleep,
Let the lazy minutes creep
As if naught could hurry you,
Though I have so much to do.

O you troublesome old clock,
With your envious tick-tock!
You *can* hurry! Oh, I've seen
(When I'm playing on the green)
How you tick the hours away,
Till you bring the evening gray.
Tick-a-tock and tock-a-tick!
Little minutes, hurry quick!
Somebody, I hear you say,
Has too many hours to play!
So you keep a jealous eye
On the hours as they flit by,
Locking them away from me
With the twilight's rusty key.

—*Congregationalist.*

KITTIE WYNNE'S BIRTHDAY.

BY EUNICE EDWARDS.

Kittie awoke right and early on the morning of her fifth birthday. She lifted her curly head and saw the sun peeping in at her window, then softly tiptoed to mamma's room to see if she was awake, too. On hearing her light footstep, mamma called out to her, and Kittie rushed in for her birthday kisses—one on her forehead, one on each cheek, and two on her mouth. Then mamma said: "Now, Kittie, I want to give you a little verse to be your own for a whole year," and she repeated slowly these words: "Even a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure and whether it be right."

Kittie soon learned to say it, and her mamma asked her what she thought it meant. After thinking hard a minute, she said slowly: "It means folks can see if I am good or not."

"And God?" said mamma.

"Oh he can see us way inside," answered Kittie.

Just then nurse came to dress her, and she was soon ready for breakfast. In her chair at the table sat a lovely new doll, and papa smiled over the top of his morning paper to hear her say that it was the very, very thing she wanted.

When mamma had gone out for the morning errands, Kittie slipped out of the house with dolly in her arms, and suddenly concluded to take her down town to see papa. She knew she ought not to go, for she was never allowed to leave the yard alone, and a little voice within her said, "It's naughty," but she didn't mind it and went right on. She even ran on faster for a good many blocks to get away from the little voice in her heart, when suddenly it began to say, louder than ever, "Even a child"—and just then Kittie saw that she had lost her way.

A big man in a blue coat and with a star on his breast noticed her unhappy little face and asked her, "What's the matter, little one?" Then she cried right out and said, "Oh, I'm so naughty," and folks know it and God knows it, too. She couldn't tell the number of her house, only that her name was Kittie Wynne and her papa kept a book-store. The policeman soon found it in a big book at a drug store, and before long Kittie was safe at home again.

"Oh, mamma," she said, "if I had only minded the little voice at first."

"Yes, darling," said mamma, "it will always tell you when you are starting wrong, and God's word will set you right."

After the birthday supper with her little cousins and the wonderful cake with its five lighted candles, Kittie went to bed. As mamma kissed her good-night she drew her down and whispered, "I love the little voice, mamma, and I am going to try and mind it all the time."

"God will help you, dear child," said mamma, "if you ask him."

In five minutes more Kittie had gone far away to slumberland.

MAB, THE COWARD.

BY GREENOAK.

Here is a story for you, boys, who are so splendid and big and brave, about a little girl who, though ever so nice, was so very timid that her brothers called her Mab, the coward.

Yes, Mabel certainly was something of a coward, she didn't try to deny it, but she did try to overcome it.

Horses were her particular terror; to walk through a field where they were was agony to her, and to ride behind one with any one but her father, in whom she had implicit faith, was anything but a pleasure.

Occasionally the boys, Bob and Frank, would persuade her to go out with them, but she was always sorry for it, for they were sure to frighten her in some way. They would whip up old Charlie till he went from his steady jog trot into an awkward gallop, and then they would scream that they could not hold him, and that he was running away.

They could not seem to resist the temptation to drive too near the edge of a high bank, too near the steam engine, etc. All of which made poor Mabel most uncomfortable, though she knew the boys loved her too well to let anything happen.

I think they were taking a very mean advantage of her, don't you, boys?

She tried hard to make herself brave, for she did not want the boys to despise her, and beside, as she told her mother in confidence, it seemed so wicked to be always afraid something would happen.

Mab was not a bit a "goody-goody" girl, but she did not want to be wicked, so she just asked her heavenly Father to help her grow braver, and to make her put her trust in him.

Toward the end of the summer Aunt Janet came to visit our friends, and with her came Bess, her little girl of about Mab's age, and Clarence, a cute little fellow, who was just beginning to talk. Bess just suited the boys. She was equal to any prank they proposed, and generally wanting to be first in everything, there were some pretty serious tussles as to who should drive. One night after tea the girls and boys went up to the big barn yard to feed the chickens. Clarence was allowed to go without his nurse, as the four guardians promised the best of care. They mixed the meal and fed the chickens generously, and were all intently watching their little charge, who was vainly trying to catch a most excitable little duck, when they heard furious galloping and Bob's voice calling for the yard at a wild rate.

The children were right in their path, and the horses seemed almost upon them, but quicker than I can write it Bob, Frank, and Bess, with faces full of terror and screaming for help, ran for the fence and twice over there was a twinkling of feet as they sprang over the big bound. Of course, I'm not surprised that Bess should have run, for she was "only eight," you know, but what do you think of our brave boys? And our little coward, what do you think she did? Ran and left Clarence to the fate! That surely would have been just the thing for a cowardly girl to do. But not she. Seeing it was too late for them both to run, she seized Clarence and put him between herself and his carriage, from which they had taken him, and then she stood with her arms around the poor little frightened fellow and put up a little prayer for help; I don't know what words she used, but she just asked her heavenly Father to protect her and hedid.

The horses dashed into the barn yard in a mad gallop, raising so tremendous a cloud of dust that the anxious little trio on the safe side of the fence, at first, could see nothing of Mab or the baby, but at last caught a glimpse of the horses as they separated and went each side of Mabel, leaving her unharmed.

On they tore to the end of the yard and in through the open stable to their own stalls. The two mammas and Mab's papa came running into the yard, having heard the screams of the brave three as the scrambled over the fence.

When Mabel realized that she was safe and all danger over she felt shaky and queer, and still she seemed to hear the horses come nearer and nearer.

Aunt Janet sprang for her baby and nearly smothered him with kisses, but she did not forget to praise his faithful little protector.

Papa put his arms around Mab and said, "I'm proud of my brave little daughter," and mamma gave her hand a squeeze that meant lots.

Then the shamefaced trio came into the yard, and after a few minutes of awkward silence, for somehow they all felt pretty small, Frank said, "I say, let's give three cheers for the coward who has turned out to be the bravest of the lot."

So the cheers were given, good, hearty ones they were too, and I wish I been there to help—don't you?—*Early Dew.*

LUCY'S NEW SHOES.

One day Lucy's papa brought her home a pair of beautiful new shoes, with patent-leather tips that shone so brightly Lucy could almost see her face in them.

Lucy was very proud of them. She put them on and tip-toed all around the room. While she was admiring them in this way, her mamma said, "Lucy, if you go out to play put on your old shoes."

"Yes'm," replied Lucy, and she really meant to; but her brother Harry called her to come to the brook with him to sail his boat. She forgot about her shoes till something dreadful happened!

When they reached the brook Harry wanted to cross to the other side, where it was shady. He found some stones, which he placed in the water for Lucy and him to step on. Harry skipped over, and Lucy was following, when slip went one of the stones, and splash went Lucy into the water!

"O Harry, I've ruined my new shoes!" cried Lucy,—"my beautiful new shoes!" And coming out of the water, she sat upon the bank and cried.

"It's all my fault," said Harry; "I ought to have helped you across."

"No, it's my fault," said Lucy; "I ought to have remembered what mamma told me."

Lucy went up to the house and told her mamma her trouble. Her mamma didn't scold her, but she said, "I'm very sorry my little girl's memory is so poor. She has spoiled her new shoes in consequence. But I'm glad she has come straight to mamma with her trouble. Now, it's no use to cry over what is done. Your crying won't make your shoes new again. Put on your old ones and go back to Harry and sail your boat."

Lucy put her arms around her mamma's neck, and said, "You're the dearest mamma in the world!" And I think she was very sweet.—*Our Little Ones.*

LITTLE SCOTCH GRANITE.

Have you ever had a bit of cloth that you thought clean until some time it happened to be laid near a new piece, and you then saw it was soiled? In a similar way people discover facts about themselves sometimes, as Burt and Johnnie Lee did when their Scotch cousin came to live with them. They were "pretty good boys," and would have been angry if anybody had called them deceitful. Well, when their cousin came, they were delighted. He was little, but very bright and full of fun. He could tell curious things about his home in Scotland and his voyage across the ocean. He was as far advanced in his studies as they were, and the day he went to school they thought him remarkably good. He wasted no time in play when he should have been studying, and he recited finely. At night, before the close of school, the teacher called the roll, and the boys began to answer, "Ten." When Willie understood that he was to say "ten," if he had not whispered during the day, he replied, "I have whispered."

"More than once?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, sir," answered Willie.

"As many as ten times?"

"May be I have," faltered Willie.

"Then I shall mark you 'zero,'" said the teacher, sternly; "and that is a great disgrace."

"Why I did not see you whisper once," said Johnny, that night after school.

"Well, I did," said Willie. "I saw others doing it, and so I asked to borrow a book; then I lent a slate pencil and asked a boy for a knife, and did several such things. It supposed it was allowed."

"Oh! we all do it," said Burt, reddening. "There isn't any sense in the old rule, and nobody could keep it. Nobody does."

"I will, or else I will say, 'I have'nt,'" said Willie. "Do you suppose I would tell ten lies in one heap?"

"Oh! we don't call them lies," muttered Johnny. "There wouldn't be a credit among us at night if we were so strict."

"What of that, if you told the truth?" laughed Willie, bravely.

In a short time the boys all saw how it was with him. He studied very hard, played with all his might in playtime, but according to his own account, he lost more credits than any of the rest. After some weeks the boys answered "Nine" and "Eight" oftener than they used to; yet the school-room seemed to grow much quieter. Sometimes, when Willie Grant's mark was even lower than usual, the teacher would smile peculiarly, but said no more about "disgrace." Willie never preached at them, or told tales, but somehow it made the boys feel ashamed of themselves, just the seeing that this sturdy, blue-eyed Scotch boy must tell the truth. It was putting the clean cloth by the half-soiled one, you see; and they felt like cheats and "story-tellers." They talked him over, and loved him, if they did nicknam him "Scotch Granite," he was so firm about a promise.

Well, at the end of the term Willie's name was very low down on the credit list. When it was read, he had hard work not to cry, for he was very sensitive, and he had tried hard to be perfect. But the very last thing that day was a speech by the teacher, who told of once seing a man muffled up in a cloak. He was passing him without a look, when he was told the man was General ——, the great hero. "The sign of his rank was hidden, but the hero was there just the same," said the teacher. "And, now, boys, you will see what I mean when I tell you that I want to give a little gold medal to the most faithful boy—the one really the most conscientiously perfect in his deportment among you. Who shall have it?"

"Little Scotch Granite," shouted forty boys at once; for the child whose name was to "low" on the credit list had made truth noble in their eyes. —*Sunlight.*

MORE EXCELLENT WAY.

It all came about through Johnny's dropping the syrup-pitcher at breakfast. The tablecloth was spick and span clean, and his mother had risen with a miserable neuralgic headache, and Johnny wasn't as careful as he should have been, of course, when in his hurry he tipped the pitcher, which in its fall overturned a very full tumbler. And so, in another half minute, there was an island of syrup set in a small pond of ice-water. All the circumstances which I have enumerated were too much for ordinary maternal patience.

"Johnny, you are a naughty, careless boy! You may have no syrup on your cakes this morning."

Johnny's eyes opened in astonishment.

"Why, mamma, I didn't mean to do it!"

"But you are always doing something with such a rush. You make other people a great deal of trouble and labor, and then you say, 'I didn't mean to!'"

A cloud of a very gloomy character had suddenly fallen over the group at the pleasant breakfast-table. Just here, in the confusion consequent upon the accident, Kate, the twelve-year-old sister, who sat opposite Johnny, struck her napkin-ring sharply against the salt-box standing by her plate, thereby overturning the dainty little china device. This incident being of so trivial nobody made comment, until the rebellious and tearful Johnny exclaimed:

"Kate has been careless, too, mamma, and you haven't blamed her a bit. Shan't she go without syrup, too?"

"It isn't anything to tip over a salt-box," remonstrated the little girl.

"What a silly thing to mention," added the mother,

But somehow, almost before the remark had left her lips, her conscience had disputed its truth.

"Johnny," she said suddenly, "will you excuse me for speaking as I did? It was because the clean table-cloth was soiled, and the spilling made such confusion and so much work, that I was discouraged. But it was an accident, and not my little boy's fault. You did not mean to do damage any more than Kate when she hit the salt-box. You can see that yours was a much more trying accident, and it was hard to be pleasant over it. But I see that I was in the wrong, because I was really blaming you because there was syrup in the pitcher, and not for being careless in tipping it, as I said: Kate's salt-cellar didn't have any syrup in it, you see—only salt, which did no damage."

The picture before her was chaotic, but Mrs. Way succeeded in smiling brightly into Johnny's eyes, and added: "I am sick this morning. I didn't sleep well last night. You know how I dislike a soiled table-cloth—so, on the whole, won't you try to excuse me?"

Such queer expression Johnny's face wore, but smiles carried the day very speedily.

"Now, children," interposed their father, "since mamma has been so very polite, and has apologised so beautifully, don't you think a small boy and girl, not very far away, ought to be very careful as to their manners at the table, and run no risks of tipping pitchers and tumblers and salt-cellars, and making ugly spots on clean table cloth?"

"Yes, sir," said Johnny, with great emphasis.

"I'll try," added Kate.

That morning as the children were on their way to school, Kate said in a thoughtful way, with a tender accent in her voice: "I think mamma is just the sweetest mother in all the world. She is always sorry when she does wrong, just as much as she wants us to be."

To which somewhat confused grammar of his sister, Johnny responded with earnest loyalty: "Yes, and she owns up right out loud, too, I tell you!"

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.
COLGATE & CO.
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Orders from the country solicited.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 3—Taking effect 5.15 a. m., Monday August 13th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	6 00 A. M.	1 15 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	7 05 "	3 10 "
Leave Maxton	7 15 "	3 35 "
Arrive Fayetteville	9 00 "	7 15 "
Leave Fayetteville	10 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy	5 15 A. M.	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 25 "	5 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro	10 05 A. M.	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 15 "	6 25 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 15 "	9 50 "
Leave Maxton	6 25 "	10 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 30 "	12 15 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	3 30 P. M.
Factory Junction	4 30 "
Arrive Millboro	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	8 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton	11 22 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 53 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	3 42 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton	5 18 P. M.
Leave Shelby	6 28 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	7 50 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	7 30 P. M.
Leave Maxton	12 06 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	12 36 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	6 25 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 40 A. M.
Leave Shelby	9 09 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	10 05 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 49 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 41 P. M.
Leave Maxton	4 02 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 30 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 44 A. M.
Leave Maxton	3 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points W. ... and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving ... esdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE
... Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic ... s, with ... and a full ... of Attachments ... er than ... Sewing Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

Atlantic Coast Line.
Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3 05p m	5 43p m	6 00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt	2 17p m	.....	7 15 a m
Arrive Wilson	3 53p m	7 00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jl'y 15, '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 30 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia	*11 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	12 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter	12 52pm	† 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	2 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO, N. C.,
SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE
Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.
ALSO Millinery AND A GENERAL
—STOCK OF GOODS.—

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17th.

Many of the old Senators are now predicting that there will be no adjournment of Congress before some time in October. The Senate tariff bill is what is the matter. They think it will be two or three weeks before this measure will be ready, even to be submitted to the full committee on Finance. "But then," said Senator Jones of Nevada a few days since, "when it comes it will be a bill as is a bill." Then, it is said, there are fifty-five Senators who have signified their desire to make speeches in the general debate, and although this will occupy nearly a month, the Senate cannot be blamed, in these stirring campaign days, for seizing the opportunity so long monopolized by the House, of pouring forth its pent up tariff eloquence. Then again, after the close of the general debate, the bill must be discussed by paragraphs under the five minute rule, before a vote can be taken. This has already been, I believe, the longest congressional session since the war.

The fisheries treaty has continued to be the bone of contention in the Senate, and on Tuesday a personal debate was almost precipitated in which Senators George and Hoar were the principal figures. Senator George had read to the Senate resolutions of the Gloucester Knights of Labor, denunciatory of capitalists in general, and of the eastern owners of fishing vessels in particular, showing the condition of the laboring classes to be one of poverty and oppression, and commentting as he read.

This brought the Senator from Massachusetts to his feet with a bound. He replied that the Senator from Mississippi did not know what he was talking about, and that the picture he had drawn of the fisheries and fishery interests, and of the laboring men and capitalists of Massachusetts, was a slander in general, a slander in detail, a slander in gross, and a slander in particular. He thought it exceeded the limits of comedy and burlesque for Senator George, whose ideas of capital and labor (until within the last twenty-five years) were that capital should own labor, and have a right to whip the laborers and separate him from his wife, and sell his children, to get up in the Senate and undertake to taunt the people of Massachusetts about shackles and unrequitted toil.

The spot chosen for General Sheridan's grave is the steep hillside, a few rods distant from Arlington House, the old Lee Mansion, now the office and headquarters of the National Soldiers' Cemetery. It is the only grave in front of the Mansion, and so, fittingly, Sheridan lies in front of that army of dead heroes which finds a resting place at Arlington. The spot is in plain view from the opposite side of the river, and any monument which be erected there, will be visible from every high point in Washington.

A bill was introdueed in the Senate last Monday, granting a pension of $5,000 a year to Mrs. Sheridan, which will no doubt pass in the course of time. It is noteworthy that while the enumeration of General Sheridan's property included $5,000 worth of swords, etc., the sword which he carried all through the war, on which the record of his victories was engraved, and which was the ceremonial sword that was placed upon the General's bier through the obsequies, was purchased by him at the beginning of the war for $3, from another officer, who had bought it at an auction in Chicago for that price.

In the District of Columbia, the number of bar-room licenses issued since November 1, is about 150 less than the number issued during the same period last year. This does not mean, however, that there are 150 less saloons. On the contrary, 100 restaurants are now doing business without a license, and in defiance of law. Their proprietors having asked for licenses, and been refused, have simply continued their business without the necessary legal qualifications. The excuse which the police give for not having taken measures to prevent this state of affairs, is that until the recent decision of the District Supreme Court, there was no certainty as to how far the authority of the Commissioners, and their power to refuse licenses extended. This decision, however, was very sweeping, and gave to the Commissioners plenary power to regulate the sale of liquors in the District, and to limit the number of saloons.

T.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending August 16, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

J D Belton, New Orleans, La., pestle for mortars.

Edward A Bennett, Weston, W. Va., copy holder.

E G Bennett, Franklin, Tenn., back band book.

H G Cady, Pine Bluff, Ark., cultivator.

Louis F Car, Helena, Ark., seed cotton cleaner.

W A Clary, North Fork, Tenn., fence machine.

W R Craig, Columbia, Tenn., double shovel plow.

J H Davis, Danville, Ky., gate hinge.

M V B Davis, Harrison, Ark., machine for hoisting heavy weights.

D S Devane, Quitman, Ga., thrashing machine.

P Donald, New Orleans, La., steam boiler.

E Eaches, New Iberia, La., rice machine.

J D Faucette, Little Rock, Ark., distance instrument.

M G Fuller, Ten mile Hill, S. C., locomotive boiler.

N W Hartwell, Louisville, Ky., telephone support.

S Jones, Oxford, Miss., trunk lid support.

A Kalinski, New Orleans, Ma., fire escape.

D McDonald, Louisville, Ky., setting stone.

W M Nix, Mayfield, Ky., paper bag holder.

J A Ruth, Baltimore, Md., wagon.

R H F Sewall, Birmingham, Ala., smoke consumer.

F H Smith, Baltimore, Md., uasetting eye bars.

W H Thompson, Richmond, Va., flash light signal.

J M Wallis, Queenstown, Md., cleaning strainers.

Fourth Week in August.

What a wonderful amount of malaria! Malaria in the country from undrained swamp, from stagnant pool, and from decaying vegetation. Malaria in town from sewer gas, from unventilated houses and from a thousand unsuspected causes. Half the people you meet have malarial troubles in some form or other. Many people who went out of town for the summer to "health resorts," where they expected to be braced up with pure air, have come back with malaria in their systems.

Malaria attacks the liver, sometimes causing troublesome and protracted fevers; sometimes producing only a slight derangement of that organ and its connections. Malarial attacks, whether small or great, ought to be overcome as soon as possible. There is no telling the amount of mischief they may do if allowed to continue their evil work.

With such an effective remedy at hand as Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, nobody ought to suffer long with a malarial attack. This famous remedy strikes at the root of the trouble and gets rid of the poison in the system which has caused the disorder. Its action is as delightful as it is prompt. For all liver obstructions, bowel irregularities, sick-headaches, and other ailments of the hot-weather season, Tarant's Seltzer Aperient has no equal. All the druggists sell it.

A WIFE'S OPPORTUNITY.

We know of no offer made by a wealthy and responsible firm to compare with that which the extensive house of j. d. larkin & co., of this city; makes in the *Advocate* this week. We wish all our readers would turn to the eighth page and read their attractive advertisement. We might go on and tell you all about it, but is useless, as they give you full information in black and white—what they give, why they give it, and why they can afford to give it. We know the firm to be perfectly responsible, and that they will do all they agree to do.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate*, June 21st.

SAY-SOES.

Try one of the smallest coal-oil lamps. It looks like a toy, but for a hand-lamp it will make as much light as a good tallow candle, and will not drop sparks.

The success of some of the agents employed by B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., is truly marvelous. It is not an unusual thing for their agents to make as high as $20 and $30 a day, and sometimes their profits run up as high as $40 and $50—even more. But we hesitate to tell you the whole truth, or you will scarcely believe we are in earnest. Write them and see for yourself what they will do for you.

Stranger: Boy, can you direct me to the nearest bank? Boy: I kin for 25 cents. Stranger: 25 cents! Isn't that high pay? Boy: Yes, sir; but it's bank directors that gits high pay.

A liquid deadly to caterpillars and other animated pests of trees and shrubbery comes from boiling leaves and stems of tomato plants until the juice has been extracted. This has considerable odor, which remains for some time and the application does not hurt the plant.

The seedless raisin is produced by simply arresting one of the processes of nature. When the grape is about one-half ripe the end of the vine is bent down and buried in the ground. This prevents the formation of seed and full development of the fruit, but it ripens all the same, and has a delicious flavor.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c. mch.2 48]-1y

WALKING MADE EASY.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR Galled, Calloused, Swollen, Fetid, Tender and Tired Feet, Wood's Walking Made Easy Foot Powders, for the complete removal of Callous, will prevent excessive sweating of the feet and remove all soreness from Bunions. New shoes made easy as old ones. A cure guaranted for all affections of the feet. Sent post-paid on receipt of price, 25 cents. WOOD FOOT POWDER CO., Troy, N. Y.

GOOD MUSIC.

Royal Vocal Folio. (65cts.) A splendid new collection of choice Songs by the most eminent composers. 144 pages sheet music size

Glorious Cause. (35cts.) By GEO. F. ROOT. A fine collection of New Temperance Songs. This book is endorsed by the leading temperance organizations of the country.

Songs for the Young People's Meeting. (15c. By Rev. C. H. OLIPHANT. Contains a fine selection of new and old hymns and tunes for use in Christian Endeavor Societies and Young People's Meetings.

Royal Praise. (35cts.) By J. R. MURRAY. The latest and best Sunday-School Song Book. Contains a short course in the elements of Music.

Gospel Hymns No. 5. (35cts.) By SANKEY, McGRANAHAN and STEBBINS. This is the book now being used by Mr. D. L. Moody in his meetings.

**** Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of specified price.*

PUBLISHED BY

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.

And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.

Handsome Colored Organdys.

Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.

Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.

Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.

French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.

Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.

A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.

Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices!

Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

June 25th, 1888.

CENTRAL FEMALE INSTITUTE, Gordonsville, Va. Principal a Master of Arts of the University of Virginia. Eight Assistants. Thorough, advanced progressive. One of the most select schools in the South. Nonsectarian but thoroughly Christian in its influences. Prices reasonable. Board, tuition in English Latin and Music, $200 a year. Address JAS. DINWIDDIE, Principal.

Union Theological Seminary.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY, VA.

The next session begins Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 1888.

FACULTY.

B. M. SMITH, D. D., LL.D., Professor of Oriental Literature.

THOS. E. PECK, D. D., LL.D. Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology.

H. C. ALEXANDER, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament.

J. F. LATIMER, Ph.D., D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity.

W. W. Moore, D. D., Associate Professor of Oriental Literature.

For Catalogue or other information apply to THOS. E. PECK D. D., Intendant Hampden Sidney, Va.

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.

Every Young Man and Woman

Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of

BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

NO. 408 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods.
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - CASH.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO

SUCCESSORS TO BLYMYER BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO

CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.

BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM.

McShane Bell Foundry

Finest Grade of Bells,

CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.

Send for Price and Catalogue. Address H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

Mention this paper.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.

W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.

T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,

Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH, USEFUL

BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address

REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D D., Secretary and Treasurer.

J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

1888

MORNING NEWS

The Leading Commeial, Political and Business Newspaper of the Southland.

The SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS is an established, enterprising, vigorous newspaper, possessing unequaled facilities for gathering the latest news and presenting it in the most readable shape to its readers. It is carefully edited and discusses all questions of public interest without fear or favor. Its telegraphic service is unrivalled, embracing full reports of the news and market reports of the world by associated press (New York and Western), supplemented by a special service from New York, Washington, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and other news centres. In politics it is thoroughly Democratic, but independent of political cliques. It is a large 8-page paper, published every day in the year. Price, $10.

THE SAVANNAH

WEEKLY NEWS

Is a 16 page newspaper containing 112 columns of matter, including the cream of the contents of the MORNING NEWS; has an Agricultural Department, Household receipts, Fashion Reports, and Original and Selected Stories, and special Weekly Market. There is no better paper in the world than the SAVANNAH WEEKLY NEWS.

The price is only $1.25 a year.

Send for the MORNING NEWS premium list.

Address J. H. ESTELL, Savannah, Ga.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

PROMPT MEASURES.

When children pick their nose, grind their teeth, are restless, unnatural in their appetite, they are quite likely troubled with Worms, prompt measures should be taken and E. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge be given them according to directions it has saved many a child from death and may preserve your sweet child from an early grave

FOR GAS



BAILEY'S COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS REFLECTORS! A wonderful invention for LIGHTING Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa



FOR OIL.

M. H. JONES.

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

AND

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,077. WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 29, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,697.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to he as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would he ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals.'

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. Edwin Muller from Orangeburg, S. C., to 817 Second street, Louisville, Ky.

Rev. Roger Martin from Yorkville, S. C., to Davenport, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Rev. W. W. Brimm from Toccoa, Ga., to Cantou, Ga.

Rev. J. C. Dinwiddie from High Point, N. C., to Oxford, N. C.

Rev. J. G. Tanner from Rusk, Texas, to 255 Dallas street, Houston, Texas.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Ellerbe Springs Church.—This building is undergoing repairs, and is beginning to present a more respectable appearance as it gets on a coat of paint, etc. We are looking forward to Presbytery, with much pleasure, and though our people are mostly of quite limited means, we hope to be able to make all comfortable during the meeting. There has recently been two additions to the ranks of officers—a new elder and another deacon. These were much needed, as death has been partial, in late years, in claiming from their number all but two elders. M.

VIRGINIA.

On Friday, 10th inst., closed a ten-days protracted meeting at Woodside, near Lexington. Rev. Alfred Jones conducted the meetings. There were some twenty or more conversions and the probability is of organization of a church at Woodside.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Presbytery of Montgomery: At recent special meetings the pastoral relation existing between Rev. Daniel Blair and the Christiansburg church was, at his request, the congregation concurring, dissolved: and the pastoral relation between Rev. J. R. Crews and the Third church, Lynchburg, was dissolved, and Mr. Crews dismissed to Abingdon Presbytery, to take the pastoral care of Anchor of Hope and Galena Churches, Wythe Co., Va.

P. B. Price, S. C.

The Presbyterian church at Hermitage, near Waynesboro, was dedicated on 12th inst. The services were conducted by Rev. J. A. Preston and by Rev. A. R. Cocke. A debt of $176 was liquidated by a collection taken up and enough was left over to put a fence around the church.

Dr. E. C. Gordon, of Salem, has received a call to Lexington, Mo., and has accepted the presidency of William and Mary College in Virginia, —says the *Central Presbyterian*.

GEORGIA.

A series of services were held by Rev. George H. Cartledge and his two sons, (candidates for the ministry) at Hebron. Twenty-five united with the church—twenty of them being from the Sabbath-school. The entire membership was greatly revived.

ALABAMA.

Christian Observer: The new church of Jasper ha been organized with twenty members enrolled by the evangelist, Rev. P. C. Morton, who was efficiently assisted several days by Rev. W. I. Sinnott, of the Second church, Birmingham. Jasper is a growing town, forty miles west of Birmingham, on the Kansas City railroad—the centre of three counties in which there is no Presbyterian church. It is in the midst of unlimited coal deposits now being mined, and little towns are springing up all aronnd it.

MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis Presbyterian: Rev. C. A. Hy'and, of New Orleans, who it vacationing at Yokena, writes us that, as the immediate result of a series of meetings, "three have united with this church on profession of faith, and one is ready to unite by statement from the Methodist church of his membership there."

LOUISIANA.

Southern Presbyterian: A correspondent in New Orleans writes us: "Recently at the rooms of the Chinese mission in New Orleans—a work supported by and under the supervision of the Presbytery of New Orleans—a farewell entertainment was given hy the teachers to three of the scholars who were about to return to their far-away eastern home. Subsequently the compliment was returned by the scholars by a reception tendered to the teachers and the friends of the mission. Light refreshments were served and the evening was spent in familiar conversation and with music. A novel featnre was the singing by the scholars, in Chinese, of Moody and Sankey's hymns. Addresses were delivered by two of the scholars, one expressing their gratitude for and appreciation of the self denying labors of the energetic superintendent, Miss Saunders, and of the faithful corps of teachers; and the other detailing in an earnest and simple way the several steps which led to his final conversion to the 'Jesus doctrine.' Dr. T. R. Markham being present, was then called upon, and in his usual happy manner spoke in glowing terms of the work accomplished and the encouragement to be derived from seeing the great and far-reaching results which are sure to follow. At present there are about forty scholars in regular attendance upon the various exercises of the school. A prayermeeting is held weekly, conducted wholly by the Chinese themselves. Within the past two years there have been some eight or ten conversions, and several of the converts have returned to China purposing to tell their kindred and friends at home of the 'Jesus doctrine' which 'makes men good.' Who can estimate the results?"

TEXAS.

Rev. M. M. Hooper writes to the *Christian Observer* from Elm Grove church: "We have just closed an interesting meeting at this church. Rev. G. E. Eagleton preached the word with power. The church is revived, and six were added to the communion. The church was dedicated on August 12.

ARKANSAS.

Southern Presbyterian: The Rev. Alford L. Miller died at his home in Lonoke, on the 9th inst., in the 39th year of his age. He was serving as stated supply of the churches at Lonoke and Hazen in Arkansas Presbytery. Mr. Miller was a native of Spartanburg county in this State, and received his theological training at the Columbia Seminary. After preaching in Spartanburg county for some years, he went West, where he has been cut down in the midst of his usefulness. He was a zealous and active minister of the gospel.

KENTUCKY.

At a meeting of Louisville Presbytery, Aug. 14th, Rev. J. H. Weaver was received from the Presbytery of Memphis, and arragements were made for his installation at Jeffersontown and at Beulah. At the same meeting Licentiate J. A. Vance passed a satisfactory examination. and order was taken for his ordination, and for his installation as pastor of Woodland Avenue church, Louisville.

TENNESSEE.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. S. W. Newell writes us from Denmark, August 20th: This is to announce the death of Rev. Robert Langdon Neely, who fell asleep in Jesus August 17, inst., after thirteen days of intense suffering. He was born in the bounds of Steel Creek church, Mecklenburg county, N. C. —came with his father, when a boy, to Madison county, Tenn.—united with the church early in life. This closes the thirtieth year of his Gospel ministry.

MISSOURI.

Christian Observer: On his return, recently from a delightful vacation, Rev. W. S. Trimble found that the building, Second church, St. Joseph, had sustained serious damage during his absence. On Sunday night, August 5, a severe wind and rain storm swept over the city, and lifted the entire roof from the church. The rain which followed ruined the ceiling of the auditorium, which was handsomely papered. The damage will amount to perhaps seven or eight hundred dollars. Services are held in the lecture room till the repairs are completed.

DOMESTIC.

The members of Dr. Pierson's church in Philadelphia recently rejoiced in the burning of a $30,000 mortgage.

A new Congregational church has been organized at Rockville, Conn., from two other churches. It will start with 500 members and be financially one of the strongest in the State.

Mr. George J. Keateny, late of San Diego, Cal., bequeathed $100,000 to St. Paul's church of that city—also the same amount to found a hospital without reference to sect or creed.

Nearly ten thousand Sunday-school workers were present at the Annual Sunday-school Convention of Pennsylvania, held at Williams Grove.

Presbyterian Banner: The Roman Catholics are moving in behalf of total abstinence. The Annual Report of Philip A. Nolan, Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, submitted to the convention, held in Boston on the 1st inst., shows that the Union is composed of 791 societies, with a membership of 53,755, being an increase of 34 societies and 2,936 members during the past year. The report shows 550 adult societies, and 33,971 members; 174 cadet societies with 18.705 members; 55 ladies' societies, with 5,040 members, and 12 girl's societies, with 1,039 members. James M. Cleary, of Wisconsin, reported that he had given 174 lectures, and administered the pledge to over 100,000 people.

Herald and Presbyter: October 2d will be celebrated as Presbyterian Day at the Ohio Centennial Exposition at Columbus Ohio. The great Centennial Colosseum, which has a seating capacity for ten thousand persons will be at the service of the Presbyterian Church for that day. The stage will seat 1000 persons. The Colosseum has been built expressly for the accommodation of religious, civic and other organizations, and already twenty-five of the forty days of the Centennial have been assigned. The Committee of Arrangements have been selected by the Presbytery of Columbus to arrange programme and provide music suitable to the occasion. The orators of the day were selected by petition, and have accepted. They are eminent in the church, and will discuss their themes acceptably and thoroughly. A chorus of one hundred well trained voices will lead the audience, and be accompanied by suitable orchestra and organ. With this grandest auditorium in the United States, and the distinguished speakers, and arrangements made by the Presbyterian Committee, there seems to be nothing wanting to make this Centennial day the most memorable in the history of Presbyterianism in Ohio. The meeting will be moderated by Dr. Pomeroy, and Drs. Scovel, McGaw, Moore, Gilbraith and Hays, will take part in the exercises.

The *San Francisco Examiner* says: The pastors of six churches in this State, five of them in this city, have been made happy by the reception of letters in each of which was inclosed a check for $5,000, $30,000 in all, to be used according to the custodian's judgment for the benefit of the church. The donor, whose name as not been made public, is a resident of this city, and is at present confined to his room through sickness. The letters were given into the custody of the philanthropist's private secretary for delivery. Each letter asked the person to whom it was addressed to accept the check on behalf of the church he represented from one who desired to be relieved of the burden of part of his fortune, and who wanted to see good done by the contributions. The churches receiving the checks are the Presbyterian church of Colusa, the First United Presbyterian Church of this city, St. John's and Central Presbyterian Churches, and two others, the names of which were not obtained. Inquiry of several churches were made, but the name of the philanthrophist was not revealed.

We find this floating item: The twelve thousand itinerant ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are said to have contributed last year $100,000 of the missionary money paid in—or one-tenth of the whole million received. This is an average of $8.33⅓ each.

Frazer Lee, a hermit, died recently at Plainfield, N. J., leaving an estate of about $500,000. All but about $7,250 (which goes to relatives and friends) was left to the Scotch Plains Baptist church, first for payment of the debt of the church and then for the spread of the Gospel by that church.

FOREIGN.

During the last two months there has been collected for the Sustentation Fund of the Free church of Scotland, £22,365, an increase of £254.

The Queen has given $350,000, the balance of the Women's Jubilee Offering, to St. Catherine's Training Hospital for Nurses for the London Poor.

London has a Christian police association with a membership of 4,000. It is only four years old.

A training school for orphans is to be established in Tarsus as a memorial to the Apostle Paul.

Four hundred thonsand dollars of the public money of Quebec, Canada, is to be handed over, it is said, to the Jesuit society, and in order to appease Protestants $60,000 are to be devoted to their educational institutions.

Sixty thousand Swedes and Norwegians entered the country via Castle Garden during the year previous to June 11th. This is the calculation of Rev. A. B. Lilga, Swedish missionary at Castle Garden. He says there are 600 Swedish Lutheran congregations in America, comprising fully 125,000 members.

The Free church of Scotland proposes by or before 1893—their semi-centennial—to pay off the indebtedness of their churches. The amount due is $750,000. It is said the means are in sight. Four years ago the indebtedness was $1,345,000.

The Wesleyans of Great Britain propose to erect a tabernacle in London in memory of John Wesley.

A congress of Roman Catholics will be held in Freibourg, in Bresgau, Germany, in September. The Pope has written a letter congratulating the Catholics in the Reichstag that they did not accept Bismarck's proposition on the eve of the Septennate. The Pope is not on best terms with the German government and the breach is growing wider.

At the annual conference of the British Temperance League held at Leeds, the conviction was expressed in a resolution that the conversion of so many brewery firms into limited liability companies was a strong indication of the success of the temperance movement. At the same time shame and regret were expressed that clergymen and ministers of religion were investing their money in a trade which more than any other was counteracting all Christian work and influence.

The Presbyterians of New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, are raising a fund for aged and infirm ministers. It is proposed to give them a minimum of $250, and in some cases as high as $750.

Herald and Presbyter: The Reformed churches in Holland which, in the course of the last two years, for conscience' sake and in order to abide by the standards of the Reformed Church, have broken with the State organization of 1816, have just held their first synodical meeting, at Utrecht. About one hundred and eighty churches were represented at this Synod, being more than double the number of churches represented at the Synodical Convention held in June, 1883, at Rotterdam. This shows how the Reformation movement in Holland is spreading. In conformity with a resolution of the Convention, each classis (presbytery) had sent two delegates—a minister and a ruling elder—delegated to the Synod, which consisted of twenty-four members with the right to vote *conclusively*, whilst Professor Kuyper, D. D., Professor Rutgers, D. D., Professor De Savornin Lothman, LL.D., of the Free University, Amsterdam, and Revs. Lion Cachet Hoekstra and Ploos van Amstel took their seats as advisers of the Synod. The meetings were held in the Oosterkerk, a plain but neat building just finished, in which the ousted Utrecht congregation now gathers for worship.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Pundita Bamhai has been collecting a fund to establish a school in India for Hindoo widows. She has secured $50,000.

The "union" formed among the 'evangelical" population of Holland for the establishment of what are known as Bible schools has now 441 such schools, with 71,000 scholars, representing a capital of $2,000,000, says the *Christian Intelligencer*.

The same paper tells us that the Rev. Tan Khe, Moderator of the Amory Presbytery, first heard of the Gospel in the shop of a village barber who was a Christian. The good man reads his sermons first of all to his wife; if they satisfy her then he carries them to the pulpit.

Bolivia is without a single Protestant missionary—population 2,000,000.

Chili has so arranged with the Pope that he has absolute control of the religion and virtually control also of the government of the country.

Missionaries in Zanzibar, Africa, are regarded as peace-makers. Bishop Smythies in four years walked several thousand miles in visiting missionary stations.

It is a matter of regret, says an exchauge, that the Pan-Presbyterian Council lately in session at Loudon was compelled to refuse the offer of $140,000 to found a college at Canton, China. The Council cannot legally hold property, and was not competent to accept the gift.

The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland has instructed its Board of Foreign Missions to transfer its mission in Japan to the care of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The reason given for this is lack of funds. We are sorry that such a reason must be given, but suppose that the change will tend to the unification of Presbyterianism in the Empire of Japan, in which we greatly rejoice.

The Indian "girl graduate," Miss Sorabji, who recently took a degree at the Bombay University, is a Christian. She is a daughter of the Rev. Sorabji Kharsedji, of Poona, an honorary C. M. S. Missionary. Her mother, who was recently in England and won many friends there, conducts the Victoria High School at Boona, and is on the staff of the Indian Female School Society.

China's Millions for July, says of last year's labors: Looking on the work of the whole year, we have to praise God for the addition of between five and six hundred members to the churches—a larger accession than we have ever yet had to report.

Native Christians of Madagascar have given $4,000,000 dollars during the last ten years for the spread of the gospel.

The Missionary says: The leading Protestant missions in Spain are conducted by the Scotch and German churches in Europe and the Congregational Church in America. The statistics of these missions show some sixty churches and mission stations, as many day schools, nearly as many Sabbath-schools, and some 12,000 adherents, while a much larger number regularly attend the preaching of the Gospel.

Missionary: The missionaries in Brazil all seem to be deeply impressed by the critical nature of the events which are taking [illegible] that empire. Miss Henderson writes: [illegible] tion of slavery was celebrated [illegible] lasted for many days, and wa[illegible] the uncertainty of the Empe[illegible] the probability of his death [illegible] Now the republican papers are [illegible] nunciations of the present form[illegible] and opposition to the 'third rei[illegible] nominate the probable accession [illegible] Regent. Her husband, with his [illegible] clivities, is very unpopular, and her Jesu[illegible] dencies are equally disliked, so that we ca[illegible] tell what changes a few months may bring. Ma[illegible] people consider liberty of conscience and disestablishment of the state church necessary accompaniments of the republican form of government, who, like Gallio, care for none of these things. We feel that we are in the midst of stirring times, religiously and politically."

A PLEASANT MEETING.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

We have had a pleasant and profitable meeting at Oak Plains church. Our usual service came off Sunday the 19th inst., with a fair attendance of the church people, who expressed a wish that the meeting should continue for several days, so we had preaching Sunday night and on Monday morning at 11 o'lock a. m., Bro. Kenneth McDonald put in his appearance and preached for us two sermons per day, up to Thursday night, when the services closed. The fruits of the meeting are: the church much revived and edified, fifteen additions, mostly from the children of the covenant and many others deeply interested in their soul's salvation, which we hope will soon develope in their conversion and redemption. Bro. McD.'s sermons were scriptual, practical, such as a pious Scotch minister, who has mastered the catechism and filled his memory and heart with the good word of God can bring forth to the edification of God's people, and the awakening of sinners, leading and persuading them to lay hold of a precious Saviour, always ready to receive a repentant sinner. It is refreshing to know that the Holy Spirit is moving on the masses; that His mighty power is felt in this and other sections of our country in an unusual way. Men and women of thought and reflection are giving heed to their ways, hitherto thoughtless and indifferent; besides many young people of both sexes are being moved by the gracious spirit from their trifling ways to a more serious and profitaway of living.

The church in this section, of all denominations, have been visited by the mighty spirit of God, their membership increased and his people greatly edified and encouraged to work faithfully for the Master.

I go to Faison's this afternoon to preach for Bro. McIntyre, who is on a visit to his parents in Canada.

Yours fraternally,

Magnolia, Aug. 25th. S.

The Presbyterian.

ROMAN CATHOLIC QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

BY A ROMAN CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

There is at present a deep stirring of thought among Roman Catholic laymen, which is none the less earnest because, for obvious reasons, it cannot voice itself exteriorly. And this opinion is the result of careful consideration on the part of one who has had special and exceptional opportunities of knowing the opinions of both priests and laymen of the Roman Catholic Church.

It should be distinctly remembered that public expression of opinion unless it absolutely coincides, either from policy or from conviction, with the governing powers of the Roman Catholic Church is absolutely prohibited.

Hence, Protestants naturally think that a pale reflex of harmonious belief exists in the Roman Catholic Church, with a placid acquiescence in Papal infallibility. Never was there a more lamentable and disastrous conclusion. The Protestant who can speak his mind socially, politically and morally, cannot realize how utterly impossible it is for a Roman Catholic, be he priest or laymen, to say what he really thinks. A curious and very interesting evidence of this was given quite recently by Archbishop Walsh in connection with recent Papal pronouncements on Irish affairs.

He said that while Protestants were obliged to decide on such matters (he referred to the last Papal pronouncement), according to their conscience, Roman Catholics were bound to obey the voice of God as made known by the Pope, and were not allowed the exercise of a private conscience. "Happy Protestant!" a Roman Catholic friend of the writer's exclaimed, with some emphasis, "they are allowed to have a conscience and informed that it is their duty to use it, whereas we Catholics are denied a conscience, practically, since we are not to use that which we possess." In fact, it is the plain teaching of the Roman Catholic Church that the conscience once submitted to Rome must remain forever submitted.

How deeply the Papal questions of the hour are trying men's souls will never be known until the Day of Account.

An[illegible] upheavals of thought in the [illegible]holic Church should at least [illegible] that there never has been [illegible]elief or opinion in that [illegible] anguish of heart and soul [illegible] been in the ages of Luther [illegible]rola, what heart agonies in [illegible]n the "Poor men of Lyons" [illegible]ldenses suffered "loss of all [illegible]for what they believed to be a [illegible] Gospel teaching. We hear only of [illegible] great warriors, the giants in the battle, the leaders in the fight, men whose thoughts set the world on fire; we hear little, and think little of the rank and file, and yet they also thought and suffered anguish in their desire to obtain an answer to the stupendous question, What is truth?

How could missions of reform have been accomplished, if there had not been vast multitudes of thinking men to follow the reformer and leader. One hand may light the beacon fire of truth, it needs many hands to feed the flame and keep it burning.

There is as deep an agitation in the Roman Catholic Church to-day as there has ever been. The fire smolders; when and where the flames will break forth, God only knoweth. But for those who desire truth to prevail there is a terrible responsibility if they "break the bruised reed or quench the smoking flax."

It is unhappily the case in America, that there is a very strong feeling against any change of religious opinion; and this feeling naturally finds an outcome on individuals who change. It is also an unhappy fact, undeniably, and infinitely harmful, that a considerable number of priests who have abandoned the Roman Catholic Church, are of immoral character and degraded habits. Men of honor and self-respect do not wish to be classed with such men, and would endure any sufferings, sooner than have the name of being one with them even in sympathy. Hence an immense and crushing difficulty lies in the way of those who see the many evils in the Roman Catholic Church. They are powerless to reform it from within and equally powerless to reform it from without. Men do not ask the cause of this miserable degradation of so many priests. They do not inquire why they came to be outcasts from the great body of their brethren; they only see a painful fact, and draw natural but false conclusions.

Any other body of men may effect a reform in the discipline of their Church, or may leave it without reproach if they believe that their conscience prompts them to do so. But it is not so with the Roman Catholic, be he priest or layman, be he ever so honorable, be his career ever so blameless, be his convictions ever so strong; he is maligned, sneered at and persecuted by the Church he was striving to reform and for the prosperity of which he would give his life blood; and he is suspected and discouraged by the very men who denounce this Church for refusing liberty of conscience to her children, and yet, such is human nature—discourage those who act on this principle.

Let us suppose the case of a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, who entered the Church before the personal Infallibility of the Pope was made on article of faith; and —I am not describing an imaginary case, there have been many such cases—let it also be remembered that if a Roman Catholic doubts the personal infallibility of the Pope he is as surely consigned to hell forever as if he doubted the Trinity. A convert, then, is received into the Roman Catholic Church; he is taught that it is *de fide* to believe in the infallibility of the Church; there is no mistake about the matter, it is plain. The Church is infallible; its living voice is heard through the Councils, and through them only. The idea harmonizes with his previous thoughts, for such men have generally been recruited from the ranks of advanced Anglicans, who, looking for certrainty of belief in the multiplied confusion of opinion, had flung themselves in despair into the arms of what they believed would prove a happy certainty.

There was a certain grandeur, a commanding dignity, about the infallibility of the Church as a body. The decrees of dogma came from the united voices of great and reverend men, inspired by the Holy Ghost and saying with the apostles, "It seems good to the Holy Ghost and to us."

In every congregation of men there must be a governing body. The decrees of the Fathers of the undivided Church demanded the respect of Christendom and the obedience of the early Church.

All this the convert believed, but suddenly, and with little warning, came the decree of the Vatican Council that the Pope should be declared personally infallible; that the infallibility of the Church, in its collective wisdom, had ceased and should pass from it to an individual.

Was it to be wondered if men wept at this terrible change, wept as the men of Israel wept, when the glory of the first temple was recalled by the pale reflex of it in the second?

As no other ceremony, or condition, or sacrament of the Church was changed, the great multitude of the Catholic people concerned themselves very little about the matter. They had always been told what they were to believe, and now they were told to believe something else, and they were either too indifferent or too ignorant to inquire further.

But there are men who felt, men who thought, men who wept tears of agony in silence; for, who dare trust his fellow in a Church where the least utterance of opinion is followed by such condign punishment?

It is true the Inquisition no longer burns, but it cuts all the same. I speak of what I know. One of the best and most amiable bishops of the Roman Catholic Church was a friend of the writer. He went to the Vatican Council, and intended to vote against transferring the collective infallibility of the Church to the personal infallibility of the Pope. His determination was strong and resolute, and there were, as it was known later a large number of bishops who had formed a similar determination. They were marked men, every influence was brought to bear on them to change their determination—personal persuasions, entreaties, threats. The eyes of the world were on the Council, it was necessary to make it appear absolutely free and absolutely unanimous.

I saw that bishop after his return, heartbroken, infinitely sad; he died soon after. "But why," I said, "did you vote against your conscience?" "What was my conscience," he replied, "in comparison with the conscience of the Pope? How could I believe myself right, when so many wiser and holier men believed me to be wrong."

It is well known that Dr. Newman offered some serious, private objections to this definition; and, it is said, that Archbishop Kenrick simply left the Council, rather than vote against his conscience, or against the Holy Father's desire. A letter by Bishop Stroesmayer, published in the *Kolnische Zeitung*, soon after the Council, puts this fact very clearly:

"The Vatican Council was wanting in that freedom which was necessary to make it a real council, and to justify it in making decrees calculated to bind the consciences of the whole Catholic world. * * * Everything which could resemble a guaranty for the liberty of discussion was carefully excluded. * * * And, as though all this did not suffice, there was added a public violation of the ancient Catholic principle—*Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus*. The most hideous and naked exercise of Papal Infallibilty was necessary before that Infallibility could be elevated into a dogma. If to all this be added that the Council was not regularly constituted: that the Italian bishops, prelates and officials were in a monstrously predominating majority; that the Apostolic Vicars were dominated by the Propaganda in the most scandalous manner; that the whole apparatus of that political power which the Pope then exercised in Rome contributed to intimidate and repress all free utterances, you can easily conceive what sort of *liberty*, that essential attribute of all councils, was displayed at Rome.

How many thousnnds, how many millions, sank into the depths of despair, in consequence of this decision, can never be known this side of eternity. It is only now, that the personal power and personal claim of the Pope to exercise that power in politics is being enforced, that the multitude has begun to realize what was done in the Vatican Council. Thought is stirred, action is sure to follow.—*Independent.*

BETTER THINGS.

Better to smell the violet cool
Than sip the glowing wine:
Better hark a hidden brook
Than watch a diamond shine.

Better the love of a gentle heart
Than beauty's favor proud;
Better the rose's living seed
Than roses in a crowd.

Better be fed by a mother's hand
Than eat alone at will;
Better to trust in God than say
"My goods my storehouse fill."

Better to sit at a master's feet
Than thrill a listening State;
Better suspect that thou art proud
Than be sure that thou art great.

Better to walk the real unseen
Than watch the hour's event;
Better the "Well done" at the last
Than the air with shouting rent.

Better to have a quiet grief
Than a hurrying delight;
Better the twilight of the dawn
Than the noonday burning bright.

Better a death when work is done
Than earth's most favored birth;
Better a child in God's great house
Than the king of all the earth.

—*George Macdonald.*

SPURGEON ON PREBYTERIANISM.

The rumor having been renewed and widely circulated that Mr. Spurgeon is likely to join the Presbyterians, it may be interesting to print his opinion of that body as given more than twenty years ago on his return from a visit to Scotland, where he was most warmly received by the General Assembly of the Free Church. The words we quote were delivered in June, 1886, at a lecture in the Metropolitan Tabeanacle:

Mr. Spurgeon said he had himself for a long time been rather a nondescript in religion. He was a churchman, for he belonged to the true Catholic and Apostolic Church; most people thought he was an Independent, and he believed he was; he hoped he was a tolerably good Baptist; and if he was not a Wesleyan, he was certainly a Methodist, for he tried, as well as he could, to do everything by method. But he was also a Presbyterian—that was to say, he had in his church, elders or presbyters. and he was inclined to think that the Presbyterian form of Church government was as near as any to the Scriptural one. He believed the real scriptural plan was an Independent Episcopacy; and the Presbyterianism of Scotland seemed to be something of this kind; for while there was, of course, a superabundance of Presbyterianism in it, yet there was also a good deal of Independency; and the minister did keep his true place as a pastor in the midst of his flock. In his church there was the Presbytery, consisting of the pastor, deacons, and elders, who referred everything to the whole body of the Church, by whom everything was done, and this he considered to be a right thing; but Presbyterianism differed from it. He knew some ministers thought this system to be a great nuisance, and they looked upon the church-meeting as spiritual beer-gardens, but for his own part, he believed that if a minister did not get all the liberty he wanted, it was his own fault; and this method of referring everything to the Church was a great safeguard against domineering on the part of one man. It was also scriptural, every Christian having the right to exercise his own judgment on any matter relating to the church. A Presbyterian community did everything by its pastors, deacons, and elders, who were chosen by the whole body, and were, therefore, representative; but there was nothing analogous to church-meetings, excepting when these officers were elected. If one church joined with other churches in the neighborhood, the pastors and officers of those united churches were called a Presbytery or Synod, to which any one of the churches referred, supposing they could not manage their own affairs. If, however, the question could not be satisfactorily decided by the Synod, it would be sent to the General Assembly, which was constituted of the representatives of all the Free Churches of Scotland, both ministers and laymen. This system certainly appeared to be rather complicated, and to be a machine having wheels within wheels; but, whether it was from its own intrinsic excellence or not, this form of government evolved a large amount of Christian power and of Christian effort. Of course, there were some who did not like it; but he confessed that they had so much of isolation in the Baptist body, and so much jealousy of one another, that they seemed to develope repulsion instead of attraction. He would not propose to adopt Presbyterianism in its entirety; but as he looked upon it, it struck him as a system of unity and of power.

"I AM NOT GOING TO WAIT ANY LONGER."

During a sermon by a pastor a few years ago, in the midst of it, he said: "My friend, are you going to wait any longer?" Somewhat to his surprise, a man stood up in the centre of the room, and, speaking very clearly and decidedly, said, "No, sir, I am not going to wait any longer." From that time this man, who had been a non-church-goer, and subject to intemperance and other grievous sins, became an earnest Christian. Four days after this he rose in another meeting on Sunday evening in order that he might make his first confession of Christ. As he stood up to speak: another man rose at the same time, who occupied the attention of the congregation for six or eight minutes, while the new convert stood with folded arms and bowed head, in a position which naturally would afford him great embarrassment. At last, when the brother had finished, he lifted up his head and looked around him with a smile, and said: "I was thinking what grand thing it is to be able to stand here for Jesus Christ, I have been a Christian now just four days, and I have had more satisfaction in those four days than in all my life before. "Yes," he said, "before I came into this service this evening, I was in a little gathering for prayer, that lasted about forty minutes, and I had more real joy in that forty minutes than I had in forty years of sin." One year after this man's conversion, he stood in a prayer meeting of the same church and said: "This is my birthday, and for the past year I think I have been the happiest man in the community; and if my experience keeps increasing as it has in the past months, before another year has passed I will be the happiest man in the whole State." And he has been an earnest consistent worker ever since the time when he stood on his feet and settled the question in that one second by saying, "No, sir, I am not going to wait any longer."

HOW TO MANAGE BOYS.

If I had a boy who had read of green islands and wicked sailors until he could shut his eyes and see parrots and monkeys and cocoanuts and waving palms—if he had firmly made up his mind that he could never be happy until cast away on an island and reduced to a goat-skin overcoat, I should take him out behind the barn and say:

"My son, I see that you are not happy; you evidently hunger for something which my limited means will not permit me to give you. I think you want to be wrecked. Very well. There's the river and an old skiff, and you can find an island a few miles down. Get two or three pieces of tarred rope, a plug of navy tobacco and a fish-hook, and go on with the wrecking business. If you like it, come home at the end of a week, and I'll send you out to the Pacific, where mosquitoes are bigger and the cannibals more numerous.

If the boy went, I should look for him back next morn—certainly at the end of two days, and when he got back the subject should be tabooed forever.

It is natural for every boy to yearn for the deep blue sea and the life of a sailor. He hasn't the least idea that a sailor has anything to do but to sit around the capstan and spin yarns, and answer. "Aye! aye! sir!,' when the captain calls out the name of Jack Brace. He therefore desires to go to sea and visit foreign countries and come home with the bronze on his face and a roll to his gait. Don't give your boy a chance to run away. When the signs become plain, have your plans all perfected and be ready to say:

"James anybody could tell by the way you handle a clothesline that you were born for a nautical cut to your jib, and it is plain enough that the bounding billows is your element. I have arranged for you to make a trip on the lakes, and will then help you to get a birth on an Indiaman. Be all ready to-morrow morning, James."

I'd put him on board a schooner bound, say, from Oswego to Chicago, and I'd forward money to Chicago for him to come home by rail. If the money wasn't there he'd come home on foot. With the dark, damp forecastle—the sea sickness—the curses and rope's-ending from the mate—the pulling and hauling—grease and tar buckets, he'd land in Chicago feeling that it would be a privilege to live on turnip at home, and sleep in the garret on a straw bed. I've been right there, and I know.

No father should be surprised if his boy develops a yearning to be a mighty hunter. There is something highly fascinating in the idea of knocking over buffaloes, lions, tigers, elephants and giraffes, and of successful encounters with alligators and boa constrictors. When the signs begin to crop out the father should be ready. Take the boy out and sit down on a log with him and say:

"James, it's a burning shame for me to keep you around home here and spoil your whole future. I came across a bar of lead, half a pound of salt and a loaf of bread which you secreted in the oat bin yesterday, as a starter for going West. There's no need for any slyness, my son. I want you to go. I shall be proud of you if you become a great hunter. I'll lend you the shot-gun and two horse-blankets, and a frying-pan, and help you to carry them to the nearest piece of woods. If you'll stay there three days and three nights, then I'll fit you out and send you to the Black Hills."

He'd be almost certain to come sneaking into the back door before bed-time, but if he'd put it off until morning, so much the better. He'd have the whole night in which to turn pale, look about with wild eyes, shiver at every sound, hold his breath at the hoot of an owl, and to promise himself over and over again:

"Just let me live till morning, and I'll never leave home again!"—*M. Quad, in Detroit Free Press.*

A GREAT DANGER.

We are in danger of falling into routine. Don't you feel it? In the providence of God I have been, ever since I left college, the minister of very large congregations, with huge organizations, and I tell you I have sometimes felt as if I were the most miserable workman going, just standing outside the machine and keeping it going, without even the body, or soul, or heart, or anything in me to spare, but just to keep the thing going. We need to be raised above that, and to feel going through us continually the breath of the Spirit—to feel that it is not we that are doing the work and keeping the machine going, but that God is doing it. What a difference it is when we are working, and when God is working through us. When you have been at the coast you may sometimes have seen a boat high and dry on the sand and as those who were pushing labored to get her afloat, every minute she lurched over, now to this side, now to that, her keel sinking deeper than ever into the sand. But look! what is that stealing up the firth slowly and silently? It is the tide; and when it surrounds the boat what a difference between the convulsive efforts of man and the ease with which it takes and dandles the boat like a child upon its mother's breast? Such is the contrast between the efforts of men and the ways and the works of God.—*Rev. Jas. Stalker.*

SOLITUDE OF SOUL.

Solitude of soul may have its inconvences and dangers. It may be fostered into baneful exclusiveness, it may be developed into morbidness or vanity. And there are times when we would give worlds to have it broken—events in life when isolation of spirit seems something frigid and frightful. But in a solitude and isolation, which is threatened by so many tendencies of our modern life, are nursed into power great thoughts and high resolves. The strong character must have had long periods of quiet meditation and retirement. In the impenetrable silence and incommunicable conflict of the breast have been born, and continue to be born, the forces and plans that transform the earth and society.—*J. C. Learned.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The American Magazine for August has in part the following articles: Along the Caribbean; The Island of the Trinity, illustrated; Dr. W. F. Hutchinson; The First Capital of Kansas; A Summer Episode in Washington; Two Coronets; Frederick III of Germany; Poem; The New Poetic Faith; Notes from Harvard College; Editor's Study; Literature; Timely Topics, &c. Terms, $3.00 a year: 749 Broadway, N. Y.

St. Nicholas for August contains its usual variety of readable matter. The wonderful story of the "Sea-Serpent" is followed by aid to the study of Natural History, by an account of the famous "Mr. Crowley;" John Burroughs contributes "Observing Little Things;" a delightful essay on "Children and Authors." Stories, poems and fine illustrations help to make this number very readable. Price $3.00 a year: Century Company, N. Y.

RUM DID IT.

In the southern part of Jefferson county, N. Y., in the village of M——, among the business men is a manufacturer of stoves, a cool, level-headed man. He, like many other business men, thought one or two licensed hotels was necessary to the good of the village.

About three years ago an incident occurred that opened his eyes. One year before this revelation came he had sold a stove for eighteen dollars to a drinking man; the drinker was not worth anything, but agreed to pay for the stove in installments, one dollar per month. At the end of the year the merchant had not received even one payment.

He knew his debtor had been earning good wages the whole year. He had noticed the money had not been expended for clothes, for the family of his drinking customer were poorly clad, and the man himself had only one suit, and that almost in rags.

Two weeks before the time in question the drinking man had gone five miles out of town to do a job of work at three dollars a day. The manufacturer knew this, and was waiting for his return, thinking he might get a payment on the stove sold a year before, if not the whole amount.

Just before dark he made his appearance. The manufacturer knew the man who had employed his debtor; he knew he was a man of means, and it was his custom to pay down for all work done for him.

The manufacturer said: "Hold on, J—, I want to speak to you. You remember the stove? You were to pay one dollar each month; over a year has gone by and you have not made the first payment yet; you have been at work for W——, can't you pay me half? five dollars anyway?"

"I'm sorry I can't; but I have not got any pay out of W——; when I get it I will call and pay all."

The manufacturer was not satisfied. He looked up from his meditation just in time to see his customer go into the hotel (one of the necessary (?) places for the prosperity of the village).

His going into the hotel aroused the curiosity of the manufacturer. He thought: "I will just walk over to the hotel and see what is going on." He entered the hall where he could get a good view of the bar, and was a witness to the following: The drinker said: "Well, landlord, what is my bill? I can pay now." "Your bill may be larger than you think; you have not paid up for some time. Ah! it is more than I thought—$21.50.

"As much as that? It can't be. I do not know what my wife will say. I had promised to buy a new bonnet for her and the girl. Twenty-one fifty! Well, well, I suppose you have kept it right. You wouldn't wrong a poor man who works hard for his money."

"It is correct. Your wife and daughter must not expect to dress as well as those who have a larger income. I think your wife is most too dressy, anyway. Have a drink, J——?"

The manufacturer saw "the man who had not got his pay" take out of his pocket the money he had earned, count out $21.50, and hand it to the landlord. He went out of the hotel a wiser man than when he entered. The manufacturer went to his desk, took down a bundle of unpaid accounts and commenced to figure up the worthless accounts that had accumulated in the ten years of business life. He found the sum total to be $1,323 78. Of this sum he found that all but $113 19 was against men who had been ruined by drink. —*Western Plowman.*

A GOOD WORD FOR THE BOYS.

I was at a home not very long since in a family in which there are three children, two bright, lovely daughters and one young son, full of sturdy life, joyous of spirit, and naturally of steady purpose. The parents are well-to-do, not of great wealth, yet have enough to live elegantly, and indulge in some of the luxuries of life.

When I dropped in, mother and daughters were sitting together, and were engaged in finishing up some beautiful embroidery. One had a table scarf of the softest silk, covered with budding roses and trailing vines. The elder daughter was just putting the finishing touches upon a beautiful panel for a tea-gown. It was of elegant stuff, bordered with life-like sprays of delicate tints and shades, a costly work of art, but very charming in effect. It would make a robe fit for a duchess, when combined with the material for which it was intended. Mamma was at work on a piano-cover, which she intended as a gift for a friend.

While they were sitting there busy with their pretty work, papa sat near, reading his paper. Suddenly the door burst open, and son Johnny came bounding in, his face aglow like a rosy morning.

"Oh, mother," said he, "I want a box of tools. George Henries has just had such an elegant set given him by his father, and he has got a work-shop all fitted up, and is going to try his hand at cabinet and such light work, out of school hours, and he says I may have a bench in one corner, if you'll only give me a set of tools, and we can have lots of fun together and make a heap of pretty things besides. Won't you get me a set, papa?"

Papa looked up from his paper and glanced at mamma, who said:

"John, a set of tools would be very expensive. I do not think we can afford them right now. You don't need them, anyway. So do not think any more about them. It would be almost like throwing so much money away."

John had been taught to accept his mother's decision as final, so he made no further appeal, but went out with such a look of disappointment and genuine grief on his face that I felt sorry for the boy. But his uncle John was there, for whom he was named. He was his mother's brother, a man of large observation, and one who always spoke his mind freely if he thought occasion required.

"Mary," he said to the mother, "do you think you are quite doing justice to John? Here are you and my nieces spending money for the beautiful trifles which you are embroidering. The work is very beautiful, but it is costly; yet you never deny yourselves anything in this line, and I do not want to blame you for it. These productions of your fingers are really fine works of art, and I admire them as I would a beautiful picture. But while you gratify yourselves, ought you not to gratify John also? It will keep him out of bad company if he can work with George at his bench. It will enable him to learn how to handle tools. Get him a set and I will pay a skilled mechanic to give him three lessons a week for six months and we will see what he will accomplish."

The result was, John was called back and his father told him that he would go with him that evening and select as fine a set of tools as could be purchased for the work-bench.

My moral is: Parents, don't forget the wants of the boys. While the daughters have their love for finery, work and such like things gratified, let the boys have all the tools needed, if they show an inclination toward becoming skilled artisans.—*The Christian Woman.*

THE HOME vs. THE SALOON.

"I do not deliberately desire to do harm," says the saloon-keeper, "but I must keep my patronage recruited; because if I do this I am sure to become a rich man after a while. That is the reason why I am in the business. I must pay my tax on somebody's fire-side, on somebody's cradle, on somebody's dearest and best. In order to succeed I must take away the little fellow from his mother's side, bait for him with cigarette and cider, music, cards and young company, drawing him away gradually until after awhile I will change the boy's deas so greatly that he who loved the songs of home and sanctuary, shall far better love the bacchanalian ditty of the saloon; he who used to breath God's name in prayer shall hiss out that name in curses; and I will so change his face that his own mother would not know him, and his soul that God would not recognize it."

Friends, it is because these things are true that womanhood has been aroused at last; for to protect her children is the dearest and most sacred instinct of a woman's heart.

FRANCES WILLARD.

THE SCEPTICAL SHOEMAKER.

"I have read," said the shoemaker, "a good deal about the heathen gods, and I believe the account of Christ is taken from some of the heathen writings or other."

"Will you abide by your own decision on two questions which I will put to you?" said the Bible-reader. "If so, I will freely do the same. I will abide by your own answers; by doing so we shall save much time, and arrive more quickly at the truth."

"Well," said the shoemaker, "out with it, and let us see if I can answer; there are but few things but what I can say something about."

"Well, my friend," replied the reader, "my first question is: Suppose all men were true Christians according to the account given to us in the Gospels concerning Christ, what would be the state of society?"

He remained silent for sometime in deep thought, and then was constrained to say; "Well, if all men were really Christians in practice as well as theory, of course, we should be a happy brotherhood indeed."

"I promised you," said the reader, "that I would abide by your answer; will you do the same?"

"O, yes," he readily replied; "no man can deny the goodness of the system in practice. But now for the other question; perhaps I shall get on better with that.—You have got a chalk this time against me."

"Well, my next question is this: Suppose all men were infidels, what then would be the state of London and the world?"

He seemed still more perplexed, and remained a long time silent. At length he said; "You certainly have beaten me, for I never before saw the two effects upon society. I now see that where the Christian builds up the infidel pulls down. I thank you; I shall think of what has passed this afternoon."

The sequel was that he was fully persuaded in his own mind to give up all his infidel companions, and follow the Lord Jesus Christ. But the change did not stop here. When first the reader had called he had sat on an old dirty chair, with a number of half-starved children sitting in their rags on the floor around him, neglected and uncared for; now they have removed to a better home in a cleaner street. Within, all is cheerful and happy. The father, no longer faithless, delights in the company of his wife and children, all of whom are neatly dressed; and his chief happiness is to read and speak to them of the things which belong to their everlasting peace:—*Hastings.*

CONVERSATION.

In conversation, humor is more than wit; easiness more than knowledge; few desire to learn, or think they need it; all desire to please, or, if not, to be easy.

Great talents for conversation should be attended with great politeness. He who eclipses others, owes them great civilities; and whatever a mistaken vanity may tell us, it is better to please in conversation than to shine in it.

Conversation derives its greatest charm, not from the multitude of ideas but from their application.

EVERLASTING LOVE.

"God's everlasting love! What wouldst thou more?"
O true and tender friend, well hast thou spoken,
My heart was restless, weary, sad, and sore,
And longed and listened for some heaven-sent token.
And like a child that knows not why it cried,
'Mid God's full promises it moaned, "Unsatisfied!"

Yet there it stands. O love surpassing thought,
So bright, so grand, so clear, so true, so glorious;
Love infinite, love tender, love unsought,
Love changeless, love rejoicing, love victorious!
And this great love for us in boundless store:
God's everlasting love! What would we more!

Yes, one thing more! To know it ours indeed;
To add the conscious joy of full possession.
O tender grace that stoops to every need!
This everlasting love hath found expression
In loving kindness, which hath gently drawn
The heart that else astray too willingly had gone.

From no less fountain such a stream could flow,
No other root could yield so fair a flower:
Had He not loved, He had not drawn us so;
Had He not drawn, we had nor will nor power
To rise, to come;—the Saviour had passed by
Where we in blindness sat without one care or cry.

We thirst for God, our treasure is above;
Earth has no gift our one desire to meet,
And that desire is pledge of his own love;
Sweet question; with no answer! oh how sweet,
My heart in chiming gladness o'er and o'er
Sings on—"God's everlasting love!
What wouldst thou more?"

—*Frances Ridley Havergal.*

HOME HAPPINESS.

Probably nineteen-twentieths of the happiness you will ever have, you will get at home. The independence that comes to a man when his work is over and he feels that he has run out of the storm into the quiet harbor of home, where he can rest in peace with his family, is something real. It does not make much difference whether, you own your house or have one little room in that house, you can make that one little room a true home to you. You can people it with such moods, you can turn to it with such sweet fancies that it will be fairly luminous with their presence, and it will be to you the very perfection of a home. Against this home none of you should ever transgress. You should always treat each other with courtesy. It is often not so difficult to love a person as it is to be courteous to him. Courtesy is of more value and more royal grace than some people seem to think. If you will be but courteous to each other you will soon learn to love more wisely, profoundly, not to say lastingly, than you ever did before.—*Woman's Work.*

THE NEEDFUL VEIL.

In the present state we could not bear the view of another world, and the veil is kept between, till our souls are attempered. Meanwhile, the seed of the incorruptible is here now—the seed of the everlasting inheritance in these frail hearts, of the glorious body in these dying frames, of the new creation in the world we look on. The things that perish encase them, as winter's snow covers the seed, as the husk the flower. When all is ready, the sun will come and the snow will melt, the husk will fall, the flower will blossom to the summer day, and we shall see that the things which perish have also their place in the plan of God. They are the veil between grace and glory, very needful, and only to be done away when that which is perfect shall have come, and we are ready to take possession of it.

What a joy to be assured in the midst of changes that sweep over all things round us, and roll in their waters on our souls that there is something fixed and eternal! When everything that our hearts have rested on of the earthly, the deepest and dearest to our human spirits, shakes to dissolution, there is a deeper basement to which we can go down, where all is immovable, and which will give back whatever has the divine in it. This is the essence of true existence—the union of the soul with God. No permanence elsewhere; everlasting permanence here; and every change that takes place, when this union is formed, is but to give to this with God more depth of assurance.

"All that is, at all,
Lasts ever, past recall;
Earth changes, but thy soul and God stand sure;
What entered into thee,
That was, is, and shall be:
Time's wheel runs back or stops: Potter and clay endure."

—*Rev. John Kerr, D. D., in "The Victory of Faith."*

THE THIMBLE, NEEDLE AND THREAD.

A thimble, a needle and a piece of thread were all lying on a lady's work-table together. Now the needle had rather a hasty temper, and could give sharp pricks when it pleased, and this morning it was out of sorts; so it tried to pick a quarrel with the thimble, and said spitefully—"You gave me some hard knocks yesterday, and I wish that you would be more gentle in future." "It is true, I did push you hard sometimes," answered the thimble, "but you know that it is only when you do not do your work properly, and our mistress makes me keep you up to it." "Pray don't you two quarrel," said the thread, wishing to be peace-maker. "You mind your own business," retorted the needle. "My business is your business," said the thread, "for you are no use without me, and I am none without you." "That's just it," said the thimble. "A great deal of nonsense is talked in this world about being independent but my opinion is that people should try to help one another, for from the highest to the lowest we are all very dependent on the good services of our neighbors for something or other every day of our lives."

McCHEYNE'S LAST SERVICE.

He had been visiting in the fever-stricken dens of Dundee. Typhus fever had laid hold of him; but, ignorant of the cause of the languor and pain which oppressed him, he had gone to celebrate a marriage, and remained for the entertainment which followed. Some were there who were no friends to his faithful preaching, and thought that his grave manner was due to pietism and not illness. So one of them said: "See now if I cannot tease your minister" So saying, she sent a little girl of nine years to Mr. McCheyne with a marriage favor and a bouquet. When the child approached him he brightened up.

"Will you put this on?" said she.

"Yes, if you will show me how."

When it was arranged, he said: "I have done what you asked me. Will you listen while I tell you a story?" So he began to tell her "the sweet story of old." Very soon six other little girls gathered around and listen with upturned faces while he told them how the Lord Jesus had come down from heaven to earth, had lived and loved on earth, and died to save sinners. When he had finished, he laid his hand on the head of each child and asked God's blessing on her. Soon after, he said he felt so ill he must retire. He went home to his bed, and in a few days he was with the Lord. This was his last service.

MELANCHOLY.

"Never give way to melancholy," says Sidney Smith, "Nothing encroaches more. I fight against it vigorously. One great remedy is to take short views of life. Are you happy? Are you likely to remain so till this evening, or next month, or next year? Then why destroy present happiness by a distant misery, which may never come at all, or you may never live to see it? For every substantial grief has twenty shadows, and most of them shadows of your own making."

SILENT FORCES.

Workmen in the stone quarries sometimes find a very hard kind of rock. They pick little grooves for the iron wedges, and then, with great sledge hammers, drive and drive the wedges into the flinty rock. And yet, once in a while, they fail to divide the solid mass. The iron wedges and the sledge prove useless, and the workmen wonder at the stubborn rock. But there is yet another way. The iron wedges are removed from the narrow grooves. Then the little wooden ones, of a very hard fibre, are selected. The sharp, well-made wooden wedges are first put into water. They are then inserted in the grooves tightly while wet, and water is kept in grooves, and no sledge is needed to drive them. They would break under the severe blows of the ponderous hammer. But the workmen just let the wedges alone. They will draw what the driven iron failed to do. How so? The damp wood swells. The particles must have room to enlarge. And the granite hearts of the rocks cannot withstand this silent influence. In a little while the solid rock parts from top to bottom, and the workman's will is accomplished. It is so, often, in other things. What noise and visible effort failed to do, some quiet power, when applied, will surely accomplish. Teachers may remember this fact in mechanics, and manage some very stubborn natures by the application of the silent forces. The iron and the sledge hammers often fail, but tears, prayers, and a patient example never fails.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The eye is leader to the palate.

The brave man is an aspiration to the weak, and compels a following.

Curses are like processions; they return to the place whence they came.

Good temper is an essential factor in success in almost any department of life.

What we believe is right is more often so because it grinds our ax than otherwise.

A higher morality, like a higher intelligence, must be reached by a slow growth.

Would you have others respect your opinions, hold and never disown them yourself.

Nothing shows greater abjectness of spirit than a haughty demeanor toward inferiors.

No serpent distils such a fatal poison as that which drips from the lips of the slanderer.

Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme disrelish to be told of their duty.

Speaking too much is a sign of vanity; for he that is lavish in words is apt to be a niggard in deeds.

Every great and commanding movement in the annals of the world is the triumph of enthusiasm.

All our actions take their hues from the complexion of the heart, as landscapes their variety from light.

To secure a contented spirit, measure your desires by your fortunes not fortunes by your desires.

If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we would find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

The man who sets up to be the architect of his own fortune has often to alter the plans and specifications.

Beware of any one who uses you as a convenience.

The taller the person the bigger things can he look over.

FAULT-FINDING.

Brother, don't cavil with your church and don't cavil with o[ur] your church or brother[s] doing very well, perhap[s] are, and better than you and fault-finding Christi[an] no, not seldom, but ne[ver] patterns of completeness [and] power in the very things with[in] find fault. Nor are they busy and [idle] Christians, building over against th[eir] house. If they were, they would fi[nd] time to spend to decry and tear down [the] work of others. As it is, they become positive stumbling blocks to religious prosperity; mar-plots in the great scheme of a church and the work of men whose very succes, it may be, awakens their envy. One or two such in a church are more to be dreaded than a dozen infidels outside of a church. "Do all things without murmurings and disputings, and in lowness of mind let each esteem others better than themselves."

THE ROOT OF BRITAIN'S STRENGTH.

Dr. Thain Davidson, preaching on the spiritual value of domestic life, said the other day: "Many a foreigner has rallied our countrymen upon their too great fondness for home; but I think we may be proud of the reproach. May the day be far distant when this feature of English and of Scottish life shall give place to the *cafe*, or hotel, or *pension* existence so much in vogue in other lands!"

EDUCATION.

Education is a companion that no misfortune can depress, no clime destroy, no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave; at home a friend, abroad an introduction, in society an ornament, in solitude a solace. It chastens vice, guides virtue, and gives at once grace and government to genius. Without it what is man? A splendid slave, a reasoning savage, vacillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passions participated by brutes.—*Coleridge.*

JUDICIOUS SILENCE.

Bishop Hall quaintly remarks: "He cannot be wise that speaks much, or without sense, or out of reason; nor can he be known for a fool who says nothing. It is a great misery to be a fool, but a greater misery that a man cannot be a fool but he must show it. He is not a fool that hath unwise thoughts, but he that utters them. Even concealed folly is wisdom, and sometimes wisdom uttered is folly. Therefore while others care how to speak, my care shall be how to hold my peace."

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1888.

PERJURY AND THE LIKE.

It is well that the attention of the thoughtful is being directed to the fearful prevalence of perjury. It would be well if the air could be made to ring with outcries against the danger threatening from this. What are our laws if they can be rendered impotent through this means? And to a large measure they can—in large measure they are.

A British judge was requested, a week or two ago, to institute a trial for perjury against a witness in the case. He declined because as he said the crime was so common that he would have, if he undertook the matter, to order proceedings taken against half the witnesses examined in court. An exaggeration perhaps, and yet in our courts every one knows and feels that perjury is fearfully common. If it is doubted watch a trial for selling liquor to minors. The defendant is allowed to testify and how often is it possible to convict. Not only witnesses perjure themselves, but the oath often sits lightly on the conscience of jurors, and it is not hard to believe that even sworn officers of the courts, sometimes use a discretion, or make distinctions, their oaths would not justify.

We, ourselves, have sat in the jury box and heard the most palpable and positive contradiction by witness pro and con in criminal cases, and with a certain knowledge, of course, that one party or the other was, deliberately before the Great High God, swearing to a lie, have been utterly unable to determine which was thus invoking God's curse upon his soul. In such a case conviction is impossible; you cannot convict on an utter uncertainty. This sin is mostly confined to the ignorant, but even enlightened persons where important issues are involved will often, if depraved and vicious, raise their hands to heaven in attestation of a lie. How is it to be remedied? In North Carolina we pride ourselves upon the unimpeachable integrity of our judges. They would if they could arrest the practice to which we have adverted, but what can they do? A [illegible] found; but it will be [illegible]ublic conscience awakes [illegible] terrible consequences re[illegible]s flaw in the system of

[illegible] prevalence of perjury im[illegible]ceedingly low moral sense and, as [illegible]n mentioned, it is to be found prin[illegible]y among the ignorant. Unfortu[illegible]tely it acts upward and in due course demoralizes the upper strata of society. No vice or crime can habitually prevail for a long time in any community without affecting injuriously the morals of that community. The rising generation will inevitably feel its demoralizing influence. But why should this and similar sins, so notoriously in violation of God's law come to be so lightly regarded? It must be apparent to any one who will give it a moment's thought, that men in general in determining the turpitude of an offence consider it first, in regard to the certainty of punishment, and the degree of punishment, that follows the offence. Very low thinkers these may be who stop just there, but we are all prone to cast our thoughts in that direction. Others on a higher plane estimate all offences by the damaging effect upon the interests of their fellowmen. Thus murder is a terrible sin, because of its immediately awful consequences to the victim, his family, &c.; theft too deprives one of his property, and this sin is terrible in their eyes. Yet even here, it is to be observed, that in the determination its relation to human law is considered; for how hard it is to bring these same persons to see the still greater enormity of the law-sanctioned liquor-traffic, or even to bring them to see the infinity of evils in its train.

How very few there are who can rise beyond the natural environment as Drummond would call it, to that spiritual plane where they can see God's commandment are not to be regulated by human reasons, or determined by human expediency, or measured by human consequences. The Decalogue is not to be divided to suit man's caprice, or inclination, or judgment. Thou shalt, and thou shalt not, are God's words in the Ten Commandments, not man's, and they may not be added to or detracted from.

Has not the Spirit of God speaking through Solomon, given us the true explanation of why the sins of gambling, lying, Sabbath desecration, covetousness, profane swearing, perjury and other sins are so little considered, and find so many excusers and apologists? He says: "Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore, the heart of men is fully set in them to do evil."

MORE ABOUT "THE BLOOD OF JESUS."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Mr. Editor:—I was glad to see in the columns of your paper, an article drawing attention to the little book, bearing the above title. It is indeed a precious morsel of most healthful soul food. I became possessed of a copy, I forget how, when I was quite young, and had but recently united with the visible Church of Christ, I eagerly devoured the contents, and procured several copies to distribute among my friends. All were delighted with it. I always kept a copy and read it over and over, in connection with the Bible and taking it wherever I went. I was once in Richmond, Va., visiting a friend. It was a home of wealth and luxury. Rare paintings adorned the walls and panels of every apartment. Rich viands loaded the table. Handsome furniture filled the stuccoed rooms, and artistic music echoed through the house. Yet, while enjoying the pleasure of seeing friends amidst such surroundings, there was to me a sense of a great want, a fearful blank, an unfilled void—the name of Jesus was never heard. Though surrounded by luxuries and pleasures, I felt that all these must fade and change, while the true and lasting riches were never mentioned and I fear never desired. The Saviour's great labor of love was unrecognized, and his precious atonement unvalued. Some of the family were Hebrews; the father had made no profession of religion, though in benevolent acts, and in contributions to public charities, he was always forward. He was getting old now, and often spoke of death. He had been particularly kind to me, and I had often tried to talk with him about his future prospects, but he as often evaded the subject, or turned it into a joke. As I sat reading my precious little book, one morning, I happened to think that perhaps its clear presentation of Bible truths might catch his attention, but how to offer it and ask him to read? I dreaded to offend him, and watched for an opportunity when other members of the family would not be present. I could find no fitting chance, so when I left, he had been called on a professional visit, (he was a physician,) and as I passed from the dining-room, through the hall, being alone, I laid my little messenger on a table, just where I knew he always put his hat when he came in. I thought perhaps the slight mystery of finding it there might induce him to read it, and with a prayer to God to fulfil his promise of not letting His word return unto Him void, I bade my friends adieu. I soon left Virginia and never saw them again. A few years after I heard that this gentleman had come to Christ. Moody had preached in Richmond, and he was one of the first fruits of the revival. My joy at hearing this good news was heightened by the thought that perhaps my little book had been, in the mercy of God, a preparer of the soil for the reception of the good seed, but the certainty of this can only be known at that day when all things shall be revealed from the least to the greatest. How much more edifying is such clear statements of Divine truth, than to waste time upon the dry bones of controversy. M.

Ellerbe Springs, August 20th, 1888

A CHEERING PROSPECT.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The number of students at Union Theological Seminary in Virginia was larger last term than for many years before. But the indications are that the attendance during the coming term will be larger still, more than twenty new students having signified their intention of entering the junior class. This will probably carry the total so far beyond sixty that the intendant of the buildings has felt obliged to rent other rooms in addition to those heretofore provided by the institution. As this seminary now furnishes more ministers to the Southern church than all other institutions put together, this prospect of increase gives occasion for gratitude on the part of the whole church. The session opens on the 5th of September, and, in view of the full attendance, it is more than ever necessary that every student should be present on the first day, as rooms are then allotted and work begins at once.

LITTLE BRITTAIN.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The summer meeting at this old church occupied three days, including the third Sunday of August. The services were well attended and the minister (Bro. Henderson) gave earnest, thoughtful, personal attention to his people. Presbytery will be with them in September and committees were appointed to arrange for it. The valleys are covered with corn and the hills with cotton, and the people will be busy; but they will make provision for Presbytery and attend the sessions; and if the Committee of Arrangements succeed in arranging the daily proceedings properly, much improvement and spiritual edification will attend them. If the summer schedule on the C. C. Railway continues, the train will reach the station, Bostic, about dark in the evening, and the moon will not give light on the eight miles to be traveled over to the church. But if brethren will go in their own conveyances, they will find it more pleasant.

Some of the dear old people, who used to receive us, will not be there to meet us, but their children will open their homes and go with us into the house of the Lord, and may the joy of the Lord bring gladness to all! R. Z. J.

CALLED MEETING.

Orange Presbytery is hereby called to meet at Greensboro, N. C., 10 a. m., Sept. 4th, 1888, to examine and if the way be clear receive under the care of Presbytery as candidates for the ministry such appplicants as may appear.

C. Miller,
Moderator.

ON NEXT SABBATH

The contributions of our people for the work of another evangelistic year, are to be collected in our churches. In addition to what has been given through your columns will you allow some words taken from two letters just received at the Home Mission office from Arkansas. One is from the Rev. S. W. Davie, Chairman of the Presbyterial committee of Home Missions, of Washburne Presbytery, northwestern Arkansas: "One of our elders has made himself responsible personally for $1,200, the salary of one evangelist, and a faithful efficient evangelist is at work on that pledge. We ought to have eight other evangelists. In nine counties we have five churches, two of them vacant. In another direction we have three counties and parts of three others. In this Presbytery we have five churches supplied or supplied in part. Two evangelists would not meet the needs of this section, in the part where we have neither preacher or Presbyterian church. In another part of the Presbytery, one of the finest portions of the State, rapidly filling up, four members would not be an average of one to a county. With your aid we will hope to employ for these and other parts of the Presbytery two evangelists, let's say the one supported (mainly) by our elder."

The other letter is from Rev. S. L. Reid, evangelist and stated supply in the Presbytery of Arkansas, of which Little Rock is the largest city. He gives the sad news of the death of his co-laborer, the other evangelist, Rev. A. L. Miller, who died suddenly after having preached three times, on the fifth Sabbath of July, traveling between points in my buggy. I went on Monday 30 miles to a point where I found some Presbyterians, and preached to a house full of people. Some had not heard a Presbyterian service for 3, 4, 6, and 15 years. I promised to return to that point next week. I have six appointments, and if our dear Bro. Miller's place be not supplied I will probably have three more. I love to preach to these people. They seem so much to enjoy it, though the congregations are sometimes small. Week before last I attended the funeral of a young man whom we received into church only three months ago. He died happily."

Many of our people are away from home at this season of the year, but surely the work of the churches, as it is indicated above, will not fail to receive their contributions, because they will not be in their home church on the first Sabbath of September.

Contributions which cannot be made through the church can be sent directly to W. A. Powell, Esq., treasurer, Atlanta. Ga., P. O. Drawer 26.

Respectfully,

J. N. Craig,

Office of Home Missions, Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 20th, 1888.

LETTER FROM DR. VASS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

LAKE GENEVA.

Who has looked upon this little inland sea, and not been filled with admiration? Who has lifted up his eyes from its picturesque cincture of beauty, and gazed on hoary Mont Blanc in his quiet solitude of majesty, without sentiments of profound awe and worship? How appropriate as well as marvelous does Coleridge's hymn seem, as one sits under the surroundings of poetic inspiration.

My guardian wife and myself, have just separated from our company of friends, one a cultivated polyglot Salisbury, N. C., gentleman, so comfortable to have in a foreign land, and find ourselves in historic and classic Geneva all alone, "paddling our own native canoe." A tour on Lake Leman or Geneva is the order of the day. Many poets have described the lake; but everybody has not read all poets. Some folks do not like poetry, and why should they be required to read it? Above all, nobody has had our private opinions about this water, and so they may charm some kind-hearted friend. Note; OUR opinions; for I fortify myself now behind feminine tastes, and æsthetics. Let him who dares criticize!

Lake Geneva has venerable antiquity; for what other lake is older? It has *color*. What other lake has such a positive distinct blue tint, as if made of dissolved lapis-lazuli? Not one in Switzerland. Phenomenal transparency; One looks down, down through its pellucid waters to unknown depth, and can almost see a pin on the bottom. The bottom? Why in its deepest sanctum the Naiads hold their revels more than 1,000 feet below the shining surface. We decline to visit them; for the trip is disagreeable. Swift flowing! Like a race-horse the Kaleidoscopic crested current rushes, singing and glittering through the arches and against the solid piers of the splendid bridges across its narrow arm at Geneva to unite with the Arve below the city, and then as the Rhone to hasten to the sea. The grey Rhone enters the lake at its eastern end; but soon its thick impurities are washed away, and mingling in heavenly union with Leman's flow, it runs in azure beauty for fifty miles to emerge in consecrated purity at Geneva. So must our lives become one with divine life, and sing and shine with immaculate holiness.

OUR SAIL.

We embark on "le Bateau a Vapeur," Mont Blanc, one of the best lake travelers, with a bright and numerous company of tourists—a perfect Babel of tongues—at 9 A. M. Brightly shines the sun, and it can shine amazingly here. A haze however binds the crisp atmosphere. Hoary Mount Blanc, towering in front almost of my pension, is hidden from view. A mellowness, like that of Indian summer, rests softly—in golden tinges—over throbbing beauty everywhere; while the uncertainties of distant depths create exciting expectancies of enchanting developments, when the fervid and continued kisses of the regal sun shall lift the tantalizing veil from Nature's oft sung panoramas. So we steam out beyond the Pharos on one side, and the Pierres de Nitron on the other. These last are two great granite blocks, rising from the water, and said to be two altars, sacred to Neptune, and upon which the old Romans sacrificed to the potent god of the Ocean. We skirt the Northern bank of the lake to Nyon, then sweep across to Evian with its old church and tower; thence back to Lausanne, and so onward along one side and then along the other. The lake is crescent-shaped; about fifty miles long on the upper arc, and 43 on the lower; and 8½ miles wide about the middle. It is enclosed by mountains, some of which stand always clad in snow. Until we reach the upper or eastern part of the lake, these monarchs leave an ample margin of land for town and cultivation. Little towns, and large ones. Lausanne has 30,000 inhabitants—villages, chalets, hotels and splendid private residences, are thick-strewn along the sloping lands. Some houses sit on the very crests of rounded hills. Most of the villages and towns look a thousand years old. Ruined towers, castles with turrets like sugar loaves, old stone houses begrimed with age, or covered with ivy,—everything is built of grey stone—church towers and spires peeping up through cheerful green trees, or just rising above some distant hill; or an old square church turret, ending in a point, in some cluster of five or six stone cottages, jammed together in a green meadow, or on a mound; great modern hotels with staring and intrinsic gilt names; sometimes building after building, climbing above each other on the steep hillsides, as if each tried to jump over the other in a lively game of leap-frog; this was what we saw and admired all along our liquid way. Sometimes the whole area seemed to us—from the middle of the lake—literally sown broadcast with houses.

VINEYARDS.

Yet not all the space. Oh, no! This is a wonderful wine country. Vineyards are everywhere. They begin at the water's edge, and climb, and climb, and climb. We wondered upon what the people lived. Nothing but vines were cultivated, and these are trimmed closely, and each one tied to its own short stake. No rambling scuppernongs here! The fields were small and rectangular, enclosed by grey stone walls. Beyond Nyon the Jura mountains gradually retire, and the rich semicircle reaching to Rolle yields the famous Swiss White Wine, called La Cote. On yonder steep slopes above the villages of Lutry, Cully, and St. Saphorim, are the vineyards yielding the La Vaux wines. So on everywhere. No horses, sheep or cattle are seen. Yet we have good milk and butter here. The latter is always without salt.

HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS.

Ancient romance and chivalric heroism crown these hills and vales with immortal memories. But natural beauties and olden fames are gilded with modern lustre. Neckar, the great Parisian banker and financial minister of Louis XTI of France, and his accomplished daughter, the celebrated Mme. de Stael, lived in Coppet yonder, and were there buried. Gen. Carnot, of French renown, lived at Nyon, and near by dwelt Jerome Bonaparte. In that old Cathedral of Lausane, dating from the 13th century, John Calvin and other reformers had a famous ecclesiastical disputation in the stirring year 1536, which had wide reaching results in the establishment of the Reformation in Switzerland, and breaking the political sway of Savoy over the Canton of Vaud. In the church of St. Martin, built in the 15th century, in the town af Vevey, are buried Ludlow and Laughton, who had active part in England in the execution of King Charles I. But all this section has been made immortal by Rosseau with his magic pen, and by Lord Byron.

CHILLON.

Before we quite reach the end of the lake where the Rhone enters, we stop to walk about and explore the olden castle of Chillon. What a massive, well preserved old pile of solid masonry resting on solid rock. Its outer walls rise sheer from the water, here 500 feet deep. It is surrounded by a deep moat, which could always be filled with water. Access within the castle could be had only by the drawbridge. The near mountains swept skyward. In the 9th century was the castle born. It belonged to the Counts of Savoy, enemies of Geneva, and remains now as it was in the 13th century. We wandered through its reception and banqueting halls with their faded, frescoes of Fleurs de Lis, old oak panneling, and wide fireplaces: through bedrooms of Duke and Duchess, the Hall of Justice, and the Torture Room—in grim mockery hard by—then looked into that terrible, profound *Well of Death*, into which the blind-folded victim of hate was led to step, only to be dashed to pieces on sharp knives, and floated into the lake by a secret, subterranean cavern. We descended to view the ancient Military Chapel, whose massive pillars and low vaulted roof are in early Romanesque architecture; then went on to see that hard *stone couch*, whereon the weary condemned ones slept their last night. Close by were the ready gibbet, and the hole in the thick stone outer wall, through which the dead body would be thrust. Who would find it in 500 feet deep water? Now we trode with profound awe the dark, vaulted room, —dungeon—and took hold of the iron ring in the great stone pillar, where the noble Francis Bonnivard, defender of the liberties of Geneva, was chained and kept for six desolate years (1530-1536) by the fierce Duke of Savoy. At last the armies of Bern and Geneva rescued him. He had walked the hard stone floor, until at the length of his chain the marks of his daily path were worn therein. Martyr of liberty: we honor thee! Whether Byron intended in his "Castle of Chillon" to sing the praises of this noble prisoner or not, his eloquent apostrophe suits the touching theme, and will always be applied to him most worthy of its lofty pæan.

"Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
"And thy sad floor an altar,—for 'twas trod,
Until his very steps have left a trace,
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonivard!—may none these marks efface,
For they appeal from tyranny to God."

Still the stone shows the depression near the pillar unlike its fellows. And on the pillar and the walls stand out, in hearty sympathy with the immortal martyr, the names of manny sons of fame. We saw cut there Victor Hugo, Byron, Eugene Sue and many others. These in our opinion sufficed to comfort the departed manes, so we failed to immortalize the dungeon further by inscribing our patronymics with the common great ones. Will Bonivard survive the omission?

THE MOUNTAINS.

Faintly have we written about the attractions of this excursion. Nothing can be said worthy of the mountain scenery which compasses these azure waters like a rare and rich setting around a priceless gem. The ranges of Valais and Savoy, and the kindred Alps, and have united all their lines in rival homage. As we bear down the eastern arm of the Crescent Lake the mountains close ranks and press to the water's edge in solemn grandeur. Above and behind the imposing amphitheater snowy Velan and Dent du Midi with its white mantle, lift into the sky their majestic heads. Soft purple veilings drop around them all. Boats, buildings, towns, men, all are nothing here. Mighty works of God overshadow all, and these giants look as if they were closing their arms around everything for final crushing. No! We look up and remember that the mercies and promises of God are as the everlasting mountains. He guards and none can break his battlements.

All these things unite to make this lake a sacred spot to beauty, and joy, and lofty emotion. No wonder that sweetest poets have felt challenged to sing its praises. And out of harmony with the scene is the merchandise of eating and drinking aboard the steamer, and the twanging of harp and fiddle by the strolling musicians, who persecute one, first by unwished for noise, and then by begging for pay! Bah! Avaunt ye spirit of carnality.

As we return the beauty grows. Presently, the sun having lifted the mists and hurry them high in air, Mont Blanc bursts on our view. Mile after mile, field after field, up to its highest peak, away above all other hights and ranges, its gleaming snows cleave the heavens. The sun is setting; he goes down behind the western hills. Shadows creep over lake, and valley, and mountain. But yonder fields flame still in ruddy reflection. The King of the Mountains still is crowned by the departing King of Day with superlative light and grandeur. And beneath, yet within the guardian circle of the brotherhood of mighty sentinel Kings, lies in mighty and lustrious beauty the enchanting Queen of Swiss waters, matchless Lake Leman.

As we step on the Quai du Mont Blanc, we may well feel that this is a day to be marked with the whitest stone; and wish that our distant but dear friends could have sailed with us to-day over the blue and beautiful Lake Geneva.

L. C. VASS.

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 15th, 1888.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

Concord Presbytery will meet at Taylorsville, Friday, Sept. 14th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Wm. W. Pharr, S. C.

Mecklenburg Presbytery will meet at Little Brittain church, Rutherford county, September 26th, 11 a. m. Rev. M. A. Henderson and A. B. Long, Brittain, N. C., Committee of Arrangements.

Attest: R. Z. Johnston,
Stated Clerk.

BY THE WAY.

The *Presbyterian Journal*:

How true it is! "One of the 'mysteries of iniquity' is this: The man who wrongs you, and then, however clear the case, does not make restitution by confessing the wrong and begging forgiveness, becomes your implacable enemy." We know that from unpleasant experience.

Precisely so! May be some of those who stop newspapers without having paid what is due know how this is.

The officials of the Wilmington Sea Coast Road have decided to run no Sunday trains, for the present at least. As a Christianized people we cannot believe but that this action is a wise one; even from a business standpoint.

This from the *Maxton Union*. Alas! The action has been reversed, leaving the puzzle to be solved:

"What was it begun for
If so soon it was to be done for?"

We invite attention to the advertisement under caption, "The Presbyterian Church." Rev. J. W. Primroe is a lucid writer, but as we learn, the tract simply refers objectors to the Law and the Testimony—and answers them most unanswerably

An exceedingly dry time just at this season with us, as presumably with all religious newspapers. If you owe send us the amount without delay, and help to keep things moving. Save the having to directly remind you.

This from a correspondent of the Toronto *Mail*;

I note an utterance of warning by the *Evangelical Churchman* that the Quebec Government, with Mr. Mercier at its head, propose to hand over to the Jesuits $400,000 from the public treasury, "and a very valuable tract of land, peculiarly the property of the British Crown."

Now it isnot the Roman Catholics of Quebec alone who will have to bear this illegal spoilation, but the Protestant part of the population as well, with the certainty that a demand will be made upon the Dominion eventually to pay the same. Thus Ontario will have to pay the larger portion of the spoliation. It therefore behooves every church and every inhabitant of Ontario, as well as of other provinces, to agitate against this action by holding meetings, or otherwise.

We have seen it stated since that the Jesuits got that money. Now this is pre-

cisely what they are trying to do in the South, viz; get Protestant money from public treasuries to promote Roman Catholic interests. And some of our pseudo-Protestant papers are denouncing that as intolerance which sounds the note of warning against it.

This is the position of the Presbyterian Church in the United States on the subject of Sabbath running of trains;

1886. WHEREAS We, a court of the Lord's house, believe that the Christian religion and Christian civilization, rest largely upon the proper observance of the Sabbath day; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the running of railroad trains and Sunday editions of newspapers are two most potent agencies for destroying the sanctity and proper use of the day, therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States condemns, in most emphatic terms, the publication and reading of Sunday editions of newspapers, and the running of all railway trains on Sunday, and earnestly advises all our people not to read newspapers of Sunday editions, nor to patronize, in any way, Sunday railway trains.

1887. *Resolved*, That Presbyteries be enjoined to take such steps as to them appear wisest, to discourage and put a stop to such riding on Sunday trains and steamboats by church members, and by ministers of the gospel in going and returning from appointments, as cannot be justified on the grounds of necessity or mercy.—*Alexander's Digest par. 573, on page 344.*

The latest rumor is that the Pope insists that Emperor William of Germany in visting him at the Vatican shall do so in a way that will acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope. Will the Emperor do it? His political necessities must be great indeed if he will descend to a state of vassalage to secure the papal inflence.

In our last we mentioned that the Directors of the Seacoast Railroad Company had, in deference to the wishes of a minority of the Directors, decided to discontinue running trains on the Sabbath until after the next annual election of Directors and officers.

Now, regretfully, we have to note that on last Thursday the Directors met and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in deference to the demand of the public and the wishes of a large majority of the stockholders, the resolution of August 15th, discontinuing the running of trains on Sundays, be and is hereby rescinded.

It is indeed good news that comes—see in another column—that over twenty new students have signified their intention of entering Union Seminary this week. The session opens on 5th inst.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24th.

Since I last wrote you, Congress has been slowly doing nothing. There has been some fillibustering in the House over legislation on general pension bills, and much talk on subjects of local interest. The Senate has shown much solicitude for the safety of the streets of the District of Columbia, by several debates on overhead and underground electric wires; there have been some of the usual chapters on the Fisheries treaty and on appropriation bills; some extensive collections of roll calls, and dilly-dallying motions, but altogether the week's record is too insignificant to itemize.

The lower branch of Congress takes up more time, and spends more money in doing nothing, than any other legislative body in the world. It is not because there are too many members. The British House of Commons has more than twice as many; the French Chmber of Deputies has over two hundred more; the German Reichstag seventy more; the Austrian House is a trifle larger, and the Italian Chamber of Deputies has one hundred and eighty more members. But no one of these parliamentary bodies can be justly charged wsth such an absolute waste of time as the House of Representatives.

When complaint is made to members of Congress of the inertia of the House, they reply that the fault lies entirely with the system of rules which has been handed down from one House to another, with such amendments as the caprice of the majority engrafted upon it. This is really the prime cause of the trouble. It is a self-shackled body, yet no one set of politicians or parliamentarians can justly held responsible for so marvellous a combination of regulations, which are liable at any moment to throw the House into a condition of paralysis and keep it there.

Mrs. Cleveland began her work as treasurer of the fund for building an American church in Berlin several weeks ago, upon accepting the position, and already she has received quite a sum of money. Mr. George W. Childs and Mr. Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, were among the first subscribers. Through the influence of his wife, the President is said to be fast losing the peculiarities of bachelorhood, while his social characteristics are rapidly developing. He reads the newspapers now, and even holds his own very creditably in a conversation of small talk.

A few days since, there was upon the desk of Representative Matson, of Indiana, a handsome silver set, pitcher and goblets, presented by employes of the Government Printing Office, in recognition of their appreciation of his services in securing the passage of the bill granting them thirty days annual leave, with pay. Mr. Matson returned the present to the donors, saying in a letter, that the acceptance of a valuable present for doing a plain duty, would be, in his opinion, a very bad precedent. He did not object to the taking of floral tributes, as he had done on several occasions, but he thought he ought to draw the line at silver. It is useless to state that his course was commended. It would not require much gift making and taking to involve the House in a serious scandal, as has been done in times past.

Senator Blair has given up all hopes of having his educational bill reported to the House during the present session of Congress. He does not criticize the House Committee harshly for having pigeon-holed the bill, but he says that he thinks that it has acted very unwisely. A majority of the members of the House Committee, as is well known, are opposed to the bill on the grounds that it is unconstitutional, and that its passage would mean the extension of Federal jurisdiction over millions which belong properly to the States. Several of the Southern members, among them Representatives Phelan, of Tennessee, and Simmons, of North Carolina, have introduced bills with the view of removing the objectionable features of the Blair bill, the former proposing to submit the bill to the States as an amendment to the Constitution, and the latter to loan money on security to the various State Governments. None of these amendments have been acted on, however, up to the present; and it is quite certain that no legislation in regard to the measure will occur during the present session. Senator Blair will present the bill in the Fifty-first Congress, however, and will continue to urge it with the same persistency as long as he remains in the Senate. T.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The citizens of Newton, Catawba county, are making extensive preparatinns for a Fair, to be held there on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of September. This fair is attracting attention all over the State, and promises to be a grand success. Our great Senators, Vance and Ransom, will address the people during the fair.

A postal written Aug. 23rd, (Thusday last) to the Charlotte *Chronicle* says: We had a white frost here this morning, with the thermometer down to 47 degrees." People up there are wearing overcoats, and sitting around fires.

Mr. N. W. Schenck, of New York, says the *New Bern Journal*, is making arrangements in the interest of the N. C. Department of Immigration for a party of Burnside veterans to visit New Bern and Roanoke Island this fall.

A practicing attorney of Iredell county at last term of the Superior court was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for forgery, and he was disbarred. He has appealed

The artesian well in Goldsboro, in connection with the ice factory, has reached 260 feet. The boring is still in stone.

Mr. J. D. Godwin, of Durham, has invented a process for bolting flour which will largely reduce the expense.

A severe case of spider bite in Greensboro—Robert Gregory, son of Dr. R. K. Gregory was bitten.

The Inter-State Farmer's Convention by invitation visited Durham and were most hospitably entertained.

The Catawba Industrial Assodiation will hold its Annual Fair at Hickory September 18th and forward. It is the oldest fair in Western North Carolina. The gubernatorial candidates will meet there for joint debate. We acknowledge courtesy of invitation to attend.

Fayetteville wants a college on the arsenal grounds.

A gentleman of Raleigh has a scrap book filled with samples of home-made cloth of the war times. Every grade of color and quality of fabric is represented. Many of the scraps have interesting associations connected with them.

The corner-stone of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College was laid last week in Raleigh with Masonic honors.

It is said a large hotel will be built at Blowing Rock to accommodate the visitors of next year.

The Interstate Farmer's Convention at Raleigh endorsed the action of Senator Reagan in regard to trusts, and memorialized Congress to immediately repeal the tax upon imported jute and jute bagging.

Capt. John S. Dancy of Tarboro, who was the First President of the N. C. Agricultural Society, and who besides being a successful farmer had been prominent in State and county affairs, died at his breakfast table of heart disease on last Thursday. He was 78 years of age.

The Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway has been completed 32 miles from Monroe towards Atlanta. By the 15th prox., the road will be opened for traffic to Chester, S. C.

From various quarters comes cheering news from the crops. A gentleman from Point Caswell in Pender county, tells the *Star* the prospect for cotton in his section is remarkably fine.

The Statesville *Landmark* says the corn is made. Discounting the probability of storms and refreshets, one of the largest corn crops ever known will be gathered by our people in the fall. There are dry spots but we are speaking for this section generally. The cotton crop also is fine and the yield, should nothing happen will be in excess of the average.

The Whiteville *Record* says the prospects of the cotton crep is surpassingly fine.

The Dunn *Signboard* says the crops in Harnett are said to be better this year than in many previous.

A correspondent writes from Worthville in Randolph county: Corn is doing finely in this county as the season has been good. Fruit and melons are abundant; health of the village good.

Crops in Nash county are reported good.

DOMESTIC.

The Atlanta *Evening Capital* has failed. Liabilities $7,000 over available assets.

On account of the damage done by the recent storm rice has advanced ¼ cent per pound in New Orleans.

The estimated loss from the recent inundations at and around Wheeling, Va., will reach at least $1,000,000.

At Carter's wharf on the Rappahannock river, Virginia, a large number of colored persons were gathered at a Baptist church, it is said, on Tuesday afternoon of last week to witness an immersion. They ran for the most part into a shed from the storm, and lightning struck the house. Three persons were killed and many stunned.

A citizen of Wichita, Kan., has been notified that he is one of some half dozen heirs to the Brandenburg estate in Germany, valued at $8,000 000.

On Thursday last the price of wheat advanced in Baltimore to $1.02 a bushel. The highest price this since July 1884.

Gov. Lownesbury, of Connecticut, refused to ask a detail of U. S. army officers to attend the State encampment because such officers would not be under the State officers.

A cavalry officer of the Federal army during the war came into possession, at Richmond, of the gold medal presented by the State of Virginia to General Winfield Scott, in token of appreciation of his services during the Mexican war. The officer has the medal and intends to return it, he says, on some fitting occasion to the State of Virginia.

On Tuesday last the convention of florists and horticulturalists of the United States took place in Cooper Union, New York. It is said to have been the grandest display of flowers ever presented in the country.

Hon. Nathan Goff has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of West Virginia, and has accepted.

Dr. Henry F. Quackenbus, who served on the medical staff of Gen. Pelissier in Algiers, died in New York city on 21st inst., aged 70.

The cyclone of 21st did immense damage. In Boston cellars were flooded, the stores badly washed, and great damage done to oil-cloth works.

Much damage was done by the same storm to yachts along the coast.

In Maryland the loss of property though very great, was overshadowed by the loss of life. A cannery at Still Pond was destroyed and eleven lives were lost.

At Wilmington, Del., there were two tornadoes on 21st. One man was killed and some twenty injured, many seriously, some probably fatally. Loss of property, $150,000. Great damage to crops in the section.

On Wednesday of last week the U. S. Government paid out $1,200,000 in pensions. During August, to and including that date, eleven and a half millions were paid out.

A fire in Danville, Va., last week destroyed the storage room of Moretock cotton mill, together with 300 bales cotton.

Dupont, Ga., opens its doors to refugees from Jacksonville, and will aid them in finding shelter.

No yellow fever in Lake City, Fla., up to 22d.

The Quarantine Commissioners of New York city have ordered that all vessels from south of Cape Henlopen shall be quarantined for inspection.

A $6,000 damage suit has been entered in Atlanta against the Western and Atlantic railroad for injury done to a man at a crossing in that city.

On Wednesday of last week the tower of the Church of the Covenant in Washington City fell, taking with it the front portion of the church. The tower was 158 feet high. Loss estimated at $15,000.

Eighteen persons were killed in the burning of a large paper mill in Neenah, Wisconsin.

Great excitement prevails in Wilson county, Texas, over discovery of petroleum field.

Twenty thousand pounds of powder exploded in the drying house of a powder company near West Berkley, Cal., on last Friday. Building blown to atoms, two white men and three Chinamen killed.

FOREIGN.

The Archbishop of Montreal has granted a dispensation to laborers to work on Sunday, when crops will suffer by delay.

The wife of Gen. Von Waldarzee who is to succeed Gen. Von Moltke is a native of New York city.

The Minister of Public Instruction in the Hungarian Cabinet, Herr Trefort, is dead.

Wheat crop in Russia is promising.

Forest fires have raged in Italy, burning several villages.

News comes that the Hovas of Madagascar are preparing for war against the Sakaloos.

Judge Keitz has been nominated for president of Orange Free State, Africa.

Small pox, as an epidemic, has disappeared from Havana and its suburbs.

The city of Leon, Mexico, that suffered so much recently from floods is being rapidly rebuilt.

Favorable new from the sugar plant in Cuba. A large yield is anticipated.

The Sagua de Tanama, Cuba, tobacco leaf has turned out of excellent quality and, crop of 20,000 bales, has been readily disposed of.

Steamers Oceanic and City of Chester collided just inside the entrance harbor of San Francisco. A heavy fog prevailed at the time. In five minutes the City of Chester sunk. Thirty four lives were lost.

Cannon Sullivan says that disestablishment has proved a blessing to the Episcopal church in Ireland.

Bishop Harris of Michigan (Episcopal church) died in London last week. The body was embalmed and will be shipped home.

The Afghan rising was a bad failure, and the Ameers authority is more firmly established by the undertaking.

Some German officers who announced their intention to resign from the Turkish army have been induced to remain, under promise of promotion.

The King of Denmark is visiting the Emperor William.

The corner stone has just been laid in Halifax, N. S., of a City Hall to cost $150,000.

Dr. Gomalcia, of Odessa, Russia, has through Dr. Pasteur, informed the French Academy of Science of his discovery of Cholera vaccine.

The French government is assisting in an expedition to equatorial Africa which has sailed in charge of Capt. Trivier.

The shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolfe, London, have shut down because of a partial strike of their workmen. Five thousand are thrown out of employment.

Trade is now opened up between Vancouver, British America, and Yokahoma, Japan, by means of steamers of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the inhabitants of the former place are clamoring for a quarantine against cholera and small-pox.

Bush fires have raged fiercely in many townships in Ontario, Canada. The whole section has been devastated, bridges have been burned and roads renderod impassable by falling trees. Damage estimated at nearly half a million dollars.

The rejection ot the fisheries treaty does not seem to create much apprehension in Great Britain.

It will cost, it is estimated, nearly $500,000 to rebuild the cupola of the Cathedral of Seville, Spain, which sunk a short time since, and to add the repairs necessitated to the entire structure.

At Lucerne, Switzerland, the lake overflowed from incessant rain, overflowing the basement of the hotel and inundating the town.

The knitting industry of Shetland, Scotland, brings into the islands a yearly revenue of sone $50,000 to $60,000.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are about home now. The Emperor stipulated before going aboard steamer that no dishes should be set before them which were not also given to other passengers.

The German company in taking charge of Zanzibar cut down the Sultan's flag-staff and removed the flag.

Signor Crispi, the Italian minister and Bismarck seem to have had a most agreeable interview.

The French Minister of Marine has ordered equipment of eight ironclads for the Mediterranean squadron.

The German Order of the Crown has been awarded to General Matthews, an Englishman commanding the troops in Zanzibar.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday, (22nd) 33½ cents; Thursday and since firm at 34 cents.

ROSIN—Quiet throughout at 70 cts. for Strained and 72½ cents for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00 and Soft $1.80 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.40.

TIMBER—Receipts light and taken at full prices.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

At her home in Reidsville, N. C., Aug. 10th, Mrs. SALLIE PRICE BETHEL.

Mrs. Bethel was born in Danville, Va., July 2d, 1848, and was the daughter and only child of Mr. William W. Price, who died soon after her birth. Her mother who was a daughter of Mr. Thomas P. Atkinson, of Virginia, was married the second time to Col. B. M. Jones, under whose fatherly care Mrs. Bethel grew up to womanhood. She was also twice married, and leaves her loving and devoted husband, Mr. Robt. S. Bethel, to mourn her death.

Mrs. Bethel was a lady of rare intellectual attainments, and manifested an indomitable will and earnestness in all her undertakings. At an early and tender age she became a member of the Presbyterian church, and as she advanced in years and grew in grace, her high standard of piety, her conscientious performance of duty, her untiring zeal in every good work, and her intense devotion to her church, were often the subject of general remark. In every relation of life, she was faithful, good and true, and her loss will be sorely felt, not only by the Reidsville church of which she was a member, but by a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout Virginia and North Carolina. For four years she was an active and valuable member of the church in Asheville, N. C., and with the exception of that interval of time, she had been associated with the pastor of the Reidsville church during his entire ministry; and he deeply feels the loss and influence of one who was always so kind, so helpful, and so inspiring in his work. But our loss is her everlasting gain. She died as she had lived, safely anchored on the eternal Rock of Ages.

May the Lord comfort and sustain the bereaved in this sore affliction.

"O for the death of those,
Who slumber in the Lord!
O be, like theirs, my last repose,
Like theirs my last reward."

D. I. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

—AT—

DAVIDSON COLLEGE

FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my house and lot at the above named place; it is a large house and is situated in the centre of the business portion of the village, and in two hundred yards from the College building.

For terms apply to me at Lenoir, N. C., or to Archibald Brady, First National bank, Charlotte, N. C. R. A. BRADY.

Aug. 20th, 1888.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies		10cts
Three	"	25cts
Ten	"	75cts
Twenty	"	$1 00

Columbia Theological Seminary.

THE NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPTEMber 17th, 1888. The chairs have all been filled except that of Pastoral Theology which is assigned to the other chairs. The climate of Columbia is mild and favorable to persons suffering from pulmonary weakness. Board at about $10 per month. For information apply to Prof. J. D. Tadlock, chairman of Faculty, Columbia, S. C.



PIANOS
GRAND
Summer Sale
ORGANS

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in June, July, Aug. and Sept. under at LOCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable
PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash.
And balance, next Nov. *without Interest* or advance in prices. Buy now and pay when cotton is sold. *Cost of Everything.* PIANOS $175 $225 $250. ORGANS $75, $85, $95, $60. 10 makers. 100 styles. *All freight paid.* 15 days trial. New makers, new styles, new prices.
WRITE FOR MID SUMMER SALE CIRCULAR.
LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE
SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

WALKING MADE EASY.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR Galled, Calloused, Swollen, Fetid, Tender and Tired Feet, Wood's Walking Made Easy Foot Powders, for the complete removal of Callous, will prevent excessive sweating of the feet and remove all soreness from Bunions. New shoes made easy as old ones. A cure guaranted for all affections of the feet. Sent post-paid on receipt of price, 25 cents. WOOD FOOT POWDER CO., Troy, N. Y.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address H. A. GREY, SR.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study**, a reasonable but strict **discipline**, and a location entirely free from **malaria.**

No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address, **Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.**

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

Send for a Catalogue of the COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, BALTIMORE, MD., which offers the STUDENTS of Medicine superior advatages.

DR THOMAS OPIE, (Dean), 600 N. Howard Street.

FISHBURNE SCHOOL,

Waynesboro, Augusta county, Va.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC and Business Course, with Military Training.

New Buildings, heated by steam, laboratory and other advantages.

Three Assistants, Fourteen States represented, Session '88-9. Fifty boarding pupils. No bad boys wanted.

Local option law in the town, Enforced.

For Catalogue, address JAS. A. FISHBURNE, Principal.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D., Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

PLUMER MEMORIAL FEMALE COLLEGE, WYTHEVILLE, VA.

Next session begins September 13th, 1888.

REV. S. R. PRESTON, M. A. President,

Assisted by an excellent corps of eight Teachers.

Board, fuel, light, &c., with Collegiate course, including Latin, Calisthenics, Book-keeping, and Vocal Music, in class, $178 for entire school year.

Art, Music, German, French, Elocution and Type-writing thoroughly taught.

A young Institution, but *growing:* last year it had 35 boarding pupils from six States.

Location, climate, surroundings, all combine to make a delightful School-home for girls.

Send for catalogue to the President.
REV. S. R. PRESTON, Wytheville, Va.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address REV. WM. R. ATKINSON, Principal, Charlotte, N. C.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

LITTLE BOY BLUE.

The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and stanch he stands;
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,
And his musket moulds in his hands
Time was when the little toy dog was new,
And the soldier was passing fair,
And there was the time when our Little Boy Blue
Kissed them and put them there.

"Now, don't you go 'till I come," he said,
"And don't you make any noise!"
So toddling off to his trundle bed
He dreamed of the pretty toys;
And as he dreamed an angel song
Awakened our Little Boy Blue—
Oh, the years are many, the years are long,
But the little toy friends are true.

Ay, faithful, Little Boy Blue, they stand,
Each in the same old place,
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,
The smile of a little face.
And they wonder at waiting these long years through
In the dust of that little chair,
What has become of our Little Boy Blue,
Since he kissed and put them there.

—*Eugene Field.*

CUBAN LOVERS.

Courtship a Serious Affair—Singing "La Luna" and "Playing the Bear."

The surveillance of parents over the daughters renders the matter of courtship a serious affair in Cuba. Many young men actually become dolorous, catarrhal objects from persistent serenading before so much as civil recognition by the family is granted. But there is undoubtedly a high quality of patience exhibited on the part of the family, as well as by the doughty lover.

Time after time, at all hours of the night, on returning to my hotel after divers wanderings in the Cuban capital, have I passed these love stricken youths, stationed opposite the homes of their inamoratas in all manner of agonized attitudes, strumming dew-muffled notes upon ancient guitars, and lifting their voices in passionate though doleful petitions to the night, the moon, the stars and all the saints to aid them in reaching the ears and hearts of their adoradas. The favorite, indeed, almost the universal, ballad sung by these lovelorn Cuban youths is "La Luna."

All this may seem ridiculous to us, but it is far from that to those who thus pour out their souls upon the night. Nobody pays any attention to it. The parents, who are used to it, simply turn in their beds, with thanks to the saints that their doors are massive and the windows are of iron bars.

Belated male passers cast sympathetic glances at the lone troubadours, remembering their own dismal efforts in the past. Even the neighbors keep silence, and not a rock or handy household implement is shot, as from some shadowy catapult, on disturbing mission through the bosky midnight air. For hours of this lugubrious sort of vigil no reward is sought or expected.

But if the flutter of a dainty hand or the shimmer of delicate laces is for an instant caught at the balcony of the fair one's alcoba, then is the minstrel lover in an ecstasy of delight. On one occasion I came upon two of these amorous Romeos, singing and playing in a sort of desperate rivalry beneath one balcony It was truly a dilemma, both for the adorado and her lovers. The latter were both singing "La Luna"—one in a frenzied falsetto, the other in a barytone hoarse from jealous passion. A polite guardia civil finally relieved the dramatic tension of the situation by carrying them away, one at a time, to a near bodega, thus preventing a tragedy, securing his own fill of wine, and in a kind of relay giving each smitten troubadour a fair and equitable chance at the moon.

Another performance of the Cuban lover with which to win his fair one's approval—for all of these things minister unto her pride as the customs of the country go—is "playing the bear." For this exhibition in front of your daughter's window you would promptly call a policeman in the States. But not so here. "Playing the bear" is strictly canonical in the orthodoxy of Cuban lovers. The stricken male of any age (and I have seen the performance brilliantly executed by men of 60), dressed in his best, takes a position in broad daylight opposite the residence of the fair one who has smitten him, and there paces back and forth like a caged bear in his Cupid's chains, atways keeping his face, again like a bear, to the light.

All manner of wriggling, twisting, shrugging and sober grimaces, again like the bear, are indulged in and the grim humor of the situation is positively pathetic. He aims to be soldierly and chivalrous in his bearing and in every movement. He is not only paying his devoirs, but is in a certain sense "showing off," and the prancing, cavorting and genuflections are frequently marvels of effort and surprise.

As all Cuban windows are without glass, and those of the wealthier classes are always protected from the gaze of the passers by Spanish laces of luxurious pattern within, the lover is ever unconscious of the audience witnessing his voiceless eloquence.

It may consist of Dulcinea alone, or herself and a dozen giggling senoritas, or silent, stern parents exclusively, or the score of low-seated rocking chairs which demurely face each other in every Cuban parlor: but the loyal don, in shade or scorching sun, does valiant duty in his exhausting vigil until the same token of approval is given, or, if withheld, he 'plays the bear" in vain until utterly exhausted, when he retires in grave and decorous melancholy from the hard fought.—*Springfield Republican.*

RUINS OF AN ANCIENT CITY IN TEXAS.

The surveys at present being made for the Kansas City and El Paso and Mexican railroad, at a point north latitude 33 degrees, and west longitude 106 degrees, have passed along the lava flow which by the local population is called the Molpais. It consists of a sea of molten black glass agitated at the moment of cooling in ragged waves of fantastic shapes. These lava waves or ridges are from ten to twelve feet high with combining crests. This lava flow is about forty miles long from northeast to southwest and from one to ten miles wide. For miles on all sides the country is the most desolate that can be imagined. It has been literally burned up. It consists of fine white ashes to any depth, which so far, has been dug down. To the north of the lava flow, and lying in a country equally desolate and arid, the surveyors have come upon the ruins of Gran Gulvera, known already to the early Spanish explorers, but which have been visited by white men less often even than the mysterious ruins of Pelanque in Central America. Only a few people at Socorro and White Oaks have been at Gran Gulvera, because it is at present forty miles from water. The surveyors found the ruins to be of gigantic stone buildings made in the most substantial mannner and of grand proportions. One of them was four acres in extent. All indications around the ruins point to the existence here at one time of dense population. No legend of any kind exists as to how the great city was destroyed or when it was abandoned. One of the engineers attached to the expedition advances the theory that Gran Gulvera was in existence and abundantly supplied with water at the time the terrible volcanic eruption took place.—*Engineering Journal.*

THE MOST POWERFUL WAR-SHIP AFLOAT.

It seems an odd thing that an English name could not be found for "the most powerful vessel ever built for the British navy, with the exception of the Nile and Trafalgar." This is the first-class battle ship, Sans Pareil ("None Such" would have sounded much better in British ears), which was launched on the Thames recently, after costing in construction the enormous sum of £814,000. Her engines represent 12,000 horse-power, the vessel has a displacement of 10,470 tons, and she is to be equipped with two 110 ton guns, a 30-ton gun, and 33 smaller pieces of ordnance, besides 18 torpedoes and a number of machine guns—truly a formidable colossus of the deep. But her speed has yet to be tried, and that is an element in efficiency of modern men-of-war which the present naval manœvres have already shown to be of much greater importance than Admiralty authorities have hitherto been willing to admit

AN UNKNOWN KNIGHT.

They came slowly along Lafayette Place—a tired, bony horse, drawing a wagon with an old body with the paint worn off, the wagon filled with kindling wood. On the wagon seat sat a boy about fifteen years old. He had no overcoat, a felt hat with the brim more bent and dented than the most extremely fashionable hat you ever saw. The old, tired horse drew up close to the curb, and seemed to be glad of the opportunity to rest. The boy on the wagon seat jumped down, and soon was shoveling the wood in a barrel, which he delivered into a neighboring basement. He presently returned with his empty barrel whistling. As he threw the barrel into the wagon, a lady started to cross the street, over the snow; but, when she reached the middle of the street, she found a broad, deep puddle of soft slush. She stood perfectly still, and apparently very much puzzled. The boy took in the situation at a glance. He ran to the back of the wagon, got his shovel and with a bright smile to the lady began shoveling the slush up on to the snow bank. He made a clean path to the stones, and then, without giving the lady an opportunity to say a word, sprang on to the seat of his wagon, threw the shovel into the bottom of the wagon, gathered up his reins, and, with a cheery "Get up!" drove away. Now, did not that act prove that boy a gentleman? The picture of Sir Walter Raleigh spreading his mantle at the feet of Queen Elizabeth came into mind; but at once the thought came, "Why, this boy is a greater knight than Sir Walter Raleigh, for he knew that it was the queen at whose feet he laid the elegant cloak; but this boy did not have the faintest idea who the lady was that he served so nobly, and did not permit her even the opportunity of thanking him, but acted throughout as if there was nothing else to be done." He had only his muscle to help a lady and he laid it at her service. It takes more than handsome clothes, a pair of kid gloves and fashionable hat to make a gentleman.—*Christian Union.*

PRECIOUS STONES.

The most valuable of precious stones is the diamond—pure crystalized carbon—the most highly refractive and the hardest of gems, and the only one that is combustible This latter property was discovered in 1691 by Cosmo III., of Tuscany, who ignited the diamond with a burning-glass; and later it was found that when burned in a crucible this gem converts iron into steel. The diamond generally occurs as an octahedron, and surpasses all other gems in the property of dividing light into colored rays, causing that peculiar flash of prismatic hues called its fire. Diamonds are rated by the carat. The term carat is derived from the name of certain small leguminous seeds which when dried, are quite constant in weight. They were used in India for weighing gems. In 1861 the syndicate of Parisian jewellers, goldsmiths and gem dealers suggested 205 of a gramme as the value of a carat; and this was confirmed in 1877, all the leading diamond dealers of London, Paris and Amsterdam accepting it. The English carat is equal to 3,1683 plus grains (commonly reckoned as a 3.17 grains) troy, hence there are 15½ carrats in an English troy ounce.

THE INDIANS OF ECUADOR.

While the Indians are under the rule of the priests, and have accepted the Catholic religion, three hundred and fifty years of submission has not entirely divorced them from the ancient rites they practiced under the pre historic civilization. Several times a year they have feasts or celebrations to commemorate some event in the Inca history. They never laugh and seldom smile; they have no songs and few amusements; their only semblance to music is a mournful chant which they give in unison at the feaste which are intended to keep alive the memories of the Incas. They cling to the traditions and customs of their ancestors. They remember the ancient glory of their race, and look to its restoration as the Aztecs of Mexico look for the coming of Montezuma. They have religious relics which they guard with the most sacred care, and there are two great secrets which no torture at the hands of the Spaniards have been able to wring from them. These are the arts of tempering copper so as to give it as keen and enduring an edge as steel, and the burial place of the Incarial treasures.—*William Eleroy Curtis, in The American Magazine for July.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Assuming that what is said of her is true a lady member of Dr. Howard Crosby's church, in New York, may justly lay claim to having one of the most remarkable memories of modern times. Without the aid of a single note she writes out after service every word of the pastor's sermon. Not an article or a conjunction is omitted, nor a noun or a verb, for that matter. For twenty-five years she has been performing these feats of memory, and during that time she has written out some 2,000 sermons. The manuscripts of some of them she has had bound and presented to Dr. Crosby. They make forty large volumes. She has also written from memory all of his lectures, and has classified his opinions on all the subjects upon which he has spoken during these years, and has made an elaborate series of indexes to them. Even when the preacher drops into Greek, Latin or Hebrew she follows him, being proficient in these languages.

An Imperial Present: The Emperor William took with him to Russia, as a present from the Empress to the Czarina, a fan of the finest violet wood, on which are painted in a group the portraits of her four little boys sitting in a bower. On the back of the fan are verses in celebration of friendship between the mighty of the earth. The fan is enclosed in a case lined with white silk, on which the Empress has embroidered the monograms of herself and the Czarina.

You who have silver card-cases handed down from your grandmothers may get them out now. The latest thing in this line to be carried in the hand for a fashionable promenade is exactly after the old-time pattern—large, square-cornered, opening at the top and very elaborately chased and engraved You would not know the old ones from the new ones if you shook them up together. They belong to the craze for silver articles of every sort and degree.

At a pretty breakfast lately given to a party of eight by a young girl of the West End, Philadelphia, ice was made a prominent decoration as well as comforting feature of the table. On a block of ice were placed large red "beefsteak," tomatoes cut in half, each set against a fern leaf; the edge of the silver salver on which the ice rested being fringed with ferns and radishes. As a companion piece to this, soft crabs were served on a block of ice and lines sunk in water cresses edged the dish. On small cut-glass plates red raspberries and blackberries were heaped up with cracked ice, smilax laid about the edges and lemon leaves between. A little fountain of lemonade played in the center of the table, falling en cascade over lumps of ice in a cut-glass bowl. The champagne, of course, was served from the wine-cooler. The butter, rolled in golden balls, rested in a cabbage-leaf on Sevres china set upon a turtle's back, which was carved in ice and set in a thicket of clover which masked a pan of ice. A dolphin of ice melted away amid a heap of water cresses and olives. The melons were served with cracked ice before coffee and the few hot viands of this appetizing breakfast. A music box hidden under a clump of ferns under the stairway tinkled out its tunes with a liquid sound that might have been the echo of a fairy orchestra in a crystal cave, and hot as the morning was a delicious air of coolness made itself felt more through the senses of sight and sound than the atmosphere.

A lady writing from Bayou Tunica, July 23d, to the *Picayune* says: "In the column of your valued paper, July 19th, designated as Woman's World and Work, I noticed an article on the many purposes hairpins were made to serve. I can authoritatively state that the daughter of a distinguished physician and surgeon of East Feliciana parish saved the life of a strong negro man, whose arm was fearfully lacerated by having been caught in the saws of a cotton gin. The attending M. D. showed some nervousness, or probably awkwardness, in securing the artery, when the girl of sixteen drew from her hair a pin, remarking at the same time, 'Doctor, let me assist you.' To the surprise and relief of all present she, with the aid of the hairpin, took hold of the artery, securely tied it and saved the life which was swiftly and surely ebbing away. This heroic girl is now the wife of a successful practitioner of medicine and surgery in St. Louis, Mo., whose extensive office work is ably assisted in and lightened by his brave and useful helpmate."

THINGS USEFUL.

Grape Ketchup: Five pounds of grapes; boil and press through colander two and a half pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and cayenne pepper, and a half a tablespoonful of salt. Boil until the ketchup is rather thick.

Mend gloves or small rents in coat or trousers by putting court plaster on the wrong side.

A quarter of a teaspoonful of beef extract, the yolk of an egg beaten up, a cup of boiling water, a little salt added, and served with a slice of hot toast, makes a palatable and nutritious luncheon for invalids.

Veal Loaf: Three pounds of lean raw veal taken from the leg and chopped very fine. Two teaspoonsful of pepper, four teaspoonfuls of salt, one grated nutmeg, two well-beaten eggs, four soda crackers rolled, one half cup of milk. Mix well. Bake in form of a loaf, and bake from two to three hours.

Cantaloupe Pickle: Seven pounds of cantaloupe rind cut from a melon ripe but not soft. Peel thickly; wash and drain thoroughly. To two quarts of vinegar add four pounds of brown sugar, and one ounce of each cinnamon, white sugar and cloves, with the rind of two lemons. Boil the vinegar and sugar together, and remove any scum that rises; add the spices and let them boil a few minutes; then put in the fruit and let it boil until the sirup looks a little thick.

Rubbing a bruise in sweet oil and then in spirits of turpentine will usually prevent the unsightly black and blue spots.



J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

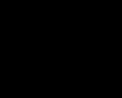
BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.
Every Young Man and Woman
Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
NO. 406 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - CASH.

GOOD MUSIC.
Royal Vocal Folio. (65cts.) A splendid new collection of choice Songs by the most eminent composers. 144 pages sheet music size
Glorious Cause. (35cts.) By GEO. F. ROOT. A fine collection of New Temperance Songs. This book is endorsed by the leading temperance organizations of the country.
Songs for the Young People's Meeting. (15c. By Rev. C. H. OLIPHANT. Contains a fine selection of new and old hymns and tunes for use in Christian Endeavor Societies and Young People's Meetings.
Royal Praise. (35cts.) By J. R. MURRAY. The latest and best Sunday-School Song Book. Contains a short course in the elements of Music.
Gospel Hymns No. 5. (35cts.) By SANKEY, McGRANAHAN and STEBBINS. This is the book now being used by Mr. D. L. Moody in his meetings.
**** Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of specified price.*
PUBLISHED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

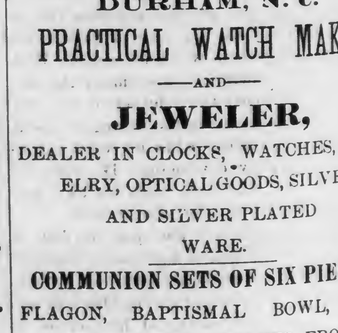

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000
Insures Against Fire and Lightning.
This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH, USEFUL
BOOKS.
Just issued by the
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,
THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.
THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.
THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 302 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.
PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.
Address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

1888
:o:
MORNING NEWS
:o:
The Leading Commeial, Political and Business Newspaper of the Southland.
The SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS is an established, enterprising, vigorous newspaper, possessing unequaled facilities for gathering the latest news and presenting it in the most readable shape to its readers. It is carefully edited and discusses all questions of public interest without fear or favor. Its telegraphic service is unrivalled, embracing full reports of the news and market reports of the world by associated press (New York and Western), supplemented by a special service from New York, Washington, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and other news centres. In politics it is thoroughly Democratic, but independent of political cliques. It is a large 8-page paper, published every day in the year. Price, $10.
THE SAVANNAH
WEEKLY NEWS
Is a 16 page newspaper containing 112 columns of matter, including the cream of the contents of the MORNING NEWS; has an Agricultural Department, Household receipts, Fashion Reports, and Original and Selected Stories, and special Weekly Market. There is no better paper in the world than the SAVANNAH WEEKLY NEWS.
The price is only $1.25 a year.
Send for the MORNING NEWS premium list.
Address J. H. ESTELL,
Savannah, Ga.


JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.
Good Goods--Low Prices.
FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.
CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. DRS. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.
M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM **$30.00 TO $125.00.**
WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Information cheerfully given on application.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A LOST TAIL.

In a corner of the pantry,
In Mr. Jerry's house,
There lived a quiet family
With dear old Mother Mouse.

But Mr. Jerry never knew—
And surely you'll not tell
If I tell you an incident
That one of them befell.

Now, Father Mouse, poor soul, was dead;
A robber-knight was he—
And when he died "Alas!" they cried,
"Now who'll take care of we?"

A mystery hung o'er his death
That well explained might be
If Mr. Jerry's tabby cat
Could talk as well as see.

In a corner of the pantry.
Quite high upon the shelf,
Was a strange device, that Sarah Jane
Had placed one day, herself,

Right angrily said Sarah Jane:
"I guess now, I will see,
Who stole my pies and plum cake,
And ate them up so free!"

The self-same night of which I write,
As sure as you're alive,
Some naughty, wicked little mice—
I counted, there were five—

Danced merrily around the feast
That Sarah did prepare.
Although their mother oft had said
"My children, oh! beware!"

But they were young and giddy things
As light and free as air;
Their mother's heart they oft made sad,
Yet little did they care.

Now one brown mousie sniffed around
And spied some fragrant cheese;
"I'll get it for you all, said he,"
"We'll eat it when we please."

More venturesome than all the rest,
He boldly entered in;
A happy smile beamed o'er his face,
That widened to a grin.

But suddenly—ah, me! ah, me!
His joy to grief did change.
A terror filled his very soul,
And all things else were strange.

As Tab appeared, his blood it froze,
And then he sobbed aloud,
While partly in and partly out
His wicked head he bowed.

Affrighted now, his mouse-ship called:
"Oh, mother, mother dear!"
And then—as if by magic skill,
He slid out on his ear.

His brown fur coat indeed looked sad
And he his fate bewailed
When reaching home, he found, alas,
He'd sadly been curtailed.

—*Valentine March, in Herald and Presbyter.*

TOM'S OFFERING.

BY MRS. M. A. HOLT.

There was a loud knock heard upon the door, and it was the very door, too, upon which a piece of black crape fluttered.

The ladies within the house were a little startled, for it was an unusual occurrence for anyone to knock upon the front door. There was a bell in plain sight, and it was customary for people to ring it very softly when the sign of death was placed so near to it. Indeed, it seemed almost irreverent for anyone to knock in that way upon the door, while little Annie, the household idol, was lying still and cold in the room close to the door.

"Some tramp, I guess," one of the ladies said. "I will tell him to go to the back door," she added, going toward the place where the knock was heard. To her surprise she found a little ragged boy standing there with a few wild flowers in his hand.

"Be you Annie's mother?" he asked in an eager voice.

"No," the lady answered, and then asked, "Who are you?"

"I am Tom Brady, and I want to see her," he answered quickly.

The lady hesitated, and was about to say to him that Annie's mother was in deep affliction and could not see him, when the lady in question came to the door herself.

"What do you want, little boy?" she asked kindly.

"Be you her?" asked the little fellow, with tears in his eyes. "I mean, be you Annie's mother?" he explained.

"Yes," was the low answer.

"Well, I heard that she died, and I brought these flowers to put upon her coffin," he said, while the tears came larger and brighter into his eyes.

"What made you bring them, little boy?" the mother asked while the tears came into her own eyes.

"'Cause she always said good morning to me when she went past our house on her way to school, and she never called me 'ragged Tom' like the other girls. She gave me this cap and coat, and they were good and whole when she gave them to me; and then when our little Jean died, she brought us a bunch of flowers to put on his coffin, and some to hold in his hands. It was winter then and I don't know where she got the flowers. They looked very pretty in Jeans' hand, and he did not look dead after that. He was dead though, and we buried him down among the apple trees. I could not get such pretty flowers as she brought to us, but went all over the big mountain yonder, and only found these few. You see it is too early for them, but I found two or three upon a high rock where it was warm and sunny. Will you put them on her coffin?" and the little fellow reached out the half-blown flowers that had cost him such a long, weary tramp.

"Yes, and we will place some of them in her hand too," the mother answered in a broken voice.

"Could I see Annie just a moment?" the boy asked, almost pleadingly.

"Yes, come in, little boy," the mother again answered, as she led the way to the little dead girl.

The boy looked at the sweet face very earnestly, and then he took from his torn coat pocket another half-blown flower and placed it in the shiny golden hair of little Annie.

"Will you let it be there?" he asked in a sobbing voice.

"Yes," was the only answer.

He went out softly, and the sweet spring violet remained just where his trembling hand left it. The others were placed in the little white hands and upon the coffin. Surely, the ragged Irish boy could not have expressed his gratitude to his little friend in any better way.—*Pacific Christian Advocate.*

THY KINGDOM COME.

BY MINNIE E. KINNEY.

Harry Ellis sat beside the window, the book that he had been reading lying neglected in his lap, while he seemed to be pondering something that puzzled him very much.

"A penny for your thoughts, Harry," said his Uncle Will, noticing his nephews thoughtful expression. "What are you thinking about so earnestly?"

"I am afraid my thoughts are not worth much," Harry answered, leaving his chair by the window to seat himself beside his uncle. "I have just been reading something that I don't understand, and I wish you would explain it to me."

"Certainly I will if I can my boy," answered his uncle. "What is your difficulty?"

"This book says we ought to help God answer our prayers," said Harry. "And I don't see how that is possible, do you, uncle? In the Lord's Prayer, when we say, 'Thy kingdom come, for instance. How can we help God answer that prayer?"

"I think I can solve your difficulty," answered his uncle. "If we asked God to grant us His care and protection, and then voluntarily and unnecessarily put ourselves into danger and peril, we could not expect Him to answer our prayers if we did not do our part toward their fulfillment by taking all proper and reasonable precautions for our safety. You see, in that prayer we would help God to answer it to the extent of human ability, and it is just so in all other human petitions. We must do our part if we expect God to to do His part."

"But how can we help God's kingdom to come?" asked Harry.

"What is meant here by the coming of God's kingdom?" asked his uncle in return.

Harry hesitated a moment.

"I don't think I know," he answered slowly, "unless it means the time when everybody will be Christians."

"Yes, my boy, it means when God shall have absolute reign in the world, when every heart shall acknowledge Him as its King. Now we can all of us, from oldest to youngest, have some part in fulfilling this petition. We can all do something to advance God's kingdom. I am sure you can think of a great many ways in which you can do your part of this great work."

"Sending money to the missionaries?" quoted Harry.

"Yes," answered his uncle, 'that is one way, but you are beginning at the outside limits of the circle. The first and nearest duty is that of prayer that the kingdom of grace may be advanced. Then we are to see if we ourselves are a part of God's kingdom; if we already belong to it, our next duty is among those of our friends who do not. You must try and use your influence among your schoolmates and acquaintances and try to bring them into the kingdom. Now don't you begin to see how much you can do to answer that prayer?"

Harry's face grew brighter.

'Yes, uncle, I do," he answered. "The only thing is that I see so many ways that I am afraid I can never do enough, even if I make it my chief aim. How much just that one petition seems to mean, doesn't it, when we take it by itself?"

"Yes, and when we realize how much we can individually do toward bringing nearer that glorious time when Jesus shall reign king over the whole world, it makes life seem well worth living 'Thy kingdom come' will never seem a meaningless phrase when we resolve to do all that lies in our power to extend God's kingdom, both by prayer and by doing well and faithfully the duties that lie next to us."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

WORSHIP IN CHURCH.

Grandma went to Rosewood for a little visit. Being there over the Sabbath, she asked if she might take little Grace to church. Father was away from home, and mamma was not well enough to go out.

"She has never been to church," said mamma; "I fear she will not sit still. She is only three years old."

"Let me try her," said grandma.

Mamma put on a clean white dress, tied the straw hat over her brown curls, and Gracie was all ready.

"We'll sit on the piazza till the bell rings," said grandma, so as to make the time as short for her as she could. The church was nearly opposite the house, and they could go in a few minutes. While they sat there grandma said, "We are going to God's house."

"Will God be there?" asked Grace,

"Yes, dear; He is everywhere, but He loves to meet those in His own house who go to worship Him."

"What's 'at, grandma?"

"To worship means to pray to Him, to sing His praise, to think about Him, to listen to His words. Gracie can't do this as grandma can, but she can sit very still before God; that will be her worship."

When the bell began to ring they started. Many people joined them as they went up the hill, and when they went into the church, Gracie felt that God must be there indeed, it was so still. She sat very quiet for a few moments, then she whispered to grandma, "When will they do 'at?"

"Now," said grandma; you sit still, and I'll think, and soon the minister will pray."

Gracie noticed all that went on. When the minister rose to pray, she saw that all the people bowed their heads, and grandma bowed her's. She laid her little curly head in grandma's lap, and when they began to sing she looked up and smiled. But by and-by she grew sleepy. Grandma saw the eyelids droop, and spreading her handkerchief over her silk gown, she let the little sleepy head rest on her knee. Gracie didn't wake till the sermon was done, and the people rose to sing again. And soon they were dismissed.

"Did I do 'at, grandma?" she said as they walked home.

"Do what, darling!"

"'At what you said 'fore we went: I can't 'member."

"Worship God? Yes, dear, I think you did as well as you knew how. You sat very still, and I think God was pleased with His little one. Do you like to go to church? Would you like to go again?

"Yes, grandma, I not afraid of God now. I was 'most afraid when you said God was going there too. I didn't see Him, I only felt Him a little bit, it was so still, but I've tried to 'orship Him."—*Faithful Witness.*

NEVER OUT OF SIGHT.

It was a quiet little seashore place where Ross Canter and his mother were spending the hot summer weeks. There were no great noisy hotels with bands and balls and fine dressing. The fashions kept there were mainly the fashions of fisher folk, but Ross and his mother were very happy and comfortable.

The little boy never seemed to tire of making sand houses and gathering shells, while with book and sewing bag Mrs. Canter sat on the dry beach enjoying every hour of the sun and breeze.

"Don't go out of my sight, Rossy," was the only precaution needed; and Ross had been trained to obey.

"Mother, can't I go 'round the bend for a half hour?" he asked one day—"just 'round the bend, mother, I won't go into the surf; I'll be as careful as a pussy cat."

"Yes," said his mother with a little hesitation. "I think I may trust you round the bend."

"Come, Ross," cried Sam, a big, kind-hearted fisher lad, fifteen minutes later—"git in my boat and I'll give yer a sail."

"Can't," answered Ross, looking wistfully at the boat—"mother don't 'low me."

"But she is out of sight," said the untaught lad; "she'll never know."

"Ho!" answered the little man, pulling himself up very straight, opening his eyes in an amazed stare—"Ho! but we ain't ever out of heavenly Father's sight, I reckon."

And that was the best sermon Fisherman Sam had ever heard. He never forgot it.

In many a stormy sail, in many a tempted hour, that little piping voice came back to him:

"We ain't ever out of heavenly Father's sight, I reckon.'—*Methodist Protestant.*

A NEW USE FOR CLOTHES-PINS.

"Girls, what do you think these are good for?" asked Nannie Brown of her two little Brown sisters. She held up one of the clothes pins they were picking up from the grass, where Norah had left them after taking in the wash.

"What do we think they are good for? Why, to fasten the clothes to the line, of course," answered the two little Browns in a breath; ',every one knows that."

"But there's another use for them," said Nannie; "Norah told me last night. She says if we put them on our noses—so"—and she put one astride her nose as she spoke—"they will make our noses of the most beautiful shape, not at all puggy and turned up as they are now, you know. Wouldn't it be splendid to try it?"

Now the three little Browns had noses that were most decidedly turned up, and many were the times they had each sighed in secret over the fact. Here was there a chance to shape their noses "illigantly," as Norah told them.

That night, three clothes-pins were missing from the basket. The three little girls, after being tucked in by mamma for the night, each slyly drew one from under the pillow and put it on her nose. It took them some time to go to sleep in such a queer fix, but they did at last. When mamma came to take a last look at them before going to bed, she found them sound asleep, each with a little red nose pinched by clothes-pin. Although astonished at the sight, she laughed until the tears ran down her cheeks.

As she took off the pins and put them back in the basket, she said: "What won't these children do next?"—*Mrs. M. N. Sanford, in Our Little Ones.*

Children Starving to Death

On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvelous food and remedy in **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. COHEN, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Orders from the country solicited.



PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 3—Taking effect 5.15 a. m., Monday August 13th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	6 00 A. M.	1 15 P. M.
Arrive Maxton	7 05 "	3 10 "
Leave Maxton	7 15 "	3 35 "
Arrive Fayetteville	9 00 "	7 15 "
Leave Fayetteville	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy	5 15 A. M.	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 25 "	5 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro	10 05 A. M.	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 15 "	6 25 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 15 "	9 50 "
Leave Maxton	6 25 "	10 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 30 "	12 15 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	3 30 P. M.
" Factory Junction	4 30 "
Arrive Millboro	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

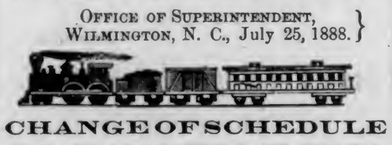
Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	8 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton	11 22 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 53 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	3 42 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton	5 18 P. M.
Leave Shelby	6 28 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	7 50 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	7 30 P. M.
Leave Maxton	12 06 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	12 36 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	6 25 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 40 A. M.
Leave Shelby	9 09 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	10 05 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 49 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 41 P. M.
Leave Maxton	4 02 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 30 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 44 A. M.
Leave Maxton	3 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

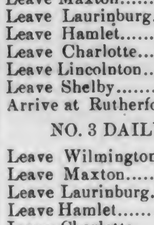
Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3 05p m	5 43p m	6 00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt.	2 17p m	.....	7 15 a m
Arrive Wilson	3 53p m	7 00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw	.....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C, 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jl'y 15. '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 30 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia	*11 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	12 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter	12 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	2 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

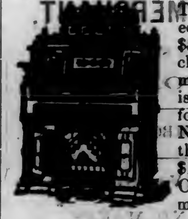
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending August 24th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

W T Barnard, Baltimore, Md., telegraph receiver.

David K Creazeale, Rayne, La., washing machine.

Jesse Bright, Lewisnurg, W. Va., fence.

W M Buchnau, Columbia, Tenn., curtain fastener.

J Byrne, Baltimore, Md., trip sling.

H Cassard, Baltimore, Md., electric battery.

J H Brown, Baltimore, Md., recovering contents of sunken ships.

T P Curry, Danville, Ky., railway signal.

C Davis, Harrodsburg, Ky., overcheck bridle bit.

T W Eversole, Martinsburg, W. Va., soldering iron.

H Gass, Mobile, Ala., match box.

J H Golehon, Marion, Va., mail bag catcher.

W H Harden, Quitman, Ga., animal trap.

J R H Hinton, Baltimore, Md., flaging torpedoes on railway tracks.

J R Huff, East Bend, O. C., fifth wheel.

E D Hughes, Wheeling, W. Va., barrel heater.

J F Kennedy, Elkton, Md., soda ash futnace.

G W Knapp, Baltimore, Md., die for cans.

H W Kraete, Summerville, S. C., truss.

G W Lewis, Portsmouth, Va., seal lock.

G C Logan, New Grleans, La., station indicator.

C T McIntosh, Dadeville, Ala., cotton chopper.

W H & C K Moore, Andersonville, Tenn., churn.

J H Reinhardt, Memphis, Teen., consecutive numbering machine.

W A Robinson, Memphis, Tenn., slide valve.

S C Schidt, Baltimore, extension leg.

C E Tobey, Arkadelphia, Ark., transplanter.

H T Wilson, Harrodsburg, Ky., paper reel.

A L Woodsworth, Norfolk, Va., alarm buby.

SAY-SOES.

True merit, like a river, the deeper it is the less noise it makes.

A clergyman is lecturing on "The model husband." "He may mean well," says the editor of the local paper, "but we dislike to be talked about in such a public manner."

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." If your affairs are at a low ebb now, don't fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main st., Richmond, Va., who have plans that will enable you to *make money* rapidly.

A small Scotch terrier dog in Little Rock steals his way on the street cars regularly four times a day, to and from his master's place of business. Whether his master is along or not he waits for the car at the crossing and hops on behind and alights with gentlemanly ease when it arrives in front of master's store or residence.

A favorite amusement of Dom Pedro II., of Brazil, is to leave his gorgeous turnout in a side street, and, accompanied by a gray-haired chamberlain and stalwart lifeguardsman, walk the distance of a square or more to a manufactory or other establishment and surprise the proprietor and employes by his sudden and unannounced appearance among them. Of course he is given the liberty of the establishment, and he takes his time in examining the machinery and *modus operandi*. With kind words of encouragement and commendation, he goes away, perhaps to pay a similar visit to another establishment. These visits he makes impartially to the mechanical and mercantile establishments, controlled by foreigners as well as natives.

THE EXPERIENCE

Of every one who sends a postal card ordering a Box of Sweet Home Soap on trial for 30 days to j. d. larkins & co., buffalo, n. y., will be just like the lady who sends the following letter:

J. D. LARKINS & Co.: Sirs:—We received the great Bargain Box some time ago, and are well pleased with the soap and the presents, enclosed find $6.00. Boraxine is splendid and the Toilet Soap is the best I have ever used. Yours truly,
MRS. AMY DEMIKE, Seven Point, Wis.

It is an opportunity which should NOT be disregarded by any one.

T. D. LOVE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER


Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.
FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.
Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.
For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL
—FOR—
MEDICAL STUDENTS.
Davidson College, N. C.
LAYS the foundation for a broad and thorough Medical education. Starts at the bottom. The first in the South. Four instructors. Full equipment. Dissection required. Terms reasonable and location healthy. For catalogue, address, PAUL B. BARRINGER, M. D.
Principal.

Union Theological Seminary.
HAMPDEN SIDNEY, VA.
The next session begins Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 1888.
FACULTY.
B. M. SMITH, D. D., LL.D.,
Professor of Oriental Literature.
THOS. E. PECK, D. D., LL.D.
Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology.
H. C. ALEXANDER, D. D.,
Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament.
J. F. LATIMER, Ph.D, D. D.,
Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity.
W. W. Moore, D. D.,
Associate Professor of Oriental Literature.
For Catalogue or other information apply to
THOS. E. PECK D. D., Intendant
Hampden Sidney, Va.

Hampden Sidney College, Va. The 113th Session will begin on September 6th.
For Catalogues and further information, apply apply to.
RICHARD McILWAINE, Pres.,
Hampden Sidney, Va.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?
—:o:—
TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.
Box 139, Richmond, Va.
Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS **WITHOUT HARGE.**
Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

Wilmington Sea-Coast Railroad.
TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS FROM Wilmington to Wrightsville, and the Atlantic Beach. Connects with all Trains on Atlantic Coast Line. Excursions from inland Towns carried through without change of Cars.
Several Trains to the Beach and return Daily.
THE ISLAND BEACH HOTEL, now completed, offers most elegant and otherwise desirable accommodations to patrons. Healthful breezes. Surf-bathing excellent. Soft-shell Crabs, and seafood specialties.
Boats always on hand for fishing parties, on Sound or Sea.

PENNSYLVANIA, Chambersburg.
Wilson College for Young Women.
Fifty miles south west of Harrisburg in famous Cumberland Valley. From Baltimore four hours; from Roanoke, Va., 11 hours via of Shenandoah Valley R R. Five trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all College Studies except Music and art. Large Music College and Art School. Music Dapartment last year, 125. Full Faculty. College Course B. A. degree. Music College B. M. Handsome Park, Large Buildings, Steam Heat, Gymnasium, Observatory, Laboratory, etc. For catalogue address Rev. J. EDGAR, Ph. D., Pres't.

LAW SCHOOL
—OF THE—
UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA
SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.
Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.
Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.
For circulars apply to
JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.
Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

PANTOPS ACADEMY,
NEAR CHARLOTTSVILLE, VA.
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. Has unrivaled advantages and healthful climate, thorough teaching, kindly home influence, and new improved buildings, including large Gymnasium. Begins September 5, 1888. Send for Catalogue.
JOHN R. SAMPSON, A. M., Principal.

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY,
LEXINGTON, VA.
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS
LAW; ENGINEERING.
Catalogue and circulars showing important changes in requirements for Academic Degrees will be sent on application.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
—o—
WILMINGTON, N. C.
—o—
THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.
The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.
The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.
Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

A SITUATION WANTED.
A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A family to teach small children, or as companion for a lady. Is willing to make herself generally useful.
Address
MISS S. C. WILLIAMS,
Madison, N. C.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

HINDERCORNS.
The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N. Y.
PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

The best of all remedies for Inward Pains, Colic, Indigestion, Exhaustion and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Also the most effective cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and affections of the breathing organs. It promotes refreshing sleep, improves the appetite, overcomes nervous prostration, and gives new life and strength to the weak and aged. 50c. and $1.00, at Druggists.

DRESS MAKING.
—o—
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2 48]-1y

MID SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES AND LAWNS,
IN SUCH VARIETY AS TO ENABLE YOU TO SELECT ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
We carry in great variety so many things that we cannot begin to call them, ANY ONE IN WILMINGTON will tell you that at McINTIRE'S you can find ANYTHING that you may need in the way of
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING, &C., &C.
LADIES SUITS made to order, on short notice.
MATTINGS for floors in great variety of patterns and colors.
CHURCH CARPETS and MATTINGS, at lowest prices
Samples when desired.
RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
July 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.
Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.
HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
—o—
WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.
We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.
Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.
NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPT. 12th, 1888.
THIRTEEN DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY. CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL COURSES.
Healthy location in the heart of the Bluegrass Region. 1,000 feet above sea level. Refined and hospitable community. Students find homes in the best families. Expenses moderate—$160 to $240. Attendance last session, from 20 States. For full information and Catalogue apply to
L. H. BLANTON, D D., Chancellor.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.
—RICHMOND.—
FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION will commence October, 1st, and continue Six Months. Total fees for Session NINETY DOLLARS.
J. S. DORSEY CULLEN. Dean of Faculty.
For further information write for Catalogue.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

WORTH & WORTH
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, C[illegible], &c.

CENTRAL FEMALE INSTITUTE. Gordonsville, Va. Principal a Master of Arts of the University of Virginia. Eight Assistants. Thorough, advanced progressive. One of the most select schools in the South. Non-sectarian but thoroughly Christian in its influences. Prices reasonable. Board, tuition in English Latin and Music, $200 a year. Address
JAS. DINWIDDIE,
Principal.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.
Handsome Colored Organdys.
Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.
Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.
Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.
Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.
French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.
Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.
A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.
Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices!
Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.
JOHN J. HEDRICK.
June 25th, 1888.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,078. WILMINGTON, N. C., SEPTEMBER 5, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,698.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. A. H. Todd from Eufaula, Ala., to Elkton, Giles county, Tenn.

Rev. J. H. Baird from Christiansburg, Va., to 416 West Biddle St., Baltimore, Md.

Rev. R. B. Willis from Oxford, N. C., to 506 State St., Little Rock, Ark.

Rev. Dr. Walter W. Moore, from Salem N. C., to Hampden Sidney, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Since last communion six persons have been received into the Second Presbyterian church in this city upon certificate.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. T. J. Allison writes from Elmwood, Iredell county, Sept. 1: Have just closed a very interesting meeting of six days at Fifth Creek church. Bro. McLelland preached three excellent and effective sermons during the meeting. The congregations were very large, the church greatly revived, and twelve persons made a profession of Christ.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Installation at Matthews: The installation services appointed for the second Sunday of August were conducted in the presence of a large congregation by Rev. A. G. Buckner, the other member of the committee, Rev. P. R. Law being absent. The whole service was solemn, timely, and expressive, and the hearty welcome, by hand shaking, given to the newly installed pastor by all the members of the church, was we trust, expressive of the hearty co-operation of every member with the pastor in advancing the work of the Master committed to us.

Bro. Buckner remained for five days preaching the word with great acceptance and power. Bro. G. W. Belk who as a seminary student preached here last summer, was also with us two days. Deep seriousness prevailed; God's people were refreshed; and four additions were made to the communion of the church, three by letter and one by examination.

Revival at Philadelphia Church: We have just closed a meeting of one week at this old historic church, during which we have enjoyed a very precious season of refreshing. Bro. Cochran of Steel Creek assisted the pastor three days. Seldom have we seen greater seriousness, large congregations attending night and day. As a result twelve were received into communion with the church by profession and one by letter. But the most precious work we think was in the church itself. Cold and lifeless professors were quickened, backsliders reclaimed, God's people refreshed and the whole church revived.

Quite a number of heads of families covenanted together to erect the family altar. So that the number now performing that duty in the congregation was more than doubled. May they all continue faithful.

Steps were also taken to make some necessary repairs long needed to the session house and church.

During the eight months of the present pastorate twenty-seven have been added to the communion of the church. So the good work goes on, and we thank God and take courage.

W. B. A.

The *Charlotte Chronicle* states that Rev. A. G. Buckner has been called to the pastorate of Paw Creek church in Mecklenburg county.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. J. L. Williamson writes Sept. 3d: We have just closed our communion meeting at Sugar Creek, at which five young persons professed their faith in Christ and were admitted to the communion of the church. This makes eighteen additions to the church since our last communion and twenty-three since I began my labors here, just six months ago.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. C. Miller writes: We have held protracted services at Springwood and at Alamance this month. Rev. W. R. Coppedge was with us at Springwood; twelve obtained hope. Rev. R. W. Culbertson was with us at Alamance; fifteen converts.

Greensboro, Aug. 28th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. S. H. Chester writes Aug. 29th: We have just closed a very interesting meeting of nine days at Cross Roads church, Bro. Darnall, of Durham, being with us part of the time and preaching with his usual power and effectiveness. There were fifteen professions during the meeting, some of whom will unite with us at next communion, and some with other churches.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. R. E. Pell writes from Wilson, Aug. 29th: We have recently held protracted services at Nahalah church, Halifax county, one of the frontier points on the Eastern N. C. evangelistic field of Orange Presbytery. There were five professions of faith, and we hope to see the number increased by the next communion occasion, which will be held the first Sabbath in September. The preaching was done by Rev. Dr. S. M. Smith, of Washington, and I feel warranted in saying that our people never heard sermons marked by more clearness, simplicity and directness. We are greatly indebted to Dr. Smith for his frequent and able ministrations in this territory, and he has endeared himself to our people to a remarkable degreee by the interest he has shown in our work. He also preached once to a large out door congregation near Hyman's school house in the western part of Martin county. The Sunday following was organized a Sabbath-school of forty-five pupils at the same point, and made arrangements for regular monthly preaching. We have had a mission station about four miles from this place for some months, and are endeavoring to secure funds to build a chapel. Increased railroad facilities make it very important that we should retain our hold here. We need about $250 or $350 for the building, and would be gratified for any contributions to this end, which we can seaure from friends who have an interest in our evangelistic work in this section. The openings for spreading Presbyterianism in this part of our Presbytery are developing so rapidly that we are anxious to secure a division of the territory, so that one man can devote his whole time to it as early as possible.

Much of our success is due to the self-denying and ardent labors of Dr. J. J. Harrell, a student of Union Seminary. He remained with us three months, and soon won the affectionate esteem and entire confidence of our people. We were deeply sorry to part with him, and he will be sincerely missed from the homes of our little flock, which were always brightened by his successful and constant ministrations.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. J. W. W. Bias, a member of the church at Lexington and under care of the Presbytery of Lexington as a candidate for the ministry died of typhoid fever on 20th inst., at Charlotte. N. C. He had been previous to his illness spending his time under the direction of a committee of Mecklenburg Presbytery among the churches in the mountains of North Carolina. His remains were carried to Warm Springs, Va., for interment.

"P. H. G." writes the *Central Presbyterian* that five persons united with the South Plains church near Keswick. Rev. A. A. Little, of Gordonsville, did the preaching.

A correspondent writes the *Central Presbyterian* that a series of interesting services began at Mitchell's Station church, Culpeper county, on Monday, Aug. 6th, Rev. A. A. Little, of Gordonsville, assisting the pastor. The meeting was conducted until the night of the 14th, and then closed with the largest and most deeply impressed congregations which we he had had. Two persons have expressed a good hope through grace, and others deeply impressed are inquiring the way of life. And impressions have been made on others which we cannot but believe are for good and for salvation.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

An interesting meeting has been held at Shady Grove in Enoree Presbytery conducted by Rev. W. P. Jacobs, assisted by Mr. Henderlite, a student of Union Seminary. Ten members were added to the church.

Rev. R. C. Ligon wrote from Iva, S. C., August 23rd to the *Southern Prsbyterian* that two interesting meetings recently closed, one at Providence church, embracing the 5th Sabbath of July, and the other at Good Hope embracing the 2nd Sabbath of August. The Rev. J. Lowrie Wilson, D. D., of Abbeville, was with us at the former for four days, and the Rev. J. R. Riley, of Pickens, at the latter for six days. One young man united with the church at Providence and three or four others were seriously impressed, and purpose joining soon. Sixteen young persons, young men and young ladies, joined on profession at Good Hope, making in all twenty-four that have joined this church since last May.

Rev. H. B. Garris writes from Monticello, August 21st, to the same paper that as the result of a very pleasant meeting at Salem church ten persons united with the church.

A friend sends us the *Spartanburg Herald* from which we learn the new Presbyterian church is now used for religions service. The church is a beautiful edifice. A tall and graceful spire points heavenward and calls attention to its purpose. It is beautifully frescoed and contains three or more memorial windows. The floor slopes from door to pulpit, the pews are all uniformly cushioned and handsomely carpeted. The organ—a beautiful pipe organ—is set behind the pulpit. The building will seat comfortably 540 people.

FLORIDA.

Rev. A. Enloe associated with a Methodist minister held a six day's meeting at Summit. At the close one lady united with the Methodist church, and two ladies with the Presbyterian church.

ALABAMA.

Rev. R. A. Lapsley, evangelist of Tuskaloosa Presbytery for a few weeks past has been laboring in Marengo and Wilcox counties. Ten persons have united with the Presbyterian church and three others have joined the Methodist and Baptist churches. Two joined the Presbyterian church at Shiloh and ten at Hopewell church at Lower Peach Tree.

MISSISSIPPI.

Twenty persons have recently united with the church at Columbus.

Five persons were added on profession and one by letter to the church at Red Banks. Rev. J. W. Allen, of Horn Lake, assisted Rev. G. W. Boggs.

TEXAS.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

Rev. W. H. McCullough commenced preaching at Green Hill the first Sunday in August, and continued for six days, having a great deal of interest from the start. God's people were blessed and strengthened. One joined on profession; others were standing between the porch and the altar.

At Pittsburg, all the churches have been revived and greatly blessed. Our church held a few days' meeting last week, the Rev. J. H. Wiggins, of Texarkana, preached the gospel to the people. To our church were added eleven, six of these on profession of faith.

Rev. John T. McBryde, of Marshall, writes the *S. W. Presbyterian*: Four members professed Christ and joined our church on last Sabbath—three wives and one husband. We thank God for thus quietly bringing in the heads of families.

MISSOURI.

After the adjournment of the Presbytery of Missouri Revs. Franc Mitchell and J. E. Cowan remained at Angola and preached a week. The membership was nearly doubled by twenty-one additions to the church.

KENTUCKY.

On Sabbath, Aug. 26th, Rev. J. H. Weaver was installed pastor of the church at Jeffersontown. The charge to the pastor was delivered by Rev. B. F. Bedinger; the sermon was preached and the charge to the people delivered by Rev. T. E. Converse.

Christian Observer: West Lexington Presbytery, at a called meeting, on Saturday, August 18, (at Lexington), dissolved the pastoral relation of Dr. J. G. Hunter and the Georgetown church, that he might accept the call of the Harrodsburg church, in Transylvania Presbytery.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

The *Presbytery of Missouri* met on August 16th. A Presbyterial Sunday-school Convention was held. The Presbytery approved the action of the Assembly in the Woodrow case, but regrets the failure of the Campbell paper on organic union.

Presbytery of Roanoke: Rev. Walter W. Carson having been ordained by a commission of Presbytery was duly enrolled. Rev. J. H. Davis tendered his resignation of the pastorste of South Boston, and the congregation was cited to appear. Resolutions were passed looking to aid of the Assembly's cause of Education. Mr. A. J. McKelway was taken as a candidate for the gospel ministry. Family prayer was made a subject of discussion, and measures were taken to present the subject systematically and urge it upon members of the churches. Colored Evangelization and Tuskaloosa Institute were urged upon the attention of the churches and ministers directed to present these matters and inform the people upon them.

TO THE CHURCHES OF ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

Dear Brethren: Last Sabbath was the time appointed by our Assembly for the annual collection in our churches in behalf of the Evangelistic Fund. It is probable, however, that the collection was not taken up in the majority of our churches; permit me then to lay before you a few facts which it is hoped will show you that we are in need of a prompt and liberal donation to this all-important branch of the Master's work.

During the past few months we have had as many as ten ministers in whole or in part supported by your contributions to our Home Missions and Evangelistic Funds. And for months past we have had six or seven of these ministers engaged in our Home Mission work. One of them is our General Evangelist, who was sent out by Presbytery about eighteen months ago to the portions of our Presbytery unoccupied by our church, with hope that he might find in different places sufficient promise of building up churches of our faith that organization might be formed and our ministers settled amonst them. We have been very much encouraged in this work. There are to day four such new fields, which offer great encouragement to us, and we should occupy them immediately. In addition to them there are three or four fields in other parts of the Presbytery more or less dependent on us for help that are now vacant, and are suffering by reason of their having no ministers.

You will see from this presentation of our work that we are in great need of funds. Our treasury is empty, indeed it is worse than empty, for one of the brethren who have been laboring with us during the summer have not been paid for their services and they need all that has been promised them. We need all the aid you can offer us, and do not forget that this is your work as well as ours and above all remember that it is the cause of our Redeemer.

Some may think that there has been a want of wisdom on the part of those administering the affairs of our Home Missions or this state of embarrassment in our financial affairs would not have arisen. This may be true in a measure, but we did the best we could with the light before us. The Evangelist has done what was given him to do, that is to look for new fields of promise and he has found and called apon us to occupy them, but we can't do so because we have neither the men nor the money; but the fault is not his. Again, our depleted treasury is now owing to the additional expense incurred in sending more missionaries into the fields opened to us than we had last year. For we have one less minister in the field than we had last year at this time. The trouble is here. We are forced to the conviction that the reason of our present embarrassment is owing in a large measure to the fact that a very considerable number of our churches have not yet sent us the collection for Home Missions which we had a right to expect six months ago. In Febrnary it was expected that all our churches would contribute to the Home Missions, to be sent to Mr. W. S. Primrose for use in the bounds of the Presbytery; but there are many of our churches that have as yet sent us nothing for the cause. it may be some of these churches considered their possible collections so small that it was not worth while to attend to it. But where fifteen or twenty weak (?) churches agree in this decision, the consequences to the work of the Presbytery cannot but be disastrous.

In the light of these facts will not every church in the Presbytery, that has not already done so, take up a collection for this cause at their next opportunity, after having some one to make these necessities known to the congregation? And when you have taken up your collections send them promptly to Mr. W. S. Primrose, Raleigh, N. C.

In behalf of the cause,

Alexander Sprunt,
Agent.

IS IT QUITE FAIR?

"Is it quite fair" to direct public attention the consideration of a question of morals, densally introduced, to a disposition "to criti discuss, or worse, quarrel over" the Univers The original design of the writer was merely stop the cry of sectarian bigotry, hate and env towards the University, sounded from the rostrum of Memorial Hall, from that of the old Colle chapel as well, and reiterated by some of leading journals of the State. We wished to a halt of these *friends* of the University, and fierce assailants of the sects, and direct their attention to an evil that was damaging to the insti tution more than all things besides—to a mora ulcer fastened upon it by custom, and eating its very vitals.

Your correspondent "C. P. S.," I suppose, is sa isfied with the defence of the sects, and only ob jects to the "criticism, discussion and quarrel, not over the University, but over the Commence ment Ball. No one has written more both t *help* and to *hurt* the University. As to the co respondence before me it is difficult to decid whether it *helps* or *hurts most*. One thing is plain in this, as in all other communications from th same source. The *intention* is to *help*. The o ject seems to be to rebuke the writer for oppos tion to a custom that "has a good deal of *prest* about it. That has been going on for about hundred years, under the sanction of the wisest, gravest that the State could show." it is conceded to be "the outcome of a frivolo disposition among our young folks," "a piece o foolishness, frivolity, levity, extravagance." Ths "it shows an inferior tendency, the poverty of source, and a low grade of mind and taste." A that 'we ought to stop it; yes by all means, b how?" Whatever ought to be done is practicable, no matter what may be the *real* or apparent difficulties in the way. And "every man consents to a wrong who does not exhaust his strength in endeavors to prevent it." On a question of morals we are bound to stand by the truth, and refuse to concede a single point. We cannot serve two masters. To parley with temptation and sin is dangerous, and to yield a single step to the en emy complicates all subsequen and makes success almost h "C. P. S." has unwittingly d once for good, in wishing t bad thing and apologizing ground of "great improven enormous expensive eating Commencement Ball "th where all the best of Nor invited to be present and n guarantee for the dignity, proprie the proceedings"!!!

With its *recent* reformations, strip former expensive supper and "enormou and drinking," and of the old fashioned dance, there remains *nothing of the old Ball*, s we have in its stead modern—dance, advoca *outright* by *no* one, and condemned by *all*, exc the few *great and good* claimed by "C. P. S." W kind of people, what number of men and wom can give "dignity, propriety and grace" to a cu tom, we can't call it a "dance, where the parties men and women, are brought in such juxtaposition one to the other, as to excite the horror and gust of the uninitiated. In reference to the Rev. Dr. Dabney has said, any Souther entering his parlor and finding a man in personal relation to his daughter, if the ha not restrained by grace his blood would ato such an outrage. Who of the faculty would of the committee of invitation, and to whom would it be extended?

Many of the faculty at Chapel Hill would take it as a personal insult, were it intimated that they could take part in such business. The good people of the sound religious denominations, individually or collectively, could not be invited without a similar result. Let it be *understood*, we are not warring against the Ball of a hundred, fifty or even thirty years ago, but against the ball as it now is, and the "Senior Reception" that *be*, if it is the same thing under a different n

By legislative action the faculty may for good of the University and in deference formal deliverance of every ecclesiastical c and court in the State abolish the Ball with ripple or a jar, there being only about one f of the students committed to it. They are tlemen and would acquiesce in any measure would advance the good of the Institution a meet the wishes of a vast majority of the people of the State. If the faculty are not unanimous it would be easy to get up parties and trouble. In that case the Board of Trustees might find it necessary to make an *order* on the subject and put an end to all trouble and further discussion.

As intimated, I am not responsible for th present controversy. I only intended to call o the pursuers of an *imaginary*, and put them on t track of a *real* enemy of the University. I hav never received so many thanks and so much co mendation, from all quarters, and especially the sects, for anything of the kind here written. "C. P. S." has assumed the defen have too much gallantry not to give your correpondent and my friend the last say.

N. M.

The Presbyterian.

HOW HE CURED THOSE BOYS.

Old Squire Morton was supicious that his Bartlett pears disappeared rather faster than they ought to from the "off limbs," as he called them—those nearest the Prospect street fence. And then, the Concord grapes, which were hardly ripe enough to eat, were thinned out on the lower grapery trellis bordering on Prospect street. As Squire Morton's sons were all grown men and had homes of their own, and he had no daughters, it became apparent that others outside the Squire's household were taking rather too free with his choice fruits.

"I suppose," said kindly Mrs. Morton, it some of those half-starved little beggars down on Pitt street, who can't stand the sight of such rich fruit within such easy reach; but still the little creatures ought not to steal."

"No, and I don't mean they shall," replied the Squire. "Now, if I find more pears and grapes are gone in the morning, I just going to watch to-morrow night catch them at it, though I doubt if the little rascals will try it these moonlight nights."

"Well, now, father," began motherly Mrs. Morton again, "if you should catch one of those poor little boys stealing, don't be hard on them; you know how it says in the Bible, 'Thy gentleness hath made me great,' and if you are gentle and kind it may cure those poor, dear little boys of their naughty ways."

"Well, now, mother, you know I couldn't be hard on anyone that was hungry, even if they did steal;" and anyone who could have seen Squire Morton would indeed have wanted to laugh at the idea of his being hard on even some little thieving tramps. He was a very large man, with fat rosy cheeks that had dimples in them, and a double chin that shook all over when he laughed. His little gray eyes, were full of twinkling good humor, the very man one would suppose could easily be imposed upon or taken advantage of. But Squire Morton was as shrewd as he was good humored, and just as he was merciful.

The next morning it was evident both pear tree and grape vine had again been tampered with; and at night, true to his resolve, the Squire hid himself in the midst of a tall mass of shrubbery and could be entered the room in face wore so singular an wife wondered what that watches had brought, face was both puzzled and

she asked, "did any-

you see who they were?"

wife."

you catch them?"

"No, mother."

"How many were there?"

"Two."

"Why, who were they?"

"Deacon Perley's son Henry and Dr. Getchell's son Charles."

"Henry Perley and Charles Getchell! Why, father Morton, how you do talk!" Mrs. Morton looked over the glasses had just donned, as though she had at the Squire in a most unpardonable

The next moment she broke out again in a different tone, "O, father, dont for mercy's sake let their parents know it! Why, it would just kill Mrs. Perley, and Mrs. Getchell would cry her eyes out if she knew it. Now, you won't tell them, will you, pa?"

"No, mother; I'm going to cure them some other way."

"Well how, now?"

"O, I'll tell you after they're all cured."

"Squire Morton, you certainly would not at the boys!"

"Come, mother, don,t talk as though I a—a—a person you didn't know." evening, while the family of good Deacon Perley were at supper, the bell rang and Henry went to the door.

"Good evening, Henry," said Squire Morton, smiling blandly into Henry's face. "Here's some Bartlett pears I brought you; I know boys like pears." Henry mumbled some confused thanks and took the pears immediately to his room.

A few minutes later a ring at Dr. Getchell's door brought Charlie face to face with the genial Squire.

"Good evening, Charlie," he said, "here some Bartlett pears I brought you; I boys like pears."

"Say, Hen," said Charlie Getchell that evening, "Squire Morton brought me some pears to-night; what do yon think of it?"

"Brought me some, too," said Henry grimly. "I think he's found us out."

The next night about supper time Deacon Perley's bell rang again, and a paper bag of Concord grapes was handed the pertrubed Henry with the affable Squire's pleasantest smile.

"Here, my boy, I thought perhaps you'd like some of our Concords; brought them myself, so's to be sure you got them."

The same gift and the same speech reached Charlie Getchell a little later.

"Say, Hen," began Charlie as soon as he could find him, "what shall we do? The Squire's going to torment us into a confession, I s'pose. Plague take his old Bartletts and Concords, I wish I'd never seen them. What would you do about it. Father'll find it out if he comes many times more, and then there'll be a pretty how d'ye do!"

"P'raps this'll be the end of it," said Henry. "At any rate, let's wait and see."

But the next evening, just before supper, the bell rang, and Henry Perley anxiously half expecting it would, went nervously to the door. Squire Morton again!

"Good evening, Henry. Here are some Bartletts and Concords. Hope you will find them nice and ripe." Then in a moment Charlie Getchell was the mortified recipient of the same gift and heard the same presentation speech.

"O, fury!" exclaimed Henry Perley, having darted across the street to Charlie's house, "That old Persecution brought some Bartlett's and grapes to-night, and hope'd I'd find them nice and ripe."

"The very thing he said to me," replied Charlie, dejectedly: "say, I can't stand it any longer."

"Would you rather go and confess?"

"Yes," said Henry, "I'd rather have it out, and have done with it; and I can tell Squire Morton, I'm sick of stealing."

Squire Morton received the two fine, manly looking little fellows who called to see him that evening with genial cordiality, and in a few moments had heard their story.

"What will your father say, Henry!" he said in a distressed tone, "a good man like him, and a deacon in the church, for, of course, I ought to tell him."

"I don't know, sir, said Henry, looking down.

"And your father, Charlie, a physician whom everyone respects?" Charlie didn't know either, but, like Henry, could only stand looking down in shame and regret.

"Well, now, boys," said the Squire a little more brightly, "suppose I don't tell your parents this time."

"We shall never be likely to do it again, sir, we promise you that?" The boys had spoken in concert.

"Well, now, we'll all three 'promise not to tell,'" said the kind old Squire; "only remember you've given me your word as men that you won't steal again." And they never did.

"Grand old fellow! Kind old fellow," ejaculated the boys as they tripped lightly off. "I won't touch so much as a grape leaf of Squire Morton's again for the world, nor anybody else's."

And that night there was a tear in one eye and a smile in the other on Mrs. Morton's dear old face when "father" told how he cured them.—*Golden Rule.*

HOW IT WAS DONE.

A young man entered the car where I sat, and took a seat by my side. We were soon engaged in conversation. He turned out to be a theological student just ready to enter the ministry. A remark about the drinking customs of the day caused him to say:

"I am but twenty-five years of age, but you can't tell me anything new about intemperance. I know it all through, to my sorrow." And then he proceeded to give me the following chapter of his bitter experience.

"At eighteen years of age, I went to Boston, to take charge of the books in a large mercantile house. At my boarding-house, I became intimate with four young men who were in the habit of drinking lager beer and ale—nothing stronger at first. They invited me to drink; I declined. They persisted in their invitations. I said: 'I am eighteen years of age, and I have never drunk even a glass of lager beer, and I do not propose to begin now. It would not be just to my teetotal and Christian home.' At length one of the number, possessing tact at sarcasm, began to use it on me with telling power. I yielded, and drank the first glass of intoxicating liquor that ever passed my lips. My descent was rapid, and in two years I had the delirium-tremens, and stood as it seemed to me on the very verge of a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's hell. Then and there I resolved, by the help of God, to break the spell that bound me. I renounced drink, became a sober man, and then a Christian; and here I am to-day, a brand plucked from the burning, soon to preach the Gospel of Christ."

"Where are the four associates who urged you to drink?" I asked.

"Three of them have already filled drunkard's graves, and the fourth is in the state prison of Vermont. But for the grace of God, I might have been in one place or the other," was the startling reply.

Four out of five destroyed by the "harmless beverage," as some people call it. The fifth as surely ruined and lost, but for divine grace! Such a fact invests the divine warning with tenfold power: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

Thousands of American youth have been lured to intemperance by the delusive idea that the lighter intoxicating drinks are not dangerous. "It is only a glass of beer," "only a glass of wine," has put them off their guard, and they have perished. Let the doom of the four well-meaning, but deluded associates named, startle every young beer-drinker, that he may see his peril.

A SONG OF FOURSCORE.

They have drifted away—my eighty years,
Like foliage swept from a tree;
And their gift of a soft white crown appears,
A veteran's pension to me.

The harvest reveals what seed has been sown,
It may be the earliest prayer;
Yet e'er long, lo!—by its bitterness, known—
In the midst of the wheat—the tare.

To the end let me keep the child in the breast,
Whence vainer incitements have fled;
Old Time at the spring our thirst may arrest,
When this inspiration is dead.

Clouds in the eventide calm may arise,
The wintry winds pensively wail;
Still a whisper of love descends from the skies.
Along through the shadowy vale.

Ties in this beautiful world may decay,
Yea, the eye and the ear grow dull,
And the step be slow, for the length of way,
But there's ever a flower to cull.

On—on for the life no evil can mar,
Where a future unmeasured flows;
'Tis the Land of the Pearly Gates, ajar,
And the home of the soul's repose.

—*Boston Journal.*

AID AND SUPPORT.

For he knoweth our frame.—Ps. ciii 13, 14.

The Lord pities like a father. A father's pity affords aid and support and encouragement to his children. So far as he can he aids them in their troubles, supports them in their trials, and encourages them in their efforts. He gives them instruction and advice, speaks words of comfort and hope, and is ever ready with his counsel and his presence. So the Lord pities his children. He aids them in trouble and perplexity. When darkness surrounds their path and clouds hang over their prospects, and they know not what to do, they find him present with his help—he causes light to shine upon their path, he directs them in the way they should go, in his light they see light; they lean on his arm; their troubles are sweetened, their perplexities relieved, and they are kept in perfect peace, because their hearts are stayed upon God, and they trust in Him. They fear him and he pities them and helps them.

He supports them in trial. When afflictions come and storms of sorrow fall, and they are led through deep waters, and all the waves and the billows flow over them, they find the promise sure, I will never leave thee nor forsake thee. The presence of the Lord is with them; his exceeding great and precious promises sustain them, and at the throne of grace which is ever accessible, they find relief to their hearts; at the mercy-seat they find grace to help in every time of need. God pities and supports them.

And he encourages them in their efforts. Their responsibilities are great, their duties are arduous, and often the prospect of new duties and new responsibilities oppresses and overwhelms them. They see so much before them and have so little confidence in themselves, that their spirits sink within them and they are ready to despair and die. But the Lord pities them, and, speaks to them the language of encouragement. He leads them to look away from themselves to his all-sufficient grace: to trust not in themselves, but in his strength; to lean on his arm, confide in his word, and venture to walk when he leads the way. He says to them, Fear not, go forward, I am with you, I will uphold you with the right hand of my righteousness. For thus it is written: The Lord's portion is his people; Jacob is the lot of his inheritance. He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness; he led him about, he instructed him, he kept him as the apple of his eye. As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings; so the Lord alone did lead him; and there was no strange God with him. Deut. xxxii: 9—12. Again: In all their affliction he was afflicted, and the angel of his presence saved them; in his love and in his pity he redeemed them: and he bare them, and carried them all the days of old. Isaiah lxiii: 9.

There is no image of tenderness which God does not employ for the encouragement of his people. Wherever he puts them, and wherever he leads them, there he is and will be with them, and they may ever trust him. Their fear of God must not be the fear of distrust, nor the fear of despondency; it must be the fear of reverence, of esteem and humble confidence—the fear that is the offspring of love. That fear will secure his aid, support, and encouragement in every situation, in every trial and in every duty. Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth those that fear him. For he knoweth our frame; he remembereth that we are dust.

"My Father! oh how sweet the name!
Art thou not near?
Say, dost thou pity me? or blame?
I long to hear!
Father! my Father! this is all my trust,
That thou rememberest I am but dust!
Thou knowest well my frame, for thou
Hast fashioned me:
The darkness all around me now
Is light to thee!
Then take me by the hand, and lead me on,
Thy poor, blind child, until the night be gone."

—*Rev. W. J. McCord.*

THOUGHTS FOR THE STILL HOUR.

BY REV. J. M. SCOTT.

"Casting all your care upon him, for he careth for you."—1 Peter v. 7.

"Aye, all my cares on Thee,
Thou wilt not refuse them;
Aye, all my cares on Thee,
Not that I may lose them,
But that thou mayest take them,
And thine own cares make them.
Think, O Lord on me!"

—*Holy Songs.*

The care, not the carefulness. With careful, faithful touch we should do our work without shrinking, without shirking, so intent upon bringing out everywhere the lines of a moral beauty, that our very efforts would kindle into joy, as the fire-fly lightens up its path by the spreading of its wings. But the worry, the fear of results, even after we have done our best and striven our hardest—that does not belong to us. That is the Lord's burden. And when we fully realize that it is his, that we are only responsible for efforts, he being responsible for results, these very worries flutter about us with beautiful wings, singing for us, cheering us in every weary effort; a sweet delight into our toil distilling when we realize that the good Lord will only hold us responsible for the doing of our faithful best, he taking the results on his own gracious hands, himself holden responsible for them. Worry is a death, corrupting our air, sickening, weakening us. But when we cast it upon the Lord, to whom it belongs, it becomes a beautiful life, like when Elisha's body stretched itself upon and touched the body of the dead young man, and he awoke to life again.

And not only the care, but the carefulness. The actual burden we may cast on him, not to get rid of it, but to realize that he is interested in it; that it is his burden as well as ours; that his gracious hands are only using ours to bear the burdens that will bless and glorify our hands for their share in them. The Lord of love has begotten us into these conditions that surround us. He is the holy weaver whose gracious heart glows glad at his task. And we are the pattern he would weave into the fulness of his lovely thought. A gracious silk threading from his own heart and feeding the loom of life, mingling with the thread of circumstance, and shot across with the shuttles of our own toil, of our own hands duty and destiny-burdened, makes his part in the great and beautiful work. And it is rest in the very heart of toil, peace in the very soul of the trouble, sweet sleep in the very midst of the weariness, and a holy success in the very centre of the failure, as in the heart of the cyclone there is a quiet in which a little baby might lie wafted along and unhurt, when we know the care is his, the burden his, the finished purpose his; when we realize that out of his own infinite heart we are being woven into a beauty worthy of him, into a glory glad in him with everlasting rejoicings.

There is a holy height of trust in him where he may live; and, then, like the violin resting for its glorification in the hands of the musician, we will rest in his hands patient, if we cannot yet see the end, in the cutting and twisting that glorifies us into an instrument of eternal music; and resting in his hands for our glorification as the bow of his holy purpose crosses our hearts, sometimes with shudder of pain, but making them quiver into holiest, happiest psalms. In the dull dots of daily duty there is sweet song when we can hear the voice of the Lord leading the tune. The weariness is rest when we feel the thrill and see the shining of his hands in all our tasks, the least as well as the greatest, the dullest as well as the brightest.—*United Presbyterian.*

FLOWERS OR WEEDS.

As we recently sped along on the cars we could but notice the vast parade of golden-rod blooming beside the track. It drew the enthusiastic admiration of certain young persons in a neighboring seat. After a time we came to a field where was a man cutting it down in the fence-corners with a scythe. To the girlish travellers it was a mass of beauty, about which poets sing, that house-keepers clasp into baskets and bouquets for ornaments, and that maidens bind at their belts. To the farmer it was simply a pest, an intruder into fertile fields, the cause of unproductive labor, eating away a part of the outcome of his toils.

It depends very much on the stand from which one judges, whether a thing is a flower or a weed. Many people's flowers are other people's weeds; and their weeds others' flowers. Differences of taste, of habit, of thought, of training, of position in life, of disposition or of feeling, make a vast distinction in our estimate of things. It is so everywhere and among all persons. An entomologist will go wild with delight over a worm, at sight of which a woman would go wild with dismay. A marble statue to many uncultivated persons is no more than a broken stump; a chromo more attractive than a crayon. We think that we have seen children viewed as perfect daisies—bouquet daisies—in the eyes of their parents, who seemed to be disagreeable weeds to their neighbors.

Now it is well that weeds should have their friends who may exalt their virtues and admire their beauties. And it is just as well that the cows should crop the daisies or trample them into the ground. This is the common lesson of life. But it should teach us to respect the views and tastes of other people, though they differ totally from ours. Let the farmers' daughters gather the golden rod and bunch it in their parlors if they will; the farmers need not mock. It may be a sentiment; but sentiment keeps the world's heart tender and gentle. And let no one blame the farmer for turning in his mowing machine on the mass of daisies, where clover and timothy would flourish. Let us be patient with the gratifications of those who think, and feel, and act differently from our moods and manners. Let us learn to be tolerant, and generous, and unselfish; not expecting the world to go around only for us, or the multitudes to bend their heads to our opinions. The world is wide and wonderful is the fulness thereof. Let us pick out of it what we like, and leave the rest that we do not like, to those who prize it. For our likes are the dislikes of others; and our dislikes are the idols of many. Let us learn to respect the vast diversity of human tastes.—*Mid-Continent.*

THE WRONG AND RIGHT WAY.

How do parents provoke their children? By unreasonable commands; by perpetual restriction; by capricious jerks of the bridle, alternating with as capricious dropping the reins altogether; by not governing their own tempers; by shrill or stern tones where quiet soft tones would do; by frequent checks and rebukes, and sparing praise. And what is sure to follow such treatment by father or mother? Bursts of temper (for which the child is punished and the parent is guilty), and then spiritless listlessness and apathy. "I can not please him, whatever I do," leads to a rankling sense of injustice, and then to recklessness; "it is useless to try any more." and when a man or a child loses heart, there will be no more obedience. Many a parent, especially many a father, drives his child into evil by keeping him at a distance. He should make his boy a companion and playmate; teach him to think of his father as his confidant; try to keep his child nearer to himself than any body else, and then his authority will be absolute, his opinion an oracle, and his lightest wish a law.—*Maclaren.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Littell's Living Age has among other interesting contents the following in its last four weekly issues: The Characteristics of American Cities, Goethe, The Uuse of Paradox, The Poems of Michael Angelo, Beaconsfield, Impressions of Australia, Public Schools in the Olden Time, The Poisonous Snakes of Bombay. Several poetic articles are also given. Littell & Co., Boston, publishers.

The September number of *The Eclectic Magazine* now before us is noticeable for its variety and interest. Among its contents will be found The Future of Religion; In a Conning Tower; The Scientific Spirit of the Age; Mammoth Hunting in Siberta; An old Traveler is discussed in A Rival to Marco Polo. An entertaining article is given on Charles Lamb's Letters," by William Summers. Orthodox, a story of Polish life, by Emil Franzos. Several poems all of which are striking in their class are given. Published by E R Pelton, 26 Bond St., N. Y. Annual price $5.00.

Prayers for the use of Families by Rev. Joseph B. Stratton, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church, Natchez, Miss.

This is a collection intended to help those who fain would seek to the Lord in family, or other prayer and yet cannot feel themselves equal unaided to the performance of the duty. Dr. Stratton, we think, has done his work well, and we believe that by the use of this book his prayer will be realized that it "may be the means of helping some crippled waiter at the gate of the temple to enter in with a free foot, and some mute tongue to speak forth the praise of God." Here are prayers for mornings and evenings of the days of the week—near thirty of each; prayers for the Sabbath—morning and evening—five prayers for each; besides prayers for special occasions—such as the "Birth of a child," "Sickness in the Family," for "Absent members of the Family," in case of Death in the Family, and so forth. Dr. Stratton does not recommend it as a means to the dispensing with unwritten prayer. We heartily commend the book. Published by Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, Va.

GIRLS FIRST.

The best husbands I ever met came out of a family where the mother, a most heroic and self-denying woman, laid down the absolute law, "Girls first." Not in any authority, but first to be thought of as to protection and tenderness. Consequently, the chivalrous care which these lads were taught to show to their own sisters naturally extended itself to all women. They grew up true gentlemen—gentlemen, generous, unexacting, courteous of speech and kind of heart. In them was the protecting strength of manhood, which scorns to use its strength except for protection; the proud honesty of manhood, which infinitely prefers being lovingly and openly resisted to being "twisted round one's finger" as mean men are twisted, and mean women will always be found ready to do it, but which, I think, all honest men and brave women would not merely dislike, but utterly despise.

THE CHRISTIAN IN POLITICS.

Every Christian should be a patriot. The Jews were taught to love their native land, and, though scattered to the four winds, to many of them there is no dearer spot on earth to day than the hills and valleys of Palestine. A patriot need not be a politician. He cannot be. A patriot loves his country; a politician wants his country to love him. A patriot is ready to serve his country; a politician's principal thought is as to how he can induce his country to serve him. A patriot desires above all things to be on the right side; a politician desires simply to be on the winning side, and is willing to use any means to get votes. A patriot is apt, therefore, to be against politicians on all great moral questions, until the politicians begin to see the majority is going that way.

We should vote for men of principle. Platforms written on paper may be the trick of politicians. A platform of principles written in character will not deceive. "Not men, but principles" is a favorite motto of some. But what is the use of principles, without men of principle to see that these principles are put into practice? As well as set a thief to watch a gold dollar. The frogs, Æsop tells us, wanted a king, and the stork presented himself for their suffrage on a splendid platform, but was no sooner elected than he fell upon the frogs and ate them up. And a man of bad principle will act the stork every time.

No vote cast right is ever lost. It may not elect. A Christian man cannot afford to vote simply to elect. Then he acts the politician. Let him find the right side on all questions and determine, at whatever cost, to be found on that side. Then let him seek the man who has the right side incarnate in his character and vote for him.—*Rev. A. C. Dixon, in Baltimore Baptist.*

LITTLE ATTENTION.

The dear little wife had spent a wearisome day, for the baby had been fretful, and the maid had been out. Along in the evening, rather later than usual, the baby, bathed and soothed and fanned into comfort had fallen asleep, and the mother came softly stepping down from her chamber into the parlor, where her husband was talking with a friend.

"Released at last, my darling?" said the husband, rising as she entered, and waiting until she had taken a seat before resuming his own. "Let me get you an easy chair," suiting the action to the word, "here in the window where you will feel the breeze. Now, let the screen be set between your face and the light. I am so glad you can rest awhile!"

And then the good man, the sweet, chivalric gentleman as scrupulously deferential to his own wife as he would have been to the stateliest lady in the land, went on with the conversation, which her entrance had for the moment interrupted. Then addressing his wife, he said:

"I saw these roses on the stand by the ferry, and they looked so very like those which used to grow beside your sitting-room window in the old home that I bought them for you. And here is the book which Parsons was talking about the other night. I thought you would like to read it; or, if you like, I'll read it to you, while you sew."

The thoughtfulness which makes the husband pay these lover-like attentions just as he did in the courting days goes far to filling the wife's heart with happiness, far toward keeping her young and fair. Life has too much prose about it for many a woman who finds herself tied down to an apparently never-ending routine of small duties which make no show. An appreciative husband, who does not reserve his tributes of love and admiration for great occasions, who is tenderly sympathetic when the ordinary affairs of life and the household are the only ones in question, deserves to be held in honor.

The little courtesies must not, of course be all on one side. In a true home they never are. John's comfort is paramount with John's wife; she knows the dishes he prefers, she invites the friends he likes, she arranges the home routine with an eye to his satisfaction. If her duties are of a kind to take a good deal out of her in vitality and freshness, his, in the competitions of business, are not less exhausting. She owes it to him to slip on a clean gown, to take her hair out of crimping papers and pins to "pick up" the disorderly room, that his daily home coming may be a festival. In the dewy ministry of small daily attententions true love thrives and grows.—*Margaret E. Sangster, in Christian Union.*

"MORE THAN CONQUERORS."

A conqueror may compel submission, but he cannot compel love. The conquered nation may be filled with hatred, and thirst for revenge. Christ is more than a conqueror, for he not merely subdues his people under his sway, but he draws out their affections to himself; his enemies are thus changed into loving and devoted friends. The persecuting Saul, breathing out threatenings and slaughter, and making havoc of the Church, became the devoted apostle Paul, to whom "to live was Christ." The Christian is "more than a conqueror." The tribulation, distress, and persecution, but lead him all the closer to Christ; so that he not merely submits to these seeming ills, but he rejoices in tribulation, and actually thanks Christ for sending it. The sting is taken out of the persecution, and the Christian rejoices that he is counted worthy to suffer for Christ's sake.—*George Jeffrey.*

FAMILY RELIGION.

Ten years ago, says a student, when an unconverted man, I boarded in the family of a pious woman whose husband was not a Christian. There was a daughter of nineteen, another of fourteen and a son of ten. Every morning after breakfast I heard that humble woman gather her family in the kitchen and read with them a chapter, "verse about," in the Bible. Then, as I could not help listening, there was a peculiarity of service that mystified me. At last I asked one day if I might remain. She hesitated; her daughter blushed, but said I could do so if I really desired. So I sat down with the rest. They gave me a Testament, and we each read a verse in turn. Then, kneeling on the floor, that mother began her prayer audibly for her dear ones there, her husband and herself; and then pausing a moment, as if to gather her energies or wing her faith, uttered a tender, affectionate supplication for me. She closed, and her daughter began to pray. Poor girl! she was afraid of me; I was from college; I was her teacher; but she tremulously asked for a blessing as usual. Then came the other daughter, and at last the son, the youngest of that circle, who only repeated the Lord's prayer, with one petition of his own. His amen was said. but no one arose. I knew on the instant they were waiting for me; and I, poor, prayerless I, had no word to say. It almost broke my heart. I hurried from the room, desolate and guilty. A few weeks only passed when I asked their permission to come in once more; and then I prayed too, and thanked my ever patient Savior for the new hope in my heart and the new song on my lips.—*Selected.*

SABBATH-OBSERVANCE.

The *Belfast Witness* has this to say on the subject of Sabbath observance by one of their railways:

We are glad to notice that at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, held a few days ago, the returns were so satisfactory as compared with the returns of the past few years. But we were gladder still to find that the whole tone of the meeting on the matter of Sabbath observance was so much higher than in former years. It is something to be thankful for by a Christian community, that the company have ceased to run special excursion trains on the Lord's Day. But they might, with profit to all the shareholders, go a step further, and run no trains, except mail trains—if even these—on the Sabbath Day.

It was shown by indisputable facts not long ago that the gain to a railway company by resting, according to the Divine law, one day in seven, was beyond dispute or gainsaying; that the rails lasted longer, the machinery lasted longer, the servants lasted longer and worked better; that a true and righteous regard for the law of God, written on the tables of stone, written on the very fields of earth, written upon the mind and body of man—the law of periodic rest—could not be violated without impunity. But apart even from these considerations—which, however, all fair and candid and thoughtful men should duly consider—it should be enough for the Christian shareholders of a railway company that their Sovereign and King has given them commandment on the subject of Sabbath observance, and their delight should be to carry out His law, wherever their influence and authority extended, to the very letter.

TRUTHFULNESS.

Probably nothing could have a more powerful effect upon social, domestic, and individual welfare than the widespread diffusion of the spirit of truthfulness. It underlies all honest and faithful work, all right fulfilment of relations, all independence and self-respect; for he who in this high sense faithful to the truth will be faithful to himself and to others.

THE CURSE OF EMPTY HANDS.

At dawn the call was heard,
And busy reapers stirred
Along the highway leading to the wheat.
"Wilt reap with us?" they said;
I smiled and shook my head;
"Disturb me not," said I; "my dreams are sweet."

I sat with folded hands,
And saw across the lands
The waiting harvest shining on the hill;
I heard the reapers sing
Their song of harvestiug,
And thought to go, but dreamed and waited still.

The day at last was done,
And homeward, one by one,
The reapers went, well laden as they passed.
Theirs was no misspent day,
Not long hours dreamed away
In sloth, that turns to sting the soul at last.

A reaper lingered near;
"What!" cried he; "idle here?
Where are the sheaves your hands have bound to-day?"
"Alas!" I made reply,
"I let the day pass by
Uutil too late to work. I dreamed the hours away."

"O foolish one," he said,
And sadly shook his head;
"The dreaming soul is in the way of death.
The harvest soon is o'er;
Rouse up and dream no more!
Act, for the summer fadeth like a breath.

"What if the Master came
To night, and called your name,
Asking how many sheaves your hands had made?
If, at the Lord's commands,
You showed but empty hands,
Condemned, your dreaming soul would stand dismayed."

Filled with strange terror then,
Lest chance come not again,
I sought the wheat-fields while the others slept.
'Perhaps, ere break of day,
The Lord will come this way,"
A voice kept saying, till with fear I wept.

Through all the long, still night,
Among the wheat-fields white,
I reaped and bound the sheaves of yellow grain.
I dared not pause to rest,
Such fear possessed my breast;
So for my dreams I paid the price in pain.

But when the morning broke,
And rested reapers woke,
My heart leaped up as sunrise kissed the lands;
For, came He soon or late,
The Lord of the estate
Would find me bearing not the curse of empty hands.

—*N. O. Picayune.*

WOMAN'S PHYSICAL SUPERIORITY.

True, she cannot sharpen a pencil, and outside commercial circles, she can't tie a package to make it look like anything save a crooked cross-section of chaos; but, land of miracle, see what she can do with a pin! I believe there are some women who could pin a glass nob to a door. She can not walk so many miles around a billiard-table, with nothing to eat, and nothing (to speak of) to drink, but she can walk the floor all night with a fretful baby, without going sound asleep the first half hour. She can ride five hundred miles without going into the smoking car to rest (and get away from the children.) She can go to town and do a wearisome day's shopping and have a good time with three or four friends, without drinking a keg of beer. She can enjoy an evening visit without smoking a half dozen cigars. She can endure the torturing distraction of a house full of children all day, while her husband cuffs them all howling to bed before he has been home an hour. Every day she endures a dress that would make an athlete swoon. She will not, and possibly cannot walk five hundred miles around a tan-bark track in six days for $5,000, but she can walk two hundred miles in ten hours up and down the crowded aisles of a dry goods store where there is a reduction sale going on.

She hath no skill at fence, and knoweth not how to spar; but when she javelins a man in the ribs in a Christmas crowd with her elbows,—that man's whole family howls. She is afraid of a mouse, and runs from a cow, but a book agent can't scare her. She is the salt of the church, the pepper of the choir, the life of the sewing society, and about all there is of a young ladies' school or nunnery. A boy with a sister is fortunate, a fellow with a cousin is to be envied, a young man with a sweetheart is happy, and a man with a wife is thrice blessed more than they all.—*Robert J. Burdett.*

LIFE.

We clip from the *Episcopal Methodist* of Baltimore.

[A year was occupied in searching for and fitting the lines in this remarkable mosaic from English and American poets.]

Young: Why all this toil for the triumphs of an hour?

Dr. Johnston: Life's a short summer—man is but a flower.

Pope: By turns we catch the fatal breath and die.

Prior: The cradle and the tomb, alas! how nigh.

Sewell: To be better far than not to be.

Spencer: Though all man's life may seem a tragedy.

Spencer: But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb.

Raleigh: The bottom is but shallow whence they come.

Longfellow: Thy fate is the common fate of all.

Southwell: Unmingled joys here no man befall.

Congreve: Nature to each allots his proper sphere.

Churchill: Fortune makes folly her peculiar care.

Rochester: Custom does often reason overrule.

Armstrong: And throws a cruel sunshine on a fool.

Milton: Live well: how long or short permit to heaven.

Bailey: They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.

French: Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face.

Somerville: Vile intercourse where virtue has no place.

Thompson: Then keep each passion down however dear.

Byron: Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.

Smollett: Her senseless snares let faithless pleasures lay.

Crabbe: With craft and skill to ruin and betray.

Massinger: Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise.

Crowley: We masters grow of all that we despise.

Beattie: Oh! then renounce that impious self esteem.

Cowper: Riches have wings and grandeur is a dream.

Gray: The path of glory leads but to the grave.

Willis: What is ambition? It is a glorious cheat.

Addison: Only destruction to the brave and great.

Dryden: What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?

Quarles: The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.

Watkins: How long we live, not years but actions tell.

Herrick: That man lives twice who lives the first life well.

Mason: Make, then, while yet ye may, your God and your friend.

Hill: Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.

Dana: Thetruth that's given guard, and to yourself be just.

Shakespeare: For live how we may, yet die we must.

ABOUT MONEY.

"The way to use money," says George MacDonald, "is not so easily discovered as some would think, for it is not one of God's ready means of doing good. It is not the potent intrument for the betterment of the world that so many, who would fain do the impossible and serve both God and Mammon, imagine it. The rich man has no reason to look upon himself as specially favored. He has reason to ask whether he be not specially tried. The first question is not how to do good with money, but how to keep from doing evil with it. Money is important as dynamite is important, namely, because it is exceedingly dangerous. Not the most righteous expenditure of money will save the world, but the pouring forth of life and soul and spirit carrying with it nerve and muscle, blood and brain, and money too, if there be any. All those our Lord spent—spent them in God-like fashion—but not this, no money. Of all means for the saving of the world, or for doing good as it is called, money come last, and far behind."

CHRISTIAN OLD AGE.

Old age, we admit, has its disabilities At this period of life the dearest earthly friends are often gone. At the morning and evening meal stands the vacant chair; companionship ordained of heaven has been smitten by the fell destroyer, and the future walk is one of loneliness. Children may be far away, battling in the conflicts of life, or may have been translated to the unseen world. A new generation appears upon the stage, most of whom are unable to appreciate the labors that have been performed, or the inevitable infirmities of advancing years. The plaintive cry of David has been the experience of many since his day: "The days of my years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be four-score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow."

Sanctified old age has its many lessons. We are taught in it the divine reality of religion. Enter that lowly cottage; see suspended from its walls such mottoes as "God bless our home," "Thy statutes have been our songs in the house of our pilgrimage." Mark how piety fills the dwelling with richest fragrance, a piety matured under the varied process of life-long discipline. Happy will it be, if, like the aged saint whose picture appears on the oppisite page, we may pass the closing days of life in contentment, anticipating the eternal Sabbath in the immediate presence of God.

A SCOTCH SEAMEN ON MISSIONS.

A seaman, on returning home to Scotland, after a cruise in the Pacific, was asked: "Do you think the missionaries have done any good in the South Sea Islands?" "I will tell you a fact which speaks for itself," said the sailor. "Last year I was wrecked on one of those islands, where I knew that, eight years before, a ship was wrecked and the crew murdered; and you may judge how I felt at the prospect before me—if not dashed to pieces on the rocks, to survive for only a more cruel death. When day broke we saw a number of canoes pulling for our ship, and we were prepared for the worst. Think of our joy and wonder when we saw the natives in English dress, and heard some of them speak in the English language. On that very island in the next Sunday we heard the Gospel preached. I do not know what you think of missions; but I know what I do."

FOR EVERY DAY.

I was interested lately in a bit of talk which took place between two girls with regard to their Sunday school teachers. Said one of them: "My teacher never make us feel that the lesson has anything to do with our own every day lives She never brings it down farther than the historic period to which it belongs, or the principal person in its chapter—Abraham, Isaac, or Jacob. The lesson is entertaining, but it isn't practical or helpful."

The other replied: "Well, that is the very opposite of my teacher's way. She always brings everything to bear somehow on us in our homes. I never saw any one like Mrs. M. for setting your duty before you, and telling you temptation. You would th was a girl herself, althoug gray; for she knows all ab always speaks as though the were meant to help her Sunday just where they are."

EVIDENCE OF A GOD.

A minister asked an old negro his reasons for believing in the existence of God. "Sir," said he, "I have been here going hard upon fifty years. Every day since I have been in this world I see the sun rise in the east and set in the west. The north star stands where it did the first time I saw it; the seven stars and Job's coffin keep on the same path in the sky, and never turn out. It isn't so with man's work. He makes clocks and watches; they may run well for a while, but they get out of fix and stand stock still. But the sun, moon and stars keep on the same way all the while."

THE FUTURE.

One of the elements of our happiness springs from the fact that we do not know the future. How large a part of the pleasure of life is shattered and blighted by an unreasonable anticipation of coming evil! How much happiness would be lost if a man knew that he would be sick to-morrow that a friend was to be stricken down, that a mercantile venture was to go away, that this or that evil was to come! He would have no heart for the smile and laughter and sunshine of to-day, glad and bright, though it might be, if he were overshadowed with the cloud of a certain misfortune that was to come on the morrow.

AVOID DISCUSSING SERMONS.

"Avoid discussing sermons—raising a wind to blow away the seed. These are golden words. Would that all Christians would remember them! How often a harsh criticism has destroyed the effect of a sermon that otherwise would have blessed the hearer! "I thought it was a good sermon," said a young girl, "till I heard them talk about it at home." Who can tell the harm such talking does? How quickly will Satan take advantage of the effect it produces to snatch away the seed! "Avoid discussing sermons." Listen, pray over them, but never by a hasty expression of your opinion undo their work on the souls of others.

THE CHURCH OF THE INNOCENTS.

It is a happy thought, the many angel-faces and angel-voices in heaven which are those of children. What a thronged children's church there is in the Golden City. The "Church of the Innocents."—*J. R. Macduff, M, D.*

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMB'R 5, 1888.

GETTING THINGS WRONG.

It has been brought to our notice within the past ten days that a report was actually current in Wilmington, that efforts had been made by prominent Protestants to induce the civil authorities to prevent the procession of Roman Catholics in honor of Dr. GIBBONS, on the occasion of his recent visit. It surprised us that such a report should be current. Such a course would have been so utterly contrary to the spirit of Protestantism—that Protestantism which has awarded equal rights to Roman Catholics and to all other religious sects; that Protestantism that assuredly will maintain the rights of our Catholic friends as it will its own. We are loth to believe that so foul a report was deliberately and maliciously invented and circulated. It grew, doubtless, through the excitability of imagination, out of the action taken to prevent the civil authorities from so taking part in the proceedings as to commit the city and its Protestant citizens, to an ovation proposed to be tendered Dr. GIBBONS. The authorities took no part and so all that Protestants wished or desired was attained. If Cardinal GIBBONS will come next week, or next year, or at any other time, and accomplish no more in the way of effect upon our Protestant citizens we feel sure not a voice, not a breath, not a wish will be raised in opposition.

But this getting things wrong, and confusing issues, intentionally or unintentionally, seems to have been among the people of our sister State. Every effort is making on the part of the defenders of the Hot Springs scheme, we are sorry to have to say we believe intentionally, to create the impression that opposers of that scheme are fighting it simply because it will bring Roman Catholics among us. The *News and Courier* gives the matter that turn; perhaps it really thinks that is the real motive of the opposition.

We are glad the papers are keeping the [matter] before the people. Here is what the *Christian Advocate*, of Columbia, says of it:

"The *News and Courier*, our people are [unjust]itable in their judgments of Ro[manists] unduly alarmed on the subject of [Roman] nization. It is time to speak out [against] proposed to take the public money to [Roman]izing the State with Roman Catholicism. If immigrants of that faith choose to come [here] at their own expense, or at the expense of private individuals, all well and good. But the public funds must not be used to promote sectarian purposes, and a more sectarian scheme was never devised than that which was launched at Hot Springs.

That is it! The truth is, a scheme set on foot by, and controlled by Roman Catholics, (notoriously so,) by solemn resolution directs its agent, a devoted Roman Catholic, to apply "to the Governor of each of the Southern States, to the President of each of the Southern railroads, and to the Mayor of every city, and to every town in the Southern States east of the Mississippi river, having a population of 5,000 or over, and solicit the cooperation of said officers," etc.

In a previous resolution it had been provided that money was to be raised for the carrying on of the scheme—and this explains what is to be understood by "soliciting cooperation," etc. In other words corporations—State and municipal—are to be asked to pay out money—Protestant money for the most part—to do the work of the Romish church in colonizing members of that church in our midst. As purely a sectarian scheme as it is possible to devise.

DEATHS OF MINISTERS.

REV JOHN MCCULLAGH.

Died at his home in Henderson, Ky., on 21st ult. Mr. MCCULLAGH was born in 1811 in Scotland, and in early youth united with the church of which Rev. Dr. THOMAS CHALMERS was pastor. He chose, before he had reached manhood, the Sunday-school work as his mission in life. His first work was the organizing of Sunday-schools among the Scottish fishermen and colliers; afterwards he labored among the Catholic Irishmen of Connaught. Something over fifty years ago under the advice of Dr. CHALMERS and Dr. DILL, he emigrated to America in search of a wider field of service. His first work in this country was in Sullivan county, in New York, and under the auspices of the American Sunday-school Union, but as a volunteer missionary. He labored for awhile among the home heathen of New York city, and then devoted his efforts to southern Illinois, then known as Egypt because of the great moral darkness prevailing there. The immense improvement in that section is in a large measure due to his efforts.

In 1839 Mr. MCCULLAGH removed South, locating in Henderson, Kentucky, and in 1840 he regularly entered the service of the American Sunday-school Union. In the course of his work he organized 75 schools in Kentucky, and in the year 1850 he organized generally 90 schools, containing 626 teachers and 6,300 scholars. In 1852 he became superintendent of schools in the South and laid down his active work.

Mr. MCCULLAGH had for sometime, previous to his death, been in bad health. His broad Scotch accent, beaming countenance and genial heartiness of manner, made him a favorite with all who came into his acquaintance, especially with teachers and scholars.

He was a member of the Presbytery of Paducah.

REV. JOHN S. LEFEVRE.

The *Central Presbyterian* says:

Rev. John S. Lefevre died Aug. 22d, 1888, at the Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va., to whose healing fountains he had gone as a last resort. Ill health prevented his long continuance in one field of labor, but wherever he went in pursuit of health there he labored as opportunity offered or his strength permitted. Commencing his ministry in Big Lick church, Va., he afterwards preached temporarily in Baltimore, Savannah and Thomasville, Ga., and in Asheville, N. C. Perhaps his most enduring and best work was done in Baltimore where he became assistant to Dr. John Leyburn, and rendered most acceptable service. In all these places the bright thoughts and elevated plane of his preaching will be recalled with pleasure.

The body was interred in the Edge Hill Cemetery, Charlestown, W. Va. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. A. C. Hopkins, assisted by Revs. J. H. Moore, Charles Ghiselin, and C. N. Campbell. Mr. Lefevre was a native of Berkeley county, W. Va. He was educated at Hampden Sidney College and at Union Theological Seminary.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE CHURCH IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

BY REV. W. S. P. BRYAN.

Western North Carolina, in the past, has been known chiefly as a region of "resorts." In antebellum days, the old families from the Gulf States would spend their summers there, travelling with their own carriages and servants in a leisurely way. Of late years the novelist has published the attractions of the region far and near, the newspaper correspondents have done accurate and elaborate work in making known its charms. Western Carolina, at present, is thoroughly advertised and the inquiries which come from remote points show that the advertising has been effective.

It is, however, the health-seeking class which hitherto has felt the attraction. The pure air, the fine scenery, the huge mountains have elicited from them the highest praise. The traces of Indian life, visible in names and the remnant of the Cherokee nation have lent an air of romance and thrown a glamour over the whole territory that is very grateful to the poetic or artistic temperament. The sanitary features of certain points have commended them to the medical faculty and resulted in the presence of large numbers of persons, more or less seriously indisposed.

The emphasis placed upon these features of this region has perhaps operated to leave obscure other features that would attract the attention of the church. With all of its scenery, it has, what is more important, precious, immortal souls, and these souls are living, not enveloped in romance, but amid the prosaic facts of common life; with all of its air, it has solid mineral substance and large timber acreage, which imply a still larger population of men and women; and with all its glorious specimens of the handiwork of the God of Nature, it will need the power of the God of Grace, if it is to be in any serious sense a Christian land.

A popular impression prevails that Asheville is near the boundary of the State, and gathers around itself nearly all of western North Carolina. Yet from Asheville one can travel one hundred and fifty miles southwest and still be within State limits. Asheville has a population of 10,000, but the population of the section referred to is over 150,000, and this is scattered through eleven counties. Three railroads, one from Asheville, one from Augusta, and one Atlanta are making their way through the country, and two more, one from Charleston, and one from Chattanooga have been not only "projected," but undertaken upon good financial basis. Discoveries are made with increasing frequency of rich mineral deposits of iron, marble, talc, kaolin, and even gold and silver; the primeval forests, "without a stick a-miss," abound in timber, especially the hard woods; and the soil of the valleys, cultivated continuously for years, yields abundant crops without fertilizer and, apparently in some cases, without tilling.

These facts mean but one thing, namely: that as fast as the breadwinners of our country become informed of the resources of this region, they will dispute for its possession with the pleasure seeker, and the pleasure seeker, like a weaker nature, must yield to the imperions demands of the breadwinner. The census of 150,000 is but a nucleus on which will grow a diversified population, given to industrial, agricultural and commercial pursuits and gathered from Maine to Texas, and from Wisconsin to California. The cosmopolitan population of Asheville is but a miniature of that which in one decade will occupy western North Carolina and, from the combined experience and energy of various quarters, will evolve a new community, neither northern nor southern, nor eastern nor western, but American only.

These new-comers will be individuals and not colonists. Schemes of colonization are not generally successful, and the only one proposed for this section has been such a transparent device for Romish propagandism that only certain guileless state and railroad officials have been hoodwinked into lending it their endorsement. Practically the class of people calculated to develop a country, morally as well as otherwise, is not to be controlled by Romish priests, and the scheme having been headed with the usual flourish of trumpets, has already accomplished its purpose and will soon be forgotten.

The average American does his own colonizing. He goes from place to place, according to his individual views of personal interest, and it is by such that western North Carolina is to be populated. This means that while each will bring his personal and his domestic life along with him, he will leave his social and religious life behind, and expects to find these in the land of his adoption, and to assimilate himself to those already existing rather than make new ones of his own. And this means that these new-comers will look for their church privileges to be furnished ready for use, even if in an imperfect way. They will be so absorbed in the making of their new homes they either cannot or will not make churches for themselves, but will rather attach themselves to such as are already on the ground. Nothing is more common than to hear of Presbyterians who have moved into localties in which we had no churches and have identified themselves with other communions. They are not colonists, moulding circumstances to their wills, but individuals adopting themselves to circumstances.

A double question thus thrusts itself upon the conscience of the Church, what provision have we made for the 150,000 present inhabitants of this region? and also, what prospective arrangements have we made for the future population?

The answer is ready, if not satisfactory: Of the eleven counties west of the Blue Ridge mountains within the jurisdiction of Mecklenburg Presbytery, we have organizations and stated services in seven. In Madison, Jackson, Graham and Cherokee we have not even a formal organization, and in the other counties we have fourteen churches with 727 members, or leaving out of account the Asheville church, which alone is self-sustaining, thirteen churches and 452 members; that is, we have one church for every 10,000 of the population and there is one member in ever 200 of the population.

It argues but little confidence in the faith and order of our Church if we are satisfied with these proportions, even with the recognition freely given to the valuable labors of various evangelical bodies throughout the territory.

If the Church affords the best concrete exposition of Scripture truth and the best opprtunities for godly living, her obligation is not relieved by the successful efforts of sister churches. We cannot work through them, although we rejoice in the work they do, and our duty is to plant the Church and maintain her services until such time as the people are able to assume this maintenance.

The Presbytery of Mecklenburg lost since its organization has been actively engaged in this work. The older churches, well settled in their places, have from year to year contributed systematically both to the support of the ministry and to the erection of edifices. Active and earnest men have been sent forward to the work and their efforts have met with the blessing of God. At the present time the Presbytery is expending $1,500 annually for ministerial support west of the Blue Ridge mountains and had it not been for this apostolic policy, we would have been illy prepared for the responsibilities now thrusts upon us.

Besides, the Rev. Dr. Miller, pastor of the First church, Charlotte, has for years devoted his vacations to evangelistic work and to the visitation of points of promise throughout the territory. His sermons are remembered for years and by their vigorous, positive, intellectual form have set a standard of preaching which redounds to the good name of the Church. His wide acquaintance both with persons and with places has been used to advance as rapidly as possible the interests of the Church.

Within the last year, Presbytery has raised a committee located at Asheville to enquire somewhat more closely into the necessities of the work. The committee is temporary and tentative only and at the approaching meeting of Presbytery some better method may be devised; but the efforts of that committee will be reported to Presbytery and utilized according to the best judgment of that body.

Meantime, it has been suggested that a statement of the prospects of the Church in this territory might interest a larger circle of those who feel the responsibility of souls resting upon them, and who look for the indications of Providence to guide them in the selection of points for concentrated Christian effort.

Many who know western North Carolina only as the field of the pleasure-seeker, will welcome tidings of it as a field for sober work in God's name. For the information of this class, this paper has been prepared. It contains only the observations of one whose duties have given some opportunities for acquaintance with the facts of the case and it is sent forth upon the responsibility of the writer alone.

Three pastoral charges within this region differ in no way from others in various parts of the Church. Rev. S. H. Spencer has charge of Swannanoa, Red Oak and Oak Forest churches in Buncombe county; Rev. W. H. Davis is pastor of Davidson River church in Transylvania county, and is completing a new edifice at Brevard, the county-seat and an important point on the new Augusta and Knoxville railroad; the churches of Hendersonville and Mills River in Henderson county are vacant.

A recent visitation in company with Rev. T. A. Wharton has given the writer personal acquaintance with the territory, which constitutes the new work before the Church. The trip was tedious, wearying and expensive, for, besides the railroad travel, it involved 116 miles of travel (by night as well as by day) by country roads and over the high mountains and across swollen streams; but it afforded so clear a view of the splendid opportunities awaiting the Church that its inconveniences were very cheerfully endured.

WAYNESVILLE.

The present condition of the church at Waynesville confirms the wisdom of the policy of occupying points of prospective importance. Rev. W. E. McIlwain, now of Gastonia, devoted three years to its development and since then it has been in charge of Rev. Turner A. Wharton who has also held a roving commission for the region westwards and by dint of incessant travel, by manual labor, by acting, nursing as well as praying with the sick, has probably done as much to push the interests of the church as any one else. The Waynesville church to-day occupies a local position altogether disproportionate to its members and it is prepared to receive its share of that new population now fast coming into the western section. The attractions of Waynesville point to a speedy growth. It is situated at an elevation of 2,900 feet above tide, at the intersection of the Western North Carolina and the Augusta and Knoxville railroads. It has a commodious hotel, open for summer and winter guests, a population of 1,200 (Haywood county contains 24,000 people) comprising people from all quarters, a number of industries yet in infancy, but with good promise of development. The church there feels the new life and is reaching forth towards self-support and mission work. It is a fair type of the churches that should exist at many other points.

MURPHY.

This is the county seat of Cherokee, the population of which is 14,000, and which is said to be the richest county in minerals in the United States outside of Lancaster county, Penn. The present population of Murphy, 500 in number, live on top of a solid bed of magnetic iron ore, and in olden days they hammered out the iron in a primitive fashion and carted it to distant places, where as "Cherokee iron" it became famous.

Murphy is 1,600 feet above tide and is at the junction of the Hiawassee and Valley rivers, the valleys of which are broad and of apparently inexhaustible fertility. The town occupies a central position between Asheville, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Knoxville. Already it has direct connection with Atlanta, within a year it will have connection with Asheville and a county vote has just been taken which ensures connection with Chattanooga. The industrial and commercial future of the town seems assured and its location affords all the conditions of a thriving city.

We have no organization, but Presbytery holds valuable property on which there was once an edifice. It is located however in the older part of town and away from the drift of improvements. Under authority of Presbytery the property has been ordered sold and offers are already coming in. At the same time, a property owner in the new part of town has offered a handsome lot in a commanding situation, provided a church is built upon it to be ready for use by July 1st, 1889. Local subscriptions have been freely offered, and despite the lack of organization we will probably have a commodious edifice completed there within a year and without aid from abroad, and were regular ministrations established at once, the church would find itself in possession of a good working congregation by the time the edifice is ready.

Rev. Jesse W. Siler, who is under appointment for the foreign field, and who has been detained by ill health has recently gone, under proper authority, to Murphy. There are no funds for his maintenance, but he has kindly agreed to spend three or four weeks there in the hope that the means will be provided for a permanent supply of the field. Mr. Siler is peculiarly qualified for a work of this sort and could he be supported would have a fruitful ministry.

HAYESVILLE

is located in Clay county, population 6,000. The town is very attractive as it lines the Hiawassee river, and its neat white houses come into view from the mountain road above. There is a small organization, and a comfortable edifice has by heroic efforts been brought to that state in which it needs but painting and furnishing. Hayesville if sixteen miles from Murphy and could readily be served by the minister resident there.

FRANKLIN.

The impulse of railroad development has not yet reached this town and the church is overshadowed by a well established organization, of another denomination. Rev. E. A. Sample has been laboring for some time here and at Morrison church, eight miles distant. He has established himself in the affections of the people, has erected a manse and has been diligently occupying such outposts as were promising, Franklin is the county seat of Macon, which contains about 14,000 people.

DILLSBORO.

Jackson county has about 11,000 population and of the three towns, Sylva, Webster and Dillsboro, the last has at present the best outlook. It is at the point where the railroad begins to descend the Tuckasegee river, and the vicinity affords good building sites. A kaolin factory has been established. A large, well-kept hotel has been built, and roads and bridges are being constructed in different directions. A house for school and church purposes has been lately erected, and a most cordial invitation has been extended for regular Presbyterian services.

CHARLESTON.

This is the only town in Swain county with its population of 8,000, of which probably 300 are in Charleston. A melancholy interest attaches to this place because on August 22nd, Mr. J. W. W. Bias, a candidate for the ministry within one year of graduation, died there. He had been devoting his summer to exploring in the interests of the church, and by his over-exertions aggravated his disease. That church has been sorely tried and for awhile its task will doubtless be to hold fast the things which remain. In so doing it deserves the sympathies and support of the church at large.

JARRETT'S, TOPTON, VALLEYTOWN.

These are points of at least temporary importance by reason of the railroad development, but they have not yet established themselves sufficiently to warrant conjectures concerning their importance. Jarrett's has fine deposits of talc and red marbles, and these are being worked. Topton is at the summit of the Nantahala mountains and is so far in the midst of dense woods. Valleytown is an attractive place for a quiet life and is at the head of the famous valley of the Valley river.

It would, however, be unwise to initiate any movements dependent upon the continued life of these towns.

Nothing has been said of the districts remote from railroads and turnpikes, the coves and fastnesses of the mountains, each with its own settlement. The prospect for reaching these is too painfully remote, and anything that might be said would only emphasize the greatness of the opportunity now thrust upon the Church.

The confessed mistake of the Church hitherto has been her delay in occupying new territory until the religious life of the people has been developed in other communions, and our entrance is regarded as an intrusion and is the more difficult by reason of piously drawn denominational lines.

Let us at this juncture guard against such mistake in Western North Carolina and build bravely and liberally the foundations on which coming generations shall rear a church, large, thrifty, energetic, in which God's truth in its integrity shall ever be expounded and the zeal of God's people shall find outlet thro' the channels of the Presbyterian church.

Asheville, N. C., August 30th, 1888.

PROVIDENCE CHURCH, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

With much pleasure and satisfaction, the pastor and his household would express their high and grateful appreciation of the very generous, courteous and cordial reception tendered them by all the good people of the community on their arrival at the manse.

This church on this occasion more than maintained its deserved and long established reputation for graceful appreciation of the minister's household, for generous consideration, and thoughtful kindness.

At considerable expense to themselves they greatly improved the premises, adding no little to its comfort and convenience as a home; they then moved the pastor and his furniture, a two-days journey through the country, without any expense to him; and finally, anticipating his arrival, they were at the manse not only with a bountiful repast, but also abundant provision for the future.

Nor do their public spirit and generous Christian enterprise stop here. It is their purpose further to improve and make more convenient the premises, and thoroughly to paint the manse within and without.

Under very favorable auspices does the new pastorate begin. There is entire harmony and unanimity in the community. The various branches of church work are vigorously prosecuted. Several valuable members have recently been received into the church. Three or more Sabbath-schools are in successful operation; and there are two Ladies' Societies within our bounds. Surely the future of a congregation so full of church enterprise and public spirit, and so kindly and generously disposed toward the ministry, must be honorable, useful and prosperous. To such a people it is a pleasure and privilege to minister. With such a people a pastor must tenderly and fully sympathize; and as they have so generously ministered to him in temporal things, most earnestly must he desire more abundantly to minister to them in spiritual things. Doubtless such a people shall learn from rich and sweet experience how true are the precious words of their Lord Jesus, how he said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

We have heard the remark made more than once, that "Mecklenburg county is the garden spot of North Carolina, and that Providence township is the garden spot of Mecklenburg." When we look at the beautiful landscape which stretches out on every side, and when we consider the generosity, culture and public spirit of the community, we can readily understand that there is no little reason for such a remark. *

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The ministry is God's ordination for the evangelization of the world. "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." "Faith cometh by hearing and hearing by the Word of God." "But how shall they hear without a preacher." In our Southern Presbyterian Church we need twice as many preachers as we have at present. The increase of candidates for several years past has been steady, but not sufficiently large. One great drawback to a more rapid increase is the want of money to aid them in their preparation to preach. My special object in writing this Tract is to ask you, the reader, if you will not undertake to educate one young man for the ministry. By doing this you will just as effectually preach the gospel as if you went in person to the destitute places of our own country or to foreign lands. I suppose two hundred dollars per annum would be sufficient to cover the necessary expenses in the College or Seminary. By educating a young man in this way you would feel a special interest in him through life. It is to be understood that any aid furnished in this way is not to interfere with the general collection in November. We greatly need a liberal collection at that time to aid the large number of Candidates who are dependent upon the Committee every year. If any lady or gentleman, singly or in combination with others, is willing to undertake this work, I would be glad to hear from you directly or through your pastor.

E. M. RICHARDSON,
Secretary of Education.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a congregational meeting the Rutherfordton Presbyterian church, held Aug. 19th, 1888, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

WHEREAS, In the Providence of God our pastor, Rev. I N. Campbell, has found it necessary to dissolve his pastoral relation with Rutherfordton Presbyterian church and has this day tendered his resignation as pastor of said church, therefore be it

Resolved 1st. That we do hereby accept said resignation, only as a duty we owe to Bro. Campbell.

2. That we appoint a commission of two elders to join him in asking Presbytery to grant his petition for dissolving said relation.

3. That we do hereby express our utmost confidence in our beloved pastor as an earnest, efficient and most faithful servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, faithful to himself and to his people, in the Master's work, and that we are as a church do most heartily commend him to the people of his new charge as most worthy of their Christian love, affection, fellowship and instinted support. In dissolving the relation this church deeply feels the loss of his effective zeal in every department of the church, and as a citizen we feel sure that that our whole community will unite with us in asking Heaven's richest blessings upon him and his estimable family wheresoever God may direct his paths.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Campbell, and a copy be sent to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN and to our local paper with request to publish.

L. P. ERWIN,
Clerk of Session.

BY THE WAY.

We have been favored with the reading of advance sheets of the tract entitled "The Presbyterian Church," by Rev. JOHN W. PRIMROSE. It sets forth in the plainest terms though necessarily on account of brevity, in a summary manner, those things which none ought to fail to know concerning Presbyterian history and form of government. It treats too of "Liberty of Conscience," "Liberality," "Sacraments," "Doctrine," "Falling from Grace," "Completeness in Christ," etc., not failing to vindicate our beloved church, our readers may be sure, on the subject of "Election," "Free Agency and Depravity," etc.

We have seldom read a treatise that appeals so clearly and in terms so clean-cut and concise to right reason; reason that is that uses human intelligence and modes of thought always, when these coincide with the truth of GOD, but presses them never against the plain teachings of GOD's holy word. Nothing is softened to suit, or shaped to please—and a truth barely stated, but clamped and fixed by a "thus saith the LORD" is held to be beyond controversy.

We would have it treasured in every Presbyterian family, and stored in every Presbyterian mind, and circulated without stint among those who innocently, because inorantly, traduce the Presbyterian system of doctrine.

The pamphlet can be obtained of the author, in this city, at ten cents for single copy—a large reduction being made for the same in larger quantity.

We call attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of valuable property for sale at Davidson College.

The article in this issue by Rev. W, S. P. BRYAN, is not only in and of itself most readable and most interesting, but it is full of information and contains most conclusive reasoning on the subject discussed. Its length should not deter any one from reading it.

Rev. Geo. C. BUSH sends us a neat little book of near 100 pages, 12mo, entitled "Bible Baptism Never Immersion." It argues the proposition in plain popular style, and to our mind most satisfactorily. An advertisement elsewhere states prices upon which Mr. BUSH will furnish copies to those who may desire the book,

The *Herald and Presbyter* proposes a plan of its own to cure sleeplessness, of which, at least, it may be said, if it doesn't put people to sleep it ought to.

Says the *Herald and Presbyter*:

A large placard hangs in a conspicuous position in the Religious Department of the Centennial Exposition, containing these words: "Total number of Baptists in the United States, three million two hundred and fifty thousand. Total in the world holding immersion as the only mode of baptism seventy-eight million."

Our contemporary pertinently adds:

"We should like to know where the seventy-eight million are."

Our Monthly:

The New York *Sun* says that never before in the history of politics have two Presbyterians been so opposed in a presidential contest. This condition of things is not so very strange. Lincoln, who like Cleveland, was a Presbyterian, though his wife once ran against General McClellan who like General Harrison was a Presbyterian elder.

A little mixed, it strikes us!

NOTICE.

All delegates who may attend the meeting of Concord Presbytery to meet in Taylorsville, N. C. on the 14th September next—will be met at the depot—on their arrival by the committee of arrangements and conducted to the places assigned them during their stay. The train on the States ville and Western R. R., is due here at 9:40 p. m.

R. B. MATHESON,
Com. of Arrangements.

P. S.—"Application has been made to the railroad companies for reduced rates of fare to delegates."

NOTICE.

Members of Mecklenburg Presbytery are hereby informed that arrangements have been made with the authorities of the Carolina Central Rail Road, securing reduced rates on that line between Wadesboro and Rutherfordton. Return tickets can be procured at stations between the above named points, on and after the 24th of September, and will be good until October 3rd. Conveyances will be at Rutherfordton on Wednesday, September 26th to take members of Presbytery out to the church.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

Concord Presbytery will meet at Taylorsville, Friday, Sept. 14th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

WM. W. PHARR, S. C.

Mecklenburg Presbytery will meet at Little Brittain church, Rutherford county, September 26th, 11 a. m. Rev. M. A. Henderson and A. B. Long, Brittain, N. C., Committee of Arrangements.

Attest:

R. Z. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Wilmington will meet in Duplin Road church at 11 a. m., on Thursday, the 20th of September.

A. MCFADYEN,
Stated Clerk.

Orange Presbytery (237th session) will meet in Presbyterian church, Rocky Mount on Friday the 19th of October next at 7:30 p. m., Presbyterial Sunday-school Convention on Saturday, second day of the session.

F. H. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of North Mississippi will meet at Sardis, Miss., Sept. 13th, 1888, 11 a. m.

The usual narrative required from all the churches.

J. D. LESLIE,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Central Texas meets at Bartlett at 7:30 p. m., on Wednesday Oct. 3d.

S. TENNEY,
Stated Clerk.

CALLED MEETING.

Orange Presbytery is hereby called to meet at Greensboro, N. C., 10 a. m., Sept. 4th, 1888, to examine and if the way be clear receive under the care of Presbytery as candidates for the ministry such appplicants as may appear.

C. MILLER,
Moderator

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gold has been found near Osbornville, Wilkes county. Capitalists in New York have offered Mr. J. T. Roberts, owner of the property upon which it is found, $10,000 for the premises—this without having seen the ground.

The cotton compress at Charlotte was burned on morning of 29th ult. Loss $50,000.

The Booksellers Convention of the State assembled in Wilmington on Wednesday of last week, E. G. Harrell, of Raleigh, President. This Association is doing excellent work in discouraging the circulation of pernicious literature.

The Charlotte *Chronicle* has been sold by Mr. W. S. Hemby to Mr. G. W. Chalk. One of the best papers in the State it has been, and efforts will be made to improve it. We wish success to outgoing and incoming proprietors.

Wilmington is doing its best to get up a "gala week" for October next. A meeting on the subject, last week stirred things to the bottom. The city authorities have declined to appropriate funds.

An exceedingly sad death occurred in Mitchell county recently. Mr. McKinney placed a gun-barrel in his mouth to blow through it, supposing it to be unloaded, at the same time pushing back the hammer with his foot. He leaves a wife and two little children.

Rev. R. G. Pearson is expected to hold a series of meetings in Greensboro in February next.

Raleigh has organized a 'Chamber of Industry." which will make good its claim to title in developing and maintaining the moral and material interests of our capital city. Maj. R. S. Tucker was elected President.

Durham, says the *Tobacco Plant*, is to have an ice factory. A machinist has arrived to put it up.

The physicians of Salisbury urge sanitary measures upon the authorities of that thriving town.

Murphy is moving. She offers refugees from the yellow-fever at Jacksonville an asylum; and to her credit it is.

Cherokee county has just voted $50,000 to aid in construction of the Hiawassa railroad, to run from Murphy to Chattanooga.

DOMESTIC.

Lyon G. Tyler, a son of Ex-President John Tyler, was on first ballot elected president of William and Mary College by the Board of Visitors.

The first local-option election in New Jersey took place in Cumberland county on Wednesday of last week. The majority was 1744 for Prohibition with three precincts to hear from, which could hardly change the result.

Thirteen persons are reported drowned by the cloud burst at Hot Springs, Ark.—principally poor persons in cottages which could not withstand the storm.

The Savannah *News* tells us that rice-birds have been pouring in—fat and luscious—at the rate of about 150 dozen a day.

The latest "combine" is said to be that of fruit-dealers, held in New Orleans a week or so ago. The trust proposes with a capital of $19,000,000 to purchase the entire crop. Capitalists in Europe offer $8,000,000 to build railroads, etc. The whole thing sounds like a "sell."

A fire in Baltimore on Monday last. Property to extent of a million and a half of dollars was destroyed. It began at 107 South Sharp street and destroyed several of the finest buildings in the city. Explosions occurred and buried in ruins several firemen, who when not killed outright were roasted alive.

Yellow fever still rages in Jacksonville. No fever in Charleston as reported.

Two lads 11 and 15 years old respectively were poisoned at New Haven, Conn., last Thursday by the mistake of a drug clerk in putting tincture of aconite instead of syrup in their soda water. They died in a half-hour after drinking.

A tornado passed over Marquette, Mich., recently. The destruction of property was fearful; but no lives we lost.

The cholera is said to be raging in Presque Isle county, Mich. Nine persons are reported as having died in one day.

The second largest ship ever seen in the port of New York arrived there recently from Charlotte—the Falls of Hallidale, a four-master. She had an extremely rough voyage.

The St. Bernard dog, Plinlimmon, said to be the finest of the breed in the world was lately purchased by Emmet, the actor, for $5,000.

The purchase of $100,000 of second mortgage bonds of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company has been authorized by the Land stockholders of first debenture bonds of the Alabama, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Junction Railway company.

At Spartanburg, S. C., farmers and tenants are already arranging for next crop which is said to indicate a feeling of confidence in good times ahead.

Near Albany, N. Y., three men were blown to pieces by accidental striking of a dynamite cartridge where persons were at railroad work.

Stockholders of the Selma and Capaha Valley railroad have authorized purchase of $3,000,000 of bonds, and active work will soon commence. The road will run from Selma to Birmiugham.

Rains in abundance reported from Minden, La.; also increase in cotton worms, with expectation that in ten days from Aug. 29th, cotton will be stripped by them.

The heaviest and most disastrous rain of many yars reported from Little Rock, Ark., last week. Fences and crops leveled, bridges washed away and railroad beds inundated for miles.

The organizatior of the cotton bagging corner Ben Gratz, of St. Louis, Mo., calls it a "combine" not a trust, but it will squeeze the farmers just the same. Congress is sifting matters to the bottom.

The Republicans of New York have nominated ex U. S. Senator Warner Miller for governor.

The son of Rev. Jesse Pratt, the oldest Baptist minister in Maryland was tried last week for assaulting a woman. The hope expressed by the father that he might die before the verdict was rendered was realized. He died from grief and mortification. The son was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

FOREIGN.

The sixth district of Berlin has returned Herr Liebnecht, Socialist, by a majority of 14,000 votes out of 47,000 votes cast.

A marine cable now runs between Cuba and ports in Hayti.

One hundred and fifty houses were destroyed by fire at Tarnobrozeg, Galicia, on last Thusday—total loss of proderty two and a half millions.

The condition of the Egyptian cotton crop is exceptionally good. Very little damage has been done by worms or fog. This is the August report.

The Liberals of Germany (usually anti-government) are much gratified at the appointment of their chief, Herr von Benningsen, to be Governor of Hanover.

It is reported that the Chinese tea men of Foo Chow are about to form a company for direct export of tea to London and to Australia.

Fifty people perished, and five hundred houses were destroyed in the flood of the Minrano province, China.

A demand has been made by the British and French ambassadors at Constantinople that the Porte shall sign the Suez canal convention.

On a Portland transport bound from Macoa to Mozambique, there were thirty-eight casee of cholera within forty-eight hours, of which twenty-four proved fatal.

A heavy rainstorm in England last week accompanied by a gale did great damage to crops.

The bakers of London in expectation of shortage in breadstuffs have raised the price of bread.

The Cunard line of steamers will lessen the length of watch—now four hours—on board their steamers, believing it will conduce to prevention of accidents.

Reports received through Canada Pacific Railway agents give reason to believe that crops will be harvested in good condition.

Rains near Montreal, Canada, have damaged the crops seriously.

The grand cross of St. Michael and St. George has been presented to Sir Lionel Suckville West, British Minister at Washington.

News comes September 3rd from Brussels that while Bishop Du Rousseau was addressing five thousand pilgrims in a church at Juner, the platform collapsed. Three persons were killed and a dozen injured, including several priests.

Another Nihilist plot, the conspirators having headquarters near the Imperial palace at St. Petersburg, has been discovered. Twelve men and three women were arrested. A number of bombs were found.

A Portuguese brigantine arrived at Halifax, N. S., on Wednesday of last week from the Azores with fifty-six Portugese women on board. Though coming under another plea, it was found to be an effort to evade the immigration laws of this country by shipping the women by rail.

The secretary of the Irish National League at Dublin complains that receipts are falling off.

Bartellot's expedition setting out from St. Paul de Loanda, Africa, in search of Stanley consists of 640 carriers and 100 soldiers recruited by Tippoo Sahib. It had reached Yambunga, but had heard nothing of Stanley.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

On Friday, Aug. 24th, at his mother's residence near Mebane, N. C., JAMES EDWIN SCOTT, in the 30th year of his age.

"Ed," as we all called him, was endowed by nature with many noble qualities of mind and heart. That his life was not spared in answer to the many prayers of wife, mother, relatives and friends, was doubtless because his heavenly Father saw it was not best for them and him that it should be. He was received into Hawfields church, when a boy, on profession of faith in Christ, and although the latter part of his religious life was clouded by adversity, the result of God's dealing was that the cloud was lifted at the last, and our hope and belief concerning him now is that he is "where winter and clouds are no more."

He leaves a young wife, daughter of the late Dr. B. F. Mebane of this place, and a little daughter two years of age.

May the God of all grace and comfort have them in his gracious keeping. PASTOR.

In the 23rd year of his age, at the residence of his father, Mebaneville, Ark., Aug. 2nd, 1888, of congestion, ROBERT HENRY, youngest son of Dr. Wm. T. Mebane, and grandson of the late Dr. John Mebane, of Greeneboro, N. C.

No words can express the sorrow his death has caused throughout the community, but most sorely will his loss be felt by the father, brother and sisters—one a widow—for whom he showed much thoughtful kindness and love. Always gentle, amiable, thoughtful of the comfort and feelings of others, he was loved by all who knew him. He was an earnest Christian and Sabbath-school worker.

So young, so strong and noble; so full of promise for future usefulness, it is hard to give him up, willing and ready as he was to go. But, "It is well with him," and we try to say cheerfully—"Thy will be done.

ONE WHO LOVED HIM.

On Monday, Aug. 27th, at her home near Mebane, N. C,, Mrs. LAURA LONG, in the 41st year of her age. Her life for many years had been a consecration to an invalid father and mother, to whom she ministered with a constant, patient, and cheerful devotion. She was a much valued member of Cross Roads church. She leaves a bereaved husband to mourn her loss. A little infant, buried by her side, preceded her two days to the heavenly world. PASTOR.

At McLeansville, August 17, 1888, Mr. JAS. S. GORRELL. The deceased was in his 69th year. A man reticent in speech and retiring in disposition, but of kindly heart.

At Jarvis, Bladen county, N. C., on 21st of August, 1888, infant son of Cecil K. and Mamie S. Council, aged 22 days.

At Jarvis, Bladen county, N. C., on 24th of August, 1888, infant daughter of Cecil K. and Mamie S. Council, aged 25 days.

Our little darlings are gone
Their tiny spirits have fled,
Our twins we loved so dear
Lie sleeping with the dead.

A tear within a father's eye,
A mother's aching heart,
Can only tell the agony
How hard it is to part.

Near Manly, Aug. 26th, of heart disease, Mrs. LOVEDY J., consort of D. R. Shaw, aged 64 years. The deceased had been afflicted for over thirty years, and although her suffering, at times, were intense, yet she bore them with remarkable resignation. She united with the Presbyterian church when quite young and was a regular attendant upon the services of the sanctuary when her health would admit of it.

A devoted husband, two affectionate daughters and five sons mourn the loss of wife and mother We hope all is well with her now. P.

On the 13th inst., the community around Godwin station was thrown into a state of anxious suspense by the intelligence of the sudden and critical illness of Mr. ISAAC W. GODWIN. The solicitude continued to increase until the morning of the 15th, when this most excellent and highly esteemed man breathed his last. Around his death-bed strong men wept. And the entire community, as if moved by some magic impulse, left their occupations and their homes to give expression to their sorrow at the loss of one so useful, so esteemed and loved. Such remarks were heard as, "he was the best man I ever knew;" "he was a remarkable man," &c. Mr. Godwin was certainly a remarkable man. Without the advantages of a thorough education, indeed his education was very limited, he rose, by the vigor and force of his character and by grace also, to eminence, which few succeded in reaching, both in the community and in the church. He represented Cumberland county, in the State legislation in 1869 and 1870.

He was one of the most efficient and useful magistrates of Cumberland county, using his office, not to profit by the errors and passions of his neighbors, but to promote peace and good will between man and man.

Mr. Godwin was a deacon in the Bluff church, and a most efficient and faithful one. No duty, however onerous was avoided. The Presbyterian church, was the church of his deliberate choice, and he loved it because he believed it was the true church of Christ. To portray his character, we feel, would be to write, blessed are the poor in spirit, blessed are the meek, &c., &c.

The Bluff church mourns for him as one of its purest and best beloved members, and the community of one of its most useful and worthy citizens.

McB.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the 24th of August, 1888. at the residence of his mother, the widow of the late Henderson Scott, of blessed memory, JAMES EDWIN SCOTT, passed from among the living, in the 30th year of his age.

After completing the regular course at Bingham school with the highest distinction, and spending a year at the University of North Carolina, he began life with every prospect of success and usefulness. Capable, earnest, sanguine and ambitious, he thought he saw great possibilities in the manufacture of tobacco at Mebane, and he threw himself into his business with an enthusiasm, which, as the result proved, needed to be tempered with more sober judgment than is usual in a man of his age and temperament.

His success was great at first, and would doubtless have been permanent but for the agitation of the tobacco tax, which paralized so many similar enterprises, and more or less crippled all but the strongest. This squall, which a more experienced navigator upon the stormy sea of finance might have anticipated, struck the "Tried and True" factory with too great a spread of sail, and financial failure came, as to many others similarly situated.

Under such circumstances mental depression was unavoidable to a man of Mr. Scott's temperament. He felt the blow much more keenly than a less sensitively constituted man would have done. But he soon re-established his business with every prospect of success, when disease smote him—and though he struggled on with all the energy of a strong and sanguine nature, the end came to him on the threshold of manhood, and his sun set long before high noon.

All that could be done by a tender and loving wife and attached relatives was done during his protrated sickness. But God had spoken and man was helpless.

The writer felt a strong personal attachment to Edwin Scott. He was one of the pleasantest pupils, and one of the most successful students that ever attended Bingham school. His kindness of heart, his tenderness to those he loved, to children, to the infirm, and the aged, endeared him very much to those who knew and understood him.

Early in life he made a profession of religion, and united himself with the Hawfields church. Though always strictly moral, under the depressing influence of of financial trouble he suffered an eclipse of faith. The shadow of the earth sometimes shuts out the light of the sun temporarily, but the shadow passes, and the light is restored in clear shining. So it was in this case. The shadow passed away. Faith, hope and love were restored, clear and strong, and he passed away out of the sight of our human eyes, to that land where Faith is changed to sight; where Hope is changed to fruition, and where Love remains the changeless glory of heaven.

R. B.

Bingham school, N. C., Aug. 26, 1888.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday, (29th ult.) 34 cents; Thursday 34 cents; since up to close 35 cents on a firm market.

ROSIN—Dull throughout at 70 cts. for Strained and 72½ cents for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00 and Soft $1.80 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.40.

TIMBER—No change to report.

BIBLE BAPTISM vs. IMMERSION.

MAILED FOR POSTAL NOTE, 40 CTS.

Book of Ninety-Three Pages.

Address GEO. C. BUSH,
West Chester, Penn.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

—AT—

DAVIDSON COLLEGE

FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my house and lot at the above named place; it is a large house and is situated in the centre of the business portion of the village, and in two hundred yards from the College building.

For terms apply to me at Lenoir, N. C., or to Archibald Brady, First National bank, Charlotte, N. C. R. A. BRADY.

Aug. 20th, 1888.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

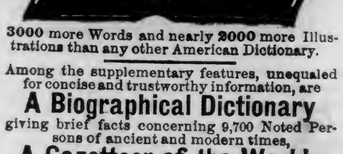
THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies..... 10cts
Three " 25cts
Ten " 75cts
Twenty " $1 00

Columbia Theological Seminary.

THE NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPTEMber 17th, 1888. The chairs have all been filled except that of Pastoral Theology which is assigned to the other chairs. The climate of Columbia is mild and favorable to persons suffering from pulmonary weakness. Board at about $10 per month. For information apply to Prof. J. D. Tadlock, chairman of Faculty, Columbia, S. C.

WEBSTER



3000 more Words and nearly 2000 more Illustrations than any other American Dictionary.

Among the supplementary features, unequaled for concise and trustworthy information, are

A Biographical Dictionary

giving brief facts concerning 9,700 Noted Persons of ancient and modern times,

A Gazetteer of the World

locating and describing 25,000 Places; and a Vocabulary of the names of Noted

Fictitious Persons and Places.

The latter is not found in any other Dictionary.

Webster excels in SYNONYMS which are appropriately found in the body of the work.

Sold by all Booksellers. Pamphlet free.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass

ARLINGTON INSTITUTE,

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 20th, 1888. Closes June 20th, 1889. Location healthful and pleasant, with easy access to Washington, D. C. Social advantages unrivalled. Pupils under the constant influence of a Christian Home. Health carefully attended to. Course of instruction thorough, embracing the various Eng., branches; Latin, French and German. Especial attention paid to Mathematics, Literature and Belles-Letters. Superior advantages in Art and in Vocal and Instrumental Music, under supervision of Mrs. M. C. Wailes, of New England Conservatory. Board and full Course in English, Latin and Math.—with washing and seat in church.—$235 per Session of 9 months. For circulars address Miss REBECCA C. POWELL, Principal, 621 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va,

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

—FOR—

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Davidson College, N. C.

LAYS the foundation for a broad and thorough Medical education. Starts at the bottom. The first in the South. Four instructors. Full equipment. Dissection required. Terms reasonable and location healthy. For catalogue, address, PAUL B. BARRINGER, M. D. Principal.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

THE DEATH OF BALDER.

Once long ago, among the gods, rose Balder fair and bright,
And laughing bade them aim at him, because his life was charmed,
So, through their spears and darts they hurled at him with might.
He stood amid the heavy rain of weapons all unharmed.

Then there arose a poor, blind god, one who loved Balder well,
And with unseeming, feeble aim, his harmless weapon sped
A piece of mistletoe. It struck and Balder fell,
And all Valhalla rang with grief, and mourned for Balder dead.

And so sometimes the happiness that sings within our heart,
Against all heavy, evil blows that fate can strike seems charmed;
Our gladness sings unhurt, we laugh at each new dart
That dashes where our treasure is, and leaves it all unharmed.

Then one who never meant us ill, speaks but a little word,
A careless, heedless word perhaps—a very little thing;
And happiness lies dead—dead like a singing bird,
That never more will spread its wing, that never more will sing.

—*Bessie Chandler.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

N. O. Picayune:—A Kansas girl who has artistic perception, but no great skill in either drawing or painting, has hit on a novel and successful method of getting genre bits and character studies. She goes out every morning when it is fine with her camera—she is a fairly good amateur photographer—and takes familiar street scenes, market women with their loads of produce, street vendors with their wares, laborers going with hod and pick to their work. Some of these bits are so good they are bought by artists to work into pictures. Think what a collection of interesting and picturesque studies might be made in New Orleans, the shady old courts, the fleet of luggers, with their tawny or red sails at the Picayune tier, the flower sellers squatting beside their baskets of flowers or fruit on the banquette, the old women with their heads tied up in bandanas going to early mass at the old cathedral, the negroes asleep on the cotton bales on the levee. The list might be extended indefinitely. Nowhere else are there such possibilities for the artist, and collections of photographs of these familiar and picturesque street scenes would be easily salable.

The Sun:—Japanese Fabrics:—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* writes from Tokio, Japan: "An occupation that appeals to any woman, and especially to an American one, is shopping in the large silk stores. Echigoya and Dai Mara, which are the Louvre and Bon Marche of this great capital as regards size and importance, are places as full of entertainment as a theatre Both occupy corners on great thoroughfares, the one on the Ninom Bashi, Muro Machi, and the other on the Odemma Cho, and have waving curtains of Black cloth, with the name and the crest painted in white, hanging as a screen on the two open sides.

"Within there is a vast open space of the first floor revealed in one glance. The floor proper of this great room is raised a foot and a-half from the stone walk surrounding it, and is covered with the usual soft straw mats, fitting closely together in one clean, glistening floor covering. The salesmen and accountants sit here and there over the vast area, the bookkeepers being also cashiers and presiding over low desks, where they keep books, papers, change and writing utensils. The shoppers make groups on the mats, and women with beautifully dressed hair men in sober silk garments gain wonderful picturesqueness with the heaps of rainbow fabrics heaped and unrolled about them. Small boys, selected chiefly with a view to the shrillness and piercing qualities of their voices, one might think, take something of the place of the "cash" in our large stores. These boys bring out the armloads and basketfuls of silks from the go-downs, for none of the stock of goods is ever in sight. The purchaser asks for what he wants, and the small boy is dispatched to the go-down and brings out successive loads. It is etiquette for these small boys to hail and cheer the arriving and departing of customers, and they do it by droning out some nasal chorus that is rather amusing when half drowned by other noises.

"We lifted the street curtain at Dal Mara's the other rainy day and found the matted area deserted of all but solitary statues in the way of attentive clerks. Immediately the battalion of small boys sprung to their feet and began a caterwauling that deafened us. When the chant was over they hurried off to one end where a steaming bronze urn, various tea caddies and a shelved box full of tea sets are kept to provide patrons with a cheering cup of pale amber-tinted tea. For an hour the small boys ran to and fro, baskets were carried back and forth, and gold brocades supplied sunlight and rainbows for the gloomy days.

"All these precious brocades, that it takes a half hour of description and a continued calling for better and more to evolve from the go downs, come in lengths of four yards and a half for the broad obis or sashes that are the points of importance and show in the dress of a Japanese woman. The silk threads are the purest, and the brocades woven of silk alone are as soft, thick and pliable as leather, and the masses of gold threads, while glistening like plates and pieces of chased metal, give stiffness but not wiry hardness to the stuffs.

"The first quality pure gold thread brocades begin as low as $20 for the 4½-yard lengths, but mount up to $40, $60 and even $120 as the quality of the gold, the fineness of the thread and weaving and thickness and weight of silk used increase. The $129 obis was in the art loan exhibition, and was a miracle of fineness the individual gold threads too fine to be noted, and the design the old classic one of dragoons in the clouds.

"There were two obis at $73 each that made one dream of the day when his purse would be full enough to buy only 1½ inches. One was a delicate gray-green satin ground, with dozens of six-inch dragons writhing up from conventional spray and waves in gold and white to a sky full of conventional clouds of the most softly-tinted rainbow colors. The other when unrolled, was a river of sunshine and light across the mats, a plate of gold inlaid with silken threads, that would dazzle and b[illegible] the sunlight. Its design was a geometrical one of interlacing lines and circles, suggesting Greek crosses in some of the shapes, that immediately made one compare it with Russian cloth of gold and the garments of priests in rich Roman Catholic Churches The modest brocades that were brought after this display of gorgeousness appeared to satisfy the establishment, but tantalizing visions of the green and gold and the solid gold obis have haunted dreams and made life all envy and longing for possession."

IN THE COURTS.

From the *News and Courier*:

[Decisions of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.]

ACTION AGAINST RAILROAD COMPANY FOR DAMAGES FOR KILLING STOCK—NEGLIGENCE.

Molair vs. the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad Company—No. 2,276: This action was brought for the recovery of damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the alleged killing of two of his mules by defendant's train. Negligence on the part of the defendant being the gist of the action, that fact is alleged in the complaint and denied in the answer, and that was the only issue in the case, the fact that the animals were killed by the train being conceded. Under the charge of the Circuit Judge, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff and the defendant appealed.

The Supreme Court decides that there was error on the part of the Circuit Judge in laying down the rule as to the degree of negligence which would render the defendant liable in a case of this kind. All that the law requires, as a general rule, is that sort of care which prudent men, influenced by personal interest, ordinarily bestow on their business and conduct, and it is the absence of this kind of care which in most cases gives rise to actions at law. See Simkins vs. C. and G. R. R. Co., 20 S. C., 258. The defendant is not held to the highest possible degree of care, but only ordinary care, that is, such as prudent persons usually exercise in the management of their private affairs. Hence it is the absence of that degree of care which constitutes such negligence as will render the defendant liable.

Negligence is a relative term and its existence in a given case depends upon the requirements of the occasion. Hence, in those counties in the State where the stock law has not become the law, and where cattle are at liberty to roam at large upon railroad tracks and elsewhere, at will, for a train of cars to dash forward, without the precaution which should be observed in such cases, might be negligent, whereas as the same train, going at the same speed and without the same precaution, in the counties where the stock law has been adopted and where the railroad employees had no thought that cattle would be found on the track, would not be a negligent act. See Simkins vs. R. R., supra.

Judgment below reversed and case remanded for a new trial. Opinion by McIver, A. J.

Messrs. Elliot & Howe for appellant. Mr. Robert Aldrich for respondent.

ACTION AGAINST COMMON CARRIER—DAMAGE BY EARTHQUAKE—NONSUIT.

State vs. the South Carolina Railway Company No. 2,265: The plaintiff sought to recover damages from the defendant for alleged injuries to certain horses and mules shipped by plaintiff at Augusta and consigned to plaintiff at Orangeburg.

The main defence set up was that the injury complained of resulted from the direct act of God, to wit; The recent earthquake, on the night of the 31st of August, 1786, which was unforeen, unprecedented, and Providential, setting loose the waters confined in the pond of Langley Mill adjacent to the tract of defendant, and said waters being irresistible in their violence, swept away and destroyed the said horses and mules which were not delivered, and injured the rest in some degree, the defendant having exercised due care and diligence both in the transportation of said horses, and in an effort to save them. It appeared from plaintiff's testimony that the injury resulted from the earthquake—an act of God, and there was no sufficient evidence of negligence on the part of defendant to carry the case to the jury.

The presiding Judge on motion of defendant granted a nonsuit. The plaintiff appealed.

The Supreme Court affirms the judgment below. A common carrier at common law is an insuree against all injuries to the property in transit except such as may be caused by an act of God or the public enemies, or by some excepted cause in a special contract other than negligence, and the defendant not having contributed thereto by his negligence, and the onus is upon the defendant to show the cause claimed as a defence. See Wallingford vs. the Columbia and Greenville Railroad Company.

A nonsuit should be granted where there is a total absence of testimony as to all or any one of the material averments in plaintiff's complaint. Not simply when in the opinion of the Judge the testimony as to its force and weight is insufficient to make out the plaintiff's case in every particular, but where there is no relevant or pertinent evidence to one or more of the said averments. This is the general rule, but in addition to this, where the defence if true would be sufficient to defeat the plaintiff and that defence is admitted, or not controverted by the plaintiff, then the case is in substance one of total failure of evidence and a nonsuit would be proper. Pool vs R R., 23 S. C., 789.

The case as made out by plaintiff's witnesses sustaining as they did the defendant's defence, was not such a case as demands further investigation by a jury; because under the peculiar circumstances there was an absence of testimony to make material allegations of the complaint.

Judgment below affirmed. Opinion by Simpson, C. J.

Messrs. Raysor, Lathrop & Wannamaker, for appellant. Messrs. Brawley & Barnwell, Izlar & Glaze, for respondent.

SCIENCE.

Independent: The well-known Lombardy Poplar is not a species, but has sprung up as a sort of *lusus naturæ* from another species; hence all the plants under cultivation have been raised from this one original departure. As the poplars have the sexes on separate trees, there is but the one sex to the Lombardy Poplar. All the trees are males. No female tree has been known. It would, of course, have to appear as an independent introduction. Such an one has now been discovered in Poland, near Warsaw. It is not so close and compact as the common or male tree. Though the tree is nearly sixty years old, it has only recently been discovered to be a female.

Industries: A process for importing some of the properties of metal to wood has, according to the *Building World*, been adopted in Germany. The surface of the wood becomes so hard and smooth that it is capable of assuming a high polish when operated on by a burnisher, and its appearance approaches that of a metallic mirror. The wood is steeped in a bath of caustic alkali for several days at a temperature of about 180 deg. Fahr., and it is afterwards placed in a bath of hyposulphite of calcium, to which a concentrated solution of sulphur is added. The third bath consists of acetate of lead, at a temperature of from 95 deg. Fahr., to 120 deg. Fahr., and the wood is allowed to remain in it for a period of thirty to fifty hours. After having been thoroughly dried, it is in a condition for being polished with lead, tin, or zinc

Sleep of Plants in the Arctic Regions: Mr. Seemann the naturalist, of Kellett's Arctic expedition, states a curious fact respecting the condition of the vegetable world during the long day of the arctic summer. Although the sun never sets while it lasts, plants make no mistake about the time when, if it be not night, it ought to be, but regularly as the evening hours approach, and when a midnight sun is several degrees above the horizon, droop their leaves and sleep, even as they do at sunset in more favored climes. "If man," observes Mr. Seemann, "should ever reach the pole, and be undecided which way to turn when the compass has become sluggish, his timepiece out of order, the plants which he may happen to meet will show him the way; their sleeping leaves tell him that midnight is at hand, and at that time the sun is standing in the north."

THINGS USEFUL.

Pickeled Crab Apples.—Stem the apples, after piercing them with a fork. Prepare a sirup of one pint of good vinegar, one pound of brown sugar (more, if liked); and a scant tablespoonful of each kind of spice. Boil ten minutes and pour over the apples after they have been placed in the jar.

It kills the Prickly Heat.—A good many people at this season are seeking for a remedy to drive away the prickley heat. The whole thing is very simple. A nickel's worth of common coarse salt in the bath will bring instant relief, and is as good as "iodinized sea salt" at ten cents a pound. A little bicarbonate of soda, or in other words, common washing soda, will be found very efficacious for children. If the affliction is severe, almost to the point of eczema, a spoonful of sulphurous acid in a full bucketful of water, to be used in a sponge bath, will act like a charm. This is every bit as good as the sulphur vapor bath once so popular.

An Apple Desert.—A desert made with apples, baked, but to be served cold, is made in this way: To a pint of stewed, tart apples, pressed through a fine colander, add two large spoonfuls of butter while hot; then stir in the beaten yelks of four eggs, and nearly two cups of sugar; lastly add one quart of milk and one spoonful of vanilla flavor. Bake half an hour in a quick oven, then beat the four whites of eggs to a stiff froth, with four spoonfuls of powdered sugar; drop, in large patches, around the top of the pudding; brown delicately in a quick oven. Serve with sugar and cream.

Sure Death to Buffalo Moths.—A lady correspondent sends us the following: Take strips of red or blue flannel (as these colors are particularly attractive to them), dip in liquid arsenic and lay around the edge of carpets, or wherever the pests are troublesome. They will soon eat a desired amount and collapse, to the entire satisfaction of the housewife, without the least injury to her carpets.

Often after exercising a person will lack an appetite. For this, beat a raw egg until light, stir in a little milk and sugar, and season with nutmeg. Drink half an hour before eating.

Children Starving to Death

On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvellous food and remedy in **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. COHEN, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER,

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Orders from the country for Christmas work, should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

507 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, as

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 3—Taking effect 5.15 a. m., Monday August 13th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	6 00 A. M.	1 15 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	3 10 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	3 35 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	7 15 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	5 15 A. M.	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 25 "	5 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A. M.	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	6 25 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	9 50 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	10 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 30 "	12 15 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.
" Factory Junction	4 30 "
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	8 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 22 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 53 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	3 42 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 18 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 28 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	7 50 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 30 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	12 06 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	12 36 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	6 25 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 40 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	9 09 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	10 05 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 49 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 41 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 02 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 30 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 44 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	7 30 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	.....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta, R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated July 15, '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15.
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m.	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence.	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence..	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 30 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m.

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*11 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	12 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	12 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	2 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Are. Wilmington	8.35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11 30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

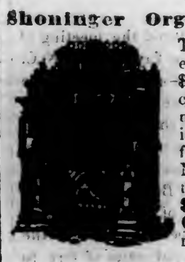
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home testimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A REGULAR BOY.

He was not at all particular
To keep the perpendicular:
While walking he either skipped or jumped;
He stood upon his head awhile,
And, when he went to bed, awhile
He dove among the pillows, which he thumped

He never could keep still a bit;
The lookers-on thought ill of it;
He balanced on his ear the kitchen broom,
And did some nice trapezing,
Which was wonderfully pleasing,
On every peg in grandpa's harness room.

From absolute inanity
The cat approached insanity
To see him slide the banister so rash;
But once on that mahogany,
While trying to toboggan, he
Upset his calculations with a crash.

And since that sad disaster
He has gone about in plaster,
Not Paris, like a nice Italian toy,
But the kind doctor uses,
When the bumps and cuts and bruises
Overcome a little, regular, live boy.

—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

ARCHIE'S PRIMROSES.

BY FLORENCE E. BURCH.

"I'm a little primrose boy!"

And so he truly was; for if he had been set down at the corner of a London street with that fragrant basketful, he might have sold penny bunches enough to buy him food for a week.

But Archie was what is usually called "a tiresome boy." He never seemed able to sit still for two minutes together when he was wanted to, and was always contradicting his elders, or saying sharp things, and getting his playmates into scrapes by mischievous example. Still, I always had an idea that, beneath all this bubble and froth of tiresome frolic, Archie had a right good heart, which would get the better of him one of these days, and make him into an upright, noble man; and I felt more than ever convinced of it when he marched into the schoolroom with his basket on his arm.

Nobody had believed that Archie would take the trouble to go gathering for our Flower Mission, and even now, as he blustered in, and danced wildly round among the tables where all the contributions had been placed, I saw some of the ladies look askance, as if they would like to turn him out. But Archie had one good quality, at least. When he did take an idea into his head, he carried it out with a will. He has made up his mind to get as many primroses as anybody else, therefore, he worked hard all the half-holiday to do it; and I like boys who throw all their might into "whatsoever their hand findeth to do."

Still Archie was making a little too much noise with his metal tips, and his merry voice, though I knew it was only because he was glad he had succeeded so well; so I called him over to me.

He came at once, for I believe he knew I liked him.

"You are a little primrose boy!" I said. "Where do you get them all?"

"Down by the brook at the bottom of the meadow," he told me. "It's a lovely place, and there's heaps more; I splashed one foot in, though, and made myself all wet."

Just like Archie! I fancy there had been a scolding over that at home; but he was dry and forgiven by this time, so I had nothing to do with it. I did not want him to get into further mischief, however, so I asked him to help me bunch them; whereupon he tumbled them all out upon the table, and began gathering them up in nice little nosegays for me to tie.

"What are those little tickets?" he asked, presently, seeing that I tied one on each of the bunches.

I told him they were verses from the Bible, so that every sick person to whom the flowers were given might read something about the good God who made them, and the Saviour who went about curing diseases.

I showed him some. "They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." "I am the way, the truth, and the life." "Ask, and ye shall receive." But Archie didn't like them. He wanted the texts to be about flowers, he said.

I told him I thought there were not many texts about flowers in the Bible; but Archie didn't seem satisfied. He grew very quiet over his work, and I could see he was thinking.

At last he looked up. "There's only one," he said; "and 'grass' isn't the same as 'flowers.'"

I knew which one he meant.

"If God so clothe the grass of the field, shall He not much more clothe you?"

"Jesus was talking about the lilies when He said it," I remarked.

"And there are lilies on my picture card at home," added Archie. "I've a great mind to run home and fetch it for this very bunch."

And before I could say anything, away he started at full speed; for, as I have already said, if Archie once took anything into his head, he did not delay about putting it into execution.

His home was not many doors away, and he soon returned; but this time he came in quite quietly, and crossed straight over to me at once. You see, he was thinking about the poor people for whom he had gathered his primroses; and that made him sober.

It was a pretty card, and when I had made quite sure that Archie was in earnest about parting with it, I threaded it with my needle, and gave it to him to fasten on, so that it might be all his own doing.

"There!" he exclaimed, as he cut off the cotton. "I wonder who will get it.

I little thought then that I should ever be able to tell him; but nearly a fortnight after, I went to stay with a friend of mine, who often goes to visit poor people, and as it happened she was going to see a little boy who was dying of consumption, she offered to take me with her.

Poor little fellow! It would have made your heart ache to see him. Nothing to lie on but a heap of straw; no covering but a heap of old rags; no prospect out of the windows but smoky chimney-pots. But in an old, broken teacup, that stood on an empty blacking-box on the floor beside him, was a fast-fading bunch of primroses, and, although he was almost too weak now either to move or to speak, his eyes were fixed upon the bunch of flowers, and he seemed never weary of looking at them.

"The missionary brought them for him," his mother said; "and he won't have them moved, although they be nearly dead. And he's always asking me to read what's tied to them."

It was Archie's text, which had found its way, through the hands of a good missionary to whom we had sent our flowers, to this desolate garret.

The poor little fellow had never in all his life possessed a suit of clothes like Archie wears; perhaps if he had he might not have caught the cold that had brought him to an early grave. But Archie had done something to comfort him, and he was looking forward, full of patient trust, to the time when God would clothe him in a spotless robe like all the angels wear.

I saw the tears come into Archie's eyes when I told him, and I know that it made him a better boy, because it is "more blessed to give than to receive."

Are there not some "tiresome" boys and girls who read this story, who would like to imitate Archie in gathering flowers to send to their poor, suffering little brothers and sisters?—*Churchman.*

A WAY TO LEARN.

BY M. L. STONE.

"Two pints make one quart; four quarts make one peck!"

"No, no, Charlie!" exclaimed brother Tom. "Begin your table again."

"Two pints make one quart; six quarts make one peck; eight pecks make one bushel!"

"Oh, Charlie, can't you learn your tables better than that?" asked Tom.

"I try," said Charlie, looking discouraged, "but how big is a quart to look at? I get tired of figures."

Tom slipped his fingers through his hair a minute, and then disappeared, returning soon with a bushel basket containing peck, quart and pint measures.

"Now, mamma, do you care if I bring some sand?" he asked.

"Not in the least, if you are careful," she answered, growing interested herself. Charlie's face brightened.

"Now we will have a table without figures," declared Tom. "Here is a pint measure. See how many times you must fill it to make a quart."

Charlie worked along for some time, then exclaimed joyfully: "It's all plain now. Two pints make one quart; eight quarts make one peck; and four pecks make one bushel." Then sister Nell learned it, too; and Mary, although further advanced, declared "that tables would be plainer always for her."

JONAH.

Bennie and Roy were left at home alone one afternoon while Aunt Julia went to the village to do some shopping.

She had bidden them be good boys, and keep out of mischief.

They meant to do so, and to make it the more certain, each took his spelling-book to learn a line of words.

But it was such a task!

The sun shone so brightly and the birds sang so blithely that they just could not study.

"Let's go and feed Jonah," said Ben, making a big "dog ear" of his spelling-book leaf.

"Jonah" was the great Plymouth Rock cock that was always ready to eat or have a quarrel. And he belonged to Ben and Roy.

"Yes, let's go!" echoed Roy. "That won't be mischief.

Out they went to find Jonah; but he was not in the barn, nor in the yard.

They heard a great chuckling over the garden wall. There was Jonah, right in the middle of Aunt Julia's onion-bed, digging with all his might, making the dirt and onion-settings fly out from behind in great ruin.

Two of the hens were with him, looking on to catch the worms turned up by his big feet. Ben hallooed, and Roy seized a long brushy stick and ran after them.

This frightened Jonah so that he scudded beneath the barn. It was a long time before he could be coaxed out. All the hens were there, and Ben tossed out a kernel or two of corn at a time, "Just to see 'em run."

And oh, how they did run and scramble and push each other!

Soon Jonah got over his scare, for he was very tame, and was as eager to run after the kernels as the hens. In the rush he ran right between Ben's feet, and was caught.

Then the boys carried him into the house to give him some bread, as they often did.

"Let's let him look at himself!" cried Roy.

They took down the little kitchen looking-glass. It was stood up against the wall, and Jonah was put down before it.

How he ruffled up his neck-feathers and strutted back and forth and paced the floor! The cock in the looking-glass ruffled up his feathers, too, and did exactly as Jonah did.

That made Jonah dare up to the saucy cock and dance sideways. So the other danced, while Ben and Roy lay on the kitchen floor and laughed.

But by-and-by Jonah could not endure the insults of this rude fellow any longer and with one bold dash kicked his feet into the air and struck right at his bold, speckled breast.

Ah, what a crash crash! The little looking-glass fell over upon the floor broken into a hundred pieces.

Jonah was scared, but in a moment, believing that he had won the battle, he flapped his wings and crowed till the kitchen rang.

Ben and Roy knew now that this was mischief; and they sat on the floor in a great panic when Aunt Julia came in,

It was a great grief to the boys, but there was nothing to be done but sell Jonah to buy another looking-glass. And it helped them remember to keep out of mischief.—*Youth's Companion.*

"MISS POSITIVE."

The girls call her that because she was always so sure she was right, Her real name was Ida. In Miss Hartley's school the scholars each said a verse from the Bible every morning at prayers. One morning Ida had such a funny verse it made the scholars all laugh, and even Miss Hartley had to pucker her lips a little to keep sober. This was the verse, repeated in Ida's gravest tone: "It never rains but pours."

Now, all the girls knew enough about the Bible to be sure there was no such verse in it, except Ida; she was "just as sure it was in the Bible as she was that she had two feet," and if they didn't believe it, they might ask Miss Hartley at once." So at recess they all asked Miss Hartley at once:

"Miss Hartley, is there such a verse?" "Miss Hartley, there isn't, is there?"

And Miss Hartley had to say that, so far as she had read the Bible or heard it read, she never had heard any such verse in it. But Miss Positive was not convinced. She shook her brown head and said she could not help it; it was in the Bible—in the book of Proverbs—and she could bring the book to school and show them. Miss Hartley said this would be the very best thing to do. So the next day came Ida, looking pleased and happy, with a little bit of a book in her hand, and pointing her finger in triumph to the verse in large letters: "It never rains but pours."

"But, dear child, said Miss Hartley, "don't you know that isn't a Bible?"

"Oh yes, indeed," said Ida; "it is out of the Bible, every word of it. Don't you see it says 'Proverbs' on the cover? Everybody knows that Proverbs is in the Bible."

Then the girls laughed again; and Miss Hartley explained that the book was a collection of the wise sayings of different men, and that they were called "proverbs" because they had so much meaning in them and were used so much. After a good deal of talk, Ida had to own that she was mistaken, and that there was not a word of the Bible in her book from beginning to end. Then how her naughty little playmates teased her!

At the play-hour they buzzed around her like so many mosquitoes, and giggled, and asked her if she "got caught in the rain" and if it "poured hard to-day," and ever so many other silly things that they seemed to think were funny.

Ida stood it very well. At last she said, "I've got a verse for to-morrow that is surely in the Bible; Uncle Ed found it for me: 'Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lips.' And, girls, in spite of all your teasing I'm going to try to keep the door shut." Then all the owners of those naughty tongues slipped away, one by one, looking ashamed. It was not the thing to say so much just about a mistake.—*Children's Paper.*

JESUS KNOWS.

Florrie used to go every day to the pretty white school-house on the hill. She had been at the head of the spelling class for a week. If she could keep head a week longer, her father would give her a rosewood writing-desk full of paper and pens and ink.

How hard Florrie studied!

One day she stood up to spell buttercup. "But—but—but—" she stammered.

Ned Ross laughed, and whispered, "Go on Miss Tongue-tied."

Florrie grew very red in the face and spelled it buttar, instead of butter.

Then, very quickly, Ned spelled it right, and went above her. "Cry baby! cry-baby!" he whispered, and slyly pulled a lock of her hair.

Poor Florrie! When school was out she ran home, and upstairs to her own little room. There she sat sobbing and crying, till Nurse came up to see what was the metter.

"I want mamma!" she cried. "Please, dear Nurse, send for mamma"

But Florrie's mother was a hundred miles away taking care of a sick sister. Her father was at his office, and would not be at home till tea time.

"What shall I do? I have so many troubles!" cried Florrie.

Then Nurse told Florrie about Jesus, who says to us, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest."

Florrie had heard about Jesus all her life, but she had never before felt so sure that he was right there, in the room with her, ready to hear all about her trouble. She just knelt down and told him about it, and then was happy as ever. She "cast her burden upon the Lord!"—*Presbyterian Journal.*

OUR DAN.

What shall we do with our Dan? He is a farmer-boy, but he loves music as well as little Mozart did, and is always trying to make it. He does not know the names of the notes, do, re, me, and he cannot sing from a "singing-book." But he makes tunes as the birds do. He sings as gayly and sweetly as the blackbirds when he drives the cows and and salts the sheep. He makes a fife of a reed, a drum of the milking pail, a trumpet of the dinner-horn, a fiddle of a corn-stalk. He tinkles tunes with the tea-bell. He cuts wonderful flutes from willows and alders. He stands out in the wind and sings high and low with it as it blows. Everything yields music to Dan. Would you buy Dan a violin? He wants one.—*Our Little Men and Women.*

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.
COLGATE & CO.
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS IN BLYMYER BELLS TO THE
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

BELLS
Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2. 481-1y

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000
Insures Against Fire and Lightning.
This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.
Every Young Man and Woman
Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
NO. 406 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - - CASH.

GOOD MUSIC.
Royal Vocal Folio. (65cts.) A splendid new collection of choice Songs by the most eminent composers. 144 pages sheet music size
Glorious Cause. (35cts.) By GEO. F. ROOT. A fine collection of New Temperance Songs. This book is endorsed by the leading temperance organizations of the country.
Songs for the Young People's Meeting. (15c.) By Rev. C. H. OLIPHANT. Contains a fine selection of new and old hymns and tunes for use in Christian Endeavor Societies and Young People's Meetings.
Royal Praise. (35cts.) By J. R. MURRAY. The latest and best Sunday-School song Book. Contains a short course in the elements of Music.
Gospel Hymns No. 5. (35cts.) By SANKEY, McGRANAHAN and STEBBINS. This is the book now being used by Mr. D. L. Moody in his meetings.
*** Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of specified price.
PUBLISHED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.


PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

WORTH & WORTH
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

FRESH, USEFUL
BOOKS.
Just issued by the
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,
THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4; sent post-paid.
THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.
THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.
PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.
address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

1888
MORNING NEWS
The Leading Commeial, Political and Business Newspaper of the Southland.
The SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS is an established, enterprising, vigorous newspaper, possessing unequaled facilities for gathering the latest news and presenting it in the most readable shape to its readers. It is carefully edited and discusses all questions of public interest without fear or favor. Its telegraphic service is unrivalled, embracing full reports of the news and market reports of the world by associated press (New York and Western), supplemented by a special service from New York, Washington, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and other news centres. In politics it is thoroughly Democratic, but independent of political cliques. It is a large 8-page paper, published every day in the year. Price, $10.
THE SAVANNAH
WEEKLY NEWS
Is a 16-page newspaper, containing 112 columns of matter, including the cream of the contents of the MORNING NEWS; has an Agricultural Department, Household receipts, Fashion Reports, and Original and Selected Stories, and special Weekly Market. There is no better paper in the world than the SAVANNAH WEEKLY NEWS. The price is only $1.25 a year.
Send for the MORNING NEWS premium list.
Address J. H. ESTELL, Savannah, Ga.


JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

Good Goods--Low Prices.
FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: Book free. DRS. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 166 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
AND
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.
WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Information cheerfully given on application.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending August 30th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

S Borthell, Louisville, Ky., cigarette case.

A Bock, Murfreesboro, Tenn., running gear for vehicles.

A Buak, Baltimore, Md., propeller for boats.

F S Clark, Charleston, S. C., obtaining creosote.

G H Coursen, Baltimore, Md., pencil shrrpener.

Wm R Craig, Columbia, Tenn., cotton scraper and sweep.

W H Curtice, Louisville, Ky., churn.

J F Drury, St. Vincent, Ky., tobacco frame.

Chas H Farley, Addison, W. Va., reversible plow.

E J Hadley, Baltimore, micrometer calipers.

M M Hitt, Luray, Va., harness.

W R Jeunings, Roberts, Fla., car looder.

J A Johnson, Union county, Miss., corn scoop.

S E Kierolf, Jackson, Tenn., carriage top.

D Lewis, Prescott, Ark., fabric turfing implement.

H E McGuire, Pearlinglon, Miss., boat.

W F Moore, Franklin, Ky., washing machine.

W J Muncaster, Cumberland, Md., machine for straightening shafting.

L M Nixdorff, Frederick, Md., sifter.

C S Parker, Alberton, Md., cooking vessel.

H F Riblett, Mannington, W. Va., hoof parer.

T W Russell, Union Bridge, Md., fire ladder.

H Shaw, New Orleans, La., incandescent gas lamp.

Wm W Turnipseed, Hampton, Ga., fertilizer distributer.

M W Webb, Charleston, S. C., hose connection.

E Roeller, Louisville, Ky., drum.

SAY-SOES.

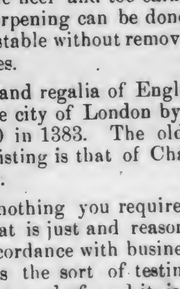
The latest application of electricity is in sharpening the heel and toe calks of horses. The sharpening can be done, so it is claimed, in a stable without removing shoes from the horses.

The crown and regalia of England were pledged to the city of London by Richard II. for £2,000 in 1383. The oldest English crown existing is that of Charles II., made in 1669.

"There is nothing you require of your agent but what is just and reasonable and strictly in accordance with business principles." That's the sort of testimony any house can be proud of, and it is the testimony of hundreds of men who are profitably employed by B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. Write for full particulars.

The truth of the old proverd, "Better late than never," appears to have been illustrated by a striking modern instance according to an English exchange, which relates that ninety-seven years ago, some person, now unknown by name, posted in Paris a numbor of the Gazette Universelle, directing it to "Monsieur X——, in Morgee. switzerland," but the newspaper did not arrive at its destination until last month. It seems that the Gazette, which has been waiting for delivery ever since January, 1791, had got mixed up with a bundle of other newspapers and was found with its cover and address still intact amidst a heap of rubbish in a garret. The finder conscientiously sent it to the Morges postmaster, by whom it was as conscientiously forwarded to the present representative of the X—— family, still living at Morges. So unique a specimen of postal integrity deserves to be exhibited in a postal museum. It would not be out of place amongst the curiosities in the Newspaper Museum at Aachen.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

For Forty-Four Years the greatest household medicine in the world. Pleasant. Certain. Pure. Economical. Popular.

For Forty-Four Years used by physicians in their practice and in families, both in this and other countries. Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

For Forty-Four Years increasing in favor because of actual merit wherever it is known. Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

Forty-Four Years it has cured dyspepsia, costiveness, sick headache, biliousness, and all diseases of stomach, liver or bowels.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

FISHBURNE SCHOOL,

Waynesboro, Augusta county, Va.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC and Business Course, with Military Training.

New Buildings, heated by steam, laboratory and other advantages.

Three Assistants, Fourteen States represented, Session '88–9. Fifty boarding pupils. No bad boys wanted.

Local option law in the town, Enforced.

For Catalogue, address

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, Principal.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.

REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D., Clarksville, Tenn.

N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address H. A. GREY, SR.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.**

No time or money spent attending **Agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

PENNSYLVANIA, Chambersburg.

Wilson College for Young Women.

Fifty miles south-west of Harrisburg in famous Cumberland Valley. From Baltimore four hours; from Roanoke, Va, 11 hours via. of Shenandoah Valley R. R. Five trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all College Studies except Music and art. Large Music College and Art School. Music Dapartment last year, 125. Full Faculty. College Course B. A. degree. Music College B. M. Handsome Park, Large Buildings, Steam Heat, Gymnasium, Observatory, Laboratory, etc. For catalogue address Rev. J. EDGAR, Ph. D., Pres't.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to

JOHN MANNING, Professor of Law.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

PANTOPS ACADEMY,

NEAR CHARLOTTSVILLE, VA.

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. Has unrivaled advantages and healthful climate, thorough teaching, kindly home influence, and new improved buildings, including large Gymnasium. Begins September 5, 1888. Send for Catalogue.

JOHN R. SAMPSON, A. M., Principal.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON, Raleigh, N. C.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS **WITHOUT CHARGE.**

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX, Manager.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

—o—

WILMINGTON, N. C.

—o—

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

—o—

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

—o—

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.

W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.

W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.

W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.

W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.

H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

Union Theological Seminary.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY, VA.

The next session begins Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 1888.

FACULTY.

B. M. SMITH, D. D., LL.D., Professor of Oriental Literature.

THOS. E. PECK, D. D., LL.D. Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology.

H. C. ALEXANDER, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament.

J. F. LATIMER, Ph.D, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity.

W. W. Moore, D. D., Associate Professor of Oriental Literature.

For Catalogue or other information apply to

THOS. E. PECK D. D., Intendant Hampden Sidney, Va.

Hampden Sidney College, Va. The 113th Session will begin on September 6th.

For Catalogues and further information, apply apply to.

RICHARD McILWAINE, Pres., Hampden Sidney, Va.

CENTRAL FEMALE INSTITUTE. Gordonsville, Va. Principal a Master of Arts of the University of Virginia. Eight Assistants. Thorough, advanced progressive. One of the most select schools in the South. Non-sectarian but thoroughly Christian in its influences. Prices reasonable. Board, tuition in English Latin and Music, $200 a year. Address

JAS. DINWIDDIE, Principal.

MID SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, LACES AND LAWNS,

IN SUCH VARIETY AS TO ENABLE YOU TO SELECT ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

We carry in great variety so many things that we cannot begin to call them, ANY ONE IN WILMINGTON will tell you that at McINTIRE'S you can find ANYTHING that you may need in the way of

DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING, &C., &C.

LADIES SUITS made to order, on short notice.

MATTINGS for floors in great variety of patterns and colors.

CHURCH CARPETS and MATTINGS, at lowest prices

Samples when desired.

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTIRE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 1888.

GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N. C. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL.

DURHAM TOBACCO

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

HEAVY GROCERIES,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 7 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH

Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,

COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wilmington, N. C

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.

—RICHMOND.—

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION will commence October, 1st, and continue Six Months. Total fees for Session NINETY DOLLARS.

J. S. DORSEY CULLEN. Dean of Faculty.

For further information write for Catalogue.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.

Handsome Colored Organdys.

Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.

Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.

Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.

French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.

Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.

A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.

Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices!

Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

June 25th, 1888.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

PALE SICKLY LOOKING CHILDREN

subject to SPASMS are most likely troubled with **WORMS.** The best remedy for this is the celebrated **FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.** Beer 60 years' success and **never fails.** Observe particularly that the initials are B. A. thus avoiding imitations

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Wilmington Sea-Coast Railroad.

TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS FROM Wilmington to Wrightsville, and the Atlantic Beach. Connects with all Trains on Atlantic Coast Line. Excursions from inland Towns carried through without change of Cars.

Several Trains to the Beach and return Daily.

THE ISLAND BEACH HOTEL, now completed, offers most elegant and otherwise desirable accommodations to patrons. Healthful breezes. Surf-bathing excellent. Soft-shell Crabs, and sea-food specialties.

Boats always on hand for fishing parties, on Sound or Sea.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,079. WILMINGTON, N. C., SEPTEMBER 12, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,699.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. C. R. Jones from Cotton Town, Va., to Frankfort, Ky.

Rev. S. W. Mitchell from Potosi, Mo., to Milan, Tenn.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. Chalmers Moore, of Petersburg, Va., has signified his willingness to accept a call to the church at Laurinburg.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Twenty persons have been received recently into Rocky River church—eighteen of them on profession of faith. This makes a total of forty in the last six months, thirty-one of which were on profession of faith.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. C. M. Tidball writes: The distant friends of old Concord (Iredell) church will be interested and gratified to learn that the Lord has graciously poured out His Spirit upon his people here, and revived them. A number were received into the church on the Sunday of communion (third Sunday in August) upon examination. Rev. Dr. J. B. Mack was with us and preached the Gospel with marked simplicity and power. During the meeting, which lasted a week, twenty or more expressed themselves as having found peace in believing. To God he all the glory.

Fancy Hill, N. C., Sept. 4, 1888.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Robinson is a new church. It was commenced in the fall of '87 and finished last Spring and is paid for with the exception of about one hundred and thirty dollars which is subscribed.

Was organized Nov. '87. So you see we are quite young and you probably have never heard of us before, and I thought I would give you a few items that might interest some of your readers. The church was named in honor of Rev. C. W. Robinson, one of the first men who ever preached for us and laid the foundation for the Church.

We have been supplied this summer from May until September, by Rev. G. W. Belk from the seminary in Virginia, a young man full of vigor and energy, and right well has he performed his work. He has preached at Robinson and Amity and has averaged two sermons a week besides assisting with two or three protracted meetings elsewhere. He has made a favorable and lasting impression upon our people and I trust has done a great work for the Master's kingdom.

We had a protracted meeting, and communion on Sunday, beginning Thursday night before the third Sunday in August and closed Monday night following. Mr. Belk preached two sermons a day unassisted except by Rev. R. S. Burwell from Arkansas, on Sunday and Sunday night.

During the meeting the session received into full membership six persons. We are increasing slowly, though I trust surely. At the close of the meeting our people expressed the unanimous desire that Bro. Belk return to us as our pastor next May, when his course will be finished at the seminary and he will be fully equipped for his work. C. B. C.

VIRGINIA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Union Theological Seminary had, on the third day of the session, fifty-three students present. Of these, twenty-four were new students. All the students of last year are not yet in, and several new men are still to come.

Seven accessions recently to Old Concord church and twelve to New Concord.

Rev. F. H. Gaines, of Falling Spring church, has been extremely ill, but is now in fair way of recovery.

About six hundred persons have professed Christ at Longdale. Mr. P. F. Price, a student of Union Seminary, with Rev. Messrs. R. F. Campbell and G. L. Bitzer conducted the meetings.

At Oxford thirty-eight persons united with the church. Service by Rev. Dr. Wm. Dinwiddie.

Rev. Dr. Dinwiddie, with Rev. Colin Stokes held services from Aug. 15th to Aug. 26th at Collierstown. There were twenty-six professions.

WEST VIRGINIA.

A handsome parsonage has been completed at Richlands, for the pastor, Rev. S. L. Wilson. It cost $1,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Two communicants were added to the First church, Columbia, on September 2d, upon certificate.

A meeting of Charleston Presbytery has been called to consider the call of Westminster church, Charleston, for the pastoral services of Rev. R. A. Webb, now pastor of Davidson College, N. C.

Large congregations, great revival of interest among Christians, and nine additions—eight were baptized—at Mt. Calvary. Services by Rev. A. A. James, the pastor.

Seven additions at Carmel; four of them heads of families. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Riley, was assisted by Rev. Mr. Pritchard and Rev. Mr. Arial of the Methodist church.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

You will be glad to hear good news from the churches I have the honor to serve. A meeting began at Rocky Creek church on Friday before the fifth Sabbath of July and continued for one week, with preaching every day and nearly every night. The Spirit was present and there was a precious season of refreshing. Six persons were added to the church.

That venerable father in Israel Rev. A. McMillan came on colportage business into the Great Pedee congregation, on Thursday night before the fifth Sabbath of July. He preached for that charge on the fifth Sabbath and continued preaching at night, and, after Wednesday, in the day until Friday. He preached the truth earnestly and lovingly with great acceptance, closing on Friday night, when the pastor came in from Rocky Creek and took up the work, continuing until the following Wednesday. Two young men gave their hearts to the Saviour and united with us. Brother McM. was quite successful in his colportage work in spite of the scarcity of money. Pastor and people will all be glad to have the "dear old brother" come again.

The Red Bluff church has been moved to McCall, a pretty little town on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, and the workmen are busily engaged in building a house of worship, using part of the old building. Preaching, Sabbath-school and all the public services of the church are held in the Academy, the use of which is very kindly granted by Prof. Zimmerman, the courteous Principal of the school and the lessee of the Academy. A protracted meeting was begun there by the pastor on Tuesday after the third Sabbath and continued till Wednesday after the fourth Sabbath of August. The Rev. Dr. Hill, of Maxton, came on Monday night and preached with great power until the close of the meeting. Four children of the covenant were added to the church, and we all rejoice in fresh tokens of the divine favor.

Thus the Lord has been pleased to add twelve souls to the three charges and to Him he the glory. Pastor.

Bennettsville, Sept. 1.

GEORGIA.

Fifteen additions to Philadelphia church in Atlanta Presbytery, and others deeply concerned. Nearly all the preaching by Rev. J. E. DuBose, Presbyterial evangelist.

FLORIDA.

The Savannah *News* of 9th inst., reports among new cases of yellow fever, Rev. T. M. Smith, pastor of the East Jacksonville Presbyterian church.

MISSISSIPPI.

A correspondent writes to the *S. W. Presbyterian*: Rev. J. D. West, evangelist for Tombeckbee Presbytery, has conducted meetings at Sandersonville and Weir churches, and assisted Rev. J. N. Carothers at Friendship and Houston churches, which resulted in reviving the churches, and twenty-eight additions to the several congregations and a number to other churches. We learn that his son is quite sick and he has been called home.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. Cyrus Harrington writes the *S. W. Presbyterian*: The session of Mansfield church had the pleasure of receiving five of the children of the church into full communion on last Sabbath, August 26th.

ARKANSAS.

Rev. B. M. Faris is reported very ill at Searcy, but a correpondent writing Sept. 3d, informed the *St. Louis Presbyterian*, that at the time his physician thought him better.

Rev. Dr. A. R Kennedy has resigned charge of the Second church, Little Rock, much against the will of his entire flock. He will probably go to Batesville where in his reduced state of health labors will not be so onerous.

TENNESSEE.

Seven persons were added to the church at Mt. Vernon. Rev. W. L. Rosser was assisted by Rev. J. G. Patton, and by Mr. J. H. Patton, candidate of Nashville Presbytery.

At Spring Creek church Rev. W. L. Rosser had assistance of Rev. E. T. Brantley. Nine were added to the church on profession.

MISSOURI.

Rev. Dr. T. J. Burkhead assisted Rev. J. T. Leonard in a ten days meeting at Bellevue church, in Caledonia. A special result, says a correspondent of the *Christian Observer*, was a revival of interest in the study of the distinctive doctrines of grace. Six accessions.

The *Christian Observer* says that Rev. Dr. E. C. Gordon, of Salem, Virginia, has accepted the call to the Presbyterian church, at Lexington.

The *St. Louis Presbyterian* says that Rev. S. W. Mitchell, late of Potosi, has undertaken evangelistic work in the Presbytery of Western District.

DOMESTIC.

Rev. Antonio Arrighi, a member of the Presbytery of New York, thinks injustice is done to his countrymen. He says: "Take the crust of superstition from the minds of these people, educate them, give them a chance to develop their dormant faculties, teach them the blessed truths of the Bible, pray that they may be brought to a knowledge of our holy Christianity, and they will be an honor to this or any nation."

Mrs. Taylor, of New York, widow of the late millionaire, Moses Taylor, is noted for the dispensation of her wealth among religious and charitable objects. She has built a Presbyterian church at Long Branch, N. J., at a cost of $70,000.

It is said there about 7,000,000 children in the United States who are not in the Sunday-schools. A lamentable state of affairs.

The Baptists of Bluff Point, N. Y., on the 21st ult., laid the corner-stone of a college building. They own fifteen acres of land—or did own it. Lots have been sold realizing $100,000 to be set apart as an endowment, and the citizens have contributed $50,000.

Vice-President Wheeler's property will give $5,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions will get $50,000 or more.

The Moravian church at New Dorp, Staten Island, is 125 years old. Lately it has been renovated and extensively repaired. The membership has much more than doubled in ten years.

By the will of Isaac Newton Phelps, the millionaire banker of New York city, the American Bible Society will get $5,000; the American Home Mission Society $10,000; the American Tract Society $5,000; the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions $10,000, and other benevolences smaller sums.

Troubles in the Wakefield Presbyterian church, Germantown, Penn., led to a secession of about 100 persons, among them the widow of the founder and principal contributor to the building of the church. The new organization will be congregational.

The St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Synod, of Ohio, met in St. John's church, Alleghany City, Pa., on last Wednesday. Delegates were expected from congregations in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Washington Territory. The Synod is composed of 275 pastors, 425 congregations and 55,000 communicant members.

A few years ago under foreclosure of mortgage the Baptists lost the site designed for the University of Chicago. They now propose to erect the buildings at Morgan Park where their theological seminary now is, and where they are promised enough land for their purpose and nearly or quite $100,000 in money.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati propose to erect a hall to cost $150,000.

Rev, J. Grier Hibben, pastor of the church of Falling Spring, Chambersburg, has declined the offer of the chair of Psychology and Ethics in Miami University.

At a single confirmation in an Episcopal church in New York city, recently, there were, it is said, twenty-five persons received, who had been baptized in the Roman Catholic church.

Andover Theological Seminary is to receive some $35.000 or over through a bequest of Mrs. Wm. Richardson, of Manchester, N. H.

Here is a dot: Topeka, Kan., has more churches than any city of its size in the United States, and it has not a single saloon or drinking place.

Banner: The "President's Mansion" at Princeton is one of the most imposing university residences in the world. It is large, built of rough stone, in a graceful style of architecture, with a tower and wings and broad piazzas. It stands in a sort of park, surrounded by beautiful lawns and shaded by hoary elms, and commands a prospect to the south unsurpassed of its kind. This princely dwelling has been completely overhauled, papered, painted and furnished during the summer, and President Patton will soon take possession. Ex-President McCosh has completed a handsome house, opposite the Ivy Club, into which he has moved, and where it is believed he will pursue some important literary and philosophical work. He has consented to lecture to the senior class on philosophy. Professor William M. Sloane has declined the Professorship of Latin in Columbia College and will remain at Princeton. The curriculum is to be overhauled, broadened, extended, and rendered more complete. Already feelers are out for money to build the needed new dormitories, a new gymnasium and an assembly hall. The two historic literary societies the American Whig and the Cliosophic, are raising money to build two new halls in the Greek style of architecture. These will be a great addition to the already unsurpassed campus and will cost $100,000.

At Gilby, Dakotah, $1200 have been subscribed towards building a church, lots have been secured and work will be commenced promptly.

A church of tweive members was organized at Ong, Nebraska, on 27th ult.

Prof. H. M. Scott, D.D., of Chicago Theological Seminary, Dr. Schaff, of Union Seminary (in New York), and Prof. Fisher of Yale, have been invited to deliver a number of lectures before the students of Princeton Seminary.

A converted Jewish lady preached every evening for about a month in the Pico Heights Congregational church, at Los Angelos, Cal. Twenty-five members were received and fifteen children baptised.

Lane Seminary has secured as Professor of Church History, Rev. A. C. McGiffert, Ph. D Dr. McGiffert spent several years in Europe under Harnack, studying sacred history.

The latest innovation is the observing Sunday as "Old Folks Day." It was done in a Methodist church at Delavan, Wis. An aged clergyman conducted the services, and old folks decorated the church and sang in the choir. It is to be hoped it did not run into irreverence.

FOREIGN.

Mr. John Cowan, of Dildawn, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, who died recently left the estate to the Free Church. Dildawn is valued at £8,000, but will probably bring some thousands of pounds beyond that.

The official report of the Waldensian church in Rome states that the communion numbers 124 evangelists, viz: Thirty-seven ordained pastors, 6 evangelists, 10 teaching evangelists, 5 colporteur evangelists, 56 teachers, male and female, 6 Bible readers, 2 colporteurs, 1 director of a Bible wagon, and 1 at present not at work. Of these 46 were born of Waldensian parents, 5 of non-Waldensians, 52 are converts from Rome, and 21 sons of such converts. In all they have established 43 churches, 38 stations and preach at 178 other places from time to time. The regular attendance at services have averaged 5,923, the communicants were 4,005. Of these 558 were new members just received. The catechetical pupils number 450, Sunday-school pupils, 2,482, week-day pupils, 2,206, evening school pupils 729.

Scottish American: The directors of the Montreal Y. M. C. A. have recently completed the purchase of an additional 1,500 square feet of ground for their new building on Dominion Square.

The Free Church of Scotland is turning its attention to temperance among the Gaelic speaking Scotchmen, and has formulated a temperance pledge for them.

The Salvation Army is dying out it is said, in this country, and in England, but it is popular in India. A Brahmin lady recently presented the army with a valuable house and contributions are flowing in from others.

London Christian: "Popery," it has been well said, "is baptized Paganism." Among the Egyptian antiquities—the result of Mr. Petrie's explorations in the Fayoum—now on exhibition in Piccadilly, by no means the least interesting are the two heathen Madonnas. Except that the heathen child-god is in a somewhat different position to the Papal imitation, and is represented as rather old, the figures are essentially the same as those of the Mother and Child which are such familiar objects of worship by Roman Catholics. Does not this furnish a striking practical illustration of the truth of the proposition so ably elaborated by Mr. Hislop in "The Two Babylons," that the grand objects of Romish worship, her festivals, doctrines and discipline, rites and ceremonies, are derived from Paganism. In Babylon, as he shows, a goddess mother and son, the latter represented in pictures and images as a child in his mother's arms, were the objects of supreme worship; and thence the cult spread to all parts of the earth, Egypt adoring them under the names of Isis and Osiris.

Six Roman Catholic Priests have left that communion within the past two years and become Protestant ministers—this in France. A number of others having become Protestants are engaging in secular pursuits.

A severe persecution is reported of all who do not conform to the Greek Church—the State church in Russia; at least to all who worship in or propagate other forms of religion.

Rabbi Lichtenstein, of Tapio-Szele, Hungary, perseveres in his confession of Christ, but not yet sought baptism, believing this would separate him from his people and put an end to his testimony for Jesus in the synagogue. He receives letters from influential Jews, and rabbis assure him of their secret sympathy; there are also some Jews who follow him as spies.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Rev. Alexander Macdonald died recently at Auckland, New Zealand. He left Britain in 1835, in company with five others—a pioneer missionary band.

The Christian Karens, of India, send missionaries into Siam, and support them fully. They number some 200,000 souls and see to the support of their pastor from their harvests before providing for themselves. About 500 to 600 of their congregations are self-supporting, or nearly so.

In India converts from heathenism to Christianity are said to be now 38½ per cent.—greater this than the percentage of increase in population. The last census reports, it is said, establishes this fact.

A great exodus of Syrians, which the Turkish government in vain tries to prevent, is taking place. Over 10,000 have emigrated in a few years past from the pashalic of Lebanon. They go to Australia, South America and the United States.

Converts from Mohammedanism come in slowlowly, but they do come. Rev. James Lyon missionary in charge of M. E. Hindustani Mission, Hyderabad D., India. writes on June 19: It will interest your readers to learn that God has given to us a convert from Mohammedanism. I baptized the man yesterday. About one month ago God gave us our first convert. We now praise Him for another.

The Bishop of Rochester, at the late Church of England Missionary Society, called attention to the lack of interest in the work among titled personages. Only $5,000, or one-two hundredth part of the contributions comes from them.

Professor Henry Drummond in his new work, "Tropical Africa," relates this incident, showing the effect of Christianity in the transformation of character. The convert is connected with the Free Church Mission on Lake Nyassa: "I never saw Moolu do an inconsistent thing. He could neither read nor write; he knew only some dozen words in English; until seven years ago he had never seen a white man; but I could trust him with anything I had. He was not 'pious;' he was neither bright nor clever; he was a common place black; but did his duty and never told a lie. The first night of our camp, after all had gone to rest, I remember being roused by a low talking. I looked out of my tent; a flood of moonlight lit up the forest; and there kneeling upon the ground, was a little group of natives, and Moolu in the center conducting prayers. Every night afterwards this service was repeated, no matter how long the march was nor how tired the men. I make no comment. But this I will say, Moolu's life gave him right to do it. Mission reports are often said to be valueless; less so are anti-mission reports. I believe in missions for one thing, because I believe in Moolu."

The Presbyterian.

A COMMON CHRISTIAN.

I was talking with Jedediah Jones about coming to prayer-meeting, when he said, "Now, Brother Oldschool, you needn't be so hard on me, if I am not as regular as the minister and the elders. You know that I can't speak or pray in public. I have no special gifts. I am just a common Christian—a high private, and nobody misses me when I am away."

This remark started a train of thought. What is a common Christian? He belongs to the rank and file of the great army. He is enlisted as a soldier of the cross. But, because he is not an officer, has he no special duties and responsibilities? Let us go into camp and see. The reveille sounds. The high private turns over in his tent and composes himself for a morning nap. He says, "That's for the captain, the lieutenants and the sergeants. They all ought to get up early and attend to camp and guard duty; but I am only a common soldier; it makes no difference what I do." That high private would soon find that he was very much mistaken. After breakfast comes the call for company drill. We go on the parade ground. We find the officers there with only a handful of soldiers. We say, "Captain, how is this? I thought you had a hundred men in your company, and here are only twenty-five in response to your call." "O," he replies, "the sergeants, corporals and file-leaders are all here, and a few others; bnt the rest say that they are only common soldiers: that they don't amount to much anyway—that if they came they would only handle muskets and march and countermarch in obedience to the word of command. So some of them are visiting, some are playing cards, and some are lounging in their tents, reading novels and newspapers." Would any captain endure such conduct, much less excuse it? No, every soldier must respond to the call for drill, for dress parade or for guard-mounting. If he does not, unless excused by the surgeon, he is punished.

It is the common soldiers—the rank and file of our armies—that win the victories in war. They advance to the charge with their officers in the rear. They compose that line of battle on whose steady move- issue depends. Every man in ried ranks must be a hero. He nd in his place without flinching e shower of shot and shell. He ep step with his comrades when a is ordered. He is like a link in a it fails if he fails. He is like a a wall—if he falls out of line the nbles into confusion and the army is routed. Great are the responsibilities of the common soldier. Without his brave co-operation and prompt obedience the most skillful general could never win a battle. And hence it is that army discipline is strict, and that months are spent in drilling soldiers for active service in the field.

And is it not so in the army of the Lord? Are not the rank and file to be ready to respond to every call of their leaders? Does not the great responsibility rest upon them? If they fail, can the officers alone do anything? The Captain of our salvation has a place and a work for every man. He has enlisted a great many common soldiers because he needs them. What, then, are some of the special duties of the common Christian?

1. He must put on the whole armor of God. He must appear in uniform that all may know to whom he belongs. He must be ready to come to the company headquarters—the church, whenever summoned. The full strength of the company should appear at every Sabbath service, and at every week-day service. The moral effect of a full attendance is greater than most people think. Every one's presence encourages others, and every one's absence discourages his brethren. A church all of whose members are at the prayer-meeting and the Sabbath-school will be a power in the community. It will move like a Macedonian phalanx. Such attendance is the common duty of every common Christian. The very excuse that he makes for non-attendance shows that he ought to attend. If he is not gifted so that he can speak in the prayer-meeting he needs to be there in order to be edified by the gifts of others. If he is not wise enough to teach in the Sabbath-school he ought to be there as a scholar.

2. The common Christian can invite his friends and neighbors to go to church. This requires no special gift. Yet every man that you persuade to come and hear the gospel you preach the gospel to, you make the minister's sermon your sermon to him by bringing him to hear it. "Let him that heareth say come," cries our Saviour. If we are interested in what we hear we will try to get others interested. If all the common Christians would attend earnestly to this easy and obvious duty our sanctuaries would be crowded, and the power of our ministers doubled.

3. The common Christian can speak a word of warning or entreaty to the common sinners whom he meets from day to day. Just because he is a common Christian he knows how to talk with them. He is intellectually and socially on their level. He is in full sympathy with them in many worldly interests. The minister's visits and exhortations are regarded as official. It is his business to talk with people about their souls; and for that very reason his talking does not impress them as that of a companion and equal would.

4. The common Christian can hold up the hands of his minister not only by his regular attendance and his prayers, but by talking to his brethren of the truth presented on the Sabbath, and by trying to illustrate the beauty and power of the gospel in his life. We are all living epistles. Many read us who never read the Bible. Many watch us and judge of our religion by us, who never to go to church. When Dr. Beecher was asked in regard to the great revival in Park Street church, Boston, under his ministry, he said: "It is the work of the people and the Lord. I preach as able a sermon as I can on Sunday, and then my four hundred members go out all over the city and repeat that sermon through the week." No wonder there was a great revival when four hundred common Christians took the fire from the altar and carried it with them day by day. That was the spirit of the primitive church. "They went everywhere preaching the gospel." May God help the millions of common Christians in our churches to realize their duty to shine as lights in the world!—*Obadiah Oldschool, in the Interior.*

SINGING WHILE AT WORK.

It does not seem as if the mothers sing about their work as much as they used to. The grandmothers and the mothers used to sing sweet hymns while they were doing their house-work. Many grown-up children of the present generation carry the beautiful words of the old hymns fresh and precious in their hearts because the mother sung them.

"Rock of ages cleft for me," "Jesus, lover of my soul," and, "His loving kindness, oh, how great," in sweetest tones comes to us in the weary hours of the day, and in the sleepless watches of the night; and they bring us comfort and cheer. The voices of the loved ones who sung them in the old home have gone to join the choir in the city of our God. How many children have been brought back from sinful wanderings by hearing some hymn or tune the mother sung in their childhood days. Some one who appreciated the power of such song has witten—

"Old tunes are precious to me as old paths
In which I wandered as a happy boy,
In truth they are the old paths of the soul,
Oft-trod, well-worn, familiar, up to God."

A Scottish mother who sung "Jerusalem, my happy home" so often that her boy learned the words by heart when he was very young, unconsciously made an impression upon his young soul which in after years was the means of bringing him back from sinful wanderings to ask forgiveness for an ill-spent life and to receive a pardon. The mother died when her boy was quite young, and he became a wanderer. He came to this country, fell in with bad companions, and after years of "feeding on husks," he was carried into a hospital to die. He was a stranger, and would give no account of himself, until one day, when the good nurse was doing something for his comfort in the way of rearranging his pillow, he heard her humming very low, "Jerusalem, my happy home." Instantly his eyes filled with tears, and he said, "Please sing the whole of that hymn to me; it was the one my mother sung so often when I was a child." All the mother's teachings and prayers came back to him. He sent for a clergyman, and asked for prayer. His heart was melted, and even at the eleventh hour he found pardon and peace. A young man who left his home in the country to take a position in the city found himself getting in with bad company and yielding to temptations that his good, pious mother had so often warned him to flee from. One night he was on his way to a saloon to meet some young men by appointment. As he passed along the street he heard a woman singing her child to sleep. He stopped for a moment and the words of his mother's hymn, "Abide with Me," fell upon his ear. Instantly a sweet face came before him as he saw it when she stood in the doorway looking after him as his father was driving him down the road to the station. "God help me, for Christ's sake!" he cried out from the depths of his soul. He turned back, went into the young men's meeting, where he had been urged by his mother to go, and then and there resolved, with God's help, to follow her teachings, and be what she was praying to have him be.

So, mothers, sing the good hymns about your daily rounds. When you are fretted and weary with the work and care, and feel as if you could not take another step, burst out in singing. You will be surprised to find how soon the heaviness will be taken away. No one can be out of humor very long if some helpful, soothing hymn is sung. Prayer and praise go together.

Whatever else the children may forget of their childhood days, they will never lose the sweet tones and precious words of the hymns you sing, as you move abont the house doing the daily duties so necessary to the comfort and well being of your family.—*Susan Perry.*

BEYOND.

Though mortal eyes know well the nearer side
Which as we turn, the turning moon displays,
In this unchanging through the changeful days,
The farther one no man hath yet espised:
What that would show some reasoned rule doth hide.
Mayhap the sun's light there more lustrious plays.
Outshining far the earth-observing rays;
So musing, guess we, knowledge is desired.
Of life the lower half alone we know,
The higher, brighter part hath ever been,—
And still, to us in flesh, remains—unseen;
Faith waits, content that wisdom wills it so,
The lesser glory, love to us reveals,
The greater glory, love awhile conceals.
—*Flavel Cook, D.D., in Pearl of Days.*

SELF-CONTROL.

There is no quality which a boy admires more than that of self-control, and it is right to admire it, for it is only the man who has control of himself that can control others, and can be of value and service to the community in which he lives.

No one can hear untouched such a story, for instance, as that of the English troopship which sprang a leak, and the officers and men, when they found they could not save her, safely and quickly transferred their wives and children to the boats, and then, drawn up at quarters, each man at his post quietly and calmly went down with their ship, content with having saved the lives which were dearer to them than their own.

The heroic endurance of pain, the ready wit in an emergency, the lightning-like quickness of thought which plans, and the steady hand which executes a rescue, such traits command the respect and admiration of everyone, and every boy wishes that he could possess them. Boys, and older people too, are apt to think that these qualities are an especial gift, like a genius for music or art, and that no one can behave in this way unless it is, as the phrase goes, "born in him." It is true that to some self-control comes easier than to others, but it is a quality which can be cultivated without doubt. You can have it or not as you choose.

A friend of mine who was a volunteer during the U. S. war, though at that time he was scarcely more than a lad, was relating to a few friends something of his experience. He is one of the most quiet, retiring, and gentle of men, not at all a man whom one would suspect of having soldier stuff in him.

"Were you never afraid?" some one asked him, curiously.

"Yes," he answed, frankly, "I was always afraid. I never went into a fight in my life that I did not tremble just at the beginning, and at any minute I would have been glad to cut and run for old Vermont. But—(with a smile)—I didn't do it. I suppose," he continued, turning to me, "that you would call me a coward."

"If you had run away," I answered, "perhaps I should; but my idea of a brave man is, not who does not know the meaning of the word, but rather one who knows the feeling, and who conquers it, and does his duty just the same."

I could not say to his face what I knew to be a fact, that he had won promotion three times for conspicuous gallantry upon the field of battle, and that he had inspired his men with such confidence in him that they would follow anywhere he led.

Therefore, if a boy feels that he is lacking in self-control the best thing he can do is to practise it every chance he gets. Since I began to write this article I have counted twelve different young men of my acquaintance who faint at the sight of blood, and when there is accident in their vicinity they every one of them get out of the way, because if they are called upon to help they may drop at just the most critical minute. They all regard the trait as constitutional, but it is my belief that if they would exert their will power sufficiently they could conquer their infirmity.

There is nothing more desirable than the ability to keep cool in case of an accident, and it is well to have some idea of what to do until the doctor comes. There are several excellent little books which are printed for this purpose. After he comes do exactly what he tells you. He will never ask you to do anything which you cannot do, if you pay strict attention, control yourself, and try.

The best way to maintain self-control in an emergency is to always keep control of yourself when there is no emergency; that is, to practice it all the time, for one has plenty of opportunity in every-day life. Keep your temper through every game, no matter how exciting. When some one else wins the prize which you have been striving for during the whole term, shake hands with the victor, and say—"I'm glad you have won it." If a sudden insult comes which seems to make every drop of blood in your body boil indignantly to the surface, clinch your teeth until you can answer calmly, or do not speak at all. Never allow yourself to become so excited that you do not know what you are about. Train hands, and feet, and eyes, and brain to constantly serve you well, and then they will not fail you in time of trouble, and you will find, if you do this, that in sudden need, instead of being paralyzed with fright and helpless, you can think and act with a quickness and capacity which, when it is all over, will seem surprising even to yourself; or if it should be your lot to bear, instead of to do, you can endure with a composure which will be a comfort to yourself, and to all of your friends.—*Christian at Work.*

TEMPTED BY DEGREES.

John Newton says Satan seldom comes to Christians with great temptations, or with a great temptation, or with a temptation to commit a great sin. You bring a green log and a candle together, and they are very safe neighbors; but bring a few shavings and set them alight, and then bring in a few small sticks and let them take fire, and the log be in the midst of them, and you will soon get rid of your log. And so it is with little sins. You will be startled with the idea of committing a great sin, and so the devil brings you a little temptation, and leaves you to indulge yourself. "There is no harm in this," "no great peril in that;" and so by these little chips we are first easily lighted up, and at last the great log is burned. "Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation."

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

Woman's highest place is in the Christian home and Church and at the head of her family. But there are many women who have neither homes or families, or with families dependent upon them. In time past the lot of these was often hard indeed, and the success with which many of them struggled under heavy burdens excites our wonder. That so many doors are now open to women in such circumstances and to women who prefer to make their own living is one of the many evidences of progress to be hailed with delight.

Women in ordinary health, with fair education and some enterprise, need no longer be in dread of want or of being cast upon the care of those who may accept the trust reluctantly and perform its duties niggardly. Women are finding employment as never before in schools, stores and newspaper offices, type-writers, music teachers, book-keepers, correspondents, and in manufacturing establishments. Avenue after avenue is opening up to them, and they are entering up them and giving good satisfaction. Nor do they confine themselves to callings such as we have just mentioned, but some of them boldly and successfully strike out in new directions.

A few years ago a young woman in the State of New York received by bequest a farm encumbered with a mortgage of considerable size. She had some skill in making cakes of various kinds. Immediately she went to work and very soon her cakes acquired a high reputation. In a short time the mortgage was paid off, and now her cakes are sold in the principal cities of three States and she is on the high road to wealth. A woman in Brooklyn has made a specialty in putting up pickles which are now in large demand. We know two ladies who support themselves handsomely by canning fruits which command quick sales and good prices. In most of the large cities there are now active and observant women who make their living by purchasing goods for families in the country or distant small towns. In New York an enterprising woman finds remunerating employment in buying marketing for housewives whose full time is otherwise occupied or who have limited experience, receiving a small commission for the same. Others will not be slow to follow her example in New York and elsewhere. And women who are adepts as milliners, but either are unable to start establishments of their own or do not desire to have the care of them, are doing exceedingly well by going from house to house trimming bonnets and hats; while others skilled in dress-making are establishing themselves in business by the same process. In almost every considerable town or neighborhood a new industry that will pay well can be be devised or seized upon by thoughtful women.

The indications are becoming more and more apparent that women dependent on themselves, are getting ready to make vigorous struggles for maintenance in new lines and entirely consistent with their sex. This is a matter for congratulation and all right-minded persons will give encouragement to all women seeking to provide for themselves and theirs by proper methods. In the education of girls the possible changes in their pecuniary condition, owing to deaths and reverses, should never be lost sight of, while a healthful self-reliance should be sedulously cultivated. Probably these are features of female education more neglected than others; and yet, after personal piety, they are the most valuable. The best education is that which best fits for all the possible circumstances of life.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

IN A THUNDERSTORM.

It is delight to hear the crash of thunder among the hills, and to rejoice in the glorious roll of the drums of the God of armies when the forces of heaven are on the march. It is glorious to hear the voice of the tempest from afar; but it is quite another matter to be in your own house when it seems to be the target of the dread artillery of heaven. There is no music in the sharp crack of electric rifles sounding in your very ear, nor in the apparent fall of masonry from your own tower, nor in the trembling of beams, and walls, and floor. You are driven from the windows by feeling yourself charged with the subtle fluid; and as you move further into the house you are suddenly forced back by what seems a furnace or a sun descending through the light in the roof. Then a tempest is a tempest indeed; and as your dog with lowered tail crouches at your feet, and looks up in fear, you need all your manhood to enable you yourself to look up to your own greater Lord, and rely upon his guardian care. I write under the immediate experience of such a visitation—a visitation which I shall not soon forget.

Just so when holy wrath breaks forth within the soul, and the conscience feels the terror of divine justice. There is then an end of all debate about the punishment of sin upon the heathen, or in the ages to come. The terrible result of evil has come home to you; in blazing fire Jehovah rebukes iniquity, and in thundering threatening he declares that he will by no means space the guilty. How sweet it is at such a moment to bow at the cross, and shelter beneath the atoning sacrifice! In such an hour of conscious condemnation, what can those men do who scorn the great propitiation?

At any rate, for me in the time of physical agony, when the chill shadow of death freezes the current of my life, and the future, with all its solemnity, flames forth before me, it is my solace, my joy, my delight, to cast myself on Jesus, and to be as nothing in the presence of the all-in-all of his transcendent merit. It would be eternally for the health of some men's souls if they could but for a little while know the terror of seeing God in arms against iniquity. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom;" and for lack of that fear, which they affect to treat as a mean thing, they remain forever mean, never having faced the truth of judgment, and consequently never having known the truth of salvation.—*C. H. Spurgeon, in Sword and Trowel.*

A TERRIBLE WARNING.

A gentlemen made a rockery in front of his house, in which he planted some beautiful ferns, and having put up the following notice, found it more efficient and less expensive than spring-guns and man-traps. The fear-inspiring inscription was—"Beggars beware! Scolopendriums and Polypodiums are set here."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Journal of Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society: Vol. V. Part I.:—The pursuit of science in North Carolina has never been wide-spread, although in this domain not a few have risen to distinction. This Society was organized to encourage scientific pursuits, and in the few years of its organization it has added much of permanent value, and shown that there is an increasing number of such students.

Prof. Poteat gives the first considerable study to the *Dssmids*, with a list of his finds about Wake Forest.

The chemical articles on the "Bromination of Heptane" and "New Halogen Compounds of Lead" are by Professor Venable. There is a list of the fishes found in the museum of the University of North Carolina, by W. S. Bryant; A list of Butterflies Collected at Chapel Hill," by A. Braswell; "Changes in Bottled Samples of Acid Phosphates," by Prof. W. B. Phillips; "Some Observations on Spiders," by Prof. G. F. Atkinson: "Temperature and Rain Fall at Various Stations in North Carolina," is a very valuable paper, compiled with great labor, by Prof. Jos. A. Holmes, and will be a rich source of information upon a subject of rapidly increasing importance.

The rapid sketch we have made of this half-yearly product of the Mitchell Society gives no adequate idea of their work, but we note the vitality which it indicates with pleasure; moreover, we append that, referring from the list of names of members, at least in North Carolina, scientific men are not unbelievers in the inspired Word.

The Treasury for September. This very interesting evangelical monthly, for pastor and people, is richly stored with an abundance of good, spiritual food. The sermons, lectures, sketches of noted preachers; mission work at home and abroad, with helpful hints for all workers. The Sunday-school cause with light on the International Lessons; monthly survey; beautiful thoughts &c., make it to compare with other similar periodicals. Annual price in advance, $2.50. Address E. B. Treat, 771 Broadway, N. Y.

Our Little Men and Women is one of the best publications for little folks. The September number is filled with unusually interesting illustrations, and the reading matter is excellent. D. Lothrop Co., Boston, at $1.00 a year.

The New Princeton Review for September is at hand. Contents: Literary Anodynes, by Andrew Lang; The New Psychology, by J. H. Hyslop; Irish Home Rule and its Analogies, by Edward A. Freeman; the Knights of Labor, by Francis A. Walker; An Old Master, by Woodrow Wilson; Pessimism and Recent Victorian Poetry, by Henry F. Randolph; The American School of Art, by J. Durand; Camelia Ricardo, by Ruth McEnery Stuart; Criticisms, Notes and Reviews on the war situation in Europe; A Library of American Literature; An American Exponent of Lotze; Campaign Methods; Saintsbury's Elizabethian Literature; The Boyhood of Living Authors; Books Received. A. C. Armstrong & Co,, New York.

From the Central Presbyterian.

JOINING THE CHURCH OF ROME.

A Letter from the Rev. James M. Gray, of Boston, to a Virginia Correspondent.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 29, 1888.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The recent agitation against Romish aggression in the city of Boston has increased the number of my correspondents, one of whom, seeking light on the subject of joining the Church of Rome, suggests that I reply through the courtesy of your columns for the sake of the possible benefit it may be to others as well as herself. If you agree with her as to the expediency of this course, and can conveniently grant the required space, it will afford me pleasure to comply with her request.

1. My correspondent starts forth with the statement that she was brought up in the Church of England, but that for more than twenty years she has been trying "every church to find from the members which could be right," her "common sense" teaching her "that Christ could not have intended to confuse everybody" as she had been confused in endeavoring to ascertain which church He meant when He spoke of "His Church."

Of course the simple explanation of her difficulty is, that by "His Church" Christ did not mean to signify any particular denomination, Roman Catholic or Protestant, but referred to all, of whatever religious name who truly believe on Him, and faithfully endeavor to do His will. Such as these wherever found, are members of the one body of which He is the Head. They may be in the Roman Catholic Church as well as in any sect of Protestantism. They are to be found in the Presbyterian fold as well as the Church of England. But there is no one denomination, Roman Catholic or Protestant, which monopolizes them, while on the other hand, in all these denominations there are doubtless those who profess thus to be united to the Head and are not. [Titus i: 16.]

In the conclusion of my correspondent's letter she entreats me to advise her as "to the selection of a church which will be a comforter here and a leader to heaven." But this I cannot do, since no church is intended, strictly speaking, to occupy such an office. It is just here that so many persons drawn towards the Church of Rome are making their serious mistake. They are substituting an outward and human organization in the place of the Saviour himself. He in the person of His blessed Spirit is the only comforter and the only leader to heaven. (John xiv: 6; 16-18; 25; Acts iv: 10–12). No one can be saved by joining the Roman Catholic Church any more than by joining any Protestant Church. On the other hand one may be saved who, in the strict sense of the term, has never joined any church, *i. e.*, has never formally connected himself with any particular denomination. It is Christ, and not the Church that saves, and the moment a man is saved through the exercise of faith in Christ, that moment He becomes a member of His true Church, whether he has joined any particular denomination. The question as to the body of Christians with which a saved man may subsequently connect himself is an independent and subsidiary one, a question of personal taste largely, qualified and restrained of course by the teachings of the Word of God.

2. The second difficulty in the mind of my correspondent is thus stated in her own words: "I felt that the new sects of a few years could not be right, because, if so, what became of the people before they were formed?" In other words Protestantism is wrong because it came into existence later than Roman Catholicism. A serious state affairs this, if it were true. But of course it is not true. Indeed the very opposite is true. The tenets of Protestantism are those of the New Testament, while Roman Catholicism is the innovator. Where will my correspondent find anything in the New Testament to justify the worship of the Virgin Mary, or praying to the departed? Where will she find anything to countenance Papal infallibility, or the adoration of a wafer god, or indeed scores of other heresies of the rankest kind which are, so to speak, the very staple of the Church of Rome? These things have not sprung from the source of truth. They are not in accord with the divine rule of faith and practice.

My correspondent must not suppose that Martin Luther and his coadjutors were the earliest Protestants. The disciples of our Lord were first called Christians at Antioch, but they had been Christian, nevertheless a long while before that. The same is true of the followers of the Reformation. The name Protestant was first attached to them in 1529, but their predecessors under other names had been incessantly protesting even unto blood against the errors of the Papacy from the earliest times. (2 Thess. ii). Let my correspondent diligently and prayerfully search the word of God, as well as the pages of any competent secular history, she would become possessed of a complete antidote to her alarm on this point.

3. The third difficulty which presents itself to my correspondent is of a more practical nature. "I find more good done by Catholics than by you (Protestant sects) all put together." And then an instance is cited of a priest who lived and died among lepers in his efforts to win them to his religion. Far be it from me to seek to detract from the heroic and self-sacrificing conduct of many priests and sisters of charity of whom the world is proud. But although comparisons are odious and it ill becomes us unprofitable servants to boast, this broad assertion must be challenged. The very case of the priest who fellowshipped with the lepers sounds very much like the story of the two Moravian ministers who did that very thing. It is true, as my correspondent avers, that "by their fruits shall ye know them;" but it is the fruit of the whole system which is to be taken into account here and not an isolated part of it. Ingersolism points to the fruits of disbelief as seen in Mr. Courtland Palmer as an evidence of the work of that kind of a religion. But if it produced a thousand such in the same day, are we in consequence to leave the word of God and serve Satan?

Let my correspondent candidly peruse the history of Romanism. Let her compare its teachings with those of the inspired Scriptures, and her "common sense" must convince her that the arrogancy, tyranny and falsehood of which that history is a synonym cannot be the fruit of the tree of righteousness. Nor would I say this if the iniquity referred to were merely a record of the dim past which a common frailty and a common charity should teach one to forget. But alas! if space permitted, it could easily be demonstrated that in these respects the spirit of the Papacy is not different to-day from what it ever has been.

4, The fourth and last difficulty to be referred to, while not different in character from the last mentioned, is yet for special reasons deserving of separate attention. My correspondent complains that the treatment of the poor in our Protestant churches is not as closely in accord with "the sweet spirit of Christianity" as in Roman Catholic churches, where "every one seems to feel at home," and the poorly-dressed people kneel side by side with the more costly and fashionably attired. Strangely enough, an impression very opposite to this has been formed in my mind. I reside on a thoroughfare leading to a popular Roman Catholic church, which early on Sunday mornings is thronged by servants only, while the nine and ten o'clock services are attended by their masters. Inquiry has elicited the fact that this is not in every case, because it is more convenient for servants to go at the earlier hour, but because it costs less to go then. How does this coincide with my correspondent's idea of the cosmopolitism of that church, or with what the scriptures say of the rich and poor meeting together because the Lord is the maker of them all? Will not the free-seat system in so many of our Protestant churches compare favorably with this?

But the distinction between Protestantism and Romanism is something far deeper and more essential than all this. It is a question of the authority and sufficiency of the Scriptures, the efficacy of the one sacrifice on the cross to atone for human guilt, the power of faith only to justify and bring peace to the conscience of the sinner, and the value of the merits of Christ as the one mediator between God and man. Protestantism stands for these fundamental truths. Romanism either detracts from, adds to, or else totally denies them. Let my correspondent decide for herself which of the two is more in harmony with the revelation of the gospel by which alone we are to be judged in the last day.

Very sincerely yours,
JAMES M. GRAY,
Rector of the First Reformed Episcopal church in Boston.

CLEVER MEN AND THEIR WIVES.

The wife of a celebrated literary man (says a London contemporary) said the other evening that a talented man should always choose a wife with nothing further than domestic accomplishments. "It is a great mistake for brainy people to marry brains," said she, decisively; "and, happily, few of them do it. Put two genuinses together in matrimony, and you have two cats in a bag—nervous, fretful, irresponsible creatures, with no patience and less common-sense, who will be always worrying each other and tugging in opposite directions at the matrimonial chain. If they are both talented in the same line, they will wear each other out in the expression of different ideas; but if they have separate abilities, there will be pretty often a jangle about which one is the more important. What a clever man wants is a clear-headed, sensible wife, who will forget his vagaries in remembering his brilliancy and remain a constant shield between his sensitiveness and disagreeable things; something, in fact, like one of those cushions that sailors put down the side of the vessel to keep it from jarring too roughly against the dock."

TRUST.

Leave God to order all thy ways,
And hope in Him, whate'er betide,
Thou'lt find in Him the evil days
Thy all-sufficient strength and guide;
Who trusts in God's unchanging love,
Builds on the rock that nought can move.

What can these anxious cares avail,
These never-ceasing moans and sighs?
What can it help us to bewail
Each painful moment as it flies?
Our cross and trials do but press
The heavier for our bitterness.

Only thy restless heart keep still,
And wait in cheerful hope; content
To take whate'er His gracious will,
His all discerning love hath sent.
Doubt not our inmost wants are known
To Him who choose us for His own.

He knows when joyful hours are best,
He sends them as He sees it meet;
When thou hast borne the fiery test
And art made free from all deceit,
He comes to thee all unaware,
And makes thee own His loving care.

Nor in the heat of pain and strife
Think God hath cast thee off unheard,
And that the man whose prosperous life
Thou enviest, is of Him preferred,
Time passes and much change doth bring,
And sets a bound to everything.

All are alike before His face;
'Tis easy to our God most high
To make the rich man poor and base,
To give the poor man wealth and joy.
True wonders still by Him are wrought
Who setteth up, and brings to nought.

Sing, pray, and swerve not from His ways,
But do thy own part faithfully,
Trust His rich promises of grace,
So shall they be fulfilled in thee;
God never yet forsook at need
The soul that trusted Him indeed.

—*German Hymn.*

WHAT THE BELL SAID, AND WHAT THE PEOPLE SAID.

The quiet of a Sunday morning was broken by the tones of a church bell. Over the town floated its full, rich music, and it came back again in faint echoes.

The bell seemed charged with a message to the people, which it was telling with all its might; and the message ran thus: "Come — come. Come — come. Come—come:"

But although well understood, it was not heeded by many; and this is what the people said who did not heed it, and what Conscience said to them:

Bell.—"Come—come."

People.—"We do not feel very well to-day."

Conscience.—"Isn't it strange there are so many sick people Sundays? Many who are well enough on Saturday night are unable to go out on Sunday, and those who are so sick on Sunday recover when Monday morning comes. It might seem as if some weekly epidemic visited the town with a full supply of headaches, colds, fevers, and other disorders."

Bell.—"Come—come."

People.—"The weather is too unpleasant to-day."

Conscience.—"Yes, the weather on Sundays is alway wrong; too hot, too cold, too wet, too cloudy, or too windy. Sunday heats are exhausting, Sunday rains are so penetrating, Sunday colds so piercing, that no one but the minister or sexton should go out to church!"

Bell.—"Come—come."

People.—"We have company."

Conscience.—"Isn't there something said about the stranger within thy gates keeping the Sabbath holy?"

Bell.—"Come—come."

People.—"Our garments are not good enough."

Conscience.—"There are a great many directions in the Bible about how we should come before our Lord, but the style and quality of clothes are not mentioned. The church isn't a millinery establishment or a show-room. In old times the rich and poor met together, for the Lord is the Maker of them all."

Bell.—"Come—come."

People.—"We are better than some who go to church."

Conscience.—"You may be much better than some, but are you satisfied with that? Will it do to tell the Lord so? There is something in the parable of the Pharisee and Publican bearing upon this point."

Bell.—"Come—come."

People.—"We havn't any seats in church."

Conscience.—"Yes, there are always seats there for all who come. There need be no fear of intruding, for all are welcome; and there need be no fear of wearing out your welcome, for you are urged to come every Sunday."

And so the church bell kept ringing out its message, "Come—come." And some heeded the message, came, thanked God for the privilege of coming, and resolved to come always. Others still refused, and Conscience went to sleep, murmuring, ere it slept, "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul."—*The Presybyterian.*

"NO TIME."

You have time for toil and time for rest; you have time for work, and even time for pleasure; but "no time" for God and his service!

And yet all your time is his, for he gave it all, and can take it away.

Suppose you are busy on some piece of work which you are anxious to finish, and some neighbor rushes in to say that your house is on fire, or that your child has met with an accident and has been carried to the hospital, would you then go on with your work, and say,—"I have no time to attend to these things now; I am very busy; when my work is done I will see what I can do?"

If your soul is not safe, then nothing else is of any importance in comparison with its welfare.

But if you are busy all the week, what about your Sundays? They are special days of rest, given by God on purpose that you may think of him and care for your soul. Have you "no time" then, or are you "too tired." or is it that you "don't care?"

In one way it is true that you have "no time" to call your own. The present is is the only time you have. To-morrow is not yours yet, and it may never be given you. *Now* is the accepted time; *now* is the day of salvation.

You say that you have "no time." But if God sent upon you a severe illness, all work must be laid aside you must find time to be ill.

And some time you must find time to die. The busiest of all men must give up their work, and lie down in the sleep of death.

Surely, with life so uncertain and death always so near, you have "no time" to waste, "no time" to spend idly or sinfully in the service of the world and the flesh and the devil,—*Canada Presbyterian Record.*

OUR INGRATITUDE.

It goes against the natural grain to show continued favors to an ungrateful man. When we do a kindness we rather like to be thanked and smiled at. Sullen acceptance of a gift or courtesy does not encourage repetition; gruff refusal almost makes the giver regret his own amiable intention. Behold, now, the supernatural love and patience of the Father, who gives good gifts to his ungrateful, inappreciative, disobedient children day after day. The children render infrequent and scanty thanks for such blessings as please them; complain loudly against others, concerning the fitness of which they place their own darkened judgments above that of the all-wise God; and in great numbers rudely reject the most precious of all mercies—salvation through a crucified Redeemer. We must meditate on the abundance and steady continuance of the divine bounty to thankless creatures, to understand even in part what is meant by the assurance, "God is love."—*Interior.*

HOME FIRST.

Let home stand first before all other things. No matter how high your ambition may transcend its duties, no matter how far your talents or your influence may reach beyond its doors, before everything else build up a true home. Be not its slave; be its minister. Let it not be enough that it is swept and garnished, that its food is delicious; but feed the love in it, feed the truth in it, feed thought and aspiration, feed all charity and gentleness in it. Then from its walls shall come forth the true woman and the true man, who shall together rule and bless the land.

HIGH LICENSE.

We have had high license in Illinois for five years, and while it is a success as a revenue measure, it is an undisguised failure as a temperance-measure. It in no way checks the consumption of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor does it in the least degree lessen the evil of crime from such use. It may be true that in a city like Chicago the number of saloons may be reduced a few hundred, but such a reduction from an aggregate of several thousands is not noticeable. Drunkenness and the petty as well as the grave crimes resulting therefrom, receive no check from high license, and to urge it as a temperance measure or as an anti-saloon expedient is to attempt to commit a fraud on a party. Nor does high license give more decent saloons, if such places can claim any degree of decency. The dives and dens, the barrel-houses, and the thieves' resorts, are as bad and as frequent in this city to-day, after five years of high license, as they ever were. Call high license what it is, an easy way to raise a revenue from a vice, but let there be an end of endorsing it as a temperance or a reform measure.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THH LORD'S DAY IS THE SABBATH.

God is the author of three great works: creation; the preparation of the millennium; the opening of the gate of resurrection to Heaven through His dying love and rising power. In celebrating His greatest work and His rest, we celebrate all His work and their rests. It is proper to call the Lord's Day the Sabbath. It is rest; and we celebrate in it the rest of creation as well as the rest of redemption. Celebrate the Lord's day; it is the day when the Lord was declared to be the Son of God and our Saviour by the resurrection from the dead; celebrate it as the day of our hope; celebrate it as the day when the Spirit was poured out and the Church was inaugurated: celebrate it as the day when light was created; celebrate it as the day when manna was given; celebrate it as the day which speaks something better than even creation's completion or earth's millennial glory; celebrate it as the day of Heaven.—*W. C. Wood, D. D., in Pearl of Days.*

AN UNERRING MARKSMAN.

"Whisky never misses fire," said a man to us the other day. No; it never does. It is sure to bring down its victim sooner or later, whether he be high or low in the social or intellectual scale. And fluttering all about him will always be the wounded hearts of mother, father, wife, children, sisters, brothers and friends, while beyond and behind all this is too often a trail of ruined virtue and contaminating influence. At least six hearts on an average carry a lifelong, overshadowing, dreary sorrow, for every victory alcohol brings down. The undertow of all family and social life is largely silent sorrow and dreary heartache over the victims of alcohol. No; whisky never misses fire, never.—*Advance.*

SHE COULDN'T BE BOTHERED.

"How shall I cook the potatoes for dinner, ma'am?" asked Mrs. Readypen's domestic, appearing at the door of her mistress' room while that lady w[illegible]

"I'm sure I don't know. I [illegible] a potato in my life."

"And what about the meat?"

"Oh, I don't know. Just a[illegible]

"And salad, ma'am?"

"Any kind will do."

"And what about the desser[illegible]

"Jane!" said Mrs. Ready[illegible] "you told me when I engag[illegible] you could cook anything, and if you c[illegible] not you'll have to go. I know nothi[illegible] about cooking myself, as I told you. M[illegible] whole time is occupied in writing for house[illegible] hold magazines. Now, go away and don't disturb me again; I must finish this article on 'The Ethics of the Home,' and think up something on the 'Higher Life of the Household," before noon. Get anything you can for dinner and cook it your own way. I can't be bothered with domestic affairs of any sort,"

A DESIRABLE QUALITY.

One of the most desirable things in the Christian life is an agreeable temper. That royal touchstone, which men call disposition, needs to be ever in order to get the best benefits of religion. We are too apt to get off our base, and borrow trouble at a large rate of interest, or fret and worry about difficulties real or imaginary. No doubt the beanty of the Christian life is sadly marred by the disposition to fret. There was one lesson that the apostle Paul had mastered that it would be well for us to learn. He says, "I have learned in whatever state I am, therewith to be content." This is, to a great degree, the secret of his mighty faith, and it is a secret we shall do well to learn.

THE BEST WAY.

Never bring politics into religion, and never carry denominationalism into politics; but have no politics which is not compatible with true religion—religion which, from a high standpoint views carefully and prayerfully the whole field and forming the clear idea of duty, follows it.—*Richmond Christian Advocate.*

Dr. Guthrie, the great Scotch divine gave utterance to the following language: Before God and man, before the Church and the world, I impeach intemperance. I charge it as the cause, whatever may be the source elsewhere, of almost all the poverty, and almost all the crime, and almost all the misery, and almost all the ignorance and almost all the irreligion that disgrace and afflict mankind.

Science is but a mere heap of facts, not a golden chain of truths, if one refuses to link it to the throne of God.—*F. Power Cobbe.*

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTMB'R 12, 1888.

SYNODICAL HOME MISSIONS CONVENTION.

Our readers will find elsewhere in this issue a call for a Synodical Convention for Home Missions. All the chairmen of Presbyterial Committees of Home Missions seem to be agreed as to the necessity of securing more attention from Synod to this important cause, as well as to awakening community of feeling and concert of action in its behalf.

It is urged that at last Synod scant attention—the scantiest possible attention—was bestowed upon the subject. This is true, not so much, as we believe, from indifference on the part of Synod, as from the fact that other matters were thrust upon, or naturally fell upon Synod to a most serious extent, and in such a way that they could not be parried. At the risk of digression from our main subject we feel like voicing here the subdued complaints against immoderately long speeches at Synod. We do not refer to last Synod here. But we have known the entire time set apart for consideration of one of the church causes, used in presenting and urging a single phase of the subject, and that not considered by very many by any means the most improtant branch of the matter under discussion. And we have time and again known the general causes of church beneficence to take so much time as to drive matters directly pertaining to the Synod into a corner.

This is for a lamentation. We now return to the Synodical Convention. One effect of the Convention will be doubtless to compact and crystallize the matters so that they can be handled in Synod without waste of time. The discussions too, (of the Convention,) will, if conducted as they can hardly fail to be, beget in the auditors an interest in the subject and inform them on essential points, leaving the work to be done in Synod the trimming off, or frictional rubbing off and polishing necessary to perfection of work.

But look at the subjects proposed! We [illegible] propose to discuss them, not even [illegible]hem now. There looks like [illegible] of them. There'll be a whet-[illegible]es for the conflict and the [illegible] bright weapons when the con-[illegible] But let it come, it will not be [illegible]and the interests of our Synod [illegible]ted however the contest may

[illegible]We wish hearty success to the Conven-[illegible]n.

THE AUSTIN THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

We are informed that circulars regarding this institution have been sent to the ministers of the Synod, by a committee of gentlemen who desire to further its usefulness. As we always wish to be considered among the friends and admirers of Dr. DABNEY (not to speak of our interest in everything that concerns the progress of our beloved Church and the MASTER's kingdom), we wish to add a few words to emphasize this appeal.

The vast demands of the Texas field, the importance of supplying its destitutions at once, its great distance from the older theological schools, are themselves sufficient justification for the existence of this seminary, even if it needed large endowments, and a full corp of salaried professors. But the advantages afforded by the State University to Texas students in all the branches of secular education, together with the gratuitious services of Dr. DABNEY and Dr. SMOOT, present a combination of circumstances that reduces the expenses of such an institution to the minimum, requiring only one salaried instructor, to teach the department of Hebrew and Greek Exegesis.

But now that this modest effort has begun to grow, larger accommodations are required than have before been necessary. As the circular states it is no part of the plan to put up costly edifices, either now or in the future. A lot has been secured on which it is desired at once to build a neat and comfortable structure for a library and lecture rooms, at a cost of $2,000. Of this $1,000 has already been received in money and materials, and the proposition of the gentlemen who issue this circular, is that *the other* $1,000 *shall be raised by the friends of* Dr. DABNEY in Virginia and North Carolina, as a testimonial of their personal esteem, and of our appreciation of the long and faithful service rendered by him to our two Synods as their Theological Professor.

There is no estimating the value that it has been to our two Synods to have so many generations of our young ministers come out from beneath the moulding hand of such an instructor as Dr. DABNEY.

In the North they make much of their great men—perhaps too much. In the South we certainly do not make enough. We do not let the world know their greatness even by showing our appreciation of it.

But to Dr. DABNEY's students who know his greatness, whose minds have been enriched by his teachings, and whose hearts recall the uniform kindness, gentleness and patience with which he led them on in the paths of learning, we are sure this appeal will not be in vain. If each one will respond with a little according to his ability, the small sum will be quickly raised. It is to be hoped that the call will meet with a prompt response, as the building is needed for *this session*.

As Rev. PEYTON H. HOGE the member of the Committee appointed to receive contributions from this Synod, is at present out of the city, he requests that they shall be sent to this office, and they will be acknowledged week by week in the PRESBYTERIAN.

THE POPE OR THE EMPEROR—WHICH?

All sorts of reports have been abroad about the visit of the Emperor William of Germany to King Humbert at Rome. The Pope—we think there is no doubt of this—sent the Emperor word that he must not visit Rome, reminding him of the power of the party of the Centre, in German politics; which party is controlled by the Pope. Possibly he did not do the reminding. In any event, the matter was a piece of consummate arrogance, based on supposed power, politically, to help or to hurt; that a month or more ago. The Pope sent an envoy to press his claims. Since then, news has come that the German government is preparing for a coalition with the National Liberals. Herr BENNINGSEN, leader of the Liberals—heretofore strongly anti-BISMARCK in policy—has been made Governor of Hanover. Along with this come givings-out that the Pope has expressed himself as being much annoyed with the turn affairs are taking, and that the Conservatives (government) and National Liberals will form a coalition, and defy the Centre (Catholic) party, the Socialists and Anarchists and such others as may be disposed to combine.

The Government's course towards BENNINGSEN is certainly significant. Politicians do not throw away honors upon enemies. And the unnatural coalition between BISMARCK and the Pope—that is between the Conservatives, and the Centre (led by WINDTHORST) does seem to be likely to go to pieces. How far the arrogance of the Pope, acting upon the pugnacious and sensitive nature of the present Emperor, has led to the change is matter for conjecture alone. It is said that BISMARCK wants to conciliate the Pope—looking doubtless to future use of the Catholic party, while WILLIAM, acting under an instinct of resistance to papal vassalage has little or no disposition that way.

The latest news is that the Emperor will go to Rome and to the Quirinal, extending to Italy's king in all respects the courtesy he would extend to other monarchs. BISMARCK is reported as explaining to the Pontiff at considerable length the reasons for this course—the gist of the matter being that it is absolutely essential to retain the friendship of Italy—which means an alliance backed by 500,000 men. It is further reported that "His Holiness" appreciates the strength of the reasoning, and will raise no further objection; wise old gentleman!

Now, these surmisings of motive may not be correct; reporters have fervid imaginations, but they do not often interview kings, nor do kings reveal to them themselves or their reasons for their strokes of state. But this much it seems may be safely relied on. The Emperor will go to Rome; after all the bluster of the Pope, he will simply take what he can get and be glad to get it. Italy and Germany will be friends, and this time the Pope will probably—go to Canossa.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Union Theological Seminary at Hampden Sidney, Va,, opened on the 5th inst., with very encouraging prospects.

To-day, the 7th, there are on the grounds thirty old students and twenty-five new ones. Several of the old students have not yet reported. Surely it is cause for thanksgiving, to every Christian heart, to see a constant increase in the ranks of those who are to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation.

But the laborers are yet few when compared to the urgent necessity for consecrated work. "Pray ye therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that He would send forth more laborers into the harvest."

J. M. C.

LETTER FROM DR. VASS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND,
August 34, 1888.

DEAR PRESBYTERIAN:—So far away am I, and seeing so many remarkable things, that it is almost impossible to remember the last word to you. One thinks he will keep an accurate diary of daily events, letters, etc.; but when tired out with long rambles, he lets the record "go by the board." At least I do. Did I not doff my hat to you at Staubbach? Then let us have a word about

TRUMMELBACH FALLS,

which are two miles from the Staubbach or Dust Brook, in a deep dark gorge in the mountain on the right bank of the White Lutschine river. Ingenious steps and galleries, running this way and that, give divers points of view of this peculiar fall. Melting glaciers form a copious stream, which pouring down for ages has cut its way through rent cliffs. It then swirled and beat until a large round hole was drilled through solid rock. From this opening rushes, like an enraged tiger, with terrific volume, force and roar, a foaming mass of liquid silver. Mists rise thickly in the somber cavern. But the sun, looking in, weaves in their bosom a radiant bow, which spans the great rocky cauldron below. With overcoats on, and umbrellas above, we stand cautiously on the slender bridge which is fastened in the opposing rocks, and hangs in space above the surging and foaming mass. Racing with maniac shouts hither and thither, the fretted waters dash in that narrow gorge at right angles forwards and downwards, hurling their spray at intruders. Yet one gazes with chained enthusiasm at the marvellous scene, and can scarcely turn away. If Staubbach is radiant with its veiled beauty, Trummelbach is rich in imposing power. Well are the two contrasted in their varied impressiveness.

A GLORIOUS WALK.

We have had great pleasure in meeting here Rev. J. A. Lefevre, D. D., of Baltimore, Md., with his wife, daughter and son. We planned a pedestrian excursion from Interlaken to Giessbach. Our route passes through the handsome Howeweg, with its grand walnuts and verdant sward, to the town of Bonigen at the southern end of Lake Brienz. Thence the path rises high above the green-hued lake, and skirts its precipitous edge. This mountain gem is nine miles long by one and a half wide. Its depth is in parts from 500 to 900 feet. Mountains enclose it; villages and chalets cluster along its banks; verdant meadows, and steep, sloping hillsides roll up to the lofty mountains. How can such fields be tilled or reaped? The whole scene is full of sweet and quiet beauty, that is not disturbed by the busy little steamers, that ply from point to point all day long. We chose to walk leisurely and "spy out the land," see the Swiss homes, and peasants in field, shop and mountain home. Clouds covered the sky rnd occasional showers fell. Rain, however, furnished us with excuse to stop for shelter. At one point we abruptly came upon a rude shelter, beside the road, containing tables of most exquisite inlaid work, that was polished until it shone like a mirror. It was done with several kinds of native wood of various colors. The center was a chess-board. Beautiful devices in stars were wrought around the table, which was bounded by an ingenious border. The proprietor, an old man, and his wife were exceedingly genial and courteous. We conversed in German, French and a "leetle" English. They brought out fruit in a lordly dish; told us about their "boy in America; showed us all through their house, and exhibited the photograph of American grandchildren with loving pride. We went through the primitive shop, and saw the whole process of pains-taking manufacture and polishing these tables. No machinery; all slow, hard work. And they are beauties! Off here, in a solitary house, on the mountain side, over a deep, land-locked lake! They have an eye for the beautiful, for yonder before the door plays a pretty fountain, whose stream must flow from mountain heights. Of course three ladies could not pass this charming rest without investing. So two more tables go to America from the "Schachtischfabrik von Ch. Muhleman of Ehrschwandem." Marvels of beauty, and marvels of cheapness. No such work could be done in America at such prices. Our workmen would not be at the pains to make it.

GASTHAUS ZUR SCHWEIZERHEIMAT.

Onward we press in intermittent showers until we reach the hamlet of Iseltward, which is Dampfboot—Station Zwoischen Bonigen und Giessbach, am Brienzer-See, Berner Oberland," a steamboat station. Here rain, inclination and appetite called a halt at a village inn. A grey-headed, active man, with few teeth, thin, light summer clothing, and a genial smile, quickly appeared at the front door, and invited us to enter. He had been in America, talked some English, and was voluble in Swiss-German and French. Ah, we Polyglots were at home, you know, especially with a "leetle" English! We pass through the house into a spacious verandah in the rear, overlooking a charming islet, the lake, beautiful woods and verdant lowlands, dotted with Swiss cottages. Tables were spread and the inner man was tempted. Books were laid out, wherein travelers from all lands had placed their autographs; some with poetic inscriptions; many with pictorial illustrations, portraits, scenery, etc. A princess had left her rough chirography there, and men of title also, of which our simple and garrulous host was no little proud. True, many comments were made on himself; some in dubious phraseology; but he did not take in all signification in a foreign tongue. Some American Kings left him their choicest autographs also. An intimation having been given our host that he had with him one of America's most distinguished divines, he was most effusive and theatric in leave-taking, with hand on his heart, and a blessing in his "adieu," for he said the Presbyterian was the preacher and "pasteur" for the Swiss people.

ALPINE HORN.

Ah! there is that mighty instrument. Our host, Chr. Ernst Abegglen, is its master, and not like the lounging mountain road beggar, who toots it merely, and runs a foot-race after your carriage, hat in hand. No! he is the artist. Your humble servant tries the great seven foot horn and seeks to awake the slumbering echo with some feeble notes. Such wanton use—or abuse—of the sublime implement will never do in an Alpine chalet. So our "Eigenthumer explains to us carefully the mode of manufacturing this Alpine horn from a hollowed tree, and binding it closely with certain dried roots, after pinning the crooked and hollowed pieces together. His skill in this department was such that the Swiss government has purchased one of his horns to present to some foreign corporation. Then came the exploitation of its powers. With wonderful skill he played thereon the Switzer's Mountain Home song. Then standing alone, facing the Lake, with high mountains on either side, under his Swiss projecting roof, with half averted face, he began to sing the song he had played. I see him; his sharp high forehead; thin sandy hair; half-closed eyes; ruddy face; loose white clothe and bright slippers; his right hand raised and beating time, his whole soul is in the peculiar strain. We look and smile. But soon our smiles cease, and the spell of the native air drops on each as it progresses, and the echoing call of herds rings out, and the rolling tra-la-lura of the mountain song swells through the glen. No cracked notes are there; but a singular softness and melody for one of sixty years or more. We applaud to the echo, as he, smiling, closes and bows. He favors us with another song. We had an intimation of his dancing powers, and a sprightly matron of the party suggested to him that an exhibition of the Swiss terpsichorean art might be appropriate on Switzer-soil. But no; he said age made that unseemly in which his flush took joy; he was stiff now. Sensible, was he not? More so than some Americans I wot of!

Time flies! "Our bill, if you please." "Die rechnung. We viel ich ihnem schulda?" We find him orthodox to the core. Says he: "I vills zee me wif, ane ask her." Sensible Switzer to the last! Our ladies think so, anyhow, and are they not always right?

"Without the smiles from partial beauty won,
Oh, what were man? A world without the sun."

Let me then commend to voyageurs this Gasthaus zur schweitzerheimat." It claims:

Liebliche Aussicht auf den See und die Schecker-insel, sowie auf das Brienzer Rothhorn und den Brunig. 1 Stunde zu Fuss zu den bernhmten Giessbach-Fallen."

But I began with the intention of describing the romantic woods through which our pathway climbed; and above all, the wonders of the far-famed Giessbach-Falls. Time and space fail now, so to avoid surfeit let me bow a kindly adieu!

L. C. VASS.

NOTES FROM FARMVILLE, VA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The writer had the pleasure on last Sabbath to attend service at the Presbyterian church of Farmville Virginia. This church is in a very prosperous condition, under the pastorate of Rev. Wm. H. Neel. The church edifice already a large and handsome one, has recently had an ample addition built to it so as to comfortably accommodate the large congregations. Rev. Mr. Neel has the reputation of being one the most talented young men of his day, and well did he prove it upon this occasion. For almost forty minutes in the morning he held his vast audience spell bound. His sermon showed a deep, cultivated, logical mind and his delivery showed the born orator. In the evening the same thing was enacted, this gifted, thrice-gifted young divine spoke beautiful glowing burning words in his Saviour's name which must and will save souls. The people of Farmville are in much consternation fearing Mr. Neel may feel it to be his duty to accept one of the two calls recently given him by other churches. We do not fear to predict that success will follow him wherever he may go for such gifts as are his, are seldom seen in mortal men. Should Mr. Neel feel it to be his duty to leave, not only Farmville, but the State at large will realize that she has lost one of her brightest gems. In grace of thought, and manner, in eloquence and oratory, I doubt whether he has an equal, certainly not a superior in the Southern Church. We pray that God may bless the work of so able and consecrated a servant. God has blessed him in giving him a "help meet," in a lovely, charming Christian wife, one to whom the people of Farmville are as much devoted, as they are to the pastor himself.

* * *

A CONGREGATIONAL MEETING.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Licentiate J. M. Clark, now a student at Union Theological Seminary, spent vacation preaching for the congregations of Antioch and Philadelphus churches, also for the people of Red Springs. His last services prior to his return to the Seminary were held at Philadelphus church on August 26th ult., and so very acceptable and pleasant were his labors among us, that the congregation in a regular meeting held for that purpose, unanimously adopted the following paper, viz:

"*Whereas*, The time for which Rev. J. M. Clark was to preach for us has expired, the people of Philadelphus congregation desire to give expression to the great satisfaction they have with his past services, and would respectfully request that when his theological course is completed that he would return and labor among us if the way should be clear."

At the close of this day's services it was announced that a series of services would begin in said church on the following day at 11 o'clock a. m., to continue through the week, morning and night, until Sunday, when the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper would be administered. This arrangement was well observed by the congregation, and although the attendance was not so large in the day as at night owing to the great pressure of farm duties at this season of the year, yet there was no falling off in numbers, but perhaps a gradual increase until Saturday and Sunday, particularly on Sunday, when there was a large attendance, and the Lord's Supper administered.

Rev. Mr. Clark was assisted during the first half of this meeting by Rev. A. N. Ferguson; and the latter half by Rev. Joseph Evans, who conducted communion services.

The word was preached with great power and earnestness during this meeting by those faithful servants of God, and although there were no additions to the church, the Spirit of God was felt, the church much revived, professed believers refreshed and strengthened, and the earnest hope and belief indulged by many that the good seed sown on that occasion will yet bring forth much fruit to the honor and glory of God.

A. D. BROWN,
Clerk of Session.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 7, 1888.

A CARD.

In behalf of the session and members of the Goldsboro Presbyterian church, and of myself, I extend a cordial invitation to all the ministers and elders of the Synod of North Carolina to hold "A Synodical Convention in the interest of Home Missions" in Goldsboro, one day previous to the meeting of Synod. It is hoped that this convention will result in lasting good to the cause of Christ and of the Presbyterian church in the bounds of the whole Synod. Come brethren let us have a large and enthusiastic convention. May the Holy Ghost prepare us all for the convention and the meeting of Synod and give us both zeal and wisdom in His work.

J. C. MCMULLEN.

ANNUAL SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION OF CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

Will be held in Taylorsville church (D. V.) Thursday, Sept. 13th, 1888.

The members of Presbytery, together with the superintendent and one representative from each school in the Presbytery are members of this convention.

The convention will be opened Thursday at 11 a. m., with a sermon on Early Piety.

The necessary requisites for a good Sunday-school.

Primary work in the Sunday-school.

Best aid to teaching in the Class Room.

One hour (ten minutes talks) to children.

Half an hour (if time permits) to discussion of questions in Query Box.

COM. ON SABBATH-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

SYNODICAL HOME MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

After conference with a number of the friends of this cause, in the Synod, we, the undersigned, Chairmen of the Home Missions committees in our respective Presbyteries, do hereby call a convention to meet in Goldsboro, N. C., on Tuesday, the 23d of October next, at 7½ p. M., (which will be just one day previous to the meeting of Synod in same place). for the purpose of giving this subject a more thorough consideration than it usually receives in the Synod. The following programme has been agreed upon:

Opening address, by Rev. F. H. Johnston, D.D. Raleigh. N. C.

Addresses by each of the Chairmen of Home Missions committees, in the different Presbyteries, setting forth as briefly as possible the extent, needs and prospects of their respective fields.

Addresses by the Evangelists of Presbyteries, with map of Synod before them, in reference to their special work.

A general discussion of the following subjects in which all present shall be invited to participate.

1st. Ought there not be a more equal division of the Synod among the Presbyteries?

2d. Would it not be advisable for the Synod at its approaching meeting to take steps to place at least one Evangelist in its mission field?

3d. What are some of the hindrances to this work in the Presbyteries and Synod, and how can these be removed?

4th. What should be done to secure a thorough consideration of the subject of Home Missions at each regular meeting of Synod?

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
Orange Presbytery.
R. B. ANDERON,
Concord Presbytery.
H. G. HILL,
Fayetteville Presbytery.
P. H. HOGE,
Wilmington Presbytery.
WM, E. MCILWAIN,
Mecklenburg Presbytery,

AN OPEN LETTER ON THE RELIEF FUND.

DEAR MADAM:—We have learned that you hold a receipt for $100 paid by your late husband for one year's insurance in our Relief Fund, and have asked if anything is due you for that payment. As many others are in your situation we publish our reply, that they may also learn what claims they all have on our "Fund." Insurance companies allow no claims for such payments because they give such large commissions to their agents for the first year. But as we have no expenses of any kind whatever, that reason does not apply to us. All receive the benefits due them. For each year more than half the premiums are needed to pay death losses. The balance of your $100 with all the interest it has carried is therefore due you. We, however, pay more than this and return the whole premium paid to us.

Besides this, something more is due you. When our Society, four years since, took hold of this Fund and extended its benefits to all clergymen, we agreed to make an annual report of our receipts and payments, and also of our profits, after laying by the lawful reserve, and then ascertain each member's share of these profits. For each of these four years the profits have been large, and although your share is small compared with those who have kept up their annual payments.

Whatever it is will be paid you along with the $100.

We have a large surplus. All our bonds are above par. All these, and all our premiums are deposited with a Trust Company having a large paid-up capital, from which we cannot withdraw them, so that they cannot be lost. When death losses occur this company sells the bonds and pays the losses. Our premiums though lower than other company's are more than sufficient, according to the Life Tables, to pay all losses. Our new risks are secured by a special guarantee of $35,000 for which we pay no interest.

These facts will show that all others are as sure of receiving their just dues, and their proper share of all profits as you are, whom we will pay as soon as we have proof of your husband's death.

Very respectfully, &c.,

MANAG'S OF THE CLERGYM'S FUND SOCT'Y.
930 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Aug. 28, 1888.

BY THE WAY.

We are requested to announce that the committee of arrangements will meet Delegates to Wilmington Presbytery at the train on arrival at Duplin Road and assign them homes.

Col. INGERSOLL believes in free whiskey. We would expect nothing better, and his reason therefor is simply a bald statement—Colonel INGERSOLL'S statement, nothing more—that if whiskey were free there would be no more drunkenness than now. There are a great many unsupported statements of INGERSOLL, contrary as this to common sense, that do duty as arguments.

The *Mid-Continent* has certainly placed us under special obligations for its courtesy in reproducing our offer of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to clergymen at $1.00 per year, and for its kind recommendation to them to subscribe, as well as for the compliment bestowed. Our contemporory has done a handsome thing most handsomely.

The *Morning News*, of Savannah, as every one knows is a prime favorite with us. Col. ESTELL, editor and proprietor, has lately sold it to a stock company, reported for a sum we are afraid to mention—but among the hundred thousands. It has always been a clean paper and its editorials marked with good, sound practical judgment and intellectual force. Col. ESTELL will continue in charge.

Rev. P. R. LAW has retired from the editorial charge of the Charlotte *Chronicle*. We almost regret it, becaused Mr. LAW, besides being a gentleman of fine education and a direct and practical writer, was always safe. It is a great deal to know that the editorial helm is in the hands of one who fears GOD, not man. Still, we have always a feeling that the special work of a minister of the gospel is preaching the gospel, not pushing forward politics, and so we congratulate Mr. LAW on his retiring and wish him abundant success in his future work.

Here is the argument used by a number of voters in West Virginia in putting the matter of foreign immigration in a petition sent to Congress:

"Fifty per cent. of your petitioners are of foreign birth, so you must not set us down as belonging to a know-nothing society. If we have any friends in the old country that wish to come here and cannot stand the ordeal, why we and our adopted country are better without them. We respectfully ask you how can we keep up or build up the moral and social character of our people, when so little care is taken by our government as to morals or chracters of the thousands of immigrants that are daily landing on our shores. We feel assured that the absorption of the vast numbers that are now coming with or without a character, good morals or bad, will debase or lower the standard of our people."

The *Christian Intelligencer* says: "A nation is Charistian nation just so far as the people are Christian. A phrase in the Constitution would be merely a label, and its absence is a matter of little or no importance."

And this is certainly a very correct way of putting forward one side of a debatable question.

An advertisement in this issue tells our readers that Floral College in Robeson county has been revived. In days past it was an honor to Robeson and the eastern section of our State, and now with greater facilities and conveniences it ought to attain at least to its former estate. May success attend it.

MEETING OF SYNOD.

The Synod of North Carolina will convene in its Seventy-Fifth Session, in the Presbyterian, church, Goldsboro, N. C., on Wednesday, Oct. 24th, 1888, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

J. ALSTON RAMSAY,
Stated Clerk.

The Committee of Enrollment (Standing Rule No. 1,) will meet in the Presbyterian church at 5 o'clock p. m., October 24th, 1885.

J. A. R., Chairman.

CALLED MEETING.

Orange Presbytery is hereby called to meet at Greensboro, N. C., 10 a. m., Sept. 4th, 1888, to examine and if the way be clear receive under the care of Presbytery as candidates for the ministry such appplicants as may appear.

C. MILLER,
Moderator

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

Concord Presbytery will meet at Taylorsville, Friday, Sept. 14th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

WM. W. PHARR, S. C.

All delegates who may attend the meeting of Concord Presbytery to meet in Taylorsville, N. C. on the 14th September next—will be met at the depot—on their arrival by the committee of arrangements and conducted to the places assigned them during their stay. The train on the Statesville and Western R. R., is due here at 9:40 p. m.

R. B. MATHESON,
Com. of Arrangements.

P. S.—"Application has been made to the railroad companies for reduced rates of fare to delegates."

Mecklenburg Presbytery will meet at Little Brittain church, Rutherford county, September 26th, 11 a. m. Rev. M. A. Henderson and A. B. Long, Brittain, N. C., Committee of Arrangements.

Attest:

R. Z. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

Members of Mecklenburg Presbytery are hereby informed that arrangements have been made with the authorities of the Carolina Central Rail Road, securing reduced rates on that line between Wadesboro and Rutherfordton. Return tickets can be procured at stations between the above named points, on and after the 24th of September, and will be good until October 3rd. Conveyances will be at Rutherfordton on Wednesday, September 26th to take members of Presbytery out to the church.

The Presbytery of Wilmington will meet in Duplin Road church at 11 a. m., on Thursday, the 20th of September.

A. MCFADYEN,
Stated Clerk.

Orange Presbytery (237th session) will meet in Presbyterian church, Rocky Mount on Friday the 19th of October next at 7:30 p. m., Presbyterial Sunday-school Convention on Saturday, second day of the session.

F. H. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of North Mississippi will meet at Sardis, Miss., Sept. 13th, 1888, 11 a. m.

The usual narrative required from all the churches.

J. D. LESLIE,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Central Texas meets at Bartlett at 7:30 p. m., on Wednesday Oct. 3d.

S. TENNEY,
Stated Clerk.

Presbytery of Red River meets Oct. 17th, 7 p. m., 1888, at Banks chapel, twenty miles north Shreveport. Railroad communication.

CYRUS HARRINGTON,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville stands adjourned to meet at Ellerbe Springs, Richmond county, N. C., (formerly Harmony church,) October 10th, 1888, at 12 o'clock m.

J. P. MCPHERSON,
Stated Clerk.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Champion Compress of Wilmington has proved by actual experiment that pine straw cotton bagging manufactured by the Acme Manufacturing Company of this city, stands the test of compressing equally as well as jute. Charleston merchants declare it will not stain the cotton, and it is said to be even less inflammable than jute. The company have received many orders, but as they are not now prepared to fill a large demand, and for the sake of farmers and merchants, Mr. Latimer, thinks best not to take orders and subject those concerned to the unavoidable delay.

The Acme Company expects next season to be a formidable rival to the jute bagging manufactures.

On Wednesday of last week the Masonic Fraternity of Wilmington turned out in force on an excursion to Southport and to sea. They used the Sylvan Grove. The special occasion was laying the corner-stone of the new M. E. Church at Southport. Grand Master C. H. Robinson was assisted by other officers in the work. Grand Chaplain, Rev. W. S. Creasy and Grand Senior Warden E. S. Martin, delivered addresses.

The branch railroad from Greensboro to Winston will be laid at once with new steel rails.

Governor Scales decides that he has no authority over the matter of opening any section of North Carolina to refugees from she yellow fever in Florida; it belongs with the county authorities. The desire is that refugees should be encouraged to go to the most elevated portions, as supposed to be free from danger of contagion.

The drought in portions of Cumberland county had become distressing. In some cases trees dying for want of rain. Presumably there is rain enough now.

Great damage was done to Tokay vineyard by the storm of August 21st. The loss in scuppernong grapes may reach 1,000 bushels.

Prof. J. H. Hill has been appointed clerk of the Superior Court of Iredell county in place of the late incumbent.

A former resident of Mecklenburg county, Mr. J. H. McGinnis, died of yellow fever at Jacksonville.

The Roanoke *News* says: The severe wind last week blew nearly all of the ripe and much of the green fruit from trees, blew down some corn and also damaged the cotton some in this section.

Statesville *Landmark*: The Poison Springs Hotel and certain adjacent lands were sold Monday at the court house by A. Leazar, Esq., commissioner, and were bought in for Davidson College, which held the mortgage, for $1650. Col. John L. Brown and Mr. Geo. E. Wilson, of Charlotte, both trustees of Davidson College, were at the sale.

Mr. James F. Post of Wilmington, has been appointed supervising architect of the government building to be erected in that city.

Wake Forest College was opened on last Tuesday with 170 students, the largest opening the college ever had.

The Linville Land and Mining Company is a corporation formed for developing the mineral resources of Mitchell county. Donald MacRae of Wilmington, is President, C. H. Riesecker, of Kanzas, Secretary, and S. T. Kelsey, of Richlands, N. C., Treasurer—cash capital $150,000.

The Raleigh Street Railway is said to be very proseperons.

The Wilmington Street Railway is well managed and has proved a great convenience.

The *New Bern Journal* tell its readers that Rev. Father Burns, recently located in Wilmington is now engaged in the work of his church, (the Roman Catholic) in New Bern. He is the owner of and now has with him the famous race-horse "Shamrock," which a few years ago sold for $20,000.

Invitation received to the North Carolina Industrial Association. Thanks!

Over 3,000 people, not including excursionists, passed, says the Winston *Daily*, over the Salem branch road to that point during the month of August. The road also carried 7,550,000 pounds of valuable freight.

Mr. J. A. Harrell, of Weldon, has a six months option of purchase on Shocco Springs in Warren county.

The Charlotte *Chronicle* has been purchased by a monied stock company—stock $30,000.

DOMESTIC.

The post office at Butler, Ind., was blown to atoms with dynamite, on last Friday. The fourth explosion in that town.

The Prohibition Executive Committee of Arkansas claim that forty counties have gone against liquor license.

President Cleveland sent $200 to the Jacksonville sufferers.

Killing frosts reported on night of 6th, all over New England, Northern New York and Michigan.

The harm done to cotton in Mississippi, especially around Natchez, is said to have been largely overestimated.

The Congaree river suddenly rose twelve feet at Columbia, S. C., on the night of last Thursday and submerged the crops on that river. The same fate has befallen those on Broad and Saluda. The river continued to rise.

The Charleston *News and Courier* says the growing crops of fall potatoes and beans are in splendid form and promise a handsome yield.

A firm in New Orleans, James McGrath & Sons, importers of burlaps, etc., contend that Dundee bagging such as they sell is superior in every respect to jute bagging, and they can sell it at prices whereby planters are saved from 10 to 20 per cent. on the jute bagging at present and prospective prices.

Reports from points west of Aberdeen, Dakota, tell that farmers have lost their buildings, fences and crops from prairie fires.

Gov. Guy has been re-elected in the Chickasaw Nation by 14 majority, his opponents claim by fraud and an internal tribal war is imminent.

The rosin market in Savannah, as elsewhere, is glutted. In that city on last Wednesday (5th) nothing below M was salable, and G was offered at 70 cents without buyers.

Vermont has elected W. P. Dillingham, Republican, Governor, by 28,000. A gain over last election.

A man in Louisville, Ky., last week shot his wife three times and then shot himself. Both will probably die. Whiskey.

In New Jersey local-option elections last week, Warren county voted "no license" by over 1,100 majority. Gloucester county did the same by 712. Cape May county voted "for liquor" by 222 majority.

A trust is said to be forming in New York city to control the silver markets of the world.

Florence, S. C., is said to be prospering. Many new dwellings and business houses are going up.

The damage to the cotton crop in bottom lands in Georgia from flood is estimated at 50 per cent.

A daughter has brought suit in Atlanta, Ga., against the Georgia Pacific Railway for the killing of her father while employed as brakeman.

Dispatches say that the U. S. Senate on Wednesday of last week passed the bill for the relief of the Roman Catholic church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Chattanooga, Tenn. No particulars given.

Chatham county, Georgia, commissioners have authorized the building of a $160,000 court house in Savannah.

Capt. W. H. Bixby, recently in charge of improvements on rivers in North Carolina and South Carolina, has turned over the work of improving Congaree, Wateree, Santee, Pee Dee and Waccamaw rivers in the latter State, to Capt. T. V. Abbott. Capt. Bixby continues in charge of the work in North Carolina, with headquarters in Wilmington.

Arkansas has elected a Democratic Governor by a largely increased majority.

A project is on the tapis at Wheeling, W. Va., to turn the course of Wheeling creek from through the city, to around it, so making a new outlet into the Ohio river. Cost will be one million dollars.

A full cargo of Southern pig iron, 2,072 tons, was shipped from Savannah, Ga., recently to Philadelphia.

News on all hands of damage to crops from freshets:

From Montgomery, Ala., that damage has been done to open cotton especially, and some to corn.

From Pendleton, Anderson and other points that all fodder pulled and all hay cut and left in the field is ruined. Rains excessive.

A Floyd, La., correspondent writes to the *N. O. Picayune* that worms are in the crops and in ten days the crop will be eaten up. Rains prevent their destruction.

The Ascension branch of the Sugar Planters' Association at Donaldsonville, La., report that the damage by the recent storm is not so great as was feared. The cane has come out wonderfully.

The Alabama Great Southern Railroad, at Chattanooga, Tenn., has filed a mortgage for £1,160,000 to the Central Trust Company of New York.

An important case in Admiralty is up in Pensacola. A Belgian steamship was chartered in lump to carry a full cargo of lumber. The captain refuses to fill what was the steerage room when the steamer carried passengers. The steamer has been libelled and the captain refuses to give bond and ties up the steamer, as he says until the steamer's owners own the cargo, or the cargo owners get the steamer, as the case may be, for damages.

The Bank of Florence, S. C., has been organized, by the election of a full board of directors. Banking operations will begin soon.

A mining engineer at Birmingham, Ala., was caught up by the fly wheel while oiling machinery and was ground to pieces.

S. Morris Waln and Harry Strong, of New York, were killed by their cook in Wyoming Territory. The deed was done in all probability while they were asleep.

Philadelphia is to sell 45,000 shares of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, now leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the entire net earnings as rental. The city has owned the stock about thirty-five years and received not a dollar of dividends.

Rev. J. H. Sharp, of the M. E. Church, South, died in Jacksonville, Fla., on Sunday, of yellow fever. The fever still rages.

The Democratic State Convention of Wisconsin last week nominated James Morgan, a dry goods merchant for Governor.

Colorado Republicans on the fifth ballot nominated J. A. Cooper for Governor.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated for Governor Hon. Wm. E. Russell.

Wheat went up in Chicago, Ill., last week to $1.00 a bushel. Ten thousand bushels, spot, were sold. Futures advanced 1½ cents.

On September 5th, the Chapter General of America of Knights of St. John and Malta, assembled at Wilmington, Del., adjourned after electing Richard A. Beatty, of Bradford, Pa., Very Eminent Lieutenant-Commander, and something over a dozen other Very Eminent officers.

While swimming in the Hudson river near Troy, N. Y., two boys were chased by a crocodile. The crocodile was captured.

The stables of Summit County Agricultural Society, at Akron, O., burned. The keeper is missing and it is supposed was burned. Three horses perished. Loss $8,000.

The largest packers of sardines in Maine have made an assignment.

The prow of the new United States cruiser San Francisco, has been cast at San Francisco, Cal. It weighs 12,000 pounds.

FOREIGN.

The last rail on the Red River valley railroad was laid at Winnipeg, Man,, on Monday of last week.

An Italian night train ran into an express train from Dijon, France, which was on the track having been disabled. Twelve persons were killed and forty wounded.

The actual cost of the new bridge over the Tay (Scotland,) is £670,000.

M. Calstons made a speech in the French Chambers which caused his removal from the governorship of Indo-China.

Coal sells in Montreal, Canada, at $6.75 a ton.

The catch of sardines is so large in the New Brunswick fishing grounds that the demand is over-supplied and the fish are spoiling.

Cereal crops in some districts in Ireland are better than usual.

Potatoes have been attacked with blight in North and South Sligo, Ireland, and hay has suffered in Derry.

It is reported that Bismarck does not control the new Emperor. William is not as favorable to the Pope as Bismarck would like.

The damage from floods in Austria is immense. Crops and granaries are washed away. Six villages near Pesth have been submerged, and occupants had to take to the mountains.

Fifteen thousand persons are reported homeless in Bohemia, from the rising of the Danube.

The *Scottish American* reports the death of Dr. John McLaurin, one the earliest pioneers of old Baytown, at Ottowa on the 31st ult., at the age of 92 years.

A special train of 15 cars carried 340,000 cans of salmon the other day. The first shipment from Skeena river, in Canada.

News comes from Japan of a violent storm in August by which in Myosageri 180 houses were destroyed and 46 persons drowned.

The Pope of Rome has been offered a residence in Belgium when he leaves the Eternal City.

Mr. Ferry anticipates a severe struggle in the next French elections between the republicans and anti-Republicans of all classes and shades.

The English (not British) hay crop will average about 5 cwt. per acre, and amount to 293,545 cwt. Nearly 60,000 acres are in hay.

The Pope is endeavoring to arrange a concordat with Russia for protection to Polish and Russian Roman Catholics.

A Chinaman who sued the government of Australia for damages in preventing him from landing has a decision of the Supreme Court of that country in his favor. The Chief Justice dissented.

The cotton crop of Mexico, it is feared, has been well-nigh totally ruined it is said, by heavy rains.

The merchants at Oaxaca caused a riot by refusing to take money which had been worn by frequent use.

Several slight earthquake shocks in the city of Mexico, Orazaba, and the State of Guerro on night of last Thursday.

A white man and several blacks attached to the African lakes expedition were killed in a fight with the Arab slave-dealers, in the Nyassa district. Captain Lugard was wounded.

Emperor Francis contributed £500 to the victims of the floods. He visited the district in person.

The British Association to be held at Bath last week was to give special attention to the subject of formation of coral reefs.

A furious storm in Behring sea, on August 3d, wrecked seven vessels. The crews, 109 men, were carried into San Francisco by the Revenue Cutter.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 11, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—On Wednesday and Thursday last (5th and 6th) 35 cents; Friday 35½; Saturday, 35¾; Monday 36; strong at close of our report on Tuesday.

ROSIN—Dull at 67½ cents for Strained and 70 cents for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Reported at $1.00 Hard and $1.80 for Soft, until Saturday last, when and since $1.85 has been obtained for Soft.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.40.

COTTON.—Sales on basis of Middling at 9⅜, until Monday when sales were made at 9⅜@9¾.

TIMBER—None coming in and prices fully sustained.

MARRIED.

On Aug. 29th, at the residence of the bride's mother, near Alma by Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., Mr. MARTIN J. MCLEOD and Miss KATIE MORRISON—all of Robeson county, N. C.

On Aug. 29th, in Gastonia, N. C., in the presence of a large assembly in the Presbyterian church, by Rev. W. E. McIlwain, assisted by Rev. W. M. McElwee, of Virginia, Mr. SAMUEL N. BOYCE and Miss STELLA HOLLAND, daughter of J. Q. Holland, Esq.

On Sept. 4th, at Edgewood, at the residence of the bride's parents, Amherst, Va., by Rev. Dr. Harding, Dr. RICHMOND HARDING, professor of Greek at Davidson College, and Miss MILDRED BERRY, daughter of Hon. Taylor Berry.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

In Gaston county near Mt. Holly, N. C., Aug. 29th, 1888, there passed from earth the ransomed spirit of Mrs. LUCY STOWE, beloved wife of E. B. Stowe, Esq. Mrs. Stowe was a daughter of Mr. Larkin Brandon of Bethel, S. C., was born Oct. 4th, 1849, was married Sept. 29th, 1885, united with New Hope church by certificate from Bethel about one year ago and now has joined the church above. She leaves behind her a sorrowing household a sweet little two year old daughter who knows not her loss, a husband who knows his loss only too well, and Charles and Robert Stowe, her step-sons who loved her scarcely less than their own dear mother long gone to her rest.

WM. E. MCILWAIN.

L. McN. McDONALD was born Sept. 7th, 1825, and died July 23d, 1888, hence he had passed his 62d year. Mr. McDonald was greatly respected by all who knew him, and beloved by his neighbors and friends. He was magistrate of his county quite a number of years, which office he discharged with fidelity. We think he was grand master of the Masonic fraternity which office he could not attain (we suppose) without merit, and the most scrutinizing tests. He always had an eye to the public good, and a sympathetic hand and heart for the needy. The writer has heard him publicly advocate the cause of Oxford Orphan Asylum. Being a man of clear head and pure heart, he was prepared to give counsel and his judgment was often sought in matters of law and business. As a citizen he was faithful; as a neighbor, kind; as a companion, blameless. Mr. McDonald will be greatly missed in the various relations which he sustained in life, by his Masonic brethren, by his county, by his neighbors; painfully missed by his family, and not least in the Church of Jesus Christ. He loved his church, and for her he was willing to spend and he spent. He was first ordained ruling elder in Barbacue church, which he served a number of years, and then transferred his membership to St. Andrews, again exercising the office of ruling elder in said church, which office he fulfilled faithfully up to his death. Though one side was useless in his last affliction, he had the use of his tongue and it was delightful to hear him talk; he gave his children a father's dying counsel. He left a request that the superintendent of the Sabbath-school should speak to the children and tell them to meet him in heaven. The writer heard him say he was willing to live or die; he knew the rod and staff of the Lord would comfort him.

J. McQ.

FLORAL COLLEGE REVIVED.

THIS HONORED INSTITUTION WILL be opened for the coming term, on Monday, the 1st of October next, by Mr. J. Luther McLean, assisted by competent instructors. During the approaching year the Trustees expect to secure a permanent principal, and whatever may be needful for a first-class Female College. For information as to terms, &c., address,

J. LUTHER MCLEAN,
Floral College, N. C.

H. G. HILL,
President of Board of Trustees.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies..... 10cts
Three " 25cts
Ten " 75cts
Twenty " $1 00

ARLINGTON INSTITUTE,

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 20th, 1888. Closes June 20th, 1889. Location healthful and pleasant, with easy access to Washington, D. C. Social advantages unrivalled. Pupils under the constant influence of a Christian Home. Health carefully attended to. Course of instruction thorough, embracing the various Eng., branches; Latin, French and German. Especial attention paid to Mathematics, Literature and Belles-Letters. Superior advantages in Art and in Vocal and Instrumental Music, under supervision of **Mrs. M. C. Wailes**, of New England Conservatory. Board and full Course in English, Latin and Math. —with washing and seat in church.— $36 per Session of 9 months. For circulars address **Miss REBECCA C. POWELL, Principal, 631 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.**

BIBLE BAPTISM vs. IMMERSION.

MAILED FOR POSTAL NOTE, 40 CTS.

Book of Ninety-Three Pages.

Address GEO. C. BUSH,
West Chester, Penn.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address

Rev. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

THE SOWER.

Beneath the mild sun vanish the vapor's last wet traces,
And for the autumn sowing the mellow soil lies steeping;
The stubble fires have faded, and ended in the reaping;
The piercing plough has levelled the rough resisting places.

The solitary sower along the brown field paces—
Two steps and then a handful, a rhythmic motion keeping,
The eager sparrows follow, now pecking and now peeping.
He sows, but all the increase accomplished by God's grace is.

And whether frost be fatal or drought be devastating,
The blades rise green and slender for spring-time winds to flutter,
As time of golden harvest the coming fall awaiting.
None see the silent yearnings the sower's lips half utter,
The carping care he suffers, distressing thoughts creating,
With steady hand he paces the field without a mutter.

—*Carmen Sylva.*

HE WAS A POET,

Wadsworth mainly composed his poems during rural rambles. It was not an unusual circumstance for him to write with a slate pencil on a smooth piece of stone his newly-made lines. Surely the hillsides and lovely dales of Lakeland were fitting places for the great high priest of nature to give birth to his poetry. He repeated his poems aloud as he composed them, a practice which greatly puzzled the common people. We cannot perhaps better illustrate the strange impression it made on the country folk than by repeating an anecdote told to Dr. Chas. Mackay by an American gentleman. He said: "One of his countrymen had lost his way in a vain attempt to discover Rydal Mount; had taken a wrong turn, and gone three or four miles beyond or to one side of the point he should have aimed at. Meeting an old woman in a scarlet cloak, who was gathering sticks, he asked her the way to Rydal Mount. She could not tell him; she did not know. 'Not know,' said the American, 'the house of the great Wadsworth?' 'No,' 'What, not know the house of the man whose fame brings people here from all parts of the world?" 'No,' she insisted; 'but what was he great in?—was he a preacher or a doctor?' 'Greater than preacher or doctor—he's a poet!' 'Oh, poet,' she replied; 'why did you not tell me that before! I know who you mean now. I often meet him in the woods jabbering his pottery (poetry) to himself. But I'm not afraid of him. He's quite harmless, and almost as sensible as you or me.'" This is the old story—a man, however great, is not much thought of in his own district.

SAFE LITTLE EFFIE.

She came bounding down the steps ready for school

"Come across," called her little friend, Johnnie Bates. "I'll wait for you." Right in front of her were two prancing horses.

"I can't come across the street," said Effie, "till the horses pass."

"Oh, pooh!" said Johnnie, "slip across. You'll have time; the horses are standing still. They don't mean to go on yet. 'Fore I'd be such a coward!"

Down sat Effie plump on the stone steps.

"I can't come across till the horses go by, not if they don't go in a week," she said. "My mamma said never to cross a street alone, if there is a horse to be seen, and I'm not going to." Just then the horses that a man was trying to manage became frightened at a kite some boys were playing with, and broke from him. Away they went over the very crossing that Effie would have taken. Effie's mamma ran to the door pale and trembling. She had seen those dreadful horses by past.

"Oh, my darling!" she said, putting her arms around Effie, "What danger you have been in!"

"Why, mamma," Effie said, looking up at her mother with her eyes full of wonder, "I don't think I was in a speck of danger. You told me not to cross the street when I saw horses, and of course I wouldn't. So how could they hurt me?"

—*Leafy Fern.*

HOW TO COOK YOUR TROUT.

A Description That Will Make You Wish You Were in Camp.

Well, having caught your trout you gaze at him a while as he lies there in the grass. The sun has come up in the meantime, and is peeping at your prize through the openings in the leaves, making his gold and crimson to sparkle again and again. Then you run your finger through his gill, and carry him to the cabin. You lay him lightly on the moss, keeping your hands off him. Near the cabin there is surely sweet fern growing, and you can smell it. Perhaps there is a clump or two of spice-wood. If so, all the better. You pick some sprigs of sweet fern, or some spice-wood, or both, and place them at the side of the trout. Then you take a piece of clean brown paper, and cover it nicely with the fresh butter that perhaps your Mary made, and which is in the little stone jar that you sank in the spring at the edge of the alder thicket last night. You cover the paper thick with the butter and sprinkle pepper and salt on it. Then you wrap the trout in it, just as he came from the brook a quarter of an hour ago. Then you wrap a little of the fern or spice-wood leaves about the paper, wrap another piece of brown paper around all, and bury your herb enshrouded trout at the bottom of the red-hot bed of ashes. Then you go to the creek and take a soothing bath in its limpid waters, after which you take that little flat bottle of yours and walk over to the springs and tamper with it gently.

By the time you have got back to the cabin and cut your bread and set your table you can think of uncovering your breakfast. When the trout comes out from the ashes, and you have taken its wrapping off, it looks so much like it did the minute it left the water and lay gasping on the grassy bank that you can scarcely believe it is not only dead, but cooked. And there is his natural smell, sweet and penetrating, which the ferns kept from wasting away. You take your sharp knife and cut the trout open in the belly. There are its "innards" shrivelled up into a little wad. They all come out together, and your trout is as clean as can be, and none of its naturalness is gone. You take the trout, place it on a piece of birch bark, if you can get it, if not, on your platter, with fern all around it, and then, when you eat it, you are eating a trout that has been cooked, and if you don't believe it, try it.—*From a North Woods Letter.*

A LIFE ROMANCE.

The story of Alexander Graham Bell reads like a romance. Little more than a decade ago this man, who came originally from Canada and who is now worth from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000, was was walking about the streets of Washington peddling his telephone stock at 10 cents on the dollar and with no buyers. He was in the phraseology the day, literally "upon his uppers." Before that time he had been teaching a deaf and dumb school in Boston at a salary that brought him a very lean support. He had married a deaf mute with not only beauty, but considerable property, every bit of which had been sunk in the effort to place his telephone before the public. At that time they boarded in a shabby-looking house on Four-and-a-half street, a little distance from the Washington jail. Now they live in one of the finest residences at the capital, for which he paid one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and he and his sweet-faced wife are surrounded by all the luxury that great wealth can procure. Nor has he forgotten his own days of hard struggle nor the early profession which at one time brought him means to procure his daily bread. Just across the street from his big house there is a charming little cottage, where on three days of every week he gathers a class of deaf mute children and teaches them the things that will help to brighten their silent lives.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Queen Emma of the Netherlands is said to be very fond of riding about in her basket chariot without any other attendant than her eight-year-old daughter, Wilhelmine, the heir presumptive to the throne, and to delight in urging her horses to their fullest speed. The queen and the princess some weeks since, it is reported, had a very narrow escape from death on one of their excursions in the surroundings of the Hague. The horses shied at a scaffolding placed against a new structure, and became unmanageable. The queen, in her endeavor to keep the child from being shaken out of the carriage, dropped the reins, and the team dashed forward in the direction of a pond which lay ahead. Fortunately one of the horses fell, and the queen extricated herself and her precious charge. They repaired to a neighboring peasant's cot, whose mistress was nearly overcome at sight of her royal guests. Refreshment was brought for the little princess, and Queen Emma, having assured herself that no serious harm had been done to her equipage, returned with slackened pace to the palace. The peasant woman's hospitality was rewarded with a gift of two hundred guilders for herself and handsome jewelry for her daughter.

The very best cotton grown in Louisiana is said to come from the plantation of Mrs. Alice Fairley, a slender, fragile little lady, who yet knows how to make money as well as cotton.

Items from the *N. O. Picayune*:

Mrs. Mina Herbert, living a few miles below Morgan City, is very successful at the profitable industry of honey making. She keeps up a number of hives and puts on the market each year a quantity of honey that is white, fragrant and most delicate to the taste. Mrs. Herbert began her bee-keeping mainly for the purpose of finding out if it would be a paying industry for farmer's wives. It does pay and pays well, particularly for women living in the Florida parishes of the State. The flowers that grow wild and on which the bees feed produce honey almost equal to German honey. The industry is inexhaustible and deserves more workers. Mrs. Herbert will have a line exhibit of honey at the state fair to be held at Baton Rouge during the first week of October.

Mrs. Nora Cannon, who died at Somerville, Tenn., last Monday night, was in more than one respect a remarkable woman. In point of culture she was superior to most of her sex, even those who have enjoyed every advantage of education. She spoke and wrote three languages and was a charming conversationalist. No resident of the country was ever more generally loved and respected. As evidence of this fact she was at the time of her death, and had been for six years, the superintendent of public instruction for the county, and was the first woman ever chosen in Tennesse to fill an office by election.

Mrs. Cannon was 58 years old. Her father, Thomas Devereux, was one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of North Carolina, and from him she inherited not only cultivated tastes, but the instinctive perfection of breeding that belongs to the Huguenot stock from which he sprang. She was the widow of Dr. Robert H. Cannon, who was an uncle of Sheriff W. D. Cannon and Justice H. E. Cannon of this county, and to whom she bore five children—Miss Nora Cannon, Mrs. Fred A. Olds of North Carolina, Mrs. James Hobson of Somerville, Mrs. Walker Kennedy of Memphis and Robert Cannon of Paris, Texas.

The ladies of Jennings, La., have a flourishing library association and hope before long to have a reading-room constantly open for the benefit of the young men of their flourishing town. They receive donations of books and are encouraged by a charity that while it began at home extends to other communities. Every small town in the State ought to profit by the example of these ladies. It is the women who can do so much to fix the moral status of a town, and to them more than to any others must the young men look for good influences. The library association in Jennings is a very good offset to the one saloon in that town.

THINGS USEFUL.

Sweet Pear Preserves: For each pound of fruit take one-half pound of sugar. Save the perfect cores and skins, boil these in sufficient water to merely cover them; strain this syrup and put in the sugar, and add the prepared fruit. Stew gently until the syrup becomes colored finely. When sealing the preserves, if there is too much syrup, bottle for pudding sauce.

Wild flowers will keep fresh for several days or perhaps two weeks in vases filled with clean sand and water.

Cold baths are dangerous to old or feeble. Warm baths are relaxing, and should not be taken in the morning. The morning is the best time for a cold bath, the evening for a warm one.

Solid Custards: Take a quart of new milk and half a pint of cream mixed, one-quarter of a pound of powdered sugar, a large glass of white wine in which an inch of washed rennet has been soaked. Mix together the milk, cream and sugar. Stir the wine into it, and pour the mixture into custard cups. Set them in a warm place near the fire till they become a firm curd. Then set them on ice or in a very cold place. Grate nutmeg over them before serving.

How to Cook Rice Birds:

1. Place the birds between the folds of a towel and mash the bones flat; season with salt and pepper and broil. Serve on toast with a little melted butter.

2. Roast: Place the birds in an oven, after seasoning, turn and baste them frequently. Very little butter will be required.

3. Potato Pate: Wash and peel a dozen large potatoes, (sweet potatoes are best,) scrape out the centre, leaving what might be termed a sarcophagus or shell. Place a bird in each potato, with a small pad of butter in each bird—the bird being first seasoned with salt and pepper only—set in a baking pan and bake in a slow oven.

Uses of Salt: As a dentifrice, salt and water is very cleansing and also hardens the gums. It will also prevent the hair from falling out when applied to the head.

Pickled Trout: Small brook trout, scalded for three minutes in boiling water, then covered with boiling-hot spiced vinegar kept in a close jar, make a delicious relish and will keep for several days.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.
COLGATE & CO.
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Wilmington Sea-Coast Railroad.

TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS FROM Wilmington to Wrightsville, and the Atlantic Beach. Connects with all Trains on Atlantic Coast Line. Excursions from inland Towns carried through without change of Cars.

Several Trains to the Beach and return Daily.

THE ISLAND BEACH HOTEL, now completed, offers most elegant and otherwise desirable accommodations to patrons. Healthful breezes. Surf-bathing excellent. Soft-shell Crabs, and seafood specialties.

Boats always on hand for fishing parties, on Sound or Sea.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.

Handsome Colored Organdys.

Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.

Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.

Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.

French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.

Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.

A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.

Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

June 25th, 1888.

MID SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES AND LAWNS,
IN SUCH VARIETY AS TO ENABLE YOU TO SELECT ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

We carry in great variety so many things that we cannot begin to call them, ANY ONE IN WILMINGTON will tell you that at McINTIRE'S you can find ANYTHING that you may need in the way of

DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING, &C., &C.

LADIES SUITS made to order, on short notice.
MATTINGS for floors in great variety of patterns and colors.
CHURCH CARPETS and MATTINGS, at lowest prices
Samples when desired.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 1888.

GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL. DURHAM TOBACCO

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

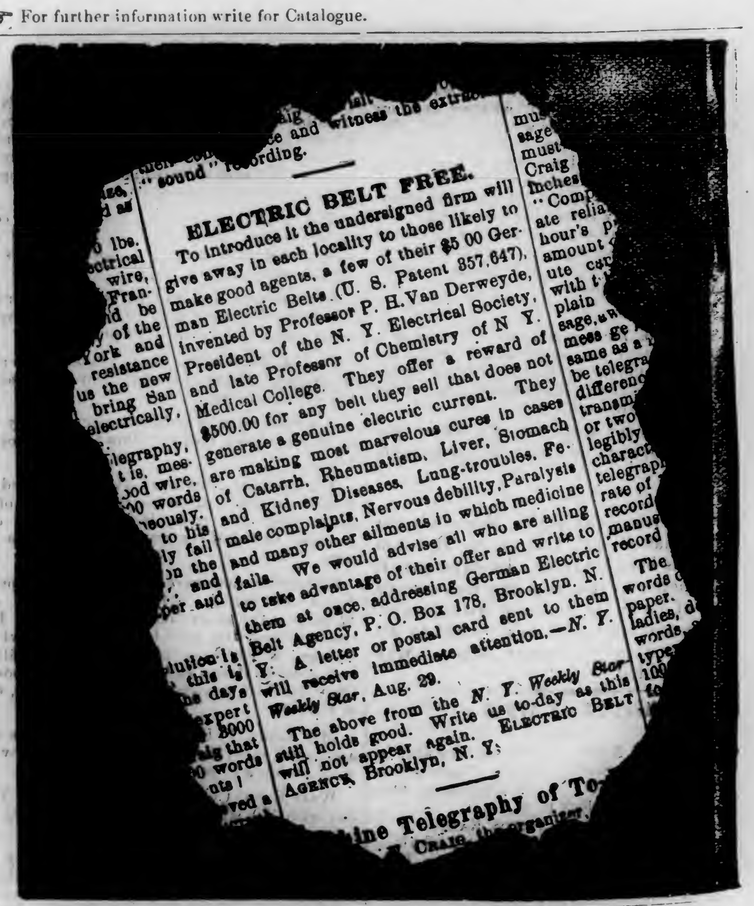
BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.
Every Young Man and Woman
Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
NO. 406 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.
—RICHMOND.—

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION will commence October, 1st, and continue Six Months. Total fees for Session NINETY DOLLARS.

J. S. DORSEY CULLEN. Dean of Faculty.

For further information write for Catalogue.



Hampden Sidney College, Va. The 113th Session will begin on September 6th.

For Catalogues and further information, apply to.

RICHARD McILWAINE, Pres.,
Hampden Sidney, Va.

PANTOPS ACADEMY,
NEAR CHARLOTTSVILLE, VA.

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. Has unrivaled advantages and healthful climate, thorough teaching, kindly home influence, and new improved buildings, including large Gymnasium. Begins September 5, 1888. Send for Catalogue.

JOHN R. SAMPSON, A. M., Principal.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

"JUST LIKE A GIRL."

"What a beautiful garden it's going to be,"
Said Faith when she planted her pansy bed,
"With morning-glories to cover that tree,
And dozens of roses, yellow and red!

"And maybe," she added, the earnest thought
Illuming the face that was sweet and fair,
"We can make little nosegays of every sort
For the hotel-ladies to buy and to wear."

"That is just like a girl!" said indolent Joe,
As he spilled his sister's begonia-seed;
"But the worms will ruin the roses, I know,
And the garden will be overrun with weeds,

"When the tenderest seeds decay or bake,
And the others are by the Leghorns scratched,
You will find you have made a silly mistake
In counting your chickens before they are hatched."

"What dire predictions!" said Faith, with a laugh.
"Don't prophecy further, I beg! I beg!
For I'd rather count my chickens by half
Than to kill them all off while yet in the egg."

—*Christian Register.*

GYPSY'S LESSON.

BY MINNIE E. KINNEY.

Gypsy was such a dear, sweet, little girl usually, that it was a great pity that she had a very bad habit of wrinkling up her face into a network of frowns whenever anything happened that did not please her.

Sometimes her face would be as bright and sunshiny as a June morning, but the moment mama said, "Come, Gypsy, it is time for your lessons," then the smiles would all vanish, and a fretful frown would disfigure the little girl's face.

"Oh, I don't want to," she would say with a pout. "O, mamma, *need* I?"

Mamma often talked to her little girl about this fault, and Gypsy had promised to do better. Sometimes, for a few hours, she would keep her word and try to obey cheerfully and willingly, even when she would rather have been doing something else, but before long she would forget, and the ugly little frown would find its place again upon her rosy face.

One morning mamma looked up from her sewing and said:

"Gypsy, dear, won't you run up stairs and bring me down my work-box. You know where it is, on the little table."

"Oh, mamma," and Gypsy, looked up from her paper dolls with a frown. "I'm just putting Arabella's dress on, I can't stop. Need I go, mamme? Can't Bridget go for you?"

"No, I want my little girl to do this errand for me," mamma answered." So Gypsy reluctantly put down Arabella, and went slowly up stairs, fretting all the way at being obliged to stop her play, when at last she returned to mamma with the work-box her face was so wrinkled up with little cross frowns that you would hardly have known it.

Mamma looked at the cross little face sadly for a moment. How would she ever be able to cure her dear little girl of the fault that made her so unlovely? A thought came to her, and going over to her secretary she took out a little box and opened it.

"Come here, Gypsy," she said gravely, and the little girl obeyed, wondering what was in the little box.

She soon found out, for mamma took out a little black wafer, and moistening it fastened it on Gypsy's forehead.

"O, mamma, I don't want this ugly black thing on my face," Gypsy cried in dismay. "Please take it off."

"No, dear, it must stay there all day," mamma answered firmly. "Whenever you fret about obeying me and look cross, I shall put one of these little wafers on your face, and there it must stay until bedtime."

In vain Gypsy pleaded, mamma was firm, and at last the little girl went back to her play, quite determined that she would not have another disfiguring wafer fastened on her. She forgot her resolution all too quickly, however, and when mamma called her for her reading lesson she began to fret and scold until the box of wafers had to make its appearance again.

By dinner time there were five black wafers on the little face, and Gypsy hung her head when papa had to be told why his little girl had these black spots on her face.

In the afternoon she remembered better, and only twice forgot her resolution to be good. She was very glad when bedtime came, and mamma took the wafers off.

'I'm glad I haven't got those ugly spots on my face any more," she said, standing on tiptoe to peep in the glass.

"Yes, the spots are gone from your face," answered mamma. "But there are other spots that I cannot take from you."

"Where, mamma?" asked Gypsy, wonderingly.

"Upon the page where everything you do and say is written," mamma replied. "Whenever you are naughty you make dark spots upon that page that I cannot take away. Do you know who can wash away those stains, darling?"

"Jesus," whispered Gypsy.

"Yes, the precious blood of Christ can wash away all our sins. Now do you not want to ask him to take away the stains, and make your heart pure?" asked mamma.

So little Gypsy knelt down and asked God to wash away her sins, and to help her to conquer her besetting fault. She tried hard to remember her resolution to be good after that, and if she was tempted to forget mamma had only to hold up the box of wafers to bring back smiles and sunshine to the little girl's face.—*Presbyterian.*

LIZZIE'S REBELLION—THE FIRST AND THE LAST OF IT.

This was the first of it:

Four-year old Dewey, in his long white nightgown, was kneeling at mamma's knee, saying his prayers, and when to "Jesus, tender Shepherd, lead me, he added, "God bless papa and mamma and little sister." Lizzie, who was sitting upon mamma's lap, like any other two-year-old baby, piped up, to every one's surprise:

"Not little sister; little sister can take care her's self."

This Lizzie repeated every evening, and she grew so naughty and rebellious over it that grandma said: "It is only a baby's freak, and it will soon be forgotten if we don't take any notice of it."

So every night for some time he waited until his sister's blue eyes were fast asleep before his prayer was uttered.

One morning, after several weeks had slipped by in this way, the children were at play in the grain room at the barn.

"Don't leave little sister, Dewey," and "don't climb, baby," said mamma, as she left them and ran across the garden to a neighbor's.

Lizzie, who was as fond of climbing as if she had been made with claws, like a kitten, instead of with plump dimpled fingers and toes, paid no heed to her mamma's words, but scrambling upon a rickety chair, she soon gained the top of a high bench, and from there climbed on the top of a hogshead, over the open top of which was thrown a large piece of sacking to keep the chickens out of it

"In! oh! Lizzie!" shrieked Dewey. "Are you dead? are you dead, Lizzie?"

"No," came the smothered answer; "I'm awful s'prised."

Pretty soon she called, "Are you crying, Dewey? What are you crying for?"

"Oh, yes," sobbed the little boy; "I don't know what to do. I can't get you out, and I musn't leave you to go for mamma. Oh, dear!"

"Why don't you pray?" said Lizzie, encouragingly. "Tell God Lizzie's tumbled into a hole where she can't take care her's self."

Just then the butcher appeared in his white frock, and seeing Dewey's grief, he inquired what the matter was. Then, as he reached down his long arms and lifted Lizzie by her up-reached hand, she sobbed for the first time:

"Oh, thank you, God, for coming down for me. I'll let Dewey ask you to take care of me every time now!"

And she did. So that was the last of it.—*Harper's Young People.*

UNDER THE SEA.

"Can you see under the water?" was asked of a diver.

"Very seldom," was the reply, "I remember years ago going down to have a look at the wreck of the Forfarshire—the vessel Grace Darling and her father pulled to, not far from the windward of the island, as the story goes, but from the lee side, where the cobble lay ready, and where the water was smooth. I dived just out of curiosity, and saw the old hooker plain enough. Off that same coast I have been down in water so bright that I've stood among weeds as tall as this room, a beautiful garden of them, and watched 'em with delight, almost forgetting the job I was down there for; and I saw all kinds of fish swimming about, and appearing quite close, through the glass in my helmet, though, if I put out my hand to them, I found them to be many fathoms away."

"But, as a rule, you can't see?"

"No more than if I was looking through a London fog. And then take a ship; suppose you were to come into this room at night without a light—you couldn't see. So it is with a ship's hold under water. It's pitch dark; a man can only grope."

"It must be dangerous work moving about among cargo under such circumstances?"

"Why, not when you're used to it. A bit of sea above is often inconvenient by making the vessel on the surface roll, and tauten the tackle for heaving up the cargo, and so running up a mass of dead weight on a sudden, before you're ready, and then letting it come down crash, again. A ground swell—I mean the swell at the bottom—is also troublesome; for it will swing a man a distance of seven feet or more. But this is only on deck. It's always quiet enough in the hold."

"Suppose such a swell should dash a diver against anything?"

"It would hurt him, sir. The dress makes him so light. I have fallen through many a yawn in a ship's decks, fit to break a man's neck and back, you might think, for the depth of it, and have gone very softly, and have come up again just as quietly.

"Can you converse under the water?"

"Yes; but very few know how it's done. If you were to stand up face to face with another man, each might burst himself with yelling without producing the faintest sound. Now how do you think we can hear each other?"

"I cannot imagine."

"By lying down. You and your mate must lie down on your breasts—it must be on your breasts—head to head or side by side, close; and in that position you'll hear one another as easily as you and I can hear each other in this room."

"I suppose the sound is conveyed by the deck, or sand, or whatever you lie upon?"

"Possibly—I only know it's true. When I found this out, I spoke to another diver about it; and he would not believe me. Well, one day we happened to go down to a wreck together. I told him beforehand what position to put himself in; and after we had been to work sometime we came together and laid down as agreed, And I said:

"'Jim, are there any more casks left in the forehold?

"'Heaps,' he answered right off.

"'And so you can hear me,' said I.

"'Aye,' he answered, 'wonderfully plain.'

"And with that he laughed, and so did I; and we both heard each other's laugh, just as we heard each other's words."

"How deep were you at the time?

"In about eleven fathoms."—*London Telegraph.*

AN ESCAPED PRISONER.

A child chanced to glance up at a slender, tremulous branch, and saw a slight and dainty basket of grasses swaying among the leaves. In an ecstasy of delight, she drew the elastic bough within her reach, and secured the prize, a cradle of orioles. The lamentations of the parent birds were sharp and piteous. "Do not grieve, dear little mamma," she said, "I intend only to put your pretty babies in a secure place, where I can help you watch, and touch, and love them." Poor child! Older sinners than she have tried to delude themselves with less specious excuses for evil. That little Jennie was permitted to carry out her designs for her small prisoners, reflects, I know, upon the grown persons whose petted idol she is. But, alas! who among us have not cause to fear that nether millstone, and threat of being drowned in the depth of the sea? The interest of a household became involved in noticing an empty corn meal barrel that had become a prison. It stood in a green place under a group of trees. First the parent birds flew far around it, and the young ones plaintive cries, until the exquisite mother, with a love that casteth out fear, lighted for one agonized, breathless second upon the edge and made sure of the position of her darlings. Then, with unhesitating speed, she left in search of food. She returned with a worm in her mouth. Again her love triumphs over her timid irresolution. Before the twig, upon which she poised herself for one moment, had ceased to vibrate, from her light weight, she was in and out the barrel, had fed the eager mouths and was away on tireless wing to repeat the same thing again and again, many times an hour and all day long for weeks.

Her lord, the songster, never made his beautiful appearance after the first morning, but I suspect he must have assisted her in foraging, she returned with booty so promptly. Every evening before dark the barrel was brought into the house by the delighted child. The two perfect little creatures would hop upon her fingers fearlessly and eat from her hand. But I fear they could not always stand confinement, and I did not know what food, we could rely upon procuring, would be proper for them. So I urged little Jennie, by her tenderness for them, to set them free. "Wait until they can fly, and perhaps I will," was always her tearful reply. They were well grown, their glossy plumage was like burnished gold. That they did not fly was owing to their wings being constantly clipped by their cruel but loving little jailer. They grew strangely weak and light. I could feel their delicate breast bone sharply through their bright, unruffled feathers. It would be many days before their wings would grow, and before that time one gentle captive died from its outraged right to be at liberty. Somehow that day the barrel became overturned. The other fragile little prisoner hopped for the first time lightly among the fresh grass, always further away from the house, I noticed, lured by the urgent tones of the mother. With despairing eagerness she tried to ascertain why it could not fly, and with patient resignation she led it across the flower beds, through the thick hedge to the fair forest land beyond, where all trace of them has been lost. I was the only witness of the escape and am suspected as a particeps criminis.—*N. O. Picayune.*

LITTLE JOSEF HOFMANN.

Should you like to know more of the great child-pianist? It is not of Josef's genius I wish to tell you, but of the real little boy Josef, with whom I crossed the ocean in the steamship "Aller," and whom I knew and loved for his bright little self, before I wondered at him and admired him for the sake of his music. Indeed, one saw in him none of the precocity one would expect to find in such a genius. He was as much of a rough-and-tumble boy as any of you or your school-fellows. When I first saw him he had just come on board warmly clad for the voyage, in the huge fur cap and fur-lined coat in which he has been so often photographed. He ran about investigating with great curiosity the boat which was to be his abode for the next eight days, and chatting in German to every one. I soon became one of his friends; and his small figure was often the first to greet me when I went on deck in the morning. At that time his low bow and manner of kissing my hand were worthy of a small prince, though prompted by an impulse most child like and affectionate. He showed, however, that he cared little for the plaudits and flowers, so often showered upon him after a performance, by his remark, when a friend on board said he would send him a boquet at his first concert. "Oh," said Josef, "let it be a toy instead." He delighted in games of any description, and particularly in sleight of hand tricks. Some one had taught him how to insert a coin through the small neck of a bottle. He was extremely proud of this accomplishment, and was greatly pleased when any one asked to see it. There were some childen on board of whom he was very fond, and one evening he amused himself by drawing a "*andenken*" (remembrance) for each of his young friends. One, I remember, was an absurd caricature of himself, seated at a huge piano, his hair standing out in all directions, in a most ridiculous manner. He became so absorbed in this occupation that no persuasion was strong enough to induce him to go to the piano until some one promised to teach him some new and fascinating trick.—*St. Nicholas.*

Children Starving to Death

On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvellous food and remedy in **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. COHEN, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

J. D. McNEELY,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.

5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.

JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.

250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.

75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.

5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.

1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 3—Taking effect 5.15 a. m., Monday August 13th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	6 00 A. M.	1 15 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	3 10 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	3 35 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	7 15 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	5 15 A. M.	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 25 "	5 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A.M.	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	6 25 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	9 50 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	10 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 30 "	12 15 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	7 30 A. M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00 "	

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.	
" Factory Junction	4 30 "	
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "	

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

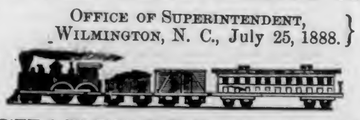
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	8 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton	11 22 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 53 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	3 42 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton	5 18 P. M.
Leave Shelby	6 28 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	7 50 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	7 30 P. M.
Leave Maxton	12 06A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	12 36 A. M
Leave Hamlet	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	6 25 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 40 A. M.
Leave Shelby	9 09 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	10 05 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 49 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 41 P. M.
Leave Maxton	4 02 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 30 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 44 A. M.
Leave Maxton	3 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

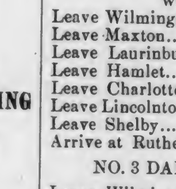
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 42a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train ou Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jl'y 15. '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence.	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence...	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 30 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*11 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	12 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	12 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	2 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

SAY-SOES.

The sum of $100 was deposited in a Hartford, Conn., bank in 1824, and never drawn out, while the person who placed it there has been dead for several years. The heirs to the money, who only recently learned of its existence, will receive beside the principal, over $2,500, representing the accrued interest.

"There is a divinity that shapes our ends.
Rough hew them as we may."

No close observer of human affairs can gainsay the poet as above quoted. The close observer aforesaid must have noted, however, that there are many persons who seem to think their ends will be shaped without any "rough hewing" on their part. How much nobler is it for young men to strike boldly out to build up their characters under God's guidance. To all who aspire to do a good work and to do it well, we say write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., who will give you helpful suggestions.

"God made you beautiful," said little Elsie to her five-year old friend, "but mama is going to make me *stylish!*"

Good temper, like a sunny day, sheds a brightness over everything. It is the sweetener of toil and the soother of disquietude.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

—FOR—

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Davidson College, N. C.

LAYS the foundation for a broad and thorough Medical education. Starts at the bottom. The first in the South. Four instructors. Full equipment. Dissection required. Terms reasonable and location healthy. For catalogue, address, PAUL B. BARRINGER, M. D.
Principal.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

—AT—

DAVIDSON COLLEGE

FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my house and lot at the above named place; it is a large house and is situated in the centre of the business portion of the village, and in two hundred yards from the College building.

For terms apply to me at Lenoir, N. C., or to Archibald Brady, First National bank, Charlotte, N. C. R. A. BRADY.

Aug. 20th, 1888.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.**

No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

PENNSYLVANIA, Chambersburg.

Wilson College for Young Women.

Fifty miles south-west of Harrisburg in famous Cumberland Valley. From Baltimore four hours; from Roanoke, Va., 11 hours via. of Shenandoah Valley R. R. Five trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all College Studies except Music and art. Large Music College and Art School. Music Dapartment last year, 125. Full Faculty. College Course B. A. degree. Music College B. M. Handsome Park, Large Buildings, Steam Heat, Gymnasium, Observatory, Laboratory, etc. For catalogue address Rev. J. EDGAR, Ph. D., Pres't.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn.
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

WHEN YOU GO ON A JOURNEY

You might as well forget to take your trunk as forget to take a bottle of **Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.** This great medicine is the best remedy in the world for the irregularities of the bowels which annoy the traveler.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

BAD WATER, AIR, DINNERS BY THE WAY, NIGHTS IN SLEEPING CARS, COOKERY IN HOTELS, HABITS OF HURRIED EATING,

Produce headaches, indigestion, and irritable stomachs, a state of affairs which calls for prompt regulation.

Keep **Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient** in your satchel, where you can get it readily. It will save you many a call on the doctor.

Nearly all the traveling Salesmen in the United States and Canada—and all other regular and habitual travelers—carry with them this great remedy.

IT IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
THE PRESIDENT.

Union Theological Seminary.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY, VA.

The next session begins Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 1888.

FACULTY.

B. M. SMITH, D. D., LL.D.,
Professor of Oriental Literature.

THOS. E. PECK, D. D., LL.D.
Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology.

H. C. ALEXANDER, D. D.,
Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament.

J. F. LATIMER, Ph.D, D. D.,
Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity.

W. W. Moore, D. D.,
Associate Professor of Oriental Literature.

For Catalogue or other information apply to
THOS. E. PECK D. D., Intendant
Hampden Sidney, Va.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address
H. A. GREY, SR.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to
JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.
Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

FISHBURNE SCHOOL,

Waynesboro, Augusta county, Va.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC and Business Course, with Military Training.

New Buildings, heated by steam, laboratory and other advantages.

Three Assistants, Fourteen States represented, Session '88-9. Fifty boarding pupils. No bad boys wanted.

Local option law in the town, Enforced.

For Catalogue, address
JAS. A. FISHBURNE,
Principal.

CENTRAL FEMALE INSTITUTE. Gordonsville, Va. Principal a Master of Arts of the University of Virginia. Eight Assistants. Thorough, advanced progressive, select schools in One of the most sectarian but thoroughly Christian in its influence. Prices reasonable. Board, tuition in English Latin and Music, $200 a year. Address
JAS. DINWIDDIE,
Principal.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS **WITHOUT CHARGE.**

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N.Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

From its combination of valuable medicines, is superior to the essence of ginger in the cure of Cramps, Colic, Dyspepsia and Bowel disorders, and is invaluable for all Throat and Lung troubles. Use it without delay if you have Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs. 50c. & $1.



PIANOS CRAND *Summer Sale* **ORGANS**

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in June, July, Aug. and September at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable
PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash.
And balance, next Nov. *without Interest* or advance in price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Great Bargains.* PIANOS, $190, $225, $250. ORGANS $34, $45, $50, $60. 10 makers. 300 styles. *All freight paid.* 15 days trial. New makers, new styles, new prices.
WRITE FOR MID SUMMER SALE CIRCULAR.
LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE
SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

GOOD MUSIC.

Royal Vocal Folio. (65cts.) A splendid new collection of choice Songs by the most eminent composers. 144 pages sheet music size

Glorious Cause. (35cts.) By GEO. F. ROOT. A fine collection of New Temperance Songs. This book is endorsed by the leading temperance organizations of the country.

Songs for the Young People's Meeting. (15c.) By Rev. C. H. OLIPHANT. Contains a fine selection of new and old hymns and tunes for use in Christian Endeavor Societies and Young People's Meetings.

Royal Praise. (35cts.) By J. R. MURRAY. The latest and best Sunday-School Song Book. Contains a short course in the elements of Music.

Gospel Hymns No. 5. (35cts.) By SANKEY, McGRANAHAN and STEBBINS. This is the book now being used by Mr. D. L. Moody in his meetings.

**** Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of specified price.*

PUBLISHED BY
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Candles, Crackers, &c.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

1888

—:o:—

MORNING NEWS

—:o:—

The Leading Commeial, Political and Business Newspaper of the Southland.

The SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS is an established, enterprising, vigorous newspaper, possessing unequaled facilities for gathering the latest news and presenting it in the most readable shape to its readers. It is carefully edited and discusses all questions of public interest without fear or favor. Its telegraphic service is unrivalled, embracing full reports of the news and market reports of the world by associated press (New York and Western), supplemented by a special service from New York, Washington, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and other news centres. In politics it is thoroughly Democratic, but independent of political cliques. It is a large 8-page paper, published every day in the year. Price, $10.

THE SAVANNAH WEEKLY NEWS

Is a 16-page newspaper, containing 112 columns of matter, including the cream of the contents of the MORNING NEWS; has an Agricultural Department, Household receipts, Fashion Reports, and Original and Selected Stories, and special Weekly Market. There is no better paper in the world than the SAVANNAH WEEKLY NEWS.

The price is only $1.25 a year.

Send for the MORNING NEWS premium list.

Address J. H. ESTELL,
Savannah, Ga.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Manteis & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c. mch.2:. 481-1y

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,080. WILMINGTON, N. C., SEPTEMBER 19, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,700.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. Dr. J. F. Cowan from McCredie, Mo., to Fulton, Mo.

Rev. J. Wm. Flinn from New Orleans to Columbia, S. C.

Rev. J. H. Zively, from San Antonio, Texas, to Tullahoma, Tenn.

Rev. Dr. H. B. Boude from Independence, Mo., to Pleasant Hill, Mo.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Lena Leete Legion, Missionary Society, of the Fayetteville Sabbath-school, last month sent $50 to aid the Kochi church to pay the debt on their building.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. J. M. McLain writes from Gastonia, N. C.:—We have just closed a precious revival at Union, lasting eight days, which resulted in fifteen accessions to the church. Rev. J. B. Mack, D.D., of Fort Mills, S. C., did all the preaching; and the word preached was accompanied by the Holy Spirit, causing many to weep under almost every sermon. Four heads of families were among those received into the church. Fathers and mothers were made happy, seeing their children coming out from the world and taking Christ as their hope and salvation. Not only sinners were converted, but the church itself was greatly blessed. In all this we have again witnessed the influence of God's Spirit, and that the *Gospel* is the *power* of God. May the good work continue to widen and deepen until many more will be brought to the Saviour.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. W. R. Coppedge writes from Yanceyville, N. C., Sept. 14th. On the first Sabbath in September, two were received at Stony Creek on profession and they and their children were baptized. The meeting was continued the next week and nine others expressed a hope in Christ. One was received on profession at Bethesda the second Sabbath.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. S. H. Chester writes Sept. 17th: Fourteen person were received into the Cross Roads church yesterday. Twelve of them on profession, eleven of whom were baptized.

VIRGINIA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

In response to a petition to West Hanover Presbytery, from members of Presbyterian church living near Stonewall, Appomattox county, a point midway between Concord depot and James River. Rev. W. H. Neel and Col. J. P. Fitzgerald, of Farmville, organized a church of thirteen members on the 6th inst. Messrs. W. M. Scruggs and W. A. Tanner were ordained and installed ruling elders and H. S. Anderson and R. F. Renely, deacons. Rev. L. A. McLean has been preaching there since last May, once a month on Saturday afternoon. This is regarded as an important field.

Sept. 10th, 1888.

Ten days' meeting at Pocahontas C. H., closed on August 18th. There were four additions—three joined other churches. Rev. C. N. Van Houten preached, and the occasion was a delightful oue.

Preaching at Lyle's school house in the vicinity of Windy Cove church in Bath county. On 2d inst. fourteen persons united with the church and others signified their intention of joining. Mr. P. F. Price of Union Theological Seminary assisted the pastor.

WEST VIRGINIA.

On August 3d, at Stone Quarry, Mr. W. N. Guthrie was ordained and installed as ruling elder, and Mr. James Kuykendall as deacon. On the same day at Springfield Mr. Thomas Kuykendall was ordained and installed as ruling elder, and Messrs. William W. Shannon and Edgar A. McGlathery as deacons.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Recently five persons have united with the church at Edgefield, of which Rev. S. L. Morris is pastor.

At Clinton, a series of meetings was held and fifteen persons were added to the church.

ALABAMA.

At Leeds a week or two ago a church of about twenty members was organized by Rev. P. C. Morton, evangelist of N. Alabama Presbytery.

MISSISSIPPI.

Christian Observer: Rev. S. S. Brown has just closed a meeting at Forest Grove church, and was gratified to see six young men and two young ladies added to the membership of that church, to which he statedly ministers. During the meeting he had some aid from Rev. W. A. Alexander. This latter brother also preached for three days at Carthage, where two were added to the membership.

TEXAS.

The Presbyterians of Livingston are busy remodelling their church. They will add a steeple and want a preacher.

S. W. Presbyterian: A note from Rev. A. H. Barkley informs us that on last Sabbath, Rev. Dr. H. R. Raymond, now of Weatherford, was unanimously elected pastor of the church at Starkville, Miss. Our friends there hope that he will accept the call; and so do we. We have not learned whether his inclinations favor the call.

Four additions to the church at Marshall, on 26th ult. Rev. J. T. McBryde, pastor.

KENTUCKY.

On Sabbath, 9th instant, Rev. J. Vance was ordained to the ministry and was installed as pastor of Woodland Avenue church, Louisian. Rev. B. E. Bedinger presided, Rev. Dr. T. D. Witherspoon preached the sermon, Rev. J. H. Morrison made a charge to the pastor, and Rev. T. E. Converse delivered charge to the people.

TENNESSEE.

On Saturday, 2d instant, two persons were received into the Blue Springs church. The people have called Rev. A. W. Taylor for one-fourth of his time.

A correspondent writes the *Christian Observer*, from Milton: "We closed on Thursday night a gracious meeting of six days. Rev. Jas. G. Patton, of Nashville, assisted the pastor, Rev. G. E. Thompson. Notwithstanding the rainy weather, our congregatious were very large and attentive. The preacher handled the word faithfully, and with great power. Elght young men and women made public confession of Christ. Some backsliders were reclaimed, and the church much reclaimed.

MISSOURI.

Rev. A. W. Nesbit, formerly of Fulton, has been compelled by ill-health to abandon pastoral work. He has bought the *Occident*, published at San Francisco, and will conduct it as editor-in-chief.

Rev. Dr. H. H. Boude—says the St. Louis *Presbyterian*—has accepted charge of the Pleasant Hill church.

DOMESTIC.

A movement is on foot to provide a home in Florida for ministers of the M. E. Church who are obliged to retire from the ministry on account of age or infirm health. Dr. Cummings, of the Baltimore Conference is in charge, and the home will be called Asbury Green.

Forty-seven members received into the Presbyterian church of Virginia City, Nevada; membership more than doubled.

A New Presbyterian church at West City, Kansas, was dedicated, on August 26th.

The corner-stone of the new house of worship of the Central Presbyterian church, Erie, Pa., was laid August 16th. The church organized in 1871 now has over 500 members; 610 pupils in the Sabbath-school.

A Congregational camp meeting was held recently in a tent in Wisconsin. It was largely attended and there were many accessions.

There were 607 students in the eight seminaries of the Northern Presbyterian Church last year, and the average cost for education of each was $453.

Notice has been given by the Roman Catholic Archbishop that in Massachusetts all Roman Catholic parents having children must send them to the parochial schools under penalty of sin.

The congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian church of Boston bought their church from the Methodists, paying $15,000 for it. It is valued at $20,000.

The first Lutheran church of San Francisco will soon be built. The corner-stone was laid on August 26th.

The committee in charge of the building of the Protestant Cathedral (Episcopal) in New York city are moving, at least towards getting sketches suggestive of appearance of front, side and rear elevations, etc. The building is to front the south and not be more than 400 feet long.

An old Quaker meeting-house at Bird-in-Hand, near Lancaster, Penn., was burned on morning of August 31st. It was built in 1790, over the log-cabin church built in 1749, and the old cabin church was brought out log by log when it became necessary in building the new church. For a very long time it had stood merely as a relic of the past.

An entertainment was given by the Bethany Presbyterian church of Newark, N. J. The pastor of church presented a report of the work done in connection with the coffee and reading rooms. Funds had been provided for putting in temporarily a gymnastic department. Last year 4,000 young men visited the rooms. Instrumental music, solos, and reading constituted the special attractions of the entertainment. A gymnastic exhibition was given and 500 cups of soda water were served.

Over sixty new members recently united with the First Presbyterian church of Schenectady, N. Y.

Rev. W. F. Davis was released on Sept. 7th, from a ten months service in jail for preaching in Boston common.

At the approaching meeting of the American Baptist Home Mission Society in Nashville Tenn., the work of the society among the colored people will be a special subject of discussion.

A new brick building costing $13,000 and erected according to modern plans is the house of worship for the Presbyterians of York, O. It was formally dedicated on the first Sabbath in September.

Rev. James Rogers has accepted the post of principal in the college at Jamestown, Dakota. He was at one time instructor in Roberts College, Constantinople.

Fifteen persons recently received into the Presbyterian church at New Bedford, Mass.

Fifty-eight persons have joined the Second Presbyterian church at Duluth, Minn, since Feb. 5th.

The pastor of the 43d street Presbyterian church, Pittsburg, now 79 years old, finds he cannot get out of the pastorate. About a year ago he wrote to the Session asking to have a congregational meeting called looking to his withdrawal from the pastorate. The Session took no action. Recently he announced that he would ask Presbytery to release him and begged the congregation to meet and unite in the request, but the congregation took no notice of the request.

The Presbyterian church at West Liberty, Iowa, was burned last February. On the 3d inst. the new building erected on the old site was dedicated. It is a beautiful structure, elegantly furnished and commodious; will seat about 450 people and cost $7,000.

The Northern Presbytery of Southern Virginia was organized at Petersburg lately. Six ministers and the same number of elders were present. The Presbytery contains eleven churches, thirty-one elders, twenty deacons, 367 communicants, and 996 Sabbath-school scholars.

The Congregational church in the United States has seven theological seminaries. This season they have 420 students—the largest number any one year in their history.

Talmage's Tabernacle, Brooklyn, has 4,126 enrolled members; Dr. Cuyler's 2,302; Dr. John Hall's (Fifth Avenue), New York, has 2,300; Dr Crosby's, 1,546; Fourth Avenue church, 387; The Brick church, Rochester, N. Y., 1,367; Bethany church, Philadelphia, 1,365.

The corner-stone of Bethany Baptist church, Chicago, was laid on Tuesday afternoon, 7th inst. The present building will be used as a chapel when a larger house is needed.

The Swedish Baptist institute at Stromberg, Neb., is to be united with Morgan Park Baptist Theological Seminary near Chicago.

A large meeting of Germans and Scandinavians favorable to keeping the Christian Sabbath was held on 2d inst., in Central Music Hall, Chicago.

Herald and Presbyter:—The Walnut Hill church, Cincinnati, at a congregational meeting held last Wednesday, extended a unanimous call to Rev. Wm. McKibben of Pittsburg. Salary $4,000, and $1,000 with which to move. It is hoped that he will accept.

At Cambridge, Mass, Bishop Fred. Huntington made the principal address the other day, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the new St. James Episcopal church.

Herald and Presbyter:—The Ninth church (colored) of Indianapolis is again having regular preaching. Rev. J. Riley, who until April last was pastor of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian church of Washington City, has for several Sabbaths been here, and he is expected to take regular charge. The Presbyterian church of Indiana should not feel satisfied to see this their only church of colored people disbanded. There was some danger of this being done last spring.

Over fifty new students have been enrolled in McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. The exercises of the present year commenced on Thursday 6th inst.

FOREIGN.

Bishop Lafleche, Three Rivers, Quebec, has signed, it is reported, an order suspending the Jesuits under his jurisdiction from the exercises of the church. After investigation he found they were in the habit of influencing Romanists on their death-beds to change their wills in favor of the Jesuits. Families were becoming disaffected towards the Roman Catholic church from this cause.

The recent ukase of the Emperor Alexander III. of Russia, which forbids the journeying through Russia of any minister who does not belong to the Russian church, is very strictly enforced. A German pastor undertook to go from Constantinople to Berlin and was arrested.

Bishop Taylor addressed the people at Ocean Grove, N. J. and collected $5,000 for his African Mission.

A monument has been erected at Scarvating Deerness, Orkney, to the memory of the Covenanters who perished there by shipwreck in 1679. The memorial is a plain stone column, 40 feet high and surmounted by a crown. The Covenanters it commemorates were prisoners taken at Bothwell Brig.

Spurgeon, through the *Sword and Trowel* tells his friends that he is in better health though very weak. In the same number he says: "The pastor and church at the Tabernacle are now free from all hampering connections and associations, but by no means without communion of the warmest kind with the Lord's faithful people. We have no doubt that ways will be found in which all the benefits of fellowship will he enjoyed with those churches with which we can honestly and heartily unite. Of any movement our friends shall be informed. We hope they will believe nothing which the newspapers may insert, since in the absence of information they are apt to make guesses, and state them as facts. Our attitude is that of waiting for Divine direction. Unbelief is in a hurry, faith can bide its time."

Cannon Lester at Litchfield, England, is training a band of "Evangelist brothers" to preach in Africa. They are to be uniformed—that is wear coarse brown frocks, with cord around their waists and carry Bibles in their hands.

The Bishop of Liverpool writes as follows to the *Times* of August 16:—"It appears to be commonly supposed that the Lambeth Encyclical contains the formal, deliberate, unanimous opinion of all the 145 bishops who attended the so-called Pan-Anglican Conference. Allow me to state that this is a complete mistake. I myself, for one, had no voice or hand in drawing up the Encyclical. I saw no rough draft of it after it was drawn up. I never read a word of it before it appeared in the columns of the *Times*. In short, I must disclaim any responsibility for its contents. In saying this I ask your readers not to misunderstand me. I do not pretend to criticise the Encyclical, though it contains some things, which, like your able correspondent, Lord Grimthrope, I do not approve. I only wish the public to understand that the Encyclical is not the united and harmonious voice of all the bishops of the Anglican communion. One glaring defect, however, in the Encyclical I cannot refrain from deploring. That defect is the conspicuous absence of any reference to the 'unhappy divisions' about the doctrine and ritual of the Lord's Supper which are at this moment convulsing the Church of England, and will certainly bring on disruption and disestablishment unless they are healed. The existence and formidable nature of these divisions it is vain to deny. To my eyes they are of cardinal importance, and appear to require far more attention than the condition of the Scandinavian or Greek Churches, or the Old Catholic movement. Some expression of humble regret for these divisions, some strong desire for properly-defined conditions of peace, some proposal to attempt the restoration of godly discipline and the creation of satisfactory Ecclsiastical courts, some bold declaration that, with the utmost degree of toleration, our Church will never readmit the mass or auricular confession, or go behind the Reformation—a few plain statements of this kind would have immensely improved the Encyclical, greatly strengthened the Church of England, and cheered the hearts of myriads of loyal Churchmen. Alas, about all these points the Encyclical is painfully silent. Against that silence I enter my solemn protest.

His Excellency Nadji Hossein Kouli Khan Motamed-El Vasar, has been appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the court of Persia to the United States, and is now on his way to this country.

MISSION CULLINGS.

The Students of the Presbyterian College in London, who have a missionary of their own, are now engaged in raising two thousand five hundred dollars for the Medical Mission in Formosa.

There are 223 Presbyterian congregations in South Africa, numbering 54,320 communicants and controlling five colleges.

A Japanese lady, Miss Tusne Watanabe, has just reached Northfield, Minn., from Kobe Japan, to take a special scientific course at Carleton College. She graduated from the girls' school in Kobe in 1882, and has since been Miss E. M Brown, a graduate of [illegible] has been principal of the school [illegible] years. She is a devoted Christian [illegible] return to Japan as a teacher [illegible] years' study. She reports the [illegible] very prosperous. The native [illegible] one thousand five hundred dol[illegible] pose of building a dormitory, [illegible] connected with the school h[illegible] to purchase the additional land ne[illegible] the students at Carleton is a Dak[illegible] Arab from Turkey, besides students fr[illegible] different nationalities.

The work of the British and Foreign Bible [illegible] ciety is increasing in Italy; the distribution [illegible] copies of the present being 33,349 over last year.

The Baptists of the Northern States expended during the last six years $2,327,229.

The foreign missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church reports communicants as follows: Liberia, 472; China, 374; Japan, 429; Hayti, 355; total, 1,730. The income was $195,8s8 46, including a balance of $20,739.51 from last year. There is a balance of $44,974.38 in the treasury.

Forty-threee thousand persons attend the McAll meetings in Paris.

The missions of the American Presbyterians for fifty years have had undividedly the field among the Nestorians of Persia; recently the Archbishop of Canterbury has sent out missionaries of the Church of England to the same people.

Missionary: Dr. Edgar Woods has already been called to do a good deal of medical work at Tsing-kiang-pu, though it is his wish to spend the first year as far as possible, in the study of the Chinese language. Patients are brought to him from the country around, "often a distance of twenty or thirty miles—sometimes further."

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, returning from a recent tour of inspection through south-eastern Alaska, where he has visited various mission stations, speaks of new pupils for the schools at Sitka: You remember that last fall about seven hundred British natives removed to Alaska and formed a settlement. Since that time they have erected one hundred log and frame residences, cut the trees from six or seven acres of land, set in operation a steam saw-mill, built two cannery buildings and graded half a mile of walks. They have a contract with the Indian bureau for a day school of sixty pupils at forty dollars per head. The school has actually 170 on the roll, mostly under fifteen years of age. This school is taught by Mr. Duncan in person, with four native assistants. As Mr. Duncan was unable to provide properly for the more advanced boys, I offered to take them into the Sitka training school; consequently I have with me on the steamer thirty-four boys from fifteen to twenty-one years of age. They are the pick of the people, and far in advance of others.

U. S. Consul Seymour, at Canton, China, says recently there have been persecutions of Chinese who have embraced the Christian religion. Many such persecutions have been in the consular district of Canton. He cannot protect them, and hereafter application will be made directly to Chinese authorities for such protection.

The Presbyterian.

OUR SAVIOUR'S MODE OF PREACHING.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian,]

All of our Lord's sermons are great—great in every sense of the word—but I suppose the greatest of them is the one he preached after he laid down his human body and had risen from the dead. On this occasion what methods did he take to instruct his sorrow-stricken followers? "Beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all scriptures the things concerning himself."

He did not preach from one single text, but from all the texts bearing upon his subject. We have every one of these precious texts to this day, but how few of us know them; how few of us put them together as our chosen Master did? His disciples at that time were not ignorant of the scriptures, but they did not quite understand them. We are ignorant—most of us—of the laws of Moses and the words of the prophets concerning Christ. He opened their understandings miraculously, that they might understand these wonderful scriptures. Would he not also open our minds if we, like these early believers, had the truths of these scriptures committed to memory, and like them earnestly desired enlightenment? In Daniel 12.10 we read, "The wicked shall not understand, but the wise shall understand." The wise in the scripture shall understand. Colenso and Ingersoll are instances we refuse to understand. But claim that what they call the "iniquity of slavery" destroyed their faith. But look at the whole code of Moses in regard to slavery and see how little they understood it. In Deut. 23:15 we read: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the slave which is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee even at that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates where it liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him." This merciful enactment takes all the sin and sting out of slavery and leaves it an entirely benificent system. Some races and some individuals will not do their duty except in a state of slavery, and consequently for them slavery is the best and happiest condition. This is one of the many instances of the character of the laws of Moses. Of course we must know these laws before we can understand them. When we see the working the practical working of this institution, we will become like David, that God's "testimonies are very sure." Only test these testimonies of them—and indeed die away for the want of nourishment. There is, at present, no Christian government in the world—that is no government which takes the Bible for its guide.

H. M. I.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 5th, 1888.

BE FIRM AND TRUE.

Never lower your principle to this world's standard. Never let sin, however popular it may be, have any sanction or countenance from you even by a smile. The manly confession of Christ, when his cause is unpopular, is made by himself the condition of his confessing us before God. If people find out that we are earnestly religious, as they soon will if the light is shining, let us make them heartily welcome to the intelligence.

And then, again, in order that the lights may shine without obstruction, we must be simple and study simplicity. This is by no means so easy at it at first sight appears; for in this highly artificial and pretentious age, all society is overlaid with numerous affectations, Detest affectation as the contrary of truth and as hypocricy on a small scale, and allow yourselves to be seen freely by those around you in true colors * * *. As Christians we must eschew untruth in every form, we must labor to seem just what we are, neither better nor worse. To be true to God and to the thought of his presence all day long, and to let self occupy as little as possible of our thoughts; to care much for his approval, and comparatively little for the impression we are making upon others; to feed the inward light with oil, and let it freely shine—this is the great secret of edification. May he indoctrinate us into it, and dispose and enable us to illustrate it in our practice.—*Dr. Goulburn.*

PRAYER.

No subject is oftener up for question and inquiry than that of prayer. While one would naturally think it the most natural and easy of the Christian exercises or graces, it is in fact one of the most difficult. The immediate disciples of our Lord found it so: they had not been long following him until we hear them entreating him to teach them how to pray. So long as religion is a formal and lifeless matter, in which there is no real communion, no personal transaction between the worshiper and God, it is not difficult to get through a certain number of prayers daily, according to the intensity of formalism with which one is wonted. But saying prayers and praying are altogether different matters. The writer recently attended a magnificent church service in which during the hour or more occupied by the prescribed service the Lord's Prayer was repeated five times. Both the officiating priests and people galloped through this beautiful petition and the rest of the service as if they were conscious of the fact that the main thing was to get it over. It was difficult to prevent the mind from speculating on the possible utility of such a repetition of that matchless prayer. How difficult it is to enter into the full sweep and depth of it and bring the soul into conscious communion with God while uttering it; how utterly impossible that its mission should be fulfilled in the way above spoken of. It is not difficult to frame an extemporaneous petition or form of thanksgiving, or to construct some sentences of adoration and praise; but this being done, either in public or private, has the worshiper prayed?

For a model nothing could surpass the beauty and comprehensiveness of the Lord's Prayer, and yet nothing can be further from the spirit of prayer than to confine one's self to the repetition of these beautiful words in which adoration, praise, confession, petition and dependence are all expressed. For an example of prayer our Lord's is the most perfect we have. This of course ought to go without saying; and yet, perhaps in no other matter do we study his example less and follow him afar off as in the matter of prayer. In no other particular did he embody the spirit of sonship and voluntary subordination so completely and continuously as in the matter of prayer. So far as the record goes, the matter of his prayers is not bulky. With the exception of the great High-Priestly prayer recorded in the seventeenth of John, all his prayers seem to have been short; that is all his prayers uttered in the presence of men. On the other hand we know that his habit was to remain oftentimes a great while at prayer, even all night. What he said to his Father in these hours of retirement or how he occupied them is a matter of conjecture. Nevertheless we have the profound feeling of reverence and great longing to know how and after what manner he prayed whenever we read the brief records of the solitary interviews. A few facts about prayer at least may be easily gained from our Lord's habits in this particular.

It was his custom to rise early in the morning and retire to some solitary place, and there pour out his heart to God. In this at least we ought to learn a very important lesson. Not only is prayer to enter into our daily life, but we should be careful to begin the day with it and that right early. The first early hour of the day spent in company with God in the act of prayer must do much to hallow the whole day and give it a right standpoint and start us well into it. There is some significance in the fact that in our record it says "very early in the morning, while his disciples slept." The day before had been an exceedingly busy one and from our point of view an exceedingly successful one. Surely it might be allowed that tired and worn with such a day the Master as well as the disciples might lie late the next day. The disciples did lie late, but not the Master. And yet we get no constraint on his part in this matter. He went out early in that morning hour because he longed for the communion which he got with his Father. It surely is not well to let anything, or anybody else, get the first of our day. If we should cultivate the habit of giving God the first early hour of the day without doubt he would be most apt to get all the hours, not indeed in formal acts of worship, but in every vital act of our subsequent day. We have noticed the habit of some children. They come first from their beds to their parent's room, and give them a morning kiss even before they have attended to the matter of dress. That child cannot go far wrong who from love seeks with the first waking hours such an interview with its father and mother. So neither can the child of God go far wrong in the day who breaks it first with prayer.

Our Lord was wont to seek a "solitary place" in which to pour out his heart to his Father. The wilderness of the mountain was his closet. No doubt he found a congenial surrounding in nature and in the open heavens. It is not possible for us to find such a place every day; but we may retire from man and from interruption and be alone with God. This is the point; away from man and present with God. As a rule we do not like a solitary place, nor to be alone with ourselves. We are not fond of our own company. This is (for us) one of the best preparations for prayer. When we are alone our thoughts go most directly to God. Human faces, human voices, and human presence distract and disturb. We need to be alone unembarrassed by anything or person, when we pray. This aloneness with God, brings to the front of consciousness the fact of our dependence. It affords an opportunity for the unburdening of our hearts, as well as for the petitions we desire. Prayer is not always petition. There is much more than this in prayer. Sometimes it is just waiting before Him, that he may speak to us. Sometimes it is just to allow the mind with an open heart to drift on the current of the Spirit. How often when in silence and alone with God the words of truth come floating though our hearts with rest, instruction and refreshment for our souls! Just to be with God in order to know him better, submit to him, and lean upon him is help. But the child of God knows prayer knows the gladness of confidence in which nothing is kept back either in confession or petition; of talking everything out with him and knowing that he heareth us. "Lord teach us how to pray."—*Independent.*

"THE GUEST OF THE EVENING."

Good actions are a fruitage ripe and rare
That bears not fingering. Let me then beware
To touch with venturous hand this curving branch,
Nor lean too heedlessly against a tree
Thus at its prime o'erladen heavily
With golden harvest of a stock so staunch
Lest I by some rude shock at this light hour
Bring down the virtues in a mellow shower.

To drop the figure, friends—let's be content
The guest shall fancy less than we have meant.
Speak not too closely of his special good;
That we are here tells more than trumpets could.
Our friendship holds his merits as the light
Holds the hid rainbow; storm but makes them bright.
The modest veil they wear I may not raise,
Lest he should blush to hear, and I to praise.

—*Robert U. Johnson, in Harper's Magazine.*

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

A visitor among the poor was one day climbing the broken staircase which led to a garret in one of the worst parts of London, when his attention was arrested by a man of peculiarly ferocious and repulsive countenance, who stood upon the landing-place, with folded arms, against the wall.

There was something about the man's appearance which made the visitor shudder, and his first impulse was to go back. He made an effort, however, to get into conversation with him, and told him that he came there with the desire to see him happy, and that the book in his hand contained the secret of happiness.

The man shook him off as if he had been a viper, and bade him begone with his nonsense, or he would kick him down stairs. While the visitor was endeavoring with gentleness and patience, to argue the point with him, he was startled by hearing a feeble voice, which appeared to come from behind one of the broken doors which opened upon the landing saying:

"Does your book tell of the blood which cleanseth from all sin?"

For a moment the visitor was too much absorbed in the case of the hardened sinner before him to answer the inquiry, and it was repeated in earnest and thrilling tones:

"Tell me, oh tell me, does your book tell of the blood which cleanseth from all sin?"

The visitor pushed open the door and entered the room. It was a wretched place, wholly destitute of furniture, except a three-legged stool and a bundle of straw in a corner, on which was stretched the wasted limbs of an aged woman. When the visitor entered, she raised herself upon one elbow, fixed her eyes eagerly upon him, and repeated her former question:

"Does your book tell of the blood which cleanseth from all sin?"

He sat down upon the stool beside her, and inquired, "My poor friend, what do you want to know of the blood which cleanseth from all sin?"

There was something fearful in the energy of her voice and manner as she replied, "What do I want to know of it? Man, I am dying! I have been a wicked woman all my life. I shall have to answer for everything I have done," and she groaned bitterly as the thought of a lifetime's iniquity seemed to crush her soul. "But once," she continued, "once, years ago, I came by the door of a church, and I went in—I don't know what for. I was soon out again, but one word I heard I could never forget. It was something about blood which cleanseth from all sin. Oh, if I could but hear of it now! Tell me, tell me, if there is anything about that blood in your book!"

The visitor answered by reading the first chapter of the First Epistle of John. The poor creature seemed to devour the words, and when he paused, she exclaimed, "Read more, read more."

He read the second chapter—a slight noise made him look round; the savage man had followed him into his mother's room and though his face was partly turned away, the visitor could perceive tears rolling down his cheeks. The visitor read the third, fourth and fifth chapters, before he could get the poor listener to consent that he should stop, and then she would not let him go till he promised to come again the next day.

He never from that time missed a day reading to her until she died, six weeks afterward; and very blessed was it to see how, almost from the first she seemed to find peace by believing in Jesus. Every day the son followed the visitor into his mother's room, and listened with silent interest; and blessing came not alone to the mother, for the remarkable change wrought in the son also testified to the saving power of God's grace.

On the day of her funeral, he beckoned the visitor to one side as they were filling up her grave and said: "Sir, I have been thinking there is nothing I should as much like as to tell others of the blood which cleanseth from all sin."

CONCERNING SHORT OATS.

BY KNOXONIAN.

The season for growth is nearly over for this year. Grain that did not grow during the past few months cannot grow at all. It has missed its opportunity. It had only one, and that one will never return. In two or three localities in Ontario the opportunity was not a good one. There was not enough of rain, and those people who have a squint towards Agnosticism say that the clergy were to blame because they did not bring down the rain. Be that as it may, the oats are short in several localities, and the reason is because they did not grow at the right time.

There is a time for mental growth in the life of every man, and if he does not grow during that time, the chances are about a million to one that, like the oat crop of 1888, he must remain short. Of course we mean mentally short. Hugh Miller said that one of his neighbors was always a profound mystery to him. The mysterious thing about him was that he had walked this earth for fifty years without picking up a single idea. A man who lives fifty years without picking up an idea, will never pick up one. The season for mental growth begins in early life. It may continue long after fifty, but if it does, it must begin long before fifty. There need be no dead line of fifty in the life of a preacher or any other man. If one begins in time to cultivate his mind and keeps up the cultivation vigorously, there is no reason why with ordinary health, there may not be good mental growth between sixty and seventy.

There is time for the moral and spiritual growth in the life of every man. Spiritual growth, like mental, must begin early if it is to make much progress. A man converted at fifty or sixty usually needs all the remainder of his life to do the negative work of getting over his bad habits. There is little time left for positive work. We have no right to set limits to the power of the Spirit. A sinner may be converted at any age. Bnt the fact remains that the most useful Christians, as a rule, begin the Christian life early. There is a summer time for spiritual growth, as well as for natural growth, and if the growth does not take place in the summer life, it rarely takes place in autumn.

The best time for a minister to give his mental growth a good start is the first ten years after he finishes his college course. As a rule, the battle is lost or won during these years. The idea that the best time for mental growth is during the college course is a huge delusion. You might as well say that the best time for digestion is while one is eating his dinner. Some people, not particularly cynical, would say that *bolting* in this connection is a better word than eating. The most that any professor can do in a few months is to show students the work, give them a few hints about using their tools and apply some motive power.

The motive power is, perhaps, the most important part of the work. The professor who can give his student such a push in the direction of mental growth that the young man will feel the power of the push for ten years after he leaves college is the right kind of a professor. To some students it would be easy to give a push of that kind; others need the power of a steam engine.

The critical time with most ministers, so far as mental growth is concerned, is the first few years after settlement. If a young minister relies mainly during these years on what he has learned at college, ninety-nine times out of a hundred he will not long know even what he did learn at college. If he uses his college course as a mere starting point and goes right on with independent study, other things being nearly equal, his success is fairly certain in any Church not infested with clerical wire-pullers. The trouble is that many young ministers in this country are often placed in positions in which generous study is exceedingly difficult, and, in some cases, absolutely impossible. One cannot read books if one has no money to buy them. Astronomy may be studied when driving on moonlight nights between stations, but astronomy is only one branch of knowledge. It is difficult to read theology deeply and at the same time hunt up the dishes for a tea meeting. Collecting one's salary may greatly strengthen one's belief in the doctrine of human depravity, but human depravity is only one point. There may be, as Shakespeare observes, sermons in stones. but a long drive over a stony road is far more likely to knock the sermon out of a man than put one into him. Poverty may be a great blessing for those who like it, but its power as a generous educator of ministers has been tremendously overrated. Dividing the last dollar between the baker and the butcher never helps a minister mightily in dividing texts.

There is a time for growth in business. A man starts out in some line and after a time, when he looks back, he finds the start was a good one. Then comes the critical moment. If he goes too fast he may go on the rocks, but if he tries to stand still he is sure to go back. Clever business men tell us there is always a point somewhere, and if you strike out that point you are almost sure to be right. If you miss the point once you may never get another chance.

In fact, growth at a certain time seems to be indispensable to success in everything. If growth does not begin at the right time it may never begin. If a boy does not grow an inch in height between twelve and twenty all the power on earth cannot make him a tall young man.

Moral: Grow mentally, morally, and spiritually at the time, or you may be as short as part of Ontario oat crop of 1888. —*Canada Presbyterian.*

POLITENESS IN BOYS.

We don't know of any one thing more than another that is more essential to a young man or boy to learn than the art of politeness—the thousand and one little courtesies which go toward making up the sum of human happiness. If we were to speak only of the most important, we might fill a large book. The most important are generally considered to be those which extend throughout our surroundings in every-day life. We measure our acquaintances by these things. A well-bred child will notice many little deficiencies in breeding, where one that has been carelessly instructed will see nothing unusual.

We cannot be too careful of our attention to these matters. A bow in the street accompanied by lifting the hat—what is it? A simple mark of respect to a lady. Yet how ungallant and rude a man or boy would be deemed if he passed his friends with a nod. I know one young boy who even lifted his hat to his boyish young friends. That was ten years ago. Do you think that he, as a rising young lawyer in Chicago, ever regretted so doing? that he enjoyed his play less? No, indeed; we are not so foolish as to think that. It is simply that the majority who do not attend to these things do it from carelessness. They are by no means necessarily ill-bred; they know what is right, but fail to do it.

MONEY MAKING.

The man absorbed in money making, who subordinates everything in life to this one end, condemns many of his faculties to utter inanition. He give himself no time for self-improvement, no time to be a father to his family, a friend to his neighbors, an influence in his community. The faculties that would have thus been called forth and strengthened wither up and decay, and, of course, the happiness they would have yielded is lost to him.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The September number of *Wide Awake* is received, and we scarcely know how to begin to give credit to its merits. Stories, pictures, poems, &c., make up its interesting pages. We cannot forbear specially noticing "The Ramona Indian Girl's School," contributed by Horatio O. Ladd. None will fail to be doubly repaid for subscribing to any magazine that affords such universal delight. Price $2.40 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

The Century Magazine for September commands very general attention. It is devoted largely to educational themes, and is well illustrated. The University of the Bible, by T. T. Munger, is well treated, a plea for the study of Christian as well as heathen classics; Women who go to College; The Industrial Idea in Education; G. R. Parkin contributes an article on "Uppingham", this and College Fraternities are intensely interesting and beautifully illustrated. There are many other articles of importance and Open Letters on different branches of the same subject. $4.00 a year. Century Co., Union Square, N. Y.

CHILD-TRAINING: WHAT IS IT?

The term "training," like the term "teaching," is used in various senses; hence it is liable to be differently understood by different persons, when applied to a single department of a parent's duties in the bringing up of his children. Indeed, the terms "training" and "teaching" are often used interchangeably, as covering the entire process of a child's education. In this sense a child's training is understood to include his teaching; and, again, his teaching is understood to include his training. But in its more restricted sense the training of a child is the shaping, the developing, and the controlling of his personal faculties and powers; while the teaching of a child is the securing to him of knowledge from beyond himself.

It has been said that the essence of teaching is causing another to *know*. It may similarly be said that the essence of training is causing another to *do*. Teaching gives knowledge. Training gives skill. Teaching fills the mind. Training shapes the habits. Teaching brings to the child that which he did not have before. Training enables a child to make use of that which is already his possession. We teach a child the meaning of words.. We train a child in speaking and walking. We teach him the truths which we have learned for ourselves. We train him in habits of study, that he may be able to learn other truths for himself. Training and teaching must go on together in the wise upbringing of any and every child. The one will fail of its own best end, if it be not accompanied by the other. He who knows how to teach a child is not competent for the oversight of a child's education unless he also knows how to train a child.

Training is a possibility long before teaching is. Before a child is old enough to know what is said to it, it is capable of feeling, and of conforming to or of resisting, the pressure of efforts for its training. A child can be trained to go to sleep in the arms of its mother or nurse, or in a cradle, or on a bed; with rocking, or without it; in a light room, or in a dark one; in a noisy room, or only in a quiet one; to expect nourishment and to accept it only as fixed hours, or at its own fancy,—while at yet it cannot understand any teaching concerning the importance or the fitness of one of these things. A very young child can be trained to cry for what it wants, or to keep quiet, as a means of securing it. And, as a matter of fact, the training of children is begun much earlier than their teaching. Many a child is well started in its life-training by the time it is four weeks old; even though its elementary teaching is not attempted until months after that.

There is a lesson just at this point in the signification of the Hebrew word translated "train" in our English Bible. It is a noteworthy fact, that the word "train" occurs only twice in the Old Testament, and not at all in the New. Those who were brought up in the household of Abraham, "the father of the faithful," are said to have been "trained" (Gen. 14; 14). A proverb of the ages gives emphasis to a parent's duty to "train up" his child with wise considerateness (Prov. 22: 6). And nowhere else in the inspired record does this word "train," in any of its forms, appear. The Hebrew word thus translated is a peculiar one. Its etymology shows its primary meaning is "to rub the gullet;" and its origin seems to have been in the habit, still prevalent among primitive peoples, of opening the throat of a new-born babe by the anointing of it with blood, or with saliva, or with some sacred liquid, as a means of giving the child a start in life by the help of another life. The idea of the Hebrew word thus used seems to be that, as this opening of the gullet of a child at its very birth is essential to the habituating of the child to breathe and to swallow correctly, so the right training of a child in all proper habits of life is to begin at the child's very birth. And the use of the word in the places where we find it, would go to show that Abraham with all his faith, and Solomon with all his wisdom, did not feel that it would be safe to put off the start with a child's training any later than this.

Child-training properly begins at a child's birth, but it does not properly end there. The first effort in the direction of child-training is to train a child to breathe and to swallow; but that ought not to be the last effort in the same direction. Child-training goes on as long as a child is a child: and child-training covers every phase of a child's action and bearing in life. Child-training affects a child's sleeping and waking, his laughing and crying, his eating and drinking, his looks and his movements, his self-control and his conduct towards others. Child-training does not change a child's nature, but it does change his modes of giving expression to his nature. Child-training does not give a child entirely new characteristics, but it brings him to the repression and subdual of certain characteristics, and to the expression and development of certain others, to such an extent that the sum of his characteristics presents an aspect so different from its original exhibit that it seems like another character. And so it is that child-training is, in a sense, like the very making of a child anew.

Child-training includes the directing and controlling and shaping of a child's feelings and thoughts and words and ways in every sphere of his life-course, from his birth to the close of his childhood. And that this is no unimportant part of a child's upbringing, no intelligent mind will venture to question.—*Sunday-School Times.*

BURDETT'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

So you have got yourself into trouble, my son? Gone a little wrong, have you? Yes; well that means you know you have gone clear wrong, because there is only one kind of wrong; there is no mugwumpery in morals, my boy. And you've had such a hard time getting back, that it made you a little bitter and cynical, and you think all the world is rather hard and selfish and pittiless, and especially severe on you? Well, I wouldn't feel that way at all, if I were you. I don't think I ever did feel that way, and I know more about it than you do. I've been further down the Jericho road than you. Great town for toots, from away back. It's a bad country. Never heard of but one good woman in Jericho, and she didn't move in good society.

But, my son, it isn't society's fault that you got into trouble. You knew what the Jericho road was before you went down that way. You knew there was a curse on the town. You were safe enough in Jerusalem; why didn't you stay there? Don't feel bitter toward all the world because you fell among thieves and got cleaned out. It is a kind, good natured forgiving old world, if you give it a chance to be forgiving. True, it doesn't always look that way to a fellow in trouble, because then the fellow is apt to look at the wrong people

You found on the Jericho road six or eight thieves—that is, half a dozen professionals and the two amateurs who passed on the other side—and only one good Samaritan, and naturally it seems to you that the leaven of good is utterly lost in that great mass of rascality and hypocricy; but, bless you, my son, in the great, honest, living world, in the world that is trying to lead men to better things than Jericho excursions, in the only world that really lives and cares for just such fellows as you, in the real world of men and women, who deal with the young man when his smarting wounds are deepest, the one good Samaritan outweighs a regiment of those villains who beat you, and robbed you, and passed you by the way to Jericho. Never mind the priest and Levite, my son. They were going down to Jericho, too, you remember, that's the kind of priests they were.

And one closing word, my son. Unless you are smarter and stronger than the thieves down Jericho way—and I guess maybe you are not, very few men are—why, you keep off that road. You stay in Jerusalem and you'll have more money and less headache.

THE BESTSERMONS.

Two worthy deacons from a village church recently paid me a visit. They came to see if I knew of a "good, even minister for their parish." They did not want a great or a brilliant man, but an even man. Said one, "We have had five pastors in twelve years, and all of them 'put their best apples on the top,' preaching first rate sermons for three or four months, and then growing poorer and poorer."

The good men were anxious to find a man who would hold out. It is surely bad for ministers or farmers to put their best apples on the top. This is the main reason for so many short pastorates. A man to wear must not only preach as well, but better, each succeeding year. As long as a man grows the people will be contented with him. Pulpit sluggishness has more to do with short pastorates than the fastidiousness of the pews. Too many preachers mistake facility for growth, but this very increased ease in work on the part of the preacher frequently decreases his power as a speaker. That which costs us but little, moves others less. Preachers, like trees, should give more and larger fruit the older they grow.

We are inclined to think that very much of this difficulty about "striking twelve the first time" is due to the miserable habit of candidating. A minister is always strongly tempted to use his best sermons when away from home. This is both natural and just. What else should he do? A man should always preach his best, for only thus will he preach better. Good preaching becomes tame unless it improves. About the best way is to take the last sermon you preached to your own people, and let strangers see you in your latest, honest self. But a better way still is to dispense with candidating altogether, and let a wise selected committee hear you in your own church, to your own people, examine your record, and take you for what you have done, not for some special display of a special preparation. Then short pastorates would be less frequent, and the preachers who "put their best apples on top" would find their level out of the ministry. As a rule the best preachers preach best at home, and make their greatest failures among strangers. Real ability, like real goodness, is most appreciated where longest known. No preacher can live upon his past record, or his past work, and much less can any man grow by using old sermons. Such a preacher may keep up a kind of voice earnestness, but his brain and heart and power will decline. Have all the apples good, with the medium ones on the top, and then length will give strength to the pastorate.

BREAKING HEARTS.

There is a point worth considering in the homely advice which Rowland Hill once gave to his Welsh curate. "Never mind breaking grammar, if you can only break hearts." Delicacy of thought and expression, and a certain degree of fastidiousness even, may be pardonable in a preacher; but nothing whatever—no consideration of a merely literary character—should be suffered to obscure or weaken God's message, or to impair its spiritual effect on its hearers. If homely language and quaint illustration, and direct forcible thrusts are likely, in the circumstances of the case, to do most execution, then use them by all means. Posing in the pulpit, playing the part of a financial orator; afraid to rasp the sinner's conscience, or to thunder so loudly as to wake the sleepers of Zion, or to strike a blow that will break a heart of adamant, or at least rebound with a ringing sound, or to direct the arrow with such fixedness of purpose as to hit the mark—is poor business for a man who is charged with a message of life or death eternal to perishing sinners. If the heart is not broken, all preaching is vain.

TREES.

BY H. W. MARRS.

I love the trees; each hath its separate charm—
Th' enduring oak, with its out-reaching boughs'
Extended shade; the high, majestic elm;
The graceful poplar and the spreading ash;
Yet, not the least, the ever-verdant pine—
All, with their leaves of varying shades of green,
And vocal with the songs of choristers
That cheer the heart and elevate the soul.

I love to roam through Summer's shady woods,
Among the rugged columns, towering high—
Grand, unhewn, stately pillars, firm as a rock—
Pillars unhewn of Nature's God-built temple,
Bearing their leafy canopy o'erhead,
And spreading their protection over all,
Fit emblem of the kindly love of Heaven.

How closely doth the history of trees
Mark out th' eventful course of human life,
From the first germing of the infant sprouts,
Through all successive stages of its youth!
The youthful sapling, with its gay, green crown,
Bends playfully before the evening breeze;
But later, wildly sways its leafless limbs
In writhing struggles with the northern blast;
To stand erect amid a world of storms,
Or else succumb, to be deformed and gnarled,
Until, at last, just as it is cut down,
With all its faults and blemishes, laid prone,
This is the course—this is the life of man,
And such the eventful history of trees—
Trees, which of all on earth, reach nearest heaven,
True type of human privilege!

For upward from the ground, with growth on growth,
Trees emulate the sky. Upward their progress,
And upward, too, all growing Nature tends—
Grass, flower, and shrub, each to its height, while still
Their exhalations to the sky ascend
Like prayerful incense to the mercy seat;
So, even so, O man, thy prayers should rise—
Those real aspirations of thy being;
And thy soul upward progress to thy God.

—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

COURAGE.

In Christian character courage is a prime quality, forming a sort of substratum for all the other virtues. Next to love, it is the dominant element, giving unity, consistency, and strength to character. Of ordinary men it makes heroes, and renders practicable what would be otherwise impossible. To make a complete Christian, rounded, compacted, and armed for the hard service to which one is called in an evil world, no quality is more indispensable. In all parts of one's earthly course it is brought into requisition. To meet the great troubles of life is hardly more difficult than to cope with the minor ills, difficulties, and vexations thereof. If no one of them is overwhelming, the flow of the current is steady, constant, and over-bearing. To rise against it, one requires the stoutness and resolution of a great heart, who, in the path of duty, never stops to count the cost, but proceeds at once to storm the enemy's works, carrying all before him, as Samson bore away the gates of Gaza.—*Zion's Herald.*

MISUNDERSTANDING.

Some of the worst quarrels that afflict society are those which begin simply with the misapprehension of the nature and intent of some insignificant words or acts. There are few who are entirely exempt from a disposition to suspect others for wronging them, or to resent in some other way supposed wrongs inflicted. In this way it often occurs that a little fire kindleth a great matter. We are more apt to suspect that we are wronged by those whom we are conscious we have wronged, though we think we have succeeded in concealing the wrong done. It may take years to bring such misunderstandings and small retaliations to such a head that they will burst out like the eruption of a volcano and spread confusion throughout a community.

Little misunderstandings like little fires are easily remedied. The great outbursts of unholy passion and revenge, such as are seen even in the quarrels of professing Christians, may also be quenched by the remedies furnished by the Gospel. A pastor and one of his prominent members were so completely alienated by a supposed personal slight, that the latter ceased to attend upon his ministrations. After the matter had stirred up a great commotion in the congregation, it was agreed that a mutual friend should meet with them for a talk. The minister proposed that the friend initiate the talk with a prayer, and the member whispered to him that the difficulty was settled! A few words restored happy relations between them, and the meeting turned out to be one of real edification. The spirit of the Gospel gained a glorious victory.

COURAGE, WEARY MOTHER.

"What have I done to-day?" the tired mother asks at night. "Nothing but take care of baby and plan the meals and 'pick up. My life is wasted on trifles." Take courage, weary mother. The progress of the world depends on the devotion of good women to just such "trifles." Who can do a greater work than these; care for a child and look after the interests of a home? She who with patient mother love prepares a human soul for life responsibilities does valiant service for both God and man. The first years of a child's life must of necessity be devoted to the care of the body, which should be made a fit temple for the indwelling of an immortal soul. Taking care of the baby is surely no trifle when viewed in this light.

And what are the other services that go to make a home? Innumerable as the sands of the seashore for number, and in themselves almost as insignificant in character, but the grand sum total serves, as does the sandy shore, to stem the swelling tide of outside sin and suffering that menaces with sullen war the sanctity of home and the safety of society. The husband and the children who know the comforts of a happy home are safe from many woes that prey on those outside its shelter. Blessings on the wife and mother who "looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness" "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her." "Her children arise up and call her blessed." "Strength and honor are to be her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come."—*Iowa State Register.*

A SALOON KEEPER'S SPEECH.

The following is suggested as a saloon keeper's speech on exhibiting his wares for a prize at a State Fair:

"Gentlemen, I took this boy out of a Sunday-school only eighteen months ago. His father is dead. The old man voted for license all his days, and left his son for me to practice upon. See! In eighteen months his mother has died of a broken heart, and he has become what you behold—all bloated, dirty and diseased. Good work, don't you think so? Moreover, under a permit for pay, the State is my partner in the business, and should not discredit this specimen of our joint handiwork."

Oh, God! how much longer will the people of any commonwealth vote to have their State a party to the contract in such guiltiness?

TOM'S GOLD DUST.

"That boy knows how to take care of his gold dust," said Tom's uncle often to himself, and sometimes aloud. Tom went to college, and every account they heard of him he was going ahead, laying a solid foundation for the future.

"Certainly," said his uncle, "certainly; that boy, I tell you, knows how to take care of his gold dust."

"Gold dust!" Where did Tom get gold dust! He was a poor boy. He had not been to California. He never was a miner. When did he get his gold dust? Ah! he has seconds and minutes, and these are the gold dust of time—specks and particles of time which boys, girls and grown-up people are apt to waste and throw away. Tom knew their value. His father taught him that every speck and particle of time was worth its weight in gold; and his son took care of them as if they were. Take care of your gold dust!

SHORT SERMONS FOR BOYS.

Most boys and girls do not like sermons—they say they are too long for their highnesses. Perhaps they may like these short sermons. They will give food to think over, and must not be read too hastily.

A Swedish boy fell out the window and was badly hurt, but with clenched lips, he kept back the cry of pain. The king, Gustavus Adolphus, who saw him fall, prophesied that that boy would make a man for an emergency. And so he did, for he became the famous Gen. Bauer.

A boy used to crush the flowers to get their color, and painted the whole side of his father's cottage in Tyrol with all sorts of pictures, which the mountaineers gazed at as wonderful. He was the great artist Titian.

An old painter watched a little fellow who amused himself making drawings of his pot and brushes, easel and stool, and said, "That boy will beat me one day." So he did, for he was Michael Angelo.

A German boy was reading a blood-and-thunder novel. Right in the midst of it he said to himself: "Now, this will never do. I get too much excited over it. I can't study so well after it. So here it goes?" and he flung the book out in the river. He was Fichte, the great German philosopher.

Do you know what these little sermons mean? Why, simply this, that in boyhood and girlhood are shown the traits for good or evil which make the man or woman good or not.

BE TRUE TO YOURSELF.

Learn to be a man of your word. One of the most disheartening of all things is to be associated in an undertaking with a person whose word is not to be depended upon—and there are plenty of them in this wide world, people whose promise is as slender a tie as a spider's web. Let your given word be as a hempen cord, a chain of wrought steel, that will bear the heaviest sort of strain. It will go far in making a man of you; and a real man is the noblest work of God; not a lump of moist putty, moulded and shaped by the last influence met with that was calculated to make an impression; but a man of forceful energized, self-reliant and reliable character, a positive quality that can be calculated upon. —*Christian Standard.*

BEAUTIFUL SWISS CUSTOM.

As soon as the sun has disappeared in the valley, and its last rays are just glimmering on the snowy summits of the mountains, the hersdman who dwells on the loftiest takes his horn and trumpets forth: "Praise God the Lord!" All the herdsmen in the neighborhood take their horns and repeat the words. This often continues a quarter of an hour, while on all sides the mountains echo the name of God. Solemn stillness follows and every shepherd on bended knees and uncovered head, offers his secret prayer. By this time it is quite dark. "Good night!" trumpets forth the herdsman on the loftiest summit. "Good night!" is repeated on all the mountains from the horns of the herdsmen and the clefts of the rocks.

A THOUGHT FOR PARENTS.

What if God should place in your hand a diamond, and tell you to inscribe on it a sentence which should be read at the last day, and shown then as an index of your own thoughts and feelings; what what caution would you exercise in lection! Now, this is what God h He has placed before you the i minds of your children, more imper than the diamond, on which you ar scribe every day and every hour, b instructions, by your spirit, or by yo ample, something which will rema be for or against you at the judgme

DON'T SWEAR.

It is not an evidence of smartness or worldly wisdom. Any fool can swear—and a good many fools do it. Ah! if you could only gather up all the useless, uncalled-for, ineffective oaths that have dropped along the pathway of my life, I know it would remove stumbling blocks from many inexperienced feet, and my heart would be lighter by a ton than it is to-day. But if you are going to be a fool just because other men have been, my son, what a hopeless fool you will be.—*R. J. Burdette.*

EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG.

As each step of a ladder is useful only when those below it have been firmly trodden, so each step in education depends for its success upon the previous steps having been well taken. Thus the very earliest years of school-life demand at least as much ability, judgment, experience and clear-sightedness in the teacher as do any subsequent ones, if not more. To commit the little ones to any but competent and responsible hands is one of the most fatal errors that can be made in education. It is during these years that the strongest impressions are made, and that the firmest and most lasting habits are formed.

ON A FAST TRAIN.

A young man of respectable parentage, who was recently manager of one of our local companies, was brought to the police station in a raving condition, suffering from delirium tremens. He had been on a "spree,' for some time, and this morning, whilst quaffing "the rosy," hideous madness swooped down upon him and transformed his manly young limbs into a picture of one possessed of a devil. The unhappy youth, when in his senses, is one of the sweetest tempered, most gentle, most winning and delightful companions. As a business man he was regarded with the greatest confidence. Yet through yielding to the seductions of saloon friendship, strong as he felt himself, he was quickly overpowered, and is now fast becoming a mere wreck. It was truly said by a pitying policeman, as the poor fellow was brought in: "There goes one of fifty of our best youths who are all bound by fast trains to the devil." —*Chicago Times.*

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTMB'R 19, 1888.

CHURCHISM.

By Churchism we mean the disposition to unduly exalt the Church, or its authorities; to attribute to the Church the right, in and of itself, to determine moral obligation, and so to accord to it a prerogative that belongs to GOD alone.

"Sin is any want of conformity unto, or transgression of, the law of GOD." This is our postulate. It is all-comprehensive and all-exclusive. Nothing that conforms to the law of GOD can be sin, let it be out of conformity with what it may; nothing that does not violate the law of GOD can be sin, transgress whatever law it may. No man or party of men can make that sinful which GOD has not made sinful; or relieve of sinfulness that which He has declared to be sinful. To the Word of GOD, contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, we are to look for the law of GOD, and nothing that is not expressly taught therein, or is not, by good and necessary inference, deducible therefrom, can authoritatively bind, or should be allowed to bind, any one's conscience.

But are not some things sinful in church-members which are not sinful in non-church-members? The question unveils precisely that spirit we have called Churchism. It indicates the existence of a deadly heresy from which no sect or denomination is entirely free, though in some it is more prevalent than in others. In some, indeed, it deposes GOD Himself and elevates the Church, or the hierarchy, to the throne. The thing which is sinful in a church-member is sinful if committed by one who is not a church-member. The law of GOD is uniform and universal in its application. Yet thousands believe that certain pleasures, or even vices—positive infractions of GOD's law—become sinful only when committed by church-members. Parents teach their children thus, and [illegible] thank GOD that they are perfect [illegible] or inasmuch as, they are not [illegible] the Church—that is, make no [illegible]on of religion. We say it is a [illegible]heresy; it puts upon the Church [illegible]ht to add to the law of GOD and to [illegible]n the soul of man burdens which [illegible] not imposed. Let us look at the [illegible]n the light of common experience. One desires to unite with the Church. He professes penitence for sin and expresses a willingness, even a desire, to forego certain indulgences. Why? Presumably because convinced that such actions, judged by the Word of GOD, are sinful. If not this, if they are renounced under apprehension that the Church, in the exercise of a mere arbitrary discretion, can make and determine moral obligation, then a very grievous sin is committed in according to mere creatures a prerogative that belongs solely to the Creator and sovereign Judge of all.

The person, uniting with the Church, as above supposed, is in error at the very threshold, But, proceeding, after awhile he falls back into the same indulgences. Now, you say they are sins, because he had agreed to forsake these things. True, he commits sin in having violated vows deliberately and voluntarily taken upon himself, and this truly is a very great sin; but apart from this he is simply committing the sin he committed before uniting with the Church.

It looks much worse to the natural mind that a professor should lapse into sin. So far, indeed, it is worse, inasmuch as to the first sin a second great sin is superadded, and it grieves and heart-sickens those who had hoped that the soul had escaped as a bird from the snare of the arch-fowler. But let us, at the risk of reiteration, inquire into how this heresy works itself out: The non-performance of duty—faith in CHRIST and union with the Church in profession thereof is a bounden duty—the non-performance of this duty (the commission of this sin) is made to condone other sins of actual practice; or, union with the Church, based on faith in CHRIST, being a duty, the performance of this duty is made to constitute other actions, in themselves innocent, into grievous sins. In the one case non-performance of duty absolves from sin; in the other performance of duty creates and multiplies sin. This is the effect in hundreds of minds, and this, by those minds, is laid at the door of the Church. But this is not yet Churchism at the full. It is to be remembered that mental exertion is wearisome. To an immense number of people it is intolerably so, and hence men are always casting about to find some person, or some coterie of persons, sinful though they be like themselves, who will relieve them from the labor and anxiety involved in studious inquiry into the truth, and will, as they suppose, acquit them of all responsibility in determining the line of duty. Just here the Church appears in the broadest spirit of accommodation, and essays, in the exercise of an arbitrary discretion, upon mere human authority, to assume a prerogative that belongs to JEHOVAH alone. This is Churchism as against Christianity.

Verily, this is not GOD's way. He has given to every reasoning human being, by the use of the Holy Scriptures, in connection with the ordinary means of grace, the ability to know His will, and the Church becomes itself an agency of direst sin when, in its vaulting ambition, it oversteps the bounds within which its SOVEREIGN LORD has circumscribed it, and leaping to the throne would make *that* sin which simply is want of conformity unto, or transgression of, the *law of the Church.*

No slaves are so thoroughly enslaved as those who fast bind themselves in the shackles of ecclesiasticism; no freemen are so absolutely free as those who, looking solely to the law of GOD, and conforming thereunto, in loving, trustful, hearty obedience, rejoicingly stand fast in that liberty wherewith CHRIST hath made them free.

DEATHS IN THE MINISTRY.

Rev. THEODORE M. SMITH died at his post in Jacksonville, Florida, on Wednesday last, 12th inst. He was a most efficient member of the Relief Committee. We will be glad to have the opportunity of publishing a fuller sketch of this martyr in the cause of GOD and humanity.

In our last we noted that Rev. B. M. FARIS had been ill, but at last accounts was supposed to be better. We have now this through the *St. Louis Presbyterian:*

"A postal from a friend at Searcy, Arkansas, brings us this sad news: 'Rev. B. M. Faris, died this morning, September 9th. The entire community mourn his death as a personal affliction and a public calamity. God moves in a mysterious way.' We do not wonder that the people of Searcy so regard the death of this godly man, whose consistent life winningly commended the Gospel he faithfully preached."

LETTER FROM DR. VASS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND, Aug. 25, 1888

DEAR PRESBYTERIAN:—When you have a poor fellow by the button-hole, is it not a temptation to talk a little more? I stopped my observations in my last at the very climax of my walk. Surely you do not wish me to leave my story incomplete! That grand preacher, Dr. Stiles, was with me once, and I wished him to preach me a special sermon. He said he could not do so, for it would take him one hour and a quarter to deliver it, and that would be too long for a communion service. I asked him if he could not condense some of the heads. Rousing himself up he crushed my hopes with the query, "Would you have a man cut his leg off?" I will not cut mine off. So let me get to

GIESSBACH FALLS.

Leaving the "Gasthaus zur Schweizerheimat" we distainfully pass the steamboat wharf on the island and tread the enchanted lake shore. Now we enter a section of most beautiful woods. How romantic the sylvan winding ways: the rocks tossed by titanic forces hither and yon; grassy dells and lofty shaded hillsides. The proposition is made and accepted that we bring our Sunday-shools here for a picnic. As we approach nearer Giessbach, the walks are trimmer, and are furnished at frequent intervals with comfortable benches. Many mystic paths branch off, and we begin to meet parties strolling from the hotels. A dangerous place for a susceptible young man to linger in with a fair damsel.

But hark! That roar! It is the Falls. Yonder is the grand hotel, high above the Lake. Here are two Romish priests in long black robes, and they ask us where is "le grand superiour cascade." That is just what we are looking for. With mixed French and German Dr. Lefevre and I get information. Our priests; poor, abstemious fellows, can *they* climb? Ah! abstinence is to be commended; and we must practice it; for they each would weigh about 200 pounds, and were unusually fat and blowing. We climb and grunt and climb again through thick woods. Suddenly bursts upon our view a vast perpendicular mass of roaring and foaming waters. We stand on a bridge, spanning the stream; above us, beneath us, below us, it dashes, thunders, pours out its spray, and hastes out of sight toward the Lake. Up still we go, priests and all. Now and again we come upon another view, as the stream twists in its course. Here we stand as it makes a grand leep of 190 feet perpendicular. From a gorge in the mountain it begins the mighty tumble. Yet upwards we march by winding ways of roots, and stones, and ladders, until we stand above the whole avalanche of waters. While the volume does not approach that of Niagara, still with all the wild surroundings, this Giessbach Falls is romantic, pictnresque, grand. Starting from its home amid dark green foliage nearly 1,200 feet in the air, it makes seven great leaps before reaching the lake below. By a wooden bridge we pass at one point under a projecting rock and entirely behind the falling cascade of silver. At noon the sun looks upon the scene, and with pleasing smiles hangs his radiant bows about the glorious waters.

Satisfied we descend, and pass through the splendid terrace and grounds around the Messrs. Hauser's hotel and the pensions here. This is more than 300 feet above the lake Brienz, and 2,100 above the sea. An iron tramway—380 yards long—lifts visitors and guests from the steamboat wharf to the hotel. We stroll quietly down finely graded paths to the lake, and having made a fourteen mile walk, sail home to Interlaken for dinner at 7:30 p. m.

ANOTHER STROLL—AMISBUHEL.

Being pretty well seasoned for walking, we, *i. e.*, three ladies, two gentlemen and a lad of 15 years, begin, on Thursday 23d August, a climb to St. Beatenberg, nearly 4,000 feet high. This means a walk of some 15 miles total. Admirable vistas open to our view. Interlaken now lies at our feet; Lake Thun spreads out its green waters in graceful windings through great mountains; on a small island, where the river Aare enters, is the ruined castle of Weissenau, where some petty lord ruled over a fair plain. "Hardei" mountain hides Lake Brienz from us on the other side of Interlaken. Most enchanting is this view of the towns of the Bodeli, the surrounding villas, chalets, hayfields, gardens, wheat fields and orchards. Everybody is busy with haying now, and the scent is most delightful. Women and children are all at work; and in the evening the variety of wagons with groaning loads are moving homeward to stables and barns. There are no horses or oxen; but men and women and boys are the animals; and they, groaning I suppose, certainly bent and straining, draw the groaning loads.

We, however, continue our ascent, not attempting a reform of Swiss customs. Snowgirt Jungfrau, with beautiful Silberhorn and Sneehorn in front, and Monch on the left, attract our gaze. We do not enter the village of Beatenberg ("the home of saints," a great health resort, but turn to the left, and ascend a still loftier height, Amisbuhel, with a finer sweep of view. Sitting on the piazza of the *Hotel des Alps* we refresh our bodies while we feast our eyes. On the left are the Finsteraarhorn with its needle summit, the highest peak in Bernese Oberlands (14,000 feet;) the Shrekhorn (12,600 feet) with its two summits tipped with snow; the Eiger, Monch, Jungfrau, Niesen, Blumlisalp, and innumerable others, like soldiers, gathering to the fray. Clouds covered a long line and hid their heads. But gradually they lifted before the sun, until all the mighty hills in majesty stood exposed to view.

After our lunch I was so inspirited, that with the lad, Albert (who caught my enthusiasm), we climbed one hour higher towards and under the Gemmenalphorn (6772 ft). Passing through most beautiful fields of grass with patches of golden grain and vegetable garden's; up hillsides full of water; past little clumps of trees; through herds of mountain cattle grazing in these rich mountain pastures; in the quiet afternoon we obtain the most extensive and magnificent mountain view yet enjoyed. No longer does Shrekhorn bound our horizon. Away and away beyond and towards the Rigi rise countless pyramids. Over to the right rise the supreme Mont Blanc cleaves the sky with his hoary brow. None can conceive of the majesty of such a panorama without witnessing it. What a world is ours! What a God is the Creator! Who could have made all this but an Almighty and Allwise Deity. Evolution! Bah! When atheistic, it is insane. When shoving Divine agency back and back, until almost out of sight, and resting on laws of development, it is immensely unsatisfactory and derogatory to God's revelations of himself. God created all this world, and all worlds, in the space of six days, and he said that all his work was good.

THE ALPINE GLOW.

Another day's walk of perhap's 15 miles ends happily. Our descent is rapid, and we reach the edge of Interlaken in time to see the marvelous Alpine Glow, as never before, on Jungfrau, as the sun sets. Leaving other peaks, it casts a rich roseate robe around her silvery drapery. Golden fires deepen to the ruddy glow over glacier and snow. Quickly the hue touches the summit with radiant scepter, and the Queen gathers her modest veil closely around herself and rests for the silent night. So we, wearied, cease our labors.

L. C. VASS.

LETTER TO THE CHILDREN FROM JAPAN.

We are privileged in being requested to give the following letter to the children of our Synod. It is from Mrs. R. B. Grinnan, formerly Miss Lena Leete, of Eayetteville, and addressed to the "Lena Leete Legion" of the Fayetteville Sabbath-school, in response to notification of the name adopted for their missionary society, and the testimony of their regard expressed thereby.

KOCHI, TOSA, JAPAN, Feb. 13th, 1888.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—The note from your managers reached me a short time ago. I feel much pleased at the honor you have conferred upon me, in thus perpetnating my name among you, especially as I have been away so long. My best wishes will be with you, and I shall follow with much interest your future. I would like if you would send me the minutes of your meetings, also the roll of your membership. Your names are all familiar, although you have outgrown me, and I am doubtless an unknown person to you. You will want to know something about the place and work in which you are interested.

Take a map of Japan and find the island of Shikoku, it is the third one of the four large islands composing the Japan islands. On the eastern coast of this island is the town of Kochi, or as it is sometimes improperly spelled *Koshi.* Kochi is one of the largest cities on this island, and contains about 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants. We reach it by a large ocean steamer, which leaves Yokohama at noon daily (except Thursday). We arrived at Kobo which is south from Yokohama the next afternoon at about five o'clock. We board then a smaller steamer and after a sail of fifteen hours still down the coast, we reach here. We are not always certain of being able to meet a steamer coming down here, and sometimes have to wait five days in Kobe, which is a large beautiful city, mostly foreign and delightful to live in. When we leave Kobe, it seems as if we had left all civilization behind us. Kochi is surrounded entirely by mountains and the scenery is beautiful. It is a clean city, and the people have the reputation of being more independent and have more spirit than those farther north.

About three years ago, Count Inagaki a leading man of this place, invited the "Union church of Christ in Japan" to send missionaries here and begin work. I would say just here that the "Union church" is composed of the Scotch Presbyterians, the Presbyterian Church North and South, the Dutch and German Reformed. Some fifteen years or more ago, the Northern Presbyterian Church, the Scotch Presbyterian Church and the Dutch Reformed formed a union, since then the union has worked so well, that all differences have been wiped away, and they are like one Church. The Southern Presbyterian Church joined the Union as soon as a mission was established here, and also the German Reformed. This is the strongest body in Japan, it has more ministers and more members than any other, and is doing a grand work. At the invitation of Count Inagaki two by two of the misfionaries of this union body came down here, spending a few months at the time, leaving their families in Tokyo. When Mr. McAlpine and Mr. Grinnan came to Japan in 1885 to begin the Southern Presbyterian mission, the Council of the Union Church asked them to come to Kochi. They came, and were so pleased with it, they decided to make Kochi their field of labors. They reached here just two years ago, a church had been organized the May previous (1885). There were twenty-three members at the time of its organization, and they met in a private house. The membership increased so rapidly that it was found necessary to rent a large house. Last fall they determined as their number had increased so much, and was still increasing, they must build themselves a church. They decided to take a part of the lot on which we are living, and put a good substantial wooden church. They collected a little over $750 among themselves; over $250 was given them by foreigners, and they have a debt of $150 yet on hand, the total amount of the church costing about $1,200. I would suggest that you send your money to help pay off this debt. If this meets your approval, send it to the secretary, Dr. Houston in Baltimore, and mark on it, *for the Kochi church,* otherwise it goes into the general fund for Japan. We have received no help for building this church from the Committee in Baltimore, although we applied for help. They do not think best to assist the natives in building their churches. I had thought of writing a *begging* letter to the general church in Fayetteville, and asking your pastor to read it aloud, that the grown people might be interested, and help us, but if this will reach them, through the L. L. L's., I will be satisfied.

Although we have a large membership, yet most of them are very poor, and their contributions are very often one-tenth of a *cent.* They are very proud of their church, it holds about six hundred persons and has galleries around three sides. When the foundations were laid, they came and helped to pound the ground; the corner stone was laid last November. They had prayers, singing, &c. That evening after that was over, they were all (200 in number) invited in here, and had cake and tea. They sat on the floor, and very close together. The evening passed very quickly by many getting up and telling anecdotes, which created much merriment. We have church service at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, and seven in the evening; there are prayer-meetings every night at the different houses. The services are just exactly like they are at home. I am organist. The congregational singing is *awful,* as it is all over Japan. Every man, woman and child opens their mouths wide as possible, and throws out as much sound as they can, no matter whether they have ever heard the hymn before or not. If we recognize one of our old tunes, we think we do well. As for time each one keeps that for himself regardless of his neighbors, or of the organ, which meekly follows on, or wildly precedes.

Last Sunday we organized our Sunday-school. We had present one hundred and fifty. You think of a Sunday-school as only of children, but such is not the case in this country. The very old, the middled-aged, and the young all come. I have a class of fourteen young women, to whom I am teaching the International Lessons, translated into Japanese. I think I will enjoy them very much. Our Sunday school is sadly in need of teachers, as all want to be taught; there are forty in some classes.

We expect to have the church dedicated in a few days, perhaps next Sunday. We are waiting for some ministers from Tokyo to help us. At that time also we hope to have our little daughter baptized. She will be the first foreign child ever baptized on this island.

I think the Japanese down here have never seen so young a foreign baby, and many are the funny remarks made about her, when she rides out in her little carriage. Some think she is a doll-baby, others that she is not human. One day she sneezed, and they exclaimed, "why she did that just like our babies do!" But my letter is getting too long; however before I close, I want to tell you who are the missionaries of the Southern Church in Japan. Until last fall there were Mr. McAlpine, Mr. Grinnan and I; in October Mr. McAlpine married, and took his wife to open a new station in Nagoya, a large city on the main island. In October the Revs. Messrs. Price and Junkin came from America, Mr. Price went to Nagoya, and Mr. Junkin to Kochi. Last month, Misses Wimbish and Dowd came out from home; Miss Wimbish went to Nagoya and Miss Dowd came here. So each station has four workers, total of the Southern Church in Japan, eight. Try and remember that, now again, the first church under the supervision of the Southern Presbyterian Church was organized in Kochi, May, 1885, with a membership of twenty-three, now it has two hundred, and ninety-five baptized adults, and fifty children. I will close with kindest regards to each and all separately and collectively.

Your sincere friend,

LENA L. GRINNAN.

"LOOK AT THE MATTER AS IT IS!"

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The discussion which has been carried on for the last few weeks in your columns relative to the propriety of the Annual Ball at the University seems to me an eminently proper one. Discussion of any serious question does good, particularly when the question is one of intrinsic importance. So far from offering even a semi-apology for engaging in the discussion of this matter I think our people *ought* to write and talk about it. But let it be considered on its merits. Do not let us bring to it a disposition to look at any accidental or unnecessary circumstance connected with it. A large number of professing Christians do not see any harm in the dance, private or public; an equally large number perhaps regard it with indifference; while by far the greater number of evangelical Christians regard it as harmful. To each class it is a matter of conscience whether or no they dance themselves, permit their children to dance, or acquiesce in it by their presence. So far as our own personal attitude to it is concerned, so far as it is a matter between us and our conscience, we have to decide according to the best light we can get. But in this as in nearly all moral questions we have a double duty to perform, a duty to our own selves and a duty to our fellow men. If we think that a certain number of our friends or neighbors, or fellow citizens are pursuing a wrong course, we have a right to attempt to correct them in all long-suffering and gentleness. If we consider the drinking-saloon an evil (and who does not?) we have a God-given right to attempt to suppress it, in due obedience of course to law and a just deference to the rights of others. This right is a natural right, strengthened by social development, and hedged about by the various factors of Christian civilization.

If we consider dancing wrong we have a right to protest against it, and to endeavor to persuade people to desist from it. This applies equally to the private dance and public ball. If dancing is wrong then it is wrong to dance, whether at home or at the University. The mere location of the dance, other things being equal, does not and can not affect the morality or religiosity of the act as an act; if it is wrong it is wrong and there's an end of it. This is one side of the question. Another is that we have often to consider the view taken by our neighbors of acts which to us are matters of indifference. I may not think it wrong to dance, but if my neighbor does, then I must not dance, respecting his conscience, and regulating my conduct by his standards of right. This side of the matter, however, is by no means simple, for a strict observance of the principle involved is not attainable, nor meant to be. Here the principle of expediency comes in, and it was in deference to the consciences of a large number of our people that the University authorities removed the Ball from its buildings. They removed it, I say, but this is not the exact state of the case. What they did was to refuse to allow it to be held any longer in any of its buildings. They did not remove it from one of the buildings to another, but simply wiped it out as far as they were concerned. What was then done? A number of gentlemen formed a stock company, bought land immediately adjoining the University campus and erected a building, which was rented to the University for a Gymnasium during part of the year, and used as a Ball-room during Commencement week. The building is not owned by the University, nor has the University a dollar of stock in it; the land on which the building is located was not bought from the University, and the University has no more jurisdiction over the building during Commencement week than I have. Let us understand this matter. The University rents the building from September to about the middle or last of May as a Gymnasium; it does *not* rent it for the entire year; during Commencement week the University does *not* rent the building, and has no sort of jurisdiction over it; during this time the building reverts to its owners, and they can make what disposition of it they please, for the University has nothing whatever to do with it. The University has no more right to prohibit the Ball from being held in that room than it has to prohibit it from being held in any private house in Chapel Hill.

There are three ways in which the University can prevent the holding of the Ball in that building: 1st, by purchasing the building and refusing to allow dancing in it; 2d, by prohibiting its students from dancing there; 3d, by extending its rent over the entire year and refusing to allow dancing.

But as the matter stands now the University has nothing whatever to do with the building during Commencement week. If the owners of the building should refuse to prohibit dancing, or to sell or rent for the entire year the University could not prevent dancing there unless it should prohibit each and every student from dancing.

It is not a question of sectarianism, or of foolish extravagance, or levity, or promiscuous embracing, but of *right.* It is not a question of the Senior Reception, or a social reunion, but of right. Now will my highly esteemed friend "N. McK," and my versatile and accomplished friend "C. P. S." look at the matter as it is? Here is the question: What right has the University to prohibit dancing in a building over which it has no control? Good friends all, let us discuss the question itself and not sectarianism, or the Senior Reception, or the harmful influence of the dance.

Can the University usurp the powers of the Legislature and say what shall or what shall not be done on private property? TALLCOTT.

QUERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

One of our pastors was preaching to a vacant church in a remote part of Presbytery. Several persons desired to be received into the communion of the church. The brother declined to receive them. He was placed in the embarrassing position of explaining to them why he *could not* receive them. He had received no *special* appointment as evangelist. These persons must wait until Presbytery meets, and a commission is appointed to visit the church and receive them; or till a session is organized at some future time. Meanwhile they may die; or seek some other church with a wider door—an easier entrance.

Did the brother do right? If so, how long will it take such methods to win the world for Christ? Did he do wrong? If so, why wrong?

ENQUIRER.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Presbytery of Concord was convened in regular fall session in the church at Taylorsville yesterday.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Rumple. The Presbytery was called to order by Rev. B. L. Beall, the last moderator present. It afforded the brethren much pleasure to have Mr. Beall meet with the Presbytery again; and to know that he had so far recovered his strength as to be able to ride twenty miles in private conveyance to attend this meeting of Presbytery.

Rev. R. S. Arrowood was chosen moderator. Rev. J. A. Ramsay and Hon. A. Leazar were chosen clerks.

A call from Westminster church of Charleston, S. C., for the pastoral services of Rev. R. A. Webb, of Davidson College was read. After a full hearing of the commissioner from that church, and also the commissioners from Davidson College and Bethel churches; and due consideration of the subject by the Presbytery, the call was placed in the hands of Mr. Webb by the almost unanimous vote of the Presbytery. Mr. Webb accepted the call, and the pastoral relation between him and Davidson College and Bethel churches was dissolved to take effect on the 1st October. The brethren gave up Mr. Webb with much reluctance. He had endeared himself to the Presbytery and was doing a fine and successful work.

Rev. T. J. Allison of Orange Presbytery was in due form received as a member of the Presbytery.

At the request of the citizens of Elmwood a commission was appointed to organize a church at Elmwood if the way be clear.

Calls from Third Creek and Fifth Creek churches were placed in the hands of Rev. T. J. Allison, and by him accepted.

An educational meeting was held on Saturday. Speeches were made upon the subject of education and the interests of Davidson College by Rev. Dr. Shearer, President of Davidson College, Rev. Dr. Mack, Rev. R. A. Webb and Rev. Dr. Rumple. Dr. Shearer made a very profound and favorable impression upon the Presbytery. His speech was full of zeal and enthusiasm; and his views of the importance and necessity of introducing into Davidson College a course of thorough Bible study, were clearly and forcibly presented. I believe the entire Presbytery and congregation heartily endorsed his views. We hope, and now believe that under his administration Davidson College will attain a higher degree of prosperity and efficiency. He is an able, instructive, and interesting speaker, and is qualified to awaken wherever he goes a profound interest in Davidson College.

The Taylorsville and Wilkesboro churches pressed calls for the pastoral services of Rev. W. R. McLelland. But the Presbytery after proper and patient consideration declined to put the calls in his hands. Rev. W. R. McLelland will remain in his present field.

Rev. R. W. Boyd was dismissed to Mecklenburg Presbytery.

The Presbytery will hold its next spring session in Mooresville, N. C.

THOMAS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Presbytery of Montgomery met at Buffordville, Va., Sept. 11th. Rev. D. Blain asked for a letter of dismission to East Hanover Presbytery, which was granted.

"Academy church," formed out of New London, was enrolled, and sent up a call for Rev. H. B. Zernow.

Mr. D. G. Armstrong of Salem was taken under care as a candidate for the ministry and examined on his collegiate course. He went immediately to Union Theological Seminary.

Atlanta Presbytery sent up a call from Decatur church for Rev. F. H. Gaines.

Rev. E. C. Gordon's pastoral relation with Salem church was dissolved, and he was dismissed to Lafayette Presbytery, Missouri, to take pastoral care of Lexington church.

Rev. E. D. Washburn elected treasurer and chairman of Publication and Colportage, in place of Dr. Gordon.

Liberty was chosen for next stated meeting.

Rev. H. B. Zernow accepted call of Academy church—installation 5th Sabbath in September.

Meeting in behalf of Foreign Missions—contributions over $1400; about $500 increase over last year.

Rev. E. W. McCorkle gave an interesting accounts of the World's Conference in London, in the cause of Christ, at which he was present.

P. B. P.

The Presbytery of Memphis met at Big Creek church, Sept. 11th, and was organized by the election of J. U. Green. Ruling Elder, Moderator and Rev. A. M. Cowan, clerk. There was preaching twice each day, to large and attentive congregations. Our evangelist, Rev. J. F. Floyd, gave a good report of his work in the "River Field." Our candidate, Mr. Arthur Jones, was received under the care of Presbytery. He has finished his college course and goes immediately to the seminary. Another candidate, Mr. W. C. Alexander was received from Bethel Presbytery. He had been examined in part, and Presbytery, after completing the examination ordained him to the full work of the ministry.

STATED CLERK.

Presbytery of Lafayette: A very interesting Foreign Missionary Meeting was held just prior to the meeting of Presbytery proper. Dr. John Montgomery, retiring moderator, requested Rev. Dr. Houston to preach the sermon. Rev. H. B. Parks was chosen moderator. The Presbytery received Licentiate Charles S. Newman from Presbytery of Holston. He was examined and ordained and order taken for his installation as pastor of Maplewood and Blackbury churches. A paper was adopted directing ministers to preach on Family Worship and that a committee be appointed to prepare a brief circular letter on the subject and send it down to the churches.

BY THE WAY.

DR. CHARLES PHILLIPS writes from Chapel Hill: "The little brochure, 'The Presbyterian Church,' by Rev. J. W. PRIMROSE, is a true *multum in parvo* of truth, Pauline-Christian, eternal, Divine. May it do all the good we wish it to do. There are times for shaking the torch of truth. Our evangelists should circulate it."

The average rainfall for the State of North Carolina for the month of September (up to 15th), as reported by the N. C. Weather Service, is 4.54 inches in excess of normal: at Davidson College the amount reported is nearly 10 inches in excess. Speaking of rainfalls, the heaviest rainfall on the globe is at Cherra Punji, India, where 527 inches fall annually—494 of it from April to September during the southwest monsoon.

The fight is on, if the facts are as reported, that in Pittsburg, Pa., the public school buildings are being used for distinctively Catholic teaching—not exclusiveiy so used, as we understand it. Mass meetings are held in Pittsburg and Allegheny to protest against the use of public school buildings for religious purposes.

A short time ago Rev. PEYTON H. HOGE delivered a sermon in the First Presbyterian church of this city, which so impressed the auditors that the session of the church requested its publication. It is now before us, entitled "The Progressiveness of Christianity," and is an elucidation of 1 Pet. 1: 23—"The Word of God, which liveth and abideth forever." The writer confronts the agnostic philosophy and discusses as the only and the simple question: "Has the world outgrown, is the world outgrowing, can the world outgrow Christianity, as an existing fact and living power in the world? Is Christianity but one of the "phases of the growth of man," through which man has struggled, "out from the darkness, up from the depths . . . toward the ever-growing light"—to land at last in the empyrean heights of Agnosticism?

The subject is handled with a masterly hand.

There are no avowed advocates of the liquor-traffic as it is now-a-days. It is said that the resolutions even of the National Liquor-Dealers' Convention read like a temperance document. Power of public sentiment, you see!

And here's another: "An apologist for saloons in Wisconsin wishes to see the moral standard of the liquor business raised, so that good men may engage in it." Think of it! purifying the liquor-traffic! and so that good men will engage in it! A huge joke, isn't it?

But, as marking the trend of public sentiment most unmistakably, we offer the following, given as a thing very noticeable at Saratoga this season, viz: the absence of wine in the dining-rooms of the big hotels:

"When 800 persons are at the tables it often happens that not a bottle of wine is in sight. The pop of the champagne cork is rarely heard, and only now and then does one see claret on the tables. On one day, when there was not a bottle in sight, the diners at the table included twenty-one men who are reputedly many-millionaires."

And—while on this subject of temperance—the following is clipped from the N. O. *Picayune*. Can any one verify the document? If so, we will be glad to have it done. Says the *Picayune:*

A curious prohibition document credited to the Indian aboriginese is said to exist in the state archives of North Carolina. It purports to be a letter from Hagler, king or chief to the Catawba Indians, dated at Salisbury, 26th of May, 1756, and is addressed to Chief Justice Henley. It runs as follows:

"I desire a stop may be put to the selling of strong liquors by the white people to my people especially near the Indians. If the white people make strong drink let them sell it to one another or drink it in their own families. This will avoid a great deal of mischief which otherwise will happen from my people getting drunk and quarreling with the white people."

The Chief Justice indorsed on this:

"Your observation in respect to the white people's selling liquor to the Indians is very just. As there is no law at present to prevent it, I will mention to the governor the necessity of making one to restrain these pernicious practices for the future."

Here is the way the *Mid-Continent* puts it:

"Now and then we meet a glum dyspeptic, who seems to think that the Lord made the crying apparatus in the human frame, and that Satan added the laughing machinery. Such a one does not appear to count Joy among the Christian graces. Satan makes people cry ten times where he causes them to laugh once."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We have received as contributions for Austin Theological School:

From Rev. R. H. Morrison, D. D.	$10.00
" Rev. P. H. Hoge,	10.00

NOTICE.

Ministers and delegates, coming by rail, to attend Presbytery at Ellerbe Springs church, Oct. 10th. will please notify Mr. James H. Forbis, Ellerbe Springs Post Office, Richmond county, so that the committee of arrangements can have them met at the 4 o'clock p. m. train, at Rockingham, C. C. R. R., on 9th, 10th, or 11th of October. It is deemed advisable that as many as possible come by private conveyance, on account of the remoteness of the church from railroads.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

Mecklenburg Presbytery will meet at Little Brittain church, Rutherford county, September 26th, 11 a. m. Rev. M. A. Henderson and A. B. Long, Brittain, N. C., Committee of Arrangements.

Attest: R. Z. JOHNSTON, Stated Clerk.

Members of Mecklenburg Presbytery are hereby informed that arrangements have been made with the authorities of the Carolina Central Rail Road, securing reduced rates on that line between Wadesboro and Rutherfordton. Return tickets can be procured at stations between the above named points, on and after the 24th of September, and will be good until October 3rd. Conveyances will be at Rutherfordton on Wednesday, September 26th to take members of Presbytery out to the church.

Orange Presbytery (237th session) will meet in Presbyterian church, Rocky Mount on Friday the 19th of October next at 7:30 p. m., Presbyterial Sunday-school Convention on Saturday, second day of the session.

F. H. JOHNSTON, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Central Texas meets at Bartlett at 7:30 p. m., on Wednesday Oct. 3d.

S. TENNEY, Stated Clerk.

Presbytery of Red River meets Oct. 17th, 7 p. m., 1888, at Banks chapel, twenty miles north Shreveport. Railroad communication.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville stands adjourned to meet at Ellerbe Springs, Richmond county, N. C., (formerly Harmony church,) October 10th, 1888, at 12 o'clock m.

J. P. MCPHERSON, Stated Clerk.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

From what I have seen in the past few weeks, I should call it a very happy re union, in the family of Rev. Dr. Smith. Lets see:

Here was Mr. Richardson, of Selma, and his wife, the daughter of Dr. Smith and her children; Rev. Dr. Sam M. Smith, of Washington, his wife and child; Prof. Harry L. Smith of the Davidson College faculty; Prof. A. C. Smith, who has charge of a flourishing school in Johnson county; Watson Smith, a student of Davidson College, Miss Maggie Smith, who in the spring finished up at Peace Institute, Raleigh; Miss Rawlings, a niece of Mr. Hay Watson, of Charlottsville, Va.; the Dr. and his wife, with Rev. E. W. Smith, who has charge of Westminster church, south Greensboro, (a daughter of the First church.) It would seem to indicate a very delightful time, when the members of the household so widely scattered, all are at their respective places. I doubt if many such reunions take place in the homes of North Carolina, and not many probably in which the Christian spirit blends so harmoniously. ANON.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The nine days rain in Guilford has wonderfully flooded the low lands), and has destroyed vast amounts of corn and other products reached by high water, with many fences and bridges. Many county bridges are gone, or damaged, and trade for those days was largely at a standstill; but since it has cleared up it has been fine, and everything moving on as before. Mails were greatly delayed by washouts on the railroads, which in many places was serious. A.

The *Durham Tobacco Plant* of Friday made itself something more than "town talk" by coming out in a dazzling suit of pink. Nothing but the perfection of typographical execution—always the *Plant's* standard—could atone for this bedighting of our gay contemporary. On Saturday it reappeared in the every-day practical suit. We like this better—there's nothing like putting things down in black and white, in journalism as elsewhere.

The Salisbury *Truth* says that notwithstanding the drouth and the floods there will still be more than an average crop to gather.

The N. C. Plaid Association which was organized some months ago assembled in Charlotte this week and will discuss the question of the production of plaids.

Dr. Kemp P. Battle's lecture on "Trials and Judicial Proceedings mentioned in the New Testament," was delivered at Chapel Hill on the afternoon of Sabbath, 9th inst. It is the same that was delivered at the national meeting of the School of Christian Philosophy at Round Lake, N. Y., and which was so heartily praised by the press at the time. It doubtless was an entertainment most rarely instructive and most highly enjoyable.

Sea-gulls appeared on Irish Buffalo Creek near Concord last week. Their appearance so far inland is most extraordinary and told its own tale of ocean turmoil.

The Greensboro Chamber of Commerce offer to the authorities of the Southern Convention of the Christian Church $2,500 in furtherance of Graham College if they will locate the college at Greensboro.

Five cases of yellow fever broke out among the refugees from Jacksonville at Hendersonville. Other cases doubtless will occur, but it is hoped it will not spread beyond the refugees.

Goldsboro is preparing for the Pearson meeting in October. A tent to hold 2,000 persons will be provided and a large choir.

Three stores were destroyed by fire in Yanceyville. Loss $10,000.

Great damage was done to the cotton mills in Charlotte, now in course of construction, by the late storm.

A handsome depot building has been erected at Carthage, and that town now has communication with the outside world by telegraph.

Our thanks for invitations to the C. C. A. & M. Fair at Concord, October 9–12 and to the N. C. State Fair, 16–19. President Upchurch and Secretary Wilson, promise everything in better style than ever before with various additional attractions—among them the Indian Ball Game to be played by Cherokees. Railroads put fair at one cent per mile.

Despite untoward weather the situation in the Blue Ridge section is not unfavorable. Corn is represented as plentiful and tobacco in good condition, much above average.

The Durham *Plant* says people who can command the capital have decreed that Durham shall have another cotton factory.

Reports from up in Yadkin, says the Winston-Salem *Daily*, show that much damage was done by the rain. The river is said to be sixteen feet above the usual tide.

The Catawba Agricultural Fair at Newton is said to have been a success; surpassing indeed, any other in western North Carolina.

FOREIGN.

One thousand men accompanied by 200 women have been on a strike at Limages, France.

Net fishing for salmon in the river Boyne (Ireland,) has closed. It was almost a total failure.

A marine railway is to be constructed to convey ships between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, ten miles. It will take ships across country from the Bay of Funday to Northumberland Straits.

It is reported that more money will be realized in Canada from crops this year than last.

John Daley who, from 1880 to 1884, was a member from Cork in the British Parliament, and Parnell's colleague, died recently in one of colonies.

The report that Bismarck is about to resign as Minister of Commerce is denied.

The Great Eastern, which it is estimated originally cost some $4,000,000, was beached recently near Louisville, and is to be broken up. She proved a stupendous failure. Her only serviceable work was that done in laying the Atlantic cable.

The Mayon, an old volcano in the Philippine Islands, broke into eruption in July. It is thought that over 100 persons were destroyed by lava and ashes.

Several medical gentlemen in England attack the views of the professor of pathology at Cambridge, expressed before the British Association at Bath, "that the slight pressure involved in wearing stays has a beneficial effect, and reasonable lacing increases mental and physical activity." But Miss Sydon Barker says: "A moderate degree of tight lacing conduces to woman's comfort and improves her appearance." The ladies, generally, will agree to this last.

Hop picking is in progress in England. In some districts the hops are almost worthless from mould and vermin.

Many persons have been drowned by overflow of the rivers Xenit, Gaudalfo and Granada in Spain. Whole villages have been destroyed and villages washed away.

The heaviest salmon taken for years from the river Ribble, in England, was caught the other day. It weighed 24 pounds.

In India over 23,000 persons died from snake bites in 1886. In the year 2,514 domestic cattle perished in the same way.

French capitalists have formed a company to buy large territories of land in Kansas for cattle raising; this because of the possibility of building a road to the Merv oasis.

It is proposed to unite the Black sea with the Caspian by a canal. Forty million roubles will be required, The matter is in the hands of a Franco-Russian company.

The Afghanistan revolt is believed to be a failure.

The natives of Zanzibar have again fired upon the British flag.

The Turkish government has decorated Sir John Pender with the Grand Cordon of the Medjidch.

The French government sends gunboats to the coast of Africa to destroy the slave trade, especially that part kept up by French vessels.

Floods in Switzerland destroyed crops and villages. Fifteen thousand acres are submerged in the Canton of St. Gall.

A collision occurred on the high seas between the steamers Sud America and the La France. A dispatch from Madrid, Spain, says eighty passengers, mostly emigrants, and six of the crew were lost.

The navy of Italy valued in 1866 at $30,000,000, is now valued at $70,000,000, and the Minister of Marine says be fully manned without unusual effort.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

In Charlotte, on Friday the 10th ult., by the Rev. P. R. Law, Mr. J. W. McLEOD, of Matthews, N. C., and Miss EMMA McCALL, of Monroe, N. C.

In the Presbyterian church, Macedonia, Aug. 26th, by Rev. A. Currie, Mr. NELSON McCASKIL, of Richmond county, and Miss LOUISA A. RAY, of Moore county.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

In Robeson county, near Iona, on September 4th, of diphtheria, FREDERICK EDGAR, son of J. E. and L. D. Price, aged 2 years, 7 months and 25 days.

Dear Freddie thou art gone to rest,
Gone to join the good and blest,
May we all strive to meet you there
Where all is beautiful and fair.

J. E. P.

In Cumberland county, on the 27th day of August 1888, of heart disease, after a protracted weakness, ANN K. McKEITHAN, aged 68 years.

Miss Ann K. McKeithan was a member of Cypress church. She joined the church early in life; she loved to attend church and to own the Presbyterian church as that of her choice. The N. C. PRESBYTERIAN was a great favorite with her; she read every paper diligently, and exercised herself in teaching the benefits of her readings to the members of the family in which she lived, and others at opportunity. This she was well calculated to do—being possessed of a strong mind and extraordinary good memory.

D. McL.

IN MEMORIAM.

I was dumb, I opened not my mouth: because thou didst it. Our eyes, blinded with tears, see not at all. Faith alone pierces the darkness of sorrow, and remembering that the Elder Brother wept with thewounded looks up to the blessed light of eternal love. Not only our Missionary Society, but the church, as one household of faith, is smitten sore by the stroke that is upon us. But the hearts of the God's children can but bow beneath the rod, praise Him for that which He gave.

Mrs. MARY DAVIES McLELLAND entered joy eternal, July 14th, 1888. "Elected to everlasting life," she was born under the gracious and faithful covenant, in her early girlhood set to that covenant her own seal at the table of her Lord, and in growing Christ-likeness kept it unto the glory of grace, even unto death. A clear, calm faith hallowed her busy, useful days, and the constantly *proven* love for her Saviour made the crown of a rarely sweet and gracious womanhood. Quiet strength and unswerving fidelity were blended with a wondrous depth of tenderness; and this consecrated character was yet more completely rounded by the great gift of commonsense, united to vigorous energy. All the great capabilities of such endowment, she proved in the glad service of the Giver. Every good work, and especially the cause of missions, home and foreign, knew the aid of her practical wisdom, her wide, winning, social influence and her prayers of love and faith. But 'twas in the holy sphere of home that this young wife and mother showed in highest degree the loveliness of consecrated womanhood. Those who looked thereon felt it

"Raise in them a reverence."

Her life here was itself vocal with praise. Now having "put on immortality" she sings the new song "unto Him who hath loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood." For with joy beyond the angels, even that of the blood-bought, she doth enraptured *"see his face!"*

MISS CARRY A. LEAZAR,
MRS. E. M. WATTS,
MRS. J. E. SHERRILL,
Committee.

Adopted by the Ladies' Missionary Society Mooresville, N. C. Sept. 13th, 1888.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the senior class of Union Theological Seminary, Hampden Sidney, Va., held in the Seminary Chapel on the 8th inst., the following resolutions were read and adopted, viz:—

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from our number our beloved classmate and brother in the Lord, Mr. J. W. W. BIAS, who departed this life on the 20th ult., and

WHEREAS, In his death we feel a sad bereavement, and recognize a great loss to the church of God to which he was so much devoted, and in whose service his last days of labor on earth were spent; therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That though we are so sorely grieved because of this dispensation of Providence, yet we rejoice in the confidence which we have that our loss is his eternal gain, and bow in humble submission to the will of Him who "doeth all things well."

Resolved '2d, That we unite in thanking God for the efficient work which our brother was permitted to accomplish during the short period of his ministerial labors.

Resolved, 3d, That we extend our sincerest sympathy to the relatives and friends of our deceased brother, praying that He who alone is able to comfort the sorrowing and distressed, would bestow upon them His richest consolation in this hour of deep affliction,

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, also copies be sent the *Central Presbyterian*, *Christian Observer*, and the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN for publication.

J. H. DAVIS,
J. R. GRAHAM,
J. M. CLARK,
Committee on Resolutions.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales at 36 cents until Saturday, when and since 36½ cents was had—at close of our review on Tuesday very firm.

ROSIN—Dull at 67½ cents for Strained and 70 cents for Good Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.00 and Soft $1.85 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.40.

COTTON.—Wednesday, (12th) and Thursday 9¾ cents for Middling; Friday and since 0⅞ closing very firm.

TIMBER—Hear of no change.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON, Principal, Charlotte, N. C.

ARLINGTON INSTITUTE,

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 20th, 1888. Closes June 20th, 1889. Location healthful and pleasant, with easy access to Washington, D. C. Social advantages unrivalled. Pupils under the constant influence of a Christian Home. Health carefully attended to. Course of instruction thorough, embracing the various Eng., branches; Latin, French and German. Especial attention paid to Mathematics, Literature and Belles-Letters. Superior advantages in Art and in Vocal and Instrumental Music, under supervision of **Mrs. M. C. Wailes**, of New England Conservatory. Board and full Course in English, Latin and Math. — with washing and seat in church. — $235 per Session of 9 months. For circulars address **Miss REBECCA C. POWELL, Principal, 621 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.**

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to

JOHN MANNING, Professor of Law.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

AMONG THE LILY-PADS.

Like rainbows in the limpid skies
That ripple in the river,
With flashing wings the dragon flies
In airy circles quiver.

Where, like a cloud of silver light
That hints of golden lining,
A mass of lilies, fleecy white,
With yellow hearts are shining.

And all the sandy shallows glass
The water spiders sailing,
Where weeds and reeds and river grass
In tangled threads are trailing.

In deep, translucent pools the shoals
Of tiny minnows swimming,
Dart down where dewy star grass bowls
On mimic banks are brimming.

And with their lofty canopies,
The ardent sunshine screening,
Among the swaying willow trees
The sycamores are leaning.

Its laden sprays above my boat
A wild grapevine is swinging,
And in the reeds with mellow note
A hermit thrush is singing.

So what though in the torrid air
The tiger lily flushes,
I'll ride on yonder ripples where
They drown the dripping rushes.

—*Evaline Stein.*

SLEEP AFTER A MEAL.

The Brain Should Rest While the Stomach Digests the Food.

There is a widespread superstition cherished by the great majority of the people, that to sleep immediately after they have taken food is to endanger health, to favor the onset of appoplexy, etc., a superstition based on the assumption that during sleep the brain is formally congested. There is, no doubt, such a thing as congestive sleep, but during normal sleep the brain is anæmic. When a person has taken a fairly abundant lunch or dinner the stomach demands a special influx of blood wherewith to accomplish its work of digestion; no organ can more easily comply with that demand than the brain, which, when in full activity, is suffused with a maximum amount of the vital fluid. But a derivation of blood from the brain to the stomach can only take place, except in exceptionally full-blooded and vigorous persons, on the condition that the cerebral functions be meanwhile partially or wholly suspended. Hence many people after taking dinner feel indisposed for mental action, and not a few long for sleep. The already partially anæmic brain would fain yield up to the stomach a still further supply of blood and yield itself up to refreshing sleep. Doing so, it gains new strength; meanwhile digestion proceeds energetically, and soon body and mind are again equipped to continue in full force the battle of life. But superstition, the child of ignorance, intervenes, declares that sleep during digestion is dangerous, admonishes the would-be sleepers to struggle against their perilous inclination, and though telling them that after dinner they may sit awhile, assures them of the adage, "After supper walk a mile." The millions of its victims continue, therefore, the strife to which it condemns them and ignore the suggestions offered to them by the lower animals, who have always practiced the lessons of sound physiology by sleeping after feeding whenever they are allowed to do so. Hence the human brain and human stomach of such victims contend with each other during the digestive process. The brain, impelled by superstition, strives to work, and demands blood to work with, while the stomach, stimulated by its contents, strives to carry on its marvellous chemistry, and demands an ample supply of blood for the purpose. The result of the struggle is that neither is able to do its work well. The brain is enfeebled by being denied its natural rest during the digestive process, and the healthy functions of the stomach degenerates into dyspepsia.—*Westminster Review.*

TOYS MADE OF OLD CORKS.

Curious toys may be made of cork. One of these is the well known little tumbler, such as is generally constructed of pith; but cork, especially if it be hollowed, will answer the purpose. Make the puppet of three or four corks, shape and paint it as skillfully as you can, and glue to the feet, or under them, a hemisphere of lead. When thrown into any position, the figure of course rights itself, and, like a cat, always falls on its feet. It is quite possible to make a cat, also of pith or cork, which will indeed always fall upon its feet.

Another toy is a duck of cork, which is also ballasted with lead, and which can outride any storm. These are made by gluing square pieces of cork together and then shaving the whole into shape with a sharp knife. These ducks would meet a ready sale at the waterside in any place where summer visitors congregate. A duck or swan of cork, containing a piece of iron, can be placed on a sheet of paper, etc., and made to move by a magnet concealed beneath the paper.

A more difficult toy is the "walking man." A puppet is made from cork, the legs being movable at the hips, yet so constructed that the body does not fall backward or forward. The soles of the figure are shod or plated with iron. A horseshoe magnet is then moved under a tambourine or other frame covered with paper or parchment, and as the soles follow the poles of the magnet, the figure, of course, may be made to walk over it.

MACHINERY OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

At the recent Milwaukee meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a paper on the above subject, by Mrs. Williams was read. At the early part of the work the company owned the dredges, and they were run by the contractors. This was very unsatisfactory, however, as the contractor's would use the company's plant to its full capacity, making no repairs, and when the machine broke down from any cause, however slight, it was side-tracked at once, and a requisition made for another. Under the present arrangements the machines are owned or leased by the contractors, and are worked night and day, but are overhauled and repaired on Sunday. They average about 100,000 cubic yards per month dredge made 237,000 cubic yards in a month, but in stuff that had slipped back into the channel and was very easily removed. At first, when operations commenced at nemerous places and only light work was encountered, a large amount of plant was needed, but now that the work is more difficult, and slower, there is a quantity of valuable plant lying idle and useless, rapidly deteriorating, because there is not room for it to be put to work. The climate is deadly, consequently contractors try to make the largest amount of money in the shortest possible time, so as to be able to escape to a more healthy climate.

The dredges in use are of American, Scotch, French and Belgian manufacture. The American dredging company has fine repair shops at Gatun, and keeps its plant in good condition, enabling it to do constant hard work. The Scotch dredges are self-propelling, and sailed out from Scotland, one of them to the Atlantic end of the canal, the other going around Cape Horn to the pacific end. The French dredges are sent out in sections and erected on the Isthmus. They cost about $100,000 delivered at Colon. This does not include their erection at Panama, which is very expensive. For the contractor's track a seventy pound rail is used, with a height exceeding the base, and the locomotives overturn the rails, drawing the spikes. For these tracks a forty pound or a fifty pound rail, with a base equal to the height, would have been sufficient. Mr. Williams hopes later to give a detailed paper on the dredging plant of the canal.—*Scientific American.*

SCIENCE.

The *Brewer's Guardian* says that a new method of purifying yeast has been suggested, and that it has already been adopted by some of the Continental manufacturers. The yeast is added to a dilute solution of sugar, and the resulting mixture is subjected to the action of centrifugal separator. By this means the living cells are effectually divided from the dead cells and the bacteria; the pure yeast leaving the machine in a concentrated condition, while the dead cells and the bacteria remain in the liquid. It is said that the process is so perfect that nothing but healthy cells are to be found in the separated yeast, and that the purified article possesses such remarkable germinating power that a glass which is one-quarter filled with it will overflow in the course of an hour.

In a valuable series of articles in the *English Mechanic*, entitled "Microscopical Advances," Dr. Royston Pigott states that a new kind of micrometer has been designed and constructed which reads to the half-millionth of an inch under a power of 2,000 diameters. Measurements will now be attempted of bodies hitherto baffling all investigation in the minute world. The attenuated lines, Dr. Pigott says, discoverable in the hairlets of the plumed gnats seemed to pass all microscopical experience; hundreds of bosses or cups, project tapering hairs displaying two black margins, and around these bosses extremely minute bulbs or bosses glitter, and carefully treated reveal forests of cilia hairlets of most astonishing attenuation. They are best seen at the insertions of the antennæ into the head of the gnat, where they are slightly coarser, and throughout the internal tube of the antennæ, where they are closely sprinkled. They are best seen by daylight illumination, and their size is appallingly small for estimation. Dr. Pigott speaking of the mode in which the gnat—he probably means the mosquito—bites, says that mosquito wounds may be cured in a very short time by dilute prussic acid. In this connection he draws attention to the bite ("stink") of the Tetse fly of Central Africa, which emits a red deadly poison, capable of destroying an ox in a minute of time. Livingstone declares that about twenty of these flies killed forty-three oxen in about as many minutes. Specimens of these flies are now advertised for sale in Prague, by a dealer in Natural History objects.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

From the Picayune:—Fanny Fern never wrote a line for publication until she passed her fortieth birthday.

Miss Louise M. Alcott was buried at Sleepy Hollow last March. The little graveyard is rich with historic ashes. In it sleep, as closely neighbored in death as they were in life, Hawthorne, Thoreau, the elder Hoar, and Emerson. It is all the more beautiful that nature has not been trimmed, and squared, and ornamented, but left severely alone, and it is such a resting place as a poet might select for his last long home.

Mrs. Cleveland has made many additions to her collection of pets at Oak View this summer. Besides a poodle, a St. Bernard, a parrot, a canary bird, a calf, two kittens and a cow, she now has a tame fox, which was given her at Marion, a small collection of white mice, two rabbits and eight or nine pigeons. She could not have a more varied zoological exhibit if she were an old maid.

One of the most wonderful of the exhibits at the Minneapolis, Minn., exposition this year will be that of carved wood, and the process of wood-carving made by the nine daughters of Peter Winner of Wayzata, lake Minnetonka. They have a space of 26 feet square, in which will be erected a house of carved wood, 12x16 feet in size, in which three of the young ladies will be engaged in carving various objects in solid wood. The remainder of the space will be a yard, which will be filled and ornamented with carved deer heads and other designs. The whole of the work will be the finest of its kind.

Miss Effie I. Canning, a Maine girl, wrote the popular Song: "Rock-a-By-Baby." She was at Ocean Spray, a summer resort, and was swinging a child in a hammock on the piazza, when she began singing to it, improvising as she sang. The strain finally resolved itself into the nucleus of the "Rock-a-By" chorus. Afterwards, while traveling, Miss Canning thought out in rough way the words which she associated with the tune. Subsequently she tried to play the tune on the banjo. Her teacher recognized the merit of the composition, and advised her to have it published, which she did. The song at once became popular. Since then Miss Canning has composed several songs, and is now at work on an operetta, which she hopes to make the success of her life.

Baltimore Sun:—Work for Girls:—Every wood-carving school in New York has now more girls than boys, and at the trades instituted, where only young men are expected to be learners, they are clamoring for admission. Several women are studying in this city and one young married woman has just completed all the carvings for her new home. Many women are eager to show a high-backed chair or a table patterned after the antique models, whose beautiful ornamentation is the work of their own hands. One Providence woman possesses a sideboard whose making and carving she designed, and she intends to execute a bed-room set in antique oak. For any woman anxious to select a trade out of the overcrowded lines, and one that will pay, wood carving is recommended by cabinet-makers and teachers.

THINGS USEFUL.

Quickly made Salad Dressing;—Beat together the juice of a lemon and the raw yolks of two eggs; then slowly drop in enough olive oil to make a thin cream, stirring gently and continuously while adding the oil. Vinegar may be used instead of lemon juice if preferred; a little made mustard and salt can be added.

Small holes in the wall may be filled up with plaster of Paris and whiting, made to a thick paste with cold water. When hard and dry the spots may be painted or tinted to match the rest of the wall.

A weak solution of salt and water is recommended by physicions as a remedy for imperfect digestion, and for a cold in the head it is a complete cure, snuffed up from the hollow of the hand.

Stuffed Tomatoes:—Take a dozen large tomatoes, cut off the ends, take out the seeds, sprinkle the inside with salt and pepper. Have ready a pound of cold lean meat, half a pound of cold chicken, a slice of ham, all minced, to which add the tomato juice and fry brown with a minced onion, in a little butter. Mix in a teacup of crumbs, two eggs, salt and pepper; fill the tomatoes, glaze over with beaten eggs and bake half an hour.

Sweet Pear Pickles.—To ten pounds of prepared fruit take three pounds of light brown sugar, one quart of good cider vinegar, one ounce each of cloves and cinnamon. Tie spices in a thin cloth, boil all together until the fruit is tender; then remove the fruit; boil the juice down to a good syrup; pour over the fruit, and seal.

Breakfast Eggs, with Butter "Noir."—Fry eight eggs lightly, then in another pan, put two ounces of butter, a pinch of salt and pepper. Heat it over the fire until it looks black, add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; let it boil up again and pour over the eggs, which have been kept hot in a dish on the range,

For an ingrowing toe nail, dip a rag in a strong solution of tannic acid water, and place between the nail and inflamed part of toe. Do not pare your nails around the corners and sides, but curve in across the centre, which has a tendency to make the nails grow forward only.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.
COLGATE & CO.
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

EFFERVESCENT. Perfect cure for all diseases of bowels, liver and digestive organs. Delightful. Prompt. Certain.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

EFFICIENT. Small dose. Pleasant taste. Gentle action. For children or adults. Best Physicians use it. Have used it 44 years.

No Secret About It.

ECONOMICAL. For day laborer or millionaire. See that your druggist gives you the real, genuine article.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., WILMINGTON, N.C.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

MID SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES AND LAWNS,
IN SUCH VARIETY AS TO ENABLE YOU TO SELECT ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

We carry in great variety so many things that we cannot begin to call them, ANY ONE IN WILMINGTON will tell you that at McINTIRE'S you can find ANYTHING that you may need in the way of

DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING, &C., &C.

LADIES SUITS made to order, on short notice.
MATTINGS for floors in great variety of patterns and colors.
CHURCH CARPETS and MATTINGS, at lowest prices.
Samples when desired.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 1888.

GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. ONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL. DURHAM TOBACCO

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.

Every Young Man and Woman
Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
NO. 406 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.
—RICHMOND.—

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION will commence October, 1st, and continue Six Months. Total fees for Session NINETY DOLLARS.

J. S. DORSEY CULLEN. Dean of Faculty.

☞For further information write for Catalogue.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.

Handsome Colored Organdys.

Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.

Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.

Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.

French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.

Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.

A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.

Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

June 25th, 1888.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

ONLY A BOY.

I am only a boy, with a heart light and free;
I am brimming with mischief and frolic and glee;
I dance with delight, and I whistle and sing,
And you think such a boy never cares for a thing.

But boys have their troubles, though jolly they seem;
Their thoughts can go further than most people deem.
Their hearts are as open to sorrow as joy,
And each has his feelings, though only a boy.

Now oft when I've worked hard at piling the wood,
Have done all my errands, and tried to be good,
I think I might then have a rest or a play;
But how shall I manage? Can any one say?

If I start for a stroll, it is "Keep off the street;"
If I go to the house, it is "Mercy! what feet;"
If I take a seat, 'tis "Here! give me that chair!"
If I lounge by a window, 'tis "Don't loiter there!"

If I ask a few questions, 'tis "Don't bother me!"
Or else, "Such a torment I never did see!"
I am scolded or cuffed if I make the least noise,
Till I think in the wide world there's no place for boys.

At school they are shocked if I want a good play;
At home or at church, I am so in the way;
And it's hard, for I don't see that boys are to blame,
And 'most any boy, too, will say just the same.

Of course a boy can't know as much as a man,
But we try to do right, just as hard at we can.
Have patience, dear people, though oft we annoy,
For the best man on earth once was "Only a Boy."

—*Aunt Lucy, in Herald and Presbyter.*

PREFERRING ONE ANOTHER.

"I choose the hammock."

"No I want it."

"But I'm the oldest, so I'm going to have it."

"I'm the youngest, and you ought to give up to me."

"Well, I'm not going to this time, anyhow;" and Mabel seated herself in the hammock with a determined air and commenced to swing back and forth.

"I'm going to tell mamma," said Bessie, in a tearful voice, turning toward the house, but as she did so she raised her eyes to her mother's window, where the blinds were closed and the curtains drawn. Then she remembered that in that darkened room lay mamma with one of her dreadful sick-headaches, and she knew that at such a time she must not be disturbed in any way, for it always made her worse. Bessie couldn't see why mothers always had sick-headaches. Her mamma had them so often, and Cora Lane's mamma did, too. It seemed very inconvenient and uncomfortable to her, particularly now when she had a grievance to tell. If she had known of the heavy throbs of pain that beat in the poor aching head as the angry words were borne in through the closed blinds, she might have felt conscience-smitten, but she did not know, and she only paused and commenced boring her heel into the smooth turf of the lawn while a dark frown disfigured her usually bright little face.

She wished that she was bigger than Mabel, then she would show her what it meant to have an older sister who never gave up to her—that's what she would do. Bessie forgot then how often and how kindly Mabel yielded to her; it is easy to forget kindness in the face of an injury.

Mabel lay in the hammock swinging gently to and fro, apparently perfectly contented, so Bessie knew there was no chance for her; and as she saw her little white kitten walking about in the garden, springing now and then to catch some unwary fly or grasshopper, she cast one resentful glance at Mabel; then running toward the kitten, she took it in her arms and commenced to pour her troubles into kitty's patient ears.

Mabel did not feel as contented as she looked, for she was really a very unselfish little girl, and gave Bessie the preference far more than was for her younger sister's good. But something was wrong that day; mamma had a headache, her door was closed and her curtains drawn, and there was no one to set things right. It was not really a desire to thwart each other that had caused the conflict between the two little girls, but it was that feeling of ruffled spirits that is known to us all, which grown-up people call nervousness in themselves, but in the little ones is too often designated as ill-temper.

Mabel, too, looked up at her mother's window. Poor mamma! How she did suffer when she had a headache! She thought of a time when she slipped into her mother's room and saw the pale face lying on the white pillow. She wished then that she could do something to ease the pain, and she wished so now with all her heart; but she was such a little girl, and knew nothing about sickness. As she looked down into the garden, and saw Bessie wandering about with the kitten in her arms, she wondered what she was thinking about. Was she very angry with her for not giving her the hammock? She almost wished she had given it up, for she really did not care for it very much. But why should she give up everything to Bessie? She had some rights, even if she was the elder. Bessie never thought of giving up to her. And then like a flash it all came to her mind; how could she have forgotten!

For when they were both sick with scarlet fever, and Cora Lane, Bessie's dearest friend, sent her a beautiful red rose, she would not keep it by her bedside—only one little minute—but made mamma carry it to Mabel, and insisted that she should keep it until it withered; and Bessie loved flowers so much, particularly red roses. She could never do anything for Bessie, she was sure, that would be so sweet and self-sacrificing as that, and she felt very sorry now that she did not let her have the hammock. What was a hammock on a lovely summer day, when there were so many nice things all about her, compared with a beautiful fragrant rose when she lay burning with fever in a darkened chamber?

"Bessie," she called, as she saw her sister moving aimlessly about with the little white kitten still held fast in her arms. Bessie turned at the sound of her voice. How small she looked among the tall dahlias and hollyhocks, and how forlorn!

"Come here, please," called Mabel in a winning voice.

Bessie shook her head rather resentfully, but kitty was purring soothingly in her ear, and, after a moment's hesitation, she came slowly forward the big elm tree where Mabel still sat in the hammock.

"Bessie," she said, rising from her seat, "you may have the hammock if you want it."

"I don't want it now," said Bessie, decidedly, in a tone which meant that she did want it very much, but she wished that Mabel to understand that she was not to be made friends with so easily.

"I'll tell you what we'll do Bessie," said Mabel, nothing daunted by her sister's repellent air; "let's sit in the hammock together and make a little nest for kitty between us. I'm sorry I didn't think of it before." Pussy purred with all her might, as though she understood and quite approved of the plan, and Bessie's face brightened, but still she did not move.

"Come," said Mabel, who by this time had grown very enthusiastic, in her generous attempt to make peace, "you get in first with kitty, while I hold the hammock."

Bessie could not resist her any longer, and the smiles broke all over her face as she ran to Mabel's side and said:

"No, sister, you sit down first, then I can climb in, and you may hold my kitty if you want to."

Bessie's forgiveness was slow in coming, but when it came it was whole-hearted and complete. It was the kind of forgiveness that also forgets.

So they sat side by side, and if you have ever sat with some one else in a hammock you know how very close together they were. There was not room between them for the little kitten, so she lay across both of their laps, and they both stroked her soft, white fur, while they chatted merrily together; and kitty purred softly in a self-satisfied manner, quite as though she were the cause of this happy arrangement. And as the loving little voices floated in at mamma's window, a tender smile replaced the look of pain on her pale face, and soon she fell into a refreshing sleep, and when she awoke the headache was all gone.

Mabel did not know that, in her winning action toward her little sister, she had done anything more than bring about a very happy state of feeling between themselves, and she would have been happier still if she had known of the relief that came to her suffering mother as she heard her loving words. This was not all, either; she had done something greater still, for she had won a victory over herself; and "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."—*Interior.*

A LESSON FROM AN ANT.

"I never can learn all that," sighed a little one. And it was really quite a long column. Just then her eyes rested upon an ant tugging along with a big burden.

She forgot the lesson to look at the busy ant. What hard work it had to drag that dead beetle! It would pull and rest, pull and rest, but got at last home.

The little lass took up her book, and the spirit of the ant came into her. One pull at a time, one word at a time. She hung on to her lesson as the ant to its beetle.

After a while she sang out, "I know it. It isn't hard at all."

BRYANT'S TENDER CONSCIENCE.

The following very pretty anecdote is told of the late William Cullen Bryant, the poet, by a former associate in his newpaper office, which illustrates the good man's simplicity of heart. Says the narrator:

"One morning many years ago, after reaching his office, and trying in vain to begin work, he turned to me and remarked:

"'I cannot get along at all this morning.'

"'Why not?' I asked.

"'Oh,' he replied, 'I have done wrong. When on my way here a little boy flying a kite passed me. The string of the kite having rubbed against my face I seized it and broke it. The boy lost his kite, but I did not stop to pay him for it. I did wrong. I ought to have paid him.'"

This tenderness of conscience went far toward making the poet the kindly, noble, honorable and honored man that he was, whose death was felt as a loss throughout the land.—*Youth.*

A GOLDEN RULE BOOK.

One of Helen's presents last Christmas was a prettily bound book with clean white pages; it was intended to write a diary in.

"But I don't know how to write a diary, mamma," said Helen; "and besides nothing ever happens to me to write about."

"Never mind," answered mamma: call it a Golden Rule Book, and fill it with all the true stories you hear of little folks who have kept the Golden Rule."

"Do," said papa, "and I will tell you one to put on the first page."

"A true one, papa?" asked the little girl.

"Yes, indeed," he said, "every word true. Once there were some boys and girls going to school together, and on a certain day they were to march in a parade with ever so many more schools. Now, all the children who had no bad marks wore blue rosettes, and they were very proud to wear them, you may be sure.

"But one unfortunate little boy lost his, and, though the others helped him to look for it, he could not find it anywhere. The parade was about to begin, and he was crying bitterly over his lost badge.

"'Never mind, Roger,' said the sweet little girl who walked beside him. 'you shall have mine, 'cause I'm so little, you see, nobody'll notice me;' and she took the rosette off her shoulder and pinned on the boy's."

"Well, it wasn't very Golden-Ruley in him to take it," said Helen; "but what makes you keep smiling at mamma? Was she the little girl? Oh, papa! And were you the boy?"

"I was, indeed," said papa; "and I have been ashamed of that boy and proud of that dear little girl ever since that day."—*The Sunbeam.*

LITTLE WORKERS.

Lucy's mother was shelling peas. Lucy was lying on the floor, wishing she had something to do.

"Come and help me shell peas," said mamma; so Lucy jumped up and came over to her mother.

"First you must go into the bath-room," said her mother, "and wash your hands very clean."

So Lucy went and washed her hands till they looked like two pieces of pink cotton. Then her mother went into the pantry and got a green wooden bowl and a bright tin basin, and put them on Lucy's little table. She put some peas in the wooden bowl and said: "Now, Lucy, when you shell them put them in the basin and throw the pods in this basket. Let me show you how to do it."

So Lucy did just as her mother said, and out popped the little peas and went rolling about in the basin. It was great fun to see them hop out of the pod. Lucy worked a few minutes and said she was tired. A big yellow butterfly flew by the door just then, and Lucy said, "I want to go and play now; I must catch that butterfly."

But mamma said "No, when a little girl begins a piece of work she must finish it. Shell all the peas in your bowl, then you may go."

I am so sorry to tell you that a scowl came right between Lucy's brown eyes then, and she said, "Flutterflys and kitties play all the time. Wish I was 'em."

"Finish your work like a good little girl," said mamma' "then we will go and see if we can find any little people who work out of doors."

Soon the work was done and mamma and Lucy started.

The first thing they saw was a honey bee buzzing about the flowers.

"Here is a little worker," said mamma; "he is getting something to make our honey of, like that we had last night for tea. Busy bee is the name of this fellow."

Just then a bird flew by with a straw in his mouth. He went into the maple tree over their heads.

"Hush," said mamma. "Don't make a noise. Look up and you will see another bird worker. Here is a mother bird making a house."

They kept quite still and watched the bird tuck the straw in nicely, then away he flew for another one.

"Now look down at your feet," said mamma.

There was a big ant hill and every little ant was coming up the hill tugging a grain of sand.

"Oh! how funny," said Lucy. "What are they doing?"

"They are building a house, too. If such little creatures can work so hard, can't my little girl help her mother?"

Lucy hung down her head, and twisted her bonnet strings. She was a-s-h-a-m-e-d.—*Mrs. C. Livingstone, in Pansy.*

SELF-CONCEITED JOE.

"If I were a man, I'd buy that horse, you'd see I'd make him mind!" and little Joe threw up his hands and nodded his head, as if he thought himself wiser than everybody else.

What a silly little fellow he was, to be sure! Father ought to know best, but Joe thought he knew better than father.

You see a horse-jockey had a very vicious horse for sale, and he went out among the farmers to try and find a purchaser. Joe's father knew enough about horses to see at once that the horse had a bad temper, and was vicious and unmanageable.

Joe was such a self-conceited little chap that he thought, even if no one else could manage the horse he could.

The horse, Jockey thought if he could get Joe to mount the horse and ride him once or twice through the street, that perhaps he might induce somebody to think that the animal was gentle. He therefore beckoned Joe to follow him; and when out of his father's sight he said, "You are a brave lad. Wouldn't you like to have a ride?"

Of course Joe would like nothing better.

"Now sit still. Don't jerk the line. Don't keep kicking against his sides with your heels. Jut sit perfectly quiet, and go once or twice up and down the street, and don't try to make him go fast."

That was the instruction the horse trader gave.

When the boys saw Joe on horseback, they began to hurrah. This pleased the vain boy, and he thought that if he could get the horse to go a little faster they would see how smart he was. He therefore began to kick the horse, and to whip him with the end of the line.

That was enough. Away went the horse. Joe could hardly catch his breath. Over the rough pavement, over the bridge, beyond the factories, past the railroad station. On, on, on. Joe screamed whoa! whoa! whoa! It was of no use. He held on with both arms around the horse's neck, the farther he went, the faster. Poor Joe! You could not help pitying him, to hear how he screamed. All his vain boasting, his bragging, wilful ways, his self-conceit, could not help him now. He cried like a baby. Poor Joe! poor Joe!

The horse ran for nearly three miles, and then turned into the stable of his owner and halted there. One of the stable boys ran and lifted Joe down, but he was weak from fright and exhaustion, and he could hardly walk. He was dreadfully bruised, and felt sick and weak, so that he was obliged to lie down on the straw. The stable-boy said he was "real plucky," but he did not feel elated at the remark, for he felt that it was hard-earned praise.

Do you know what the Bible says about such conceited people? "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? There is more hope of a fool than of him." (Proverds xxvi. 12.) "The way of a fool is right in his own eyes: but he that hearkeneth unto counsel is wise." (Proverbs xii. 15.)
—*Children's Friend.*

I MUST KEEP MY TRUTH.

One day Johnnie was building just the loveliest block-house, so tall, so large, so nice, and had not the least idea that it was a quarter to seven o'clock—almost bed time.

"Come, dear," said mamma, "it is time to put away the blocks and get ready for bed."

"O mamma!" begged the little fellow, "let me stay a little longer—just till the clock strikes again."

Mamma glanced at it, and saw that the minute-hand was creeping nearer and nearer, and knew that her little boy had no idea of the time. So she said:

"My son, if you will stop cheerfully when the clock strikes, I will let you play on."

It seemed only a minute to our busy boy when the silvery bell rang out over the mantel; and he looked up in great surprise, then shut his little lips tight for a moment, took a long breath, and said sadly, but submissively:

"I didn't think it would strike so soon, but I must keep my truth."—

Consumption, Wasting Diseases,

And General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites: the one supplying strength and flesh, the other giving nerve power, and acting as a tonic to the digestive and entire system. But in **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable and is easily digested by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

J. D. McNEELY,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,

Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.

mch.2.. 481-1y

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 3—Taking effect 5.15 a. m., Monday August 13th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	6 00 A.M.	1 15 P. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	3 10 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	3 35 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	7 15 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	5 15 A.M.	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 25 "	5 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 05 A.M.	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	6 25 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	9 50 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	10 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 30 "	12 15 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	7 30	A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 00	"

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30	P. M.
Factory Junction	4 30	"
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15	"

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

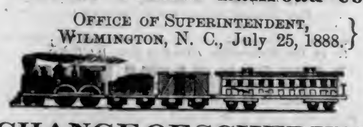
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	8 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton	11 22 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 53 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	3 42 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton	5 18 P. M.
Leave Shelby	6 28 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	7 50 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	7 30 P. M.
Leave Maxton	12 06A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	12 36 A. M
Leave Hamlet	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	6 25 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 40 A. M.
Leave Shelby	9 09 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	10 05 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 49 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 41 P. M.
Leave Maxton	4 02 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 30 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 44 A. M.
Leave Maxton	3 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

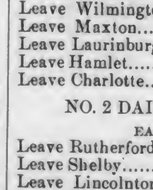
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 8, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	2.17p m	.....	7.15 a m
Arrive Wilson.....	3 53p m	7.00p m	7 48a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 40a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 38a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 54a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 35a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	3 45p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 21a m	10 35a m	5 28p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 35p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.45 a. m., and 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 10.00 p. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.45 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 12.10 p. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., Rocky Mount 11 5 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train ou Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.45 a. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jl'y 15. '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence..	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence...	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 30 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*11 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	12 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	12 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	2 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Are. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 ruus through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportatien.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending September 14th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

A Ayer, Lake Weir, Fla., horse-detacher.

B H Bicknell, London, Tenn., bake-pan.

W D Brooks, Baltimore, Md., can-soldering machine.

Henry W Carroll, assigner of one-half to E. Hatch, Sparta, Tenn., vehicle wheel.

R H Glenn, Bowman, Ga., sash-holder.

S H Cottrell, Ramsay, Ala., axle lubricator.

B E Dupont, Lexington, Ky., axle lubricator.

L C Godwin, Portsmouth, Va., seal lock.

E Haiman, Atlanta, Ga., paper-holder and cutter.

S A Hawn, assigner of one-half to R A Weaver, Hickory, N. C., wheel.

T E McBrayer, Shelby, N. C., suture needle.

J M Jaco, Calf Creek, Ark., cotton gin gang saw cleaner.

Wm T Legates, Federalsburg, Md., whiffle-tree hook.

J D Martin, Madisonville, Ky., oiling attachment for hand-saws.

J J Sigman, Holly Springs, Miss., plow.

V C Overton, Mobile, Ala., window frame attachment.

F B Poupart, New Orleans, La., pen-holder.

John A Rogers, Hartsell's, Ala., sash-balance.

E Shobe, Louisville, Ky., oil-can and pump.

F Stizel, Louisville, Ky., telegraph relay.

E Tanner, Baltimore, Md., remedy for blood-poisoning.

J S Thompson, Atlanta, Ga., heater, illuminator and blow-pipe.

J T Whilden, Stockton, Ga., stalk-puller.

O Wells, Newberry C. H., S. C., sugar-cane juice-filter.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address H. A. GREY, SR.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies..... 10cts
Three " 25cts
Ten " 75cts
Twenty " $1 00

FLORAL COLLEGE REVIVED.

THIS HONORED INSTITUTION WILL be opened for the coming term, on Monday, the 1st of October next, by Mr. J. Luther McLean, assisted by competent instructors. During the approaching year the Trustees expect to secure a permanent principal, and whatever may be needful for a first-class Female College. For information as to terms, &c., address, J. LUTHER McLEAN, Floral College, N. C.

H. G. HILL, President of Board of Trustees.

BIBLE BAPTISM vs. IMMERSION.

MAILED FOR POSTAL NOTE, 40 CTS.

Book of Ninety Three Pages.

Address GEO. C. BUSH, West Chester, Penn.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address, REV. R. BURWELL & SON, Raleigh, N. C.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L. SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S *Established 1827. It is now over sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for WORMS, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the Sovereign Remedy for WORMS.*

VERMIFUGE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

FOR

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Davidson College, N. C.

LAYS the foundation for a broad and thorough Medical education. Starts at the bottom. The first in the South. Four instructors. Full equipment. Dissection required. Terms reasonable and location healthy. For catalogue, address, PAUL B. BARRINGER, M. D. Principal.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT

DAVIDSON COLLEGE

FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my house and lot at the above named place; it is a large house and is situated in the centre of the business portion of the village, and in two hundred yards from the College building.

For terms apply to me at Lenoir, N. C., or to Archibald Brady, First National bank, Charlotte, N. C. R. A. BRADY.

Aug. 20th, 1888.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.** No time or money spent attending **Agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address, **Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.** Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

PENNSYLVANIA, Chambersburg.

Wilson College for Young Women.

Fifty miles south-west of Harrisburg in famous Cumberland Valley. From Baltimore four hours; from Roanoke, Va, 11 hours via. of Shenandoah Valley R. R. Five trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all College Studies except Music and art. Large Music College and Art School. Music Department last year, 125. Full Faculty. College Course B. A. degree. Music College B. M. Handsome Park, Large Buildings, Steam Heat, Gymnasium, Observatory, Laboratory, etc. For catalogue address Rev. J. EDGAR, Ph. D., Pres't.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D., Clarksville, Tenn.

N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

PANTOPS ACADEMY,

NEAR CHARLOTTSVILLE, VA.

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. Has unrivaled advantages and healthful climate, thorough teaching, kindly home influence, and new improved buildings, including large Gymnasium. Begins September 5, 1888. Send for Catalogue.

JOHN R. SAMPSON, A. M., Principal.

Hampden Sidney College, Va. The 113th Session will begin on September 6th.

For Catalogues and further information, apply apply to.

RICHARD McILWAINE, Pres., Hampden Sidney, Va.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS **WITHOUT CHARGE.**

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX, Manager.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. **Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.** Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.



PIANOS ORGANS GRAND *Summer Sale*

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.

GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs To be sold in August, September and October, at **ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES,** payable **PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash.** And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Great Bargains*—**Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $35, $50, $60.** 10 makers. 300 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. **Reduced Prices.** Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular. **LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.**



McShane Bell Foundry Finest Grade of Bells, CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md. *Mention this paper.*



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BELLS Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.



CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO SUCCESSORS TO BLYMYER BELLS TO THE **BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO** CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS. BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, C[illegible]ers, &c.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES.

ROYAL PRAISE. (35cts.) By J. R. Murray. The best Sunday School Book that has appeared in years. *New Music and New Words.*

GLORIOUS CAUSE. (35cts.) By G. F. Root A fine collection of new Temperance Music. Leaders of the Temperance Cause endorse it.

EMPIRE OF SONG. (60cts.) By G. F. Root. A splendid Singing Class and Convention Book. Has no superior.

ROYAL PIANO FOLIO. (65cts.) A new collection of the choicest Piano Music by the best foreign composers.

TIDBITS OF MUSICAL HISTORY. (30cts.) A collection of short sketches of celebrated musicians, their works, and other items of Musical Interest.

SNOW WHITE. (50cts.) By Clara L. Burnham and G. F. Root. A new and charming little operetta for Young Folks. Not difficult of preparation.

Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of the specified price.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.

And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Wilmington Sea-Coast Railroad.

TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS FROM Wilmington to Wrightsville, and the Atlantic Beach. Connects with all Trains on Atlantic Coast Line. Excursions from inland Towns carried through without change of Cars.

Several Trains to the Beach and return Daily.

THE ISLAND BEACH HOTEL, now completed, offers most elegant and otherwise desirable accommodations to patrons. Healthful breezes. Surf-bathing excellent. Soft-shell Crabs, and seafood specialties.

Boats always on hand for fishing parties, on Sound or Sea.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

address REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

1888

—:o:—

MORNING NEWS

—:o:—

The Leading Commeial, Political and Business Newspaper of the Southland.

The SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS is an established, enterprising, vigorous newspaper, possessing unequaled facilities for gathering the latest news and presenting it in the most readable shape to its readers. It is carefully edited and discusses all questions of public interest without fear or favor. Its telegraphic service is unrivalled, embracing full reports of the news and market reports of the world by associated press (New York and Western), supplemented by a special service from New York, Washington, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and other news centres. In politics it is thoroughly Democratic, but independent of political cliques. It is a large 8-page paper, published every day in the year. Price, $10.

THE SAVANNAH WEEKLY NEWS

Is a 16-page newspaper, containing 112 columns of matter, including the cream of the contents of the MORNING NEWS; has an Agricultural Department, Household receipts, Fashion Reports, and Original and Selected Stories, and special Weekly Market. There is no better paper in the world than the SAVANNAH WEEKLY NEWS.

The price is only $1.25 a year.

Send for the MORNING NEWS premium list.

Address J. H. ESTELL, Savannah, Ga.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM **$30.00 TO $125.00.**

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,081. WILMINGTON, N. C., SEPTEMBER 26, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,701.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals.'

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. I. N. Campbell from Rutherfordton, N. C., to Woodleaf, N. C.

Rev. M. M. Hooper from Austin, Texas, to Blossom, Texas.

Rev. Daniel Blain from Christianburg, Va.. to Williamsburg, Va.

Rev. Dr. J. T. Plunket from Covington, Ky., to Detroit, Mich.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. A. McQueen writes from Queensdale, Sept. 20th, : The second communion service as Philippi church, lasting four days, closed yesterday with encouraging results. Rev. A. N. Ferguson, did most of the preaching—ten persons were added to the membership of this new church. God be praised.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

St. Andrews Church: A congregational meeting of the Second Presbyterian church was held on the night of the 19th of September, and was largely attended.

The meeting, which was called to consider a change of name, was enthusiastic and harmonious, Out of respect to those—both young and old—who felt attached to the old name, it was determined that no change should be made except by a two-third vote.

Many of the oldest members strongly advocated a change, and a two-thirds vote was secured. The name St. Andrews was then chosen by a still larger vote, the strong Scotch element being enthusiastic for its adoption. St. Andrew, because he brought his brother Peter to Christ was called by some of the fathers "the rock before the rock."

The day following, the name St. Andrews was confirmed by the Presbytery. Work will begin on the new church building this week.

A friend writes from Davidson College September 21st:

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Davidson is entering, we hope, on a new era of growth and influence. We have enrolled an unusually large Freshman class this year, they are a fine looking set of students, too, and promise well for the future. Dr. Shearer has made a fine impression on faculty students and villagers. the Executive Committee have ordered many minor repairs in the College buildings, and everything seems to be imbued with a fresh hopefulness and activity. Dr. C. R. Harding, the new Professor of Greek, was married during the summer to Miss Mildred Berry and Dr. W. S. Currell to Miss Sadie Carrington, both of Virginia. They form a welcome addition to Davidson society.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered at the Presbyterian church yesterday. Rev. R. A. Webb assisted Dr. Wood, preaching on Saturday and Sunday with great power and acceptance. One member received on examination and one on certificate. Large and deeply interested congregations at each service. A time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

J. B. G.

Statesville, Sept. 24th.

VIRGINIA.

Rev. Daniel Blain has accepted a call extended to him by Palace Street church, Williamsburg.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Licentiate F. L. McCue was ordained to the work of the ministry on 9th inst., and at the same time installed as pastor of Glenville church, by a commission of Lexington Presbytery.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Olivet church at McConnellsville has called Rev. C. Fraser, of Ringgold, Ga., as its pastor.

GEORGIA.

Eleven persons were added to the church at Villa Rica, and the people of God greatly revived and strengthened. Services conducted by Rev. W. A. Nisbet and Rev. N. Keff Smith.

ALABAMA.

Rev. J. D. McLean assisted Rev. Dr. D. D. Sanderson in protracted services at New Hope church in Tuskaloosa Presbytery. Seventeen persons—all adults but two—were admitted on profession of faith. Deep interest, but no excitement Six were heads of families, and several over fifty years of age.

KENTUCKY.

The *Christian Observer* says that Central University opened this fall with a larger number of students from a distance than ever before, and there are more States represented. Prof. R. L. Preston, of Lynchburg, Va., fills the chair of Latin.

ARKANSAS.

St. Louis Presbyterian: Rev. J. F. Lloyd, Evangelist of Memphis Presbytery, has just closed protracted services on Frenchman's Bayou, Mississippi county. He was assisted by Rev. Jno. M. Shive (Presbyterian) and Rev. Messrs. Smith and Rutlege (Methodist.) As a result of the services, ten members were received into the Presbyterian church—one by letter, and nine on profession of their faith. About two years ago, when the evangelist began work among these people, there were only three Presbyterians. Since then, fourteen have been added. We hope to organize a Presbyterian church at this place as soon as "the way be clear."

MISSOURI.

Rev. J. A. Hughes informs the *St. Louis Presbyterian* of a series of meetings at English Grove church, ending 12th inst., in which there were seven additions. All God's people of all denominations were revived. Some of those who united with the church are almost sixty years old. One man had been dedicated to God in baptism nearly sixty years ago. Our God kept His covenant. A lady, almost as old and a mother of intelligent children, came to Christ. May her children soon follow her. Others were younger, as young as down to the age of sixteen years.

DOMESTIC.

The Northern Methodist Conference extended the term of continuous pastorates when agreeable to congregations and we suppose, of course sanctioned by the Bishop. One of the first churches to avail themselves of the privilege was the Washington street church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The congregation invited Rev. Dr. W. F. Hatfield to continue his pastorate to the fourth year.

Societies of Christian Endeavor have been serviceable North in training persons to keep going the church services during the absence of pastors on summer vacations.

The Charlotte (N. C.,) *Chronicle*, of 19th, (Wednesday of last week,) tells us that on the night before the reception at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association was attended by about 900 people. Addresses were made after the opening prayer by Revs. A. G. McManaway, F. D. Swindell and J. Y. Fair, and by Mr. L. A. Coulter, the new State Secretary. The exercises were enlivened by music under the leadership of Mr. Dan Summey. After the speaking and music, refreshments were served. The handsome rooms of the Association building were elegantly decorated with flowers.

The Presbytery of Washington, in the Northern Church, will hold a historic and memorial celebration this week.

The Second Presbyterian church, of Huntington, Long Island—not an old building—has been burned.

The Methodists in the United States are now, it is said, building churches at the rate of five per day.

Pueblo Collegate Institute, Colorado, has undertaken the training of young men for the work of the church. The Institute is under the presidency of Prof. N. B. Henry.

The church at Warfordsburg, Pa., has been revived. For ten years it has had no settled pastor. The membership had been reduced to twelve persons, and there was no session. Twenty-three persons united with the church on profession—twelve of whom were baptized. The accessions were mostly young people and the result is due under God's blessing largely to the labors of Mr. D. K. Warn of Princeton seminary.

Presbyterian Journal;—The Home Industrial School, established last year at Asheville, N. C., under the auspices of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, for the special benefit of poor white girls, is in successful operation. Last session, some eighty pupils were in attendance and 120 are expected next session. The building is being enlarged to accommodate this number, under the supervision of the indefatigable Superintendent, the Rev. L. M. Pease. The teachers are much encouraged in their work. This is a boarding school where the girls are trained in all the domestic arts, as well as given a common-school education. And Presbyterians of Asheville are erecting a chapel and a school house near by, where a day school will be conducted for the same class of girls during the week. Regular religious services will be held on the Sabbath.

On Sept. 7th Rev. Dr. H. W. Pierson, member of Genesee Presbytery, died in Bergen, N. Y. He was seventy-one years of age. He had never had a pastoral charge but had travelled extensively for the American Bible Society.

Rev. B. Hulstead, rector of the Episcopal church at Lexington, Miss., died on 13th inst., in his 80th year.

A man who made his fortune in New Haven, it is said, by repairing umbrellas—George Gabriel by name—died recently, leaving $10,000 to Yale College and $15,000 to Yale Divinity School.

The *Herald of Gospel Liberty* says. The Catholic parochial schools of the United States number three thousand, with an enrollment of 511,000 pupils. Since 1885 the per cent of growth in this enrollment has been four, while the per cent. of growth in the enrollment of the public schools has been eight. Catholic law demands the building of a parochial school in every parish, and there is a possibility that, ere many years, this ambition will be achieved. But the grade of education in these schools is very much inferior to that of the public schools, and if the Catholic Church insist on parochial education, they must expect their children to take a lower rank in the business and social circles of the nation.

The *Christian Advocate* says that "when a camp-meeting association by vote deliberately holds over two Sabbaths for the sake of the Sunday revenue derived from gate-fees and a percentage on railway-passenger fares, it performs an act which allies it with Sabbath-desecrating elements now destroying the American Sunday."

The Lutheran Council assembled at Minneapolis have unanimously resolved that persons engaged in missionary workin this country in connection with the Lutheran Church must be educated here. Their preparation, it is recommended, shall be at Rochester, N. Y., and their theological education in Philadelphia. German missionaries, it is claimed, do not understand American institutions, and are not able to enter into the spirit of American life.

FOREIGN.

A new Free church costing $2,500 and seating 400 persons has lately been built at Arniedale, in the wild and remote district of Loch Hourn, Scotland.

The paper of Dr. Marcus Dod, read before the Pan Presbyterian Alliance, was calculated to draw animadversion. If the Doctor does not mean to deny the divine authenticity of portions of the Old Testament he would seem to be unfortunate in ability to use words to express his meaning clearly.

The present Prime Minister of the Sandwich Islands is a decided Christian. When he visited Berlin in connection with a commercial treaty it was his practice to attend Bible readings on Sunday nights, and he found it easy to decline diplomatic invitations on the Lord's day.

A Miss Vallance recently bequeathed $1,000 to the Helensburg West church.

Dr. Mackichan, principal of the Bombay Free Church College, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University by Lord Reay.

The friends of the late Lord Shaftesbury raised money for a statute, after obtaining permission to have it erected in Westminster Abbey. The statue has been prepared, but £400 as fees were claimed, and this caused protest. The amount has been reduced to £250, but matters still hang.

Canon Wilberforce has been looking after the interests of the Church of England in Ireland. He finds that the two Episcopal cathedrals in Dublin are memorials of the liquor traffic—both having been built from profits of liquor-selling. The largest Presbyterian chapel owes its existence to the same cause. He says the principal industry in Dublin appears to be brewing and distilling, and as running current with this, and because of it, it is the most drunken town in the United Kingdom. Half of the crime in Ireland, not growing out of the rent troubles, he assigns to Dublin. Guinness, the great brewer, built one of the cathedrals referred to.

Dr Lavell, Warden of Kingston Penitentiary, Canada, recently stated in a Sunday school address that of fifty-eight convicts recently received, two-thirds of them were under thirty years of age, and only one was over fifty. Thirteen were under twenty, and fifteen were under twenty-five years of age. He had carefully questioned thirteen as to the causes which led to their ruin, and he found that disobedience to parents, bad company, and neglect of Sunday-school observance had brought them to their present unhappy condition.

Bible schools are multiplying under the auspices of the Evangelical Union of Holland. There are now 441 such schools.

It is said that a prayer-meeting is held weekly within the precincts of the British House of Commons, while the House is in session. The meeting is held in the room of the Deputy Assistant Sergeant at Arms, and some of the members assist in the exercises.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Forty-six young men recently completed their training at the educational schools of Beirut, Syria—six from the theological seminary. A Mohammedan Sheikh who was present on occasion of the anniversary of the Young Women's Literary Society expressed himself as greatly pleased. At the college commencement an unusual number of Mohammedan Sheikhs were present and were delighted especially with the prayers for the Sultan and that the students might be faithful subjects of his majesty.

The Established church of Scotland reports 827 as fruit of the labors of its missionaries in 1887. At present in India, Africa and China there are 3,000 baptized persons connected with the Church of Scotland Missions.

In the Irish Presbyterian missions there were 147 baptisms in 1887. The income of the society is increasing—total sum raised 1887-'88 £13,054, not including £2,000 raised for the Stevenson Memorial Fund.

The native people in connection with the London Missionary Society contributed about £17,000 (say $80,000) to carry forward the mission work. The band sent out—160 men and women—have as assistants 1,000 native ordained ministers and 5,000 preachers.

The new Secretary of State for the Netherlands very soon after his accession sent a circular note to all the Protestant missionary societies of that country transmitting a copy of a newspaper article in which the importance of an increase of missionaries in Dutch India is forcibly urged. The secretary heartily commends the article and expresses the wish of the government that the societies put forth every effort to counteract the influence of Islam among the heathen in the Indian Archipelago.

The success of the Hawaian Missions has been remarkable. In 1820 the first missionaries went to the Islands. There has been steady progress ever since. At one time 1700 persons joined the church. In 1863 the A. B. C. F. M. closed usual missionary operations considering the country Christianized and devoted their efforts to educational work. Fifty-eight churches now report 5,387 members and contribnte $28,142 to religious work.

Calcutta, says the *Indian Witness*, has 200,000 Mohammedans and only one ordained missionary among them.

The educated Hindus are endeavoring by every means to arouse the prejudices of their co-religionists against Christianity. The students of Madras Christian College broke into rebellion recently because one of their followers was converted, and they caused a great deal of trouble.

Under the care of the Presbyterian Mission at Seoul, Korea, there is the government hospital, with its male and female departments, the government medical school, the orphanage, and now there is need for a new school, that shall be the beginning of a new Christian college in this land. The property has been bought and is being fitted up for this purpose.

The receipts for the American Board are $75,549 more this year than last. The receipts for 1888 are, donations, $394,568.37; legacies $146,352.84. The figures for 1887 were, donations, $366,958.40; the legacies, $98,414.59.

Mr. Moir, of the African Lake Trading Company, writes: "I have seen boys and girls of fourteen and fifteen getting their wages in rum In fact, there ars parts of the country in which there is practically no other currency. It is enough to arouse the most placid spirit to read that the merchants of Mauritius send their refuse rum, worthless in any other market, to the recently converted island of Madagascar, and despite the entreaties of rulers and people force upon them a trade which has done much to nullify the work of the Christian missionaries."

Spirit of Missions:—"In every corner of the world, says Mr. Froude, "there are the same phenomena of decay of established religions. Among Mohamedans, Jews, Buddhists, Brahmins, traditionary creeds are losing their hold. An intellectual revolution is sweeping over the world, breaking down established opinions, dissolving fouudations on which historic faith have been built up." This condition constitutes the summons to the church of the Living God to bestir itself to the grandest opportunity which it has ever had to conquer the nations for Christ. No nation can long survive the decay of its religion, and the decadence which Mr. Froude points out is the indication that the world is preparing for Christ.

Hon. Ion Keith-Falconer who recently died in Arabia was the first missionary to the Mohammedans of that country. He was the son of a Scottish Earl. Robust physically and mentally, he was not only first in the games among his schoolmates, but he won the highest academic honors that Cambridge had to offer. He was a Presbyterian laymen and joyfully consecrated his powers to the cause of Christ among those who knew him not. He died at the age of 31.

Mr. Graybill writes to the Missionary from Mexico, that while in some places the authorities offer every facility for his work, in oth notably in Linares, the Protestant cong is stoned, and the result is to drive p to deter them from coming to his had been stoned four times—once with his wife at his side.

Dr. Edgar Woods writes to th Home Missions of our Church flocking to him, some coming a dis miles or more for medical attention. there have been over five hundred v house for medicine; the largest numb one month was two hundred and thirty-th in May last. He uses every opportunity to say word for the Master.

The King of the Belgians easily convinced the deputation sent to him by the Presbyterian Alliance that he was better acquainted with the history of the Congo State than themselves and quite as heartily anxious to have the liquor traffic there suppressed. He begged the deputation to do what they could to influence the United States government in the same direction.

The Young Ladies' Missionary Board of Calvary church, New York, subscribed $350 towards building a mission boat for India. She is named R. S. McArthur, and is now completed.

The Board of the Texas Baptist Convention tion has appointed a woman missionary at San Antonio, to labor especially among the Mexican women at that place.

Rev. George Bowen, missionary to India, and who died in that country, will have a memorial erected to his memory. Lord Reay, governor of Bombay, gives one thousand rupees towards it.

NOTICE.

Ministers and delegates, coming by rail, to attend Presbytery at Ellerbe Springs church, Oct. 10th. will please notify Mr. James H. Forbis, Ellerbe Springs Post Office, Richmond county, so that the committee of arrangements can have them met at the 4 o'clock p. m. train, at Rockingham, C. C. R. R., on 9th, 10th, or 11th of October. It is deemed advisable that as many as possible come by private conveyance, on account of the remoteness of the church from railroads.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville stands adjourned to meet at Ellerbe Springs, Richmond county, N. C., (formerly Harmony church,) October 10th, 1888, at 12 o'clock m.

J. P. McPherson,
Stated Clerk.

Orange Presbytery (237th session) will meet in Presbyterian church, Rocky Mount on Friday the 19th of October next at 7:30 p. m., Presbyterial Sunday-school Convention on Saturday, second day of the session.

F. H. Johnston,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Central Texas meets at Bartlett at 7:30 p. m., on Wednesday Oct. 3d.

S. Tenney,
Stated Clerk.

Presbytery of Red River meets Oct. 17th, 7 p. m., 1888, at Banks chapel, twenty miles north Shreveport. Railroad communication.

Cyrus Harrington,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbyterian.

MUST "THE MISSIONARY" GO?

In the *St. Louis Presbgterian* of September 7th, there was an article headed "Should *The Missionary* be discontinued?" which filled the present writer's heart with grief and anxiety.

After stating from the annual report that it cost $3,000 to print and send out 4,500 copies of *The Missionary* and that there were only 2,099 paying subscribers, also that the deficit of $901 in the publication is made good by the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, the writer goes on to say, "The Executive Committee, the Publishers and the Secretary have faithfully and ably executed the orders of the Assembly, and yet the painful fact is stated "*The Missionary* does not pay expenses."

It goes on to state that "the last Assembly did, upon the plea of the increased labors of the Secretary resulting from the enlargement of *The Missionary*, appoint an assistant with salary not to exceed $1,500. This $1,500 is the legitimate fruit of the enlarging of *The Missionary*, and added to the deficit of $901 makes just $2,401 that the Church is paying as a bonus for the publication of *The Missionary*.

The simple business proposition therefore, is this, viz: Does it pay to take $2,401 from the Foreign Mission treasury in order to secure the publication of *The Missionary*? Shall we save this sum by discontinuing *The Missionary*, and the office of Assistant Secretary or shall we continue both at a cost of $2,401 as the best use that can be made of that money?

Now, Mr. Editor, the writer of that article seems to think that there is but one alternative in the case, and I desire, through your columns, to appeal to the members of the Southern Presbyterian Church to say whether it is really so?

"Only 2,099 paying subscribers" to the organ of our Southern Church in the Foreign Mission field, and this out of a membership of 150,000.

Is there, must there not be a far better alternative, namely, the increase of the number of subscribers to *The Missionary*?

Why, if we had but four hundred more subscribers we would at least pay expenses, and save the Southern Church the humiliating alternative of discontinuing *The Missionary*, for a humiliating alternative it is, however, business-like it may appear. Our Church of 150,000 members, organ for its mission work? A Church that has been able to add more to the various objects than it did in 1883, consider itself able to contribute the additional $2,401, large amount necessary to make up deficiency?

Shall our faithful missionaries spending their strength in the foreign field depend upon the religious papers of the Church to find out the news concerning their various departments, and give it to us irregularly or systematically even, and we thereby acknowledge to them, and to the world that we are not sufficiently interested in their work, our Master's work, and in them, to sustain an organ which is the mouth-piece by which they can reach the hearts, the heads and the purses of the Church at home?

There are some of us who have always taken *The Missionary*, there are some others who read it occasionally, and others who have begun of late to feel an awakened interest in this great work and with that interest they have taken *The Missionary* and have found to their astonishment that it was full of rich and deeply interesting matter as a nut is full of meat. Let all of us resolve to uphold the magazine which is such a credit to the Church, and while we uphold it, and use every endeavor, individually to increase the number of its subscribers, until such suggestions are entirely necessary, let us pray that the Church may be so baptized with the Spirit, that the cause of missions and all connected with it, may be so dear to its heart that we may dare to pray "Thy Kingdom Come."

A READER OF THE MISSIONARY.

WORRRIED WIVES.

A Leaf from a Doctor's Journal.

There walked into my office, one morning last week, a fair-faced woman of about forty. Her hair was quite grey, her face pale, with heavy shadows beneath the eyes. She seated herself languidly with the remark, "I hardly know a well woman among my acquaintances. Girls begin to fade at twenty-one; at forty they are old women—a bundle of nerves, with backache, headache, neuralgia, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, or loss of power to digest food, which is worse. Mental disorders set in and a woman who was noted for her sunny temperament at twenty becomes irritable, fretful, peevish, cross—call it what you like. it is all the same. Her whole nature succumbs to the torturing demands of worn-out nerves.

"Now, doctor, tell me truly, is there any remedy, or must I go on this way to the end of a wretched life?—for wretched it is, indeed, I have been to nearly every physician in the city. I'm better for a little while and then I am worse than before. I am discouraged. I have lost faith in doctors and their drugs, and yet I long to be well once more, to be able to go out of an evening with my husband without a headache the next morning."

We have said "good-bye" to our patient and sent her away with one tiny seed of courage in her heart which may spring up and bear fruit a hundred fold. And now, old Journal, we will tell you how we talked to her:

Did you notice that over and over again she said: "Everything worries me, I worry from morning until night and from night until morning—often in my sleep being conscious, or semi-conscious, of a troubled, perplexed, worried feeling?" Did you ask what she worries over? What does *not* worry her would be far more easily enumerated. If the children are well, she worries lest they will be sick. She is going to put the baby in short clothes next month and she tells me she is so fearful lest he take cold, that she is unhappy whenever she thinks of it. She worries over the house, over what she has in it, and over what she has not in it; over the gas bill, over the grocer's bill, the milkman's bill, the coal bill, the rent and the water tax. The church socials and prayer meetings are a great anxiety to her. She worries because there has been no revival in the church for two or three years.

Is she a Christian? you ask. Yes, she is; and a good one, too—her chief worry now being the church. You should think, if she is a Christian, she would not worry? Very wise and easily said, you self-righteous old Journal. Didn't cost you much. Perhaps sometimes you will try to be sweet-spirited when every sound hurts you, every word causes pain, and the anticipated return of the children from school is a dread which you cannot control, even though you love them better than your own life. No, she cannot help it—at least, not all of it. She suffers constant self-reproach over her own fretfulness.

Her husband, who is really a kind man, knows little or nothing of how she feels. His look of surprise over the utterance of a cross word is misery for her the rest of the day. Her life is one unbroken coil of care, which she is forever winding and unwinding. The habit has grown, has settled upon her. The whole camel is within the tent, and yet she is sick, really sick.

We began that day with the worries, the reproaches, the fears she constantly heaps upon herself.

"O doctor, I am all wrong, and I must have help!"

"Mrs. H.," I said, "did it ever occur to you that you tried to do your part and God's part, too? Why not, moment by moment, simply do the next thing? Only so much is required of humanity. Don't you think the blessed Master is equal to his part? Why, yes, you do, of course; you have always thought that. Well, suppose you begin, and act upon that supposition—nay, my friend, act upon that *fact*, for it is no supposition. Let us face your worries and your cares on this rock. With the daylight comes trooping into your mind every burden to be carried for the day. Lay them off quietly, casting *all* your care upon One who careth for you. Trust him and see him bring it to pass. Keep ever present in you mind the Master. The habit of continual thought-prayer will grow upon you. Let love and trust and faith grow until they possess you. Drop absolutely out of your mind thoughts about things that trouble you. You cannot do it? You *can* do it—you *must* do it. But, remember, you are to do this just a minute at a time. Let the care slide off. Do not assume responsibilities that belong to God. You cannot keep your children. You cannot make a revival. You cannot force people to accept Christ. Let the blessed Master keep your little ones. Oh, do get the sweetness and peace that flow in like a river when 'little ones and care' are given over to Christ! He never will fail you or your children, if you trust him. Yes, I know all about Dr. J.'s family of boys: but I don't know, and you don't know, whether the mother tried to do everything herself for those same children. or quietly trusted them to the Lord after she had done her part. Perhaps she did too much. Yes, perhaps she did too little. It is nothing to you. You are to trust. Do you know that God once said to the children of Israel, 'Your strength is to sit still?' He says the same to you, Again he says, 'He that believeth shall not make haste.' Take that word 'believeth' as it stands in the connection in that text, and think about it every twenty-four hours. You will breathe more easily in an hour; in two hours you will begin to smile; in three hours your heart will be full of heavenly melody, for Christ, the King, will have come into his garden."

A look into her eyes, her tired eyes, revealed a new light. They were full of tears, but the troubled lines had nearly vanished, the Prince of Peace had even so soon begun his reign. She rose to go home, gave me her hand at parting, did not speak, but the tender, clinging clasp moved my very heart with love and prayer and sympathy. I looked in her face with these words: "Let us go to the Lord Jesus Christ with all this just now in prayer."

"Oh, may we?" she said. "Will you pray with me—and here—right here—in the office?"

"And why not?" I replied, "We will make a scriptural closet of it. See, I have shut the door; now I will lock it while we talk with God."

Again I looked in her face as she passed out, and said in my heart, "She has been with Jesus."—*Lucy C. Ermine, M. D., in Advance.*

NOTHING IS LOST.

Nothing is lost; the drop of dew
Which trembles on the leaf or flower,
Is but exhaled to fall anew
In summer's thunder shower:
Perchance to shine within the bow
That fronts the sun at fall of day;
Perchance to sparkle in the flow
Of fountains far away.

Nothing is lost; the tiniest seed
By wild birds borne, by breezes blown
Finds something suited to its need,
Wherein 'tis sown and grown.
The language of some household song,
The perfume of some cherished flower,
Though gone from outward sense, belong
To memory's after hour.

So with our words—or harsh or kind,
Uttered, they are not all forgot;
They have their influence on the mind,
Pass on, but perish not.
So with our deeds, for good or ill,
They have their power, scarce understood;
Them let us use our better will
To make them rife with good!

—*St. Louis Presbyterian.*

HOW WE KILLED THE MINISTER.

Those are the very words in which she put it.

It was the senior deacon's wife who told me the story at the sea shore last summer. It was not my minister, but hers. I never knew any such man as Luke Hopkins, and I am thankful to say that our parish was never guilty of these indictments.

She was old Mrs. Deacon Snow from Jackson—one of the fifty-seven Jacksons, more or less, in the United States—and this is what she said:

Now, I pity a young minister who has got his experience to get. Some of the people are ready to eat him up at first, and then very likely they are the first ones to get tired of him. And most of the people are apt to criticise him, and that is a harder trial than the other kind. Mr. Hopkins was too young, only twenty-five, when he came to Jackson. We had just turned off a minister because some thought he was too old. It is a foolish thing, let me tell you before I go any further, to turn a useful minister off because a few people are not suited. You can keep on doing that, and matters will grow more unsatisfactory the more you try. Well, Mr. Hopkins came. He was sensitive and refined, studious and devout, but he did not know any more about human nature than a young robin just hatched—at least of human nature as it is in a parish and a congregation and a church, and that was the kind he had to do with. He was so full of ardor he thought he was going to move the world, though he was not conceited, not at all. He had the genuine holy fire, if ever a minister had, and he was ready to efface himself, to wear himself out. He was ready for almost anything except the very trials and torments there were for him.

You ask if our parish is a hard one? Why, no. Nobody ever called it so. But we slew Mr. Hopkins. The first trouble that I knew was that the different ones began, after they got well acquainted with him, to tell him about all the unpleasant things that had ever happened in the parish. He did not want to receive gossip, but he had to listen sometimes to what this brother, or that sister, had done, till one little circumstance and another would get a lodgment, just as seed will. One came with a grievance against a fellow-member. Another was full of criticisms of individual characters. He, poor innocent, had thought his church, and all churches for that matter, perfectly in harmony. If he had not been so young, if he had had any experience, if he had been forty-five instead of twenty-five, he would have known that no church is without some antagonisms and misunderstandings.

Yes, it was to his credit that he thought his church so united and pure and peaceful and heavenly. But that did not make it so. Before the second year was out he began to look worried. The knowledge that there had been envyings and bickerings and petty difficulties made him unhappy, and it was a pain and a grief to him to have his faith in any of his people shaken. He tried hard to remain unprejudiced, to maintain the balance of feeling. He confided once to a friend in a prayer-meeting he actually found himself wandering off into speculations about the innocence of a certain Brother A., who was apt to exhort with great fervor, though there had been intimations that he was cruel in his family.

"I am not willing," said this conscientious minister, "to hear of wrongs which have been done. I need to believe in my people. I want to, and I mean to. And I cannot, I must not, feel that my church is not a unit in endeavor and work."

But he began to lose his hopefulness. You could see it. He did not preach with so much animation. He looked dejected, and then he began to wonder whether he was really the right man for the place, whether he had come up to the expectations of the people; and, just at this unfortunate stage one of those officious persons whose conscience cannot be satisfied until he has "freed his mind," told Mr. Hopkins that some one had said his prayers were too long, and his sermons not doctrinal enough; and as this poor young divine had a feeling that he ought to know all of his short-comings, he lent an open ear for any opinion that might be expressed.

Now a minister may imagine that it is for his good to know what his people think of him, but he will never be likely to put himself in the way of a second experience of knowing what they don't like in him. Mr. Hopkins did not solicit the knowledge, but when without his seeking it came, he accepted it in humility as a means of grace; but, unfortunately a frame of humility did not happen to be his special need. Encouragement was life to him and the opposite was paralyzing. "I am discouraged," he said one day, "and what is a discouraged minister good for?"

People were not slow in noticing his dejection, and they whispered that he was losing his interest. Some had suggested that it would be well for him to exchange oftener; so he did. And they complained because he was away so much. Being very young and very human, and very sensitive, he tried to please in this way and then he tried that. These things did not all happen in one year, nor in two; they were four years happening, and they kept coming along, just enough to prevent his having peace of mind for any length of time. There was no repose of feeling for him.

You say he should not have listened. I grant it, but he felt that it was his duty to hear his faults. But I really think that did not distress him so much as when they began to tell what Mr. Hume had done (that was his experienced predecessor). "Mr. Hume used to call on every family in the parish twice a year and pray with them." "Mr. Hume used to hold meeings in each school house in town twice a year." "Mr. Hume was real good at funerals, he could comfort the mourners so." "Mr. Hume used to be around more among the people, he was just like one of own folks;" until that gentleman would have opened his eyes in amazement to know himself so quoted and that he was such a model minister in the pulpit, prayer-meeting, and in what one of his congregation spoke of as "pastoral work."

Poor Mr. Hopkins blamed himself, examined himself, lacerated his own heart, tortured himself with that introspection (it all came out afterward), till he became convinced that he had mistaken his calling, and finally he broke down, sick from worry, wounded unto death by pin-pricks. It is supposed that the life can be as surely killed out of man by persistent pin-pricks, if there are pins enough used, as it can if he is run through the body with a sword. Before the pins had quite finished him, his father came and took him away.

You say you should think the Jackson church people were like a pack of hounds in full cry after the poor terrified hare. Oh, no! Jackson church folks are good men and women; but they did not consider.

And what became of Mr. Hopkins? Oh, he is at a sanitarium, under treatment. The physicians call it nervous prostration—an extreme case—but I think it about as much a case of martyrdom as that of John Rogers at the stake.—*Congregationalist.*

A THING OF BEAUTY.

BY HELEN M. NORTH.

A young girl wrought with patient fingers on a simple sketch. There were many erasures, many mistakes, and she was often tempted to abandon the task. A kind mother uttered words of encouragement; and at length, out of the succession of mistakes, there grew a pretty scene of a quiet lake, reflecting wooded heights and a bright summer sky.

For many years the really artistic picture delighted each *occupant* of the guest-chamber on whose walls it hung. Tired eyes often rested gratefully on the sunny landscape—so small, and hung so close to the eye, that its modest claim to merit was easily granted. But there came a day when the hospitable home passed into the hands of strangers. Death had beckoned to the loving father and the busy mother, and at length the daughter, too, folded her delicate hands, and went to join them. New faces were seen in the spacious rooms, and an invalid was brought to spend her appointed days of suffering in the beautiful chamber. And the little water-color fulfilled its mission to this stranger also, and breathed of peace and rest to the tired eyes so soon to gaze on the "sweet fields beyond the swelling flood."

The next occupant of the chamber was a bright, happy young school-girl, whose vigorous life and abounding spirits sometimes led her beyond the gentle ways of the perfect, fine womanhood that had been so lovely in the girl-artist. And the dainty picture, so delicate in tone and color, so quieting in its peaceful beauty, often checked the loud tones and the boisterous laughter, by an influence of which the girl was not aware, and could not have described.

The girl became a noble woman and a happy wife The picture, now quite old, was transplanted to a new home in loving remembrance of girlhood's days. As years went on, young eyes learned to regard it; and among them one pair belonged to a little artist who lovingly reproduced the humble sketch which had never dreamed of such an honor. And still the work of the patient child is proving a joy and a comfort to its possessor.

A man wrought a noble deed. He was a plain man of no education, and lacking all that makes life beautiful save that which is in itself of indescribable beauty—a gentle, noble heart. His days were spent in a ceaseless round of common duties, whose homeliness he never knew because his beautiful thought transformed them into God-given tasks. And so he never thought to be praised for his act of divine self-denial. But all about him knew it. The mother told it to her child; the teacher, to her pupils; the wife, to her husband; and wherever it was repeated, it caused a thrill of joy that such a deed had been wrought, and a desire for higher living and nobler ideals. Children's children, in that small neighborhood where the poor man had lived, heard of the heroic deed, and told it with delight.

Both the simple sketch and the noble deed contained the same element of purity and patience, and were born of the same noble fidelity to duty. Those who wrought them had no thought of their influence, broadening as the years went on. But to each came the same reward,—the reward of all faithful hearts.—*Sunday-School Times.*

MARRIAGE.

Marriage enlarges the scenes of our hapiness and miseries. A marriage of love is pleasant; a marriage of interest easy; and a marriage where both meet, *happy*. A happy marriage has in it all the pleasures of friendship, all the enjoyments of sense and reason, and, indeed, all the sweets of life. Those marriages generally abound most with love and constancy that are preceded by a long courtship. The passion should strike root and gather strength *before* marriage is grafted on it. There is nothing of so great importance to us as the good qualities of one to whom we join ourselves for life; they do not only make our present state agreeable, but often determine our happiness to all eternity.—*Addison.*

A neglect of secret prayer on the part of those who believe what the Hearer of prayer declares concerning it is an expensive neglect.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Biblical Illustrrtor: or "Anecdotes, Similes, Emblems, Illustrations, expository, scientific, geographical, historical and homilestic, gathered from a wide range of home and foreign literature, on the verses of the Bible," by Joseph S. Exsel, M. A.

The Gospel of St. Mark is treated in the volume before us. The title fully and accurately describes the character of the book, and the name of the author guarantees taste and discrimination in arrangement. The publishers are Messrs. A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York, and this answers all questions as the serviceableness of execution in binding and neatness and perfection of typography. Price $2.20, postpaid.

The Old Testament Student, a monthly: Editor, William R. Harper, Ph. D., Professor of Yale University. Vol. VII. Sept., 1887—June, 1888. Vol. VIII. Sept., 1888—June, 1889. Special Features of Vol. VIII.

The following are some of the special features which may at this date be announced:

1. Monthly Babylonian Letters from Professor Jno. P. Peters, Ph. D., and Mr. Robert F. Harper, Ph. D., Syria and Babylonia.
2. Old Testament Versions, Septuagint, Vulgate. Targums, etc., their character, value, etc.
3. Syllabus, of Old Testament and Jewish History 586 B. C., 70 A. D. including outline, special topics copious references arranged for class-room work.
4. Word-studies, some of the most important words in the Old Testament, their usage, meaning, etc.
5. Authority of the New Testament on questions of Old Testament criticism, a presentation of the various views.
6. Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon, book-studies.
7. Assyrian Religion and Civilization, (five articles.)
8. Jewish Eschatology in the time of Christ, (four articles.)
9. The leading Assyrian Kings, (four articles.)
10. Inductive Bible Studies on the Life and Times of the Christ, forty studies to be issued in New Testament supplement.

The English Illustrated Magazine for September closes the 5th volume of this attractive magazine. The frontispiece is an excellent engraving of "Dorothy" from a drawing by Henry Ryland. The table of contents is begun with the 2d part of Henry James' nautical story. The "Patagonia" in a charming style. The interesting illustrated descriptive articles, "London street studies," and "Hampton Court," are admirable. This magazine improves with each succeeeding volume, and with the next issue an addition of six pages will be added: $1.75 a year. MacMillan & Co., N. Y.

Our Little Ones has a good deal to say about the animal kingdom this month, in pleasant sketch and spirited picture, as well as other things that the little folks will like too: $1.50. The Russell Publishing Co., Boston.

The Missionary Review of the World:—October number has the following contents: Under Literature of Missions; Editorials; A crusade for Missions; The Great Missionary Conferences; Early Mission Work among the Indians of New England; the Instituta Judaica; the Basil Mission; Christian Civilization and Language; a Wonderful City; the National Prospects and Resources.

Very interesting articles are given from various fields under Organized Missionary Work.

Correspondence and general intelligence come from Bazil, Siam, India, Holland, &c.

International Department:—Five Hundred Years of Islam in Turkey; the Importation of Opium into San Francisco from Hong Kong, and Macao; the Monthly Concert. Progress and Results and Statistics of Missions. Address Funk & Wagnalls, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.

Paul's Ideal Church and People:—A popular commentary with a series of forty Sermonettes on the First Epistle to Timothy. By Alfred Rowland, LL. B, B A., London University. 304 pages. Price $1.50. E. B. Treat, Publisher, 771 Broadway, N. Y.

No one can overestimate the value to the Church of God, of Paul's Epistle to Timothy. They embrace the great principles of Christianity, and give inspired counsels respecting the difficulties and controversies in Church, State and Home,—counsels adapted to every age and to the present time.

As a graduate of New College an honorary of London University and a pastor for many years of an important Congregational church, in London, Dr. Rowland is admirably qualified by wide and accurate scholarship, excellent judgment, spiritual insight and pastoral training and expeence for unfolding the truth contained in this First Epistle; for setting in order its many lessons, and for applying them to the times in which we live, and to the home life of every professing Christian.

His brief exposition and suggestive sermonettes will prove a storehouse of invaluable matter to every pastor, teacher and Bible student.

WHAT WILL PEOPLE SAY?

If there is one kind of pride that stinketh worst of all, it is the kind that comes under the head of our caption. We are all familiar with it, we can't get away from it.

Our neighbors know that we, Defiance Green, are not afraid of freckles, sunburn, big shoes, bare hands, uncorseted waist, patches, poor folks, or any of these bugbears, and yet they flout their weaknesses right in our face. When we said yesterday we wished our house cleaning was all done, but we meant to take as we could the labor quietly, a room at a time, and half a day at a time, and so little fuss that Tobias would keep on smiling all the same, our neighbor said: "Oh, you don't care what folks say! Now I will not be sniffed at and talked about. "I'll be as smart as any of the women 'round, or I'll die a-trying!"

It is the trying to keep even, or a little ahead, to show off smart, have as good as the neighbors, and make the house, furniture, yard, clothing, the centre of all effort and aim that makes the worry and the mischief. How beggared and belittled our lives can be made unless we stem the tide and be free, brave and happy, and enjoy our good times to their very fullest!

Poor prisoners, they are all about us. Here is Jenny Downs, unmarried, intelligent, afraid of work for fear it is not respectable. She has no home, but somehow she ekes out a living, "stopping" with this and that sister, cousin, dear friend, and schoolmate, straining all the while to be agreeable, lovable and welcome, when in fact, as Tobias says, she is a hanger-on, a cat-bird, as something tolerated.

Now Jenny Downs with the ripe, practical experience of her full forty years ought, in the providence of God, to do what? We know. We told her so. We got a flash out of black eyes that was like the precursor of a summer thunder storm. Do this: Rent a couple of rooms, and earn a nice, respectable, blessed living, making home-made yeast bread, small, sweet, wheaty, pale brown loaves, full of nutriment for mind and body: dry yeast-cakes to sell, pies, cookies, puffy rolls, steamed brown-bread, little twisted, old-time doughnuts, all these things coming as the demand called for them.

Yes, there would be a demand too; all that is needed for capital is to make a beginning, and put the poor, false, foul "pride that stinketh" under your feet. People know what's what. No man or woman will ever go back on the honest yeast loaves of their childhood. The dainty, tasteless white stuff is not hungered for. How the weary brain-worker would rejoice over the old home-made, good smelling, nutritious loaves, and how he would laugh to find some morning a little yellow-brown petal of the fragrant tassle-bloom that had sneaked through the cullender "unbeknownst" while the foamy yeast was in process of making.

Then there is Floribelle Hughes, a widow, bright, keen, charming, good talker, has had a varied experience, and she says: "What can I do to make a living that would be respectable?" We said: "Have a five cent counter, sell little things, make it attractive, get a little foothold and then have a twenty-five cent counter, and as you work on your experience will suggest broader schemes and plans, but be content with the littles at first." Her lip fell. A shade passed over her white, fine face, and she shook her head. Why? Her grandfather Biggs, who died before she was born, had been a judge, one of the grand sort, and it was impossible that she, the lady Floribelle, could come down to manual labor. We pitied her. We knew she had what the thirty Yankee women call "faculty," and we suggested authorship in a small way; some of the lower rounds of the hard old ladder with lots of patience, waiting and pluck. She said she had written some little stories, but she didn't know what to charge for them. We told her that was the last thing to think of; when they were worth recompense it would come, not per force, however. Poor woman, her aspirations had prejudiced her mind against house work. She wanted to do something great to begin with. She was like so many others, afraid of any employment that people would look down on as not "respectable."—*Defiance Green.*

THE SILENT SERMOM.

It has been truly said that a holy life is a continual sermon. Though it be silent in its speech, yet it speaks with a force that cannot be unheeded, even by the most careless—a force that pulpit oratory never can attain, however eloquently it may be. We may extol the name of Jesus from the pulpit in words of eloquence and elegance, and be listened to with indifference, but let the humblest disciple of Christ manifest holiness in his daily walk and conversation; let him be meek and lowly as our Saviour was patient under difficulties; bold and fearless in danger; trusting and confident in the darkest hour, and he wields an influence for Christ which all the eloquence and wisdom of this world cannot equal. Best of all sermons is the silent sermon of a holy life; and, indeed, without it all other preaching is useless and vain.—*J. S. Thorp.*

A WARNING.

The devil is a cunning angler; if he cannot land his trout by hook, he will take to tickling, As the sensation is grateful, comforting, he seldom fails Who does not like to be sought after? Who does not appreciate the golden opinions of his fellows? A young man, rather than be considered strait-laced, accepts an invitation into questionable society. A compliment has been paid him, and he does not quite like to say, "No;" but when it is borne in mind that his presence at one midnight carnival, besides jeopordizing his earthly prospects and putting his own soul in peril, will label the whole proceedings as respectable, and be referred to with pride as a precedent for others equally respectable, the profound importance of the step will be at once apparent.

There is current to-day a devilish maxim that every young man must have his fling. No stone will be left unturned to convert you to the same opinion. You will be urged to add to your knowledge by seeing life in all its phases at theatres, music halls, dancing saloons, gambling hells, and gin palaces. You will be wheeled into these white-washed charnel houses, these gilded soul-traps, these vile manufactories where the raw and loathsome material of vice is worked up into captivating and marketable shape. For God's sake, beware! Give heed to the warning of Scripture, and the danger signals standing at every inch of the way. These pure minded. high principled young men—these young men who tell you they know what's what—only just go in to see, that's all—go in pure, come out corrupted—go in rich, come out beggared—go in the prime of health and manhood, come out sapped of their vigor, shorn of all nobility, bearing away the undying germs of death. Then the old home, once a place of joy, becomes the abode of lamentations.

Get, then, where the heavenly voices can reach you, and be swift to act upon their blest communications. Wait but a little while, and the other voices will all be hushed. In a few short years these fresh young men will be no more. They tread a path bestrewed with fading flowers, but which is but a short cut to the grave. Not many years since, I knew a young fellow, respectably connected, who heartily subscribed to this maxim that every young man must have his fling. He was very consistent and practised what he preached. He swore well, drank well, was a good hand at cards and billiards. He could crack a foul joke, and boast most truthfully of his numerous excesses. Yea, he was a very star, a kind of planet, round which large clusters of minor satellites revolved. His light burned brilliantly, evoked applause; but lacking power of continuity, suddenly went out. A virulent disease, with bull dog ferocity, fastened upon his body, seized his very vitals, and would not leave go till its fangs had met; then it flung its mangled victim into a dishonored grave, and left it there for decent folks to bury. Yet he was deemed a good-natured, generous-hearted young man, and a jolly good sort of fellow; but he cracked his last joke at thirty!—*The Quiver.*

SARBATH BELLS.

Ring out, ring out, O bells! Your tones so sweet
The music of our own glad hearts repeat.
The Sabbath comes again—the Pearl of Days
Welcome its blessed hour of prayer and praise!
Welcome the holy day, glad bells, and then
Ring out a message to the sons of men;
Remind them that this blessed day was given
To lay up treasure, not on earth—in Heaven.

Day after day, through all the busy week.
The call has sounded, "Hasten forth to seek
Wealth and success, broad acres, sumptuous food.
Bright, shining gold, and all of earthly good."
Quickly have men responded to the call.
And toiled from morn to dewy evenfall.
Now ring, O bells! ring out upon the air!
And tell them of the free gifts they may share.

The bread of life, rich stores of gospel grace,
In God's own country, an abiding place;

A blessed home, where reigns eternal day,
A guiding hand to lead them all the way.

* * * * *

The clear toned bells have thrilled the Sabbath air;
Have any hastened these good gifts to share?
The day is ended. To the starry skies
From many temples, evening prayers arise;
The blessing follows, words of comfort sweet,
"Grace," "Love," "Communion," earnest lips repeat.
And holy thoughts, like clearest, purest rays
Shine from the Sabbath—Pearl of all the days.

—*Mrs. W. H. Jeroleman, in Pearl of Days.*

WIDOWHOOD.

The picture from which this subject was taken displayed some of the best qualities of the distinguished artist. Edouard Frere dealt with his themes in a manner full of sentiment, while it was not sentimental. He entered fully into the character of peasant life, for he spent the greater part of his days in a secluded village. He, therefore, knew too much to flatter, and he shows us the unpoetic side of a life which is in reality terribly prosaic, yet without sacrificing truth or art.

It is only a peasant woman that we have pictured here. She is not particularly attractive in person. Her surroundings are not pleasing. It is an humble cottage in which she has her abode, and she must labor in some way for the support of herself and the children who are left to her. They are too young to be of aid as yet. She must care for them. The picture indicates that she is bravely taking up her burden and doing her duty in the sphere where she is placed. The pretty little girl, clinging to her neck, will grow up doubtless to be a light in the now darkened home. The sturdy boy, ere many years have gone by, will be at work to aid his mother. Some light will come down into her dwelling from these two who are a heritage from the departed.

The touch of nature in the picture will bring it home to the heart of some who are in higher walks of life and cast in finer mold than this French peasant. The sorrow of true widowhood is the same wherever that sad condition may be found. It must be a desolation that words cannot express. Where there had been communion of heart with heart, where there had been a blending of life with life, where the interests had all been one—to have them all broken away is indeed terrible. No wonder that afflicted woman goes with bowed head and downcast eyes. It is a load upon her heart, rather than the weight of the little one upon her back, that presses her down. And heart-burdens are the hardest to bear.

Widowhood! There is a world of sadness in the word. But there is One who has set himself forth as the God of the widow. He will give consolation to those that thus mourn.—*Ill. Christian Weekly.*

AN UNEXPECTED GIFT.

A young man of eighteen or twenty, a student in a university, took a walk one day with a professor who was commonly called "the students friend," such was his kindness to the young men it was his office to instruct. While they were walking together, and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation to grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in their path, which they supposed to belong to a poor man who was at work close by, and who had nearly finished his day's task.

The young student turned to the professor, saying, "Let us play the man a trick; we will hide his shoes and conceal ourselves behind these bushes and watch his perplexity when he cannot find them."

"My dear friend," answered the professor," we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich, and you may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of the poor man. Put a dollar into each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves."

The student did so, and then placed himself, with the professor, behind the bushes close by, through which they could easily watch the laborer, and see whatever wonder or joy he might express. The poor man soon finished his work, and came across the field to the path where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on the coat he slipped one foot into one of his shoes, but, feeling something hard, he stooped and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder were seen upon his countenance. He gazed upon the dollar, turned it round and looked again and again; then he looked around him on all sides, but could see no one.

He put the money in his pocket and proceeded to put on the other shoe, but how great was his surprise when he found the other dollar! His feelings overcame him; he saw that the money was a present, and he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven and uttered aloud a fervent thanksgiving, in which he spoke of his wife sick and helpless and his children without bread, whom this timely bounty from some unknown hand would save from want.

The young man stood there deeply affected, and tears filled his eyes.

"Now," said the professor, "are you not much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?"

"Oh, dear sir," answered the yonth, "you have taught me a lesson now that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood. 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"
—*Canada Presbyterian.*

BABY IS KING.

In my many visits to homes, and stores, and busy business offices, photographs of "the baby" were on mantles, walls, and business desks, always smiling—always cheery, like a beautiful ray of sunshine, or like a fragrance-breathing bouquet of lovely flowers. Baby is never too young to stay at home. It looks out at you from windows, peep laughingly at you through the perplexing rows of ledgers and journals, looks down upon the fluctuating scenes of 'change, smiles at you from the flower covered easel on the bank counter, or darts a winsome smile up through the transparency of the paper-weight on your table.

"Why do you keep that baby picture in the way on your desk?" I asked of a care-worn merchant the other day. He looked up suddenly, the hard lines on his face instantly smoothed, and a soft, quiet smile filled the furrows of care, as he said: "In the way? Why, I couldn't wear through the hard hours here without my baby's picture. I tell you, George, that picture, when I halt and am pressed sore, quickens my pulse and is like sunshine to me. He smiles, and I smile; and my thoughts live in my dear home a few minutes. I am rested, and go on with my life toils afresh."

"This was my baby, sir. He is now a preacher. He is in a foreign country, to be sure. But he is still this baby to mother and me. What times we've had! But he is a treasure. Hasn't he a face to look upon and be glad?" And the father put the picture in his pocket as his dearest treasure.

"I never knew her to be anything but a real joy. Why, in my great sorrow when God called her father away, she was my only earthly joy. Yes, she will be home next week, and I am busy making her room tidy; and I place her baby picture just here beside this grown up face. Which do I like the better? How can a mother's heart compare? But she was *such* a joy to me when she was this "baby dear," and *he* was here to love her too!"

So everywhere—in homes, and stores, and workshops, and busy places of carking care and anxious trade, baby smiles down upon the weary workers in this weary world. They soften the hard places; make rainbows on the storms with their sunny faces; and bless us with their innocence and love. Baby is king.—*W. J. Lee, in Mid-Continent.*

A LITTLE CHRISTIAN'S STRIKE.

Richard (Dr. Newton) when a boy was employed in his father's store and he was required to keep the store open on Sunday mornings. This was his first struggle with himself. He made it a matter of prayer for some time—and the opening of the shutters on the Lord's day morning for the neighbors to come and get their provisions tried him sorely. At last his position was taken. One Saturday evening he kindly, but firmly, told his father that he could no longer work upon the Sabbath, and that if his father insisted on his doing so, he would be compelled to leave his store. The father flew into a violent rage, and told his son that if he refused to do as he was bid he should leave his home. A week later, when Saturday night came round, after the time of closing up, Richard, with a few clothes in his bag, without a formal adieu, left his father's house and went to a neighbor's to pass the coming Sunday.

His father banished him from home on this proof his determination not to conform to the habit of Sunday store-keeping. By the help and advice of his friends, the young aspirant to the ministry went to the manual labor-school, at Wilmington, Delaware, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Clemson. One classmate, whom the affectionate letters of that period termed "Dear Tommy," still survives in the person of the Rev. T. F. Fales of Waltham, Mass. It was a hard school this of the manual labor, for the fare was scarce and the work heavy. Some of the students objected to driving home the cows from the pasture lot, as beneath their dignity; but not so with this zealous boy. Beside he had to pass the door of his distant relatives, the Greatorex family, in their quiet old mansion on the Brandywine; and even then there was one daughter whose heart went out for the ruddy-faced boy, who to earn his way to the ministry was not ashamed to be seen driving home the teacher's cows. It is ever thus that we are helped by unconscious ministries over the hard places of life, when we are in the path of duty; and in that path the pity which is akin to love grew in the sacred relationship of husband and wife.—*Pearl of Days.*

MINISTERING TO CHRIST.

At John Faulk's orphan school one evening, after one of the boys had said the usual grace at supper, "Come, Lord Jesus, be our guest, and bless what Thou hast provided," a little fellow looked up and said:

"We ask Him every day to be with us but He never comes,"

On being assured that Jesus heard, and did not despise the invitation, "I shall set Him a seat," said the boy.

Just then there was a knock at the door, and a poor, frozen apprentice entered, begging a night's logding. He was made welcome; the chair stood ready for him. Every child wanted him to have his plate, and one was lamenting that his bed was too small for the stranger, who was quite touched by these unwonted attentions. The little one had been thinking hard all the time, and said:

"Jesus could not come to-day, and so He sent this poor boy in His place—is that it?"

"Yes, dear child," replied Falk, "that is just it. Every piece of bread and every drink of water that we give to the poor or the sick, or the prisoners, for Jesus sake, we give to Him."

THE CHRISTIAN SAFE.

What have faith, love, aspiration, resignation, fellowship with God, to do with death? They cannot be cut through with the stroke that destroys physical life more than you can divide a sunbeam with a sword. It unites again, and the distant edge passes through and has touched nothing. Death can shear asunder the bonds, but that invisible bond that unites my soul to God is of a diamond temper which his scythe is turned. Death is the grim porter that opens the door of the cage, hole and herds us into it as sheep are driven into a slaughter-house. But to those who have learned what it is to have a trusting hand in God's hand, the grim porter is turned into the gentle damsel that keeps the door and opens it for light and warmth and safety to the hunted prisoner that has escaped from the dungeon of life. Death cannot touch communion, and the consciousness of communion with God is the earnest of the inheritance.

And it is so for another reason. All the results of the Divine Spirit's sealing of the soul are manifestly complete, and as manifestly tend toward completeness. The engine is clearly working only half-speed. It is obviously capable of much higher pressure than it is working at now. Those powers in the Christian man can plainly do a great deal more than they ever have done here, and are meant to do a great deal more. Is this imperfect Christianity of ours, our little faith, so soon shattered, our little love so quickly disproved, our faltering resolutions, our lame performances, our earthward cleavings—are all these things all that Jesus Christ's bitter agony was for, and all that a Divine Spirit is able to make of us? Manifestly, here is but a segment of the circle, in heaven is the perfect round; and the imperfections in the work of so obviously divine an agent, so far as life is concerned, cry aloud for a religion where tendency shall become result, and all that was in Him to make us what we shall become. The road evidently leads upward, and round the sharp corner where the black rocks come so near each other, and our eyesight can not travel, we may be sure it goes steadily on still to the top of the pass, until it reaches the shining tablelands whereof God Himself is "Sun and Moon," and land us all in the city set on a hill.—*Dr. Alexander Maclaren.*

STRENGTH IN QUIETNESS.

Quiet women are the women of power. The noisy, blustering, arrogant, self-asserting among them make the air hot with their voices, and trouble the world with their superabundant activities. But this cannot be called real strength—it is more generally a sham and a show, which breaks down under the pressure of personal and private trial; while the true power of those who, as wives, influence the present, and, as mothers, mould the future, lies hidden from the public, all the more valuable because of its reserve.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTMB'R 26, 1888.

WILMINGTON PRESBYTERY—A FREE REPORT.

It was a privilege to attend the meeting of Wilmington Presbytery, which met at Duplin Roads on 20th inst. It is always a privilege to attend meetings of brethren assembled in the Church courts, to enjoy the oneness of spirit which actuates the members in their work for the MASTER, and to feel the presence of that MASTER in special nearness. Sometimes this feeling is more vivid than at others, and here is occasion for referring to the privilege of attending the late meeting of Wilmington Presbytery. The hospitality of those who welcomed and entertained, was just what such always is on like occasions, cordial and abounding—there was no lack of aught that could make one feel the entireness of his weclome.

The good people of the village had just completed a church building which for neatness and good taste in all its appointments can hardly be surpassed anywhere. The aisles and pulpit are completed and the seats are models of comfort. The house will seat comfortably two hundred and fifty people or thereabout. The people who worship here are proud—and justly so—of their church, yet they are careful to say that only through the liberality of friends away from home could they have attained to this great comfort and convenience to themselves and aid to their worship of our GOD.

The Presbytery met promptly and elected Rev. J. C. McMULLEN, of Goldsboro, moderator, and Messrs. M. H. WOOTEN and W. C. MUNROE, temporary clerks. Business moved on fast. One of the first acts was to authorize a change of name of the Second Presbyterian church of Wilmington, to St. Andrew's church. This evoked some little pleasantry, but went through unanimously. Mr. N. L. ANDERSON, of Clinton, was duly examined and received as a candidate for the Gospel min- . Newport and North River churches solidated and a new name given —Morehead City.

onference in the state of re- churches was on all hands re- usually interesting, because of ging news brought up, not ause of the interest evinced by elders in the work of their It is a custom of this Presby- call on its ruling elders first for reports. This necessitates some previous inquiry into affairs of the church with a view to the preparation, when the fact of of such call comes to be anticipated, and so tends to create interest in the work itself. It leads to confidence on the part of eldership and tends to interest in the discussion of other matters and to bring them out in such discussions. This conference we have said was unusually interesting. There was indeed some digression and irrelevancy to matters directly before the court, but moderators are always lenient to ruling elders, who are not supposed generally to be trained in such matters; and the more willingly was this overlooked because notably these officers knew their churches and gave to the court intelligible accounts of the state of religion within their bounds. This conference with some guidance and restraint upon it can be made a most serviceable means in training the ruling eldership to that most desirable end—intelligible and pointed discussion of matters before them.

Our report is getting very free. We resume proceedings proper. Mr. WM. M. SHAW, candidate for the ministry, passed a satisfactory examination on theology, church government and sacraments, also on Latin thesis. These were parts of his trial for licensure. Rev. A. McFADYEN was appointed chairman of a committee to visit Topsail church, receive into membership any persons desiring admission, and to reorganize the church if the way be clear.

A most interesting matter incident to Saturday's session was the dedication of the church building in which Presbytery held its meeting. Rev. P. H. HOGE preached the dedicatory sermon and Rev. Dr. B. F. MARABLE offered the dedicatory prayer. The church was crowded, quite as many remaining outside as could find room within. There were visitors who came 25 miles or more to be present. Here seems to be the place to say that the orderliness of the congregation was most noticeable, and was remarked upon freely and this not only during divine service, but while in attendance upon the regular business meetings of Presbytery. Never have we seen so much interest manifested in what was being done, and such absolute quietness and decorum. It was in strong contrast to the levity and unappreciativeness of the proprieties too often observable on such occasions.

Only one thing more: We had expected to hear on all hands the ill-restrained mutterings of discontent at the changes in the financial prospects wrought by the late rains; it would have been so natural, seemingly so reasonable, and certainly so easy. Yet, from the first moment to the last, not a word did we hear of croaking, of murmuring, or of discontent. The "poor talk" was not there—and surely none were less happy, and none less prosperous for its absence. And this is our report of the proceedings of Wilmington Presbytery—scant and free.

DEATH OF REV. LAUCHLIN W. CURRIE.

In the *Interior* of Sept. 20th, we find this announcement:

Rev. Lauchlin W. Currie, a member of the Presbytery of Alaska, died on the 1st inst., at Tacoma, W. T., at which place he had arrived six days previously on his way south in search of health. Having left his wife and child behind at Klawack, where he had been laboring, he died alone among strangers. His funeral took place from the Presbyterian church of Tacoma, and was conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Mackey, who also notified his family of their bereavement.

Mr. CURRIE was born in Moore county, N. C., and graduated from Union Theological Seminary after a three years course. He was licensed April 15th, 1872, by Fayetteville Presbytery. Afterwards he removed to Montgomery Presbytery and while under this jurisdiction devoted his labors to the Indians of the Cherokee nation, as a teacher in Spencer Academy. Thence he removed within the bounds of the Presbytery of Eastern Texas, and during 1883–1884 supplied the churches of Moscow, Livingston and Woodville. For the last two or three years Mr. CURRIE has been laboring along with Rev. Dr. SHELDON JACKSON among the Indians of Alaska.

We did not know Mr. CURRIE personally, but esteemed him highly as a most obliging correspondent of this paper and one through whom our readers were enabled to obtain some information, otherwise unobtainable, as to the work doing among the heathen tribes of our extreme Northwestern territory.

MORE ABOUT UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Union Theological Seminary, Hampden Sidney, Va., is now in a more flourishing condition than it has been in for several years. There are now sixty-four students within her walls, and of these twenty-nine are in the junior class. This is the largest number that has ever matriculated here in one year, except the year 1874, in which there were thirty-three matriculates during the session. In view of the facts that there is such a goodly number in the junior class this near the opening of the session, and that others are yet expected to come.

We feel hopeful that this will be a red letter year in the history of this institution. May she long be, as she has been in the past, a fountain from whence shall go forth streams to make glad the City of our God. J. M. C.

Sept. 21st, 1888.

DR. SHEARER.

With great pleasure we publish the following testimonial of the faculty of South Western Presbyterian Union Seminary in regard to Dr. J. B. SHEARER; the occasion calling for it being his resignation of his offices and trusts in connection with that institution:

Whereas Rev. J. B. Shearer, D. D., late professor of Biblical Literature, and Vice-Chancellor of the S. W. P. University, has severed his connection with this institution in order to accept the presidency of Davidson College, to which he was called by the unanimous choice of its Board of Trustees.

And whereas his long connection with this institution, his devotion to its interests, his agency in securing its establishment, moulding its character and perfecting its system of instruction, and especially his introduction and development of the "Bible Course" entitle him to the thanks of the Church and of all the friends of the University.

And whereas the relations of Dr. Shearer to this Faculty as a body and to each of its members have always been characterized by the utmost consideration and courtesy; therefore

Resolved, 1. That this faculty in their own name and in the name of the friends and patrons of the University, express their high appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by Dr. Shearer to the cause of Christian education in connection with this institution.

2d. That we part with Dr. Shearer with reluctance as an influential and useful member of this body, a wise counsellor and an esteemed friend.

3. That our earnest desire and prayer to God is that he may enjoy a measure of usefulness in the eminent position which he is called to occupy, not inferior to that which he achieved in connection with the Southwestern Presbyterian University.

G. F. NICOLASSEN, Secretary.

Everywhere there is connected with this matter of Dr. SHEARER'S advent to the Presidency of Davidson College a feeling of highest regard and sincerest sympathy for Dr. MCKINNON, who retires under circumstances of such deep affliction. Along with this there is a feeling, we are assured, of hope amounting almost to enthusiasm inspired by the entrance of Dr. SHEARER upon the discharge of his responsible duties

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Presbytery of North Mississippi: The Presbytery of North Mississippi met at Sardis, Miss., Sept. 13th, at 11 a. m., and was opened with a sermon by Rev. W. J. Anderson.

There were present nine ministers and 14 ruling elders.

Rev. G. W. Boggs was chosen moderator and Rev. J. W. Allen temporary clerk.

Spring Creek church was granted permission to employ Rev. J. M. Kimmon, of Chickasaw Presbytery, for the next year.

The Cooper church (colored) was dissolved.

The Presbytery urged the sessions under its care to avoid, as far as possible, the abnormal and unpresbyterian relation of stated supply and to do their utmost to secure the pastoral relation.

Edmondson church presented a call to Rev. J W. Allen for three-fourths of his time. He was allowed to retain the call till the adjourned meeting during Synod.

The Presbytery overtured the Synod to form a colored Presbytery to embrace the territory now occupied by the Synod.

One candidate for the ministry was received, viz., Mr. T. H. Smith, of Graysport church.

The action of the General Assembly in the Woodrow case, and organic union was approved.

Water Valley, Miss., was selected as place of next meeting—time, Wednesday before first full moon in April.

Adjourned to meet during Synod at Tupelo, Miss, October 18th, 1888.

J. D. LESLIE, Stated Clerk.

[Correspondence of the N, C, Presbyterian.]

Presbytery of Ouachita met at El Dorado, Ark., Sept. 13th, and was opened with a sermon by the moderator, Rev. E. M. Munroe.

There were present six ministers and nine ruling elders.

Rev. J. C. Williams was elected moderator and Rev. J. S. VanMeter temporary clerk.

Rev. I. P. Osborne was received from Presbytery of Chickasaw, and Mr. George H. Lacy, a member of El Dorado church, was received under the care of Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry.

A colored church was reported organized near Washington, and it was enrolled; to be known as Oakglade.

Rev. E. M. Munroe, commissioner to the General Assembly, made his report, which was received, and his diligence was commended.

Presbytery adopted the recommendation of the Assembly, advising against the raising of money for Church purposes by concerts, fairs, &c., and recommending the formation of "Men's Missionary Societies" as well as "Ladies' Societies.

Mr. J. B. Christian, the colporteur for Presbytery was commended to our people in selling our literature.

Next meeting will be at Prescott next April.

E. M. MUNROE, Stated Clerk.

Camden, Ark., Sept. 18th, 1888.

Nashville Presbytery met at Stone's River church Sept. 13th Rev. J. W. Pogue was chosen moderator. Rev. S. W. Mitchell was received from Columbia Presbytery. Rev. Angus McDonald, of Henderson, Ky., was elected evangelist of the Presbytery after a full and hearty discussion of the needs of the field. Rev. Dr. J. B. Shearer of S. W. Presbyterian University was regretfully, and with highest expressions of regard and esteem, dismissed to Concord Presbytery.

Presbytery Arkansas:—Ruling Elder J. P. Coffee was elected Moderator. Licentiate W. L. Downing was transferred to Washbourne Presbytery. Rev. R. B. Willis, evangelist elect, gave an encouraging account of a recent canvass of his field.

Presbytery of Palmyra:—Rev. S. C. Alexander elected Moderator; Rev. C. C. Harrison dismissed to Nashville Presbytery; Committee on Narrative reported improvement in liberality; Committee on Sabbath reported some improvement, but very much yet to deplore; Licentiate A. R. Walker ordained.

KNOXVILLE PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Knoxville Presbytery met at Oliver Springs Thursday, Sept. 13th, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Before telling you anything about the Presbytery let me say a few words about the place of meeting. Oliver Springs is a thriving little mountain village or town, thirty-five miles west of Knoxville on the new railroad that connects Knoxville with the Cincinnati Southern, seventy miles north of Chattanooga. Since the completion of this road it has become quite a summer resort. It is celebrated for the variety and excellence of its waters. The Presbyterian church is the only church building in the place, though the Baptists and colored people have the foundations laid for erecting houses of worship.

Rev. J. A. Wallace, of Sweetwater, preached an appropriate opening sermon from Luke 17: 17. Rev. A. M. Sale, of Cleveland, was elected moderator, and Elder J. A. Rayl, First church, Knoxville, temporary clerk.

Friday was spent chiefly in discussing Sunday-school work, with a good deal of other business interspersed.

Among the matters receiving the attention of the Presbytery that day was the reception of Benjamin E. Wallace, of Soddy church, as a candidate for the Gospel ministry.

The discussion on Sabbath schools was opened by Elders Rayl and Richards on "Outside work of the school, visiting the sick, absentees, etc." Their remarks were practical and contained some good suggestions, not only for Sabbath-school teachers and superintendents, but also for pastors.

At eleven o'clock a. m., Rev. A. M. Gale preached a sermon on the "Relation of the Sabbath-school to the Family and the Church." This sermon, or address as he termed it, and Dr. Harrison's at night on "Training the Children in the Sabbath-school," were both well received, and calculated to do much good if put into practice. They emphasized the importance of training children to go to church, and to come to Christ.

The afternoon was taken up principally in discussing "The Inside Work of the School." Dr. Melendy, elder from Sweetwater church and superintendent of its school read a carefuly prepared paper on "Sabbath-school Organization." To give an idea of the excellence of this paper, a good brother said to me after hearing it, "I do not know how Dr. Melendy can ease his conscience by refusing to preach." He seemed to think that he was evidently one of the nine for whom the brother was inquiring in his opening sermon.

This carefully prepared essay was followed by two of a different character, necessarily so, because of time allowed for due preparation. One by the writer on "Instruction—What and How,' and another by Rev. D. F. Smith, on "Sabbath-school Literature."

The narrative presented the usual lights and shadows, with the lights predominating. Officers generally performing their duties with commendable zeal, but still need to surrender the Apostolic admonition, "Take heed, therefore, unto yourselves and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost has placed you overseers." But few of our churches report special outpouring of the Holy Spirit, but nearly all regularly supplied seem to be in a healthy, spiritual condition.

Family worship yet too much neglected though our hearts were cheered by hearing of the erection of one or two family altars in one congregation and brightening prospects in another. Next meeting at Sweetwater on Thursday before the full moon in April.

Fraternally, D. M.

LETTER FROM JAPAN.

It is with pleasure we give our readers the following letter from Rev. R. B. GRINNAN:

I have been intending for some time to write to you for your paper, and now must do so.

We have been spending a few weeks in this mountain town, and have been enjoying immensely the cool air and mountain climbing. We expect to get back to Kochi before the middle of next month, as the ladies school opens at that time.

The Lord has greatly blessed our work this year. There have been over eighty additions since the first of January, and when I return there will be a large class of candidates ready for baptism. The whole membership of the church is 357 at present—four years ago there was not a believer in the whole country.

This year a fine church building has been completed. It holds about 700 or more, if the seats are taken out and the people sit on the floor in Japanese fashion.

My work is teaching for an hour each day in a boy school and preaching in the city and towns around. For example: I get requests from some Christian who has gone off to one of these towns, or from some man who has heard a little of Christianity and wishes to hear more. I agree to go, the day and hour is settled, the man gets a house (generally a private dwelling or hotel) and gives out the notice of my coming. This is sometimes done by a town crier, who goes around and cracks two hard blocks of wood together to call attention to what he is going to say; then he gives out the appointment in a kind of sing-song tone and goes on to another corner of the street to repeat the notice. When I get to the place the people begin to drop in until at last at times we have 200 or more. These people listen very attentively, and it is not often that we have any interruption. The "ubiquitous" small boy is always on hand in the front place, and in places where Christianity has made some progress they come with their Bibles and hymn books. They all sing, and whether they know how or not, they put out a volume of sound. My country work is most encouraging and I spend a great deal of my time in going off in the afternoons, preaching at night and returning in the mornings in time for my school.

The school work ties me down very much, and I long and pray for the day to come when I can live freely in the country and go when and where I please. I can only get a right of residence in the interior by being employed by some natives to teach in some school. I fear, however, that the much vexed treaty revision is yet a long way off from settlement.

All of our Missionaries in Japan are enjoying good health, and just now are taking a little rest for the work that begins next month.

I expect that the girl school in Kochi will open with 50 or 60 scholars. Last season it began in April, and when it closed in July there were over forty girls, divided into two classes. They all seemed in earnest.

Yours in Christ.

R R. GRINNAN.

ARINA, JAPAN, Aug. 24th, 1888.

We think we know a point when we run hard up on it, and so we offer this from the *Herald and Presbyter*:

An apologist for saloons is anxious to see "the moral standard of the liquor business raised, so that good men may engage in it." He ought to form a partnership with the man who would have the Church abate its standard of morals so that saloon-keepers may be coaxed into it.

BY THE WAY.

Subscription paid?

The Winston-Salem *Daily* says of MR. PEARSON'S meetings:

Mr. Pearson preached one hour, and then the usual enquiry meeting was held. A great many remained to talk with Mr. Pearson and the pastors present, and a number of conversions are reported, while there is hardly a Christian who has heard this wonderfully gifted man whose Christian faith has not been materially strengthened. Last night's was only his fourth sermon, but he has already made an impression upon these towns and this people such as no minister who has preceded him ever succeeded in doing.

It pleases us again to recommend—we mean again it affords us pleasure to recommend—"Allen's Forty Lessons in Double Entry Book-keeping." We can now add to our opinion of its merits the opinions of others. We personally know of a case of a young wife who has made it of essential service in keeping the accounts of her husband's business.

Our neighbor, the *Morning Star*, on occasion of entering upon its 21st anniversary takes a retrospect of its history. As we followed its recountal of its aims and purposes, and its claim to have fairly fulfilled them, we found ourselves assenting to the reasonableness and justice of its claim.

The aim of the *Star* has been to be true and faithful to what is good and noble. It has exhibited withal an independence of opinion and a soundness of judgment that entitle it to a high rank as a leader of public opinion. Not always have we thought with our neighbor, and not infrequently have we expressed our differences frankly, but the courteous relations between us have been maintained, and now we congratulate Brother BERNARD and Brother KINGSBURY, upon the attainment of the STAR'S majority, and express the hope that the future of its life may be a continuance of the worthy record of its past.

Rev. Dr. Marable writes:

The tract published by Rev. J. W. Primrose, entitled "The Presbyterian Church," discusses a great subject in a small space, and in a very attractive style. A concise, popular presentation of the attractiveness of Presbyterianism was much needed. Its liberal circulation among our people must accomplish much good.

Rome, municipally, has until now been an upholder and advocate of the POPE, even as against the Government of Italy, but the recent elections have resulted in handing over the municipal government to the anti-papal party. This for the first time, and to the intense satisfaction of the people.

Isn't it time for the Pontiff to abandon the claim to temporal sovereignty when his own friends and neighbors declare they will not have his rule?

Rev. E. P. Davis writing from Winston the early part of last week (Sept. 17th,) says: "We had a delightful union prayer-meeting last week, as preparatory services to Bro. Pearson's meeting. All the different denominations, Moravian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Protestant Methodist, Presbyterian. It was heavenly to witness Christians of different names uniting in humble prayer, in singing doxolgies of praise to Jesus; in hearing each other expound the sacred oracles; and in recognizing their oneness with Jesus and with each other.

Bro. Pearson began his series of sevices yesterday evening in the Methodist church and, although the weather was inclement, seventeen hundred people were present. This morning the people went through the rain to his first Bible reading which was excellent."

A lady writing from Winston just after the Pearson meeting had commenced, says: "He also had a Bible reading this morning. You people of Wilmington know what this means. It was a revelation *to me*."

We have the official abstract of minutes of Concord Presbytery in hand, but having already given a general summary of proceedings and being pressed for room we leave over until next week.

We feel specially gratified and encouraged by the following action of the Presbytery; taken without any intimation from this office, and entirely without our expectation.

The following was unanimously adopted:

The Presbytery of Concord desires to emphasize its previous endorsment of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, and especially of its courageous expose of the Jesuitical scheme of the Roman Catholic church, as formulated by the late Hot Springs convention, to use the public and official influence of our North Carolina people to procure the immigration of a class of population who would be

controlled by the Catholic hierarchy And in this brave, manly, Christian and patriotic course we strongly commend our church paper; and while we would welcome all good people, we record our opposition to the colonization among us of a class of citizens who owe first allegiance to a foreign power, and would, if strong enough here, subordinate all our institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, to the interest of the Roman Catholic church.

Subscription paid?

CONTRIBUTIONS TO FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Minutes of the General Assembly (South) reveal several impressive facts concerning the sources of our contributions to Foreign Missions for the year ending March 31st, 1888.

1. Seven hundred and seventy-five of our two thousand two hundred and eighty churches gave absolutely nothing to this cause. This is appalling in view of the fact that the Church of Christ is essentially missionary in spirit; that the members of these various churches are hastening to the judgment seat of Jehovah Jesus to render an account of their stewardship; that the heathen are lost forever without the knowledge of the glad news of redemption, and that our Divine-Human Master has commanded us to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creatures. We are not at liberty to do nothing. To do nothing is to hinder the progress of Christianity—neutrality is enmity; Numbers 32:20:23; Judges, 5:23. Every Christian must preach the gospel to the heathen in person, or by his influence, prayers or contributions. Christianity is persuasive. It diffuses itself from heart to heart; from nation to nation, and is not satisfied until the whole field, the world, is brought under its saving influence. Churches that do nothing for foreign missions are dead. What a record for our church! Fully one-third of the whole number contribute nothing to save the world! It is idle to plead poverty, or paucity of numbers, or vacancy. All could do *something*. If each of these churches would give only *one dollar* another missionary could be sent to the pagan world to proclaim to them the unsearchable riches of Christ. O, what pleasure these churches deprive themselves of when they fail to support the gospel in distant lands. What a salutary reflex influence would be exerted on the souls of the members of these churches if they would lay by then in store as God has prospered them, that they might give something for the salvation of a dying world. Certainly there is one active Christain man or woman in each of these churches, who would see to it that a collection was taken up during the coming year, for this scheme of the General Assembly.

2. A large number of large churches have given comparatively small amounts to foreign missions. Now we know that figures do not always adequately represent all that a church does for any cause; still the minutes of the General Assembly are printed and distributed for the information of the people, and are approximately correct It is not our design to institute invidious comparisons in giving the following figures, but we desire to illustrate the truth of our second remark. We give below the names of several strong churches (numerically at least), together with their membership and contributions to foreign missions Many more could be given. These are selected as examples;

Names of Churches.	*Memb.*	*Con'bns.*
Huntsville, Ala	162	$ 15 00
First, Dallas, Texas	320	29 00
Asheville, N. C	247	35 00
Anderson, S. C	244	59 00
First, Birmingham, Ala	465	63 00
Montgomery, Ala	497	90 00
Paducah, Ky	399	90 00
Lafayette, New Orleans, La	702	100 00
First, Henderson, Ky	320	100 00
First, Covington, Ky	334	138 00
First, Chattanooga, Tenn	440	156 00
First, Augusta, Ga	448	166 00
Central, St. Louis, Mo	343	169 00
Tabb Street, Petersburg	445	208 00
First Church, Louisville, Ky	638	201 00

3 A goodly number have given large amounts to this cause of causes. We can mention only the following; although many others deserve the praise of them that do well:

Names of Churches.	*Memb*	*Con'bns.*
First, New Orleans	635	$ 811 00
Clarksville, Tenn	337	943 00
Second, Charlotte, N. C	549	1048 00
Second, Louisville, Ky	859	1146 00
First, Greensboro, N. C	308	1176 00
First, Wilmington, N. C	296	1250 00
First, Staunton, Va	513	1335 00
First, Nashville, Tenn	939	1858 00
First, Charlotte, N. C	405	2007 00
Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md	730	2079 00

Of the ten, Charlotte 1st, has the largest average, being nearly $5.00 to each member.—These ten splendid churches have contributed $13 653, nearly one-fifth of the total amount given by the whole church.

4. We have examined the minutes also of the Northern General Assembly, and we find two churches, one in New York city and the other in Brooklyn, that stand in singular contrast relative to their contributions to Foreign missions:

Name of Church.	*Memb.*	*Con'bns*
Fifth Avenue New York	2300	$28,301 00
Tabernacle, Brooklyn	4126	138 00

Every one will recognize the fact that one of these churches is Dr. Hall's and the other Dr. Talmage's. If churches should be judged by their contributions to foreign missions, Dr. Talmage's would be what it has been said to be, "a big nothing." The comparison is worse if we take home missions. Dr. Hall's church gave last year to home missons, $52.231, Dr. Talmage's only $151. Of course Dr. Hall's church is rich, and we suppose Dr. Talmage's is comparatively poor; still the difference is wonderful. May God pour out of His spirit upon all our churches that their gifts to missions may be larger; that millennial glory may be hastened, and that the Kingdoms of the world may become the Kingdoms of Christ.

MEETING OF SYNOD.

The Synod of North Carolina will convene in its Seventy-Fifth Session, in the Presbyterian church at Goldsboro, N. C, on Wedesday, Oct. 24th, 1888, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m.

J. Alston Ramsay,
Stated Clerk.

The Committee of Enrollment (Standing Rule No. 1.) will meet in the Presbyterian church at 5 o'clock p. m., October 24th, 1888.

J. A. R. Chairman.

FROM THE OFFICE OF HOME MISSIONS IN ATLANTA, GA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

We are receiving letters such as these: from the Chairman of the Presbyterial Committee of the Presbyteries of North Mississippi (which embraces a half dozen countries in the "Mississippi Bottom" country) and of Potosi, in Missouri, saying, "I am instructed by Presbytery to ask how much you can give to help us employ an evangelist" to labor, says the Potosi chairman, in thirty-four counties, in 26 of which we have no church. From Red River Presbytery, "but few men are willing to work in the Mississippi Bottom It is beginning to fill up with white people and will probably increase in population at an immense ratio. Several railroads are being started and this is the time to build up our feeble churches. A brother who has labored here before is willing to come back, and we wish you to give $200 to help us sustain him." From Northwestern Arkansas, "We have secured one good man for whose support we ask $400 from you, and can we get $400 for the support of another one? If we do not plant our standards now, in these centres of population our opportunity will be lost." From Dallas (Texas) Presbytery, asking for funds to support one man secured, the latter says: "We need another evangelist for the 70 or 80 counties beyond."

With these applications and such as these, on the one hand, we have on the other hand these facts that throughout a considerable portion of the Church all of the September Sundays so far, have been days of pouring rain, and there have been almost no gatherings at church; in other parts the terrible yellow fever scourge and panic have greatly interferred with church assemblies, and in many other instances summer tourists have not been in their usual places of worship. These things combined are greatly interfering with the collection for evangelistic work, appointed for first Sabbath of September or as soon as possible thereafter. Now what shall be done? Shall the work which we had hoped and which a number of Presbyteries had hoped greatly to enlarge, be greatly hindered. It will be so hindered unless all the pastors and people shall fully see the situation and make special effort, at the earliest possible day to make a contribution which will save the work from the danger which so seriously threatens it.

Please remember that according to our Assembly's plan for collections this important cause comes forward on the first Sabbath of September (or as soon as possible thereafter) and that date it has first claim on the attention of churches and individuals during the two months of September and October, expecting that within that term all churches and people will find it convenient to meet this part of the church's needs in carrying on our Master's work. If it be possible contribute through your church collection. If you cannot do that you can send directly to W. A. Powell, Treasurer, Drawer 26, Atlanta, Ga. Will not those who have escaped from fever contribute liberally? There will be serious deficiencies to be made up by the more fortunate.

Respectfully,
J. N. Craig,
Secretary.

ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

Ministers and elders expecting to attend Presbytery at Rocky Mount, are earnestly requested to send a notification to

J. J. White,
Rocky Mt.

Please do not put this matter off, till a day or two beforehand, as our church is small, and while we want all to come and are making arrangements to entertain a full Presbytery and Sunday-school convention yet not knowing beforehand who *are* coming and how many, will inconvenience the Committee of Arrangements.

Those coming on the N. C. Division of Richmond & Danville railroad, and reaching Goldsboro about 5 p. m., reach Rocky Mount at 8 p. m. Those taking the train which leaves Greensboro at 10 p. m., change cars next morning at Selma, reaching Rocky Mount, at 1 p. m.

J. N. H. Summerell,
Tarboro, N. C.

RATES TO SYNOD.

The Stated Clerk of Synod sends us the following replies of railroads in answer to requests for commutation of fare to delegates:

Norfolk and Southern R. R.: 'We will sell return tickets over our line from Williamston to delegates returning from Goldsboro at half regular fare, they having paid full fare going."

Associated Railways of Virginia and North Carolina (Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Seaboard Air Line): We have issued instructions to all General Passenger Agents in North Carolina to issue round-trip rates in accordance with the enclosed tariff; tickets to be sold October 22nd to 30th, good to return till Movember 3d.

(These rates are from 5 to 5½ cents per mile according to distance.)

Seaboard Air Line: "We will grant the usual reduced rates which are accorded to conventions of the character referred to. Tickets on sale October 23d and 24th, good to return until October 30th inclusive.

Atlantic Coast Line: "We will sell delegates to Convention referred to, round trip tickets from points on our line at rates named in enclosed tariff; tickets on sale October 23d and 24th, good to return until 30th inclusive." (These rates are from 5 to 5½ cents per mile according to distance.)

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley: "We will name you tariff for delegates and visitors to the Synod of North Carolina to meet in Goldsboro, Oct. 24th."

Seaboard and Roanoke: "I enclose tariff which governs religions meetings. Will instruct our Agents to sell to Weldon and return on this basis; tickets to be on sale 23d and 24th, good to return until Nov. 2d.

(Tariff is from 4½ to 5½ cents per mile according to distance.)

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Acme Manufacturing Company, at the earnest solicitation of many farmers in and out of North Carolina, have decided to furnish pure fibre matting for cotton bagging at once, and in as large quantities as new machinery and constant work will render possible. Fire insurance agents will take risks on the bagging, and they so notify the public. The cotton factors, members of Wilmington Produce Exchange testify to acceptability and serviceableness of the new bagging, and so there is nothing in the way of its general use.

Mr. R. L. Bass, a student at Wake Forest College, died last week of typhoid fever. His home was in Virginia, and thither his remains were taken.

The *Charlotte Chronicle* reports that bright weather is improving the situation in regard to the cotton crop, and encouraging the hearts of the farmers of the west.

Negroes, about fifty, passed through Shelby last week in route for California—mostly from Hickory.

Peace Institute, we learn, has out of the late June graduating class furnished four instructors in some of the most promising institutions of of learning in the South.

Mr. John L. Holmes formerly a highly esteemed citizen of Wilmington, more recently of Jacksonville, Fla., was killed on 19th inst., by being thrown from a wagon, on which, with his family, he was traveling from Macaboy to Saluda, in Polk county. Mr. Holmes' remains were buried in Wilmington.

The reports from Hendersonville give reason to believe that the yellow fever will not attack others than the refugees from Jacksonville, and but few of them.

The Gas Company of Greensboro, and the Electric Light Company, of the same place, have consolidated.

Winston claims the handsomest drug store in the State.

Mammoth petitions, says a correspondent of the *News and Observer*, are going to Messrs. Julian S. Carr and associate owners to have the hotel at Morehead City kept open during the winter for visitors. It is said to never have had a case of pneumonia, and its atmosphere is said to be an almost certain cure for all bronchial affections.

Gov. Scales, says a floating item, has purchased the old National Bank property at Greensboro, and will start a new Bank after his term of office expires.

Trinity College (Methodist) opens with 100 students—fifteen more in the Freshman class than last year.

The late freshet seems to have been particularly destructive along the line of the Yadkin river.

The loss from freshets in the Roanoke and other eastern rivers runs well up into the hundred-thousands.

DOMESTIC.

Augusta, Ga., lost, it is estimated, nearly $1,000,000 by the flood. She has voted $200,000 special tax for repairs, and sends $1,000 to the yellow fever sufferers.

Last week slight earthquake shocks were felt at Eatonton, Ga., and at Milledgeville.

A boy who was shoved off the platform of a street car in Atlanta, Ga., by another passenger, and had thereby both legs broken, (the wheels passing over them) was awarded $5,000 by a jury.

About 200 physicians and surgeons assembled at Washington City last week in the first triannial meeting of their professions.

A negro refugee was sick with yellow fever at Albany on 19th inst. He rode from Jacksonville on the cow-catcher of an engine.

Heavy floods are reported in Pennsylvania. Great damage has been done to mills, railroad-bridges, etc. Like accounts come from New York and New Jersey.

Two trains collided near Galesburg, Ill. The engineer of one was killed. The wreck caught fire, and two tramps were roasted to death in one of the cars.

Archbishop Corrigan celebrated his silver jubilee in the Roman Catholic cathedral of New York city on last Thursday. A purse of $2,000 was presented to the archbishop.

Libby prison was sold by auction on last Thursday for $11,000. The former sale which lapsed by non-payment of second installment was for $23,300.

Refugees from Decatur, Ala., where the yellow fever has become epidemic, are swarming into Kentucky. At Louisville there seems to be little or no apprehension.

An associated press dispatch from Charleston, Sept. 21st, says: An important test was made here to-day, which promises untold benefits to the entire South. Two bales of cotton were covered with pine straw bagging, at present manufactured near Wilmington, N. C. They were put through the cotton press, where they were subjected to a pressure of 1,000 tons, and were given to a gang of longshoremen, who used their hooks freely, tossing the bales about for fifteen or twenty minutes. The bagging stood the test. Water was next poured over the bales, and was shed as freely as by the jute bagging. Fire was applied to both jute and pine straw bags, and there was no difference in the result. Tests were also made as to the staining of cotton, with equally satisfactory results. At the close of their experiment, which was witnessed by many members of the cotton exchange, it was the unanimous opinion that a substitute had been found for jute. The two bales were sent to New York to night, and will be exhibited at the New York cotton exchange. The new fibre is made from the leaves of the pine, which is the prevailing forest wood all over the South

The health anthorities of Savannah ran across some 15,000 bushels of oats damaged by water and rotting therefrom. The oats came from Augusta, Ga. They were condemned and ordered to be taken off and dumped into the Atlantic Ocean. The loss to the owners in Augusta wll be about $1,200, and it is supposed they will try to recover from the city.

Yellow fever is said to have broken out in Jackson, Miss. It cannot be traced to refugees and is supposed to have been caused by excavations and the distributing of filthy sewers. The towns and cities all over Mississippi are quarantining against Jackson. Natchez has established a shot-gun quarantine, and parties who had visited Jackson on an excursion are not allowed to return. Meridian has gone wild with excitement.

A cyclone blew down trees and corn and cotton crops, and wrecked seven houses at Mammoth Springs, Ark., on Friday last. Several persons were hurt, but none killed.

A farmer was struck and instantly killed at Newark, Del., on Wednesday of last week by the west bound St Louis Express of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

FOREIGN.

Prof. Jamison, who was engaged in organizing an expedition for the relief of Henry M. Stanley died of African fever at Bangaloe, on August 17th.

All the ports in Portugese-India are infected with cholera.

Greece protests vigorously to the Turkish Porte against the seizure of a Greek vessel at Chios.

Fearing suppression the owners of the *Social Democrat* of Zurich, Switzerland, have removed it to London.

The Cologne *Gazette* wants England, Germany, Belgium and the Congo state to unite in an expedition for the relief of Emir Bey. It proposes a German expedition from the East and an English-Belgium expedition from the Upper Congo to meet it at Victoria Nyanza.

The loss of life in Cuba from the recent cyclone was over 1000.

It is reported that the Ameer of Afghanistan is dead.

A loss of two millions of dollars from fire in Brisbane, province of Queensland, Australia.

An epidemic of diphtheria is reported in Madrid, Spain.

Senor Silvestria Garcia had to pay bandits who had captured him $7000 to obtain his release.

John Dillon was last week released from prison in Ireland on account of a medical report affirming his bad health.

Deaths from yellow fever in Havana during July were 86, and during August 114.

From a report made by the commander of the U. S. steamer Galena to the Navy Department, it appears that U. S. citizens are in no danger in Hayti. A new president will be elected about October 10th. It is said another U. S. war vessel has been sent out.

An explosion at St. Omer, France, scattered burning debris broadcast. Six factories and two houses were burned.

The volcano on the island of Stromboli is in active eruption. Flames are issuing from the crater, and vessels passing the island have their decks covered with ashes.

Bishop Strossmayer, of Vienna, is in trouble. The Pope has summoned him to the Vatican, and it is possible he may be removed from his see.

The U. S. steamer Thetis, sent out by the government to succor the crews of whalers in the Arctic seas, has sent home dispatches. The Thetis met the Bear, engaged in service similar to her own, eighty miles from Point Barrow. The Bear had on board the shipwrecked crews of the barks Mary and Susan, Young Phenix, Fleetwing, and of schooners Jane Gray and Ino. The Thetis proceeded on her voyage, keeping near Point Barrow.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Sept. 12th, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Orange county, N. C., by Rev. D. I. Craig, Mr. ROBERT P. BLACKWOOD and Miss ALICE M. CRAIG—all of Orange county.

On Sept. 19th, at Franklinsville, Randolph county, by Rev. P. H. Dalton, Mr. JAMES HALL, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Miss FLORENCE E. MOFFITT, daughter of Mr. B. F. Moffitt.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

In Cumberland county, N. C., on the morning of September 8th, Miss MARY ALICE McLEAN, in the 27th year of her age, being the last daughter of Angus and Luvania McLlean. She was an affectionate daughter, a kind and loving sister, and her duties as such an one will be greatly missed by the household. Early in life she united herself with Big Rockfish church. From a child she was a faithful Sabbath-school scholar, and always walked in the fear and favor of God, as one that knew and loved Jesus as her only hope and Saviour. It is sad with those left behind, especially so with the mother who survives her, as do also the father and five brothers of whom the Rev. L. A. McLean is one. In a family of eight children three were daughters. All lived to reach years of maturity. Within the last six years the daughters have all died, passing away as they had lived and having borne their afflictions most calmly and serenely through faith in their Saviour. It is more, yea, much more than the writer is able to tell, what fortitude the afflicted family exercised in these dispensations of a kind Providence; but all was by His grace, and to Him be all the glory and the praise.

"Oh I would to me were only given,
A tongue inspired to tell,
The beauties of yon peaceful heaven
Where saints immortal dwell.
Oh, would that I could here portray
The rapture all complete,
Of those who see their Father's face,
And worship at his feet.
In that bright beautiful heaven,
Home where the Pilgrim forever shall rest.

There Hope's sweet flowers eternal bloom
While seasons come and go,
Untouched by sorrows chilling winds,
That blight us here below.
These limpid waters bright and clear
Flow o'er the golden sands
While thrilling music strikes the ear,
From harps in angels hands,
In that bright, beautiful heaven,
Home where the pilgrim forever shall rest.

And all whose hopes are centered there,
Shall rise o'er grief and pain
For in that land no earthly care,
Shall vex our souls again
But with bright angelic throng
And friends who've gone before,
We'll praise the Lord around the throne
In heaven forever more.
In that bright, beautiful heaven,
Home where the pilgrim forever shall rest.

Brother John.

Camden, S. C., Sept. 18th, 1888.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.

Spirits Turpentine—Wednesday (19th) 38 cents; since 39 cents—closing steady.

Rosin—Has ruled steady throughout at 67½ cents for Strained and 70 cents for Good Strained.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00 throughout; Soft $1.85 Wednesday and Thursday—since $1.95.

Tar—Receipts taken day by day at $1.40.

Cotton.—Midling (Wednesday 19th) quoted 9⅞ cents—since 9¾ cents. Low grades (damaged) sell from 6@7½ cents.

Timber—Very little coming in and taken at high prices.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING. Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges. Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons. Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free. GEORGE ALLEN, New Bern, N. C.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department. The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South. For Catalogue, or information, address Rev. WM. R. ATKINSON, Principal, Charlotte, N. C.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals. THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889. Circulars forwarded on application.



PIANOS GRAND Summer Sale ORGANS

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD. GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs To be sold in August, September and October, at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash. And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Great Bargains*—Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $35, $60, $90. 10 makers 300 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days test trial. Reduced Prices. ☞ Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular. LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

ARLINGTON INSTITUTE, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA. Opens September 20th, 1888. Closes June 20th, 1889. Location healthful and pleasant, with easy access to Washington, D. C. Social advantages unrivalled. Pupils under the constant influence of a Christian Home. Health carefully attended to. Course of instruction thorough, embracing the various Eng., branches; Latin, French and German. Especial attention paid to Mathematics, Literature and Belles-Letters. Superior advantages in Art and in Vocal and Instrumental Music, under supervision of Mrs. M. C. Walles, of New England Conservatory. Board and full Course in English, Latin and Math.—with washing and seat in church.—$255 per Session of 9 months. For circulars address Miss REBECCA C. POWELL, Principal, 621 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.

PEACE INSTITUTE, RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889. Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited. For Circular and Catalogue address, Rev. R. BURWELL & SON, Raleigh, N. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE. MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

Rev. J. B. Shearer, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. Martin, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. Vinson, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. Graves, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. Currell, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L Smith, A.-M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. Harding, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.
Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.
The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.
Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.
For Catalogues and other information apply to The President.

BIBLE BAPTISM vs. IMMERSION.

MAILED FOR POSTAL NOTE, 40 CTS. Book of Ninety-Three Pages. Address GEO. C. BUSH, West Chester, Penn.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

SEPTEMBER HILLS

Whispering winds kiss the hills of September,
Thistledown phantoms drift over the lawn;
Red grows the ivy, like ghost-lighted ember,
Shrouded in mist breaks the slow coming dawn;
Sunlight vistas the woodland discloses,
Sleeping in shadow the still lake reposes,
Gone is the summer, its sweets and its roses—
Harvest is past and the summer is gone.

Plaintively sighing, the brown leaves are falling,
Sadly the wood dove mourns all the day long;
In the dim starlight, the katydids calling,
Hush into slumber the brook and its song,
Gone are the sowers and ended their weeping,
Gone are the gleaners and finished their reaping.
Blossom and bee with the song-bird are sleeping—
Harvest is ended and summer is gone.

—*Robert J. Burdette.*

LESSONS.

Man walks proudly, with head erect, strong in his own superiority, and well he may for he is the Creator's crowning work; and yet this superior creature may learn many lessons from the humblest creatures that breathe. The architect may rear his palaces and yet he may learn from the bird whose home swings on the tree tops, or from the bee whose mathematical genius puts man's to blush. From the ant he learns industry and from the spider patience, from the beasts of the healing herds that fill the forests, and from the tiny nautilus that sails upon the ocean man has learned the art that teaches him to spread the sail for the passing breeze. From the very dogs he may learn lesson of fidelity and trust; indeed, if he but will, from that broad good book of nature he may learn lessons that shall make him wiser and happier and lead the nearer to him who bath ordered all.

A CANARY'S FOUR NOTES.

Four notes are recognized in the song of a canary, at least so it is claimed by dealers, who say they can tell if the bird be German or American by simply listening to its song. They are the water note, which is a rippling, gurgling bit of warbling like the music of a stream; a flute note, which is loud and clear and ringing; the whistling note, which is like the flute only finer, and the rolling note, which is continuous melody, rising and falling, to rise again. It is in the rolling note that American birds fail; they cannot hold it. Another difference between the German and American birds is that at nightfall the latter put their heads under their wings and sleep while the German birds are night singers.

THE RIGHT WAY TO DO IT.

Carriage washing is a study, and only on rare occasions do we see a man at a livery establishment, whose business it is to wash the vehicles, who uses any degree of judgment. An exchange has found one who does his work well, and in describing his method says: "He had a large wooden bucket, into which a continuous stream of clear cold water was flowing through a rubber hose. He had two large sponges and two large chamois, one each for the body and under the carriage. The body sponge had been cut oblong with a flat face. This sponge he filled, and wiped it gently over the surface. He went over the varnish several times, dried it somewhat with the sponge, and then he folded his chamois into a large, smooth face, and gently dried off the water. He was careful to remove a grease from the wheels, etc., before he applied the sponge to that part, and here again the water was used abundantly, and gently dried off with the gear chamois. No carriage painter could have done the work with better judgment, and this brougham, which was done up last spring, appeared as brilliant almost as new, and all through good washing.

GRASSHOPPER TRAPS.

There are three principal methods of destroying the insects. Where the land had been plowed for wheat none hatched out, as inverting the soil destroyed the eggs, and no hoppers were found in the fields of growing wheat. But from adjoining fields, especially those where wheat was grown last year and then abandoned without plowing, they came in armies, sweeping the fields before them. In travelling this way a line of march is formed before which every green thing disappears. When Dr. Lugger left, some of the fields were eaten into several rods. The method adopted prior to the arrival of kerosene and tar was to dig a ditch two feet deep and two feet wide just in advance of the approaching host. A few inches of straw is then placed in the bottom, and the locusts are driven into it by walking slowly along behind them. They cannot jump out and are burned; or, if straw is not to be had, they are killed by drawing a log through the ditch. The tar is used by placing in a shallow-sheet iron pan two feet wide and eight feet long, with a wide board fastened to one side.

This is drawn sidewise across the field, the hoppers jumping against the board and falling into the tar, where they perish. But the handier, more rapid, and most complete method is to use kerosene on canvas, against which the pests jump. Strong muslin or canvas, a yard wide and fifteen feet long, is stretched on a frame and carried on a sled like arrangement pulled by a team. The canvass slants back, and is constantly saturated with kerosene. Every one that hops against this and touches his body to the oil dies instantly. One barrel of kerosene will go over about 120 acres, and will kill 200 bushels or more. Each farmer is given one barrel of oil, and promises to use it only for destroying insects.—*Minneapolis Exchange.*

THE WILD CARIBOU AMUSING HIMSELF.

It is as fond of the ice as a young school-boy and full as ready for a frolic. After the ice has formed in November. It is soon followed first by snows, and then by thaws or rain. The latter converts the snow into slush, resting on firm ice beneath. Now any sensible creature would keep away from such a mess. But not so the caribou, for to it this makes the very gala time of the year. The herd go out upon the ice in single file, then scatter, and each one falls to pawing up the slush with its fore feet. After they have tired of this performance, they fall upon their knees and seem to lap the ice with their tongues. Why they do this is, as far as the writer has been able to learn, a mystery. It certainly is not from thirst, since they have crossed a dozen open brooks in their morning ramble. Perhaps, to use one of those slang expressians so happily indefinite in leaving unbridled liberty of detail to the imagnation of the hearer "they do it for grandeur." This is the most simple, and indeed at times it seems the only, explanation of many of the vagaries of this most singular creature. After a while one will suspend operations, seem to think things over generally, the go gravely over to where another has mined down to a piece of ice of extra flavor, and prod and poke it with the utmost vigor. The assaulted party rises to his feet, and meekly resigns its place to the intruder, which immediately drops upon its knees and continues the operations of its predecessor, while the ousted either passes along the compliment by routing out another, or proceeds to dig a new spot for itself. Then perhaps all will lie down for awhile, and though one would think the bed about as congenial as the inside of an ice-cream freezer, chew the cud in apparently the acme of bovine comfort. Next, one will slowly rise to its feet, round up its back, and stretch itself, survey its comrades to select the one which seems most comfortable, and then, actuated by that perversity of disposition we so often see and anathematize in the human early riser proceed to stir it up with hoof and horn, until it too gets upon its legs and joins in the game. Soon all are on their feet, and falling in, one behind the other, move for the woods in single file, headed by the leader—always a bull, though not invariably the largest in the herd. They move off at a walk, their heads hanging down precisely like cows driven to pasture. Suddenly one will become possessed of a devil, and breaking from the ranks with a hop, skip, and a jump, charge through the line again and again, until it is thrown into complete disorder. Then it will as suddenly fall into place, as demure as a cat, saying, as distinctly as an attitude can speak, "What! you do not mean to charge this untimely disturbance to me do you?" The march is then resumed, and all may disappear at the meekest kind of a walk in the surrounding forest; or, without the slightest apparent cause, the herd will break into a run at a pace so keen you almost fancy you can hear them whiz as they cleave a passage through the air. This burst of speed may last for a hundred yards; it may be kept up through thick and thin for five miles; the one is about as likely as the other.—*Harper's Magazine for September.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Miss Florence Nightingale is now a confirmed invalid, and is a patient at St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Her services during the Crimean war injured her spine, and she has never recovered from the effects thereof. The illustrious philanthropist is nearly sixty-nine years old.

Mrs. R. H. S. Townsend, of New York, has begun the erection of a chapel and library for Bellevue Hospital. The expenditure by Mrs. Townsend will be $10,000, and it meets a felt need, as the chapel is now in the ampitheatre, where surgical operations are performed, and the patient's reading room is in the office of the Medical Board.

The Queen of Sweden is undergoing peculiar treatment to restore her nerves to a normal condition. Her doctors have ordered her to rise early, make her own bed, and dust and sweep the room. She has to take a walk in the garden before breakfast, work among the flowers afterwards, and lead an active outdoor existence all day long. Already the Queen has been benefitted by this "cure."

This is what an English woman writes about Queen Margherita of Italy: "Say what we may about equality, there is something very satisfactory—to the feminine mind at least—in a good, long exhaustive, uninterrupted survey of a Queen; and Queen Margherita of Italy is the most delightful object possible for our eyes to contemplate. Her face is so spontaneously interested and vivacious that it might belong to any highborn lady untrammelled by cares of State; her smile, her bow, her ready words, are the perfection of Royal art, or perhaps rather the unlearned perfection of a royal nature. At the recent Bologna festival I saw her every day, and every day I became more entirely her slave. Her enjoyment of the ceremonies in which she took part, her brisk attention, quick words and looks and laughter, were a revelation to eyes accustomed to witness the serious and mechanical performance of Royal duties in our stiffer Northern Courts. I will not go so far as to say that any one can excel in graceful salutation our own popular Princess; but when one has watched the animation—I had almost written *bonhomie*—of Queen Margherita, one sees that it is possible to bring a new element of enjoyment even into a long-winded Court ceremony. To see the Bologuese students swarming round her carriage, and even catching and kissing her hand in the *furore* of their loyalty—to note round white daisy-flower in every button-hole and on every bonnet—gave one an absurdly romantic heart-beat for a second or two. 'Queen of Hearts' rose to one's lips instinctively. Her dress is always beautiful, becoming, and suitable; and this conjunction means a good deal even in a Queen. It is not over gorgeous or too complicated, an error into which Italian taste sometimes falls. I noticed that she carried the same fan—a large plain one of pale-blue silk—on several occasions and with several dresses. That fan exercised me considerably; the quick vivacity with which the Queen handled it, the rapid movements which played their part in her conversation, could not fail to fascinate my English eyes. I fancy only an Italian or a Spanish lady could give such a graceful commentary to her words with a few turns of the wrist. Unless existing arrangements are altered by the Court mourning, we may expect to see the Italian Royal family in London shortly. The King is an anxious, grave man, looking more like sixty than forty-four; the Prince of Naples is a plain boy who has an over educated air, and looks as if he were constantly straining every nerve to justify his existence as scion of the House of Savoy; but the Queen! she carries sunshine with her."

THINGS USEFUL.

Biscuit for Dessert: Delicate sponge biscuit for dessert may be made by the following rule: Take half a pound of sugar, three-fourths pound sifted flour. Beat the whites of six eggs by themselves, add the beaten yolks and toss them together. Put in them the juice of a lemon with a little grated peel, then the sugar, and flirt well with an egg whisk. Stir in the flour with a wooden spoon, and put the mixture in small patty-pans to bake, with sifted sugar to glaze sprinkled over the top.

To quiet the burning of ivy poisoned hands, wet them with hot lime water. This will be efficacious sometimes when nothing else does any good.

Chocolate After Maillard's Style: Stir together in a saucepan one cup of grated chocolate, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, a good pinch of salt and one cup of boiling water; then, after stirring smoothly, add another cup of boiling water and a pint of boiling milk. Boil one minute only. Dissolve one level teaspoonful of corn-starch in half a cup of cold milk and stir in, boil one minute longer, remove from the fire, add one teaspoonful of vanilla flavor and it is ready to serve. The salt, the corn starch and the vanilla flavor add greatly to its richness and make it far more delicious; whipped cream is a desirable addition.

To Brighten Lamp Chimneys: Rub your lamp chimneys, after washing, with dry salt, and you will be surprised at the new brilliance of your light.

Macaroon Custards: Arrange two or three macaroons in each of a set of china custard cups; make a custard of a quart of milk and the yelks of six eggs, with sugar and a pinch of salt. Flavor with bitter almond, fill up the cups and bake, setting them in a dripping-pan half-filled with water. When set, cover with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs with a cup of powdered sugar, and bake lightly.

Cure for Freckles: Horseradish graded into a cup of cold sour milk—let it stand twelve hours, then strain and apply two or three times a day—will, it is said, remove freckles from hands or face in a short time. Or, one ounce of lemon juice mixed with a quarter of a drachm of pulverized borax and half a drachm of sugar, will also, remove them. Keep the lotion in a glass bottle, corked tightly, a few days before using, and apply to the freckles occasionally, and they will soon be removed.

SCIENCE.

The passage of the Suez Canal is ordinarily made in thirty six to forty hours, but vessels fitted with the electric light apparutus can go through in sixteen hours.

Dynamite has been used for driving piles in Pesth. A cast-iron plate is put on top of the pile and a charge of seventeen and a half ounces of dymanite exploded on it. The effect is equal to five blows of a pile engine having a weight of fourteen and three quarter Venice cwt. and a stroke of then feet.

The physical condition of steel is known to be unsettled for many hours after it is rolled. Finally it comes to a state of rest, but any test of its quality before that period arrives is misleading.

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
THE RICHEST MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.
COLGATE & CO.
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

FRESH, USEFUL **BOOKS.**

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

MID SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES AND LAWNS,
IN SUCH VARIETY AS TO ENABLE YOU TO SELECT ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

We carry in great variety so many things that we cannot begin to call them, ANY ONE IN WILMINGTON will tell you that at McINTIRE'S you can find ANYTHING that you may need in the way of

DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING, &C., &C.

LADIES SUITS made to order, on short notice.
MATTINGS for floors in great variety of patterns and colors.
CHURCH CARPETS and MATTINGS, at lowest prices
Samples when desired.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
July 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.



DURHAM TOBACCO

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.
Every Young Man and Woman
Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
NO. 406 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.
—RICHMOND.—
FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION will commence October, 1st, and continue Six Months. Total fees for Session NINETY DOLLARS.
J. S. DORSEY CULLEN. Dean of Faculty.
☞For further information write for Catalogue.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.

Handsome Colored Organdys.

Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.

Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.

Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.

French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.

Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.

A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.

Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices; Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.
June 25th, 1888.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE CHICK AND THE DUCK.

Said a downy young duck
To a fluffy young chick,
Come down to the water and swim!
By a fine bit of luck
The right path I can pick,
And the horse-trough is full to the brim.

I really don't dare!
Was the prudent reply;
I have often been cautioned, you know,
With the greatest of care
To walk where it was dry,
And with giddy young ducks never go.

She replied with a sneer,
To me it is clear,
To your mother's tail-feather's you're tied;
You run at her cluck!
Said this naughty young duck,
I don't think you have very much pride.

The chick hung his head,
While with blushes he said,
I never have learned how to swim—
You see by my toe;
But I would like to go,—
I suppose I can walk on the rim.

With his thin yellow legs,
Like long scaly pegs,
He walked on the perilous rim;
And watched his friend dive,
And come up still alive
Though she paid no attention to him.

His mother, the hen,
Called again and again,
But her darling child never replied.
With a motion too quick,
He had slipped,—tho' poor chick,—
And he fell in the water and died.

—*Clara G. Dolliver, in Our Little Ones.*

INDUSIRY.

You never know how much you can do until you try! When her papa died and her mother was sick, little Letty had all the work in the house to do. She did her very best, and you would have been surprised had you looked in upon her, and had you seen what an industrious little lady she was.

Ann Welsh came to the door and called her to come out and play. "All the girls have come," said Ann, "and we're having such a nice time, do come!"

"I can't come," said Letty, "I've got to do the washing."

Ann laughed. "You do the washing? You're a pretty one to do the washing; you couldn't reach the clothes line!"

"I guess I can manage it," said Letty.

"Well," said Ann, "I think it is very mean of your mother to put so much work on a little girl like you!"

"You ought to be ashamed to speak so of my dear mother," said Letty.

Letty knew well how very poor they were, and that her mother could not afford to hire any one to do their washing, and she had determined to try and do it herself. So she hurried to get the sweeping done, and then, young as she was, she set to work to wash the few things that mamma had not been able to finish when she was taken sick. After that she boiled the kettle and made a cup of tea for mamma just as nicely as if she were a girl of twenty.

Just as she got through, she heard a voice outside of the door asking, "Does my little Sunday-school scholar Aletta, live here?" She heard Ann Welsh reply, "Yes, she's washing, she's a little wash-woman!" and then ran off.

The teacher knocked softly at the door, and Letty opened it. She saw how neat and nice the room was kept. She also saw in the little shed-kitchen, adjoining the main room, that the clothes which Letty had washed were hung up to dry. She was greatly pleased at these evidences of Letty's desire to help her mother.

After the dear teacher had talked a little while with the sick mother, she went home. Then Ann Welsh poked her head in the door, and tauntingly exclaimed, "Hah! ain't you ashamed to let teacher see how poor you are, and how you have to work? I wouldn't wash for nobody!"

Aletta said nothing, but she felt pleased to think that she was able to work for her mother, and help her as well as she could. But she could not help feeling a little hurt at what Ann said.

It is no matter what bad people say about us. We need not mind that. Let us rather do all the good we can without any reference to what anybody may say or think about us.

Aletta need not care the least about Ann's opinion, for her dear teacher was just then thinking "what a dear little girl Letty is! I must try to help her, because she tries so hard to help her mother."

One day when her mother was just able to sit up, there was another knock at the door. There came her Sunday-school teacher, and the man with her was carrying a large basket. It was full of nice things. There was chicken broth and jelly for sick mother, besides some nice things for Letty. But even better than these nice things, were the kind words teacher spoke to mother about Letty's industry. Mother said, "Yes, the dear little girl had been so good to me through all my sickness."

Aletta was much happier in her industrious ways than Ann was in her idle habits. After awhile she earned a little herself and that was also a great help to her mother.

Teacher often wanted some one to do an errand for her, and she always paid Aletta for doing these errands. In the course of the next summer teacher went to the sea-shore with her baby, who was teething, and instead of taking the nurse girl, she took Aletta and her mother to help take care of the baby.

Aletta enjoyed the sea shore greatly, and so did her mother. The baby learned to love them both and would go to either of them as quickly as to his mother. They all grew strong and rosy while there and they had a delightful summer.

Ann was very jealous when she saw how much kindness Aletta received. I cannot say if Ann ever improved, for lazy people are not apt to improve. But Aletta won the love and respect of all who knew her, and as she grew older she was able to support herself and her mother, for it is as true now as it was in Solomon's time, "the hand of the dilligent maketh rich."—*G. V. L., in Children's Friend.*

ONLY HIS MOTHER.

Charles Holland, at your service. A well-dressed, well-mannered, pleasant-faced boy. You feel sure you would like him. Everybody who sees him feels just so.

"His mother must be glad of him," is a sentence on people's lips. Look at him now, as he lifts his hat politely, in answer to a call from an open window.

"Charlie," says the voice, "I wonder if I could get you to mail this letter for me? Are you going near the postoffice?"

"Near enough to be able to serve you, Mrs. Hampstead," said the polite voice. "I will do it with pleaure."

"I shall be very much obliged, Charlie, but I wouldn't want to make you late at school on that account."

"Oh! no danger at all, Mrs, Hampstead. It will not take me two minutes to dash around the corner to the office" And, as he receives the letter, his hat is again lifted politely.

"What a perfect little gentleman Charlie Holland is," says Mrs. Hampstead to her sister, as the window closes. "Always so obliging, he acts as though it were a pleasure to him to do a kindness."

Bend lower, and let me whisper a secret in your ear. It is not five minutes since that boy's mother said to him, "Charlie, can't you run up stairs and get that letter on my bureau and mail it for me?" And Charlie, with three wrinkles on his forehead, and pucker on each side of his mouth, said, "Oh mamma! I don't see how I can. I'm late now; and the office is half a block out of my way."

And the mother said, well, then, he needn't mind, for she didn't want him to be late at school. So he didn't mind, but left the letter on the bureau, and went briskly on his way until stopped by Mrs. Hempstead.

What was the matter with Charlie Holland? Was he an untruthful boy? He did not mean to be. He claimed himself to be strictly honest.

It *was* growing late and he felt in a hurry, and he hated to go up stairs. Of course it would not do to refuse Mrs. Hampstead, and by making an extra rush he could get to school in time; but the old lady was only his mother. Her letter could wait.

"Only his mother!" Didn't Charlie Holland love his mother, then?"

You ask him with a hint of doubt about it in your voice, and see how his eyes will flash, and how he will toss back his handsome head, and say:

"I guess I *do* love my mother! She's the grandest mother a boy ever had."

Oh! I did't promise to explain Charlie's conduct to you; I am introducing him; you are to study for yourselves. Do you know any boy like him.—*Pansy.*

A FAIRY CRADLE.

Robbie found some queer little things, that looked like dry leaves rolled up.

"I wonder what they are?" he said. "Maybe they are fairies' cradles. I wish I could see a fairy come out."

Mamma had told him a fairy story the night before. He took them into the house to show to her; bnt she was out. So he put them in a little pasteboard box, which he set on the closet-shelf in her room. He meant to tell her, but forgot all about it.

The queer little rolls stayed there for two or three months, till the pleasant fall weather was over, and winter had come. But mamma's room was always warm, If fairy babies had been there they would have been very snug and comfortable.

No one noticed the little box. One evening, when Robbie was fast asleep, his mother sat reading rather late in her room. The house was very quiet. After awhile she heard a queer noise—tap, tap, tap—as if somebody knocked. But the taps were very light, and she could not think what made them.

She looked about the room, and opened the closet. She found the tapping was inside the little box

"What can it be?" she thought. She lifted the cover, which was not very tight; and out flew something as beautiful and bright as a fairy. It was a large butterfly, blue and gold and black and crimson; one of the prettiest she had ever seen.

It was very strange to see a live butterfly in winter. What Robbie found was a chrysalis.

The caterpillar spins threads around itself, and makes a cradle or nest. In this it sleeps all winter, and in the spring is changed to a butterfly. But the warmth of the room had made this one come out much sooner.

Robbie's mamma was puzzled. She did not like to let the pretty creature starve; and there were no gardens in winter for him to fly into and get his breakfast. But her bay window was full of house plants. She caught the butterfly in a glass jelly-dish, and carried him to the flowers. So he was very happy as long as he lived.

This strange event really happened.—*Our Little Ones.*

SAVED BY A LARK.

Patty lived in the country, in a white house with green blinds. There was a nice yard, with smooth-cut grass and green trees, where the birds would sit singing and swinging on the boughs. Patty had a swing, too, one that papa had put up, of good, stout rope, that would go up ever so high into the branches. Patty was six years old.

A short distance back from the house and gardens stood three great barns, filled with stores of hidden wonders. But she liked best to go with mamma, in early spring, into the woods to gather flowers, and search for ferns and soft, green mosses, or in the autumn to go into the fields where papa was at work, and make him a little visit.

One morning, in the harvest-time, Patty was alone at the door. Outside all was bright and sunny. Through the air came the softened hum of the distant reapers. Patty thought she would like to go out and see papa; and so in another moment the little feet were trotting across the fields. When she came into the wheat-field, she could see the men going down one side, following the reaper, and leaving a shining row of bundles behind.

Patty tried to catch up, but they worked very fast; and by-and-by, growing tired, she sat down to rest on a sheaf of wheat. By her side the uncut grain waved in the sunlight. The old beech tree cast a cool, pleasant shade—it was very beautiful there.

Suddenly a bird flew out of the wheat near by, singing a rich clear song. Patty clapped her hands in delight.

"Perhaps there is a nest in there," thought Patty; and "in there" she went, looking with a pair of bright eyes eagerly about. And, yes, there it was surely, a nest and three of the dearest, sweetest little birdies. Was there ever anything so funny as those downy little heads with the tiny bills wide open? Such a nice place for a nest, too, Patty thought. It was like being in golden forest in there, for the grain was high above her head. The yellow straw laughed, too, a waving, murmuring laugh, and tossed its heads back and forth, but never whispered to the child of danger, nor even told to the men coming rapidly along the story of the little girl hidden in its midst. The men came on, the machine leading them, the horses drawing steadily, and the knives cutting sharp and sure.

What was it that made the farmer stop his team all at once? Did he know his little daughter was in danger? No, indeed; he thought she was safely cared for at home. But he was a noble man, and he had seen a lark fluttering wildly over the grain. So as he would not willingly hurt the least of God's creatnres, he said to the man, "Here, Tom, come and hold the team. There is a nest somewhere near the old tree yonder. I'll hunt it up, and you can drive around so as not to hurt the birds."

Ah, what a cry of surprise papa uttered when he found his darling Patty sitting there. How fast his heart beat when he thought of the danger she had been in And how it thrilled and softened as he caught her up in his arms, and covering her face with kisses, said, "It was the bird that saved her."

When the first excitement was over, and Patty had been carried safely home in her father's arms, and the men were going down the field again, leaving a wide, uncut space around the lark's nest, somebody—it was a great, rough-looking man—said, while the tears glistened in his eyes and his voice grew husky, "God bless the birds."—*Sunlight.*

A LITTLE BOY'S SERMON.

This must be a sermon, because it has a text:

"I Keep my Body Under."

Little Bertie Blynn has just finished his dinner. He was in the cosy library, keeping still for a few minutes after eating, according to his mother's rule. She got it from the family doctor, and a good rule it is. Bertie was sitting in his own rocking chair before the pleasant grate fire. He had in haud two fine apples, a rich red and a green. His father sat at a window reading the newspaper. Presently he heard the child say:

"Thank you, little master."

Dropping his paper he said:

"I thought we were alone, Bertie. Who was here just now?"

"Nobody, papa, only you and I."

"Didn't you say just now, 'Thank, you, little master?'"

The child did not answer at first, but laughed a shy laugh. Soon he said:

"I'm afraid you'll laugh at me if I tell you, papa."

"Well, you have just laughed, and why mayn't I?"

"But I mean you will make fun of me."

"No, I won't make fun of you, but perhaps I'll have fun with you. That will help us digest our roast beef."

'I'll tell you about it, papa. I had eaten my red apple, and wanted to eat my green one, too. Just then I remembered something I learned in school about eating, and I thought one big apple was enough. My stomach will be glad if I don't give it the green one to grind. It seemed for a minute just as if it said to me, "Thank you, little master;' but I know I said it myself."

"Bertie, what is it Miss M'Laren has been teaching about eating?"

'She told us to be careful not to give our stomach too much food to grind. If we do, she says it will make bad blood; that will run into our brains and make them dull and stupid, so that we can't get our lessons well, and perhaps give us headaches, too. If we give our stomachs just enough work to do they will give us pure, living blood that will make us feel bright and cheerful in school. Miss M'Laren says that sometimes, when she eat- too much of something that she likes very much, it seems almost as if her stomach moaned and complained: but when she denies her elf and doesn't eat too much it seems as if it were thankful and glad."

"That's as good preaching as the minister's, Bertie' What more did Miss M'Laren tell you about this matter?"

"She taught us a verse one day about keeping the soul on top. That wasn't just the words, but it's what it meant."

At this papa's paper went suddenly right up before his face. When in a minute it dropped down, there wasn't any laugh on his face as he said:

"Were not these the word: 'I keep my body under?'"

'O, yes! that was it: but it means just the same. If I keep mp body under, of course my soul is on top."

"Of course it is, my boy. Keep your soul on top and you'll belong to the grandest style of men that walks on earth."—*St. Louis Presbyterian.*

Consumption, Wasting Diseases,

And General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites: the one supplying strength and flesh, the other giving nerve power, and acting as a tonic to the digestive and entire system. But in **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable and is easily digested by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND-HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, C[illegible]kers, &c.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md,

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2:. 481-1y

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leavee Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m.. 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jl'y 15. '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence.	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence..	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 30 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53,
Leave Columbia.	*11 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	12 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	12 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	2 20am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Are. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

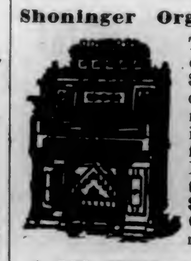
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 p. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 45 A. M.	6 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A. M.	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	6 45 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	2 30 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

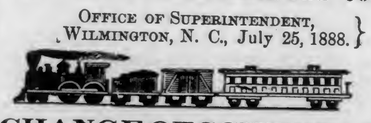
Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	8 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 22 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 53 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	3 42 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 18 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 28 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	7 50 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 30 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	12 06A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	12 36 A. M
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	6 25 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 40 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	9 09 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	10 05 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	11 49 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 41 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 02 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 30 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 44 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	7 30 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, [via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21st, 1888.

Everybody is coming home to "take up the burden of life again.' The summer is over, autumn is here, schools have opened, and the world of work and the world of fashion have no more time for hot weather habits. Every train from the North, every Western-bound steamship on the ocean, every stage that rattles over the Virginia mountains is bringing home the Capital's absentees. And however happy these travellers may have been to get away from Washington when the mercury was ambitiously careering among the nineties, and the molten asphalt threatened to flow down Capitol hill, they are still happier to get back, for it is their home, their own home to which they come, and home cannot be found or made in any hotel in the world.

The pretentious houses in the West end and hundreds of other houses in less fashionable quarters of the city, that have seemed asleep for past three months, give indications of awakened life. The transfer wagons are dumping trunks on the sidewalks, an increased number of equipages enliven the thoroughfares, and familiar faces that have been missed are reappearing on the streets and in markets and stores—the same faces, but fitted out with fresh coats of tan, more freckles, and a general bright wholesomeness of expression born of mountain air, sea breezes, mineral waters, recreation, rest, love, or some other potent influence.

And the wanderers find Congress still here, with no immediate prospect of vanishing. The popular understanding now is that there is to be no adjournment of Congress until after the election. Hopes of an early adjournment were dashed on Tuesday night when the Democratic caucus voted down the proposition to fix a day for adjournment, and took no further action in the matter. The majority of members present held that it would be bad politics, in view of the fact that the Senate had announced its intention to bring forth and pass a tariff bill this session, to attempt to force adjournment on the Senate. Still there is very good authority for the prediction that another Democratic caucus will be called in about two weeks, and that at that time, there will be practically no opposition to a resolution for a prompt adjournment.

On Wednesday the Senate passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for relief of the yellow fever sufferers, the sum to be at the disposal of the President, and to be expended by him.

The first positive stand taken in Congress against the enactment of a law to confer upon the President the power asked for in his recent message on the subject of our retaliations, was by Senator Sherman in a speech made on Tuesday last. It was conservative in tone, counseling moderation in adjusting controversies with Canada, and was listened to with marked attention by both Democrats and Republicans.

The first triennial congress of American physicians and surgeons, which has been in session here this week, is considered an eminently successful experiment. It is not a convention of physicians merely. It is a congress of specialist societies. The distinguished members embody in themselves the most advanced standards, the most scientific progress—in fact, the last work the best, that is known and thought in their various branches of the profession. The congress means more than a casual inspection of the surface reveals. It is the specialist as against the general practitioner. It is the advance of extreme development along many narrow limits, against the attempt to carry the whole field of medical and surgical practice in a single head. There is a rift between the organized action of the masses of the profession and the advanced members who, by the development of specialized skill alone, have attained fame and reputation, and the tendency of the meeting of this congress of specialists cannot but be to greatly widen the rift. This congress is to meet in Washington every third year, and the intervening years wherever it may decide.

The Riggs House of this city is headquarters for the Red Cross, and the society has had its sleeves rolled up to the shoulders for weeks working for Jacksonville. Miss Clara Barton, the president, and her staff work from early morn almost to morn again tirelessly, ceaselessly. The Red Cross can always be found where there is war and flood and pestilence. Those giving money or other contributions for the yellow fever sufferers turn them over to the Red Cross feeling that the perfect organization and equipment of this society will insure better than any other possible channel the relief which it is desired to extend.

SAY-SOES.

An empty kettle never leaks; and many a man obtains a reputation for virtue simply because he has never been exposed to temptation.

Extraordinary but nevertheless true. We refer to the announcement of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va.; in which they propose to show working and energetic men how to make from $75 to $250 a month above expenses.

Wheat bran, being light, apparently has but little value, yet a ton of it contains forty-seven pounds of nitrogen and over sixty pounds of phosphoric acid, with a large proportion of potash.

Men may be the lords of creation, but some women beat all creation.

WHEN A FIRM

Has been tested and found to be all they represent themselves, it is the best kind of advertising. Please read these letters, they are only a few among 50,000 on file in the office of j. d. larkin & co., buffalo, n. y., who send a Great Bargain Box of Soap and nearly 100 presents on trial for 30 days, paying all charges of delivering, and if you are not satisfied, taking away free of all bother and expense to party ordering. One cent will pay for a postal card on which to secure this unusual bargain.

Chillicothe, Mo., June 18, 1888.

J. D. Larkin & Co.: *Dear Sirs*:—The case of Sweet Home Soap arrived in good shape. Am highly pleased with it. The extras exceeded our expectations. I enclose check for the case of Soap and will say you have have done all you agreed and more too. I will speak a word for it to all my friends.

Respectfully,
Mrs. ROB'T B. WILLIAMS.

Jones Mills, Westmoreland Co., Pa.,
J. D. Larkin & Co.: June 19, 1888.

Dear Sirs:—Inclosed you will find six dollars for the case of Sweet Home Soap which I received the 29th of May. Every person agrees that it is cheap; for my part I will use no other if I can get the Sweet Home Soap.

Very respectfully yours,
F. K. BAKER.

The opportunity is a golden one. Don't delay or lose it altogether.

A little Buffalo girl was not feeling well, and her parents suggested that she might be about to have chicken-pox, then prevalent. She went to bed laughing at the idea, but early next morning went into her parents' room, looking very serious, and said: "Yes, it is chicken-pox, papa. I found a fedder in the bed."

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC



The best of all remedies for Inward Pains, Colic, Indigestion, Exhaustion and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Also the most effective cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and affections of the breathing organs. It promotes refreshing sleep, improves the appetite, overcomes nervous prostration, and gives new life and strength to the weak and aged. 50c. and $1.00, at Druggists.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies	10cts
Three "	25cts
Ten "	75cts
Twenty "	$1 00

FLORAL COLLEGE REVIVED.

THIS HONORED INSTITUTION WILL be opened for the coming term, on Monday, the 1st of October next, by Mr. J. Luther McLean, assisted by competent instructors. During the approaching year the Trustees expect to secure a permanent principal, and whatever may be needful for a first-class Female College. For information as to terms, &c., address,

J LUTHER McLEAN
Floral College, N. C.

H. G. HILL,
President of Board of Trustees.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50 00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to

JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

EFFERVESCENT. Perfect cure for all Diseases of bowels, liver, and digestive organs. Delightful. Prompt. Certain. Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

EFFICIENT. Small dose. Pleasant taste. Gentle action. For children or adults. Best physicians use it. Have used it 14 years. No Secret About It.

ECONOMICAL. For day laborer or millionaire. See that your druggist gives you the real, genuine article, Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS WITHOUT CHARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study**, a reasonable but strict **discipline**, and a location entirely free from **malaria**. No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs**. For catalogue address,

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

PENNSYLVANIA, Chambersburg.

Wilson College for Young Women.

Fifty miles south west of Harrisburg in famous Cumberland Valley. From Baltimore four hours; from Roanoke, Va., 11 hours via. of Shenandoah Valley R. R. Five trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all College Studies except Music and art. Large Music College and Art School. Music Department last year, 125. Full Faculty. College Course B. A. degree. Music College B. M. Handsome Park. Large Buildings, Steam Heat, Gymnasium, Observatory, Laboratory, etc. For catalogue address Rev. J. EDGAR, Ph. D., Pres't.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th,

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal
For catalogue address,

REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,

N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES.

ROYAL PRAISE. (35cts.) By J. R. Murray. The best Sunday School Book that has appeared in years. *New Music and New Words.*

GLORIOUS CAUSE. (35cts.) By G. F. Root A fine collection of new Temperance Music. Leaders of the Temperance Cause endorse it.

EMPIRE OF SONG. (60cts.) By G. F. Root. A splendid Singing Class and Convention Book. Has no superior.

ROYAL PIANO FOLIO. (65cts.) A new collection of the choicest Piano Music by the best foreign composers.

TIDBITS OF MUSICAL HISTORY. (30cts.) A collection of short sketches of celebrated musicians, their works, and other items of Musical Interest.

SNOW WHITE. (50cts.) By Clara L. Burnham and G. F. Root. A new and charming little operetta for Young Folks. Not difficult of preparation.

Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of the specified price.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

PANTOPS ACADEMY,

NEAR CHARLOTTSVILLE, VA.

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. Has unrivaled advantages and healthful climate, thorough teaching, kindly home influence, and new improved buildings, including large Gymnasium. Begins September 5, 1888. Send for Catalogue.

JOHN R. SAMPSON, A. M., Principal.

Hampden Sidney College, Va.

The 113th Session will begin on September 6th.

For Catalogues and further information, apply apply to.

RICHARD McILWAINE, Pres.,
Hampden Sidney, Va.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address

H. A. GREY, SR.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains,

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office In Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

1888

—:o:—

MORNING NEWS

—:o:—

The Leading Commeial, Political and Business Newspaper of the Southland.

The SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS is an established, enterprising, vigorous newspaper, possessing unequaled facilities for gathering the latest news and presenting it in the most readable shape to its readers. It is carefully edited and discusses all questions of public interest without fear or favor. Its telegraphic service is unrivalled, embracing full reports of the news and market reports of the world by associated press (New York and Western), supplemented by a special service from New York, Washington, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and other news centres. In politics it is thoroughly Democratic, but independent of political cliques. It is a large 8-page paper, published every day in the year. Price, $10.

THE SAVANNAH

WEEKLY NEWS

Is a 16-page newspaper containing 112 columns of matter, including the cream of the contents of the MORNING NEWS; has an Agricultural Department, Household receipts, Fashion Reports, and Original and Selected Stories, and special Weekly Market. There is no better paper in the world than the SAVANNAH WEEKLY NEWS.

The price is only $1.25 a year.

Send for the MORNING NEWS premium list.

Address J. H. ESTELL,
Savannah, Ga.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

Wilmington Sea-Coast Railroad.

TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS FROM Wilmington to Wrightsville, and the Atlantic Beach. Connects with all Trains on Atlantic Coast Line. Excursions from inland Towns carried through without change of Cars.

Several Trains to the Beach and return Daily.

THE ISLAND BEACH HOTEL, now completed, offers most elegant and otherwise desirable accommodations to patrons. Healthful breezes. Surf-bathing excellent. Soft-shell Crabs, and seafood specialties.

Boats always on hand for fishing parties, on Sound or Sea.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,082. WILMINGTON, N. C., OCTOBER 3, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,702.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time. a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals.'

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. L. H. Paul, from Franklin, W. Va., to Mossy Creek, Va.

Rev. T. B. Lunsford, from La Belle, Mo., to Prairie Grove, Washington county, Ark.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. J. D. Stanford, writes from Kenansville, Sept. 25th:

On the second Sunday in August I began a protracted meeting at White Hall and on Monday evening Bro. McMullen came. Rev. Dr. Marable and Rev. Mr. Hines also were with us during the week and did some most excellent preaching. I remained a week when I was compelled to leave to meet other appointments. Up to the time I left we received five members. Bro. McMullen remained and preached with great acceptance for several days and received five more. He endeared himself to the people around Seven Springs. On my way to Cobb Mills I stopped and preached one day at Sutton's Branch and received two members. At Cobb Mills we had a most delightful meeting. Christians of all denominations worked harmoniously together and the Lord blessed their labors. We received nine members and several others told me they would apply for membership at my next appointment. On the second Sunday in September I began a protracted meeting at Chinquepin which lasted a week and notwithstanding it rained almost every day, we had one of the most precious meetings I ever attended. We received twenty-seven members and one since. We received several from other denominations, some of them being from the Catholics. I have several protracted meetings to hold.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Mr. J. T. Wade has returned to Hampden Sidney to resume his studies. Mr. Wade is from Kentucky, but came over to Grier's chapel from Virginia to spend his vacation. he preached at our church, Stony Creek, Bethesda, Yanceyville and at several school houses. Though a young man he preaches well and gives promise of making a fine preacher. He made many friends in our community though only here a few months.

Rev. Mr. Coppedge continues to give us those excellent sermons which are always new and preached with so much feeling and earnestness. We are to have a congregational meeting fifth Sabbath, when we expect to prosecute a call for half of his time instead of a fourth.

We look forward to our series of meetings which will be about the middle of November with pleasure. Rev. Mr. Howard, of Virginia, an evangelist, will assist Mr. Coppedge. He is said to be a fine revivalist and may God bless his work at our church.

Ridgeville, Sept. 22d.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Pee Dee Church:—On the seccond Sabbath of September Rev. J. S. Black, of St. Paul's Robeson county, filled the pulpit of Pee Dee church by appointment of his Presbytery, Fayetteville, spring meeting; preaching on Saturday before. On Sabbath the communion of the Lord's Supper was administered. The service was a solemn occasion. The sermons were able and forcible Bible sermons, and much enjoyed by the congregation, whose attention was seriously marked. The lecture to the Sunday school before service was a gem of beauty.

[Correspondence of the .NC. Presbyterian.]

In the absence of the pastor (Mr. Fair) the Rev. P. R. Law preached a most capital sermon in the Second church here to-day. He undertook the very difficult task of urging Christians o carry their religion into the *business* of life and pointed out what a different effect the church would then have on the world, and what a power Christianity would be.

He was warmly congratulated by the Second church people, and they know what good sermons are.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

At Rocky Spring's church a seven day's meeting was held. Seven persons were received into the communion of the church.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis Presbyterian: The church building at Auxvasse, is finished and paid for, and will be dedicated on the 20th inst. Rev. Jno. F. Cowan, D. D., will preach the sermon on the occasion, and Rev. W. D. Morton, of Boonville, will continue the services for some time after the day of dedication.

GEORGIA.

Eight accessions to Stone Mountain church; Licentiate W. P. Hemphill was assisted by Rev. W. R. Dozier. Mr. Dozier writes to the *Southern Presbyterian* that there have been thirty-six additions to the churches Mr. Hemphill is supplying, in the last six months, as follows: Fellowship church, fifteen; Stone Mountain, eight; Flat Rock, nine; and Friendship, four. In his ministry he seems to know naught else but Jesus Christ, and him crucified. There have been nine additions to the Greenville church recently, and one to the church in Hogansville.

TEXAS.

The new organization at Dublin has had an accession of two members on examination. Two infants were baptized. Other accessions are expected soon.

Rev. Robert H. Nall, D.D., pastor of First Church, Fort Worth Texas, is expected home from his summer tour in Canada about the first Sabbath in October. He has charged his Session to dispatch him if yellow fever breaks out in the city, and says he will return at once to his people.

KENTUCKY.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

Recent services conducted by Dr. G. H. Rout at Clifton Chapel, connected with the Versailles church and situated on the Kentucky river, resulted in fourteen accessions—twelve on profession of faith and two by letter.

Mr. Robert Wallace was recently installed as deacon in the Highland church, Louisville. It has now six deacons and four elders. The congregations have largely increased of late—almost doubled. At the prayer-meetings there are from fifty to seventy-five in attendance.

ALABAMA.

A meeting at Bell's Landing conducted by Capt. C. W. Lovelace resulted in connection of six persons with the church on profession of faith.

MISSISSIPPI.

S. W. Presbyterian: Information reaches us that Dry Creek church, rear Mount Carmel, Covington county, has been visited by a gracious outpouring of the Holy spirit. Rev. C. R. Dudley, of Crystal Springs, has just closed a meeting of eight days' continuance, which resulted in fifty-four additions to the church, all on confession of faith but two. Twenty-five of these are heads of families. There were thirty-one adults and twelve children baptized. A striking feature of this meeting was the large number of gentlemen who were added to the roll of membership—forty-one gentlemen and thirteen ladies in all. We also learn that as Bro. Dudley returned to the railroad he stopped over night at Monticello and preached to that congregation, when three persons were added to the roll of membership.

Three persons were received into Madison church on the 3d Sabbath of September, on profession of faith.

TENNESSEE.

South Western Presbyterian University has 116 students enrolled—in the school of theology there are nine.

VIRGINIA.

The *Central Presbyterian*, of Richmond, says: Dr. Drew, at his morning service, announced to his congregation that he would request Presbytery, which meets to day at Byrd church in Goochland county, to dissolve his pastoral relation with Grace street church. The pulpit of the city will lose one of its most gifted and earnest preachers.

DOMESTIC.

Itinerating with a tent is the mode in which Rev. Henry E. Benoit, of the Methodist church, proposes to conduct his mission among the French residents of New England.

Dr. I. C. Iliff, in charge of Methodist missions in Utah, insists—the prevalent opinion to the contrary, notwithstanding—that polygany is on the decrease in Utah.

The corporation of Trinity church, in New York city, will appeal to the Supreme Court against Judge Wallace's opinion, adjudging the employment of their rector a violation of the contract labor law.

Dr. Warden, Secretary of Sabbath-School Work in the Northern Presbyterian Church, has made a new departure in sending out a number of Sunday-school students to organize schools; many have been sent to frontier sections, and have done good work.

Out of seventeen applications on trial for admission to the ministry before the Missouri Methodist Conference six were rejected for want of suitable preparation. At the same Conference over $2,000 was subscribed for education of young preachers.

Efforts are making to establish a Methodist church among the Italians of New York city.

The Young Woman's Christian Association, of San Francisco, received 10,000 from Mrs. M. A. Crocker to buy a lot and erect a fine building.

The First Presbyterian church, of New Brunswick, N. J., was destroyed by fire on 18th ulto., Only recently $15,000 had been expended on the church. A $6,000 organ was burned with the church.

Scottish American: One of the many sacred relics in the Presbyterian display at the Centennial Exposition in Cincinnati, Ohio, is a copy of the "Breeches Bible," so called from the curious translation of the original text, Genesis iii:7—"They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves *breeches*. This Bible was printed from silver type, in Geneva, in 1560, and was loaned for this Exhibition by Mr. Wm. Gibson, whose father, the late Peter Gibson, brought it from Scotland when he emigrated to America.

Ebenezer Presbyterian church (colored) New Bern, N. C., on 23 inst., welcomed nineteen new members to its fold.

On Monday, 24th ulto., the 31st anniversary of the Fulton street (New York) Prayer Meeting was held. Several addresses were made, and the beneficent history of the meetings were discussed.

A lot has been secured and some $2,000 have been raised towards building an Episcopal church at Davidson College, N. C.

A new library building costing $80,000 was erected during the late vacation for Drew Theological Seminary.

Nancy Linton, late of Pittsburg, made special bequests of over $6,000 to several religious and benevolent institutions, and then after a bequest of $1,000 and her furniture to a friend, directed that the residence should be given to be divided equally between sundry Boards of the Northern Presbyterian Church.

The Congregational Theological Seminary, of Chicago, opened with 130 students. An effort is making to raise $300,000 for endowment of the institution. Rev. Dr. Eli Corwin has been appointed financial agent of the institution.

A new Presbyterian church has just dedicated free of debt at Brockwayville, Pa. A Methodist minister assisted in the services.

The First Lutheran church of Pittsburgh, Pa., is to be dedicated this month.

Chaplain McCabe, who is credited with raising $1 000,000 for Methodist missions within two years past now wants a million souls for Christ in 1889.

Arrangements are making to establish a Congregational colony in a very delightful section of California.

The American Baptist Missionary Union appropriated—including those of the Baptist Southern Convention—$83,000—$473,586 for missions to foreign countries.

Rev. Dr. A. McLaren, Baptist minister of Manchester, Eng., and whose writings are so charming in style and so instructive in matter, will deliver the next course of lectures on the Crozier foundation, during the coming winter, in Crozier Seminary, Chester, Pa.

Mrs. Newman, wife of Bishop J. P. Newman of the Northern Methodist Church, has expended $13,000 in purchase of the Burnham House at Round Lake, N. Y., and will convert it into a home for returned missionaries.

On the 9th ulto., the United Presbyterian Church of Columbus, Ohio, was opened fore divine service. It is free of debt.

The Synod of the American Province of the Moravian Church, in session at Bethlehem, Pa., on 19th ulto., and forward, nominated to the Church authorities at Hernhurt, Germany, six persons for the bishopric. Next day the answer came that there had been chosen by apostolic lot, Rev. Henry T. Bachman, of Ohio, and Revs. J. Mortimer Levering and Clement L. Keinke, of Pennsylvania.

FOREIGN.

Nova Scotia is to have a visit—the first—from Mr. Moody this winter.

Mr. Sankey will engage in evangelistic work in England. He leaves for that country this month.

Miss Hattie Savage, of Newton, Pa., is to sail this week to join the India mission.

Rev. Colin Sinclair, of Invergordon, preaches in London at present, in English and in Gaelic under the auspices of the Caledonian Christian Club of London.

From a table prepared by Rev. Dr. Dale there are in England and Wales 593,427 teachers and 5,200,776 scholars.

The liquor-traffic, in Constantinople, the *Missionary Review* tells us, has been discontinued by order of the Sultan, and the six powers contiguous to the North Sea, viz: Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Denmark, have entered into an agreement prohibiting sale of liquor to Turkish fisherman and others aboard fishing vessels.

In New South Wales the Church of England is strong; it proposes to raise $1,000,000 in five years as for centennial commemoration, and has started with one-fourth of the amount.

Scottish American: Rev. R. T. Cunningham, of Bowden, was suddenly seized with illness on the 10th inst., while attending a meeting of the Manchester Presbytery, and expired within a few minutes afterwards.

The same paper says Mr. Charles Turner, of Liverpool, has given £20,000 towards a fund for assisting with pensions the clergy of the Chester diocese who may have become unfit for the discharge of their duties through infirmity.

The Salvation Army is thriving in India. Recently Gen. Booth and his daughter with fifty missionary officers sailed for that country.

MISSION CULLINGS.

The Methodist Protestant church of this country expended on missions $12,158.22. Its assessment for the current year aggregates $50,000.

The *Missionary Review* tells its readers that among the grants of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, is one of £500 for ten years, for work in Korea by means of an English missionary who is to be aided by Chinese catechists. The grants of this Society for foreign expenditure exceed therefor 1888 by £10,000.

We get some item from the Sitka, Alaska, *North Star*:

Last fall 700 Christian and civilized natives fled from British Columbia on account of persecutions and located in Alaska. This year their village celebrated their first Fourth of July.

Mr. C. C. Hines, of Newark, N. J., (a member of the Reformed Church in America) recently left a $100 check for brass instruments for the Sitka School Band.

Rev. Adolf Lidell and C. Hendrickson, of the Swedish Free Mission has reached Yakutat. They have built a log house on the mainland, east of the Khantaak Island, and intend establishing a Mission and school in which to educate the boys and girls, and instruct them in the tenets of Christianity.

The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland has 87 principal missionary stations and 155 out stations. Its force consists of 60 European missionaries, 24 ordained natives, 8 missionaries, (of which 4 are ordained.) 21 Zenana missionaries, 98 evangelists or catechists, (95 of them natives,) 301 native teachers and 100 other native agents It reports in mission bounds 13,407 communicants, 2,074 inquirers, and 302 week-day schools, with 13,676 pupils.

The Nankin Mission is to be reinforced by Miss Mary Lattimore and Rev. Dr. Chester, both of Washington City, who left lately with that purpose. Dr. Chester has been engaged in work among the Chinese in Washington.

A quarter century ago the schools in Madagascar in connection with the London Missionary Society numbered 7, with 365 s holars, now there are over 1000 schools with over 100,000 scholars. The Friends Mission co-operates cordially with the Society in this work, and the catechists are supported in part by the nations. The prime object of these schools is to teach the children to read the Bible.

Twenty one schools in Syria which had been closed by order of the Turkish officials have been reopened. This result is to be credited to the efforts of Mr. Strauss, the American Minister, who is a Jew, but was educated at Princeton College.

Missionary Review: Nine young Norwegian missionaries who have a medical as well as a theological training are about to sail for South Africa and Madagascar.

Since February last Dr. Wilton, of Budaon, India, has baptized 160 persons, of whom five were Mohammedans, and a few children of Christian parents, but most of them natives of the lower classes.

The reports from the Methodist missions in Northern India are encouraging. Connected with the North India Conference are 9,226 native Christians of whom 5,675 are adults. Accessions during the past year 832—27 of them from Mohamedanism. There are 93,913 pupils in the schools.

It is proposed to unite the Presbyterian churches in China—some eight or nine Presbyterian bodies. A meeting was to have been held about the first of September looking to this end.

Missionary physicians are in demand in Northwest India and Oude. At eleven dispensaries nearly 72,000 cases were treated and at Mr. Wilson's dispensary at Agra 11,000 women were received. The Thomas dispensary also at Agra succored 18,860 women and children.

The Belgium Evangelical Society is fifty years old. It is meeting with some success and has done good work in the past. Its methods resemble those of the McAll mission in France.

Rev. Dr. Somerville reports the prospect in Bohemia as encouraging. Rev. A. W. Clark and the Evangelical Continental Society seem to be making progress. A new Protestant church is to be organized in Eastern Bohemia, and such meetings are being held at Pesck that a list has become necesasry. The Rom got up a petition asking that Mr. pelled from the country; this would pression of his work.

In the five years ending with 188 to Africa 3,500,000 gallons of intoxic The *Western Christian Advocate* note and adds: "America is also sending m to Africa."

Missionaries are not yet safe in all pa China. On May 4th Rev. A. Elwin of Church Missionary Society was stoned by a mob. A few men undertook to calm the people and so afforded him an opportunity to escape.

THE SYNODICAL CONVENTION OF HOME MISSIONS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

I am rejoiced to see that steps are taken to have the subject of *Home Missions* ventilated in a convention on the day before the meeting of Synod. I am free to say I would have preferred this "ventilation" during the session of Synod, and directly under the auspices of Synod. But doubtless the experience of past years has induced brethren to make the new departure. It has been to many "for a lamentation," that the pressure of business has been such, and the haste of members to return home so great, and so much time occupied by the presentation of other matters, that the preeminently important matter of Home Missions has been in great measure overlooked by the Synod for several years. It seems to many that this should be the subject of all others to arrest the attention and awaken the interest of Synod. And it seems a happy thought that one of the subjects proposed to be discussed at the convention is "What should be done to *secure* a thorough consideration of this subject." If that problem can be successfully solved, the convention will have accomplished an important object. It would seem the best way to answer this question by inducing the Synod, to take an active part herself in the work. Let her "have a finger in the pie," and she will delight more in the dish. Let the Synod. as a Synod, have her Evangelists in the field receive their reports, devise means for their support, and direct charge of the work. Then Synod *would have* "to consider the subject," and very carefully. But here is the rub. Let some brother devise a plan by which the Synod can engage in this work without conflicting with the Presbyteries, or endangering their work and the problem would be solved.

With present lights before me I see nothing for it, but to let the Presbyteries do the work; but let them be stimulated and encouraged by an annual and thorough consideration of their efforts in Synod, and by a comparison of views and methods thus enkindling zeal and enthusiasm in the good work.

I await with curiosity and great interest the outcome of the approaching convention.

J. M. W.

Mooresville. Sept. 26th.

The Presbyterian.

ABSTRACT OF MINUTES OF CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

(OFFICIAL.)

Concord Presbytery met in Taylorsville September 14th, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. J. Rumple, D. D.; by request, Rev. B. L. Beall, the last moderator, presided. Present thirteen ministers and 22 elders.

Rev. R. S. Arrowood was chosen moderator and Rev. J. A. Ramsay and A. Leazar temporary clerks.

Rev. Messrs. J. B. Shearer, D. D., of Nashville Presbytery, J. B. Mack, D. D., of Charleston Presbytery, and T. J. Allison, of Orange Presbytery, were present and finally recognized as corresponding members, and Rev. Mr. Daly, of North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South, as visiting members.

A call from Westminster church, Charleston, S. C., for the pastoral services of Rev. R. A. Webb, of Davidson College, was presented. The question of placing this call in the hands of Bro. Webb was forcibly discussed by Mr. J. A. Enslow, commissioner from the Westminster church on the one part, and by Prof. W. S. Graves, Dr. J. J. Dupuy, of Davidson College church, and Mr. J. B. Alexander, of Bethel church, on the other part. Presbytery decided to place the call in his hands for his own decision. Whereupon Bro. Webb signified his acceptance of said call as his sense of duty. The pastoral relation between him and the churches of Davidson College and Bethel was dissolved, and at his request, he was transferred to the Presbytery of Charleston. We all feel sad at this result, especially in view of the great importance of the Davidson College church and the attachments we had all formed for this excellent brother.

Calls were read from the churches of Taylorsville and Wilkesboro for the pastoral services of Rev. W. R. McLelland; the question of the removal of Bro. McLelland was forcibly discussed by A. C. McIntosh and J. B. Finley, of Taylorsville and Wilkesboro, on the one part, and by representatives from the churches he is now serving and by others on the other part. Presbytery declined to remove him from his present charge, believing that it would do an injury to that important field at this juncture.

Rev. R. W. Boyd, to our great regret, was transferred to Mecklenburg Presbytery, [illegible] Presbytery has been much benefitted [illegible] our losses) and Rev. J. M. [illegible] was elected Agent of Foreign [illegible] his stead.

Rev. J. J. Allison was received from [illegible] Presbytery. Calls from Third [illegible] and Fifth Creek for the pastoral [illegible]es of Rev. T. J. Allison were read, [illegible]aced in his hands and accepted; whereupon arrangements were made for his installation as follows: 1st. That he be installed at Fifth Creek on Saturday, 13th of October next, and that Rev. W. A. Wood, D. D., preside and charge the people and Rev. W. R. McLelland charge the pastor. 2nd. That he be installed at Third Creek on Saturday, 3rd of November next, and that Rev. J. A. Ramsay, D. D., install him there.

A petition for the organization of a church at Elmwood was read and granted, and a commission consisting of Rev. Messrs. W. A. Wood, D. D., Wm. W. Pharr, J. A. Ramsay and elders J. H. Hill, A. Leazar, J. K. Graham and Dr. J. R. B. Adams appointed to effect said organization.

A Centennial Educational Convention was held, and addresses made by Rev. Messrs J. B. Shearer, D. D., R. A. Webb, J. B. Mack, D. D., and J. Rumple, D. D., These addresses were pronounced a success.

The commission appointed to visit Franklin church, at the request of the session of the same, and try certain cases therein, reported the duty performed, and that they had suspended a certain number therein. The records and all the testimony in the case were read in secret session. After the reading the Presbytery pronounced the proceedings of the commission, in all respects, according to the Form of Government and their finding according to the evidence in the case.

Dr. Rumple, from the committee to prepare a new manual for Presbytery, reported the manual, which was examined, and approved, and the thanks of Presbytery tendered to the committee. It was ordered that 300 copies of the same be printed and the treasurer pay for the same, and that the chairman of the committee be authorized to sell the book at 25 cents a copy; the proceeds to go to reimbursing the treasury, and when this done the surplus to be paid into the Treasury of Education.

The following, recommended by the committee on Davidson College, was adopted:

1. That Rev. J. Rumple, D. D., be re-appointed trustee of Davidson College for the ensuing four years.
2. That the Presbytery express its pleasure at the excellent report of the success of the College for the past year.
3. The Presbytery desires to express its entire satisfaction with the election of of Dr. J. B. Shearer as President and Dr. C. R. Harding as Professor of Greek and German.

Under the wise and faithful administration of so skilled a President, the Presbytery entertains the belief that the College will prosper, and calls upon our people to remember the College in their prayers.

Rev. B. L. Beall tendered his resignation as a trustee of Presbytery, which was accepted. Maj. G. W. F. Harper, of Lenoir, was elected to fill his place.

The death of the venerable and beloved Rev. E. F. Rockwell, D. D., on the 15th of April, 1888, having been announced, it was resolved that this Presbytery record the departure of this venerable and beloved father in Israel with profound sorrow, and that we express our deep sympathy with his bereaved family, and commend them to Him who has promised to be the God of the widow and the Father of the fatherless. It was further ordered that Rev. Messrs. J. Rumple, D. D., B. L. Beall, T. J. Allison and Ruling Elder Dr. J. R. B. Adams be appointed to prepare a biographical sketch of his life and labors.

The Committee on Education was authorized to borrow $100 from the Publication Fund.

The Home Mission Committee reported no evangelist in the Stanly field, but that they are making efforts to secure one as soon as practicable.

The following appropriations were recommended for the western field:

To the Troutman and Tabor groups, $100; McDowell group, $150; Taylorsville group, $50; Turkey Cove group, $50; Catawba and Watauga group, $300.

SUPPLIES.

Dr. Wood to preach at Morganton 5th Sabbath in September and first in October;

Dr. Rumple, Old Fort and Siloam, 3rd Sabbath in November; C. A. Munroe, Blowing Rock, two Sabbaths during the year; J. M. Wharey, Marion 2nd Sabbath in November; W. B. Tidball, Wilkesboro, 1st Sabbath in October; Wm. W. Pharr, Newton, 3rd Sabbath in November; C. M. Tidball, Taylorsville, 1st Sabbath in November; C. M. Payne, Poplar Tent, 1st Sabbath in November; J. A. Ramsay to supply one of Rev. C. A. Munroe's churches.

It was ordered that the discussion of Home Missions be made the first order of the second day of the Spring meeting, and that the Home Mission Committee be instructed to prepare a programme for the proceedings, and secure addresses from one or more members of Presbytery, on the different subjects relating to this work.

The committee to re-assess the churches for the Presbyterial and Evangelistic Funds reported the following, which was adopted:

CHURCHES.	Presbyterial.	Evangelistic.
Back Creek	$ 7	$ 21
Bethany	8	24
Bethel	6	18
Bethesda	8	24
Bethpage	12	35
Centre	13	40
Clio	3	5
Davidson College	15	60
Concord (Iredell)	14	35
Concord, Town	35	125
Drusilla	1	3
Fifth Creek	12	40
Franklin	12	38
Hickory	10	30
Lenoir	10	30
Marion	6	20
Mocksville	2	7
Morganton	15	50
Mooresville	15	60
Newton	7	25
Norwood	2	6
Old Fort	2	3
Poplar Tent	12	36
Prospect	18	50
Rocky River	30	100
Salisbury	35	125
Shiloh	3	9
Statesville	33	100
Siloam	5	15
Tabor	2	5
Taylorsville	8	25
Third Creek	15	45
Thyatira	15	50
Unity	12	40
Wilkesboro	3	9
Zion	5	15
Beulah	3	9
Mizpah	1	3
New Salem	4	12
Troutmans	1	3
Turkey Cove	1	3
Forest	1	3
Lebanon	1	3
Blowing Rock	1	3
Total	$424	$1,262

N. B. The deacons of the churches will please note this.

The following was unanimously adopted:

The Presbytery of Concord desires to emphasize its previous endorsement of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, and especially of its courageous exposure of the Jesuitical scheme of the Roman Catholic church, as formulated by the late Hot Springs convention, to use the public and official influence of our North Carolina people to procure the immigration of a class of population who would be controlled by the Catholic hierarchy. And in this brave, manly, Christian and patriotic course we strongly commend our church paper; and while we would welcome all good people, we record our opposition to the colonization among us of a class of citizens who owe first allegiance to a foreign power, and would, if strong enough here, subordinate all our institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, to the interest of the Roman Catholic church.

The next stated meeting of Presbytery will be held at Mooresville, beginning Friday, the 12th of April, 1889.

Presbytery then adjourned to meet in Goldsboro during the session of Synod, at the call of the moderator.

WM. W. PHARR,
Stated Clerk.

GLAD AUTUMN DAYS.

The magic voice of spring is gone,
Her emerald blades are turning brown,
The dandelion's ball of lace
Has given place to thistle-down.
The violets that caught the dew
To hide beneath their bonnets blue,
And orchard blossoms, pure and sweet,
Have long since withered in the heat.

The sickle, sharp and keen, has reaped
The meadow flowers, rows on rows,
The barley lies in winnowed heaps,
And aftermath luxuriant grows;
The sumachs tall, all touched with change,
Form crimson hedge around the grange,
And floating, now, my path across,
On gauzy wings, is milkweed's floss.

O, maples, all in scarlet dressed;
O, spike of fiery golden rod;
O, purple asters, everywhere
Upspringing from the sere-grown sod;
O, blue-fringed gentian, growing tall,
Thou comest when the leaflets fall,
Sweet flowers to bloom 'neath golden haze
That glorify glad autumn days.

—*Vick's Magazine for September.*

SUCCESSFUL LIFE.

Success in life is not that which seems to be success. The world's standard is false. Those who have made the most complete failures, have often been applauded by the world as the successful ones; while those, who have made the grandest successes, have been regarded as having failed utterly. The grandest success that was ever achieved, was seemingly an utter failure. It was a life of the most abject poverty, scorn, derision and contempt, and ended in an ignominious death. The world regarded it as a failure. But, to-day, we know it to have been the grandest and most glorious success which the world ever witnessed.

The most successful life is that which is most entirely surrendered to Jesus. If we put our hand in his, and suffer him to lead us, success is sure, failure is impossible. It may be a seeming failure; it may not be such a success as we expect or desire, but it will be a success to which we are led by infinite love and wisdom and almighty power.

Oh, it will be a sad failure if we secure earthly honor, pleasures and wealth which we shall so soon lose forever, and fail to secure the true and enduring riches.

LESSONS FROM A DEW-DROP.

The dew is used in the Scripture as an emblem of grace. It is not unduly pressing interpretation to compare true Christian lives to the dew. There are several very beautiful and practical applications.

Dew is beautiful. One who lives in the country may behold a glorious sight every bright early summer's morning. In field, meadow and garden, every leaf, every blade of grass and every flower is covered with dew-drops. There are millions and millions of them, each one more brilliant and more beautiful than a diamond. So true Christian lives are beautiful. There is a holy brightness in them. They shine like diamonds amid earth's dull things. Every Christian owes it to his Master to be lovely in character. It is not enough to be true, strong, faithful and brave; we ought also to be beautiful in life and spirit, so as to shine in brightness amid earth's darkness.

Dew is pure. It is never stained like the water that lies in gutters and wayside pools. It is not full of sand and other particles like the water that flows even in our purest rivers and rivulets. Dew is distilled from the air and is perfectly pure. So all Christians should be pure and holy. Alas! that in this world of sin the best are full of imperfections. None are entirely pure. Yet the crystal dew-drop glistening on leaf or blade of grass, or hiding in the bosom of a rose is a picture of what every Christian should strive to be even on the earth, "Pure religion are undefiled before God" is what the Bible paints for us as our ideal, that which our souls should ever aim to attain. To keep ourselves "unspotted from the world" is the high duty which inspiration sets before us. "Blessed are the pure in heart" is the Master's beatitude for purity.

A writer tells of going down with a party into a coal mine. On the side of the gangway grew a plant which was perfectly white. The visitors were astonished that there where the coal-dust was continually flying, this little plant should be so clean. A miner who was with them took a handful of black dust and threw it on the plant; but not a particle of it adhered. There was a wonderful enamel on the plant to which no finest speck could cling. Living there, amid clouds of dust, nothing could stain its snowy whiteness. That is a picture of what every Christian life should be. Unholy influences breathe incessantly about us and upon us. But it is our mission to be pure amid all this vileness, undefiled, unspotted from the world. If God can make a little plant so wondrously that no dust can stain its whiteness, surely he can by his grace so transform our heart and life that sin shall not cling to us. He who can keep the plant stainless and white as snow amid clouds of dust can guard us in purity in this world of sin.

Dew-drops are wonderful mirrors. If you look into their crystal bosom you will see a miniature reflection of the whole blue sky which arches overhead. Each little drop mirrors all the splendor of the heavens. So every Christian life should show to all who look upon it a reflection of all the glory of Christ. The world's people cannot look up into the heavens to see Jesus; he is too far away and his face is too dazzling. In the great telescopes which astronomers use the observer does not look directly upon the bright, burning, faraway star, but upon a reflection of it brought down and shown to him. No one can see our glorious Saviour in his splendour; but if our life is crystal like the dew an image of his face is mirrored in us so that all who know us may see it.

A little child was thinking about the unseen Christ to whom she prayed, and came to her mother with the question, "Is Jesus like anybody I know?" The child could not see him and longed to know how he looked. Every Christian should be able to answer such a question by saying, "Yes; look at me. I am trying to be like Jesus. The likeness is faulty and imperfect; yet I am striving to have his features in my character."

It is our mission as Christians to mirror the beauty of Christ in such clearness and distinctness that all who know us shall see in us the true lineaments of our Master. Our work for Christ will be valuable and useful only in the measure that our life is like Christ. Whatever we may try to do for him we should strive first to bear his image. Work is less important than character. Being is better than doing. The best thing a Christian can do for this world is to strive to show in sweet, pure, beautiful, sanctified life a true image of Christ.

The effect of the dew is refreshing. The crystal drops creep down into the bosoms of the flowers and to the roots of the grasses and renew all life. This is suggestive of the effect produced by true Christian lives in this world. They carry comfort, cheer and brightness wherever they go. We are called to be a blessing to every person we meet. The humblest Christian should make at least one little spot more joyous and happy.

In the manner, too, in which the dew brings its blessing there is a suggestion of the way Christian people should seek to do good. The dew comes in the darkness, while men sleep. It comes without noise. No eye notes its coming. No ear hears its fall. It makes no show. It steals down silently and does its beautiful work of refreshing; then the moment the daylight comes and the bright glare strikes the earth it vanishes. It altogether loses itself, too, in doing good, for it sinks away into the heart of the rose and down among the grass-roots and is seen no more. It writes no record; it scars its name nowhere to make sure of recognition. Nothing shows that it has been at work save the new life in all nature.

In all this there is a most striking illustration of the way we should seek to do our work in this world. No grace shines more brightly in the Christian than humility. We should seek like the dew to do our work noiselessly, not drawing attention to ourselves. We should blow no trumpet in the streets when we go forth to do something for our Lord. We should let our influence flow out silently, like the fragrance from a flower, like the light from a star. We should hide away from the world's glare. We should not be careful to score our name on every bit of Christian work as artists do on their pictures. We should never fear lest some other one may have the credit of what we do. We should pour our richest love, our costliest service, our most precious gifts to bless those who need blessing, and let what we do or give sink away in the lives we seek to help, not caring for recognition or for reward, but only that our ministry may do good. Like the dew-drop that finds a drooping rose and sinks into its folds and loses itself, but revives the weary flower, so should we be content to do good and bless the life that needs our benediction and be only remembered by what we have done.

There is a suggestion also in the origin of the dew. It comes down out of the sky. It is not from earth's streams, but is born out of the bright clear heavens. And the Christian life is not of the earth. Every Christian is one "born from above." God says, "I will be as the dew to my people. Grace is simply God himself coming down and touching our lives, resting upon them like a holy baptism, entering into them as the dew enters into grasses and flowers.

"Receive him as the dew into thy heart,
O thirsty one who long his grace hath sought.
Dew forms in stillness; struggle not, nor strive;
What thou dost need to learn is *to receive.*

"The air surrounding thee is full of God;
With love and life and blessing for the stored;
Get cool and quiet, and the dew will fall—
A little at a time, not once for all."

We can be dew to others only as God is dew to us. We can give only what we have received. Not only must we first be born of God, born from above, but we need every day to receive afresh from the same divine source renewal of grace. So shall we be blessings to others as we ourselves are blessed in our souls.—*Sunday School Times.*

HOW TO MAKE DRUNKARDS AND RUIN HOMES.

The following extracts from a letter written by a saloon keeper to one just about to start in the infernal business, show the aims and methods of these parasites of society most effectually. The letter gives directions and rules about how to make the business profitable. It was found in the street of a western city and published in a temperance paper, from which we take the following extracts:

"I will give you all the information I can to aid you in starting a saloon, and feel confident you will soon be rich if you would follow the advice carefully; though I regret to say your health will be apt to suffer as well as your morals, your standing in society and that of your entire family, for it is useless to deny to you that constant contact with the majority of the class of people who frequent saloons, is very debasing. But what need we care for the opinion of honest and respectable people, so long as we make plenty of money? and especially since decent and intelligent people contribute so little to our wealth, for which we are willing to sacrifice so much? in fact, for which we are willing to sacrifice almost everything noble in life, even the future welfare of wife and children. But our motto must be: "Trust to luck and stare fate in the face."

"We are making every effort to give the business an outward show of honesty and respectability, as I will show you further on in my letter and indeed it is policy for us to give it a good appearance, else many dupes who want to be honest and respectable would be frightened away by learning the true state of affairs. For though to the uninitiated I always pretend to be the soul of honor and benevolence, yet I wish to be frank with you, knowing you will not abuse this trust; and will say emphatically that honesty, principle, and love for the good of our fellow beings must step in the back ground in this business, and that if you cannot go into it with a determination to school yourself against sympathy and concientious scruples, and cannot close your ears to all admonitions of good people, you had better stay out of this highly lucrative calling.

"One thing more I want to impress upon your mind before giving you my rules: that is, dispose of any trace of a conscience if it tries to make its appearance, else it will continually diminish your profits.

"I regret to say, however, that as far as encouragement is concerned for our future prospects of a quiet undisturbed business, I can give you little consolation, as the detestable prohibitionists are continually agitating and making efforts to enforce very disagreeable laws detrimental to our business.

"Here are my rules and hints to you, which have been making me rich rapidly, and by a close observance of them I expect soon to be able to retire from the detestable business.

"Rule 1st. *Locality:* This is of great importance, as it is necessary to be where many people pass along, especially working people, who must be attracted before they can get home to their families. The honest working man is usually fond of his wife and children, and if he is allowed to get home to them he will buy the necessaries of life for them; and if the family gets the money very little will reach us. Therefore the laborer must be tempted on his way home, and while under your persuasive influence you must get all you can out of him.

Preach to him that it is not safe to let the wife handle the money, and that it shows a lack of manhood on his part not to carry the money himself. From the following you may select a favorable locality; near a court house, city hall, city courts, mechanics's headquarters, commercial exchanges, commercial colleges from which you may attract some young men for victims. But the best localities are near parks and places of amusement. Remember houses, firesides, families and religious surroundings, next to prohibition societies, are your greatest foes."

Is it not time for such an infamous business to be annihilated? If so will you not help.—*Wayne Co. O. Herald.*

YELLOW FEVER AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

The occurrence of an epidemic of yellow fever in Florida and its return from time to time, in various other points in the Southern States, may well lead us to consider how far it is communicable and what are the chances of its occurrence farther North.

While it is undoubtedly a disease of hot climates it is to be remembered that when it prevailed in Philadelphia it assumed all the proportions of an epidemic scourge, and that in New York there were large number of cases and many deaths. It is also to be remembered that twenty-seven cases occurred in the port of Swansea, Sootland, by reason of the unlading of a vessel arrived from the West Indies. If once it gets a foothold in any Northern city it is not more likely to be checked than in a Southern city except by the occurrence of frost. The first great question of contention is whether it ever occurs spontaneously, or whether it always brought from the West Indies or some other warm climate in which it was, or has become, indigenous. Upon this subject there is still a division of opinion among authorities, while in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is undoubtedly produced by a ship arrival; yet there are cases in which the severe bilious fevers of malarial districts in hot climates seem to take a similar form. So it is not very surprising that in the first cases the diagnosis is not very clear.

The fever called dengue, or breakbone fever, has some very marked similarities. There are those that claim that originally it was a bilge fever, occurring on slaveships from the coasts of Africa. The bilious fever of Africa became modified by the terrible animal accummulations of long voyages, and hence a pest was born more deadly than the ordinary African fever or the typhus or ship fever. Be this as it may, it is now certain that its chief source is through arrival at Southern ports, and that when once having arrived it is to be fought by the most scrupulous isolation and the exactest disinfection. It is more conveyed by localities and things than by individuals. It is not uncommon for a person to have it on arrival North, without its being communicated to others, if trunks, clothing, etc., are carefully guarded. Thus, as in the case at Closter, Bergen county, N. J., during the epidemic at Memphis, Tenn., none of the family contracted the disease. But where the disease occurs frequently there can be no doubt the ships and the ground become intensely infected. It will apparently travel along the ground, making about so many yards of distance each day. It clings close to the surface unless wafted by draughts or wind. Physicians, acquainted with the locality, can almost calculate what will be its spread from day to day. In the case of one of the last epidemics in New Orleans, Dr. White, the health officer, caused a certain infected district to be surrounded by a small stream of water from the Mississippi River and the disease, or contagion, did not cross the stream. It is wonderful how quickly it will disappear from the inhabitants of a locality when they are quickly removed to an encampment in the country. It is for this reason that depopulation, if conducted with the precision of military discipline, checks and well-nigh conquers the disease. When cases are occurring to the amount of a hundred to a thousand of the population and new cases occurring each day in that proportion, an organized transfer to camp of all that are well, and instant removal of any taken sick in the camp will at once reduce the cases to five. If not able to move the house or the ground or most radically disinfect the locality the only resort is to move the people. It thus is evident that isolation and disinfection are real remedies. Attack must be made upon each suspected vessel and these must not come to port until there has been the most thorough dealing with the vessel itself and with all lading and baggage. Very great improvement has been made in this direction of late years. Dr. R. B. S. Hargis, of Pensacola, was among the first to enforce and carry out this method. Boston, and, to some degree, New York, have profited by the experience, as have also some of the Canadian ports. Best of all New Orleans, under the direction, and energetic action of its present health officer, Dr. Holt, has perfected and applied the most thorough methods. With inventive skill he has rendered more thorough the modes of introducing steam, sulphurous acid gas and corrosive sublimate solution, so that instead of what is usually adopted, and what Sir John Simon calls "dabs" at disinfection, we have the actuality. An infected house, an infected ground, needs to be dealt with in precisely the same way. All failure in dealing with yellow fever as with cholera, typhus, etc., arises from the fact we begin to perfect our methods only after the disease has begun to spread.

The first system, by reason of experience, and urged by the interests of fire insurance companies, is ready with its hand grenades, its buckets of water, its harnessed horses, its fire engines, when the first smoke or flame is seen, and so of the thousands of fires that occur, comparatively few reach the next building. If our sanitary systems were as perfect such a thing as an epidemic would be the opprobrium of any city. Unfortunately Congress only votes money, and the people only bestir themselves when the scourge has gained headway. It behooves all our cities to take warning from Jacksonville and other similar outbreaks, to take warning and to keep their sanitary systems so fully equipped as to be fully ready to deal with the first spark or particle of contagion. It is more important to put out a contagion than it is to put out a fire.—*Independent.*

THE MAKING OF A JOURNALIST.

The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. Charles A. Dana, before the Wisconsin Editorial Association:

The intellectual professions, according to the old nomenclature, include clergymen, lawyers and doctors. A newspaper man, the journalist, is new; he is a modern product. When the old division of intellectual occupations was made, and the learned were divided off into clergymen, doctors and lawyers, there was no such thing as a newspaper. Society had not yet got sufficiently advanced to have newspapers, and there was no occasion for intellectual men to think of such a thing. But now there must be newspapers, and men must be taught, educated and trained to make them, and how shall that be done? There is one remarkable thing about the education that a newspaper man requires. It must be universal. He must know a great many things, and the better he knows them the better he will in his profession. There is no chance for an ignoramus in that trade. & * * A journalist must be an all-round man. He must know whether the theology of the person is sound, whether the physiology of the doctor is genuine, and whether the law of the lawyer is good law or not. His education, accordingly, must be pretty extensive. If possible, he should be sent to college. He should learn everything that the college has to teach him; but what is still more important, he should be sent to the school of practical life an of active and actual business.

But it is impossible, in my judgment, that there should be any special school which will take a young man intended to pursue the profession of journalism, after he has finished his college studies, and give him special instruction in the duties and labors of his future professional life and that general experience in business which I recommend as most indispensable. There is only one school for that purpose, and that is the newspaper office; the more complete, the more varied and the more extensive the labors that it aims at and performs, and the better educated the young man who is going to learn his trade, the more effectually will he learn it there. The newspaper office is the best college that the student of the newspaper profession can have. Let him get the best education possible and then go to work in the newspaper office, and the better the editor the better the instruction.

"BETTER BE SURE THAN SORRY."

"I do not think there is need of covering the flower-beds to-night. I do not believe there will be frost enough to harm."

"Better be sure than sorry," the gardener replied; "if the frost should nip them, it will then be too late you know."

To the cavils of the skeptic and the sneer of the scorner who do not believe because they do not understand, or think there is no danger because they would have it so; this same answer would be wise: "Better be sure than sorry." If there *should* be an eternity, then the question, "Where shall I spend eternity," puts all other questions in the shade. The frost *may* nip all the springing hopes of the soul. "Better be sure than sorry." Thousands of souls are hesitating about giving heed to their immortal interests. We do not think there will be frost to-night," they say. "Better be sure than sorry." If the frost of death *should* blight the soul, it will then be too late forever.—*W. J. L., in the Mid-Continent.*

FAITH, HOPE AND LOVE.

Faith is a guide post, coming to which we take courage and journey on towards the Eternal City. Hope is an angel that kindly offers to accompany us. But Love is the good shepherd who finds us when lost, takes us in his gentle arms, and carries us on our way.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Pansy still holds a special place in the minds of its numerous contributors. It never grows less in interest, not only for the children, but older folks look forward to its monthly visits with almost an equal pleasure. Send $1.00 to D. Lothrop Co, and gladden your homes for a year.

The September number of *St. Nicholas* will please the young folks. The frontispiece is charming and the other illustrations are just as good as it is possible to make them. All the articles are first class and both interesting and valuable. Century Co., N. Y.

The American Magazine for this month is richly filled with its usual interesting contents and every effort is used monthly to make it an invaluable addition to every subscriber. Only $3.00 a year. Address the American Magazine Publishing Co., N. Y.

LIFE LEAVES.

Many hearts, wandering through the wildwoods of memory, will meet touching thoughts in this beautiful poem:

The day, with its sandals dipped in dew,
Has passed through the evening's golden gates,
And a single star in the cloudless blue
For the rising moon in silence waits;
While the winds that sigh to the languid hours
A lullaby breathes o'er the folded flowers.

The lillies nod to the sound of the stream
That winds along with lulling flow,
And either awake, or half in dream,
I pass through the realms of the long ago;
While faces appear with many a smile
From the bowers of Memory's magical isle.

There are joys and sunshine, sorrows and tears,
That check the path of life's April hours,
And a longing wish for the coming years,
That hope ever wreaths with the fairest flowers;
There are friendships guileless—love as bright
And pure as the stars in the halls of night.

There are the ashen memories, bitter pain,
And buried hopes and a broken vow,
And an aching heart by the reckless main,
And the sea-breezes fanning a pallid brow;
And a wanderer on the shell-lined shore,
Listening for voices that speak no more.

There are passions strong and ambitions wild,
And the fierce desire to stand in the van
Of the battle of life—and the heart of the child
Is crushed in the breast of the struggling man;
But short are the regrets and few are the tears,
That fall at the tomb of the banished years.

There is quiet, and peace, and domestic love,
And joy arising from faith and truth.
And a truth unquestioning, far above
The passionate dreamings of ardent youth;
And kisses of children on lips and cheek;
And the parent's bliss which no tongue can speak.

There are loved ones lost! There are little graves
In the distant dell, 'neath protecting trees,
Where the streamlet winds, and the violet waves,
And the grasses sway to the sighing breeze;
And we mourn for pressure of tender lips,
And the light of eyes darkened in death's eclipse.

And thus, as the glow of the daylight dies,
And the night's first look to the earth is cast,
I gaze 'neath those beautiful Summer skies,
At the pictures that hang in the hall of the past.
Oh, Sorrow and Joy, chant a mingled lay
When to Memory's wild wood we wander away!

—*Mid-Continent.*

REMEMBERING A BENEFACTOR.

One of the last acts of the late Emperor Frederick was to grant a pension of $700 to the widow of Friederich Froebel. Froebel did a vast amount of good for education, not alone in Germany, but all over the globe. He was the founder of the kindergarten system of instruction, the most practical of known systems for the young child. By the Froebel system the child's mind is developed just as its muscles are developed. In fact, the kindergarden plan develops mind and muscle simultaneously. Wherever the value of education is understood there is the name of Froebel held in honored estimation. But like a great many others who gave their lives for the benefit of mankind he died poor. It is gratifying to note that the sovereign of Froebel's native land held his work in such esteem that he has provided for those who were dependent upon the great instructor. Froebel did much for the little ones. His genius made education for the child not a task but a delight. It is proper that in some way his native land should recognize the labor of his life.

A MISAPPLIED TEXT.

We have noticed, in speeches, newspaper articles and formal documents, that a petition in our Lord's intercessory prayer is made to do duty in behalf of Organic Union. John xvii: 21. "That they all may be one; as Thou, Father, art in me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me." This is used to clinch the assertion that the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches should emerge into one organization.

A moment's calm consideration will show that the verse can not be used for this purpose. Those who so employ it, cannot confine it to the two Presbyterian Churches, but must extend it to all denominations. For, if those two Churches, while they remain apart, are at variance with the Saviour's prayer for the oneness of His people, then it is incumbent on all denominations, though they hold heartily to all the fundamentals of the Gospel and evince the Spirit of Christ, to forsake their preferred polity and methods of work, and gather themselves into one company of believers. But, are the denominations so many schisms? Rather, are they not brethren—brethren in Christ—having a distinct personality, so to speak, yet one with each other in spirit and aim, and one in the Father and the Son, as our Lord prayed? Are they not "one army of the living God," though operating in different fields, with different equipment, and under different subordinate commanders and tactics? May there not be many flocks, yet one fold?

The fact is, the bond of unity is not organization, but Christ. All are not Israel who are of Israel. Those who are Christ's—who have received "the earnest of the Spirit"—are "one," in Him, however they may be separated into Presbyterians Methodists, Baptists, etc. And so far as they manifest the indwelling of the Spirit, they testify for Christ. We believe that this, not the sameness of organization, is the oneness for which the Saviour prayed. And we are sure that by the exhibition of this spiritual unity, far more than by the merging of denominations, will the world be convinced that the Father sent the Son.—*St. Louis Presbyterian.*

A CHRISTIAN IN BUSINESS.

He is not lazy, he cannot be, for the life and energy of Christ in him will work out in his calling. Therefore, a Christian is bound to push his business from Christian principles. He has no right to let any business opportunity go by him without getting the best out of its conditions. It is as much the duty of a Christian whose calling is business to push it as it is for some other men to preach. One is just as essential to the extension of the kingdom of God as the other. Without the means to send it abroad the Word of God is bound.

The test in all our duties is for what or whom are they done. Does the business man push his business for Christ? Does he keep in mind that Christ is always a partner, not a silent, but an active partner. The firm name is Jesus Christ & Company. In this firm there is no provision for retiring. No man has a right to go out of business unless Providence puts him out. To retire, to live on one's wealth, is to waste the joint capital. If age comes or disease weakens the physical frame there are those ready to supplement physical weakness if the senior partner will furnish the reputation and experience. If we do not need more money the cause of Christ does. Therefore, abide in your calling, brethren.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Suppose it were practicable to have a system of parochial education that would bring under instruction as many children as are reached by the public schools, it would not be as desirable as that which now obtains. It would have the inevitable effect of breaking up society into cliques and fractions. There would not be that sense of unity, that solidarity which the present system tends to produce. No one can lawfully hinder the Roman Catholics from increasing the number of their parochial schools. To this increase they were urged by the late Plenary Council, and its urgency is being obeyed in many quarters. But it will be a great evil if all, or even a large proportion of the Roman Catholic children in the country are taken out of the public schools and put into Church schools. It will tend to segregate those children from their fellows, and when they come upon the stage of active life, their ideas will in many respects be different from those of their fellows. The almost inevitable result will be that there will be, in a way, a foreign body within the State—a body animated in many things by different ideas from those of their fellow citizens, yet having the same privileges and exercising the same powers as they. In some respects, of course, the children thus educated will develop into good citizens. But they could never be relied on in any case where the interests of the State and of the Romish Church were opposed—however clear the case might be for the State—to vote against the Church and for the State.—*Ill. Christian Weekly.*

THE ELDER BROTHER.

"Who is this elder son?" The question was once asked in an assembly of ministers at Elberfeldt, and Dr. Krummacher made answer, "I know him very well; I met him only yesterday." "Who is he?" they asked eagerly; and he replied solemnly, "Myself." He then explained that on the previous day, hearing that a very gracious visitation of God's goodness had been received by a very ill-conditioned man, he had felt not a little envy and irritation. That was the true reading of the story, and it is capable of manifold application. It fits the case of the scribes and Pharisees, to whom it was first addressed, and who sneered at Christ for His reception of sinners. It fits the Jews in the Saviour's day, and even in the early Church, who looked askance at the Gentiles, and complained because unto them also the Gospel had been preached. It fits the disciples at Jerusalem, who, immediately after Paul's conversion, were "afraid of him, and believed not that he was a disciple."

The appropriateness of this explanation was very singularly impressed on my own mind in a manner which I can never forget. Some nineteen years ago I preached to my congregation in Liverpool, one Lord's Day morning, from this addition to the parable of the Prodigal Son, and gave the same interpretation of it as I have now presented to you. As I was leaving the church for my home, I was requested to visit a dying man whom I had seen frequently before, but who was just then apparently about to pass within the veil. He had been for many years a careless and irreligious man; but as I spoke to him from time to time I marked that a great change had come over him. I had conversed earnestly and faithfully with him of Jesus and His salvation, and he had turned a sincere penitent to his Father, and was, as I sincerely believe, accepted by Him. When I entered his room that morning I found him in great happiness, rejoicing in the near prospect of being with his Lord, and apparently perfectly happy. I talked with him a little on the things of the kingdom, and after prayer I took my leave. His brother-in-law followed me down stairs, and said: "I can not understand this at all. Here I have been serving Christ these twenty years, and I have never experienced the joy he expressed; and yet he has not been a Christian, if he be really one, for more than a few weeks." Immediately I recognized the elder brother, and I stayed long enough to show him just how he looked in the light of this parable. The result was that he saw he was in error, and was delivered from his envy.

The pastor of age and excellence, who is mourning over the apparent fruitlessness of his labors, and is tempted to ask why God makes a young brother in the neighborhood, of little experience, instrumental in bringing multitudes to Christ, while he has no such results from his ministrations; the Sabbath-school teacher who throws up his work in wounded self-love because another, who has no such qualifications as possesses, seems to be much more successful than he; the laborer in any department of beneficence, who, because he thinks that more is made of some one else than himself, gives way to personal pique, and withdraws altogether from the enterprise; the over-sensitive, conceited man, who is always taking offence where none is meant, and is so continually anxious for the due recognition of his dignity that he manages to exclude himself from every society with which he is connected, may all look here, and in the elder brother each will see himself.

But let not even these imagine that they are beyond God's acceptance. The father came out, and entreated the elder brother to go in to the feast, and so God is still appealing to the envious. The door is open to them, if they will but enter; and when they consent to do so in a spirit of sons and not of servants, in humility not in self-conceit, in love and not as lings, then they too will rejoice, festival, instead of aggravating the misery, will be felt by them to be propriate expression of their gla *Dr. W. M Taylor.*

MIRRORS.

Eli Perkins tells of an old maid w her face covered with wrinkles, turning from the mirror saying, "Mirrors now a-days are very faulty. They don't make such mirrors as they used to when I was young." How often do people attribute all the faults committed to their neighbors. If they find themselves destitute of friends in the community, it is all other people's fault. If in the church everybody seems to think differently, then every such person is ignorant or wilfully mean. If nobody enjoys their presence or extends to them the courtesies of love and friendship, the neighborhood is denounced as uncivilized. The wrinkles are in the mirror, of course, and the fault with the glass. But, friends, know this—that sweetness, loveliness and beauty compel appreciation. Be not wanting in these, and others will not seem to be. —*Free Baptist.*

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

There are two ways of being happy—we may either diminish our wants or augment our means. Either will do—the result is the same; and it is for each man to decide for himself, and do that which happens to be the easiest. If you are idle, or sick, or poor, however hard it may be to diminish your wants, it will be harder to augment your means. If you are active and prosperous, or young, or in good health, it may be easier for you to augment your means than to diminish your wants. But, if you are wise, you will do both at the same time—young or old, rich or poor, sick or well; and if you are very wise you will do both in such a way as to augment the general happiness of society.

A KIND ACTION.

If we have done what seemed to be a kind action, and afterwards are vexed, and disinclined to do the like again, because we do not meet with gratitude, that goes far to prove that we have not deserved any. If ye lend to them of whom ye hope to receive, what thanks have ye?

TRUE EDUCATION.

The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that will ameliorate, not destroy; occupations that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1888.

THIS AND THAT.

Ireland is quiet. We hear of no riot and ruin, of no burnings and slaughter, but where but a few weeks since all was turmoil and strife there is now if not the calmness of content at least the indifference of despair. That this quietness would come if but through the slower processes of the law, need never have been doubted, but speedily and inevitably it has come in obedience to the voice of one man. The Pope of Rome had but to speak the word and it was done. A few mutterings of discontent were raised, but they were only the swell of the waves when the storm is settling to its rest. And now is the cause of Ireland just? and its methods so long defended, were they right, or were they not? If right then the aspirations of patriotism have been crushed, and the hands that wrought through love of freedom have been struck lifelessly down by a foreigner who never set foot on Irish soil. But were they wrong? Then here was one claiming to be the vicegerent of God upon earth, who stood calmly by for months and years when his subjects were burning and slaughtering and destroying without let or hindrance—nay, more, when the highest dignitaries under his hand were inciting to violence and rapine and murder—were doing this when a word, almost a beck, a nod, would have brought peace to all.

Let this question be settled as it may, the absolute power of the Pope over the Irish Catholic mind is demonstrated beyond shadow of doubt; and herein is food for reflection.

We turn to Italy. We are wont to hear ever and anon that the Pope is about to leave Rome to make his residence elsewhere; now it is Spain, then Belgium, and even the United States has been mentioned as to be the recipient of the distinguished honor. But the Pope has not left, and the Pope will not leave; and why there should be this almost ceaseless dinning of this rumor in the ears of a patient public, we are at a loss to surmise. Usually it is accompanied, or preceded, or followed by complaint against the Italian government; and of late indeed, it must be confessed that government has not dealt with the Pontiff most caressingly. Very severe laws and stringent withal have been passed against those emissaries of the present regime who have been endeavoring to urge the Italian people to revolt against the powers that be. And these laws too are not idle threats, they are to be executed by men who have the will and the power to execute them to the last degree. A sore thing this is for LEO, who has by every means in his power encouraged and incited this spirit of rebellion, to see that his followers will suffer from his teachings while he may but look idly on, powerless to help them in their time of need.

Pope LEO complains that he is a prisoner in the Vatican, as Pope PIUS did before him. What does it mean? The government of Italy pledges to him the protection it will accord to any of its citizens. What more does he want, or can he need? To his followers this very question is an insult. He is not, say they, an ordinary citizen. He should not be regarded as such. Now, verily, the Pope of Rome is not, by reason of his position, an ordinary man, but the difference in views between the Pontiff and the King, is not to be explained by reference to the Pope's eminence as an ecclesiastic. The Pope desires that anywhere in the late Papal States, or elsewhere in Italy he shall be recognized, not as a citizen, but as a sovereign, and the King of Italy, in just and due regard for his kingly dignity, cannot permit another, any other, to arrogate to himself on Italian soil, the prerogative of sovereignty. The King has been lenient, exceedingly so, and in this, no doubt, he is surpassingly wise, but there is a limit beyond which he will not, dare not, go. The Italians hate the Pope as they have hated his predecessors for many generations back. The history of the Papal States—it were well to read it—shows that the government of the Popes was despotism against which its subjects were constantly rising in rebellion—despotism maintained over an unwilling, sometimes over a desperate people, by the arms of one or another of the nations of Europe. It was when the straits of LOUIS NAPOLEON required the French troops to be withdrawn from the protection of Rome, that the armies of VICTOR EMANUEL marched in amid the joyous acclamations of the thousands who then were liberated, and forever, from the papal rule. Even now the King of Italy has to pledge protection to the Pope if he shall appear upon the streets of Rome; for were special protection withdrawn his very person would not be safe from insult—and that too from persons calling themselves Roman Catholics.

Of late the Pope has, it is understood, decided to take the $600,000, or over, which the government of Italy agreed to contribute annually to his support. The aggregate now amounts to many millions. PIUS refused to accept this money, and until now LEO did the same, both professing to regard its acceptance as an acknowledgement of the government of Italy, and so a relinquishment of Papal sovereignty. Why does LEO take it now? We find ourselves puzzled over the question. We are indisposed to regard cupidity as over-mastering all other considerations in the mind of the Pontiff, and yet it seems impossible that his necessities can require it. The Peter's Pence have fallen off it is said, but that jubilee, which it seemed would never end, is said to have brought in some $20,000,000, including perhaps the gifts—not excepting an elegant copy of the Constitution of the United States. Let the curious battle with the question. We turn to the dilemma presented by the Pope's resolve to take the money. If the Popes, PIUS and LEO, were right in their opinion that accepting the indemnity would acknowledge the Italian government, where is now the temporal sovereignty? If they were wrong in this persistent opinion, where now is papal infallibility?

PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY.

The October number, concluding the second volume of this able magazine is before us and on time. We give the contents, for from a glance at these one may obtain a more correct impression of the value of the treatise than from any attempt at review, which necessarily must be meagre and imperfect. We feel like we may, however, specially commend the article of Rev. JAMES H. SMITH, as, while being sufficiently in character with review literature, attractive by reason of its grace of style and its conclusiveness of effect.

Contents: I. The Pentateuchal Story of Creation. Geo. D. Armstrong. D. D., LL.D.

II. The Relation of Miracle to the Evidences of a Divine Relation. John L. Girardeau, D. D., LL.D.

III. A Short Method with Anti-Theistic Scientists. Robert Watts, D. D. LL.D.

IV. Was Christ Liable to Sin? C. W. Humphreys.

V. The Non-secular Character of the Church. C. R. Vaughan, D. D.

VI. Religious Romances of George MacDonald. James H. Smith.

VII. Notes:

Evangelism, Again. J. F. Cannon, D. D.

Scottish-Virginia Presbyterianism. W. T. Price.

Drummond's Apology to Scientists. D. E. Frierson, D. D.

VIII. Criticisms and Reviews: By John L Girardeau, B. B. Warfield, James, F. Latimer, Samuel M. Smith, J. W. Rosebro, R. A. Webb and Geo. D. Armstrong.

IX. Notices of Recent Publications.

Price $3 per year. 80 cents per single number. George Summey, Manager, Chester, S. C.

A REQUEST.

Pastors of churches will confer a great favor by notifying as soon as possible the session of the Goldsboro church, of their purpose of attending Synod, and also *names of elders* who will attend. Brethren, this is no mere perfunctory request, but important. Our congregation is not the largest in the State. It is our desire to give Synod a comfortable entertainment. Hence we wish to be advised as soon as practicable of those coming so we can make arrangements for *good* homes for them while with us. Address

T. B. HYMAN,
Clerk.

Goldsboro, Sept. 26th.

OUR CHURCH.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Those of the readers of our N. C. PRESBYTERIAN who take a friendly interest in affairs at at Chapel Hill will be sorry to hear that the Presbyterian church here is now without a pastor. Rev. Mr. Wilhelm preached for us on the 9th and formally pronounced our pulpit vacant, a melancholy fact of which we were only too well aware.

Impecunious people are apt to go a-begging. Vacant pulpits betake themselves to borrowing. We began it right away, and with surprising promptitude asked the church at Henderson for the loan of its minister on the very next Sunday.

REV. MR. SPRUNT.

The Henderson Presbyterians were good-natured and sent us the Rev. Mr. Sprunt at once.

We enjoyed two excellent sermons and a timely and stirring admonition to our duty to keeping up our church in working order while without a shepherd. We were reminded of Gideon's battle-cry, "The sword of the Lord, *and of Gideon.* Human effort must not slacken though God Himself be fighting for us. Mr. Sprunt is an earnest, wideawake preacher, and his visit did us good and stirred us up.

We have lost by removal two of our three church elders this year, (as well as our pastor), and Mr. Sprunt caused the church to go into an election of another. The result was that Prof. Holmes of the University was chosen.

DR. HARDING.

We were so invigorated by Mr Sprunt's counsel that we went right on next week and borrowed another preacher, and the church at Graham was good enough to lend us Dr. Harding for the 24th to ordain our new elder. This he did, and we were again privileged in the hearing of two more good sermons.

SEED SOWING.

Sometimes it seems possible that the trouble at Chapel Hill is too-muchness of good things. There is always something of the best going on; if not in our church then in another, or somewhere about the university. The Baptists have always been shrewd enough to put some of their best preachers in their pulpit here. Rev. Messrs. Thorn Wilson, Dixon, Cobb, Jeffreys, and now Rev. George Taylor. They have had a long succession like this, far above the average of the Baptist Church in this State. The Episcopalians too, though like our church, they have had to depend largely on lay-reading, have had in the Rev. Messrs. Clark and Cheshire two excellent and most attractive ministers. The Methodists are building much the handsomest church in the place. They keep up much the liveliest Sunday-school and have the warmest preaching.

There is not another place of its size in North Carolina that is so carefully tended as this.

Dr. Harding was induced to give the college boys a lecture on Saturday night, the subject being *"The Gentleman and his Culture."* The "gentleman" was depicted in his manners, dress, conversation, reading, religion. All this was admirable.

PRESIDENT BATTLE.

President Battle has repeated, for our benefit, the lecture on the Civil Law of the New Testament, which he delivered at Round Lake, N. Y. this summer. The heavy hand of Roman jurisdiction is plainly apparent at times in the New Testament, to even the unlearned reader, but a lawyer can bring out all its markings, and sets the courts before us in a life-like way possible only to a lawyer.

Mr. Battle depicts John the Baptist, the Apostle Paul, and our Lord Himself, before this all-powerful inexorable tribunal. North Carolinians are said to be especially loyal and obedient to the majesty of law; attentive to its teaching, watchful of its growth. This lecture of Mr. Battle would be a popular one amongst us, and I hope he will be asked to repeat it again and again. Why did Pilate hesitate to condemn the Saviour? Why did Felix tremble? Was King Agrippa "almost persuaded" to be a Christian? What right had "they all to give Sosthenes that beating before Gallio's court?

After the discussion of these points it was pleasant to find that the theme of one of Dr. Harding's sermons was Paul on Mars' Hill. The theologian's eye is trained differently from the lawyer's. For myself, I prefer the theologian's view, but what a privilege to live where you can get both, and have the Scriptures opened to you by two splendid doors, so to speak, walking in and enjoying the fruit of other men's labors and reaping where you have not sown.

GOOD WORK.

Mr. Battle sets a good example as a working man. He is always busy, always at work. I wish his Faculty as a body possessed more of his ability or his willingness to put his thoughts on paper for the benefit of other people. Ready writing may be overdone in some parts, but in North Carolina it has hardly yet begun.

JUDGE SCHENCK'S WORK.

Among late efforts to record matter worthy of record, Judge Schenck's investigations into the facts of the Battle of Guilford C. H., and his summing up of the evidence for the conduct of the N. C. militia on that day, are worthy of study, and of a wide circulation. Our State certainly owes a great deal to its lawyers.

Judge Shenck has shown that the militia of the Guilford battle have lain for one hundred years under a load of undeserved obloquy. How often have we held our heads down at mention of that battle, lost to us by the cowardly precipitate, dastardly flight of the North Carolina militia, as described in Col. Harry Lee's pages.

Judge Schenck does not deny the retreat, or flight. The militia certainly got out of the way and made good time at the business. But the point is, that they *did all they were ordered to do at first*; they did it well, thoroughly, gallantly, efficiently. Let any man read the Judge's glowing pages, scan the witnesses he has assembled, and compare the testimony—(and every North Carolina man ought to feel an interest in so doing and judging) and it is impossible not to feel that a great injustice hath been done a body of as true and brave men as ever shouldered a rifle for the defence of liberty.

And to defend the good name of those who laid down their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor for us, is as patriotic a work as theirs. We honor the Judge who stands up for the farmers, and does it well.

Gen. Greene and his officers seem not to have made the proper reply to Col. Lee's report. The reply is found in the pages of the British historians and eye-witnesses of the battle. There it is very explicit. Their report of the reception given them by the despised militia is not to be questioned. Judge Schenck has brought them all forward and they are unanimous.

PROPER PRIDE.

Let us hold up our heads over that battle ground. And let every body send to the *"Guilford Battle Ground Company* at Greensboro for a copy of the Judge's address. It costs 60 cents and the trifle over prime cost will be applied to the preservation and adornment of the Battle ground. After a while we will have a park, every square foot of which will have power to thrill us with the only pride that is allowable pride in our forefathers.

C. P. S.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Sept. 25th, 1888.

REPORT.

Of the "Committee of Church and Manse Erection" of Mecklenburg Presbytery—Fall Session 1888.

Your committee submit the following:

The "order" under which they were called to act, made at spring meeting 1888, reads thus:

"That a Committee of Church and Manse Erection be appointed, whose business shall be to keep on hand plans and specifications of church and manse buildings, and to devise plans for raising funds and disbursing the same, subject to the approval of the Presbytery."

"Rufus Barringer, Rev. W. O. Cochran, A. G. Brenizer, R. M. Oates, R. M. Miller, Sr., and J. M. Davis were appointed as the committee."

They have tried to give the subject embraced in this order full and careful consideration, and they have gathered up some books, and quite a number of pamphlets, on church architecture, together with plans and specifications for such purposes.

But your committee find much diversity of opinion as to the objects intended by their appointment, and especially as to their power to carry out certain supposed objects thought to be included.

One minister has applied to the committee for aid in erecting two new churches in the bounds of his field. But was it really designed that this committee should undertake, in whole, or part, the work of Home Missions? This work is already in the hands of a regular committee, with all of the recognized machinery for said purposes; whereas, this committee is wholly without experience or method in that important field, extending over a large part of western North Carolina. It is a work, too, that requires singleness of action, and any attempt to divide duty or responsibility between two separate bodies would most likely weaken effort, and end in failure.

So again: Was it expected that a committee so constituted, and without an office or official assistants, should undertake to furnish plans and specifications for all the church structures that might be called for over this large extended territory? The work would be almost impossible, as the committee is now composed.

The discussion, however, has elicited another view of the whole subject which may be important as an aid and guide to the church, in connection with its Home Work:

1. If some uniform appropriate, and recognized style of Church Architecture suitable to the several kinds of structures usually required by our congregations and mission stations, could be fully agreed on, it would add greatly to the ease and economy of plan and construction, and tend to the peace and confidence of the public, and to strengthening the ties of Christian fraternity and fellowship. These structures and edifices would, of course, be very different according as they might be intended for city, town or country congregations, or weak or strong mission stations. In certain aspects as to style and design, they might ordinarily agree. And in certain other respects, they might usually provide for features of safety, comfort and convenience, now often lacking; such as protection against fire, a place of deposit, under lock and and key, for Church records, title papers, the communion set, and other similar valuables and memorial. So too, in all congregations able to do so, better provision should be made in the first instance for the library, the Sunday-school and the social feature, and in most cases the "Mothers Room." In mission stations and small churches the plans should be designed with a view to future enlargement or additions, if required. And in all auditoriums of any considerable size, the plan and construction should have special reference to sound, and to ingress and egress.

All these features and benefits can only be secured by the adoption of some wise and ably considered scheme of action, with harmony of design, and to that end an office should be established in connection with some future church edifice, centrally located, and accessible to the church public, to preserve and exhibit the numerous plans, styles and specifications substantially agreed on—all under the care of some official, somewhat skilled and otherwise properly qualified for such duties.

2. As to devising "plans for raising funds and distributing the same," the committee, while doubting their power to act as above stated, may be able to suggest to Presbytery some like general rules and regulations on the question of raising and disbursing church erection funds, now a subject of much doubt and confusion among our churches, and often of dissension and loss. And they might also recommend some special modes of action for the purpose of securing more liberal collections for Church and Manse Erection, and also to encourage contributions in that way by gift, donation and bequest. But they prefer to leave the whole matter of their duty in this regard also, to the full and better consideration of Presbytery. But they beg to assure the brethren of their due appreciation of the importance of both questions to the progress and prosperity of our beloved Zion; and they believe that the adoption of some measure to carry out the substance of the suggestions herein made would tend to "wiser building" to the peace, efficiency, confidence and prosperity of the Church and of the Christian public, to Presbyterian strength and unity, to the spread of the Master's Kingdom, and to the glory of our God.

RUFUS BARRINGER,
Chairman.

REWARDS FOR WORK.

We cannot afford to put down the price of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN—but we want it placed in every household within the bounds of our Church. Persons getting it one year, we can and do trust will continue to take it; so we are willing to pay to get it introdnced into families and communities. We offer then, a series of rewards to those who are willing to undertake the getting up of clubs for us.

PROPOSITION No. 1—To the person who will send us the largest number of NEW subscribers (provided the number is over 25) we will pay $30.00.

PROP. No. 2.—The person sending us the next largest number of NEW subscribers, (over 20) we will pay $22.

PROP. No 3.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 15) we will pay $15.00.

PROP. No. 4.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 10) we will pay $8.00.

PROP. No. 5—To the person sending us the next largest (over 5) we will pay $3.25.

And to any one sending us a NEW subscriber we will pay 50 cents for his trouble; this does not apply of course to those who are paid under any one of the propositions made above.

In no case will any one sending us the NEW subscribers—that is persons in families not now taking the paper—in no case will such person receive less than 50 cents So no one will lose his labor.

To put it in the power of any one to get subscribers, we will put the price for NEW subscribers at $2.15 *for the first year.*

But suppose four persons get over 25 subscribers? Then the one who gets the largest number gets $30; the one who gets the next largest gets the reward for proposition No. 2; the next still the reward for proposition No 3.—it being understood that in no case will any one who sends over 25 new subscribers receive less than 75 cents for each subscriber.

Similar action will be adopted with regard to those who send over the number of subscribers designated by notes No. 2 and 3—provided these lists are not exceeded by others sent under some higher note.

Here is a chance for workers desiring to get money for Foreign and Home Missionary purposes, or for any other good cause—and to increase the circulation of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, which certainly will represent labor in a good cause. All is optional with the getter-up of clubs—but we suggest it to the consideration of Ladies' Missionary Societies.

No credit subscriptions will be allowed—that is money must have been actually paid in by a subscriber and the fact reported to us, before his name will be entered.

Lists of subscribers now taking the paper at any office, or offices, will be forwarded on application.

TIME GIVEN: This offer is to close November 1st—and will include only the subscriptions obtained previous to that date.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Presbytery of Bethel: Met at Pleasant Grove church on Friday, September 21st. Twenty ministers and twenty-eight ruling elders were present.

Ruling Elder James Hemphill, of Purity Chester, was elected Moderator, and Thomas R English temporary Clerk.

Calls were approved, as follows: Zion church to T. R. Riley; Olivet church to C. Fraser, and Douglas church to C. W. Humphreys.

Lancasterville church was permitted to employ C. W. Humphreys as stated supply.

The election by the Executive Committee of H. B. Garret and Geo. L. Cook as evangelists, each for half his time, was confirmed, and the committee authorized to continue its efforts to secure a third evangelist for Lancaster county.

W. G. White resigned the pastorate of the Tirzah church, and the church was cited to appear in the case at the adjourned meeting of Presbytery to be held during the sitting of Synod.

The Presbytery had the pleasure of listening to an address of great power by Rev. Dr. Shearer, the President of Davidson College, on the subject of Christian education in general and Biblical instruction in particular. The visit of Dr. Shearer was enjoyed by all, and the friends of Davidson are delighted with the prospect now before their beloved college. The impression was not only most happy, but most profound as was manifested by the close attention of the large congregation, the cordial reception of the speaker, the alternate tears and smiles of the listeners, and the universal commendation afterwards heard.

A successful meeting was held in the interest of Home missions.

A petition for the organization of the church at Uriel, in Chester county, was presented and the request granted. A committee was appointed to do the work.

The Executive Committee of the Presbytery for the following year, elected at this meeting, consists of Messrs. Neville, Summey, English Kirkpatrick, A. H. White, Ruff and O'Leary.

Messrs. George Summey and A. R. Burke were re-elected Trustees of Davidson College.

The next regular meeting will be held at Blackstock, on Friday before the second sabbath of April, 1889. STATED CLERK.

Abingdon:—Commission appointed to organize Leyburn church at Seddon. Permission granted for church at Hillsville to prosecute call before the Presbytery of Greenbrier for services of Rev. W. W. Ruff. Rev. M. W. Doggett and Elder A. J. Tynes were appointed a committee to bring in a paper at the next stated meeting of presbytery, setting forth the extent of the evangelist's power in the matter of receiving members into the church.

Columbia:—Rev. W. H. Groves, Moderator. Arranged for mass meeting for Foreign Missions before each spring meeting of Presbytery. Pastoral relation dissolved between Rev. J. A Woods and Bethany church. Presbytery condemns all irregularities, such as card playing, dancing, buggy riding for pleasure on the Sabbath, and where grosser forms of sins prevail, such as the purchase of lottery tickets, if the person persists in so doing, to proceed at once to discipline.

Cherokee:—Rev. W. E. Baker received from Presbytery of Lexington. Recommended colportage work

Presbytery of St. Louis: Rev. J. P. Walton, moderator; J. H. Alexander, temporary clerk The recommendations of the General Assembly were adopted. Resolutions expressing unqualified confidence in the Bible cause and recommending it to the people were adopted.

Paducah: Many of the ministers and all elders but one were absent. Commissioners were appointed to ordain elders in the Corydon church and to investigate the condition of the Columbus church.

West Lexington: John Gordon received as candidate for the ministry. The narrative very encouraging.

MECKLENBURG PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Had a pleasant meeting at Little Brittain, Sept 26th and 28th—delightful weather. About fifty members present; two ministers were received, Revs. Roger Martin and R. W. Boyd, and they are soon to be installed over some of the churches. Jesse W. Siler was ordained and sent to Murphy, N. C..

Rev. Miles A. Henderson was installed at Brittain, and the large congregation seemed to enjoy the installation service on Thursday, and cordially received their pastor.

The ordination service on Friday was also attended with solemnity and tender interest, as our young brother Siler was not able to go as a foreign missionary, as we all hoped he could only a few months ago.

The Committee of Arrangements provided a very happy programme and the Presbytery was able to fill all the orders of the day. The opening services and sermon of the retiring Moderator were very edifying and helpful. Conference one afternoon on Sabbath desecration resulted in a paper addressed to our people.

A centennial service was held on Friday afternoon, and a history of the old church was read and ordered to be published in pamphlet. The mission work of the Presbytery is handled by a large Executive Committee and the candidates are also in charge of an Executive Committee.

Business was limited and no discussion of important matters could be indulged as members arranged to close the session on Friday afternoon.

Brother Cook was transferred to Bethel Presbytery at his own request and with much sincere regret on the part of Presbytery.

The people stopped work and attended, *delighted* to receive ministers and elders, and extended a bountiful hospitality, and the brethren evidently enjoyed it, and reluctantly left for their homes where nothing ever seems to go hungry or empty.

Bro. Fair remained over Saturday and Sunday to preach. Next meeting to be at Matthews' church in April 1889.

Orders were made to organize two churches, one at Waxhaw, Union county, and one in Mecklenburg county. R. Z. J.

MEETING OF SYNOD.

The Synod of North Carolina will convene in its Seventy-Fifth Session, in the Presbyterian church at Goldsboro, N. C, on Wedesday, Oct. 24th, 1888, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

J. Alston Ramsay,
Stated Clerk.

The Committee of Enrollment (Standing Rule No. 1.) will meet in the Presbyterian church at 5 o'clock p. m., October 24th, 1888.

J. A. R. Chairman.

NOTCE.

Ministers and delegates, coming by rail, to attend Presbytery at Eilerbe Springs church, Oct. 10th. will please notify Mr. James H. Forbis, Eilerbe Springs Post Office, Richmond county, so that the committee of arrangements can have them met at the 4 o'clock p. m. train, at Rockingham, C. C. R. R., on 9th, 10th, or 11th of October. It is deemed advisable that as many as possible come by private conveyance, on account of the remoteness of the church from railroads.

RATES TO SYNOD.

The Stated Clerk of Synod sends us the following replies of railroads in answer to requests for commutation of fare to delegates:

Norfolk and Southern R. R.: 'We will sell return tickets over our line from Williamston to delegates returning from Goldsboro at half regular fare, they having paid full fare going."

Associated Railways of Virginia and North Carolina (Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Seaboard Air Line): We have issued instructions to all General Passenger Agents in North Carolina to issue round-trip rates in accordance with the enclosed tariff; tickets to be sold October 22nd to 30th, good to return till Movember 3d.

(These rates are from 5 to 5½ cents per mile according to distance.)

Seaboard Air Line: "We will grant the usual reduced rates which are accorded to conventions of the character referred to. Tickets on sale October 23d and 24th, good to return until October 30th inclusive.

Atlantic Coast Line: "We will sell delegates to Convention referred to, round trip tickets from points on our line at rates named in enclosed tariff; tickets on sale October 23d and 24th, good to return until 30th inclusive." (These rates are from 5 to 5½ cents per mile according to distance.)

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley: "We will name you tariff for delegates and visitors to the Synod of North Carolina to meet in Goldsboro, Oct. 24th."

Seaboard and Roanoke: "I enclose tariff which governs religious meetings. Will instruct our Agents to sell to Weldon and return on this basis; tickets to be on sale 23d and 24th, good to return until Nov. 2d.

(Tariff is from 4½ to 5½ cents per mile according to distance.)

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville stands adjourned to meet at Ellerbe Springs, Richmond county, N. C., (formerly Harmony church,) October 10th, 1888, at 12 o'clock m.

J. P. McPherson,
Stated Clerk.

Orange Presbytery (237th session) will meet in Presbyterian church, Rocky Mount on Friday the 19th of October next at 7:30 p. m., Presbyterial Sunday-school Convention on Saturday, second day of the session.

F. H. Johnston,
Stated Clerk.

Ministers and elders expecting to attend Presbytery at Rocky Mount, are earnestly requested to send a notification to

J. J. White,
Rocky Mt.

Please do not put this matter off, till a day or two beforehand, as our church is small, and while we want all to come and are making arrangements to entertain a full Presbytery and Sunday-school convention yet not knowing beforehand who *are* coming and how many, will inconvenience the Committee of Arrangements.

Those coming on the N. C. Division of Richmond & Danville railroad, and reaching Goldsboro about 5 p. m., reach Rocky Mount at 8 p. m. Those taking the train which leaves Greensboro at 10 p. m., change cars next morning at Selma, reaching Rocky Mount, at 1 p. m.

J. N. H. Summerell
Tarboro, N. C.

Presbytery of Red River meets Oct. 17th, 7 p. m., 1888, at Banks chapel, twenty miles north Shreveport. Railroad communication.

Cyrus Harrington,
Stated Clerk.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The tobacco crop around High Point promises now to turn out better than at one time was expected.

The work of locating the western extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad across the Blue Ridge is about completed. The Norfolk and Western railroad will be pushed to meet the C. F. and Y. V., at the Virginia line.

Major Howard, boundary commissioner for Virginia and Hon W. D. Pruden, commissioner for North Carolina have set up a stone pillar bearing their names at the starting point on the Atlantic Ocean.

The Troy *Vidette* says Dr. McFayden, of Richmond county, came near being drowned in crossing Mountain creek at Ingram's ford. His horse was drowned and his saddle bags, in which he had $300, were swept out of the buggy and lost.

Rev. R. G. Pearson addressed the young ladies of Salem Institute in the chapel of that school last week.

A gentleman informs the Greensboro *Workman* of his having seen a brand new and beautiful steamboat that had ascended the Dan river from Danville (45 miles) with forty passengers, and then taking in more passengers and freight steamed up to a point one mile above Madison.

The Durham *Plant* tells that Col. R. F. Webb, sitting in the telegraph office at Durham sold leaf tobacco in London. He received a reply before leaving the office.

Raleigh firemen were the victors in the Fireman's contest at Greensboro, on Thursday, 29th. They won the first and second prizes.

Mr. Matthew Lowe, formerly of Maryland, drowned himself in the Chowan river at Tunis, on Wednesday, 26th.

Mr. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, is organizing a co-operative plug tobacco factory, which it is expected will soon be put into operation.

The *Lenoir Topic* tells of the overflow of the John's river, the rise being three feet over the previous high water mark. The waters rose to the ceiling of the first floor of the house of a Mr. Michaux and the family had to be rescued from the second story, on the backs of horses. The horses were rode swimming, to the house. Mr. Michaux was absent at the time.

DOMESTIC.

The failure of Williams, Black & Co., of New York city is announced with liabilities amounting to millions.

A tramway at Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire on 28th inst. Loss $125,000.

The boiler in a gin-house exploded at Beaufort, S. C., on last Friday. The engineer and fireman were killed, and two boys on the street sixty yards distant. Damage to property $1,100.

Williams, Black & Co., New York, have resumed,

A slight frost at Greenville, S. C., on Saturday. A light snow at Staunton, Va., on same date.

Snow storm at Deer Park, Md., on Saturday. Same at Harrisonburg, Va.

Thought that tobacco around Lynchburg, Va., has been ruined.

The *Railway Age* thinks that without doubt the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad will on 18th inst., appropriate $6,000,000 for betterments and equipments.

Frost was noted in Rome, Ga., on Tuesday of last week. At the same time it fell within twenty miles of Montgomery, Ala., and on the mountain tops around Chattanooga.

A big lumber syndicate (is it a trust?) has been formed at Pensacola, Fla., with a capital of one and a half to two millions of dollars. The Duke of Manchester is President.

Lumbermen for Savannah and other points in Southeast, Georgia, have preferred complaints to the State commissioner against the freight rate fixed by the commission to go into effect Oct. 17th as being higher than the present rate.

The damage to the rice crops on the Savannah river is not so great as was feared, but much damage has occurred from sprouting.

A case of yellow fever was reported at Huntsville, Ala., on last Thursday.

The East Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia railroad, it is now reported, is to be taken into the Richmond and Danville system. It is supposed the matter will be consummated on Oct. 18th at the stockholders meeting.

A slight frost at Chattanooga on last Friday morning.

Russel Sage has bought the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Road.

The registration of women in Boston in two days was 17,617,

A Norwegian brig, the Hardi, bound for Philadelphia worked her way into Delaware Capes in a helpless condition, on Saturday last. Part of her crew had died of yellow fever and part were in their bunks delirious. The brig was bound from Guantantamo, Cuba, for Boston.

Twenty one little girls from 9 to 14 years of age who had been brought by Mormon elders from Europe were taken from these captors in New York city and will go back on the return trip of the steamer that brought them over.

The monument to the Confederate dead at Staunton, Va., was unvailed last week in the presence of 5,000 people. The veil was removed by a grand daughter of Albert Sidney Johnston, assisted by young ladies from every State.

The shores of New England were swept by the storm of Tuesday and Tuesday night of last week. Several shipwrecks are reported, and some loss of life.

The court ordered the Rome and Decatur railroad of Georgia to be delivered by D. Callahan, contractor, to the receiver, Judge R. T. Gorsey, and possession was given on Wednesday last.

The most important civil suit ever instituted in Texas was concluded last week. The postmaster of San Antonio, H. P, Howard, with a Mrs. Dove of Washington City claiming to be cousins of Tom Bean, deceased, applied for letters of administration on Bean's estate. The claim was contested by W. W. Russell, of Bonham, where the case was tried, simply as a deeply interested citizen. The claimants lost their suit. The estate is valued at $3,000,000 and hundreds of claimants have sprung up all over the United States.

FOREIGN.

In a fire at Cronstadt, Russia, sixteen persons lost their lives. The staircase of the wooden building was burned and several persons were mortally wounded by jumping from the upper windows.

Great damage was caused by explosion of 80 cases of dynamite at Carthagena, Spain.

In British Columbia it is said four hundred million feet of pine lumber were sold to a firm of East Saginaw, Mich.; for which they paid $150,000.

Halifax, N. S., imports stone-cutters from Scotland to work on the dry-dock.

Near Cawnpore, India, a widow mounted the funeral pyre of her husband, unnoticed, after departure of the funeral party and was burned to death.

News comes from Constantinople that in return for a concession for the extension of the Scutari-Ismid railway to Angoria the Porte has obtained a loan of £1,000,000 at seven per cent fom the Deutsche Bank.

At Ottawa, Canada, a man hung on the rope of a balloon ascending from the exhibition grounds and when lifted some hundreds of feet in the air released his hold and was dashed to pieces.

The French budget committee continues to insist upon a reduction of the naval estimates, and it is probable that Admiral Kratz, Minister of Marine will resign.

Earthquakes are reported as having occurred at Guayaquil and at Helena, Ecuador, on Wednesday of last week.

The value of the berry crop—raspberries, strawberries and the like—is represented by $23,000 worth shipped this season over the New Brunswick railway from Aristook Junction.

Via Calcutta comes the news that a force under Col. Graham had defeated the Thibetans at Jalappa pass, with the loss to these last of 400 men.

Greece demands indemnity of the Turkish Porte for the seizure of Greek vessels at Chios.

Seventeen peasants were sentenced to death in Kaisson, Russia, for killing three policemen.

The prospect is that the Egyptian cotton crop tfor 1888 will be better, both in quality and quantity than that of last year.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria came near being accidentally shot on Friday during artillery practice at the Steinfield ranges.

On last Saturday the late teller of Union Bank, Providence, R. I., was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary by the court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, it is said for bringing stolen money into Canada.

Heavy firing in Suakim. The British troops need reinforcements

The publication of the reported diary of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany has caused a great sensation. Bismarck took steps to prosecute the *Deutsche Rundischau* which first published them. This was no doubt to cause the name of the person furnishing the copy to be revealed. It is said to have succeeded. The semi-official papers are blackening the memory of the late Emperor.

In county Donegal, Ireland, the potato crop is said to be worse than in 1879. The oat crop is fair.

Speaking of railroad tangents, a strip of railroad from Buenos Ayres to the Andes is said to contain a tangent 211 miles long. Further it is said to have no bridge the entire distance and no cut or fill over a yard in depth or height.

Advices from Bombay last Thursday say: The Moslem festival of Muharram and the Hindoo festival of Rambia happenning at the same time, rioting occurred at Agra and Coorg, and troops had to be called out to suppress the disturbance. Ai Mujibabad soldiers fired upon a mob, killing several persons and injuring a large number.

The late storms have so damaged the Mexican Government telegraph lines that almost entirely new lines will be necessary.

The Toronto, Canada Exhibition has been more successful than ever before.

An immense artificial lake hundreds of feet above the level of the city of Valparaiso broke its banks and overflowed the city causing the loss of several lives and destroying property to the extent of a million dollars.

The receipts of British railways this year show an increase of nine per cent. over those of last year.

It is expected that the Prince of Wales will join the Odd Fellows through one of the Norwich lodges.

Some of the Irish tenants on important estates are settling with the landlords independently of the National League.

The Mexican government has contracted for the removal of the bar of Tampico, the building of new wharves &c. This in interest of the Mexican Central railroad which is under govetnment control. The government will issuse bonds to amount of $3,000,000 to be of value of $1,000 each, in aid of the work.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind —Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting word in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

On Sunday morning, the 18th inst., at Dickinson, N. C., Harnet county, Mr. D. McN. McKAY, aged 57 years. Seldom does the angel of death strike with more stunning effect. In the prime and vigor of manhood, in the bright light of prosperity and earthly happiness, with brilliant prospects for the future, this peaceful and happy home passes under an appalling shadow—death has snatched away its head—its crown.

Not only the family of the deceased, but the community, the county and to some extent the State, feels his loss to be a calamity. Mr. McKay was a man of culture, of fine literary taste, and mental capacity of no ordinary character. He was a modest, and indeed, a diffident man, loving, quiet and shrinking from the publicity of the bustling crowds which throng the highways of life.

He was esteemed for his sterling worth. High-minded and honorable. He never condescended to that which was unworthy of a high toned gentleman. His sense of propriety and right was rigidly correct, and constituted the supreme law of his life.

Pharisaism in religion was abhorrent to him Want of integrity in public men, especially politicians, discouraged him and almost drove him from the ballot-box. Possessed of a strong and penetrating mind, he easily detected the hollowness of the professions of men, and despised from the depths of an honest heart the political demagogue.

The attention of the discerning had long been turned to him as among the most eminently qualified in his county for the legislature.

He would have made a statesman, but not a politician. Not only would he have graced the legislative halls of his State, but would have have filled with credit any position within the gift of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. McKay was a farmer, and one of the best in his county. A zealous member of the Farmer's Alliance, he had just begun to put forth his energies in behalf of this oppressed class of his fellow-citizens, and had reluctantly allowed himself to be nominated for a seat in the ensuing legislature.

The unanimity with which this unsolicited honor was conferred upon him was proof of the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

He leaves a widow and daughter, an only child, who have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community. May the God of our fathers have them under his constant care. McB.

Miss SARAH VARICK MORRISON, widow of Rev. Wm. N. Morrison, at the residence of her youngest son, Mr. Theo. S. Morrison, at Asheville, N. C.

She passed peacefully into the heavenly rest at noon, Saturday. August 11th, 1888, and her remains were laid beside her husband's in the city cemetery at the sun-set hour of the Holy Sabbath.

Rev. Wm. N. Morrison, her consort for 50 years had lived 74 years and 6 months. She, surviving him a little more than three years, had lived 74 years, 4 months and 12 days.

The suns of their lives were nearly equal in number. Her ever fresh, living, buoyant love, had prolonged the life of her husband, who had feeble health for many years. Her loving devotion, and bright intellect, and broad sympathetic love, not only moulded the lives of her eight children who reached maturity, but was felt in every community in which she lived.

Descended from the Huguenot stock who fled from France in the persecutions inflicted upon the faithful followers of Christ, her early life was imbued with their principles and in fidelity she infused those same principles into the hearts of her children. Her father was Daniel Cozzens, who settled at Pioneer Mills, Cabarrus county, N. C., and controlled large gold-mining interests. Her birth-place was on the Hudson river, N. Y. Her life was spent from early girl-hood in North Carolina, as the faithful teacher, and the devoted wife of God's minister, who preached the gospel 50 years.

The death of her son Willie, just past eighteen years of age, July 1st, 1863, on the fatal field of Gettysburg, Pa., and of her eldest son John, at Mt. Sterling, Ky., June 9th, 1864, together with the perplexities and losses inflicted by the war, shaded the spirits of these devoted parents, and mellowed their Christian graces to maturity long before death.

The death of her beloved daughter, Mrs. Mattie Lee McIver, of Gulf, N. C., after but a brief illess on Feb. 29th, 1888, secured to her but a new glimpse of her Father's hand let down from heaven. Within the past year, God permitted her to see all of her children, (and her grand childen), save one whose name was last on her dying lips. She left a beautiful memento to each of the surviving grandchildren; an index of the undying love she had borne them while life lasted.

Her last moments were soothed by the kind ministrations of Rev. W. S. P. Bryan. She leaves the heritage of a cheerful, active Christian character to three daughters and two sons, who survive her.

"Let me die the death of the righteous.

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on His breast I lean my head
And breathe my life out sweetly there."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

To the Christian Workers Association:

In making this report of the Committee on Invitation of Strangers to Divine service it becomes our sad duty to announce the death of a member of our committee since last we met together. WM. H. CROW is dead. Sad sentence. Cold as the earth in which he now lies; who can tell how much of personal worth, how much of crushing sorrow is concealed in it.

Born Oct. 20th, 1870, died Aug. 14th, 1888. Between these two dates, as between the head and foot stones of a grave, lies the record of a beautiful life. Early a subject of Divine grace his Christian walk was above reproach, always ready for duty. He was one of the most active of the younger workers of this Association.

At first he was a member of the Young Men's Devotional Committee, late its chairman, and afterwards the principal worker of the Committee on Invitation of Strangers to Divine Service. In all these fields of labor he was ever faithful, as the records of this Association will testify. As he was sweetly approved of in life so in death he is equally embalmed in the memory of all.

For his manly and Christian character we honored him; for his gentle and amiable disposition we loved him, and for his loss we mourn for him.

"On the threshhold of manhood he folds his hands,
Ere time had begun to number the sands
Of his young life."

"A beautiful youth, what promise he gave!
Yet the bud ere it blossomed is hid in the grave.
How strange are Thy ways oh God."
"But 'tis He that gave, and He taketh away
From the evening time and from Life's noon-day.
He doeth all things well."

"May he temper the winds to His shorn lambs,
May he gird their loins and strengthen their hands,
To bear the blow."

"And looking to him, remember his word,
"Blessed are they who die the Lord."
For blessed is he who is gone."

Respectfully summitted
W. A. Withers,
Raleigh, N. C. Sept. 13th.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2, 1888.

Spirits Turpentine—Wednesday (29th ult.) 39 cents; since 38½ cents—closing firm.

Rosin—Strained 67½ cents and Good Strained 70 cents.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.20 and Soft $1.95.

Tar—Receipts taken day by day until Monday at $1.50—on that day price advanced to $1.60.

Cotton.—Middling quoted firm at 9¾ cents throughout.

Timber—Very little coming in and taken at high prices.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.
Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct.
Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.
Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.
Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free.
GEORGE ALLEN,
New Bern, N. C.

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.
The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.
For Catalogue, or information, address
Rev. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.
Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.
Circulars forwarded on application.

ARLINGTON INSTITUTE,
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.
Opens September 20th, 1888. Closes June 20th, 1889. Location healthful and pleasant, with easy access to Washington, D. C. Social advantages unrivalled. Pupils under the constant influence of a Christian Home. Health carefully attended to. Course of instruction thorough, embracing the various Eng., branches; Latin, French and German. Especial attention paid to Mathematics. Literature and Belles-Letters. Superior advantages in Art and in Vocal and Instrumental Music, under supervision of Mrs. M. C. Wailes, of New England Conservatory. Board and full Course in English, Latin and Math.—with washing and seat in church.—$235 per Session of 9 months. For circulars address
Miss REBECCA C. POWELL, Principal,
621 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.
Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.
For Circular and Catalogue address,
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

FOR GAS. BAILEY'S COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS REFLECTORS! A wonderful invention for LIGHTING Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa FOR OIL

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.
MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.
EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

Rev. J. B. Shearer, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. Martin, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. Vinson, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. Graves, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. Currell, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L Smith, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. Harding, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.
Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.
The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.
Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.
For Catalogues and other information apply to
The President.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

MY SHIPS.

I.

A, years ago, no matter where,
Beneath what roof or sky,
I dreamed of days, perhaps remote,
When ships of mine that were afloat
Should in the harbor lie;
And all the costly freights they bore
Enrich me both in mind and store.

What dreams they were of argosies,
Laden in many a clime;
So stoutly built, so bravely manned,
No fear but they would come to land
At their appointed time;
And I should see them, one by one,
Close furl their sails in summer's sun.

And then, while men in wonder stood,
My ships I would unlade;
My treasures vast they should behold,
And to my learning or my gold,
What honors would be paid!
And though the years might come and go
I could but wiser, richer grow.

II.

In later years, no matter where,
Beneath what roof or sky,
I saw the dreams of days remote
Fade out, and ships that were afloat,
As drifting wrecks go by;
And all the many freights they bore
Lay fathoms deep, or strewed the shore!

While ships of which I never thought
Were sailing o'er the sea;
And, one by one, with costlier load,
In safety all the voyage rode,
And brought their freights to me;
Then what I lost a trifle seemed.
And I was richer than I dreamed.

No wondering crowd, with envious eye,
Looked on my treasnres rare;
Yet they were weightier far than gold;
They still increase, though I grow old,
And are beyond compare;
Would all the restless hearts I see
Had ships like these that came to me.

—*A. D. F. Randolph.*

A CURE FOR CANCER.

Dr. Peter Hood, of London, in a communication to *The Lancet*, calls attention to an article published by him in the same journal some twenty years ago, on the value of calcium carbonate in the form of calcined oyster shells, as a means of arresting the growth of cancerous tumors. In the case which he then reported, that of a lady nearly eighty years old, the growth sloughed away and left a healthy surface after a course of the remedy in question, as much as would lie on a shilling being taken every day in a little warm water or tea. He now reports another case of scirrhus in the breast, in the wife of a physician, in which the treatment was followed by an arrest of the growth and a cessation of the pain. The improvement having now lasted for years, and no excrudescence having thus far occurred, Dr. Hood says the remedy can do no harm, and that the prima facie evidence in its favor is certainly stronger than that on which rests the use of Chian turpentine, so eagerly resorted to by the profession. He would restrict the trials to well-marked cases of scirrhus, and no benefit should be looked for in less than three months.

SEAFARING WOMEN.

The women of these coasts and islands are as skillful as the men in handling the oar and rudder. They know every sunken rock and dangerous current of the intricate channels between the great island of Aran and the mainland, and take the boats in and out in all weathers. For many years a Grace Darling of this Western coast, the daughter of a pilot who lived on Eights Island, went ont in storm and darkness with her old father, never trusting him alone, as she knew his weakness for whiskey. This brave girl never flinched from facing the wildest gales, fearing that disaster might befall her father, and the vessels it was his business to guide to a safe anchorage, if she were not at the helm. Many a ship's crew beating about between Aran and Owey, owed its preservation to Nellie Boyle. Two sisters have taken the post boat into Aran for many years past, their father, John Nancy, being now old and infirm.

The beetling cliffs and echoing caves of this dangerous coast have a weird charm of their own, and the simple people born within the sound of the Atlantic surges cling with a surprising tenacity to their thatched and roped cottages, sheltered behind huge round-backed rocks, in the hollows of which they grow their patches of potatoes and stunted oats and barley.

The number of these dwellings, starting up out of what from afar looks like a stony desert, both by the sea, and for miles inland, and startling to us who reflect on the possibilities of subsistence afforded by this socalled land. The unfailing bog affords ample fuel, it is true, and the potato crop, when as good as now, will last throughout the winter.

In good season, such as this, the oats have chance of getting stacked before the equinoctial gales begin to blow. Well it would be if these oats, ground into meal, might form a larger part of the staple food of Donegal. Strong tea, boiled in the "wee pot" beside the turf embers, with baker's bread, have now taken the place of wholesome bone-making porridge on which the canny Scot still lives.

To buy groceries, money is needed, and we wonder how this is earned here. Kelp, or seaweed, burning used to bring them money; and this year, too, thin pillars of blue smoke are rising all round by the sea, showing, let us hope, that trade in iodine is brisk. The fishing ought to be a fruitful source of prosperity to the Rosses, but on this subject a resident writes in 1884, as follows:

"To the north of Aranmore, stretching away to the northwest of Toro, there is a fine fishing bank, where all kinds of fish might be caught every day in the year with suitable boats and gear. In very fine weather our small craft often got out from four to six miles off Aran Heads. Next day they all come back laden, and after such a take all the other boats in the neighborhood will go out. It may be that a breeze springs up, the sea rises in middle of good a catch, then all have to run for home or shelter. Large, well fitted fishing smacks could stay out there for days, and make plenty of money, too; but facilities for the transit and sale of fish there are none."—*Woman's World.*

HOW MRS. SHODDY BUYS BOOKS.

The Shoddy family purchases books because. "It is the thing to do." Mr. Shoddy accosts the salesman with, "I want some books."

"Well sir; what books?"

"Oh I dunno: Give me some handsome ones. I don't care what they cost. That's a fine lot over there; let's have a dozen of 'em.

Mrs. Shoddy's requirements are more exacting, With her it is "a matter of size" above all things. Her book shelves are seven inches apart and immovable; she must have "something that fits." She buys many books, but she never buys one that is more than seven inches tall. She has no use for a volume that exceeds that measurement. Her shelves contain a half dozen sets each of Browning, Tennyson. Scott, all put there to "fill up," and to impress her literary friends. It has never occurred to her to change her book-cases for those having adjustable shelves, or if the thought has come to her she feels that it is not worth putting into execution; therefore, though she has books in plenty, they are all of a size, and the assortment is limited.

The Ornate family buy books for the splendor thereof. The poets, philosophers, wits, novelists of the ages have no charms for them, if not decked out in brilliant leather or cloth of gold. The paper must be the heaviest, the type the clearest, the illustrations abundant, the ornamentation exceeding that of the golden filigree work of Zamara. Expense is the only consideration, and the greater the expense the quicker will the Ornate family buy. If they ever look between the covers of their many volumes nobody has yet caught them in the act. They are the target for the publisher who is getting out an edition de luxe. They never buy a book if it is cheap. Literature is for them a thing with a name, and nothing more. They are of no assistance to authors; the harvests they leave are gleaned by the publishers alone. Rare books delight them not, however expensive, unless it can be said of them, "Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these." They are in high feather at holiday time, for costly volumes then abound. Ignorant of chapter and verse, the Ornate family seek only the tomes that come in gorgeous dress.

It is one of the most difficult undertakings to attempt to convince the ignorant buyer that there is any virtue in the "gilt top" of a book. He will have it gilded top and bottom and front or not at all. He regards a "gilt top" as an imposition, a sham, a sly design for cheating his purse. "You must think me a greeny," he says, "if you suppose I am to be taken in by anything of that sort. A little gilding won't deceive me, sir, I don't buy a book for that sort. Nor for rough and uncut edges in the English style can others be induced to part with their dollars. "Those jagged, uneven things" betray to them a book half made. They want their "money's worth." Some there are who deem wide margins a waste of space and good paper, while others will have nothing else. —*Boston Herald.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

The new Duchess of Marlborough (late Mrs. Hammersley, New York) intends restoring the glories of Blenheim Palace. As a first step she is expending £30,000 in simply repairing the roof.

The Duchess of Galliera is stated to have donated the sum of $100,000 for the establishment of a model pharmacy to be connected with her hospital of San Andrea in Genoa. Medicines will be dispensed free of charge to the poor, against which form of charity some apothecaries appear to have protested.

Queen Victoria's sitting room at Balmoral is decorated in the French style. The walls are inlaid in damask panels, and there are a number of superb cabinets and tables. The sofas and chairs are covered with yellow silk. There is a large bay window in the bedroom affording an extensive view. The curtains and furniture of terracotta damask, the royal arms being embroidered on the bed in satin.

The marriage of Miss Agnata Ramsay, the celebrated Greek scholar, with the master of Trinity College Cambridge, was an interesting event in English society. The bridesmaids wore dresses of ivory-white corded silk, draped with Renaissance lace. Their sleeves were puffed and very high Very wide sashes of white moire ribbon were tied at the back beneath the pointed bodices. Their Leghorn hats, turned up at the back, were trimmed with lace, pink roses and forget-me-nots. They carried bouquets of the same flowers, which, of course, were natural. All brides' dresses are more or less alike, but the distinguishing characteristics of Miss Ramsay's wedding gown was the lace trimming of the bodice and sleeves, which was once the property of the famous Cardinal Wolsey. The bride's dress was made after the fashion of the period when the cardinal was in the zenith of his ecclesiastical power, a ruff going round the neck and an embroidery of pearls on the stomacher. Mrs. Butler's traveling dress was of gray cloth, with a white and gold embroidered waistcoat. En suite was a gray silk peasant's cloak and a hat of gray straw, with gray velvet and white silk trimmings and a bunch of pink carnations at one side.

Queen Maria Pia of Portugal is a model woman and sets a noble example to her husband's subjects. She rises early and takes her chocolate at 7 o'clock. After that she attends to her correspondence and charitable work. She is at the head of numerous benevolent institutions and follows assiduously all the details of their management. She has created in the Portuguese capital several homes for ophans and for the children of the poor. To meet the expenses of all the charitable works under her charge she organizes a kermiss every year and presides at one of the booths. Breakfast at the palace takes place at noon, when the queen meets the king and members of the family. At 2 o'clock she receives, and at 4 she goes out for her exercise. Politics does not especially interest her. She has inherited her father's robust and energetic character and prefers ontdoor sports to political intrigues. She is an accomplished rider, a passionate lover of the hunt and an excellent swimmer. She wears a life-saving medal that she won some years ago by plunging into the sea and rescuing two children. The queen sings, plays the piano and paints water colors that are said to be good enough to sell.

N. O. Picayune.

In the beautiful city of Natchez, Miss., there resides one of the most talented women workers of the country. Who that visited the Mesissippi department of our centennial exposition but spent many an hour in admirations of the burial of Cock Robin, the splendid collection of over 200 native birds, which illustrated to the letter the ever enjoyable rhyme of "Who Killed Cock Robin;" how charming Jenny Wren looked in her mourning. The splendid tableau was the work of Mrs. Carrie Poole, widow of Arthur Monroe Poole, who was a son of our esteemed fellow citizen, E. R. Poole, Esq., and a grandson of the famed Governor Gibbs of South Carolina. Mrs. Poole, after the death of her husband, returned to Natchez, her native city. She has just completed a second piece, the "Wedding of Jenny Wren," a worthy companion to the first. Jenny and Robin, with a bridesmaid and best man, stand before a crimson pulpit occupied by Parson Bullfrog. Over their heads a horseshoe is held in place by humming birds. Ushers, flower girls and relatives throng around, while the trees are full of invited guests. What an attraction these pieces would be to any of our grand fairs or expositions! Mrs. Poole supports herself and young child, a daughter, by this work.

THINGS USEFUL.

Tomatoe Figs; Take six pounds of sugar to one peck (or sixteen pounds) of the fruit. Scald and remove the skin. Cook them over the fire, without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates and they are clarified. Then take them out, spread on dishes, flattening them, and dry in the sun, sprinkling occasionally with a small quantity of the syrup; when dried pack in boxes, with powdered sugar between each layer. The remaining syrup may be bottled for use. They keep well from year to year, retaining their flavor, which is nearly that of the best quality of fresh figs. The pear shaped or single tomato answers best. Ordinary brown sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in syrup.

Dish water and soap water, if not too strong, are said to be good for plants in flower-boxes. A decoction of walnut tree leaves poured over the soil will bring the worms to the surface, but worms are said not to injure plants, and Darwin demonstrates that they improve the soil.

Pickled Crab Apples.—Stem the apples, after piercing them with a fork. Prepare a syrup of one pint of good vinegar, one pound of brown sugar (more, if liked) and a scant tablespoonful of each kind of spice. Boil ten minutes and pour over the apples after they have been placed in the jar.

There is nothing better for a cut than powdered rosin. Pound it until fine, and put in an empty clean pepper-box with perforated top; then you can easily sift it out on the cut, and put a soft cloth around the injured member, and wet it with cold water once in a while. It will prevent inflamation and soreness.

To make cranberry jelly simmer one quart of cranberries in half a pint of water for half an hour, then squeeze water and berries through a jelly bag, add one pound of sugar, boil for ten minutes and try. Excellent jam may also be made from cranberries by following the instructions given for jam making.

A clothes basket makes one of the nicest possible cribs for a baby.

A solution of chloroform and water applied to wound will check the bleeding.

A MONKEY HERO.

A nobleman had a favorite monkey, a large orangoutang. This monkey was very much attached to his master, and to the baby boy, who was the pet of the whole family. One day a fire suddenly broke out in the house, and everybody was running here and there to put it out, while the little boy was almost forgotten; and when they thought of him, the staircase was all in flames. What could be done? As they were looking up and wondering, a large hairy hand and arm opened the window; and presently the monkey appeared with the baby in his arms and carefully climbed down the porch and brought the child safely to his nurse. Nobody else could have done it; for a man can not climb like a monkey, and is not nearly so strong. You may imagine how the faithful creature was praised and petted after that. This is a true story, and the child who was saved was the young marquis of Kildare.—*Children's Treasury.*

Cashmere Bouquet Perfume
THE RICHEST. MOST LASTING AND REFINED OF ALL HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.
COLGATE & CO.
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞ Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

MID SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES AND LAWNS,
IN SUCH VARIETY AS TO ENABLE YOU TO SELECT ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

We carry in great variety so many things that we cannot begin to call them, ANY ONE IN WILMINGTON will tell you that at McINTIRE'S you can find ANYTHING that you may need in the way of

DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING, &C., &C.

LADIES SUITS made to order, on short notice.
MATTINGS for floors in great variety of patterns and colors.
CHURCH CARPETS and MATTINGS, at lowest prices
Samples when desired.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
July 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.



DURHAM TOBACCO

BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST.

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.
Every Young Man and Woman
Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
NO. 406 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.
—RICHMOND.—
FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION will commence October, 1st, and continue Six Months. Total fees for Session NINETY DOLLARS.
J. S. DORSEY CULLEN. Dean of Faculty.
☞ For further information write for Catalogue.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.

Handsome Colored Organdys.

Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.

Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.

Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.

French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.

Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.

A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.

Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices;

Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.
June 25th, 1888.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE TEN LITTLE SONGSTERS.

Seven wee birds on the limb of a tree
Were singing and swinging as gay as could be;
Singing and swinging, flitting and fluttering,
Chatting and spatting, twittering, sputtering,
All in the best of good-nature, of course,
Till it seemed as though each little throat would get hoarse.

Now, when the gay frolic was about at its height,
Three strangers appeared and prepared to alight;
Three demure little strangers with sorrowful faces,
Who sighed as they sat in the pleasantest places.
"I am grieved," said the eldest, with a sort of a wail
Of distress, and a sad little shake of his tail—
"I am grieved to hear singing, see gladness and mirth,
When there's sorrow and trouble all over the earth;
When through the wide world there is hardly a nation
Where some are not dying of thirst or starvation."

These words on the seven produced quite a shock,
When up spoke the tiniest bird in the flock:
"If people are suffering and times are so bad,
We should try to make every one cheerful and glad,
Sing more and sing louder, it appears to me,
So together! chirrup, chirrup, chir-e-e-e!"
All joined with a will, and their gladsome singing
Set woods and hills and valleys a-ringing,
Till the sound reached a lonely old woman in bed;
"After all, life is still worth the living," she said,
"While the sun is so bright and the birds are so gay,"
And their glad music cheered her for many a day.
When the chorus began, the new-comers departed,
And they seemed, as before, very sad and downhearted:
But, strange to relate, as they flew out of sight,
The three were a-singing with all of their might,

—*Christian Union.*

A GENEROUS GIRL.

He was a bouncing big turkey, and they hung him by the heels, so that his nose almost touched the walk just outside the butcher's shop. A little girl was standing there watching it. You could see that she was a hungry little girl, and, worse than that, she was cold too, for her shawl had to do for hood and almost everything else. No one was looking, and so she put out a little red hand and gave the great turkey a push, and he swung back and forth, almost making the huge iron hook creak, he was so heavy."

"What a splendid big turkey!"

The poor little girl turned around, and there was another little girl looking at the turkey too. She was out walking with her dolls, and had on a cloak with real fur all around the edges, and she had a real muff, white with little black spots over it.

"Good-morning, miss," said the butcher-man. You see, he knew the little girl with the muff perfectly well.

"That's a big turkey, Mr. Martin."

"Yes," said the poor little girl timidly; "he's the biggest I ever saw in my life, He must be splendid to eat."

"Pooh!" said the little girl with the muff; "he isn't any bigger than the one my papa brought home for Thanksgiving to-morrow, I know."

"Could I have a leg if I came for it to-morrow?" asked the poor little girl softly.

"What! haven't you a whole turkey?"

"Never had one in my life," said the poor little girl.

"Then you shall have this one," said the little lady with the muff. "Mr. Martin, I've got some money in my savings bank at home, and my papa said I could do just as I wanted to with it; and I'm going to buy the turkey for this little girl."

The poor little girl's eyes grew so very large you would not have known them: "I shall love you always so much—so very, very much; and I'll go home for Foxy to help. Foxy is my brother, and I know we can carry him,"

I have not room to tell you all about it; but the poor little girl got her turkey, and papa his bill.

"What's this?" said he—"another turkey: eighteen pounds; three dollars and sixty cents."

"That's all right," said the little girl who had the muff. "I bought him, and gave him to a poor little girl who never ate one; and the money is in my iron bank."

The band was opened, and there were just four big pennies in it.

A very generous little girl was this of whom the New York *Tribune* tells us this story; but, like some others of us, she was generous with the money of some one else.

MARY WHO HAD THE LITTLE LAMB.

Mrs. Mary E. Tyler, who lives in Somerville, Mass., has given the Boston *Globe* the following story of the original "little lamb:"

"One cold, bleak March morning I went out with father, and after the cows had been fed we went to the sheep-pen and found two lambs there which had been born in the night. One of them had been forsaken by its mother, and through neglect was about dead from the cold and for want of food. I got it into the house and worked upon mother's sympathies. It couldn't at first swallow, and the catnip tea I had mother to make for my sick friend it could not take for a long time. I got the lamb warm the first thing, which was done by wrapping her in an old garment and holding her in my arms beside the fireplace. All day long I nursed the lamb, and at night it could swallow just a little. O, how pleased I was. But I wasn't then satisfied it would live, and I sat up all night with it, fearing it wouldn't be warm enough unless there was some one there to look out for its comfort. In the morning, much to my girlish delight, it could stand; then it improved rapidly, soon learned to drink milk, and from the time it could walk about it would follow me anywhere, if I only called it. It was a fast grower, as symmetrical a sheep as ever walked and its fleece was of the finest and whitest.

"The day the lamb went to school I hadn't seen her previous to starting off, and not wanting to go without getting her, I called. She really recognized my voice, and soon I heard a faint bleating away down the field. More and more distinctly I could hear it, and I knew my pet was coming to greet me. My brother Nate said, 'Let's take the lamb to school with us.'

"I thought it would be a good idea, and I consented, and she followed along right behind me. There was a high stone wall to climb, and it was rather hard work to get the lamb over. We got her on top, then clambered over to take her down, and she stood just as patiently as could be, waiting for us to take her off the wall.

"When the school house was reached, the teacher had not arrived, and but few scholars were there. Then I began to think what I should do with the lamb while school was in session. I took her down to my seat—you know we had old fashioned, high, boarded-up seats then. Well, I put the lamb under the seat, put on her blanket and she lay down just as quietly as could be. By and by I had to go out to recite, and left the lamb all right, but in a moment there was a clatter, clatter, clatter on the floor, and I knew it was the pattering of the hoofs of my lamb. Oh! how mortified I felt. The teacher was Miss Polly Kimball, who was the mother of Loring, the circulating library man of Boston. She laughed outright, and, of course, all the children giggled. It was rare sport for them, but I couldn't find anything mirthful in the situation. I was too embarrassed and ashamed to laugh or even smile at the unlooked-for appearance of my sheep out on the floor. I took the lamb out and put it in a shed until I was ready to go home at noon, when it followed me back. Usually I did not go home until night, as we carried our lunch with us, but I thought I would go at noon that day.

"Visiting the school that forenoon was a young man named John Ronlstone, who was a nephew of the Rev. Lemuel Capin, who was then settled in Sterling. He was fitting for college. The young man was much pleased at the school incident, and the next day he rode across the fields on horseback, came to the little old school house, and handed me a slip of paper which had written upon it three verses, which are the original lines, but since then there have been two verses added by a Mrs. Townsend. The verses were written together when I got them:

"Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow;
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.

"It followed her to school one day,
Which was against the rule;
It made the children laugh and play
To see the lamb at school.

"And so the teacher turned it out,
But still it lingered near,
And waited patiently about
Till Mary did appear."

"From the fleece sheared from my ewe my mother knit two pairs of nice stockings, which for years I kept in memory of my lamb.

"I have not told you about the death of my little playmate. It was thanksgiving morning. We were all out in the barn, where the lamb had followed me. It ran right in front of the cows fastened in the stanchions, running along the feed-box. One of the creatures gave its head a toss, then lowered its horns, and gored my lamb, which gave a piercing, agonizing bleat, and came toward me with the blood streaming from its sides. I took it in my arms, placed its head in my lap, and there it bled to death."

Mrs. Tyler, after leaving Sterling, taught school in Fitchburg, was married, and went to the McLean retreat for the insane in Somerville, where she held the position of matron for thirty-five years, and for five years more than that was her husband's steward at that institution.

THE SOLDEIERS CAT.

During the Crimean war a little cat, reared up in his mother's cottage, followed a young French soldier when he left his native village. The lad's heart clung to this small dumb member of his family, and he gave pussy a seat on his knapsack by day on the march and a corner of his couch at night. She took her meals on her master's knee, and was a general pet in the company.

On the morning that his regiment was first ordered into action the soldier had his little cat farewell, and left her in charge of a sick comrade. He had marched about a mile from the camp, when what was his surprise to see miss puss running beside him. He lifted her up on her usual seat, and soon the engagement commenced. Twice did the soldier fall, but the cat clung fast hold. At last a severe wound stretched him bleeding on the field. No sooner did pussy catch sight of the blood flowing from her master than she seated herself upon his body and began to lick his wound in the most assiduous manner. Thus she remained for some hours, till the surgeon came to the young lad, and had him carried off to the tept of the wounded. When he recovered consciousness his first question was: "Shall I live?" "Yes, my good fellow," was the surgeon's answer, "thanks to your little cat; for if she had not used her tongue so intelligently you would have been too exhausted by loss of blood to recover."

You may be sure that pussy was well cared for, and, contrary to all regulations, she was allowed to accompany the young soldier to the hospital, where she was regaled with the choicest morsels from his plate, and became a very distinguished character.

AN INDIAN BOY'S LETTER TO THE CARLISLE SCHOOL.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, D. T.,
Aug. 28, 188.

Dear School Grandfather:

I guess you don't care much to hear from me, but I thought it was my duty to let you and the kind friends of mine at school know I am still alive and at my duties the best I know how.

I think it is hard for a man to start out in the world with no help. I sometimes feel like I could go out and hide my face and cry because many and many a chance I didn't learn; but when I think about the things which I learned at Carlisle, the good talks I used to hear, then I can control myself and start again.

The first week I came home, I took two days' rest, then I went to the Agent for work, but he said that he had no work for me, but I could wait about two months for work in the yard, but I did not wait at all. I went out and looked for work for a week, but I didn't "give up the skip," as the boys and girls say at the school.

Well, at last I found work, and so I went to work and earned $8.00 for a week's work, and another party hired me for only $1.00 a day, but I only made $2.50, on account of having rained so much.

Well I went home and made hay for brother awhile and fixed up around our house and fixed a fence, then I returned to the Agency; then Uncle Louis Robideaux offered me $1.00 a day, so I went out about twenty-five miles from the Agency and made hay for him, but again we had bad luck, as it was raining for two days; therefore I only cut six tons of hay.

This is a lonesome place, and I don't think you would like it here over a week if you should come. Well, the first bell of the church has rung, therefore I will tell you a little about I pretty nearly went away.

About a week ago Mr. Chase and his school band boys came after children. Well, one of my cousins was playing in the band, and he asked me if I could play in the band. I told him that I used to play in the band, and so the leader asked me to play with the boys, and I said, "All right;" so I went and played "Sweet By and By," then "Clinton Quick Step," then "Sweet Home."

After I have done with them they asked me if I was playing by music or hear, and I told them I could play by music; so they played three other pieces, but I "get there all the same with my both feet."

Then you ought to see them shake hands with me, and asked me where I learned how to play. I told them it was natural for me to play; just as I say that one of them called out, "At Carlisle," and one said, "No wonder he played right, he is in a first-class band.

Now the last bell is ringing, so good-bye. I am sorry I did not write as long a letter as I ought I hope I will see the Captain inside of two weeks, then I could come back soon.

I am truly,
CONRAD ROUBIDEAUX.

THE OBEDIENT BOY.

I read a very pretty story the other day, about a little boy who was sailing a boat with a playmate a good deal larger than he was.

The boat had sailed a good ways out in the pond, and the big boy said:

"Go in, Jim, and get her. It isn't over your ankles, and I've been in after her every time"

"I daren't," said Jim. "I'll carry her all the way home for you, but I can't go in there; she told me I musn't dare to.',

"Who's she?"

"My mother," replied Jim, rather softly.

"Your mother! Why, I thought she was dead," said the big boy.

"That was before she died. Eddie and I used to come here and sail our boats, and she never let us come unless we had strings enough to haul in with. I ain't afraid, you know I'm not: only she didn't want me to, and I can't do it."

Wasn't that a beautiful spirit that made little Jim obedient to his mother even after she was dead?—*Episcopal Methodist.*

A CHINESE COUNTRY HOME.

The Chinese farm house is a curious looking abode. Usually it is sheltered with groves of feathery bamboo and thick-spreading banyans. The walls are of clay and wood, and the interior of the house consists of one main room extending from the floor to the tiled roof, with closet-looking apartments in the corners for sleeping-rooms. There is a sliding window on the roof made out of oyster shells arranged in rows, while the side windows are mere wooden shutters. The floor is bare earth, where at nightfall there often gathers together a miscellaneous family of dirty children, fowls, ducks, pigeons and a litter of pigs, all living together in a happy harmony. In some districts infested by marauding bands houses are strongly fortified with high walls, containing apertures for fire-arms and protected by a moat crossed by a rude drawbridge. With grain, swine, and a well under his roof the farmer and his men might hold out against a year's siege.

THE BLIND GIRL'S GIFT.

A blind girl came to her pastor, and gave him a dollar for missions.

Astonished at the sum, the minister said:

"You are a poor, blind girl; is it possible that you can spare so much for missions?"

"True," she said, "I am blind, but not so poor as you think; and I can prove that I can spare this money better than those that see."

The minister wanted to hear it proved.

"I am a basket-maker," answered the girl, and "as I am blind, I can make my baskets just as easily in the dark as with the light. Other girls have, during last winter, spent more than a dollar for light. I have no such expense, and so have brought this money for the poor heathen and the missionaries."

Consumption, Wasting Diseases,

And General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites: the one supplying strength and flesh, the other giving nerve power, and acting as a tonic to the digestive and entire system. But in **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable and is easily digested by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND-HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt.	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sept. 30 '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter	11 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Are. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

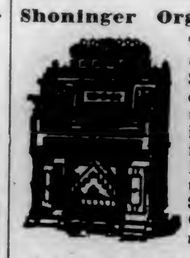
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.

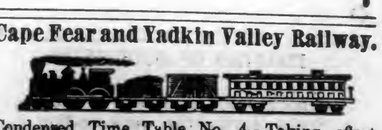


This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	5 45 A.M.	6 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	9 00 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy	3 45 A.M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	7 45 "	4 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 15 "	6 45 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville	7 45 "	2 30 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 00	A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 30	"

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	3 30	P. M.
Arrive Millboro	5 15	"

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

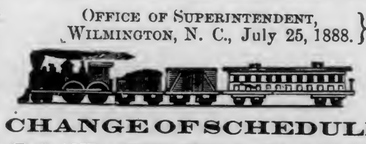
Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	8 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton	11 22 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 53 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	3 42 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton	5 18 P. M.
Leave Shelby	6 28 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	7 50 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	7 30 P. M.
Leave Maxton	12 06A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	12 36 A. M
Leave Hamlet	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	6 25 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 40 A. M.
Leave Shelby	9 09 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	10 05 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 49 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 41 P. M.
Leave Maxton	4 02 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 30 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 44 A. M.
Leave Maxton	3 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

INVENTION OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending Sep. tember 28th, and reported for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. D.:

L J M Boyd, Annapolis, Md., dating and canceling stamp.

Jason D. Binford, McClelland, Va., plow clevis.

L W Brown, New Orleans, La., support for electric wires.

S B Bunningham, Iuka, Ark., cultivator.

H Helm, Godwin, Tenn., scrofula remedy.

E J Davy, Manokin, Md., center board for vessels.

F R Griscom, Annapolis, Md., planting implement.

W Hollingsworth, Baltimore, Md., pea sheller.

H P Johnson, Bryantsville, Ky., trace carrier.

R B Lambert, Waynesboro, Va., velocipede.

J A McClelland, Louisville, Ky., toilet case.

W McCloskey, New Orleans, La., opening and closing railway switches.

F C Miller, Newport, Ky., cigar cutter.

W T Smith, Birmingham, Ala., breech-loading ordnance.

M G Stanley, Kenton, Tenn., weather board holder.

C L Wagandt, Baltimore, Md., soldering tool.

W Watson, Strongs, Miss., fruit gatherer.

M E White, White Mills, Ky., plant puller.

W C Whittle, Norfolk, Va., buoy.

W Hollis, Pembroke, Ky., coffin bracket.

T C Jones, Lynchburg, Va., pudding furnace.

Geo H Kimbler, Creelsboro, Ky., broom head.

J H Melaier and E J. Smith, Sunny Side, Ga., fertilizer distributer.

W J Keyes, Wheeling, Ala., car door.

BEAT IT IF YOU CAN!

—)o(—

Samples sent upon application; every article sent you is guaranteed; money will be refunded when goods are not satisfactory.

—)o(—

Black and Colored Wool Henriettas, 36 to 46 in. at 25c., 48c., and 65c., per yard.

Black and Colored Silk Finish, 40 in. Henriettas at 58c., and 88c., per yard.

10 Shades of 36 in., Corkscrew Cloth at 28c., per yard.

38 in., all Wool Dress Flannels at 39c., per yard.

52 in., all Wool Dress Flannels, at 73c., per yard.

42 in., all Wool Camelettes at 58c., per yard—8 Shades.

34 in., Fancy Dress Suitings at 19c., per yard.

IMPORTANT TO HOSIERY BUYERS.

Ladies' Unbleached Balbriggans, regular made, at 19c., per yard—cheap at 25c.

Ladies' Pin Striped Hose, regular made, at 23c., per yard—cheap at 33c.

Misses' Ribbed Black Hose, White Feet, Finished Seams 5 9 at 12½c., a pair

6¾c. per yard for a good line of Ginghams.

Best Felt, 2 yards wide, 98c., per yard.

Arrasene 17c., per dozen. Chenille 22c., per dozen.

SEND ME A TRIAL ORDER!

YOU CAN'T FAIL TO GET SUITED!

No matter how small your order may be it will be appreciated, and receive prompt attention.

Parcels amounting to $10.00 and over are sent per Express *prepaid*.

Respectfully,
H. BARUCH,
Successor to Wittkowsky & Baruch,
Charlotte, N. C.

SAY-SOES.

Buckwheat is fattening. Feed sparingly, and no better egg producing food can be found.

Now that the rush of the summer work is somewhat over, we desire to call attention to some matters looking forward to profitable work for the fall months, and through the winter. Write to B. F. Johnson & Co,, 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va, and they will show you how to do a grand work, which can be made a *permanent thing*.

Some one says that a pocket-book is an awkward thing for a lady to handle. All the same, if the pocket-book is full she handles it so vigorously and successfully that it feels mighty weak when she is through with it.

For coughs, colds or any irritation of the throat, take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25c.

Salvation Oil, the great pain cure, is sold by druggists and dealers in medicine at 25 cts.

The managers of the Astor estate and the Vanderbilts of New York will not rent buildings for the sale of liquor.

IS THE WORLD GETTING HONEST it must be; just see this! A well-known reliable firm in Buffalo, N. Y., offers to sen a Great Bargain Box of laundry soap, together with nearly 100 articles both useful and ornamental to any address on 30 days trial. They prepay the freight too. Now such an offer proves the honesty and good will of the firm, for, as surely as "it takes a rogue to catch a rogue," it takes an honest man to trust others.

Send your address on a postal card (mentioning this paper) to j. d. larkin & co., duffalo, n. y., and get a genuine surprise in rare good bargain.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

WORMS.

Children suffering from these destructable parasytes can't be relieved by so-called worm lozengers which only tickle the palate. The time-tried tested cure is **B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.** As you value the life of your child, don't wait until spasms and incurable sickness seize it, but get this reliable remedy at once; it never fails.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & CO., N.Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

From its combination of valuable medicines, is superior to the essence of Ginger in the cure of Cramps, Colic, Dyspepsia and Bowel disorders, and is invaluable for all Throat and Lung troubles. Use it without delay if you have Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs. 50c. & $1.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS TO BLYMYER BELLS TO THE
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

Wilmington Sea-Coast Railroad.

TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS FROM Wilmington to Wrightsville, and the Atlantic Beach. Connects with all Trains on Atlantic Coast Line. Excursions from inland Towns carried through without change of Cars.

Several Trains to the Beach and return Daily.

THE ISLAND BEACH HOTEL, now completed, offers most elegant and otherwise desirable accommodations to patrons. Healthful breezes. Surf-bathing excellent. Soft-shell Crabs, and seafood specialties.

Boats always on hand for fishing parties, on Sound or Sea.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint. Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.** No time or money spent attending **a ricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

OUR CHANGEABLE CLIMATE frequently causes at this season a great variety of disagreeable symptoms, which loudly demand

RADICAL RELIEF billousness, constipation, sick headache, and ailments caused by imperfect indigestion or inactive liver.

THE SPRING MEDICINE Favorite; efficient. Successful nearly half a century; prescribed by physicians. Sold by all druggists

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

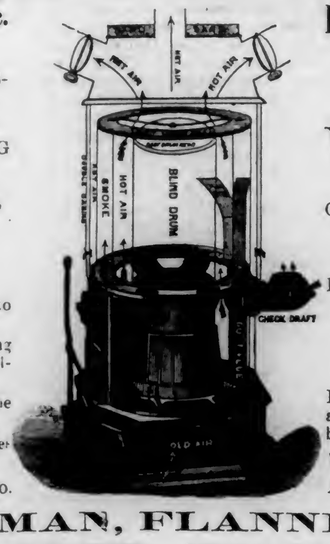
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF **HARDWARE** Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

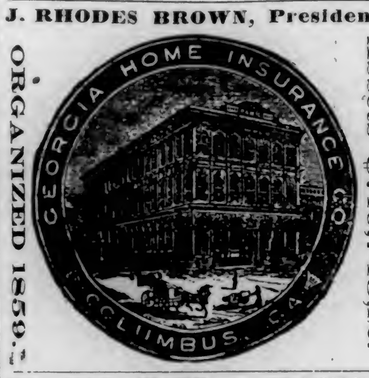
We Will Save You Money.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. RHODES BROWN, President

ORGANIZED 1859. Assets $1,275,425.12.



WM. C. COART, Secretary.

A Home Company

SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS **WITHOUT CHARGE.**

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX, Manager.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES.

ROYAL PRAISE. (35cts.) By J. R. Murray. The best Sunday School Book that has appeared in years. *New Music and New Words.*

GLORIOUS CAUSE. (35cts.) By G. F. Root. A fine collection of new Temperance Music. Leaders of the Temperance Cause endorse it.

EMPIRE OF SONG. (60cts.) By G. F. Root. A splendid Singing Class and Convention Book. Has no superior.

ROYAL PIANO FOLIO. (65cts.) A new collection of the choicest Piano Music by the best foreign composers.

TIDBITS OF MUSICAL HISTORY. (30cts.) A collection of short sketches of celebrated musicians, their works, and other items of Musical Interest.

SNOW WHITE. (50cts.) By Clara L. Burnham and G. F. Root. A new and charming little operetta for Young Folks. Not difficult of preparation.

Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of the specified price.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address
H. A. GREY, Sr.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to
JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.
Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies		10cts
Three	"	25cts
Ten	"	75cts
Twenty	"	$1 00

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS.

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c. mch.2. 481-1y

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company.

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.



PIANOS GRAND *Summer Sale* **ORGANS**

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October, at
ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable
PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash.
And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold.
Great Bargains—**Pianos $200, $225, $250.**
Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. 10 makers. 300 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular.
LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE
SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS. FROM **$30.00 TO $125.00.**

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,083. WILMINGTON, N. C., OCTOBER 10, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,703

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. Dr. John N. Waddell, from Franklin, Tenn., to Birmingham, Ala.

Rev. W. H. Ochiltree, from Longwood, Va., to Collinstown, Va.

Rev. T. S. Simrall, from Hannibal, Mo., to California, Mo.

Rev. George L. Cook to Black's, S. C.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Rev. B. F. Marable, D. D., of Mt. Olive, lately assisted the pastor of the Fayetteville church, preaching five sermons. The Word was preached with the mightiness of simplicity and attractiveness of earnestness. God's people enjoyed new views of grace and were greatly revived. Many unregenerate were seriously impressed, while two young men professed Christ. The praise be God's evermore!

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The fifth Sunday in September was our regular fall communion at Bethlehem church, in Orange Presbytery. We had services a few days before, which resulted in six confessions. The pastor, Rev. J. H. Lacy, was assisted in the latter part of the meeting by Rev. J. L. Currie. We feel that the Lord was with us, and his people were refreshed, and we trust greatly strengthened.

Mebane, Oct. 8th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The first Sunday in October, the communion was administered in Mebane church, Rev. J. H. Lacy pastor. There were seven additions, which was peculiarly gratifying, as we had held no special service, but have this evidence that the Lord is blessing the regular preaching of His word.

Mebane, Oct. 8th.

VIRGINIA.

Five professions of faith at Holme's church. Rev. Dr. J. W. Rosebro, of Petersburg, assisted Rev. R. D. Stimson, the pastor.

A nine day's meeting conducted at New Canton by Rev. Dr. H. H. Hewes was visited with a gracious out-pouring of the Spirit. Mr. W. H. Wilson, of Union Theological Seminary labored there during the vacation. Between forty and fifty persons professed conversion, and many backsliders were reclaimed. Nineteen persons united with the Presbyterian church.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rev. Geo. L. Cook has taken charge of the church at Black's, S. C.

FLORIDA.

The church at Bradford, about one year old has after great struggling and with much sacrifice built a $1,500 church, and furnished it with a $55 bell and a $175 organ. The church is nicely seated, has Gothic windows and is lighted in the most approved style. Rev. H. H. Newman is the pastor and under his ministrations fifteen members have been added.

ALABAMA.

A six day's meeting was held at Providence church and three persons were added to the church.

At Childersburg, on 21st ult., a church was organized with about thirty members.

MISSISSIPPI.

Rev. F. L. Allen was assisted by Rev. E. V. Frierson in meetings at Zion church in Chickasaw Presbytery. A gracious outpouring of the Spirit resulted in eight being added to the roll, and Christians generally revived and encouraged.

MISSOURI.

The *St. Louis Presbyterian* tells us that Rev. Dr. John F. Cannon, of Shelbyville, Tenn., has been called with most hearty unanimity to the Grand Avenue church of St. Louis.

KENTUCKY.

The *Christian Observer* says that Rev. Dr. E. O. Guerrant has declined the call to Richmond.

Eleven accessions to the church at Owensboro. Rev. J. C. Molloy was assisted by Dr. E. O. Guerrant.

Sixteen additions to Point Lick church, one result of protracted meeting of eight days conducted by Rev. Ben. Helm.

Two deacons, Messrs. E. D. Southgate and J. L. Bowie, says the *Christian Observer*, were ordained and installed to serve Woodland Avenue church, Parkland, on Sunday, Sep. 24th.

Nine additions were made to the church at Jeffersontown, result of a series of services held by Rev. J. H. Weaver in a school-house near that place.

TENNESSEE.

Rev. Dr. W. E. Boggs, pastor of the Second church, Memphis, has been elected chancellor of the University of Georgia. The selection seems to give universal satisfaction to the friends of the institution. It is not known whether or not Dr. Boggs will accept.

ARKANSAS.

Prairie Grove, as we learn from the *St. Louis Presbyterian*, in the name of a church organized on Sept. 24th, and placed under the pastorate oversight of Rev. T. B. Lunsford. T. P. Allison, Samuel Bradley and Dr. E. G. McCormick were elected ruling elders and E. M. Allison, deacon.

The church at Fort Smith has called Rev. E. D. Gregory of Jefferson, Ky.

DOMESTIC.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. George C. Bush writes from West Chester, Pa., Sept. 28th: On September 2nd, five additions were made to Newtown, Pa., Presbyterian church, among them two Apache Indians. Indian students from Carlisle, Pa., are distributed among farmers and others to learn our ways. Bucks county had 190. Thirty were taught by Miss Wylie, daughter of Rev. Mr. Wylie. Three are now communicants at Newtown. It was my pleasure to welcome the five in the church where I preached ten years. That building was the prison for the Hessians after the Battle of Trenton. Washington had his headquarters in the house near. A geologist said that Newtown stone would disintegrate in thirty-five years, yet it passed its centennial in 1869. The stone hardens with age.

Those Indians in Buck's county are well liked, polite, attentive, industrious and faithful.

At Monday night service, 1st inst., in Winston envelopes were given out for voluntary contributions to Rev. R. G. Pearson for his evangelistic services. On Tuesday night they were taken up, and were found to contain $1,002, which was duly handed over to Mr. Pearson.

A woman 104 years of age, it is reported, at the Western Virginia Conference, joined the church during the past year. This is supposed to be without a parallel in church history.

The corner stone of a Lutheran church—the first of that denomination—was laid in San Francisco a few weeks ago.

The Circular Congregational church of Charleston, S. C., called Rev. Henry M. Grant to the pastorate and he has accepted.

Hope Congregational church, Springfield, Mass., has under its control four chapels, a school for Christian Workers, and an industrial and technological school. Rev. Ralph W. Brokaw has received a unanimous call to its pastorate.

Willard E. Winner, of Kanzas city, has sent 7,000 to the church building commission of the Episcopal Church. This completes the special fund, known as the Bishop Robertson memorial fund.

The First Reformed church of Holland, Mich., is one of the finest edifices in the city.

The Kentucky Methodist Conference has a fund set apart for aiding preachers. The interest of the fund distributed among needy preachers this year was $721.52.

Rev. H. F. Shealy has occupied the Lutheran pulpit of Charleston, S. C., during the summer absence of Dr. Bowman. A committee of ladies waited on him last week and presented him with a purse of $126.

Eighty members of the Wakefield Presbyterian church, of Germantown, Pa., have asked a dismission, with a view to forming a Congregational church.

The Scottish evangelist, John Currie, has been very successful in his labors during the last six months among the miners and others of Colorado.

An amusing account is given of the perplexity of a preacher in New Jersey who, on a special occasion, after delving in his pockets and energetically shaking his hat had to inform his hearers that his specially prepared sermon was at his home, a mile away He had the text however, and proved in the sequel that he was not unequal to the sudden demand made upon him.

Twenty-two young men of his congregation surprised Rev. Dr. James M. Demarest, pastor of the Reformed church at Philadelphia, N. J., on his return from vacation. He found on his study table a note acquainting him with the fact that the revolving book-case and study chair, which had been added to his furniture, were the gifts of appreciative parishioners.

The First Presbyterian church in Lower California was organized on September 9th. Rev. Dr. Noble assisted Rev. Isaac White, Presbyterian missionary, in the work. The church located in Ensenada was organized with sixteen members.

During the past year the North Alabama Methodist Conference lost nine of its preachers; among them some of its best men.

Andover Seminary (congregational) opened with a junior class of twelve.

In the *Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, we find it noted that the Lutheran Synod of Ohio has accepted the free gift of a theological seminary in Hickory, N. C.

The Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference invited two Hebrew Rabbis to set with them. They were formally introduced to the Conference. This is said to be the first case of the kind on record.

Chestnut Level, Presbyterian church in Lancaster county, Pa., is said to be the oldest church of the kind in the United States. It was built in 1725, and is, with exception of new roof and an added tower, the same builing as over one hundred and sixty years ago.

FOREIGN.

The popular joy in Rome at the success of the anti-papal party in the late election is said to have been overflowing.

Rev. G. H. Johnston of Hillsborough, Ireland, was a chaplain in the Crimea and his health suffered greatly in that campaign. On account of his health he has been relieved from his charge.

Rev. W. E. Addis, M. A., for the last ten years incumbent of Sydenham, and distingnished above his fellow priests in the Boman Church for theological research and for learning and literary ability generally, has left that Communion. Four eminent English orators, says the Belfast *Witness* have now seceded from the Roman Catholic Church—namely, Law, Galton, Hutton, and Addis.

Rev. John Smeaton, an old and most highly respected minister of the Church of Scotland died recently.

The University of Erlangen has conferred the title of Doctor of Divinity upon Dr. Edward Konig, well known as an opponent of the central thesis of the Wellhausen school.

The Bishop of Winchester advised a number of candidates not to preach short sermons.

Scottish American:—Mr. John M'Lean Macintyre, formerly a student of Glasgow University and of the Free Church college, has been ordained at South Brisbane as the first missionary of the Presbyterian church to the South Sea Islanders resident in Queensland.

A new find is reported and credited to Dr. Bryennois of Nicomedia; one that will eclipse even the "Teachings of the Twelve Apostles."

An Argentine priest, Pedro Castro Rodriguez, is said to have poisoned his wife, to whom he had been secretly married, and their child.

The money Mr. Gladstone received from his reply to Ingersoll has been given to a church in Flintshire.

A church in South Africa is said to have adopted this regulation: "No member of this church shall drink the white man's grog, nor native beer, nor touch it with his lip."

The Free church of Scotland, through Mr. James Cowan, of Sunderland, received $65,000.

Mr. George Sturges, of England, bequeathed nearly $170,000 to well known societies.

Sir Beaumont Dixie, Lady Florence Dixie's husband, has become a Roman Catholic.

It is proposed to raise a fund in connection with the church of England for the pensioning the clergy who have become infirm through service. Mrs. Charles Turner, of Liverpool, has turned over £20,000 to the Archbishop of York for the purpose. The same amount was given by Mrs. Turner a short time ago, to Liverpool for the same purpose.

John Carl Friederich Keil died on the 5th of May He was over 80 years of age. During the last 30 years he has been engaged exclusively on literary work and published a large number of commentbries on books of the Old and New Testaments.

A letter recently received in Great Britain from Rev. J. McDougall, of Florence, speaks of "several men of considerable power" who lately have left the ranks of Rome and joined the Free Italian Church. One of them is attracting crowds to the gospel by his eloquence at Pisa. These will serve to balance the gain made by the Roman Catholic Church, when Mr. Lake Rivington, formerly of Philadelphia, submitted to 'the authority of the See of Saint Peter.'"

The church of Mr. Spurgeon has followed his example in withdrawing from the Baptist Association.

A testimonial is to be presented to Rev. Dr. Andrew Bonar of Scotland, and it is proposed to raise £5,000 to hand over to him on occasion of his approaching jubilee.

The Victoria Free Library building, Grangemouth, Scotland, gets from Mrs. Andrew Carnegie of New York, a check for £900. The committee will present Mrs. C. with an address and a photograph of the building properly encased.

The Bishop of Limerick has forbidden the Roman Catholic clergy to collect money at the churches for the Parnell fund.

MISSION CULLINGS.

A Greek, Mr. G. C. Tsaras, was ordained last month at the Boston Tabernacle. He is a graduate of Newton Theological Seminary and goes as a missionary to Roumania.

The missionaries and native preachers held a quarterly meeting at Ongole, India. About 1,200 persons were present, of whom 800 sat down to the Lord's Supper. Eighty-six were received for baptism, and six candidates offered for ordination; only two however, were ordained.

The Waldensian church in Italy is vigorously evangelizing. By means of the Bible wagon they distribute the word of God freely, and get a chance to sow seeds of Gospel truth in a conversational manner; street preaching is not allowed in Italy. One hundred and twenty-four laborers are engaged in this and other work. included being 37 ordained pastors.

The London Missionary Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews reports with inadequate resources much encouragement in their work.

The total Baptist membership in Northern India is reported 4,232, of which 3,740 are natives; 198 baptisms during the year; 5,141 scholars in day-schools, and 2,558 in Sunday-schools. About fifty foreign missionaries connected with the mission and 114 evangelists.

The China Inland Mission has fifty-eight stations occupied by resident missionaries. The annual income is £32,000 ($150,000)—the native contribution being £782 ($3,750). There are 2,000 communicants, 233 foreign and 117 native workers, and 18 schools with 208 scholars. The staff of the mission consists of members of the Church of England, Wesleyans, Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Moravians.

The Southern Baptist Church has in China 20 missionaries; Africa 8; Italy 3; Brazil 13; Mexico 10. Besides these there are 10 native preachers in Italy; 2 in Brazil; 5 in Mexico; 3 in Africa, and about 25 in China.

George Pagels, a Swedish traveler, says that in some parts of Africa the tribes are to some extent cannibals, in other parts universally so. Those brought under the influence of the missionaries are forsaking the practice.

Banerjea, a converted Brahmin lawyer, attended the late National Congress at Madras. He is greatly esteemed by the Hindus, and is indeed a man of most remarkable powers. At one of the meetings he delivered an address on the philosophy of the Hindus, and compared it to Christianity, speaking in English and in the clearest, simplest and most intelligible manner.

In Hyderabad, India, are five Wesleyan missionaries. Four hundred and fifty converts from Hinduism have been baptized, and the number in congregations is over six hundred. In five district centers there are the nuclei of native Christian churches. One of these is self-supporting, and two others are approaching that point. Eight years ago the Methodists owned not a foot of ground, not even a brick in the city—now they have quite extended property in land and buildings.

MEETING OF SYNOD.

The Synod of North Carolina will convene its Seventy-Fifth Session, in the Presbyterian church at Goldsboro, N. C, on Wedesday, 24th, 1888, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

J. ALSTON RAMSAY,
Stated Clerk.

The Committee of Enrollment (Standing Rule No. 1.) will meet in the Presbyterian church at 5 o'clock p. m., October 24th, 1888.

J. A. R. Chairman.

RATES TO SYNOD.

The Stated Clerk of Synod sends us the following replies of railroads in answer to requests for commutation of fare to delegates:

Norfolk and Southern R. R.: 'We will sell return tickets over our line from Williamston to delegates returning from Goldsboro at regular fare, they having paid full fare going.

Associated Railways of Virginia and North Carolina (Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Line, Seaboard Air Line): We have issued instructions to all General Passenger Agents in North Carolina to issue round-trip rates in accordance with the enclosed tariff; tickets to be sold October 22nd to 30th, good to return until November 3d.

(These rates are from 5 to 5½ cents according to distance.)

Seaboard Air Line: "We will grant reduced rates which are according to the character referred to, October 23d and 24th, good to return until November 30th inclusive.

Atlantic Coast Line: "We will grant rates to Convention referred to from all points on our line at one fare on the certificate plan; tickets on sale October 22d to 30th inclusive, to return until 30th inclusive, from 5 to 5½ cents per mile according to distance.)

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley: "Please name you tariff for delegates to the meeting of Synod of North Carolina to be held at Goldsboro Oct. 24th."

Seaboard and Roanoke: "I enclose you the rule that governs religious meetings. We will have Agents to sell to Weldon and return at Jackonsis; tickets to be on sale 23d and 24th, good to return until Nov. 2d.

(Tariff is from 4½ to 5½ cents per mile according to distance.)

A REQUEST.

Pastors of churches will confer a great favor by notifying as soon as possible the session of the Goldsboro church, of their purpose of attending the Synod, and also *names of elders* who will attend. Brethren, this is no mere perfunctory request, but important. Our congregation is one of the largest in the State. It is our desire to entertain the Synod a comfortable entertainment. Hence we wish to be advised as soon as practicable of the number coming so we can make arrangements for comfortable homes for them while with us. Address

T. B. HYMAN.

Goldsboro, Sept. 26th.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY.

Orange Presbytery (237th session) will meet in Presbyterian church, Rocky Mount, on Friday before the 19th of October next at 7:30 p. m. The Centennial Sunday-school Convention on Saturday and second day of the session.

F. H. JOHNSON,
Stated Clerk.

Ministers and elders expecting to attend Presbytery at Rocky Mount, are earnestly requested to send a notification to

J. J.

Please do not put this matter off, but write two beforehand, as our church is small, but we want all to come and are making arrangements to entertain a full Presbytery and Sunday-school convention yet not knowing how many who *are* coming and how many, will be. Obedience the Committee of Arrangements.

Those coming on the N. C. Division of Richmond & Danville railroad, and reaching Goldsboro about 5 p. m., reach Rocky Mount at 10 p. m. Those taking the train which leaves Goldsboro at 10 p. m.; change cars next morning and reaching Rocky Mount, at 1 p. m.

J. N. H. SUMMERELL,
Treasurer.

Presbytery of Red River meets at Shreveport, 7 p. m., 1888, at Banks chapel, two miles from Shreveport. Railroad communication.

CYRUS [illegible]

The Presbyterian.

MECKLENBURG PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

It was an unusually pleasant meeting of Mecklenburg Presbytery, which was held at Little Britain, beginning the 26th September. The brethren were quite "harmonious," and we trust, the meeting was as profitable as pleasant.

Rutherfordton, the present terminus of both railroads, is a pretty mountain town, with a bracing and healthful atmosphere, and surrounded by a productive and beautiful country. The scenery is very fine, picturesque and sometimes sublime. The landscapes are extensive, varied and beautiful. This place is growing in importance, and is becoming quite a summer resort. All the hotels and boarding houses were quite full during the summer.

We reached this pleasant little town about 8 p. m., almost utter strangers, and not knowing where to lay our heads for the night. But if we had any anxiety on this score, it was wholly gratuitous for the good people of our church there had made provision for and were expecting us. Beneath their hospitable roofs and at their cheerful firesides, we were pleasantly entertained.

The next morning, how to get to Britain, eight miles off, was the question to be solved. Some were more fortunate than others, though all were fortunate enough. The impressible Hampton was in town with his wagon and mules, and offered to take six of us. We knew what good company he was and so we embarked with him. We however, have to confess to a slight twinge of envy as we passed some of our younger and handsome presbyters escorted by fair maidens in buggies provided by the "old folks at home." Nevertheless we enjoyed our ride immensely. "Wait for the wagon" is a good old song of our childhood; and in this case we were upon the whole glad we did. If Hampton did but *fret* us into something like presbyterial dignity and solidity, we did our best to *joke* him into something like vivacity and humor. Those who knew him will appreciate this. They all know how grand and what a grave-like taciturnity. But he bubbled over on this occasion as he does on all occasions, in the melancholy turn, all along the line of the whole party, [illegible]rs. I am surprised [illegible] would have thought, [illegible]d us, that we were [illegible] boys just let loose, [illegible]or that we were a [illegible]nicians, rather than [illegible]rwood. But anybody [illegible] Hampton (and our[illegible]uch to blame if for the [illegible]se sight of their gravity and

[illegible]asant ride it was! Wonder if [illegible] elders will ever forget it! [illegible]was superb, the road unusu[illegible], [illegible]e team a very cheerful one, [illegible]ery very varying. Now we see [illegible]lue Ridge in the distance with a [illegible]ng landscape intervening. Then we [illegible] to a beautiful valley, with a swift [illegible]stream meandering through mead[illegible]rn lands and forests alternately. [illegible]t gladdens the patient beasts of toil [illegible]de into the cool depths, and to drink [illegible]lon or two a piece, scarcely bending [illegible]r heads. And as we next wind slowly [illegible]nd and up a long ascent seeking to [illegible]ver some lofty hill, what cheerful [illegible] and how many aliases they seem to [illegible] "Get up, Bebe!" Gee, chil'ren!" [illegible], Coley!" "Go long, Pet!" Why, [illegible]ht have supposed that those mules [illegible]tives from justice and were trying [illegible]nder assumed aliases. At any [illegible]were evidently desirous of being [illegible] from Hampton's whip. For [illegible]wirled and cracked it over them, [illegible] to them in his peculiar, sprightly [illegible]erful way, they trotted over that [illegible]out regard to ruts and rocks, and [illegible]tle regard to the nether part of [illegible]of those elders. We proposed to [illegible]ring in a bill against Little [illegible]n for a new seat—not in Hampton's [illegible]—but in their Sunday-go-to-meeting

[illegible]o we reach the church at last. [illegible]crowded. Had to take an hum[illegible] the synagogue. After an ex[illegible]mon from Rev. C. W. Robinson, [illegible]was organized by electing Rev. [illegible]es, moderator, and Revs. Law [illegible]ine, clerks. Then dinner, din[illegible]he trees, dinner without knives [illegible]inner as Adam ate his. But [illegible]hether Adam ever ate a better [illegible]od. Little Britain was on her mettle. And after the combined, persistent, oft-repeated and best efforts of Mecklenburg Presbytery, it could hardly be seen that any impression had been made upon the tables. And this is praise enough, and Little Brittain ought to be satisfied, for if Mecklenburg Presbytery isn't famous for taking things up off the table and for sweeping measures, then this deponent is greatly at fault; and it was the same every day. We can safely venture the assertion that this meeting of Mecklenburg Presbytery caused the death, dissection, mastication, annihilation, destruction and disappearance of more chickens, turkeys, pigs, sheep, beeves, loaves, pies, cakes, biscuit, and all other edibles, than has been known in the bounds of Little Britain since last this self-same Presbytery met there.

But it was a working body all the time, and not only at the dinner table. And it did its word admirably well. "Don't stint a free-pulling horse" is an old proverb and we suppose a body that did so much work and worked so hard ought to be well-fed for the time being. Perhaps its only when at Presbytery that the brethren get enough to eat, and as this is only twice a year, don't let us blame them if they astonished the natives this time.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was very encouraging and gratifying. It was the best report this Presbytery ever made, and it showed that Mecklenburg stands perhaps at the head of the list of our Southern Presbyteries for liberality and activity in this great cause. We have not the exact figures, but over $5,000 have been contributed during the past year. All honor to the Presbytery for this noble record; and most heartily do we bid her God speed!

Not less gratifying and encouraging was the report from the Home Missions Committee. We were astonished at the extent, magnitude and importance of the work done in western North Carolina by this committee. Its value and importance can not easily be over estimated. If such energy, such liberality, such devotion, should characterise the work of this committee in future years, it will certainly give to our beloved Church a controlling and moulding influence over the population of one of the most extensive, attractive and magnificent sections of our great commonwealth.

Very impressive, solemn and instructive were some of the services. It was worth the trip just to witness the installation of Bro. Henderson as pastor of Britain, the ordination of Bro. Siler as evangelist, and to hear the exceedingly able discourse of Dr. Miller on the latter occasion. We wish it could be preached in the hearing of every member of every one of our congregations. Most excellent too, was Bro. Siler's ordination sermon.

Presbytery dismissed Rev. Messrs. Campbell and Cook to other Presbyteries, and received Rev. Messrs. Boyd and R. Martin from other Presbyteries. It took order for their installation in their new fields. It appointed a commission to organize a church, if the way be clear, at Waxhaw, some 12 miles from Monroe, on the new railroad.

After completing the docket and doing its work promptly, and efficiently, and after a pleasant and harmonious meeting, it adjourned Friday afternoon, to meet in Matthews on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in April. *

FREE WILL OFFERINGS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Office of Foreign Missions,
Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1st. 1888.

In a few weeks nine missionaries of our Church are expected to start for the foreign field. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, of the China Mission, returned to their work in Hangchow. Four single ladies go with them, to work in Hanchow, Soochow and Tsing-kiang-pu. Three ordained ministers go to Japan. The expenses of some of these missionaries have been provided for by the special liberality of friends; the expenses of others are unprovided for. In view of these facts, taken in connection with the general expansion of our work in Brazil, Mexico and elsewhere, it is timely that the month has now arrived in which our people are invited, by order of the General Assembly to make their free will offerings for the Foreign Mission work of our Church.

To anyone who considers well the recent history of our Foreign Mission work, it must be a matter of solicitude that the supplies of our Foreign Mission treasury be maintained full and adequate. The number of men (not including ladies) who offer for the Foreign Mission service of our Church is probably less now than at any time during the last fifteen years. The cause of decline in these offers of service must be traced mainly to the deficiencies in past years in the Foreign Mission treasury. The lack of means for sending out men who offered, which has frequently occurred, has created an impression in the Church that the excess in the supply of men over the supply of money is the chronic condition of our affairs. Hence, there has been no special stress laid on the conscience of men to constrain them to offer for this service. Now, the Executive Committee desires it to be known in all the Church that there is a call for two men to go at once to Brazil, and for at least two men to go to China; and it is earnestly hoped that the free will offerings of the Church at this time will be so liberal that there can be no question that the men who may offer to go to Brazil and China will be sent out.

It is necessary to add that no collection in the churches is enjoined by the General Assembly at this time. As everyone purposeth in his heart to do for the great work of making known Christ the Saviour to those who have not heard His name, so he is invited to give.

These gifts may be handed to the officers of the Church, to be forwarded, or they may be sent directly to the treasurer of Foreign Missions, L. C. Inglis, Esq., Box 131, Baltimore Md.

M. H. Houston,
Secretary.

"BEHOLD, THE FIELDS ARE WHITE."

BY CLARA MARCELLE GREENE.

The Master calls. The harvest fields are white;
The reapers answer, and in numbers go.
Can I, with soul and sense in weakest plight,
A sickle wield, uncertain, faint and slow?

Alas! in some small moments of weak faith
I do misdoubt me if that Voice divine
Mean very me, when in my soul it saith
"Mine handmaid, lo! my chosen, thou art mine.

I am so weak—but oh He is so strong!
I may not stand—but oh He holdeth me!
My steps may falter—He ne'er leadeth wrong,
Mine eyes be blinded—His the whole way see.

And so, unknowing where, I will go on;
And so, unknowing how, I will begin
To do what'er I may; now in the dawn
With loving trust His fields I enter in.

Perchance among the gleaners I can find
Some grains that fall from off the golden sheaves;
Or, better, I can help some tired one bind,
And under breath cheer some sad heart that grieves.

Then if I follow softly all the way
And if I hush my tears now falling fast,
And work behind the reapers, as I may,
The Master, He will know, will know at last!

WHAT SHALL WE DO ABOUT IT?

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

I mean about the way the women are behaving. The Presbytery of Lebanon (or the C. P. church) was in session in our town last week. They have a ladies' Presbyterial missionary society connected with body. Saturday night was given given up to this society. Four ladies occupied the pulpit. The President of the society, who was the wife of a leading minister of their denomination, president. The exercises were opened with singing. This was followed by a Scripture lesson, read by Mrs. President, prayer by one of the preachers present, and another hymn. Then came the missionary exercises proper. The presiding officeress announced the reading of a paper by a member of the local auxiliary society. A handsome young lady ascended the pulpit, turned to the audience, and with a very pleasing combination of self-possession and modesty proceeded to read a well-written paper, full of good strong arguments, showing the duty of the Church to missions. The paper would readily and gladly have been accepted as a satisfactory part of trial had it been offered by a young masculine applicant for licensure.

Next, the corresponding secretary being called on, read her report of what the society had done during the past year, emphasis being laid chiefly on what it had not done, but ought to have done. The preachers came in for a fair share of blame for failing to show sympathy and to lend a helping hand. This report was well calculated to touch the conscience and stimulate the heart to the evolving of a thorough set of good resolutions.

The next and last paper read was by a matronly lady of commanding presence and fine voice. The design of this paper was to present a glimpse of the boundless opportunities now spread out before the Church, and to impress the thought that opportunity and responsibility are always co-extensive. The reader of this paper was no novice. This was by no means the first time that she had faced an audience to speak, for the cause of Christ. She has evidently looked long and with penetrating gaze on many sides of this great subject of missions, and she knows how to present her thoughts in style of remarkable clearness, force and beauty. The heart was hard indeed, that did not thrill under the spell of her tender and persuasive eloquence as she caused a vivid panorama of the heathen world, degraded by sin and darkened by sorrow, to move across the mental vision, and then enforced the obligations under which redeeming love has brought the disciples of Christ.

I carried prejudice to the meeting, and brought some away, but it seemed to me that the load was lighter coming back than going. That there were some good features in the meeting was clearly evident—the features of the women themselves, for example. All the women who took part were good-looking, their bearing was good, their addresses were good, their voices and reading were good, and in spite of my prejudices it seemed good to be there. I suppose I ought to repent of it, but candor constrains the confession that I really enjoyed the meeting.

The question is soon coming up for earnest debate, how far shall women be permitted to go in the direction of teachers and administrators in our Church? At what point shall we draw the line and say: "Hitherto shalt thou come and no further and here shall thy proud waves be staid." Presbyterial societies are forming in our Church. They are holding their stated meetings, at which ladies preside and make addresses. Men are not yet admitted, but their admission, judging from the history of other churches and other sections of the country is only a question of time. Vigilance will gradually be relaxed, and the door will be left wider and wider ajar. However, we must resist the unwarranted aggression of woman as long as we can, and now is the time to be choosing our ground and throwing up entrenchments, where shall we dig the ditch and plant our battery? Just where Paul did. Rather we will occupy the entrenchments which he has already thrown up, and we will not be frightened away by the irreverent jibe of "crusty old batchelor," nor drawn from our covert by the silly evasion that he was prescribing bounds for the "illiterate and immoral women of Corinth," and not for the cultured and gifted Willards of our day. "Let your women keep silence in the churches, for it is not permitted them to speak." This is broad, clear-cut and deep. Paul doesn't mince matters, doesn't sacrifice anything to gallantry. He shuts the mouths of the women before they open them. Suppose some humble, earnest sister wishes to ask a question for the sake of having a perplexity cleared up, may she not speak out in meeting? No, "if they will learn anything let them ask their own husbands at home." Paul is very particular, as the original shows, to restrict each woman to her own husband. They must not be asking questions of each others husbands promiscuously. Suppose the husband is as ignorant as his wife? Then presumably the wife knows enough. She ought not to know more than her husband. Suppose the saintly wife is tied to a sceptical, scoffing heathen, of what avail to ask him to remove religious difficulties? I wish Paul had thought to supply an answer to this question. His instructions seem to take for granted that the husband is always the wiser and better man of the two. He makes no provision for the relief of poor Abigail. She will just have to wait till Nabal dies, and set her cap for David. It would be very convenient. I feel the temptation to open that dangerous door just a little, and allow that Paul did in some slight measure speak to the times and the circumstances of those Corinthians. It is more difficult than it at first appears to occupy the trench cut for us by the apostle. Surely our women must not keep absolute silence in the churches. May they not join in the singing? May they not do all the singing on Saturdays before communion when the minister can't raise a tune and the male members are using their voices elsewhere? May not one woman stand up alone in the presence of the whole congregation, and at least lead the devotions of God's people in the service of song? When our beautiful thousand dollar soprano fairly makes the timbers of the house quiver with the vibrations of her wonderful voice, is she keeping "silence in the churches?" Hardly. May not woman teach a Bible-class, composed of both men and women? Is there any limit to the number which she may thus teach? May not a woman speak in church when none but women are present? Having answered all these questions, by our practice, in the affirmative, does it not appear that Paul has already been left somewhat in the rear?

What about a woman's praying aloud in a promiscuous assembly? I have heard her do it, but if I was benefitted by it, feelings are no criterion. I would walk some distance to keep from hearing the like again. But this may be a prejudice, and my feelings may not be an "infallible rule of faith and practice." In 1 Cor. 11th chapter, is not Paul writing about public worship when he says: "Every man praying or prophesying having his head covered dishonoreth his head; but every woman praying or prophesying with her head unveiled dishonoreth her head?" Are we to understand that it was not proper for a woman to engage in private devotions without veiling her head? This can hardly be the apostle's meaning, but if not, he refers to public prayer, and the inference is that it was proper for a woman to lead the prayer of the congregation provided only she did not put aside her veil. The more I study this matter, the more I don't understand it. I used to know all about it, but Paul and others have gotten me a little confused. Clark.

TEMPERANCE IN THE BIBLE.

Who was the first drunkard? Gen. ix. 20, 21.

Who took the first temperance pledge? Judges xiii. 13, 15.

Did anybody mentioned in the Bible ever take a pledge of his own accord. Daniel i. 8.

Was he any healthier and wiser in consequence? Daniel i. 15, 17.

Ought kings to drink wine? Proverbs xxxi. 4.

Ought we to make companions of drunkards? I Corinthians v. 11.

Can any drunkard enter the kingdom of heaven? I Corinthians vi. 9, 10.

Does God pronounce woe upon drunkards? Isa. v. 11, 22.

Why has He promised this woe? Isa. xxviii. 7, 8.

Are drunkards likely to get rich? Pro. xxi. 18.

What are the consequences of drinking? Pro. xxiii. 29, 30.

How may we avoid these consequences? Pro. xxxiii. 31.

What will be the result if we disregard this? Pro. xxiii. 21.

Is it wise to tamper with strong drink? Prov. xx. 1.

Where was the first temperance society? Jeremiah xxx. 5, 6.

What blessing did God pronounce upon the first temperance society? Jeremiah xxxv. 17, 18.

Is temperance a vice? Gal. v. 21.

When is temperance a virtue? Gal. v. 23.

A PRAYER.

The most beautiful and efficient feature of the order of the King's Daughters is "The Prayer of Consecration," which each King's Daughter offers every morning upon rising. It is this:

Each morning I seek to give myself to my heavenly Father for the day, saying, Take me Lord, and use me to-day as Thou wilt.

Whatever work Thou hast for me to do give it unto my hands.

If there are those Thou wouldst have me help in any way, send them to me.

Take my time and use it as thou wilt.

Let me be a vessel, close to Thy hand and meet for Thy service, to be employed only for Thee and for ministry to others "in His name."

"WHAT IS THIS CONVERSION."

"What is this conversion that you talk so much about?" asked an officer one day of a private who was an earnest active Christian.

"Sir," was the reply, "it is when the Captain of our Salvation cries, 'Halt!' and then when we halt it is 'right about face.'"

A reformed man is not a converted man.

Conversion is not a beginning to amend, or trying to do better, but is a great cure done at once, and done forever.

Conversion is a turning round, a being something that I was not before, a thinking differently to what I thought before. Before, it was justification of self: now, it is condemnation of self. Before, it was condemnation by God: now, it is justification by God. Conversion, you see, is something that touches the very root of self, and is a revolution of the whole thing—a fundamental change of every principle of life.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The October *Eclectic* offers an attractive and varied list of contents. The question of State Socialism is discussed by Mr. John Rae, who is well known as a historian on subjects of this class. Mr. Grant Allen contributes a brillant article on "Genius and Talent." Godwin Smith in his paper on "The Invitation to Celebrate the French Revolution," explains the differences between this and other great revolutionary movements. W. W. Story sketches the life and work of Michel Angelo, the great sculptor. The article entitled "The Storage of Life as a Sanitary Study" is by Dr. Benjamin Richardson, and is worthy of his fame. Mr. Sidney Colvin gives us a delightful paper on "Some Unpublished Letters of Keats." Sir James Crichton-Browne takes up that of "Handcraft" and discusses the desirability of introducing it into schools. "Who Wrote Dicken's Novels" is an amusing satire on the great Donelly Cryptogram "Nonsense." There are many bright and stimulating short articles, and several poems of more than ordinary excellence.

As our North Carolina teachers again assume the responsibilities of their positions we would like to give them a word of kindly advice, and that word or sentence is, subscribe to the *North Carolina Teacher* if you want a magazine with excellent information concerning the methods, views and whereabout of the teachers of our State.

This is advice for which those who take it will in time thank us. Subscription price $1.00, in advance. Alfred Williams & Co., publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

The October *Wide Awake* opens with a story of some original "Shut-Ins." G. P. Lathrop gives a droll story of a dog. "Daniel Webster in his New Hampshire Home" is charmingly presented by Miss Harris, with numerous illustrations and tells so much of the great American Statesman that our young folks would like to know. The "Boston Common" articles which have heretofore added so much to this magazine are concluded. D. Lathrop & Co., Boston.

IS THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA ADVANCING?

BY A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

Its numerical strength is the great point made by Catholics when they wish to impress on their own minds or on the minds of others the great power of the Church in this country. But so far, the numerical strength of the Roman Catholics in America has told, and has told beyond all doubt in politics. But what is the real, rather we should say what is the spiritual value, of this preponderating influence? Is it to lessen crime? Is it to lessen suffering? Has it elevated the moral or intellectual condition of the masses in New York? He would be a bold man who dared to say in the face of facts that the Roman Catholic Church has been a powerful influence for good in that city. And yet was there ever a body so full of vaunt of its own virtue? It is time that some one cried out and awakened the powers of the Church from their dreams of self-complacent security. If the shepherd sleeps what shall become of the hapless flock?

Look at New York; it should be preeminently a Catholic city. The mass of the Catholic population is Irish, or of direct Irish descent, and of the most faithful Catholic nation on earth. I know well that there are thousands of Catholics in this city faithful to their God and to their religion, but who will dare to deny the miserable social and religious condition of the mass of the Catholic population? It is true that there are good and earnest priests here; it is true that the confessionals in some churches are well attended, principally by women; but is this a real test of the religious condition of the people?

Look at the exterior aspect, look at the social aspect; it is true that New York is crowded with costly churches, rich vestments, much singing and much show, which attract the multitude even as moths fly to the flame.

But what solid foundation lies underneath? The churches are magnificent and costly and heavily burdened with debt; but few are consecrated though they are built for many years. Is this creditable to ecclesiastical management or to religion? The poor are heavily, I might almost say cruelly taxed to pay these debts, or rather to pay the heavy mortgage on these churches, and with little hope of reprieve.

We have before us a report made by the Rev. Father Colton in regard to St. Stephen's church, lately occupied by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn. He announces a strawberry festival to last through a whole week for the benefit of the church. He urges the congregation to send him in contributions for an immense bazar, and makes the astounding announcement that although the debt of the church amounts to $140,000 he is about to increase it $60,000 more. It is said in the report that much sympathy is felt for Father Colton at being obliged to increase so much the heavy debt, but that he will obey the mandate of the Council of Baltimore to the very letter by building schools. The old buildings now occupied by the primary schools are to be destroyed and handsome new structures are to be erected in their place. The *Catholic Review*, Archbishop Corrigan's organ, sympathizes with Father Colton, but it does not sympathize with the people who are again taxed so heavily.

The amount of money obtained from the Catholic poor will never be known in this world and is very little suspected. A priest, at his own will and pleasure, announces that a certain sum of money will be required weekly or monthly from each person; and wo to the unhappy individual if the demand is not met promptly. We know churches where three different collections are demanded and obtained at each mass on Sunday from a patient though indignant people.

As in the case of Dr. McGlynn's successor, each new priest must do some new work to get credit for his zeal. But all this is done at the expense of the poor of his parish. The priests gets all the honor and the poor get all the burden.

The *Freeman's Journal*, which expended so much red-hot shot on Dr. McGlynn for the debt which he left on his church, is lost in admiration of Father Colton for his zeal in increasing and probably doubling it. Father Colton, he says, is "quite cheerful" about it, and he well may be, considering that not one penny of the expense will come out of his pocket, and that he will get all sorts of ecclesiastical and episcopal honor and glory for using other people's money.

The statement of the editor of the *Freeman's Journal* is amusing in more ways than one, and we give it here. He says:

"Saint Joseph is a rich and powerful friend, who has often proved himself a benefactor to others even in darker hours than now, frequently causing magnificent churches, convents and other institutions to rise seemingly out of nothing, as in the case of the splendid building erected by the late Rev. Father Dromgoole, in this city (known as the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, but erected by the St. Joseph's Union through the medium of twenty-five cent subscriptions) at a cost of over $300,000, not including the property on Staten Island, which, with other expenditures, would bring the total cost up to about half a million of dollars. * * * "Would it not be well to try some special devotion to saint Joseph, with the above intention, such, for instance, as keeping a light burning constantly before his statue until the debt is paid?"

Well, if burning candles to Saint Joseph will pay the debt, by all means let them be burned. But we fear the poor Irish servant-girls of the parish will have a good deal more to do with the payment than St. Joseph, and that it will remain for another pastor to increase.—*Independent.*

(Concluded next week.)

A PICTURE.

Catharine Cole in her inimitable way produces for the columns of the N. O. *Picayune* the following. It is an extract from her "Louisiana Outings" and a part of her travels in Iberia parish:

Two or three miles out of town in a tiny oddly constructed Swiss villa of a house set far back in the fields away from the world, unfrequented, unvisited, all but forgotten by the world in which he has played the part of one of its truest heroes, there lives alone with a sweet little wife and a devoted young adopted son, that grand old fellow Captain Abe Smith, the man who saved hundreds of lives during the Last Island storm of 1856. In those days he was a sturdy, manly, handsome young fellow, a wholesome, hearty, big-hearted kind of a fellow. I should say, with whom no woman or child could be afraid and who rose to superb heights in his own splendid courage and idea of duty. When that terrible storm broke over the south and all voices were mourning the fate of the hundreds of summer visitors at Last Island, Captain Abe Smith undertook to go to their relief. He owned his little boat, but he was willing to risk all he had on earth in the effort to save helpless human lives. How he reached the island, how he forced his boat into Village bayou, how he battled like a demon fighting demons, snatching women and children and men, too, from the sharp teeth of the waves and lashing them to his boat—all this is known or was known until it and he were forgotten. He lost his boat. Her old, rotted hulk lies stuck in the sands of that dismal place. He lost his fortune, for it was all in his boat. He lost his health, and finally became from the horrors of that terrible time, a helpless, hopeless invalid; but he saved many human lives. When the storm was over the survivors presented him with a gold watch.

The grass and the weeds towered as the carriage top and buried the horses' bodies in their foliage when we drove over abandoned fields away from the main road, searching for the home of this hero. A miserable little cabin suddenly peered out of a small clearing. A dog, a woman, a man and several children crowded to the door to gape at us. They looked lost, abandoned, desolate, hiding down there behind that dense jungle of weeds. "Does Captain Smith live out here anywhere?" said "R. E." the handsomest, blithest, nicest young fellow that ever helped me to an "outing." "He does." was the answer. "Where?" said "R. F." "Just keep on, you can't get lost, I reckon;" and so we did keep on through the mournful stillness of a sad-colored autumnal noon, where no sound of human life or nature visited the ear, and all the world seemed buried under the over luxuriant grasses of abandoned fields. It was a queer picturesque little house we finally came upon, with odd gables, and such an extraordinary roof than it goes beyond me to describe it. It made me think of a wrecked schooner, and at any rate it looked as if the builder had composed it as he went along, setting it up right out of his head, as some country editors do their best editorials. A grapevine and some fruitless fruit trees filled the yard, a lean hound whined at the house corner. We entered the cottage and were greeted by the gentle little wife, who was one of those the hero rescued from Last Island and who alone of all the number has repaid him for her life. What a gentle, cheery, patient ministrant is she; how tirelessly her slender slip of a figure goes, here and there doing a man's work with a woman's heart; bread-winner and fire-tender, sweep nurse and comforter. Oh, I tell you, there is nothing so faithful, so loving, so true, as a true woman. Her arms are shelters from a world of woes. It is her mission to save hearts, just as the hero of Last Island saved lives.

He sat in his big chair, helpless, voiceless, helpless as a little child. I turned my eyes away that he might not see the sorrow there nor read the thought in my heart. "By the world forgotten." Are there no survivors of that dread storm save the sweet-faced wife? Is gratitude dead out of the hearts of those whom the gallant fellow saved, that he sits there day after day, week in and week out, alone, poverty-stricken, sad, lonesome, uncheered, with only the little wife's slender hand and the unskilled but loving strength of the lad staid between him and the want of the world. This man was a hero. He seems to be meeting the fate of heroes. Let him live sadly and die unregretted; let his dull days drag by as they may. When he is dead his picture will be published, his deeds will be lauded and the people be saved may give him a stone.

GOID DUST.

A man that is young in years may be old in hours, if he has lost no time.—*Bacon.*

***

Look not mournfully into the past. It comes not back again. Wisely improve the present; it is thine.—*Longfellow.*

***

Reflect that life, like every other blessing,
Derives its value from its use alone.
—*Dr. Johnson.*

***

A man lives by believing something, not by debating and arguing about many things. —*Carlyle.*

***

Give strength, give thought, give deeds, give pelf,
Give love, give tears, and give thyself;
Who gives not is not living.
The more we give,
The more we live.

***

Economy is of itself a great revenue.—*Cicero.*

***

Love cannot enter the heart without bringing with it a train of other virtues.—*St. Francis.*

***

Not the cry, but the flight of a wild duck, says a Chinese author, leads the flock to fly and follow.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

***

"They set as sets the morning star, which goes
Not down behind the darkened nest, nor hides
Obscured among the tempests of the sky,
But melts away into the light of heaven."

***

That circumference can not be small if God is the centre.—*Hannah More.*

***

What a "bridge of sighs" Satan builds? what a bridge of songs Christ builds over the border river! *Macduff.*

WHY I VALUE OUR RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

BY REV. B. T. SHEELEY.

That more experienced Christians should prize the religious newspaper, is taken as a matter of course; but why, it is suggested, should it be so valuable to me, so recent a convert, and so young?

I value it, first, as older Christians do, for the associations which it revives and forms. It introduces me to the members of the Christian family into which I have just been adopted. It gives me items of news from ministerial brethren of my acquaintance, and acquaints me with their friends. Through it the devoted sisters, who greet us from week to week from their appropriate column, become sisters to me in fact, and, when I have opened the paper to their words, my chamber door seems open for the meeting of a family circle, which expands in dimensions and delightsomeness as I read. I value our religious paper because it helps me grow like these brethren and sisters. While reading I catch their spirit, and its influence hovers about me after I have laid the paper by. Beholding thus, as in a glass, their loveliness, is there not also hope for "even me?"

And this is another reason why I prize the religious newspaper. It is such a perfect looking-glass. With it before me, I seem to be in a complete panorama of religious paintings, all of them true to life, and each having its exact counterpart in the world about me. Religious doctrine, religious life, religious customs, at home and abroad, are all in bold outline in the foreground. I am not bewildered at the sight, for in the background is ever the deep, sober cast of the editorial coloring, which harmonizes differences, brings out the true, and throws the false into the shade. Venerable fathers speak from these pages, and their counsel sobers and edifies me. From the Home Circle corner issues the prattle of children, and my youthful glee is hightened and refined. The soul of some chastened author blossoms into poetic beauty, and the fragrance of the sentiment exhaled from here verse curbs my vain ambition, and elevates my spirit by subduing it. And so, I like our paper because, in reflecting the face and soul of other things, it reveals to me my inner self. From it I learn my capabilities and proclivities. By it I am led on to the specific work to which my Master has called me, and here I am shown the tools I am to use.

"But, better than anything else, the religious paper reflects to me the face of my precious Saviour. Soiled, it is true, is this mirror at best; marred is his lovely countenance as reflected from it; but it is *Jesus* after all—"Jesus in the sunshine, Jesus in the shade." Here I see the world with the robe of Jesus' righteousness upon it—here I "see Jesus" above, beyond, and yet through the world. Looking upon him, I forget, in a measure, the smaller features of the great panorama. I forget myself as its center, while my heart cries out, in unison with the religious world which the religious newspaper reflects, "All the world for Jesus!" This is why the religious newspaper is valuable to me.—*Reprint.*

TEMPERANCE IN ARKANSAS.

There is a popular notion that Arkansas is a "bowie-knife" State, a lawless and an ignorant State. I shared this before I went there. I cannot disprove the ignorance of the country districts. As I said, more money is needed to make the public school system effective. But in its general aspect the State is as orderly and moral as any. The laws against carrying concealed weapons are strict, and are enforced. It It is a fairly temperate State. Under the high license and local option laws, prohibition prevails in two-thirds of the State, and the popular vote is strictly enforced. In forty-eight of the seventy-five counties no license is granted, in other counties only a single town votes license, and in many of the remaining counties many towns refuse it. In five counties only is liquor perfectly free. A special law prohibits liquor selling within five miles of a college; within three miles of a church or school, a majority of the adult inhabitants can prohibit it. With regard to liquor selling, woman suffrage practically exists. The law says that on petition of a majority of the adult population in any district the county judge must refuse license. The women, therefore, without going into politics, sign the petitions and create prohibition.—*Harper's Magazine.*

ON RISING GROUND.

The sermon of the Archbishop of York at the closing of the Lambeth Conference was of marked ability, containing many striking passages. One of these we quote: "The great increase of expenditure on missions during this century; the splendid examples of individual philanthropy—all these teach us that at this moment we have not reached the summit of human endeavor, but only the first ridge from which we can see, not the downward slope, but Alps rising behind Alps, which we may not pronounce unattainable till we have tried them. Nor is our power over sin diminished. A hundred years ago men classed with miracles the conversion of a Magdalen. Now, you may call it a miracle still; but it is part of the daily organized work of every complete church, and is blessed with daily success. A century ago the criminal class was looked on as hopeless, and was only dealt with by the severest repression; now the reformatory snatches in early boyhood the predestined thief and social pest, and trains him to good and loads his neck with the beneficent yoke of the moral law, which he will not wish to cast off. We do not discuss it as a possibility; it is part of the Church's constant work. Every Christian man is a storehouse of the power and will of Jesus Christ."

ABOUT WOMEN.

It is true that the young wife and mother is more often too self-sacrificing than otherwise. She sinks her own individuality altogether too much in the service of her family. It is the easiest thing to do, to reserve nothing in the way of devotion, but it is not the wisest way. It develops selfishness instead of thoughtfulness in the beloved ones whom she served, and it too often happens that the wife and mother, who denies herself constantly in waiting upon others, and demands no consideration for herself, wakes later in life to find that she has made a mistake. Out of the fullness of her heart she has given more than she ought for the sake of her family as well as herself.

The daughter, whose comfort has always been consulted before that of her mother, the son, whose hours of study or play, must never be interrupted for his mother's sake; the husband, who knows that his wife is a saint for unselfishness, impose unconsciously upon her goodness. And they develope a dullness of sympathy, an unreadiness to think of her needs, which is as hurtful to their own moral growth as it is heart-breaking and incomprehensible to the woman who has uselessly laid down her very life for them.—*Christian Advocate.*

GIRLS IN THE GARDEN.

If there is one thing more beautiful than another in a garden of flowers, that thing is a beautiful girl, with a sunbonnet on her head so wide and capacious that you have to get right square before her, and pretty near her, to see the glowing cheeks that are sure to be there if she is at all accustomed to garden walks and works. Physically, there can be nothing better for daughters, and, indeed, for many wives, than to take sole charge of a small flower garden. The benefits derived from early rising, stirring the soil, snuffing the pure morning air, are freshness and glow of cheek and brightness of eye, cheerfulness of temper, vigor of mind and purity of heart. Consequently, she must be more cheerful and lovely as a daughter, more dignified and womanly as a sister, and more attractive and confiding as a wife. If you have not the dooryard ground, then get a dozen pots and plant the seeds of flowers to your taste. The care and attention required to rear and train the growing plants occupy the mind, to the exclusion, oftentimes, of senseless novel-reading, a senseless waste of time. You listless, pale-faced, fragile thing of a girl, throw off your mock delicacy, put on gloves, if you will, but work in the garden till your cheeks will vie in color with the blush of the rose you cultivate.

SUSPICION.

There are many suspicions that need crushing in the bud. We fancy our friend is cool to us; we imagine one has slighted us; we suspect our neighbor of having spoken ill of us. Most likely we are mistaken, and, in any case, we could never profitably search into the matter. Our trust in our friend or our own self-respect should lead us to put away such thoughts, to abandon such supicions. Some one has perhaps dropped a poisonous word of scandal into our ears—let us banish it from our thoughts with scorn. Circumstances may tend to cast suspicion on one whom we honor—let us continue to trust him in our heart of hearts. We may fear that some one has committed a fault, which, however, does not concern us in the least, and in which we are not called upon to interfere—let us expel the idea as an unwelcome intruder.

MAKE HOME BRIGHT AND HAPPY.

Whenever parents find that their offspring are beginning to prefer any other place before home, let them ask themselves these questions, and they may discover the secret of their children's unfortunate preference. Does the father strive to make home bright and happy, or is he silent, moody, and unsociable? Are his children furnished with a proper supply of books, papers, magazines, and such other means of amusement and improvement as their natures require? Does the mother make friends and confidants of her daughters, or does she merely dole out to them food and clothing? Do the parents, in short, sympathise in the joys and griefs, the hopes and fears, of their children, or do they ignore that is most essential to the happiness and genial culture of childhood?

SOWING SEEDS OF CHARACTER.

If you should see a man digging in snowdrift with the expectation of finding valuable ore, or planting seeds upon the rolling billows, you would say at once that he was beside himself. But in what respect does this man differ from you, who you sow the seeds of idleness and dissipation in your youth, and expect the fruit of age will be a good constitution, healthy affections, and holy principles? If you desire a virtuous and happy life, in which you must shape your character by the Word of unerring wisdom, and plant in your bosom the seeds of virtue.

THE SHADOW OF A G

The shadow of a great rock in a weary land. There is nothing else that can give shadow here. So in this life, without Christ. There is no refreshment for the weary soul. You will not find it in Christ. Sorrows, temptations, reverses, come, and if one cannot find refuge beneath the over-shadowing of the Saviour, life becomes a desert whose storms are pitiless. Why will not men come to Christ and find rest and peace?—for everywhere and always it is the same, that the soul was made for God, and it is restless until it rests in him." The human heart is the same everywhere. In every latitude and in every language Christ is.—*Herald and Presbyter.*

TRUE FRIENDS.

Friendship is true in proportion as the tenderness which underlies it is unselfish. He who measures our feelings, exacting full return for all he gives, jealous of what he deems his due, craving the beloved objects for his own pleasure and resenting other claims upon it is not worthy the name of friend. The true friend is ever generous, pouring out his love without measure or stint, finding his chief delight in the good or pleasure of the loved one, and is ever willing to work for this end though he share not in the results.

SOWING SEEDS OF CHARACTER.

If you should see a man digging in snowdrift with the expectation of finding valuable ore, or planting seeds upon the rolling billows, you would say at once that he was beside himself. But in what respect does this man differ from you, who you sow the seeds of idleness and dissipation in your youth, and expect the fruit of age will be a good constitution, healthy affections, and holy principles? If you desire a virtuous and happy life, in which you must shape your character by the Word of unerring wisdom, and plant in your bosom the seeds of virtue.

We are all parts of a beautiful garden, and may have rich harvests of our character, if we love Him enough.—*Louisa Alcott.*

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1888.

A DANGER.

Or is it a danger? We refer to the multiplication of agencies outside the regular channels of church work, and the tendency, real or supposed, of these organizations to trench upon the normal and duly ordained work of the organized church. An answer to the question will depend largely upon the point of view from which it is considered, and the peculiar circumstances which are brought into consideration. Undoubtedly, we think all will agree, the Christian Church in the ordinary discharge of its duties is the paramount agency for the diffusion of gospel truth, and so for the salvation of the world; and anything that counteracts its operations, or seriously impairs its efficiency is to be considered as only and utterly injurious. Still the Christian Church may and often does, we think, find that agencies which can work outside of its direct course may be made distinctly and decidedly useful. Combination and co-operation of Christian bodies, differing in some important particulars, is absolutely essential not infrequently to the best results in Christian work. General evangelistic effort is useful and does effect immense good; organization of young men in Christian associations is attended usually with most blessed consequences. Union in Sabbath-school work at least as to conference and comparison of methods and incitement to progress is undoubtedly beneficial.

But this is only one side of the question. All these may be employed to do harm, and if we choose to subtract incidents from the general course of action, and turn a magnifying and exclusive look to them alone, it would not be hard to believe that they are evil only and evil continually.

The moral of it all, if it needs to be pointed, is that in-so-far as instrumentalities outside the normal sphere of denominational action work are within carefully defined limits and under the control and direction of wise and judicious leaders, they should be heartily encouraged as most auxiliaries in bringing the world to CHRIST; but there is a danger lest fall into hands neither they may arrogate powers that do not rightfully belong, then they become not helpers in the MASTER'S work.

believers in denominational in the employment of means within the line of denominational control, when these agencies can, more actually than by general co-operation advance the work of the kingdom, yet even they may be allowed to get beyond control, though far less likely than others so to do. Nevertheless, GOD would have us avoid that we should shackle with the iron bonds of a rigid ecclesiasticism any movement that should move on unresistedly and under the guidance of the SPIRIT to the salvation of immortal souls.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL METHODS.

This is the day of Sunday-schools and of all that pertains to Sunday-schools. Sunday-school conventions are held before or during meetings of Presbyteries and on a large scale, State undenominational Sunday-school conventions are held. It all means that the people are aroused to the importance of the Sunday-school work. In these conventions topics are proposed for discussion and subjects are discussed of the most practical importance, and much that is good is elicited, yet we imagine that opinions and views often must be crude and ill-considered for lack of what we may call bottom facts. We are disposed to think that not infrequently the proceedings indicate that the discussions are conducted, more or less logical and philosophical, not on that account valueless by any means, but not of course so valuable as they would be if really based on actual knowledge of methods, and in general of methods united with much personal experience.

How many anxious to deduce the best results from these gatherings long for some-thing that will treat clearly and comprehensively of the origin and development of Sunday-school work and impart information desirable and most valuable on the right hand and one matters of detail that learn that work, especially as to the requisite qualifications of teachers and the best modes of imparting instruction to the young. We find in the "Yale Lectures on the Sunday-school" delivered by Rev. Dr. H. CLAY TRUMBULL and now gathered together and published in book form, precisely what it seems to us, is especially needed at this time. To those who have profited by the articles from the pen of Dr. TRUMBULL, as they appear weekly in the *Sunday-School Times*, it is not necesary to say that these lectures are invigoratingly original and stimulative, and the fact of their publication by Mr. JOHN D. WATTLES should be sufficient assurance of the typographical execution and general make-up.

Not every one probably will go as far as Dr. TRUMBULL in his estimate of the comparative importance of the Sabbath-school work, but no one, we venture to assert, can read this book without being both entertained and instructed in so doing.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

We hope our readers read the "Report of the Committee of Church and Manse erection of Mecklenburg Presbytery," which we published in last issue. It opens up a subject which we would be glad to have fully and freely discussed. We suggest in the outset that the members of that committee have shown such an appreciation of the importance of the subject to the well being and progress of Church work, and have so impressed us with the idea that their researches have supplied them with valuable information that we are disposed to specially invite them to give the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN the benefit of their acquirements in this direction.

To go no further than the matter of safe and convenient deposit for church records and for the church silver, it is desirable that fireproof and burglar proof receptacles should be furnished in connection with our church buildings. A convenient room where church records could be had access to readily, and where they could be kept safely is especially desirable, we are disposed to think, and would tend to the greater accuracy and continuity of our church history—we mean of course recorded history.

A great deal more attention should be paid to the construction of church edifices, so as to make funds applied go to the furthest extent possible in furnishing such conveniences and supplying such needs as would in the greatest degree conduce to the proper conduct of worship, and lead to the best results from this service.

In writing thus we are simply bidding for that information on the subject, which we painfully feel our own inability to supply. We invite any who may have practical information on this subject to give our readers the benefit of it.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Enoree Presbytery held its fall session at Rocky Springs church, in Laurens county, S. C., convening on the 27th of September and adjourning on the 29th. Fifteen ministers and twenty-seven elders were present, and the meeting proved an interesting and pleasant one.

The reports from the churches were generally encouraging, and some were specially so, because of revivals and large accessions.

One new church recently organized at Jonesville, Union county, was enrolled, and calls for pastoral services were presented by Liberty Springs and Lisbon churches to Rev. A. M. Hassell, and by Unionville church to Licentiate S. R. Hope, which brethren have been supplying these churches for some time past. They retain the calls until the next meeting.

The chief interest of the meeting centered in the domestic missionary work of the Presbytery, and Licentiate N. J. Holmes was unanimously elected evangelist of the Presbytery, to labor outside its organized churches, in the purely missionary field, and he accepted the call.

Presbytery adjourned to meet at Laurens C. H. on the 12th of October to ordain him as an evangelist.

Rev. R. P. Smith was dismissed to Bethel Presbytery, in whose bounds he is now laboring.

Much sympathy was felt and expressed for the Rev. R. W. Milner, who lies painfully and hopelessly ill at his home in Clinton, S. C.

The next regular meeting of the Presbytery is to be held at Spartanburg. L.

THE HOME MISSION CONVENTION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

This new departure seems to be exciting much interest in the Synod." J. M. W.," in your issue of Oct. 3d, seems glad that the movement is on foot, but he seems also to be a little afraid that Synod is in danger of trespassing on the constitutional rights of the Presbyteries. Can there be any doubt as to the constitutionality of this matter? Let us see! Form of Government par. 60, says that the Church courts may make rules for the extension of the Church, and have administrative authority to give effect to this power. Paragraph 84 says generally that Synod is a court of review, and may "*with respect to Presbyteries*" "concert measures for promoting the prosperity and enlargement of the Church within its bounds." Now what does "*with respect to Presbyteries*" mean? Paragraph 78 says that Presbytery has power to "set apart evangelists to their proper work" and "to concert measures for the enlargement of the Church within its bounds." Does not this mean that Presbytery alone has original jurisdiction in the matter of enlargement? If I am not mistaken *Dr. Girardeau* thinks that Synod has no right to attend to evangelistic work. Had not Synod then better attend to its work of review and adjudication of constitutional disputes? If the matter of evangelism belongs to the Presbyteries, what has a *convention* to do with the matter? Will it not be far better to keep in the 'old way" than to attempt untried paths? Did their Presbyteries give the brethren a right to call this convention? Does it not smack of congregationalism? Don't go too fast, brethren. Some may not be able to keep up.

PRESBYTER.

DAVIDSON'S NEW PRESIDENT.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Dr. Shearer, the President of Davidson College, after visiting Bethel Presbytery, where he ceived a warm welcome, remained over Sabbath in Chester, S. C., and preached morning and evening in the Presbyterian church. His sermons was greatly enjoyed, and combined with the genial qualities which he displayed in a round of visits on which the pastor took him the next day, served to awaken new interest in the College to which he has lately come. It will be gratifying to the friends and patrons of the College, and particularly to pastors within a day's journey of Davidson, to know that with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee, Dr. Shearer's classes are so arranged that for the present he can frequently spend the latter part of the week and Sabbath in making himself and the College better known throughout North Carolina and South Carolina. The very presence of the man is cheering. His strength and heartiness inspire hope, and his enthusiasm kindles that of every one with whom he came in contact.

Chester, S. C., Sept., 27th.

A CALL FROM BRAZIL.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

"Come over into Macedonia and help us."

A repetition of the call from Maranhao, Brazil.

We of the Presbyterian church in Maranhao, in the name of the Lord Jesus, do most urgently repeat our call to any minister or theological student to come over to Maranhao and help us preach. Those who have already written to us on the subject will have the preference, and are asked to make up their minds decisively, and at once.

All the debt on our chapel building that last year embarrassed us is now removed, and we make the same offer of a home, board and eighty milreis (nearly $40.00) per month. May the Lord of the harvest influence the heart of some one of the many laborers in His vineyard who have prayed "Thy kingdom come" to come with this kingdom to Maranhao.

Address:

GEO. W. BUTLER,
Maranhao, Brazil.

A CARD.

In behalf of the Session and members of the Goldsboro Presbyterian church, and of myself, I extend a cordial invitation to all the ministers and elders of the Synod of North Carolina to hold a "Synodical Convention in the interest of Home Missions" in Goldsboro, one day previous to the meeting of Synod. It is hoped that this convention will result in lasting good to the cause of Christ and of the Presbyterian church in the bounds of the whole Synod. Come brethren let us have a large and enthusiastic convention. May the Holy Ghost prepare us all for the convention and the meeting of Synod and give us both zeal and wisdom in His work.

J. C. MCMULLEN.

LETTER FROM DR. SHEARER.

MR. EDITOR:—The Presbyterians of North Carolina, all of whom I trust are readers of your valued paper, no doubt wish to hear of the present condition and the immediate prospects of their school here. I have but lately taken charge of the institution, almost a stranger in the State, but I desire to make grateful mention of the warm welcome I have received in every quarter. The citizens of Davidson first greeted myself and family so cordially that they gave us almost a home feeling from the beginning. And then the Faculty have done everything I could desire to make my new official duties fit me easily. And the students have shown their loyalty to their new President and his course of Biblical intruction as heartily as one could desire.

There are already ninety-two students on the ground, which is three more than the catalogue roll of last year, and a number of others will no doubt enter during the year. The Freshman class is an unusually large one and is regarded as an exceptionally good one. Everybody connected with the college, and the community as well, seem cheery at the outlook. To my eye everything is in a promising condition. The Faculty is homogeneous; the student body is well drilled and manly; the Campus tone and sentiment are of a very high order. There seems to be no concern about discipline, because no one expects any occasion for its exercise. I trust the day may continue as auspicious as the morning hours seem to be.

It is the wish both of the Board and the Faculty to place the Chair of Biblical Instruction, which is my Chair, on high ground. It has been introduced into the entire course, twice a week in the Freshman and Sophomore years, and three times a week in the Junior and Senior years for the present. This is a course in the English Bible for four years with such study of Evidence and Ethics as may be successfully done all the way through the course and then presented in summary at the close.

The Sunday Bible classes are no part of this course, but are conducted at 9½ o'clock in the chapel with appropriate religious exercises. These Sunday classes are just such doctrinal and devotional classes as may be properly organized in any church and are enforced only by the usual moral and religious sanctions. One class undertakes to study the Book of Acts, another prefers to study the Life of Christ, following Geike, others take the international lessons, and so on.

We regret very much the loss of our pastor, R. A. Webb, who has gone to Charleston. Every effort will be made to secure a successor as soon as possible. In the meantime the church has asked the President of the college to render them such service as he may be able.

Prof. Martin's friends will be happy to learn that his daughters who were sick in the mountains are both convalescent and are now on their way home by easy stages, stopping for a season at Lenoir.

I should like to know to what extent your paper is taken in this community.

Fraternally,

J. B SHEARER.

Davidson College, N. C., Oct. 3d, 1888.

SYNODICAL HOME MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

After conference with a number of the friends of this cause, in the Synod, we, the undersigned, Chairmen of the Home Missions committee in our respective Presbyteries, do hereby call a convention to meet in Greensboro, N. C., on Tuesday the 23d of October (inst.), at 7½ p. m., (which will be just one day previous to the meeting of Synod in same place), for the purpose of giving this subject a more thorough consideration than it usually receive in the Synod. The following programme has been agreed upon:

Opening address, by Rev. F. H. Johnstoon, D.D., Raleigh, N. C.

Addresses by each of the Chairmen of Home Missions committees, in the different Presbyteries, setting forth as briefly as possible the extent, needs and prospects of their respective fields.

Addresses by the Evangelists of Presbyteries, with map of Synod before them, in reference to their special work.

A general discussion of the following subjects in which all present shall be invited to participate.

1st. Ought there not be a more equal division of the Synod among the Presbyteries?

2d. Would it not be advisable for the Synod at its approaching meeting to take steps to place at least one Evangelist in its mission field?

3d. What are some of the hindrances to this work in the Presbyteries and Synod, and how can these be removed?

4th. What should be done to secure a thorough consideration of the subject of Home Missions at each regular meeting of Synod?

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
Orange Presbytery.
R. B. ANDERSON,
Concord Presbytery.
H. G. HILL,
Fayetteville Presbytery.
P. H. HOGE,
Wilmington Presbytery.
WM. E. MCILWAIN,
Mecklenburg Presbytery.

NOTICE.

Delegates to Orange Presbytery at Rocky Mount: Round trip tickets at the usual reduced rates will be on sale October 18th and 20th, at stations of the following railways, viz: Richmond & Danville, Wilmington & Weldon, Seaboard Air Line, and Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley. Good to return until October 29th, so as to include the Synod.

F. H. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Mr. L. A. Coulter, our State Young Men's Christian Association secretary, has paid us a visit and has gone to Wilmington. A union meeting was held at which addresses were made by chairman of Executive Committee, Dr. Thos. Hume, Dr. J. S. Watkins and others. Report of the special work for young men under the churches was gratifying. A canvass among the business men has resulted in over six hundred pledged for another year's work. If our business men would only stand up to the work as your Wilmington business men do, we would go ahead much faster. The Lord be praised for young men developed around here.

The State is to be congratulated on call of Mr. G. M. Busey to your work for young men. This week Durham expects her secretary, Mr. J. J. Stowe. He will be the fourth Y. M. C. A. general secretary in North Carolina. Three meetings going on here and some fifty souls converted. Pray with us for more. Come to State fair and invite your young men to call at Rooms 208, Fayetteville St. Packages, valises, &c., checked for all young men callers. Facilities for washing, brushing up, &c., during State Fair, free of charge.

Wake Forest College organized recently a Young Men's Christian Association. Corresponding Secretary, Mr. J. E. White. Tell the associations to give them greetings.

E. L. HARRIS,
General Secretary.

Raleigh, N. C.

BY THE WAY.

The friends of Mr. E. R. STAMPS, of Raleigh, everywhere, will congratulate him on the complete vindication of himself by his plain, straightforward letter to the *News and Observer*. It needed not this to assure any of us perhaps, but we are not the less glad, that those who do not know Mr. STAMPS have the benefit of this statement. To have rested under the greivous imputatious he has borne until his vindication could not injure his accusers was altogether worthy of the Christian gentleman.

In noticing the "Progressiveness o Chistianity," by Rev. P. H. HOGE, we omitted to mention that copies can be obtained at the book store of P. HEINSBERGER of this city, or from the Committee of Publication, Richmond Va., for 10 cents each.

A man was brought before Judge GILDERSLEEVE in New York city the other day for committing a theft while drunk. Judgment was suspended—not an uncommon occurrence by any means—but the Judge said to the prisoner:

Your trouble is due to rum, and that is the cause of nine-tenths of all crimes. When we have prohibition, if ever we do, we shall have only only one Judge here and one District Attorney and probably only two or three assistants. These will be able to do all the work. That would be a saving to the county of $75,000 to $100,000 a year, and of millions of dollars to the people throughout the country, and it would make happy thousands of families who are now miserable.

The *Raleigh Christian Advocate* says, "its friends among the preachers could double its circulation in one year if they were to throw themselves into it enthusiastically. Nearly every layman, who would really try, could get a new subscriber. Why not do this?

We really believe that if that course were pursued with the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, its list would roll up hundreds in the way of increase. In the language above quoted we say, "Why not do this?"

SUBSCRIPTION PAID?

Some kind friend has sent us a copy of the *Monteaglean*, a monthly magazine, containing a likeness of Rev. Dr. J. B. SHEARER, President of Davidson College—a very fair likeness we take it to be—and a sermon by the Doctor delivered at Monteagle in July, on "The Sabbath." We will try to keep the magazine by us and give our readers a part or the whole of it.

The issue is on hand in Boston. Shall the Romanists control the public schools in the interests of Romanism? The books for registration of women closed with some 25,000 names about equally divided—the majority somewhat in favor of the Romanists probably. The denominational idea was vigorously pushed in the canvass *on* both sides. The male city vote averages 47,000 to 50,000. It is well to bring the matter to issue now, and let every one outside of Boston look and learn. The same issue must come wherever the Romanists are strong enough to raise it.

At what temperature do frosts occur? Many would like to know, and to inform them our scholarly contemporary, the *Morning Star* brings forward LOOMIS' Treaty on Meteorology, an authority recognized by the Signal Bureau, which says that during a clear and still night, when a thermometer six feet above the ground, sinks to 36 degrees, very heavy frosts may be expected, and a slight frost may occur at 47 degreess.

Rev. D. E. JORDAN, D. D., of Winnsboro, S. C., writes concerning "The Presbyterian Church," by J. W. PRIMROSE:

"The tract is an interesting and impressive presentation of the loyalty of our Church to the Scriptures. I like it for this. It makes no apologies for Presbyterian doctrine. Its claim is that our doctrines are Scriptural, and therefore true, and they who reject them do so at ther own cost; to their own loss.

Rev. JAS. Y. FAIR, of Charlotte, writes concerning the above tract:

"It is timely, and just exactly what we need. I wish we could put a copy into the hands of all our young Christians."

Herald and Presbyter:

Rev. George Frazer, D. D., heretofore in charge of Caney Fork, Ky., in the Northern Church, has gone to join the Southern Church, and the Northern Church has formed an organic union with Rev. J. T. Plunkett, formerly pastor of the Second Church Covington (Southern) now of Detroit. Some people call this swallowing or absorption, but we call it oganic union.

Very well, if this is "organic union" the anti-unionists will accept it; and now let's call in the question.

The commission to inquire into the London *Times'* charges against PARNELL decide that the *Times* must present charges. This encourages the Parnellites greatly, but there is no telling the outcome, for the commission, it is understood, claim that they are to find out the whole truth, and so they will not stop at the *Times'* charges if the investigation points farther, and will summon witnesses at their own will without regard to wishes of the parties in litigation. Both sides express confidence in the tribunal, and profess the looking forward to favorable issue to themselves.

Thanks to Bro. McDIARMID for his very kind reference to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN. We regard it as the language of strong friendship, and will try to deserve it.

REWARDS FOR WORK.

We cannot afford to put down the price of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN—but we want it placed in every household within the bounds of our Church. Persons getting it one year, we can and do trust will continue to take it; so we are willing to pay to get it introdnced into families and communities. We offer then, a series of rewards t6 those who are willing to undertake the getting up of clubs for us.

PROPOSITION No. 1—To the person who will send us the largest nnmber of NEW subscribers (provided the number is over 25) we will pay $30.00.

PROP. No. 2.—The person sending us the next largest number of NEW subscribers, (over 20) we will pay $22.

PROP. No 3.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 15) we will pay $15.00.

PROP. No. 4.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 10) we will pay $8.00.

PROP. No. 5—To the person sending us the next largest (over 5) we will pay $3.25.

And to any one sending us a NEW subscriber we will pay 50 cents for his trouble; this does not apply of course to those who are paid under any one of the propositions made above.

In no case will any one sending us the NEW subscribers—that is persons in families not now taking the paper—in no case will such person receive less than 50 cents So no one will lose his labor.

To put it in the power of any one to get subscribers, we will put the price for NEW subscribers at $2.15 *for the first year.*

But suppose four persons get over 25 subscribers? Then the one who gets the largest number gets $30; the one who gets the next largest gets the reward for proposition No. 2; the next still the reward for proposition No 3.—it being understood that in no case will any one who sends over 25 new subscribers receive less than 75 cents for each subscriber.

Similar action will be adopted with regard to those who send over the number of subscribers designated by notes No. 2 and 3—provided these lists are not exceeded by others sent under some higher note.

Here is a chance for workers desiring to get money for Foreign and Home Missionary purposes, or for any other good cause—and to increase the circulation of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, which certainly will represent labor in a good cause. All is optional with the getter-up of clubs—but we suggest it to the consideration of Ladies' Missionary Societies.

☞ Credit subscriptions will be allowed—that is money must have been actually paid in by a subscriber and the fact reported to us, before his name will be entered.

Lists of subscribers now taking the paper at any office, or offices, will be forwarded on application.

TIME GIVEN: This offer is to close November 1st—and will include only the subscriptions obtained previous to that date.

RECEIPTS FOR EDUCATION.

From May 8th to September 6th, 1888.

Tuskaloosa Presbytery		$24 70
No. Alabama	"	10 00
E. Texas	"	12 40
Dallas	"	2 15
Cen. Mississippi	"	20 50
Memphis	"	50 80
Wilmington	"	9 12
Potosi	"	4 95
Palmyra	"	7 00
St. Louis	"	83 20
West Lexington	"	35 00
East Hanover	"	5 67
Abingdon	"	7 97
Roanoke	"	5 00
South Carolina	"	17 00
Cherokee	"	18 62
Fayetteville	"	52 72
Louisiana	"	5 00
West Hanover	"	25
Western District	"	1 50
Columbia	"	2 00
Miscellaneous	"	84 22
Total		$47,842

G. W. MACRAE,
300, Front St. Memphis, Tenn.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Frost nipped pea and potato vines near Wilmington. The *Fayetteville Observer* says there was a plentiful frost on Sunday (20th ult.,) that killed potato and pea vines.

The Raleigh *Spirit of the Age* says: "There were 141 arrests by the police in this city last month, a tremendous increase over the same month of last year, when he had prohibition." Comments reserved.

The *Durham Recorder* of Monday 1st, says about the frost: From the best information we can get, at this writing, about one-half of the has been cut, and about 50 per cent. of what remained on the hill has been badly damaged by the frost. That planted in low lands fared much worse than that on the hills.

Gloomy reports from Caswell about the frost.

Snow fell on Saturday 29th ult., at Stanly Cross about six miles from Winston.

Raleigh is to have an extentive wagon manufacturing establishment.

The farmers near Tarboro have built a cotton-seed oil mill of their own.

The Wadesboro silk mills will order more machinery and run the mills to their full capacity,

Mr. F. W. Clark of Raleigh, has been promoted to the General Freight and Passenger agency of the entire Seaboard Line and will remove to Portsmouth, Va.

The Charlotte *Chronicle* reports at Matthews the severe tearing of the hands of a young man by a cotton-gin he was tending At Huntersville the arm of a young man was broken from being caught in the belt of a cottou gin and while awaiting the coming of the doctor who was sent for the arm of another man was broken from falling to the ground from a load of hay he was hauling. At Huntersville also an old and highly respected ciiizen was killed by a fall from a mule.

Cotton goes into Wilson wrapped in old guano sacks.

At Asheville on Sunday, 30th ult., at sunrise, says the *Citizen*, the mercury stood at 28 degrees above zero, a white frost covered the ground, and ice formed freely. What vegetables remained in the gardens were killed, and most of the flowering plants—dahilas, salvias, and the bright autumn blooms blasted. Tobacco remaining uncut must have been ruined and involves a heavy loss.

Heavy frosts in all the Blue Ridge country and great damage reported tobacco and other crops.

The cotton-seed oil mills of Charlotte crush seventy tons of seed per day. They have doubled their capacity for work.

Sold again: We refer to the N. C. Millstone Company's property at Parkwood which gets sold every once in a while. This time it was sold in detail and brought $16,800.

A killing frost on Sunday morning 30th ult., at Statesville followed by another the next morning destroyed one-fourth of the tobacco crop; so estimates the *Landmark*. No other crop suffered.

At the two white graded schools in Raleigh there are one thonsand pupils and at the colored schools over that number.

The Wilmington *Star* learns that Col. L. C. Jones the obliging and popular superintendent of the Carolina Central railroad had his carriage-house, corn-crib, &c., at his residence in Jonesboro destroyed by fire on last Thurday. Loss near $800 and no insurance.

The Board of Health of New Hanover county have decided that on and after the 15th ult., the quarantine against the fever-infected districts shall be relieved, so far as to permit passengers from such places to pass through Wilmington, without any detention.

A correspondent writes the *News and Observer* from Winston that a saloon-keeper dropped dead there on the night of Oct. 3d. He had been crazy several days.

The following persons were re-elected at the regular annual meeting of the North Carolina Land Improvement Company held at Greensboro on 3d inst.: Mr. John D. Williams was re elected president, Col. J. A. Gray, vice president and Capt. R. P. Gray secretary and treasurer.

The Statesville *Landmark* says that a "syndicate has been formed by some of our citizens for the purpose of developing a valuable corundum find near town. From the science, capital, energy and grip represented in this combination, the enterprise will probably result in lowering the price of corundum and securing a more direct and perpendicular route to China."

DOMESTIC.

Fifty cases of typhoid fever reported in Duluth, Minn.

George Linen a noted artist and who numbered among his patrons Henry Clay and Daniel Webster died in Bloomingdale, N. J., on 27th ult., aged 86. He was born in Greenlaw, Scotland, and educated in Edinburgh.

Last week a storm raged on Lake Michigan. The life-saving crew went out from Sand Beach and took from a barge six men and one woman, but the boat turned over in the surf and four men and the woman were drowned.

The outlook for the window-glass manufacture is encouraging. The western factories resumed work last week, thus giving employment to six thousand men.

This from the Charleston *News & Courier* is not a chestnut: The first chestnuts of the season made their appearance in Charleston yesterday. They are the genuine chestnut, of the unwhiskered variety, and came from North Carolina; 25 cents a quart is asked for them. It is said, by the way, that North Carolina does not produce the whiskered chestnut.

Flour has advanced in Minneapolis $2 in two months, and it is expected to go to $10.

A fire in West Virginia destroys a dwelling worth $1,200 and came near burning the Chesapeake and Ohio depot buildings.

Robert Harrison, a conductor on the Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain railroad fell from a construction car on Tuesday of last week and was killed.

Twelve horses were poisoned in a livery stable in Columbus, Ga., by some fiend in human shape.

By the bursting of a millstone while grinding corn on a plantation near Bayou Sara, La., one man was killed and three seriously wounded.

The entire population of Ramsey county, Dakota, are said to be on the verge of starvation. They are applying for aid. It is stated that recent frosts destroyed thousands of bushels of wheat. The want is so great that it would financially ruin the county to meet it. [This account reads very like a great exaggeration.]

On last Thursday there was thin ice in some places around Spartanburg.

The captain of the White Star steamer Germania, was found dead in his chart-room on September 28th.

A damage suit has been filed at Richmond, for $10,000 against the Richmond and Danville railroad for ejectment by the conductor of a passenger who had paid his fare and refused to pay a second time.

G. J. Hall and family for many years residents of Brunswick, Ga., have gone to England to take possession of several thousand dollars left them.

From one-third to one-half the tobacco crop of Brocken county, Ky., is supposed to have been caught by the frost.

The McClellan Home at Birmingham, Ala., was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. One of the guests was fatally injured by jumping from the windows and others were hurt, more or less seriously.

The first copy of the *Deutsche Rundischau*, containing the Tagebeuch (diary) of the late Emperor Frederick was received in New York one day and telegraphed in German to Milwaukee, Wis., so as to be in time for the morning edition of the *Herald* of that city. It contains 22,150 words and the fact is unparalleled as a transmission of the German language by telegraph.

The bakers of Washington City have combined to raise the price of bread from 5 cents to 6 cents a loaf. No trust and little credit.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: The President has directed the manufacture of a large silver cnp or vase, suitably decorated and inscribed, for presentation to David Salas, a citizen of Venezuela, "in recognition of his humanity and generosity in rescuing and subsisting the crew of the American schooner Cohannit, wrecked near Cumanna, Venezuela, in 1877."

In the circuit court at Frederick, Md., last week the proprietor of a beer garden pleaded guilty to four indictments for selling liquor on Sunday. He was fined in aggregate with costs $3,301. No suspension of judgment.

Both Erskine and the Female College at Due West, S. C., are said to have quite a large number of new students this season.

The dynamite steamer Vesuvius has not yet been tested by the authorities, but she made a trial spin a few days ago and ran for half an hour at rate of 27 miles an hour.

The case of Kate Claxton against the proprietor of the Continental Hotel for los of jewels valued at $1,475, in September 1883, was called in Philadelphia for the eighth time last week, and the defence asked for postponement.

A strike of street-car employees is on in Chicago, and proves a serious interruption to business.

Said to be more sickness in Fernandina, Fla., than is reported, and principally among negroes.

A fire at the general railroad terminus in Columbia, S. C., resulted in burning six bales of cotton; only by the very best management was a serious conflagration prevented.

The constitutional amendment proposing to increase the number of Supreme Court judges from five to seven is supposed to have been defeated in Georgia.

An Apacha Indian, who had ambushed and killed seven men who were out on an exploring expedition was captured near Fort Apache, Arizona. He was dosed with whisky by his captor and then delivered to the military authorities. The government had offered a reward of $2,000 for his body dead or alive.

A planing mill and a large lot of lumber were destroyed by fire at Romeo, Wiss—loss $175,000.

The Ætna Life Insurance company has sued the editor of the Hartford, Conn., *Telegram* for $25,000 for damages as based upon articles in that paper.

Trains collided on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Cornwallis, W. Va., on last Friday. The engineer was killed and much damage done to the cargo.

Hon. David I. Robinson, mayor of Gloucester, Mass., resigned rather than sign liquor licenses granted by the Board of Aldermen.

The will of Michael Colclough late of Augusta, Ga., which leaves his estate of about $100,000, to his sister and her child will be contested by his brother on the ground of unsound mind.

Three negro sailors of the brigantine Coney which sailed from Norfolk, Va., last week for Trinidad, mutinted when a few miles from land and were brought back and imprisoned.

$200,000 is the fortune of the richest Chinaman in America. He is the laundry king of New York city, and his name is Hip Lung.

A highly esteemed citizen of Little Rock, S. C., Mr. R. K. Clark, died on 30th ulto. He was a gallant Confederate, and had been county clerk and also county treasurer of Marion county.

The claim is made that the large number of locomotives in North America increases the rainfall. It is said that through them and other engines 53,000,000,000 cubic yards of vapor are sent into the atmosphere, and in due course it must be precipitated.

The latest report from Jacksonville, up to Tuesday morning, is thirty three new cases of fever and nine deaths.

W. H. Edmonds, editor of the *Hot Blast*, of of Anniston, Ala., was called out of his office and shot by one of two men who went to his office for the purpose. The difficulty arose from Mr. Edmond's zeal in endeavoring to have the prohibition laws enforced. One of the assailants was a justice of the peace.

FOREIGN.

On the 16th September the Earl of Mar and Kellie, died at Alloa, Scotland. He was an enthusiastic Free Mason, had been Grand Master of the Order in 1881, and the Grand Lodge presented his wife a bust of her husband as a mark of the high esteem in which he was held.

The Rhone has overflowed its banks and several persons have been drowned.

Over 140 persons are prostrated with typhoid fever in Kingston, Canada, The type is most malignant.

Professor Salcher, of Flame, Austria, is said to have succeeded in photographing a rifle ball traveling at the rate of 1300 feet a second—the greatest freat ever achieved in photography.

The Emperor of Germany has been enthusiastically received by the Emperor of Austria.

The Rajah of Sikkim has surrendered to the British forces.

Charles Demachy, one of the French bankers who gave his bond to Bismarck, at the office of the Rothchilds, as the price of the Germans not marching through Paris, died recently in that city.

Herr Kracker a prominent socialist member of the Reichstag died in Berlin, on last Tuesday.

Prof. Geflaken has been arrested as the person who furnished copy of Emperor Frederick's diary to the German papers. His relatives ask the court to declare that he is not responsible for his acts.

It is said the Emperor of Japan is a diligent student of German, Russian, French and Italian.

The French government is taking steps to restrict immigration and President Carnot has signed a decree requirtng foreigners who design to reside in France to be enrolled and submit to examination.

South America is importing American locomotives and cars increasingly; prefering the American to the British manufacture.

The price of flour is advancing greatly in London. The condition of English wheat is poor.

A captain in New York, last week from Brazil, reported passing at sea a canoe 35 feet long and 3 feet draught bound from Paranagua, Brazil to New York. The boat contained the captain, his wife and son.

News comes to the U. S. State Department that the forces of Gen. Thelemagne and those of Legitime (Hayti), fought on Sept. 25th, from 7 o'clock in the evening to 6 next morning. The former general was killed.

Another terrible inundation in China. The new embankment at Chang Choo erected to confine the Yellow River within bounds, and at a cost of over $9,000,000 was washed away and the whole surrounding country flooded. From 800 to 1000 laborers were swept away and drowned.

Another flood about 350 miles northeast of Pekin swept away hundreds of natives.

Cholera is raging at Hong Kong.

The natives at Zanzibar have slaughtered the German residents. A German gunboat near the spot was unable to render assistance.

Two ships collided off Pernambuco, on Sept. 25th. The "Earl Wemys" was sunk at once. The captain's wife, three of his children, and a number of seamen were drowned.

The Theatre Royal was burned at Dundee, Scotland, on last Friday night.

On last Saturday the U. S. Steamer Juniata arrived at Singapore on her way home from the Asiatic station.

The British Minister to the United States, Sir Lionel S. Sackville-West succeeds to the baronetcy, as the lineal successor of Baron Montrose Sackville-West who died in England last week.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Sept. 20th, in San Augustine Memorial church, by Rev. D. A. McRae, Mr. O. P. WHITE of Rusk, Texas, and Miss ANNIE L. BEWLEY, of San Augustine, Texas.

On Sept. 18th, at the residence of the bride's father in Pittsylvania, county, Va., by Rev. L A. McLean, Mr. R B. MARES and Miss M. E. ODINEAL.

On Oct. 3d, Campbell county, Va., at the residence of Capt. Rucker, the bride's father, by Rev. L. A. McLean, Mr. R. G. RECTOR and Miss M. E. RUCKER.

On the morning of Thursday Oct, 4th, 1888, in the city of Greensboro, N. C., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Wm. C. Porter, by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Egbert Smith, Mr. JOHN R. BUSH, of Richland county, S. C., and Miss LINA PORTER NEWLIN, of Greensboro, N. C,

On Sept. 12th, in the Presbyterian church, Fayetteville, N. C., by Rev. A. L. Phillips, Mr. N. A. SINCLAIR and Miss AUGUSTA WORTH.

On Oct. 1st, at the Cumberland House, Fayetteville, N. C., by Rev. A. L. Phillips, Mr. T. A. KLUTZ and Miss ANNIE BOON.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

"Safe in the arms of Jesus" rests little MAGGIE CARRIER CARPENTER, the beloved daughter of K. J. and Maggie C. Carpenter, of Rutherfordton, N. C., who gently passed away just before dawn of day on the 6th inst. Aged 5 years, 1 month and 17 days.

At Shelby, N. C., Sept. 5th, 1888. Fell asleep in Jesus, FLORA BUNTING BLACK, consort of C. Black and daughter of the late Rev. Archibald McQueen, in the 63d year of her age. Blessed Lord, Thy will be done.

"Asleep in Jesus! far from thee,
Thy kindred and their graves may be;
But *thine* is still a blessed sleep,
From which none ever wakes to weep."

M.

At her home in Iredell county Sept. 16th, 1888, in her 77th year, Mrs. ANN S. COWAN, relict of the late William Freeland Cowan.

She had long been a member of the Bethany Presbyterian church, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality. Her remains were laid to rest in the Bethany burying ground.

Thus has passed away another of the few lingering members of this old church who connect the present with the past.

Children, grand-children and great grand children are among those left to mourn her loss.

In Richmond county on 31st August, after an illness of nine days, DANIEL RAE, child of Baxter and Maria McIntyre, aged two years and nine months.

The little one rests now. in the bosom of Him who while on earth, loved the little ones so tenderly and who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

"There is no flock, however watched and tended
But one dead lamb is there:
There is no fireside, howso'er defended
But has one vacant chair."

Mr. ANDREW ROSEMAN, died at his home in Gaston county, Sept. 8th, 1888, in the 70th year of his age. He had been in comparatively ill health for some weeks, but about weeks before his death, he was severely afflicted with heart-disease and dropsy, which terminated his life. Mr. Roseman was not only a member of the church, but he was for many years an efficient deacon in the Lincolnton Presbyterian Church, and when he removed his membership to Olney Church, he was soon elected ruling-elder in the church, where he served very acceptably until his death. He was naturally a modest unassuming, energetic and affectionate man, and he manifested these commendable qualities in his Christian life and official duties. It is emphatically true of him:

"I love Thy kingdom, Lord,
The house of Thine abode:
The church our blest Redeemer saved
With His own precious blood."

He was perfectly conscious that the end of his affliction was death, and assured his wife and three children that he was fully resigned and willing to die. And they have the consolation that they mourn not as those who have no hope. "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him" PASTOR.

Mr. JAS. HARRINGTON was born July 4th, 1806, died Sept. 3d, 1888, aged 82.

Such an excellent man as Mr. H. was deserves more than a passing notice. The confidence in which he was publicly held may be estimated by the many public offices he held. We think he served his constituents in the Legislature some two or three terms, and before the war served as a member of the old Committee of Finance, and since the war was appointed magistrate of his county, was also one of the commissioners of Harnett county, which office of trust he held until death. It may be truthfully said that all these trusts he fearlessly and faithfully discharged. Mr. H. was a man of uncompromising integrity and uprightness. He was not gifted with fluency of speech, but his judgment was firm and much trusted by the people. We heard a neighbor and minister of the gospel say that he had something to do in putting Mr. H. in all his public offices and he had no reason to regret it—he can now look back with satisfaction on every public act of his life. In his more private life he was grave and dignified, as a neighbor kind, as a host generous and free. Mr. H. was also a useful man in the church, and was a ruling elder probably more than forty years, and for a large part of this time clerk of session; he was ordained in Barbacue church, but 18 or 20 years ago he saw fit to transfer his membership to Mt. Pisgah, where he exercised the office of elder up to his death. The same firmness, the truthfulness and integrity were exhibited by him in church as in State. He seems to have been of the faith that a man's religion must be shown everywhere he may chance to be. He was not conspicuous in his church services, yet he was firm when he thought it his duty to speak or act in the cause of Christ, he did it without fear of man. But he has gone to his reward; the Lord has seen fit to take him away; he will be missed by his family, neighbors and church. But let us sorrow not as those who have no hope. J. McQ.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday (3d inst.) 39 cents; Thursday and Friday 40½ cents; since 40 cents—closing firm.

ROSIN—Strained 67½ cents and Good Strained 70 cents.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Wednesday (3d inst.) Soft $1.95 and Hard $1.20; since, Soft $2.00, and Hard unchanged.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.60.

COTTON.—Price has declined from 9¾ cents for Middling to 9¼ cents, and at close market is dull.

TIMBER—No change to note in price.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY, A situation in a family to teach the ordinary English branches and music.

Address L. H. * * * * *
Henderson, N. C.
Lock Box No. 31.

MAGIC LANTERNS
And STEREOPTICONS, all prices. Views illustrating every subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, etc. ☞ A profitable business for a man with small capital. Also Lanterns for Home Amusement. 150 page Catalogue free. McALLISTER, Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS!

LIVE MEN AND WOMEN WANTED IN every Town and County in the South to sell our elegant new set of Holiday Books (selling from 50cts to $3.50). One lady made an average profit of $7.00 a day from September until Christmas last year. A young man cleared $200 in five weeks. Terms liberal. Apply early for territory. D. E. Luther, Southern Manager Cassell & Co., 68½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—
DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.
Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct.
Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.
Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has here to-fore been given in 100 lessons.
Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free. GEORGE ALLEN,
New Bern, N. C.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

ARLINGTON INSTITUTE,

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 20th, 1888. Closes June 20th, 1889. Location healthful and pleasant, with easy access to Washington, D. C. Social advantages unrivalled. Pupils under the constant influence of a Christian Home. Health carefully attended to. Course of instruction thorough, embracing the various Eng., branches; Latin, French and German. Especial attention paid to Mathematics, Literature and Belles-Letters. Superior advantages in Art and in Vocal and Instrumental Music, under supervision of **Mrs. M. C. Walles**, of New England Conservatory. Board and full Course in English, Latin and Math.—with washing and seat in church.—$235 per Session of 9 months. For circulars address **Miss REBECCA C. POWELL, Principal, 621 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.**

BIBLE BAPTISM vs. IMMERSION.

MAILED FOR POSTAL NOTE, 40 CTS.

Book of Ninety-Three Pages.

Address GEO. C. BUSH,
West Chester, Penn.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

BABY HAS GONE TO SCHOOL.

The baby has gone to school; ah, me!
What will the mother do?
With never a call to button or pin,
Or tie a little shoe?
How can she keep herself busy all day
With the little "hindering thing" away?

Another basket to fill with lunch,
Another "good by" to say,
And the mother stands at the door to see
Her baby march away;
And turns with a sigh that is half relief,
And half a something akin to grief.

She thinks of a possible future morn,
When the children, one by one,
Will go from their home out into the world,
To battle with life alone.
And not even the baby be left to cheer
The desolate home of that future year.

She picks up garments here and there;
Thrown down in careless haste;
And tries to think how it would seem
If nothing were displaced;
If the house were always as still as this,
How could she bear the loneliness?

A KIND MONARCH.

The aged emperor who united to himself and Prussia kings, grand dukes, distinct parliaments and different peoples under the name of Fatherland, has died at the old age of 91 years. This event is not pertinent to our objects, but we are glad to have the opportunity of expressing our sympathy with a nation in mourning, which contains many societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It will be pleasing if, at the same time, we refer to two incidents connected with German monarchs Carlyle says that when Frederick the Great was dying he noticed that one of his dogs, sitting on a stool near his bed, was shivering with cold at midnight. "Throw a quilt over it," said he to some one standing near. That was his conscious utterance. This man had spilled so much blood that a Mecklenburg duchess, who afterwards became queen of England, wrote an eloquent letter to him begging in pure mercy that a respite in his conquests might be granted, owing to the bleeding wounds of the country (a letter which won the admiration of George the Third, and led to the writer becoming the grandmother of our queen), and yet on his bed of death he not only noticed the suffering of a pet, but gave orders to end it. The lamented emperor, noticing a new steel trap in a German exhibition, prepared for and sent there by the R. S. P. C. A., the jaws of which had been covered with india-rubber gums, "The man who invented this contrivance to lessen suffering ought to be decorated"—and he evidently felt what he said. That man was the chief of nearly two millions of soldiers, and conducted the most bloody war of modern times. A friend has just sent us the following interesting incident, the concluding words of which show that the Emperor William, though the first man in Europe, could descend from his pedestal of rank and power, and act like any other humane man, to inquire after the welfare of a little dog accidentally injured by himself, even though at the time he was greatly pressed with urgent state of affairs. He says:

The only personal reminiscence I have of the emperor dates as far back as 1866. I saw him once or twice at a later date in Berlin, and once at Ems, but in 1866 we had a short conversation. I was at that time a student at Bonn, and the emperor—then only king of Prussia—came to Bonn to review some troops who were quartered there. I was walking along the Coblenzerstrasse with a fellow student who has now grown up into an M. P., and we had with us a little black-and-tan dog named Fan. Fan was scampering about the road when a carriage, containing two officers in brilliant uniform, came along at a rapid rate, and before Fan could get out of the way a wheel had gone over her paw. The poor little thing set up a howl of pain, and I ran and picked it up. One of the officers called to the coachman to stop, and then asked me if the little dog was much hurt, and told me to let him look at the injury. Fortunately the leg was all right; it was only one of the toes that was injured. The officer patted the little dog, and said he was very sorry for the accident, but he thought the foot would soon get well with a little care. Then, with a few more words of regret and a kindly salutation, he drove on. The officer in brilliant uniform was the king of Prussia—the emperor of Germany whose death the world sorrows over to-day. In our conversation he had ascertained my address, and the same evening he sent a special messenger round to inquire how the little dog was getting on. I only tell the story now as an example of the kindly thought in little things which endeared him to all who came in contact with him.

THE MACCALLUMS AND THE DUNCANS.

For the information of your readers, allow me to say, first, as regards the Maccallums, that they are a clan, and have been so for many generations; that they originally emigrated from Raasay and settled in Knapdale and surrounding district and still retain a footing in these localities. Malcolm and Maccallum is the same name, and Malcolm of Poltalloch is the chief of the clan. The two branches have distinctive tartans, the Malcolm having green and blue ground, with red, yellow, and blue lines. I have seen two different patterns of the Maccallum tartan, viz., green and blue ground, with narrow white double lines; and green and blue ground, with double red lines, same setting as Campbell of Breadalbane, but that the narrow lines composing the check are red instead of yellow, as in the Breadalbane. This I believe to be the correct one. The Duncans are, as your Gaelic speaking readers will easily understand, a branch of the Robertsons, or "Clann Donnachaidh." They have a distinctive tartan—green and blue ground, with black, red and white lines, something like the Hunting Robertson, but not exactly the same. —*Loch Awe, in Oban Telegraph.*

HEARING.

We can do a great deal to cultivate the ear. But we can do nothing to alter the pitch or extend the range of sounds which the tympanum can receive. In other words, the ear may have the advantage of great keenness of perception, may hear sounds extremely small, distant and faint, and yet be always deaf to any noise, however loud and near, if it is lower or higher in pitch than the tympanum is made for. Various experiments which have been made show that about the lowest, or what in a musical instrument would be called the deepest bass sound, consists of twelve and a half undulations in the second, and the highest or most acute is rather more than 6,000. It should be remembered that human ears have not all the same compass. A party of young people, all with excellent hearing, may go into the meadows, and some will hear the shrill note of the common grasshopper, and some will not hear it even faintly, but simply hear nothing at all. Dr. Wollaston, a great authority on this subjebt, believes that "human hearing never extends more than a note or two above the cry of the common *Gryllus campestris*." The word "cry" is not correct, as the insect does not make the sound with the voice, but with a little saw-like scraper at its side. He gives a scale of sounds which he found to be inaudable to some ears. He found that some people could not hear the cry of the bat, nor the chirup of the house-cricket, or the chirping of sparrows, which is four octaves above F in the middle of the piano-forte. Not to be able to hear this last note he considers to be very rare. He believes the whole range of human hearing to be compressed between the deepest notes of the organ and the highest known cries of insects, including fully nine octaves, the whole of which are distinctly audible to most ears. His expression, "the highest known cries" of insects, suggests a curious thought. There are very few insects who have to ours ears any cry at all; the humming that we hear is not made with the voice but with the wings. But insects, as birds and even quadrapuds, are often seen, especially the latter, apparently communicating with one another, when they are evidently to us silent. For instance, ants, when they meet, lay their antennæ across one another; but this may be no more than shaking hands, as with us; they may also be able to talk. There may, in fact, be no dumb animals. Only their voices may be out of the range of our ears. It must be supposed that small creatures, including quadrupeds, hear sounds much more acute than are audible to us, but none of the lower notes of our scale. This is, perhaps, the case with cats and dogs, who can obviously communicate with one another, coming so close as almost to touch noses, but making no sound audible to us. Thus there is not such a confusion of noises as there would be otherwise. The vast difference of pitch heard by different great cries of creatures causes us and them to have, so to speak, the world to ourselves.—*Good Words.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

The great event of the season in the Southeast of Scotland has been the marriage of Miss Constance Nisbet Hamilton, the rich proprietress of Biel, Dirleton, Belhaven and Pencaitland, East Lothian, to Mr. Henry T. Ogilvy, son of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. of Inverquharity, Forfarshire. It has been eagerly looked forward to for two or three months, not only by the nobility and gentry of the district, but by the humbler classes, among whom Miss Hamilton was very popular, on account of her charities and the great interest she has long taken in whatever tended to promote the general welfare of the community. She is no young, inexperienced, thoughtless, giddy girl in her teens, as with her these days have long since passed; still she is several years younger than the bridegroom. The ceremony took place on the 4th inst., in the private chapel at Biel House, without any bridesmaids or foolish nonsense, and yet the whole elite of the district, as well as many from a distance, seemed to have turned out, though the hour fixed was an early one—8:30 a. m. Bishop Dowden, Edinburgh, officiated. After the ceremony the large company had, by relays, breakfast in the dinning room of Biel House. Thereafter most of the guests left, as the newly-married couple were not going on any extensive marriage tour, but intended passing the honeymoon at Biel. Though everything was thus gone about in the sensible manner which might have been expected of Miss Hamilton, her bridal dress might well have excited the envy of ladies generally. She wore an extremely handsome dress of the richest ivory white velvet brocade, with long train. The petticoat was of ivory white satin, and was completely covered with valuable antique Brussels lace, which had been inherited from the late Lady Mary Nisbet Hamilton, the bride's mother. The bodice was fastened in front by five large diamond buttons or brooches, and had a high ruff and trimming of the same valuable lace. Her veil, which was of the same Brussels lace, was long, and was fastened with large diamond stars; and in her hair she wore a spray of white hawthorn (the Ogilvy badge), myrtle and white heather. She also wore a ruby and diamond brooch, a triple horseshoe diamond brooch, and two diamond rings, the gifts of the bridegroom; a hawthorn spray in diamonds, the gift of the brothers and sisters of the bridegroom; and in her hair a diamond ornament, the gift of Sir John Ogilvy. In addition she wore a tiara of five diamond stars, and a diamond necklace, with cross and ear rings; and wore rings and bracelets of the same valuable stones from her family jewels. She carried a beautiful bouquet, composed of white heather and myrtle. The marriage presents were very numerous and valuable.

N. Y. Times: Some time ago Miss A. M. Elliott of the Chestnut, Riverdale, N. Y., whose father was one of the trustees of the First Ward Industrial School, undertook to raise a sufficient amount of money to endow a bed in St. Luke's hospital for the benefit of the school. Miss Elliott sent to a friend a letter asking the latter to send two copies of it to two of his friends, with the request that each of them should again twice copy the epistle and dispatch it to an equal number of their acquaintances. This system of soliciting aid was continued through 20 series. Those who received letters bearing that number were expected to send 6 cents to Miss Elliott without making any further copies of the request.

This new system of obtaining financial aid has the advantage of giving the proposed scheme much publicity, and at the expense of 6 cents and a little trouble to accumulate an amount which would be impossible to collect by any other method. Should every one of the persons reached by the copies of Miss Elliott's first letter respond, the total received would be no less than $125,000, and even if only those who received No. 20 replied the amount contributed would be $31,777.24. The bed in St. Luke's hospital is an assured fact, the series having reached 20, and Miss Elliott's friends having generously responded by sending, not only copies of the original letter to their friends, but personal requests that the aid be given the Industrial School.

Mrs. MacGahan, the widow of the famous correspondent whose accounts of the Bulgarian atrocities had a large share in changing the map of southeastern Europe, has been summering at Orris island, on the coast of Maine. Mrs. MacGahan is a Russian, and at the time of her marriage could speak no English. As her husband could not speak the Russian language, they used to converse in French altogether. She now talks to her little boy of 13 one week in Russian and the next in French. She is the American correspondent of two St. Petersburg papers, and is engaged upon a novel of Russian life, which she is writing in English.

Miss Ida Peyton, with her own hands and camera—and with the assistance of a helper from her photograph gallery—has made a great number of pictures of the recent overflowed section of New Orleans. Day after day, while the flood was on, with an industry and perseverance worthy of all praise, she was paddled about in skiffs in the rear part of the town and made views—some comical and some sad—of houses and people and animals in deep water, such as will surprise future generations.

THINGS USEFUL.

Lemon Meringue: Pour one and one-half pints of boiling milk on three-fourths of a pint of bread crumbs. Add one cupful of sugar, the yolks of four eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, juice of one lemon. Bake. Make meringue of the whites of four eggs.

Thick and Thin Pudding: One teacupful of tapioca soaked in three cupfuls of milk five hours, stirred occasionally. Pour over six sour, cored apples filled with sugar. Sauce.

One of the best and most pleasant things to relieve toothache, is chewing cinnamon bark. It destroys the sensibility of the nerves, and suspends pain immediately, if the bark is of good quality.

To clean mirrors sponge them perfectly free from all dirt, drying with soft cloths, and when quite dry rub a little powdered blue over the glass, polishing it finally with a soft old silk handkerchief.

Orange Float: One quart of water, the juice and pulp of two lemons, one coffeecup sugar. Let it come to a boil and put in four tablespoons corn starch. Stir it continually until it has boiled about fifteen minutes. When cold pour it over four or five oranges that have been sliced thin, and over the top spread the beaten whites of three eggs sweetened and flavor with vanilla.

English Muffins: Let the cook tear off from her bread dough before breakfast one pint of the dough (for five persons), and soften this with sweet milk, beaten in until it is the consistence of batter, thin enough to drop from the spoon, but not to spread much on the griddles Each muffin should be half an inch thick in its muffin hoop or ring, and should be torn apart, not cut. After mixing with the milk let the muffin batter rise for an hour before baking. Let your griddle be set on the range over night.

Children and Earache: There is scarcely an ache to which children are subject so hard to bear and so difficult to cure as earache. A remedy which never fails is a pinch of black pepper grthered up in a bit of cotton batting wet in sweet oil and inserted in the ear. It will give immediate relief.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, C[illegible]kers, &c.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

THE ACME

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies..... 10cts
Three " 25cts
Ten " 75cts
Twenty " $1 00

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C, 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sept. 30 '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence.	12 10s m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence...	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m.

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Are. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 45 A. M.	6 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	6 45 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	2 30 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

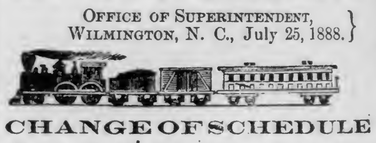
Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	8 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 22 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 53 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	3 42 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 18 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 28 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	7 50 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 30 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	12 06A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	12 36 A. M
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	6 25 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 40 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	9 09 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	10 05 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	11 49 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 41 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 02 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 30 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 44 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	7 30 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE FAIRY WEDDING.

A little brown mother-bird sat in her nest,
With four sleepy birdlings tucked under her breast,
And her querulous chirrup fell ceaseless and low,
While the wind rocked the lilac tree nest to and fro.

"Lie still, little nestlings! lie still while I tell,
For a lullaby story, a thing that befell
You plain little mother one midsummer morn,
A month ago, birdies—before you were born.

"I'd been dozing and dreaming the long summer night,
Till the dawn flushed its pink through the waning moonlight;
When—I wish you could hear it once!—faintly there fell
All around me the silvery sound of a bell.

"Then a chorus of bells! So, with just half an eye,
I peeped from the nest, and those lilies close by,
With threads of a cobweb, were swung to and fro
By three little rollicking midgets below.

"Then the air was astir as with hummingbirds' wings!
And a cloud of the tiniest, daintiest things
That ever one dreamed of, came fluttering where
A cluster of trumpet flowers swayed in the air.

"As I sat all a-tremble, my heart in my bill—
'I will stay by the nest,' thought I, 'happen what will;'
So I saw with these eyes by that trumpet vine fair,
A whole fairy bridal train poised in the air.

"Such a bit of a bride! Such a marvel of grace!
In a shimmer of rainbows and gossamer lace!
No wonder the groom dropped his diamond dust ring,
Which a little elf usher just caught with his wing.

"Then into a trumpet-flower glided the train,
And I thought (for a dimness crept over my brain,
And I tucked my head under my wing), Deary me!
What a sight for a plain little mother like me!"

—*Mary A. Lathbury.*

THAT PLAID DRESS.

Jennie Hunt was a bright, good natured, sensible girl. Her Brother Rob once said of her, "Jennie isn't always making a fuss about things; she believes in having a good time, and doesn't spoil it all by fretting like some girls." But one day there was plainly a cloud upon Jennie's face. What could be the matter? Every one at the breakfast table wondered, but nothing was said about it until Jennie was left alone with her mother, when the trouble was revealed.

"Mother," she said, "don't you think you can manage in some way to get me a new dress? I am so tired of that plaid one."

"Why, Jennie," replied her mother, "I was thinking, the last time you wore it, how fresh and pretty it still looked."

"Oh, to be sure;" remarked Jennie impatiently, "but all the other girls wear pretty, plain colored dresses; and, actually, mother, they know me by that plaid one. When I went to Gertie's tea-party yesterday I heard two of the girls say, 'Here comes Jennie Hunt; I know her by her plaid dress.' You see plaids are all out of fashion and there isn't another single girl in our set who wears a dress anything like it; and it makes me feel ashamed."

Mrs. Hunt smiled at little Jennie's eagerness; then, kissing her affectionately, said, "Watch and see if you can not find that there are other things by which girls are sometimes known which are more undesirable than even a plaid dress."

Jennie went off to school thinking of her mother's words. Of couse she felt better already. She always found that her troubles were half cured when she had poured them into her mother's ready ear; perhaps this was the reason that the clouds so seldon settled upon the girl's face. She did not quite understand what her mother meant, but resolved to be on the watch.

Her most intimate friend, Mollie Downs came to meet her before reaching the schoolhouse; and while in the ante-room, removing their wraps, they could hear the sound of many voices in talk and laughter from the large room where the scholars were assembling for the morning exercises.

"Ida Howells is there, I know," said Mollie, "I can tell her by that silly laugh. I hope I never giggle as she does."

"Yes," replied Jennie; "and that loud voice belongs to Maggie Smith. It is too bad she talks so loud; she is a nice girl, but people think her rude and coarse because she will speak in such high tones."

As they joined the group in the school-room, a quick thought flashed in Jennie's mind. "That is what mamma meant. It is better to be known by a plaid dress than by these things."

Soon the bell rang, and in the hours that followed only once was there a reminder of the plaid dress. When the writing exercises were returned to the girls, she heard the teacher say, in a low tone, to the pupil whose seat was directly behind her own. "I am sorry to see that you are still so careless with your penmanship. It is not necessary for you to affix your name to your exercise, I always know it from the others by its untidy appearance."

"Well," thought Jennie, "there it is again. I wonder if I am known by any disagreeable traits. I don't believe I am." But now that her eyes were open to observe herself, it was not many days before she discovered that there was one glaring fault that distinguished her from the other girls. It was commonly understood that anything described by Jennie Hunt was a little more highly colored than it would be by any one else. "Did Jennie Hunt tell you that?"

"Well, you know she is apt to get things a little twisted," she heard one say; and again, "I don't believe it was quite so bad; Jennie exaggerates so, you know."

This was a serious revelation to our light-hearted, easy-going Jennie, and resulted in more than one thoughtful mood, in which she meditated upon her failing. She found that it was her eagerness to create excitement and surprise among her companions that had led her into the habit, and she was shocked to recall how inaccurate she had sometimes been, with no thought of being so, for Jennie loved the truth and would never willingly depart from it in the least.

"If I have to be marked by that plaid dress when I go out with the girls," she said to herself, "I will not be known by this ridiculous fault;" and she set to work with a will to overcome it. It was then that she realized what a strength the habit had gained, and she was often discouraged to find herself tempted and overcome. But she found, too, that school girls are just as quick to discern noble and pleasing characteristics.

"That is Mary Foote's desk; no one else's ever looks so nice," was the comment one day to a visitor. Then, when the lonely French teacher was so pleased and touched by an act of kind attention from one of her class, the general verdict was rendered, "It must have been Ada; no other girl would have thought of it."

Was it strange that, while studying character in this way, and finding herself weak to overcome what had seemed a foolish, trifling habit, Jennie should be led to study more closely than ever before the character of Jesus Christ, the perfect one, and to seek his help to make her own more true and loveable? Thus it was, and before a pretty new dress was ready to be worn, her mother's prayers were answered, and Jennie was seeking to be known in her daily living, first of all, as a loving and faithful follower of her Lord and Saviour.—*Selected.*

BERT AND THE BEES.

Bert had three buckets of water to bring from the spring.

They were pretty big buckets, and the spring was at the foot of the hill. The weather was getting warm, too. He tugged away at one bucket and got it up; then he he lay down on the back porch to rest.

"Hello, Bert! sun's not down yet," said his father, coming in to dinner from corn-planting.

"I wish I were a big man," said lazy Bert, "and didn't have to carry water."

'But you would have to plant corn and sow wheat and cut and reap and thresh and grind," laughed his father.

"I don't mean to work when I am big," grumbled Bert.

"Then you'll be a drone," said his father.

"What is a drone? asked the little boy.

"A bee that won't work; and don't you know that bees always sting their drones to death and push their bodies out of the hives?"

The farmer went off to wash for dinner, and Bert dropped asleep on the steps, and dreamed that the bees were stinging his hands and face. He started up and found that the sun was shining down hotly on him, stidging his face and hands sure enough.

He hurried down to the spring, and finished his job by the time the horn blew for dinner. "Father," he asked, while he cooled his soup, "what makes the bees kill their drones?"

God taught them," answered his father; "and one way or another God makes all lazy people uncomfortable. Doing with our might what our hands find to do is the best rule for little boys and big men, and I wouldn't be surprised if the angels live by it too."

LOVE LIGHTENS LABOR.

One morning I found little Dora busy at the ironing table, smoothing the towels and stockings.

"Isn't it hard work for the little arms?" I asked.

A look of sunshine came into her face as she glanced toward her mother, who was rocking the baby.

"It isn't hard work when I do it for mother," she said softly.

How true it is that love makes labor sweet. So if we love the blessed Saviour, we shall not find it hard to work for him. It is love that makes his yoke easy and his burden light.—*American Visitor.*

JIM'S MATE.

BY ELIZABETH P. ALLEN.

"See here, Andy! my ticket is for two weeks; a big orchard the fellow said, and sheep, and cows, and things; milk by the bucket, old boy. I tell you what we'll do; we'll go halves; you jes' take my ticket, and 'low you are Jim Benner, and see if you don't get shipped right off to the country. Now, le's say you have been there a week; you ups and tells you ain't Jim Benner; what then? Why, they packs you back to town, and they has me out 'stead of you."

Jim Benner, a big boy of twelve, was gravely proposing this plan of transferring his fresh air trip to his little chum, Andy Burks a curly-headed chap of half Jim's size, and not much more than half his age. But Andy was timid, and doubted his own ability to carry out the bold stroke.

"You go first, Jim" he said, "then you let on you ain't Jim, and send back for me; and whiles I'll keep your box and black shoes."

Jim saw the weak point in this scheme, and doubted very much whether he could disprove his own identity, but Andy evidently could not be trusted to carry off the first plan, so the next thing to do was to try the second dodge. Alas! neither boy sbrank from the falsehood; they did not yet feel themselves to be the children of that great Father in heaven, who hateth a lie.

So Jim went to the country, while little Andy took his stand and did his small best to "shine" Jim's customers; and every day he watched eagerly round the corner for Jim to come back and let him take a turn at the orchard and the sheep and the cows and the bucketsful of milk.

Meantime Jim had fallen on a soft place. Farmer Stone's was all that the boy had dreamed of, and more, and the poor city waif was treated to the best of everything.

"Now, Jim Benner," said Farmer Stone, "you are full welcome to all you can get out here, and the only return I ask is that you will never use an angry word and never tell a lie while you are here."

Of course Jim promised. "And there, now," he said to himself, "Andy's chance is up, 'cause I can't say I ain't Jim Benner 'thout telling a lie, and I promised not to tell a lie."

But as the days went on, and Jim watched the ways and heard the words of this God-fearing, God serving family he longed more and more for his little mate to share his new view of life; and one charming day, while Mother Stone was working the milk out of the butter, Jim made a clean breast of the promise he had made Andy to change names with him. There was some salt drops on Mother Stone's face that had nothing to do with her work; and the next day as the boot-black watched the corner, Jim appeared with a ticket for Andy's journey to Clover Hill.

"I've just made up my mind," said the farmer's wife "that them two boys is not to go back to the city. You step around lively, father, and get a place for the little chap, and we'll have work enough for Jim."

"'Seems likely that's what the Lord sent 'em out here for," said farmer Stone. "They was busy keeping some of his commandments—'bout loving one another and preferring one another—and now he's passed 'em on to us to learn the rest."

And this is the way Jim and his mate came to be farm boys, with plenty of fresh air and sunshine, no stumps of cigars to smoke, no dirty police reports to read, but long days of honest work, long nights of good sleep, quiet church-going Sundays, and a blessed chance to fear God and keep his commandments.—*The Morning Star.*

The "grit bare-legged laddie," by his industry and uprightness, became a teacher of the wise. Even kings and princes sought his advice. Great wealth flowed in upon him, and at last he died full of years and honors. He was George Stephenson, the great railroad engineer.—*The Little Gleaner.*

"GRIT."

In Scotland there once lived a stout, tall, busy youth, who was known among his neighbors as the "grit bare-legged laddie."

One day he called upon the village schoolmaster, and said, "I wish to attend your evening-school."

"And what would you wish to study if you come?" the teacher asked.

"I want to learn to read and write."

The master looked into the lad's face, shrugging his shoulders, but said, "Very well; you may come."

The lad could not see in the future, for had he any dreams of greatness; he only had a great desire to know. He was eighteen years of age then, and could neither read nor write; but before he died he wrote his name among the great and honored men of the earth.

George's parents and friends were very poor, and were not able to send him to school. He was born in a little hut with mud walls, clay floor, and bare rafters. His father was an humble fireman of a pumping-engine in a colliery. George helped to earn the living of the family from his early childhood. He first herded cows, then he picked the stones out from the coals, then he was put to driving a horse that hauled the coals up from the pit, and then he was made assistant fireman to his father. When he was seventeen years of age, he became plugman of a pumping-engine. So he had climbed, one would think, to the top of his little ladder; for what more could be expected of a lad who, at the age of eighteen, could not even read?

George's engine became his teacher. He would take it apart, put it together again, studying every part and motion, and fell in love with it. Some one told him that there were many books which told about making engines, and he resolved to read them for himself.

He was so hungry of knowledge that he soon learned all the village school-master could teach him, and he soon began to think of making a better engine than he had ever seen. He first made a locomotive that could run for miles an hour on a tramway. This was thought to be a thing at the time. He soon made improvements, and built a railway eight miles long, and became the first railroad engineer of the world. Yes, of course, many wise men laughed at George, called him "a crank," "a fanatic," and the like, just as they did Columbus and Galileo and Morse, and all the useful men who do new and useful things; but he pushed on.

One day he was explaining to a body of wise men how he intended to build an engine that would be able to run twelve miles an hour. A grave-looking gentleman, thinking to put him down, sneeringly said, "Suppose one of these wonderful engines of yours to be going along the road at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour, and a cow were to stray upon the line, would not that be a very awkward circumstance?" "Yes," replied George, "very awkward indeed—that is, *for the cow.*"

COULDN'T LIE.

One day, a little lad having loitered on an errand, recollected himself and rushed back to his uncle's workshop with all speed. "Why are you running yourself out of breath in that manner?" asked one of the men. "Tell your uncle the people kept you waiting."

"Why, that would be a lie!"

"To be sure it would, but what's the odds?"

"I a liar! I tell a lie!" cried the boy; "no, not to escape a beating every day."—*Children's Friend.*

NIGHT FLOWERS.

There are some flowers that never see the sun. One of the most curious is the "evening primrose." About six o'clock it suddenly bursts open, with a popping sound, and at six next morning closes.

If you watch that pretty flower, and listen, you can hear this strange performance.

This is why it does so. The little calyx holds the petals in such a way that the moment it turns back they are let loose. At once it bursts out into full flower, with this funny noise, like a popgun.

So the "night-blooming cereus" blossoms in the night, only for an hour, giving out its sweet fragrance, and then dies. Just think of never seeing the sun at all!

In a far eastern country there is a kind of jasmine called the "sorrowful tree." It droops as if sick in the daytime, and at night grows fresh and bright. It opens its lovely flowers with a very pleasant odor till morning, and then wilts and looks wretched again.—*Our Little Ones.*

Consumption, Wasting Diseases,
And General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites: the one supplying strength and flesh, the other giving nerve power, and acting as a tonic to the digestive and entire system. But in **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable and is easily digested by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE

SINGER
Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

DRESS MAKING.
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

MID SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES AND LAWNS,
IN SUCH VARIETY AS TO ENABLE YOU TO SELECT ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
We carry in great variety so many things that we cannot begin to call them, ANY ONE IN WILMINGTON will tell you that at McINTIRE'S you can find ANYTHING that you may need in the way of
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING, &C., &C.
LADIES SUITS made to order, on short notice.
MATTINGS for floors in great variety of patterns and colors.
CHURCH CARPETS and MATTINGS, at lowest prices
Samples when desired.
RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 1888.

BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.
Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**
GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL. DURHAM TOBACCO

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.
HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.
☞We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.
Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.
Every Young Man and Woman
Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
NO. 406 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.
—RICHMOND.—
FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION will commence October, 1st, and continue Six Months. Total fees for Session NINETY DOLLARS.
J. S. DORSEY CULLEN. Dean of Faculty.
☞For further information write for Catalogue.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.
Handsome Colored Organdys.
Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.
Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.
Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.
Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.
French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.
Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.
A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.
Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices;
Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.
JOHN J. HEDRICK.
June 25th, 1888.

SAY-SOES.

The New Orlean *Picayune* remarks: "It is noble to subscribe to a noble cause; but the blessing that follows charity is withheld until the bank check for the subscription is sent to the relief committee. This is to be pasted in the hat of the man who always subscribes and never pays."

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists' Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The Topeka *Capital* estimates that Kansas has saved not less than $12,000,000 since her prohibitory law went into effect.

Don't yield to rheumatism till you have tried Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Of all the popular favorites, the genuine article is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

Many an old book has to be bound over to keep the piece.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York City, will receive the recipe free of charge.

The population of Rome grows at the rate of 18,000 or 20,000 a year. At the beginning of the present year it was 382,973.

Smith (with smiling face)—What have you got the blues about?

Jones—Nothing to do. Times are dull.

Smith—Well, now, old fellow, I am glad I struck up with you. You sit right down and write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will put you in a way to make money faster than you ever did before. I was out of work, too, but began a little correspondence with them and now I am growing fat and rich. Too busy to talk longer now.

Help others whenever you can; you yourself would be grateful for a helpful hand in a moment of need.

ALL CHARGES FOR FREIGHT

Are paid on a Great Bargain Box of soap, containing a large line of presents. In order to secure it send your name and post-office address to j. d. larkin & co., buffalo, n. y., for a trial box of Sweet Home Soap. Here is a letter from a lady who did this and tried the soap for ten days.

Washington, Ill., June 16th, 1888.

J. D. Larkin & Co.: Sirs:—Inclose please find a P. O. Order for six (6) dollars for one box of Sweet Home Soap which I received about ten days ago, I find it all that I expected and more. It is just splendid and the presents are nice. Hoping you will receive this soon, I am

Very respectsully, MARY E. FANBER.

Thousands of letters like above are on file in the office of the enterprising firm referred to.

In the report of the British Consul at Yokohoma the decrease of 6,000 tons is recorded in the shipments of tea by the Suez canal.

An "inch of rain" means a gallon of water spread over a service of nearly two square feet, or a fall of about one hundred tons on an acre of ground.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

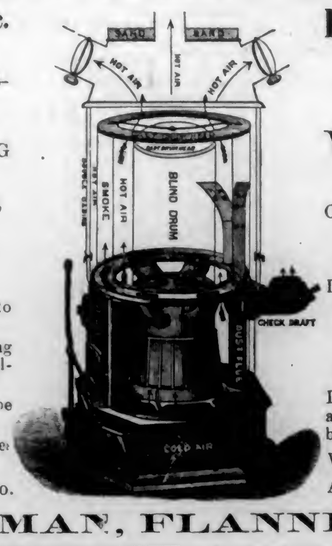
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF HARDWARE

Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

We Will Save You Money.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

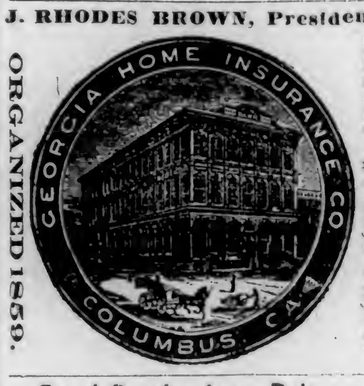
ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

Colgate & Co's CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP.

Cashmere Bouquet PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

J. RHODES BROWN, President. WM. C. COART, Secretary.

ORGANIZED 1859. Assets $210,745.12.



A Home Company SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

WORMS.

Children suffering from these destructable parasytes can't be relieved by so-called worm lozengers which only tickle the palate. The time-tried tested cure is **B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.** As you value the life of your child, don't wait until spasms and incurable sickness seize it, but get this reliable remedy at once; it never fails.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. DRS. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.



WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,

Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.

mch.2 48t-1y

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.**

No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address,
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn.
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address
H. A. GREY, Sr.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90. For circulars apply to

JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains,

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

Wilmington Sea-Coast Railroad.

TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS FROM Wilmington to Wrightsville, and the Atlantic Beach. Connects with all Trains on Atlantic Coast Line. Excursions from inland Towns carried through without change of Cars.

Several Trains to the Beach and return Daily.

THE ISLAND BEACH HOTEL, now completed, offers most elegant and otherwise desirable accommodations to patrons. Healthful breezes. Surf-bathing excellent. Soft-shell Crabs, and sea-food specialties.

Boats always on hand for fishing parties, on Sound or Sea.



PIANOS ORGANS
GRAND Summer Sale

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER, 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October, at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash. And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Great bargains*—Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. 10 makes. 300 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular. LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

address

REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Manteis & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550.000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES.

ROYAL PRAISE. (35cts.) By J. R. Murray. The best Sunday School Book that has appeared in years. *New Music and New Words.*

GLORIOUS CAUSE. (35cts.) By G. F. Root. A fine collection of new Temperance Music. Leaders of the Temperance Cause endorse it.

EMPIRE OF SONG. (60cts.) By G. F. Root. A splendid Singing Class and Convention Book. Has no superior.

ROYAL PIANO FOLIO. (65cts.) A new collection of the choicest Piano Music by the best foreign composers.

TIDBITS OF MUSICAL HISTORY. (30cts. A collection of short sketches of celebrated musicians, their works, and other items of Musical Interest.

SNOW WHITE. (50cts.) By Clara L. Burnham and G. F. Root. A new and charming little operetta for Young Folks. Not difficult of preparation.

Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of the specified price.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS WITHOUT CHARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

OILS
D.
IL.
ADY MIXED
IL.
MACHINERY
V SASH AND
ZES.
es, and every-
usiness at low
GETT'S,
Daggett's),
ington, N. C.
NES,
. C.
MAKER
R,
TCHES, JEW.
, SILVER
TED
IX PIECES:
BOWL, TWO
TS, FROM
5.00.
FURNISHED
CE.
on application.
NDER,
anteis & Grates
N. C.
1832.
ND MARINE
mpany
ND.
3550.000
nd Lightning.
very short compre-
estrictions, and lib-
s.
ate.
RDIN, President.
etary.
en'l Agent,
Raleigh. N. C.
LTIES.
y J. R. Murray. The
y School Book that has
c and New Words.
) By G. F. Root. A
llection of new Tem-
the Temperance Cause
) By G. F. Root. A
ld Singing Class and
perior.
5cts.) A new collection
f the choicest Piano
mposers.
ISTORY. (30cts.) A collection of
musicians, their works,
nterest.
Clara L. Burnham and
. A new and charming
ks. Not difficult of prep-
sent by mail on
ified price.
H CO., Cincinnati, O.
t., New York City.
A TEACHER?
KCHANGF.
mond, Va.
es, Schools &
TEACHERS
CHARGE.
chers at moderate cost.
CE SOLICITED.
WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,084. WILMINGTON, N. C., OCTOBER 17, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,704

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may he expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

Onour 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. Geo. C. Bush, (Northern Church) from West Chester, Pa., to Elwood, Atlantic conuty, New Jersey.

Rev. John Young to Turnersville, Coryell county, Texas.

Rev. R. Herndon from Waverly, Tenn., to Lock box No. 240, Clarksville, Tenn.

Rev. J. G. Patton from Nashville, Tenn., to Clarksville, Tenn.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Four persons by certificate and one on profession of faith have united with the First Presbyterian church of Wilmington since last communion.

The First Presbyterian church of Wilmington have invited Rev. Wm. McC. Miller of Greenbrier Presbytery to take charge of their mission work. Mr. Miller it is understood will take charge in January. Mr. J. W. M. Elder who has been laboring as city missionary for some ten months past, and preparing the field for ministerial work will remove to the upper country in a short time. Mr. Elder and Mrs. Elder have been indefatigable in their labors and have made many friends among us.

We note from the *News and Observer* of Raleigh that an exceedingly neat and comfortable mission chapel located at the corner of North and McDowell streets was dedicated on Sunday, Oct. 7th. The services of worship were conducted by Rev. Dr. John S. Watkins of the First church, with which the chapel is connected, and feeling remarks were made by Messrs. S. W. Whiting and Leo D. Heartt. A beautiful organ has been presented to the church by the manufacturers.

The *Robesonian* notes that at close of the night service on Sunday, 9th inst., by unanimous vote of the Lumberton church, a call was made out and ordered to be placed in the hands of Rev. P. R. Law.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Two were added to the Yanceyville church on fourth Sunday in September, and eight to the Stony Creek church first Sunday in October. Additional officers have been elected in each of these congregations. Rev. W. R. Coppedge is pastor of these churches.

Yanceyville, N. C., Oct. 11th.

VIRGINIA.

Rev. J. R. Crews was installed pastor of the Galena church on September 30th ult. Rev. Thomas Mowbray and Rev. I. N. Naff conducted the ordination services.

Rev. J. M. Spencer assisted Rev. Thomas Mowbray in a meeting at Bland, C. H. There were eleven accessions.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Southern Presbyterian: The Presbytery of Athens, Ga., has adopted an overture to the Synod of Georgia, asking that steps be taken for the removal of the Seminary from Columbia, with a view to its becoming a part of the proposed Presbyterian University in Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA.

A gracious outpouring was visited upon Mizpah church, near Athens. Rev. W. W. Brimm did the preaching. Three persons joined the Presbyterian and others probably will come in soon.

FLORIDA.

Rev. W. H. Dodge who has been sick for several days of yellow fever at Jacksonnille, is reported as recovering.

ALABAMA.

A revival at Valley Head under the ministrations of Rev. P. C. Morton has brought newness of life to many Christians, made accessions to the church, and inspired a disposition to build a house of worship for which a lot has been offered.

Two persons recently joined the church in Arkadelphia on profession and others are expected to join soon on certificate.

TEXAS.

Five students on the roll of Austin Theological class. Dr. Dabney and Smoot and Prof. Cary Johnson, teacher of Hebrew, are at their posts.

KENTUCKY.

Twenty-seven accessions reported up to date at Jeffer-ontown.

Rev. I. S. McElroy assisted Rev. Dr. H. M. Scudder in services at Ellaville. Nine persons were received on profession of faith.

Six additions by certificate to the Second church, Louisville, on Oct. 7th.

MARYLAND.

Rev. F. P. Ramsay assisted Rev. M. D. Lambdin, the pastor of Hancock church in a series of meetings at Park Head, a mission point in Maryland Presbytery. Six persons professed conversion.

MISSOURI.

The *St. Louis Presbyterian* informs us that Rev. Dr. John F. Cannon, of Shelbyville, Tenn., has signified his readiness to accept the call to the Grand Avenue church in St. Louis.

Rev. John K. Hitner was installed pastor of the church at Palmyra. Rev. S. C. Alexander presided and preached the sermon; Rev. J. M. Travis delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. C. L. Hogue the charge to the people.

Rev. Charles S. Newman was installed over Blackburn and Maplewood churches on 30th ult.

DOMESTIC.

An effort is making by Rev. Thomas T. Covoty, of Worcester, Mass., President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America to induce the eight hundred Societies of the Union to endow the Father Matthew Chair in the Catholic University at Washington City. It is desired to raise $50,000 before Father Matthew's birthday, Oct. 10th, 1890.

The *Herald and Presbyter* says. The American Presbyterian church of Canada, has had Rev. Dr. Geo. H. Wells as its pastor for eighteen years. It is connected with the Presbytery of New York and is a flourishing church.

At the meeting of the General Council of the Lutheran church in Minnesota the Michigan Synod withdrew because of the disposition to tolerate pulpit exchanges. Dr. Mann, of Philadelphia, thought it "weakness in his brethren to preach in un-Lutheran pulpits, and a greater weakness to have un-Lutheran ministers of any name preach in theirs. In charity he would not wholly condemn the first—in compassion for human infirmity, suffer it."

There are twenty-seven churches with 764 members within the bounds of Choctaw Presbytery.

There are now in this country at least thirty institutions to train men and women for distinctively Christian and church work among the Germans. The greatest number of these are supported by the Lutheran.

Mrs. Robertson, of Muscogee, Indian Territory, is a Mount Holyoke gradnate, and the wife of a minister who has worked for forty-five years among the Creek Indians. She has translated the whole of the New Testament into the Creek language besides many hymns.

Independent:—At the Synod of the American Province of the Moravian Church, assembled at Bethlehem, Pa., President Reinke congratulated the new bishops, and a prayer was offered in their behalf. On Sunday, the ministers filled the pulpits of nearly all the churches in Bethlehem. In the afternoon the 101st anniversary of the Missionary Society was held. This society, with its own funds and from the funds received from the American provinces, supports the two Moravian mission stations in Alaska. Recent news from Alaska is of an exceedingly encouraging nature, the missionaries have succeeded in making spiritual impressions upon the natives. Two schools have been established. During the love-feast cake and coffee were served to over 1000 people by twenty-four deacons and deaconesses. The altar and pulpit were beautifully decorated with ferns, golden-rod and autumn flowers. In the evening according to the impressive ritual of the church, twelve Moravian ministers were ordained to the office of presbyter. Next Sunday the newly elected bishops will be ordained, and a special love-feast and communion will be held for the visiting clerical and lay delegates to the synod and members of the Moravian congregation.

Bishop Fallows, formerly a Methodist, but now of the Reformed Episcopal church, Chicago, announces his conversion to setting apart women, as well as men, to the Gospel ministry.

Philadelphia Presbyterian:—The church of Morrison, Ia., in the Presbytery of Wareriloo, has secured the pastoral sevices of Rev. Willian Gay, recently of Anamosa, and proposed to install him. This is a brave step for this church, which less than two years ago dedicated their handsome new church free of debt.

The following churches of New York Presbytery received each fifty or more members on confession of faith last year: Fifth Avenue (Rev. John Hall, D.D.,) 73; First Union, (Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts,) 53; North (Rev. S. B. Rossiter, D.D.,) 52; Union Taberhacle (Rev. George J. Mingids), 50; Knox (Rev. Davis G. Wylie,) 50.

Presbyterian Banner: The late meeting of the Presbytery of Dubuque was held in the city bearing that name. H. E. Mott, against whose reception at the spring meeting a complaint, signed by more than one-third of the members then present, had been filed immediately on such reception, staying the execution of the decision, was the first matter under consideration, and Presbytery refused to enroll him until the Synod shall decide the question at issue. Subsequently Elder B. M. Harger, for himself and others, gave notice that complaint against the action would be filed in due time, and Presbytery appointed Rev. Drs. Ruston, and Conkey, Rev. W. M. Robinson and Elder William Graham to represent it in Synod in the matter of this complaint. In the matter of the complaint in respect to the reception of Mr. Mott, Rev. A. L. Hutchins, Elder W. G. Donnon, Rev. Adam McClelland, D.D., and Rev. Daniel Russell were appointed the Presbytery's representatives. Rev. Robert A. Paden was received from the Presbytery of Fort Dodge and has already begun a good work at Sumner and Maynard. Every church in Presbytery, except four hopelessly vacant, is now supplied. While the increase of work has increased, the contributions to the Board have increased by $325.

Rev. Geo. C. Bush having accepted charge of Elwood church, has removed from West Chester, Pa., to Elwood, Atlantic county, N. J.

Presbyterian Journal: The Central Reformed church of Alleghany (Old Side Covenanter), last winter conducted successfully an Industrial School, which, was the principal occupation of last year, will be the leading one this season, but in connection there will be same arrangements made to include the boys in the industrial scheme. Classes in short-hand and gymnastics will likely be formed, and it is the intention also to start a penny savings-bank, which will be open to both boys and girls. The managers of the school depend almost entirely upon the contributions of kind friends for support and maintenance.

FOREIGN.

The progress of Bible work under the auspices of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in Russia, is very encouraging; more so than in almost any other country. In St. Petersburg the clergy and bishops of the Greek church treat the colporteurs most cordially. The soldiers receive the Bible gladly, and nearly 5,000 were distributed last year among the exiles of Siberia. The circulation at large was increased this last year by 22,000 copies.

The Duke of New Castle denies the report he has become a Roman Catholic.

Rev. Lewis R. Scudder, M. D., and wife, arrived at Glasgow on 18th ult., on their way to India, as missionaries of the Reformed Church.

Rev. Z. B. Woffendale, of Somers Town Presbyterian church, England, received forty new members into the fellowship of the church on a late Sunday; 146 souls have been drawn out of the world and added to the membership of this church during the past nine months.

Herald and Presbyter: The Bishop of Ely, England, has announced his solution of the "second service problem" by refusing to license his deacons to preach more than one sermon a week of their own making. If a second sermon is needed, it is to be taken from some volume of printed sermons selected by the bishop. This, however, is only a partial solution. It relieves the minister, but does not make the service more popular or profitable. Printed sermons are good where there is no minister, and perhaps once in a while for a change, but not as a steady thing.

Father Chiniquy has entered upon his eightieth year. His sight is as good as it was in his youth; his hearing is as acute as ever it was. His memory is by no means defective. His lungs are strong, and his voice as clear as ever.

The New Hebrides Presbyterians are raising a fund for assisting aged and infirm ministers; and it is contemplated to give them a minimum of $250 and a maximum of $750. This is doing exceedingly well for the Presbyterian citizens in these distant islands of the Pacific.

The Congregationalists in Australia have 82 Sunday-schools, with an average attendance of 7,400. The Wesleyan Methodists are in predominance; their schools number 545, with an average attendance of 30,264. The Church of England comes next, with 430 schools; and then in order follow the Presbyterians with 392, the Roman Catholics with 312, etc. In all there are 2,157 Sunday-schools, with a total average attendance of 143,766.

MISSION CULLINGS.

In Yokohama and Tokio, Japan five years ago there were only five girls' schools. now there are over thirty and they are well patronized.

Mr. D. E. Hoste, writing from South Shansi in April, says; "China is now open to the Gospel. This region is so, not only in the sense that we foreigners can live here, but in a much deeper sense, namely, that owing to the presence and working of the Holy Spirit, in answer to the prayers of the church for some years past, the public mind is to a vast extent freed from the suspicion and dislike to foreigners which used to exist so powerfully. I cannot help wishing that the Church at home would pray almost more for those who are out here, that they may fulfil the ministry they have reached, than for fresh numbers. Both are deeply needed; and the grace which gives a hundred workers can keep them too."

The people of Foochow, China, it is reported, on order of the Viceroy, at the instance of the people, put fifteen images on trial for compassing the death of a popular military commander. Being found guilty they were beheaded and then pitched into a pond.

The Treasury: The mission houses of the French Protestant Churches were recently opened in Paris. This beautiful building which cost 242,000 francs, is more than the center of administrative machinery of French Protestant missions. It is an institution in which missionaries may obtain a training afforded by no other school. Apart from useful information upon the countries and the people they are to evangelize, they are trained in different kinds of manual labor, such as may be practiced in the fields to which they will be sent. The basement of the house is a real workshop.

The *Harvest Field* says: "We could mention some twenty or thirty places in which Brahmins have formed themselves into *sabhas* (societies) for the sole purpose of studyiug the Bible. No missionary has the *entree* to their meetings, and their existence is not talked about outside. Yet their questions come to us, sometimes anonymously, always secretly. During the month the writer of this has sent answers to more than a score of such questions—all of them serious, and many of them very acute. They were answers, not to an individual, but to various bodies of Brahmins, and would receive due discussion. Even in the monasteries of this land, and by some of the high-priests of Hinduism, the Sanskrit Bible is to-day a book anxiously studied."

Here is an interesting article from the *Presbyterian Record* on Protestant Churches in Rome: There are now ten fully organized Protestant churches in Rome. In Naples there are nine. The Episcopalians, Methodists and Presbyterians conduct English services, but all are more or less engaged in evangelical work among the Italians. A Presbyterian station was opened here in 1861, by Rev. A. F. Buscarlet, now of Lausanne, under the auspices of the Free Church of Scotland. It was through his efforts that the beautiful church and manse, with school-rooms for boys and girls, were erected on the Piazza dei Matiri—an admirable site—at a cost of over $50,000. Mr. B., ministered in Naples for twelve years with most encouraging success. At one time, over four hundred children attended the schools of which he had the oversight. He was also instrumental in founding the Naples Boarding School for the Education of Young Ladies, of which Mademoiselle Bech is now Directrice. In it there are nearly 150 pupils, of whom eighty are Roman Catholics. Towards its equipment the late Lady Harriet Bentinck bequeathed the sum of $50,000, which have been expended in the erection of new buildings, on a splendid site, to be opened about this time, with a competent staff of teachers. The curriculum of study is all that can be desired by those who wish to obtain a thoroughly good education, and the terms are very moderate. Dr. Gray, now of Rome, succeeded Mr. Buscarlet in 1875. The present incumbent is the Rev. T. Johnstone Irving, formerly of Canonbie, Scotland. The work in all its branches is prospering in his hands also. A very important and interesting part of it is the Harbor mission, which is supported by the English-speaking residents of all denominations. The floating Bethel is very popular with the English-speaking sailors who frequent the port, to the number of about 20,000 annually.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOME.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Presbyterian Home in Charlotte is yet in its infancy; having been established less than a year ago. It had its origin and foundation, in the faith and prayers of God's people; in His commands to "Love thy neighbor as thyself;" "Do good anto all men as ye have opportunity," "The poor ye have always with you," "And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you he shall in no wise lose his reward." This work of caring for the friendless orphan and of ministering to the suffering ones, appeals strongly, and in the highest sense to the sympathies and charities of all God's people. And it is not a work, which should be confined to the Presbyterians of Charlotte alone, but ought to be taken up by Presbyterians throughout the State. There is no other institution of the kind in the State under Presbyterian management. It is true there is both a hospital in Charlotte under the management of the Episcopal Church; and done, and are doing a noble work, branch of Christ's church is generally (all good works,) still there is room for need of our Presbyterian Home. It has been the means of doing much good, and if the Presbyterians of the whole State come up to our help, with their prayers, as by pecuniary aid, then it will be made a power for great good, an important auxiliary to the Church in carrying on the Master's work, and will bring honor to our Presbyterian Church. There are now six orphans in it being cared for, and carefully taught and trained religiously and morally.

In the hospital department invalids and those who have no contagious diseases, are received and have medical treatment from one of the best physicians in the South; who is ably assisted by a rising young M. D., of our city. A number of cases has been successfully treated, and several operations most skillfully performed. The accommodations are necessarily limited for want of means.

Any who feel constrained to help in this good work, can do so, by sending donations or yearly subscriptions to the Presbyterian Home, care of the President, Mrs. A. G. Brenizer or Mrs. J. P. Smith, Treasurer,

EDUCATION COLLECTION.

One hundred and fifty candidates were aided by the Executive Committee of Education last year, and it is probable a larger number will need aid this year. The minutes of the Assembly report 285 candidates—18 more than last year. If the Presbyteries have been faithful in receiving only such as are worthy and promising the prospects of the Church for a speedy increase of her ministry are cheering. The committee earnestly hopes that all our ministers will give this collection their prayerful attention. For several years the committee has been able to pay the candidates only $10 each. Many of them need more. Many brethren need no exhortation to this or any other duty. But are there not some who fail to explain to their people the necessity of liberal contributions in aid of our candidates?

We specially call attention to the resolution of the last Assembly recommending all its ministers "to preach on the subject of ministerial education on the first Sabbath of November, or as soon thereafter as practicable, awaking the sympathies and calling forth the benefactions of their people towards the young men in their long and arduous course of preparation to preach the gospel." The heart will surely warm up with such a theme, and when the people are instructed, they will give something to help our young men. Much, very much depend upon our ministers. Brethren let not our work be hindered for the want of a few earnest words from your lips. On the first Sabbath of November or as soon thereafter as practicable, let there be a collection in *every* church. And will not our Sabbath and ladies societies take a part in this work?

G. W. McRae,
Treasurer.

E. M. B[illegible]

The Presbyterian.

MECKLENBURG PRESBYTERY.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF LITTLE BRITTAIN CHURCH SEPT. 26. 28, 1888.

(OEFICAL.)

Opened with sermon by the Moderator, Rev. C. W. Robinson on words: "Lord increase our faith"—Luke 17: 5.

Present 28 ministers and 20 elders. Rev. J. L. McLees was elected moderator, Revs. P. R. Law and J. L. McAlpine clerks, and J. M. Sample treasurer pro tem.

Rev. Roger Martin was received from Bethel Presbytery, and Rev. R. W. Boyd from Concord Presbytery. Rev. G. P. Perry, of M. E. Church, North Carolina Conference, was introduced as a visiting member.

The treasurer of Presbytery, Mr. C. N. G. Butt, resigned and J. B. Ross, of Charlotte Second Church, was elected treasurer in his place.

Rev. J. L. Williamson, W. B. Arrowood, J. E. Oates, J. M. Sample and J. M. Davis were appointed to organize a church in Mecklenburg county, on the Tuckaseegee road if the way be clear, and Rev. C. W. Robinson, Roger Martin, J. L. McLees, J. T. Kell and W. J. Stephenson were directed to organize a church at Waxhaw, in Union county, if they find the way clear.

The annual assessment of churches for the Presbyterial fund was revised and all arrears due this fund cancelled, and churches urged to pay their annual dues to this fund promptly at each spring meeting of Presbytery. (Each church will receive notice of its assessment in March next.)

Rev. M. A. Henderson was installed pastor of Little Brittain church for half his time. Licentiate Jesse W. Siler was ordained and sent to Murphy, N. C.

Rev. W. J. Erdman was directed to visit Hendersonville, and Revs. W. S. P. Bryan and W. H. Davis were directed to visit Oak Forest church.

The pastoral relation at Rutherfordton was dissolved, and Rev. I. N. Campbell was transferred to Concord Presbytery Rev. G. L. Cook to Bethel Presby-

...orial service was conducted:
...ing of psalm 127 (which was ...close of Presbyterial meeting in ... Sept., 1874.)
...ing of portion of Psalm 105.
...ding of historical sketch of Brit...rch (which was organized 1768, ...one of the eleven churches of the ...tery more than 100 years old, and ...till self-supporting.) The service was closed by the congregation standing and singing hymn 422—Salvation, O the joyful sound."

Presbytery directed Rev. M. A. Henderson, A. B. Long, and Dr. Nabors to have the historical paper published in pamphet form.

A conference on the Desecration of the Sabbath was conducted, and Presbytery urged sessions to use all dilligence to instruct the people on duty of Sabbath observance, and admonish against such travelling on Sunday trains as can not be justified on the grounds of necessity or mercy, and againt visiting the post offices and reading secular newspapers on Sunday, thus filling the mind with worldly thoughts and business, unfitting for the public worship of God, and to exercise such discipline as in their wisdom will tend to correct these great and growing evils.

A call from Paw Creek church for the pastoral services of Rev. A. G. Buckner was placed in his hands.

Order was made to install Rev. Roger Martin pastor at Providence church on Saturday before the first Sabbath in November. Rev. G. D. Parks preach, preside and charge the pastor; Rev. J L. McLees charge the people; Rev. P. R. Law alternate to Parks and Rev. W. B. Arrowood alternate to McLees.

Order was made to install Rev. R. W. Boyd pastor (half) at Unity church on Saturday before first Sabbath in November. Rev. R. A. Miller and G: D. Parks with Rev. R. Z. Johnston and J. R. McAlpine alternate; and at Castanea Grove (half) on Saturday before second Sunday in November. Rev. W. E. McIlwain and Rev. J. L. Williamson with Rev. P. R. Law and J. L. McLees alternates.

J. S. Morrow (colored) member of Rutherfordton church, was received as a candidate for the ministry; and on motion ...f Executive Committee on Education, it ... ordered that a collection for educa... taken up in the churches early in ...o meet present and urgent neces... that all the churches respond to ...ant object, and sessions see that their respective churches have an opportunity to do so.

On motion of the Executive Committee on Home Missions the following appropriations were approved:

To Monroe field $100 for one year; Anson $200 for one year, if needed; Shelby $50 for six months; Rutherfordton $150 for six months, if needed; Buncombe $125 for one year; Haywood $150 for six months; Hendersonville $100 for six months, if needed; Transylvania $125 for one year; Franklin $275 for one year; Castanea Grove and Unity $100 for one year; Duncan's Creek $100 for one year.

The field of Cherokee and Clay was commended to the First church, Charlotte, as affording a splended opportunity for the development of Presbyterianism.

Rev. E. A. Sample was directed to preach once a month at Charleston and Dillsboro until next regular meeting of Presbytery.

On motion of Rev. W. E. McIlwain, Agent of Foreign Missions, the following resolutions were adopted:

Presbytery rejoices in the ever increasing contributions and constant enlargement of the work of Foreign Missions as conducted by our Assembly, and hereby commends our churches for the interest manifested in this cause by Sabbath-schools, Children's Societies, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Missionary Societies.

2. Presbytery regrets that so few copies of the *Missionary* are taken in our bounds (only about 85) and in view of the great improvement made recently in that periodical, and the great need of our people for just such information as is found there, and urges pastors and sessions to efforts to enlarge its circulation.

In view of the fact that it is not represented in the foreign field by one of its own sons or daughters Presbytery hereby records its disappointment, that in the all wise, but mysterious providence of God, our beloved brother Jesse W. Siler, has been by ill health prevented from entering upon this work.

4. Presbytery calls attention of pastors, licentiates and candidates and godly young women to the fact that, although supporting two foreign missionaries in the field, we are able to support others, and would hail with delight the avowal of their purpose to give their lives to Christ for this cause.

Letters of excuse for absence from Rev. W. H. Davis and D. P. Robinson were read and approved, and a report of A. G. Neel's atttendance as commissioner to the General Assembly was approved.

Revs. G. D. Parks and W. H. Davis were re-elected trustees of Davidson College. The same Executive Committee on Home Missions was continued with Rev. W. E. McIlwain chairman, in place of Rev. G. L. Cook resigned, and Rev. J. L. Williamson added.

Parts of trial were assigned to candidates Belk and Swann.

Presbytery directs attention of sessions to the following orders of the last General General Assembly:

Page 390, printed minutes.—Ministers are urged to preach on subjects of ministerial education on 1st Sabbath in November, or as soon thereafter as practicable, awakening the sympathies and calling forth the benefactions of their people towards the young men in their long and arduous course of preparation to preach the gospel, and to bring the course to the attention of their Ladies' Societies and Sunday-schools, and ask of them a collection.

2. Page 418.—Churches are urged to use our own publications, and thereby guard our young people against such helps as contain doctrines contrary to the teachings of our Church.

3. Page 419.—Teach the Shorter Catechism in our schools, and put the Bible itself in the hands of the children, and not merely lesson leaflets. The church which fails to teach our children the Shorter Catechism neglects its imperative duty and does injustice to the children committed to its care.

Gen. R. Barringer, chairman Committee on Church and Manse erection, presented a report and the committee was directed to endeavor to raise $1,000.

Presbytery urges sessions earnestly to carry out the above recommendations.

Presbytery appointed Rev. W. B. Arrowood, J. S. Reid and T. P. Pyron a Committee of Arrangements for next meeting, and by a standing vote extended thanks to the Brittain people for kind attentions and a bountiful hospitality, and adjourned to meet at Matthews church Wednesday before the second Sunday in April, 1889, at 2 p. m.

Attest:

R. Z. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

Lincolnton, N. C., Oct. 3d, 1888.

CORDIALITY.

How much a cordial manner does to sweeten and brighten life? So far as it can be done honestly and sincerely, we do not know of any quality which is better worth cultivating, or which brings back to its possessor larger returns. We, of course, do not mean a cordiality that is mere gush of words, but one that is heart-deep. From a merely selfish point of view there are strong arguments in favor of a cordial manner, but there are higher considerations also which should not be left out of view. What the first ray of sunlight is after a storm, streaming in through the window, and making the whole family glad by its presence, such is the entrance of a cordial person into the family circle. The little disappointments of the past are forgotten, "sour" faces break into smiles, pettishness becomes ashamed of itself, and the whole atmosphere seems changed by the advent of one cheery individual with a cordial manner.

One or two things are worth noting, and such a manner can be cultivated. We take it for granted, "gentle reader," as the old writers used to call you, that you feel kindly toward your fellow men, but you have done only half your duty when you feel kindly to them without giving expression to those feelings. There is the life and promise of many a beautiful flower hidden away in a dark, unsightly bulb under the earth, in the springtime, but it will do the world very little good, until it expresses itself by sending up its shoots, and opening its petals. Your kind heart, if it does not express itself in a cordial manner, is almost as useless. Again, this cordial manner, to be of real value, must spring from real love for fellowmen, and this, too, can be cultivated. Remember that for everyone Christ has died; remember that with everyone is something worthy of interest and regard; this very knowledge will beget the interest, and this interest can hardly fail to express itself in a kindly and cordial manner.—*Golden Rule.*

THE SUMMER SEA.

They sat and dreamed in the sunny land,
'Neath the golden orange trees,
They spake, with hearts that were beating high
Of the happy days to be;
For both were young and life was fair,
By the shore of the summer sea.

An unseen archer sought their haunt
'Neath the bending boughs of gold;
A shaft from love's unerring hand;
Ah, 'tis the story old;
For both were young, and one was fair,
Where the summer billows rolled!

And now? Ask of the fleeting years
Where the golden visions be
That smiled as the dreamers plighted troth,
While the waves sang merrily;
For Truth hath fled and they've wandered far
From the shore of the summer sea!

—*Mary Ann Gifford.*

THE AUTHOR OF AULD ROBIN GRAY.

BY MRS. E. T. BARRETT.

Leaving the important city of Bristol, with its fine public buildings, schools and manufactories, we passed along the great western road that for the first eight miles presents but few objects of interest. The dim outline of the Monmouthshire and Welsh mountains and an occasional retrospect of the great city being all that occurs to relieve the monotony of successive fields and downs. But just beyond the eighth milestone the whole aspect of the country changes; the bold sweep of the Minclip hills, with many a distant variety of knoll, peak and cliff, bounds the horizon, while at our feet was spread a valley of exceeding richness and beauty, not inferior in either respect to any in the country of Somerset. Just at the slope of the hill a road branches off to the right, which leads to Wrington, for half a century the home of Rev. William Leeves, the true author of Auld Robin Gray, the birth place of John Lock and the residence of Hannah More, the distinguished Christian and moralist.

The approach to this favored spot, so rich in associations of the past, is along a kind of terrace declivity, bounded by hills on the right, while on the left lies the broad, beautiful valley previously mentioned, rich in all the tints of nature and cultivation, vendure and foliage. In the distance is the Severn Sea with its vessels, the mountain barrier of Wales, and the shadowy Quantocks.

"While many a cottage, on to Wrington's smoke
(Wrington, the birth-place of immortal Locke)
Checkers the village crofts and lowly glens
With porch of flowers and bird cage at the door."

The village of Wrington is embowered in foliage and flowers, and conspicuous by its graceful church tower; the church is an exceedingly beautiful structure. In the arrangement and symmetry of its parts it is unrivalled by many edifices of more ambitious design, and the associations of the spot are such that we were moved far beyond what we had been when visiting churches of greater note. Beneath the chancel sleeps the mortal part of the sweet poet, the composer of Auld Robin Gray, who was rector of the parish upwards of fifty years. On the north stood the cottage where John Locke was born; on the south rests the ashes of Hannah More. The first contained the cradle of one of the greatest philosophers the world ever knew, the last holds the dust of a glorious woman, exalted in memory beyond most of her sex. The remains of Hannah More are deposited in a plain vault, covered with a flat stone and surrounded with an iron railing. The stone bears the following simple inscription:

"Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of five sisters." The names, dates of their deaths, and ages follow, and lastly we have

"Hannah, More, Died 7th Sept., 1833
Aged 88 years.
These all died in faith
Accepted in the Beloved.
Heb. ch: 11, v. 13—Ephes. ch. 1. v. 6."

There is also a tablet to the memory of Mrs. More in the church.

The baptism of Locke is thus recorded in the parish register:

"Anno Dui 1737:
Julie 16. John, the sonne of Jeremy
Locke and Elizabeth his wife.

Wrington parish abounds in beautiful and romantic scenery. Private residences, elegant, picturesque, located to enjoy the varied prospects are scattered amid the slopes and woody eminences around the village. Here true English hospitality abounds; old English customs are observed and the stranger is sure to receive courteous treatment. As tourists in search of information, our inquiries were intelligently met and answered. In the broad domains of the Queen we believe few places offer more attractions than the quiet spot, once the residence of the distinguished trio, Locke, Leeves and More.

A FEARFUL ASPECT OF SIN.

Every aspect of sin is fearful. Involving, as it does, rebellion against the rightful authority of God and contempt of his goodness, doing despite to his holiness, and debauching his image in man, there surely can be no aspect of sin that is not fearful. He would be a bold man indeed, who select any one phase and call it the fearful aspect of sin. We shall not do so, hence we head the article "*a*," not *the* "fearful aspect of sin." The thought we wish to bring out needs a few words preliminary. Sin may be a moral offence only, or it may involve mental and physical aspects also. In the former case, it would seem to be entirely blotted out by the forgiveness of God, and, so far as we can judge, have no hurtful consequences. Not so when the mental and physical man is involved. Here it enters the sphere of cause and effect, a sphere where it is God's will that law shall march on to logical sequences, unlet and unhindered of divine power. In such case, a penitential confession and abandonment of sin secure its forgiveness, but do not avoid its consequences. The sinful forces set to work stop not with man's repentance nor God's forgiveness, but by the inexorable law of cause and effect perpetuated themselves for ever, and the forgiven sinner, though he should weep tears of blood, can no more stay their effect than he can "bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the band of Orion."

David found this to be true to his great sorrow. Surely, no sin was ever more grievously repented of, or more gloriously forgiven than his, and yet, as he had violated the sanctities of the home circle and despised the ties of family relationship, unnatural rebellion in his own household grew from the seed of his fearful example. He had put, by his violent course, "a sword in his own house that God declared should "never depart." There is no more plaintive cry recorded in human history than his wail of agony, as he goes to the chamber over the gate, weeping over lost Absalom—nor one more hopeless. He had "sown to the wind," and he must "reap the whirlwind." Must we not think that in his case "sorrow's crown of sorrow" was that his sin of the past was in its sequences, pressing the poisoned chalice to his lips—sequences that must be endured, and could be put away by no repentence or subsequent godly living.

The writer of this once knew a gentleman of magnificent talents. A statesman, an orator, a jurist, there was no position in his State to which he might not successfully aspire. But, alas, the demon of strong drink had him in its grasp. At times he would reform, and be immediately taken up by his fellow-citizens, and placed in an exalted position. Then the demon would seize him, and he would go down, down, to the very dregs of society. A universal favorite, his course was a great grief to all. The writer once had occasion to ride a few miles with his father, then an old man and an officer of high standing in the church. The conversation turned on the brilliant son. The father deplored his course, then bursting, into tears said, "I caused it all. In my early life I was an habitual drinker, and, though never drunk, never from under the influence of ardent spirits. After Edward began to show his taste for drink I eschewed it altogether, and for more than twenty years I have not touched a drop. But I was too late. My example, and above all, the law of heredity, had my brilliant boy in their fearful grip. Edward is doomed, and I am responsible for it." It was pitiable to see the old man's grey head bowed helplessly and hopelessly beneath a grief he felt to be the result of his own sin—a sin from the consequences of which not the most broken-hearted penitence nor long years of piety could deliver him. Like David, he found sin had consequences that came within the domain of stern and inexorable law, which tears of penitence could not wash away nor the forgiveness of God blot out.

Do we not well to call this a fearful aspect of sin? Reader, never forget that sin is the transgression of law; and that law, one that works to its conclusions with the unerring sequence of cause and effect. God may forgive, and, glory to his goodness, he will forgive, every penitent sinner; but he has nowhere promised to interpose, nor does he any where interpose with the certainties of the law-breaker reaping in this life the result of his sowing, in the legitimate consequences of his deeds. His sin may be blotted out, but its consequences —*never*. This truth alone should deter us from sin—we can never know what disaster may follow. With its perpetration, it passes from our power into the forces of the universe, to work on ruinously for ever. Repentance cannot reach it. Let us, then, cease from it. This is wisdom. This is safety.—*Christian Index.*

THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

It would be a most difficult task to summarize all the potent influences wielded by modern journalism. By swift and multifarious processes it gathers up the thought, life and activity of our civilization and presents them for the edification and instruction of the people. Every branch of science, art, politics and religion has its journalistic organ—the spokesman and defender of its tenets and methods. The religious press has become a power of unmeasured influence. It gives universal voice to the truths of the preached gospel, and aids in its extension to all lands. The missionary field is now, by reason of the facilities for obtaining information, under the constant knowledge and supervision of the various churches. Methods of missionary work and their actual results are speedily brought to the knowledge of the Christian world as an inspiration to greater liberality in the furtherance and establishment of the gospel.

The influence of the religious newspaper in Christian families is an indispensable ally to the Church. The church paper of any one of the great Protestant denominations is not only a record of the events and efforts pertaining to its progress, but an exponent of its teaching and polity, and a help to the religious life of its adherents. The editor of a religious paper preaches weekly to his readers on a variety of themes, and gives them the best results of his reading, thought and practical experience. His paper reflect, in so far as the methods of journalism can attain, the varied activities of the Church's life, and discusses the helps and hindrances which elevate or depress. The religious press is not restricted to a one-sided view of man's nature and wants. Fully recognizing the intricate blendings of secular pursuits with the religious life, it enters heartily into the practical consideration of social and economic questions. It displays no lack of interest in the urgent activities which so deeply concern men; but it connects them with Christian obligations and refers them to the divine will concerning men.

The religious journals of the day are fully abreast, and, in many cases, in advance of the movements for moral and social reform, and are their powerful advocates. They have the highest claims upon the support and sympathy of people. In our own Church the efforts to supply the people with wholesome periodicals have been well supported, yet not so much as they should be. It is a poor home that provides no religious paper for the family. Even when times are hard, there are other things that can better be spared than the weekly visits of the religious paper, with its treasures of lessons adapted to lighten the burdens of life.—*Christian Guardian.*

A SHREWD REPLY.

A working man was urged by his employer to do some work on the Sabbath. The man courteously, but firmly declined to do it. "Why?" said the employer, "did not our Lord himself say that 'the Sabbath was made for man?'" "Yes, sir,' replied the working man, "you are right; the Sabbath was made for man and is therefore not to be taken from man."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Century Magazine. The October number closes the 36th volume and 18th year of this periodical. The frontispiece is a portrait of the late Emma Lazarus and among the contents is found an interesting study of her. An English Deer Park, with illustrations. Theodore Roosevilt closes his Ranch series with an anecdotal paper on Frontier Types. The Tomsk Forwarding Prison, is well illustrated and very interestingly given by George Kennan. War subjects are still contributed and well discussed. A Mexican Campaign; A Strike; Two Runaways; Christianity the Conservator of American Civilization and Songs of the Western Meadow Lark. Address Century Co., N. Y. $5.00 a year.

The Popular Science Monthly, edited by W. J. Youmans. Published by D. Appleton & Co., 1, 3, & 5 Bond St. N. Y.

Contents for October:

I. Relation of the Sexes to Government. By Prof. E. D. Cope.

II. A Living Mystery. By Grant Allen.

III. The Growth of Jelly-Fishes. II. By Prof. W K. Brooks. (Illustrated.) Concluded.

IV. Man in Relation to the Lower Animals. By Prof. E. Emerson.

V. Hypnotism: What it is and What it is Not. By Dr. C. A. Herter.

VI. Ethics and Economics. By Robert Mathews.

VII. Curiosities of Evolution. By Mrs. Alice Bodington. (Illustrated.)

VII. Spiders and their Ways. By M. Emile Blanchard. (Illustrated.)

IX What is Known of the Earth. By Richard Strachey, F. R. S.

X. The Last Stages in the Genealogy of Man. By M. Paul Topinard.

XI. Bird Courts of Justice.

XII. Sketch of J. B. Boussingault. (With Portrait.)

XIII. Correspondence: Women in Business. Population and the Food Supply.—The Earned Decrease.

XIV. Editor's Table: State Education in England.—The Cleveland Meeting of the American Association.

XV. Literary Notices.

XVI. Popular Miscellany.

XVII. Notes.

CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE.

I think the pain you have recently felt is meant to reveal to you that a separate, independent will—a will unsubdued to God's will—still lives within you. I know you have long since received the will of God as your law, and have made obedience to those written commands in which His will is expressed the only rule of your life; without some such submission of your own natural will as this implies, you could never have become a true convert of God. But God teaches His faithful servants ever deeper and deeper lessons concerning the surrender of the will, and in this way He prepares His people for the communication of that abundance of peace which it is His good pleasure to bestow upon them. When God is teaching us lessons upon this subject, we begin to see that *circumstances* as well as commands are but an expression of His will. We then feel that no outward *thing* can really hinder us. A vexatious interruption to duty we perceive to be a contradiction in terms. If we have ever formed to ourselves an ideal of moral dignity and beauty, after which we have sought to model our life, and which we have thus desired to realize for its own sake and without reference to the will of God for us, then we shall surely find ourselves disappointed, balked and baffled. Let us thank God and take courage when it is so with us; let us take the full comfort of this *fact*, that we are "servants," and have really no work of our own to do—nothing which we are striving to accomplish on our own account. We have no selfish schemes which circumstances may thwart; we acknowledge no selfish hopes which they may destroy. It is blessedness, indeed, to have accepted for our only portion that His will should be done in us and for us and by us forever.—*Home Life.*

WHAT AILS THE MODERN GIRL.

A writer in *Harper's Bazar* makes a pretty close diagnosis for a layman, as to what ails the modern girl, at least, a good many of her. It is well deserving of record as an *indicatio causalis* in the disease which is so often the despair of the doctor:

"This modern girl hardly knows what she wants, whether it is higher education, and æsthetic wardrobe, love or fame. She plays tennis and progressive euchre, and flirts, and does Kensington work, and reads Herbert Spencer, and very often writes; she dabbles in music and talks theosophy, and if there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in her philosophy, one questions what they can be. Withal she is as restless as the wind. She does not love the quiet of home; she lives on excitement; she goes to Europe, to the springs, the mountains, the theatres, the receptions, if she can get there, or to the *modiste*; she can always fall back upon clothes as a diversion, and when everything else fails, she has nervous prostration and a trained nurse.

"In fact, the chief trouble with the modern girl, be she rich or poor, is that she does too much, keeps her nerves on the strain, and by and by goes to the other extreme, and literally does nothing but consume drugs, talk of her ills, and consult the Christian scientists; or she has no real interests, fritters away her time in shallow pursuits, becomes pessimistic and dyspeptic, dissatisfied with herself and all the world: cries and questions if life is worth living, and feels especially blue on holidays.

"The remedy for all this is, perhaps, an object in life: those who are well and unselfishly occupied do not question if life is worth living; they know it is, and whether they are busy in the shoe factory, behind a counter, at the fireside, in the kitchen or the dining room, so long as they are busy and not shirking or reaching forward for something more congenial, and neglecting present duty, their minds are at rest and uninvaded by despondence.

"One of the best remedies for depression of spirits is the effort to bestow happiness; it has been known to prove effectual when all other methods have failed; when novels and new gowns and codliver oil and bovinine and bromide; when admiration and flattery are no more serviceable than an abracadabra or any heathen spell. Melancholy or other ills of this nature are the direct rule of a too strong egotism, and an absorbing interest in others is a safe and agreeable medicine, and is usually the last thing a modern girl tries."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

DECLINING YEARS.

Let no one say that "having fulfilled my earthly mission, it were better to depart." Wait! Do not abridge thy mission, O man or woman of God! the less experienced need thy counsels of wisdom. The traveller who has journeyed safely along the precipice down whose giddy steeps so many thousands have fallen, may be able to give many valuable suggestions to other tourists.

In an age of wondrous activities, it is of no small value to live in such a presence. It is a work of advanced civilization to venerate the character and honor the teachings of hoary age. It is a circumstance most favorable to the stability and glory of civil government to make ripe experience, rather than immature judgment, the controlling power in legislation. He who has grown to manhood without the wise counsels of long experience, has lost that which neither the knowledge nor treasure of after years can supply.

This is true, in the highest sense, when these counsels are regulated by the principles and sanctifying grace of the Gospel. The aged pilgrim, bending beneath the weight of years, yet pressing toward the mark of his high calling, is a royal personage among men. His hoary locks are woven into a crown more kingly than glittering diadems—a crown of glory, the sign of manly endeavor in many a conflict, of virtue in its supremacy, of wisdom enriched by the years of discipline and observation.

THE STRAIGHT PATH.

The following story is told of Dr. Judson in the Memoirs published by his son:

A native Christian woman told me that she was about to engage in something which Dr. Judson considered not conducive to her spiritual good. He sent for her and remonstrated; but she would not give up her darling project. "Look here," said he, eagerly snatching a ruler from the table, and tracing not a very straight line upon the floor, "Here is where you have been walking. You have made a crooked track to be sure; out of the path half the time; but then you have kept near it, and not taken to new roads, and you have—not so much as you might have done, mind, but still to a certain extent—grown in grace; and now, with all this growth upon your heart and head, in the maturity of your years, with ripened understanding and an everyday deepening sense of the goodness of God—here," bringing down the ruler with emphasis to indicate a certain position, "here you stand. You know where this path leads. You know what is before you. Some struggles, some honors, and finally eternal life and a crown of glory. But to the left branches off another very pleasant road, and along the air floats, rather temptingly, a pretty bubble. You do not mean to leave the path you have walked for fifteen years—fifteen long years altogether; you only want to step aside and catch the bubble, and think you will come back again, but you never will. Woman, think! Dare you deliberately leave this straight and narrow path, drawn by the Saviour's fingers, and go away for one moment into that of your enemy? Will you? Will you?"

"I was sobbing so" said the woman, "that I could not speak a word; but he knew, as he always did, what I meant; for he knelt down and prayed that God would preserve me in my determination. I have made a good many crooked tracks since," she added tearfully, "but whenever I am unusuall tempted, I see the teacher, as he looked that day, bending over in his chair, the ruler placed upon the floor to represent me, his finger pointing along the path of eternal life, his eye looking so strangely over his shoulder, and that terrible 'Will you?' coming from his lips as though it was the voice of God; and I pray just as Peter did, for I am frightened."

A CRISTIAN.

The Christian is a man who is as a city upon a hill. He may be unobtrusive, but he is none the less conspicuous. If he is faithful. his fellow-men perceive the fact; and if he is untrue to his most solemn obligations, if his life is one long denial of the faith which he professes, all who see him will be quick to note his delinquency. By the very terms of his faith he is a redeemed slave, and yet he belongs by a bond of grateful love to his Redeemer. He is not his own. Nor does he own anything in his own name. He is a steward of the Almighty, and as a steward he is ready to disburse as to keep the treasures committed to him. He loves his fellow disciples so fervently that he will not only be ready to share his bread with them, but, if the occasion demands it, to lay down his life for the humblest one among them. He is a pilgrim and a stranger in this world, and seeks a city which is out of sight, whose builder and maker is God. Hence he is not a man of this world, and does not set his heart upon the things of earth. He does not seek money with feverish eagerness, nor does he clutch it with the grasp of a miser. He rejoices more in giving than receiving, and in practical life loves his neighbor as himself.—*Bishop J. M. Thoburn.*

COMMUNION THOUGHTS ON MARK 10:32.

BY MARY HOGE WARDLAW.

"They followed Him with fear" (*Portuguese Reading.*)

They followed Jesus in the road,
And as they journeyed on, He showed
What sufferings at Jerusalem
He shortly must endure for them;
How He must be betrayed, denied,
Rejected, mocked and crucified;
Must taste the power of death, and then,
His work completed, rise again.
They listened, but their hearts were slow
To grasp the "needs-be" of such woe.
They only knew a change was near,
And so "they followed Him with fear."

These men had seen His power displayed
When storm and wind His word obeyed;
Had seen the scant loaf multiplied,
And famished thousands satisfied;
Had heard the deaf, the blind, the lame
His power to heal and bless proclaim;
With trembling hearts had watched Him glide
Serene across the swollen tide;
Had heard the voice that pierced the cloud,
And "God's beloved Son" avowed;
While some had viewed the dazzling sight,
Christ glorified on Hermon's height,
Had seen His saints from Heaven appear,
And yet "they followed Him with fear."

Yea, more; for three years had they dwelt
In that blest presence; they had felt
The gracious influence of His ways
Untouched by human blame or praise.
How often were their spirits stirred
By some sublime or humbling word!
What wondrous lessons had He taught!
What gleams of heavenly comfort brought
To sin-bowed souls! The weak, oppressed,
Aye found in Him, their strength, their rest.
E'en now He seeks their souls to cheer
Yet still "they followed Him with fear."

Behold Him foremost in the race!
Their footsteps cannot keep apace
With those devoted, eager feet
That onward urge their way, to greet
The cruel nails. Consumed with zeal,
He longs the covenant to seal
With His own blood that He might see
The victory won, His people free.
While such the thoughts that filled His mind
Disciples, could ye lag behind?
Could ye not read His meaning clear?
Ah no!" "they followed Him with fear."

Most patient Lord, could they forbear
That weary pilgrimage to share?
When face to face Thou couldst be seen,
No doubts, no clouds to intervene.
Methinks their feet, love winged, had sped,
In fellowship with thee to tread
The path of danger, did it end
In death to Thee, their precious Friend!
Thou wast brought low to set them high
Then let them run with thee to die!
Not so! They shrank from scenes so drear,
And only "followed Him with fear."

Ah! who are we that dare condemn
Thy chosen few whose garments' hem
We might not touch? why should we speak
Of "doubts" and "clouds" who do not seek
To have Thee ever at our side?
In Thine own presence to abide?
Oh! not for them alone—for *us*—
That holy zeal to suffer thus!
With *fear* they followed, yet we see
That spite of fear, they *followed* Thee.
While we Thy footsteps oft forsake
And paths of our own choosing take.
Lord let us go no more astray,
Whatever fear attends the way;
By rod or staff still draw us near,
'Till perfect love shall banish fear.

Ceara, Brazil.

THE CROSS OF CHRIST.

Let the cross of Christ, says F. W. Robertson, teach us to look calmly on this suffering world. Life is full of trials, and it is a perplexing thing to look around us and see the race of men groaning under their burdens. We know but one satisfactory explanation of this strange mystery—thoroughly satisfactory—which claims all doubt. The cross of Christ is the explanation. The cross is the distinct announcement to us of that wonderful law which fills all life—that "through much tribulation we must enter into the kingdom of heaven."

PLAINNESS IN THE PULPIT.

A man who cannot make things plain is not qualified to fill a pulpit. First of all, let a preacher think out his subject so thoroughly that his ideas shall lie clear and distinct, like crystals, in his own mind; and then let him remember that a "straight line is the shortest distance between two points," and speak accordingly, What right has he to use an involved and tortuous manner when declaring the great things of God—darkening counsel by words without knowledge?" What right has he to come before plain people in the strait-jacket of professional dignity, and talk of "volition" instead of will, "intellectual process" instead of thinking, and "moral obligation" instead of duty and the like, as if the very use of language were, as Talleyrand suggests, "to conceal one's thoughts? What right has he to give his hearers the hard stone of metaphysics, when they are dying for the bread of heaven? What right has he to bring forward profound disquisitions and curious speculations, when the command is "preach the preaching that I bid thee? And what right has he to hide that Christ whom he is to make known, amid the flowers of rhetoric, as Verelst in his portrait of James II. virtually bid his Majesty in a profusion of sunflowers and tulips? When the late young preacher, Erskine Hawes, was dying, he said, "I wish to live to preach the gospel more simply." How many at death's door have felt as he felt.—*Dr. H. C. Fish*

A PASTORAL REMINICSENCE.

A correspondent writes to the *Mid-Continent.*

Matthew Cowan was a typical Scotchman of the Campbell clan. At nineteen he ran off from home and came to America. When I first saw him he was bowed under the weight of almost four score years, and in his dotage. The rich brogue was still in his voice, but his words were the words of a child. His life had been one of hard toil, at one time crowned with prosperity, but ending in adversity. A few weeks later I was sent for to see him. He was dying. The giant frame was failing fast, but the giant mind had returned. Psalms, and hymns, and texts of Scripture, and questions from the catechism were on his tongue. "Father and mother," he said in his broad accent, "were pious people, and I had good training, but have not lived up to it. My prayer is the prayer of the Publican, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.'" All that he had been taught in his youth seemed to come back to him. Four days and nights he lingered where the path goes down into the valley of the shadow. At the going down of the sun on the fourth day he called to the wife of his youth, with whom he had walked hand in hand for more than fifty years: "Sarah, I wish you could go along; come and lay your head beside mine once more, I will soon be gone." Then a change came over his countenance and he was dead.

Two things impressed this scene upon me; the return of mental vigor with the loosening hold of flesh and blood, and that touch of nature, sweet and unaffected, with which he found comfort in the companionship of his aged wife.

ENOUGH TO POISON A PARISH.

A Romish priest accosted the daughter of an ex-Papist and wanted to know why she didn't attend catechism class any longer. She replied that her father had forbidden her to enter his church any more, whereupon this child of the devil, and enemy of all righteousness, tried to instil rebellion and disobedience into her young mind by saying that she should obey him not her father.

But she replied, "we are taught in the Bible to honor our father and our mother."

"You have no business to read the Bible," said the priest.

"But, sir, our Saviour told us to search the Scriptures."

"That was only to the Jews," said the priest, "and not to children, and you don't understand it."

But the little girl, who knew the Bible better than the priest, told him what St. Paul said to Timothy, "that from a child he knew the Scriptures."

"Oh," said his reverence, "Timothy was then being trained to be a Bishop and was taught by the authorities of the church."

But the little girl wasn't to be baffled by his false logic and gross perversion of truth, for she told him that Timothy's mother and grandmother did the blessed work.

Whereupon the priest of Anti-Christ turned away saying, "she knew enough of the Bible to poison a whole parish."

"SHE HATH COME AFOREHAND."

There was something very touching in the account of the farewell service in an old church edifice in Brooklyn previous to its demolition to make room for the new bridge approach. It seemed so fitting that the dear old church should be decorated with flowers before it was taken down, and that there should gather to it some of those that remained of its earlier generations of worshipers, to participate in the last services in the quiet old sanctuary.

And as I read I thought of other tabernacles soon to be taken down, and wondered whether we are careful enough to come "aforehand" with our flowers. We are expected to bring flowers for the bride to wear, and for the dead, and both are suitable; but are we careful enough to bring sweet flowers to the aged? They are soon to give way for the youth, on whom we look as the pride and hope of the future. Let us not forget to bring flowers and kindly words and deeds for those so soon to pass away. We shall never regret our alabaster boxes of ointments, even though very costly, when our dear ones are gone. Mary did not know that her precious ointment was anointing Him, the Master, for his burial.

Ay, how much there is in that word "aforehand!" So much precious ointment of loving appreciation often comes afterward, when it is too late. Pillows of flowers are given to the dead, who can not receive them, when perhaps one little bunch of violets would have made a resting for a tired heart, if had only come "aforehand."

I have in my mind now a family where there are two very aged people, and it is one of the loveliest sights to observe the never-ceasing attention and almost worshiped love bestowed on these aged ones. Alas! it is not always so! but I forbear giving an opposite picture. Let us get a practical lesson for our daily life from this word "aforehand," which shall save us from the regrets of the "afterward."—*Advocate and Guardian.*

THE CLAN MACKINNON.

The Mackinnons are an Argyllshire clan, and one of the most ancient among the Gaels, nn one of the Dalriad race, which first gained a settlement in Argyllshire. Their first possessions were in Mull where they had several estates. "Griobunn" being their chief seat, along with the greater part of the Leithiocharach, or lower half of Mull, but it was afterwards reduced to the estate of Misinish, northwest of Tobermory. Latterly Strath or Strathordel in Skye was their principal seat, to which were attached the isles of Pabay and Scalpa, properties acquired partly by excambion or otherwise from the following circumstances:—The heir or the chief of the Mackinnons was sent from Mull to be fostered by a man named Gillies, who then possessed Strath and other islets above mentioned. This person had only one son and a nephew, who being on a hunting expedition to Pabay unfortunately both quarrelled and in the contest both were slain, when old Gillies, being without heirs, became attached to young Mackinnon, and left him his patrimonial estate, and consequently after that the chief of the Mackinnons established at Strath Castle his principal seat. The chief seat in Mull was afterwards transferred to Earray at Kilmore.

A LITTLE CAGE THE BEST.

I came across this illustration the other day. The writer said that if a linnet were put into a large cage, it would not realize that it was a prisoner and could not escape, but would fly frantically about and beat against the bars and sometimes destroy itself. If, however, the little, wild songster were put into a small cage, it would understand that escape was impossible, would accept the situation, eat its bird-seed quietly and sing its sweetest sons. Are there not [many] of us for whom the narrow cage is [best]? Is not our Heavenly Father both [kind] good in appointing for us a lowly [lot] where we are free from the temptations that wealth and fame would bring, whom the world calls favorites [and] are not either, as a rule, the best [or] happiest of our fellow-men. This is our school-time. In it we are training for the life to come, and the Teacher knows what are the most favorable conditions for our training.

BISHOP HEBER'S HYMN.

"I heard an old story the other day about Bishop Heber's beautiful hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," said a well-known Cincinnatian.

"What is it?"

"It relates to the music of the hymn. You remember that Bishop Heber wrote it while in Ceylon, in 1824. About a year later it reached America, and a lady in Charleston, S. C., was struck with its beauty. She could find, however, no tune that seemed to suit it. She remembered a young bank clerk, Lowell Mason, afterward so celebrated, who was just a few steps down the street, and who had a reputation as a musical genius. So she sent her son to ask him to write a tune that would go with the hymn. In just half an hour back came the boy with the music, and that melody, dashed off in such haste, is to this day sung with that song."—*Religious Herald.*

DRESSMAKING A FINE ART.

Dressmaking should be regarded not merely as a learned profession, but as a fine art. To construct a costume that will be at once rational and beautiful requires an accurate knowledge of the principles or proportion, a thorough acquaintance with the laws of health, a subtle sense of color, and a quick appreciation of the proper use of materials, and the proper qualities of pattern and design. The health of a nation depends very largely on its mode of dress; the artistic feeling of a nation should find expression in its costume quite as much as in its architecture; and just as the upholstering tradesman has had to give place to the decorative artist, so the ordinary milliner, with her lack of taste and lack of knowledge, her foolish fashions and her feeble inventions, wil have to make way for the scientific and artistic dress designer.—*Woman's World.*

A HAPPY ANSWER.

A street pavior in Lanark being at work was accosted by the minister of the parish as he was passing with the usual salutation of "Your busy, Thomas." "Yes," replied Thomas, "I'm just striving, as far as I can to mak' the folk gang straught, sir." The minister observed that he had been engaged in a work of a similar nature for five-and-thirty years with very little success. "Ah, but, sir," says Tamm[as], "ye no near sae muckle on your [hands] am."

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1888.

"RELIGION IN THE BACK TOWNS."

Some years ago *The Nation* published a number of interesting letters on the decline of religion in the small towns and country churches of New England. About the same time we noticed in the *New Princeton Review* a most interesting article from the pen of Mr. PRIME on the Decay of the New England Country Churches. Many were the reasons assigned in explanation of this deplorable state of affairs, but however satisfactory or unsatisfactory the reasons, the facts were sad enough.

A recent editorial in *The Nation* comments on a number of articles that have appeared in the *Andover Review* on "The Problem of the Country Church," in which various solutions are prepared. The writer dismisses with well-merited contempt, as showing "the apparently hopeless nature of the problem" the various expedients that propose to revive interest in religion by "public entertainments, gymnasiums, amusement rooms, drawing schools and musical and literary societies." Then after giving various proposed solutions of a higher grade, he closes with the following paragraph:

"Nearly all the methods proposed require the condition desired to begin with. If right religious feeling were common, pastorates wauld be long, sympathy would be perfect between both churches and ministers, the New England people would go to meeting eyen three or four miles away. Mr. Sheldon says: "The Church of Christ can be made the most interesting organization on earth. Why is it not so, and why—so we think must be allowed to be the case—is it receding further and further from that rank? It is not for us to say that too much 'new theology' unsettles men's belief, or that the spirit of the age is intolerant of so much of the theology as is retained, or in fact anything further than this—that something there is, deeper than any of the *Andover Review* writers have sounded, which must be found before we shall know the reason why, in our day, there is no more power in the which subdued the Roman world—the ique in history, of which a writer in an of this same *Review* says: "It was the energy the world had ever seen. It- n everything within its reach—the wealth, and buildings, as well as the hearts of men."

e do not admit in any sense the loss of power of the Christian that is assumed in this paragraph e we believe that since the days of Apostles until now there has never been a time when the Church lifted up her eyes to wider conquests, still, as applied to the field under discussion, there is solid truth in these remarks. Many reasons have been given, such as the changes brought about by the railroads, the draining of the towns into the larger cities, the introduction of foreign population of their customs and religion, the entrance of different sects into a country formerly occupied exclusively by one denomination, etc., etc. All these things doubtless entered into the result, but do not touch the heart of the question. The comparison above cited suggests that deeper reason. Mr. GIBBON attempted to account for the triumph of Christianity by his celebrated series of "second causes," but failed. The "force that subdued the Roman world" was something above and beyond them. No more can the decay of churches in any section of county be accounted for by second causes—it must be the *absence* of the force that subdued the Roman world. To look for the same results when the force is present and when it is absent is irrational and absurd, even though the external name and organization be the same. That force was the GOSPEL OF CHRIST, THE POWER OF GOD UNTO SALVATION. Churches decay where that force is absent, as the body decays when life departs. It is the preaching of the wisdom of men, "new theology" and Andover "bypotheses," and the neglect of the old gospel that has been the trouble with New England. If you want to revive the decayed churches send a few evangelists among them with hearts aflame and tongues on fire with the gospel that Paul preached, and that same force will triumph over New England as it did over old Rome.

There is not much decay of religion around Northfield, N. H.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The Evangelical Alliance of this city ussed at its public monthly meeting on y night the subject of "Christiau e and the Sin of Intemperance." were made by Rev. T. H. ; D. D., THOMAS F. WOOD, M. D., Rev. D. H. TUTTLE, and Rev. P. H. HOGE. A practical turn was then given to the discussion by raising the question of the duty of the County Commissioners in accepting evidence for the "good moral character" of those applying for license. COL. ROGER MOORE and B. G. WORTH, two of the County Commissioners who were present made statements as to the remarkable good moral characters that could be proved by the proprietors of some of the worst places in town, by witnesses of such standing that they were obliged to accept it in absence of rebutting testimony. The difficulty of getting testimony upon the other side was made subject of discussion, and to overcome it, two measures were adopted. The Alliance Committee on Temperance was directed to attend the monthly meetings of the Board of County Commissioners to offer rebutting testimony whenever persons of known bad character made application for license, and the Executive Committee of the Alliance was directed to memorialize the Legislature to amend the law so as to require applications for license to be published thirty days before license could be granted.

AGAINST THE CONVENTION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

MR. EDITOR: Allow me space to thank "Presbyter" for his timely and discriminating article in your last issue on the Home Mission Convention which has been called to meet in Goldsboro. If the end aimed at by the projectors of this Convention can be reached through Synodical action then the Synod is the proper body to hear, consider and determine the matter. No one will claim, we dare say, that such a Convention can be expected to discuss more thoroughly and profitably the question of Home Mission work in our borders than the Synod itself. Then why hold the Convention? Anything having the appearance of caucusing with its popular meaning in ecclesiastical matters is to be deprecated. Every stroke on Church work should appear to be from the shoulder, and aimed above the belt. It is no field for side shows.

Every thing that can be done for the advancement of every conceivable interest of the Church can be done in and by the legalized courts of the Church. The courts of the Church have the imprimatur of Him upon them who has never erred, and who has made for all time and every exigency ample and wise provision for the conduct of His work upon the earth.

A little reflection ought to convince the leaders of this movement that the project can do naught without Presbyterial authorization. But what can be expected from the Presbyteries? Every Presbytery in the Synod has in it great destitution which has not yet been overtaken. Home work and projects are absorbing in every Presbytery. Nowhere can a superfluity of either money or laborers be found.

This particular work is clearly and exclusively Presbyterial, in so far as it has not been parted with by Presbyterial action. But no one will, we opine, be so rash as to assert that any part of it has been delegated to the control of the Synod in North Carolina.

Let us walk in the old paths. Excrescences like this project should be scrutinized, and nine times out of nine avoided. We for our part, are content to abide in patience the issue of all matters pertaining to the Master's Kingdom when they are considered and issued by His ordained courts. X.

Oct. 12th.

TOO FAST.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

"Presbyter" thinks that the proposed convention to consider new methods in the Home Mission work, is going *too fast*. Of course it is too fast. We are already going at a wonderful speed. Moving at the present rate if we no back set—are not stopped by a *hot box* or the like of it, our ministry will double itself within a hundred years, and the Church *may* double its membership even within a half century. And who wants to go any faster than that—who but those enthusiasts in Kentucky? Within a year they have spent $10,000 on State missions, and largely increased their numbers, while the Assembly's agent has spent on the evangelistic work only $13,000. Suppose this state of things continues. In a few years the Synod of Kentucky may be larger than the whole Assembly. What then? Why Reuben, and Simeon and Levi, and the rest, will have to bow down before Joseph.

And "Presbyter" says this movement is unconstitutional too. Certainly it is. The Synod of South Carolina has so decided, and the Synod of North Carolina tacitly concurred.

It is perfectly clear that it is entirely constitutional for Synod to meet annually at the expense of $1 500—read the reports which have been previously published by the Assembly's Secretaries—about once in five years, hear a case of appeal, and once in twenty years erect a new Presbytery, or more probably divide an old one; but to do any *work*—any thing for the enlargement of the church—for the extension of the kingdom is no part of its business. Our Synod has immense brain and great muscular power, but it is not a working body. Indeed, it is hardly a body at all. It is rather a *place*—a place where we meet and rest from our labors—an oasis of social verdure—good dinners, and poor sermons, but no work. True the apostle says: "If one work not neither shall he eat." bnt this applies to individuals. Presbyteries and Assemblies. It has no inferential, indirect reference to Synods. Other men labors, but it is the glory of Synods, that they enter into those labors.

Let those conventioners when they meet in Goldsboro, and begin to talk of change, movement, action, remember that they are on dangerous grounds. Other things change, but not Synods. Other bodies move, men, armies, navies and nations; but Synods *never*.

He will be the hero of that convention who shall make the first utterance in favor of different plans, and more work. "Presbyter" that noble apostle of *caution*, will be watching him, and J. M. W., will be watching him, and the writer, of these lines hopes to be present, and many other conservators of our ecclesiastical equilibrium Let the convention discuss as profoundly as it may Synodical ethics, economics, and *statics*, (Synods have no dynamics); but let its report be in accord with the facts in the past history of the Synod of North Carolina, *i. e., semper idem*.

D. H.

THE CHURCH SCHOOLS OF ASHEVILLE.

BY REV. W. S. P. BRYAN.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

In the paper entitled "The Opportunity of the Church in Western North Carolina," the religious condition and prospects of this growing section were set forth with reference to the ministry of the Word and plans of church extension.

The statement, however, would be incomplete, if it was confined to these phases, for beside them is the educational work, now begun with a view to a successful seizure of the great opportunity.

The various schools of general learning located in Asheville have no place in the present paper, the object of which is to set forth the provision made by the Church for the training of the young committed to her charge, a training which is to be, first of all, religious and only secondarily secular.

These institutions are two: one the Home Industrial School, belonging to the Board of Home Missions in New York; the other, the Parish School, belonging to the Asheville church. The former is for boarding pupils only and the latter is for day pupils only, and so, were the two General Assemblies one, the schools would be different departments of the same institution.

Differences of opinion prevail upon the question of organic union between the Assemblies, and these differences are worthy the most serious consideration, that the issue may prove the greater glory of our common Lord. But these differences need not and should not withhold from cooperation in the work of our common Presbyterianism; on the contrary, with a hearty and efficient cooperation established they become at once far less grave and hurtful. The church schools of Asheville are the expression of this practical cooperation, in one locality at least The Presbyterian population is partly Southern and partly Northern, and there are wide variations in opinion upon political questions. Yet in the practical life of the church no such variation is apparent, and the schools are regarded as institutions of a common Presbyterianism, in which organic differences have no place.

This cooperation dates from the resolution of the Asheville church to erect a chapel, somewhere in the southern section of the city, with a view to supplying the new population with the gospel, and at the same time developing the influence of the church upon the community. Before that time, there was but little in common between the church and the Home Industrial School. The church knew but vaguely the object of the school and felt no interest in it, and (as I have since been informed) the school authorities did not know whether they would be regarded as brethren in a common work or intruders upon an ecclesiastical preserve. It is no wonder, therefore, that each party stood waiting for some sign from the other, and it is evidence of loyalty to a common Lord that the sign once given was at once heartily responded to. For when the superintendent of the Industrial School, Rev. L. M. Pease, learned that a chapel was projected, he forthwith made overtures to the church to locate it near the school, and offered land of his own as a free gift thereto. In this he was afterwards confirmed by Rev. and Mrs. D. S. Dodge, of New York, who, as will shortly appear, are actively interested in the school, for among the problems confronting them was that of the church privileges of the pupils. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge wished no divided Presbyterianism, but rather the identification of the Industrial School with the Asheville church, and the same pastoral care for their pupils that was given to the congregation at large.

With unison of feeling, plans of cooperation were easy, and it was at once decided to build the chapel near the grounds of the Industrial School. The property is deeded to the trustees of the Asheville church, and the pastor and Session control the pulpit services and the Sabbath-school. The pupils converted during term time will be received by the Session into the Asheville church, and if upon leaving preference for other denominations is expressed, letters of dismission will be granted. On the other hand, Rev. Mr. Pease, superintendent of the Industrial School, has, by act of Session, been appointed superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and the teachers will do good work there also. A commodious, substantial edifice has been erected, located on one of the popular avenues of Victoria, with a capacity of 300, and a basement to be used by the Parish School. The cost of the building when complete will not fall under $4,000, although the start was made on a basis of $1,500, of which amount Mr. Dodge has paid $500, and his mother, Mrs. W. E. Dodge, has paid $200.

That chapel stand as a practical illustration of cooperation. It marks the unification of Presbyterianism. It renders both division and attrition impossible. It reveals the largeness of the common faith, while it does not ignore our organic differences. And for Asheville, at least, it abates that urgency which in the work of the Church is felt for the final decision of the question of organic union. For, if union is accomplished, the relation between church and school could be practically no closer; if it fails, cooperation continues successfully despite organic separation.

These are the circumstances which give importance to this chapel at this time, and in the minds of many judicious persons warrant this extended notice. In other respects, it is the same as hundreds of edifices erected both South and North every year, in which precious souls are gathered into the fold.

What provision, then, is made for the education of the young by the Church in Western North Carolina? The answer in part is

THE HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The institution is located on the crest of the hill in Victoria, about a mile South of Asheville, in the midst of the new suburban residences, and near to the elegant "Oakland Inn," recently finished. It covers about thirty acres, and as a whole is valued at $40,000. The property is conveyed to the Board of Home Missions in New York, subject only to an annual charge of $1,800, during the life of the donor and his wife, and of $1,200 to either one of them after the death of the other.

Origin.—That donor is Rev. L. M. Pease, whose gift is only one of many proofs that he is a remarkable man. Born in New England, his education was the fruit of his own efforts, and consequently, his ministry in the Methodist Church was successful. About 1850 he organized the now famous Five-Points Missions of New York, under the auspices of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The House of Industry, his principal work, was originated by him, and when thoroughly established was by him placed under the supervision of a Board of Directors, representing all the evangelical Churches. Thus it has continued since 1850. For fifteen years Mr. Pease went through those dives and alleys with his life in his hand on his mission of love and mercy until his labors were crowned with success, but his health seriously impaired. About 1870 he came to Asheville and purchased the property now owned by the Board of Home Missions in New York, and erected upon it a large boarding house, which soon became celebrated not only for its table and equipment, but also for its strict religious regulations and the prohibition of tobacco, cards, and dancing. But the most peculiar feature of the establishment was that it was also a house for poor girls of humble life, and a training school for them in housewifely arts as well as an opportunity, at the expense of Mr. Pease, for education in the schools of the city. The girls gradually became qualified for self-support, and left the house to give place to others. It is doubtful if there can be found a more successful combination of business and benevolence than in the house of Mr. Pease.

The results of this experiment led to a plan for the perpetuation and extension of this work. Having heard two years ago, that Rev. D. S. Dodge was about to purchase property in an adjacent town for a charitable school for girls, Mr. Pease communicated to him his readiness to convey his place for that purpose. The gift would be munificent from a man to his own Church, but when made to a sister Church, it proves him remarkable for a broad and catholic spirit.

Upon the acceptance of the offer, no one was found who could organize the new institution as well as he who had originally projected it. Of a sympathetic yet positive nature, Mr. Pease is peculiarly gifted in the art of developing the self-respect and ability for self-support in his pupils, and his experience both in New York and in his own house made it essential that he start the new enterprise.

This he has done, not only in organizing the teaching force, but also in directing the enlargement of the building. Last year a new chapel was built, and eighty boarding pupils were accommodated, besides forty day pupils. This year an addition has been built, and one hundred and twenty boarders will be received.

Distinctive purpose.—Educators will agree that the purpose must be distinctive, indeed, which leads to the offer of a home in a furnace-heated house with supplies of fresh water distributed throughout, and excellent food for ten months with instruction in spelling, reading, elocution, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, English literature, elementary physiology, botany, natural history, kitchen-guarden, ccokery, sewing, singing, and the cultivation of fruit, vegetables, and flowers, *for fifty dollars*. The purpose will appear still more distinctive when it is learned that not more than 25 per cent. of the pupils are able to pay even this rate. I have lately secured places for two young girls at the rate of $25 each for the session. When these prices are compared with those of female colleges, they appear at once to be absurd, and from a business standpoint ruinous.

But the Industrial school is not in competition with female colleges. It does not offer a premium to parental covetousness by giving for $50 what is worth $250. It is not intended for the class that can afford the advantages, and will not pay for them, and a twofold barrier operates to the exclusion of such from the school. First, it is plainly stated in the circular, "all will be expected to take care of their own rooms, to do their own washing, and to share in the cooking, washing, and general work of the family," which is enough to exclude the well-to-do. Second, enquiry is made concerning each applicant, and if the parents are in good circumstances, she is *for this reason* rejected. Surely, the purpose is distinctive indeed! That purpose is to bring a thorough, Christian, and industrial education within the reach of girls and young women of limited means. Only those who have interested themselves in educational problems know how difficult this problem is. Our female colleges are not extravagant in their charges, and yet comparatively few of our young women can meet them, and must perforce go uneducated. Besides, even if the charges were met, the result in many cases is that the pupil is educated above her circumstances, and finds the home of her childhood no longer congenial. Further still, her education in music and art, and calisthentics is of little use in the humbler methods of self-support, and educators only know how pitiful are the salaries paid to "lady teachers,"

The Industrial School strikes out on a line of its own. It offers to train young women for self-support, not to "finish" young ladies for society It emphasizes, not music and art, but sewing, cooking, housekeeping, and the elementary branches. Many of its pupils of last year are already earning a support for themselves in various ways, and others of this year will readily step into similar positions. A normal class of about fifteen numbers is studying "the methods and science of teaching," and under criticism of the faculty teach half an hour each day.

Resources—There is no endowment upon this school. The expenses both of equipment and maintenance are met by the Woman's Executive Committeee of the Board of Home Missions in New York, supplemented by the private funds of Rev. D. S. Dodge, and also by the unpublished gifts of Mr. Pease. The annual expenses can be estimated when one considers the salaries of five teachers (which are about one-third the market value of their services), the board of a hundred and twenty pupils, the clothing and room furnishing for the greater number of these, and the provision of the ordinary school supplies. These are the only sources of income of appreciable value. Sporadic gifts of clothing are sent, and scholarships are occasionally taken, and the salary of one teacher is paid; but these count very little in the annual expense account, and the sources indicated above continue cheerfully and even gladly to supply the means by which the school is maintained.

Opportunities.—These facts make appeal needless, they only require that the opportunities for participation in this work for God be indicated. These are threefold:

1. Scholarships of $75 each may be taken by churches, ladies' societies, and individuals with the privilege of naming the beneficiary, the only condition being that the choice be confined to those of limited means and reduced circumstances,

2. Boxes of clothing, bed linen, table linen, etc., will be gratefully received as the supply on hand is insufficient for even present needs.

8. Material for clothing ready to be made by the pupil under the direction of the sewing teacher is acceptable, both because of its value and the training to be had by the pupil in the making.

There are many of our people who can take these scholarships, and in this way do lasting good; and others, mothers and young ladies, who with womanly tact can help along this work in the other ways indicated.

Organization.—Mr. Pease is the superintendent, serving without salary. The counsel and practical help of Mrs. Pease in every department is invaluable. Miss Florence Stephenson is the principal, a woman of sound judgment and executive ability. Miss Dooly, the Misses Montgomery and Miss Irwin are the teachers. No effort has been made to secure pupils this year, and yet the house could have been filled many times over. As Mr. Pease remarked to me lately when seeking detailed information, "The poor who need the school knew more about it than the churches, whose support we would gladly have."

THE PARISH SCHOOL

is organized and controlled by the Asheville church. It is the result of a suggestion of Mrs. W. E. Dodge, who felt that day pupils had no real place in the Industrial School and that to teach them would require additional force without accomplishing the distinctive purpose of that school.

A large well-lighted basement to the chapel affords room for a hundred day pupils, with an assembly room and two recitation rooms and an interior stairway by which these can be used for infant and Bible classes on Sabbath.

The details are entrusted to a Board of Managers, consisting of ladies of the Asheville church, with Miss Stephenson as president. The Board of Home Missions in New York has offered free board and lodging at the Industrial School for the teacher, and Mrs. Irwin has been appointed to the place. The Board of Managers has undertaken the equipment of the school room without expense to the Church.

Scholarships of $10 annually are offered, each of which will pay the tuition of a pupil for the session. This is the only way in which pupils of limited means can be received, as the resources are insufficient to warrant free tuition. The school is designed for the children of the Church and others, both boys and girls, living in the neighborhood. The Bible and the Westminster Shorter Catechism will be taught regularly. Sacred music will form part of the daily exercises, and sewing will be taught to the girls. Kitchen garden will be introduced as soon as the means are forthcoming. The teacher will be assisted by the Normal class of the Industrial School. She will also visit two hours a week among the families of the poor in the neighborhood, and be assisted therein by the ladies of the Board of Managers. It is hoped by these means to mould the coming generation in the ways of God, and to provide for the future, active, useful members of his own most holy Church.

REVIVAL AT WINSTON-SALEM.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Three weeks ago Rev. R. G. Pearson, an evangelist of the Cumberland Presbyterian church began a meeting in our city, and times of refreshing have come from the presence of the Lord through his instrumentality. We write these lines not simply as a matter of news, but that others may rejoice with us, and sing with stronger faith the poetic prayer,

Lord, I hear of showers of blessing
Thou art scattering full and free;
Showers the thirsty land refreshing—
Let some droppings fall on me, even me."

Our city had become apathetic; the desire to make money seemed to consume almost all the time, thought and energies of the people, and many of their religious duties were either omitted altogether, or performed in a mere perfunctory manner. Family and secret prayer had been neglected and the love of many had grown cold. Some of the best people, too, thought that a tobacco town presented peculiar obstacles to over-

come, and that while God had blessed our brother's labors in other towns, He would not bless them in ours. But He did. A pentecostal benediction was the result. It has no parallel in the history of the Twin-City. Hundreds of backsliders have been reclaimed. A hundred new members have up to this time joined the various churches, and religion is the one theme of conversation in the home, on the streets, in bnsiness circles everywhere. The spiritnality of Christians has been remarkably increased. Their graces of faith, love, joy, peace gentleness, hope, liberality, self-control and humility have been developed, and many who did nothing before have gone to work for the glory of their Master and the salvation of souls. Many personal differences have been reconciled, and many who have long resisted the influence of the Spirit have yielded. Some of the bar-rooms have been closed; some of the liverymen have determined to sell their horses and buggies rather than encourage travel on Sunday, and "go to hell." as they put it, and many forms of sinful amusement have been abandoned. Not only do we see these negative forms of Christianity, but many positive features are manifest, such as the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association of 128 members; increased attendance on the regular church services; the continuation of the Union Prayermeetings, the voluntary contribution of a thousand dollars to Brother Pearson for his services two and a half weeks, etc. Our brother is no self-sent, irresponsible evangelist, who travels the land to create merely animal excitement by unscriptural methods. He preaches the word, not theology, science, philosophy, ethics nor self. God does not regenerate men by general platitutdes; rosewater discourses; formal essays or intellectual repast. It is easy to see the source of Mr. Pearson's power, it is simple reliance upon the Word of God, and the Spirit's blessing. His discourses are simple, searching, lucid and scriptural. He preaches the word as he understands it, and we found no occasion to differ with him except on the fundamental doctrine of atonement; on the question of God's Word not settling the destiny of the heathen without the Gospel, and on the final coming of our Saviour as an impending event. Concerning the first mentioned of these doctrines, he preached that Christ died for all men in the same sense, which of course is Arminianism, and its logical result is universal salvation. God did not design to save all men by the death of Christ. All of Bro. Pearson's Bible Readings were excellent, and two thousand people listened attentively every night to his gospel sermons. Seven hundred sometimes remained at the after-meetings, who were either seeking Christ or returning to Him, or laboring to bring sinners to the cross. There was no effort to produce undue excitement in these inquiry meetings. Many remained, however, who did nothing but occupy room, and thus hinder those who did work. May God's Spirit remain with us, that we may have a permanent revival, and make our place an exception to the rule, that reactions set in after the meetings have closed.

E. P. DAVIS.

THE CALL FOR THE HOME MISSION CONVENTION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

There are two or three words of explanation in connection with this call which shonld have been made before this, but which even at this late date it is hoped will obviate possible misunderstanding and prejudice concerning this "new departure."

In the first place, no discourtesy was intended or even thought of towards Synod's Agents of Sustentation and Evangelical Labor, by the Convention. The names of these Agents of Synod do not appear in the "call," and it may be that some have noticed this omission and wondered why it is so. So far as the writer knows they were not consulted "officially" in regard to the expediency of making this call, doubtless for the reason (if there is any reason for it other than thoughtlessness) that the conference was begun and carried on by the Presbyteries through their official heads in this department of the Church's work; the Convention was intended to be a conference amongst the friends of the cause throughout the bounds of the Synod, although these "friends" were considered more as members of their presbyteries than as members of Synod. It is freely acknowledged, however, that it would have been proper for these honored representatives of Synod to have been consulted in regard to this subject, and it is very much regretted by those whose names arc attached to this call that these representatives of Synod were not treated with the courtesy which was their due. If the article in the PRESBYTERIAN of October 3d was written by the Rev. J. M. Wharey, Synod's Agent of Sustentation, as is supposed, it is gratifying to know that the Convention meets with his approbation and that he is in sympathy with the spirit which prompted the call.

In the second place, no reflection was intended to be cast upon these beloved agents of Synod, by this call for the Convention, in the 4th question proposed for discussion by the Convention, viz: "What should be done to secure a thorough consideration of this subject of Home Missions at each regular meeting of Synod." That a thorough consideration of this subject has not been given in the recent sessions of Synod is owing to no fault of theirs, and was not supposed to be.

In the third place, the callers of the Convention have not exercised any *authority* in sending out this call. Their presbyteries did not give them a "right" to make the call. But was any "authority" necessary? The call explains itself, and it is evident that it *binds* no one, nor does it speak with authority—It is simply an invitation extended by some who are very much interested in this department of the Master's work to others of like interest to come together to consult about, *not to conclude*, measnres for promoting the prosperity and enlargement of the Church within our bounds." There is no fear of our going "too fast." If we do not go faster than we have been going we most assuredly will not "keep up" with the Master's work and the opportunities He sets before us.

Brethren, the importance of this Convention cannot be estimated. Do not, therefore, fear that there will be any trespassing upon the rights of Presbytery or Synod, or conclusions which will jeopardize onr Presbyterianism; bnt come and let us talk together, with the spirit of the blessed Jesus within us, in regard to the work He has committed to us. The sentiment of Brother McMullen in his "Card" is most heartily endorsed, "Come, brethren, let us have a large and enthusiastic Convention." "It is hoped that this Convention will result in lasting good to the cause of Christ and of the Presbyterian Church in the bounds of the whole Synod."

Brethren, it will result in great good to the souls of men if we come together in the spirit of the Master and deliberate in the same spirit.

ORANGE.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

The following is the programme for the laying of the corner-stone of the new building by the Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina—Mr. Charles H. Robinson—October 16th at 3:30 P. M. The Grand Lodge, accompanied by members of the subordinate lodges, will be escorted from Masonic Hall to the ground by the Wilmington Commandery of Knights Templar. The services will be opened with prayer by the Pastor of St. Andrew's church, the Rev. John W. Primrose, officiating as Grand Chaplain. The corner-stone will then be laid with the usual ceremonies of the Masonic ritual, which closes with prayer by the Chaplain.

After an anthem by the choir of the First Presbyterian church, the Pastor will introduce the Rev. James Y. Fair, of Charlotte, who will deliver the address.

The whole will be concluded with prayer by Rev. P. H. Hoge, an anthem by the choir, and the doxology.

As the exercises will be concluded after our paper has gone to press, we can give no report in this issue of the proceedings.

BY THE WAY.

The New York *Observer* says:

The Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Wilmington, N. C., preached a sermon to his people last August on the Progressiveness of Christianity, that has just been printed. We are glad that it has been thus put into circulation, and wish that the circulation might be a very extended one. Mr. Hoge shows masterly skill in his handling of the Divine Word. He proves its fitness as a weapon wherewith to meet the assaults of anti-Christian sophistries by the use he makes of it against agnostic theories. Then it shows, also, conclusively, that no matter how rapid the world's progress, it can never outgrow Christianity, because the latter is the working principle in all real progress that the world has made or ever can make. His points are well taken, while his language is so plain that a very ordinary reader can appreciate them at once.

REDUCED PRICE FOR THE MISSIONARY.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,
Baltimore, Md., Oct. 9th.

The circulation of missionary intelligence, especially that which relates to the work of our own missionaries in the field, is a matter in which the whole Church has a vital interest. Not to know the facts of this work is not to feel for it; not to feel for it, is not to cooperate in it; not to cooperate in it is not to be in sympathy with Christ, who will have all men to be saved, and by whose express command the work is carried on.

The General Assembly, in order that all the people of our Church might be informed about this work, established the monthly magazine, *The Missionary*. Last year, to increase the efficiency of the magazine, the General Assembly ordered it to be enlarged. In the enlarged form, it has received the hearty commendation of the General Assembly and, perhaps of all who have it, and yet, its circulation has continued small. There is reason to believe that thousands of our people have never yet seen it in the enlarged form. We have, as reported in the minutes of the General Assembly, 2280 churches. The subscribers to *The Missionary* number only 2,100, that is, on an average, there has not been one subscriber to each church. It was with justice that the last General Assembly pronounced this condition of things "discreditable to our Church."

The Executive Committee of Foreign Missions has resolved to inaugnrate a special movement, in order that *The Missionary* may be put into a good circulation in all our churches. For this purpose it has been determined to offer the magazine for the year 1889 at a reduced price to clubs. It has been cheap at $1.00 a year, and this will remain as the price to single subscribers, but to clubs the price is reduced to 75 cents a year, on the following conditions:

1. The number of copies subscribed for by the club must equal one tenth the number of communicants in the church in which the club is formed. In forming a club, a small church has, therefore, the same advantage as a large one.

2. All subscriptions must be pre-paid, the names of subscribers and the money to be forwarded at the same time to Messrs. Whittet and Shepperson, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.

3. Present subscribers, who have paid for part of the year 1880, may join the club by paying for the remainder of the year at the club rate. For example, a subscriber has paid up to July 1st, 1888; he may join the club by paying 38 cents, the half year's subscription. Club subscriptions all terminate December, 1889, when, it is hoped the club will be renewed.

And now will not pastors, elders, deacons, church members see to it that a club is organized at once in every church? As an inducement to form the club without delay, the following additional offer is made. To all new subscribers in a club, which sends its subscription to Messrs. Whittet & Shepperson before the 15th of next month (November) the magazine for November and December of the present year will be sent free of cost.

It is suggested that, in getting up a club, persons of means subscribe for two or more copies, to supply those who have not the means to subscribe. It may be added that the churches in Maryland have taken the lead in the new movement—several of these, including the three churches in Baltimore, having already pledged themselves to form clubs. What church is willing to be out of line in this advance? A list of churches forming clubs will be printed in *The Missionary*. Let us all see what can be done.

Very respectfully,
M. H. HOUSTON,
D. C. RANKIN.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

In Concord, N. C., Sunday morning, Sept. 30th, of malignant diphtheria, FLORA, second daughter of M. M. and Mary A. Gillon, in the 14th year of her age.

It is rare that a death occurs that quenches a lovelier, sweeter existence than that of dear Flora. A child of the covenant, she early received the outward seal, was reared in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and before she had completed her 12th year took upon herself the vows of a Christian, confessed Christ as her Saviour, and was received into the full fellowship of the Presbyterian Church.

Although of such tender years and of a very modest, timid nature she at once manifested the decided, consistent and faithful spirit of a true church member. She loved her Church, her Bible, the holy Sabbath, the services of the sanctuary, the prayer-meeting and the Sunday-school.

She was an obedient child, a devoted daughter, an affectionate sister and a faithful friend. Beauteous and blameless in all her ways, she was lamb like and lovely, amid all the pain and suffering of her last illness her sweet submissiveness and patient loveliness was wonderful to see.

"Talk to me about Jesus" was her last request, and then Jesus called her to be with Him forever, and she sweetly fell asleep in His loving arms." The "God of all comfort," *comfort* this heart-broken family and help them all to say the "Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

"But is she dead? Can goodness ever die?
Semblance of God who lives eternally?
Does spirit beauty perish with the breath?
Is love extinguished at the touch of death?
No, stars may pale, all finite glory fade,
Gems of life immortal, these live undecayed."

"They are not lost, the beautiful, the true!
A mystic veil but hides them from our view;
Their presence still is with us loving bright,
Though undiscerned by our dull mortal sight,
They wear this fading role of clay no more,
In fadeless grace, soul free, they walk the eternal shore."

PASTOR.

At her home, in Shelby, M. C., Oct. 1st, 1888, Mrs. ANN P. JENNINGS, aged 54 years. Besides other relatives, among the highly-respected citizens of Shelby, she leaves a husband—Maj. E. B. Jennings—and six children, to mourn her loss.

She was one of the charter members of the Shelby church, and was a Presbyterian *ex animo*. Reared in the same house with her kinsmen the Bachmans of east Tennesee, and under the same influences, she developed a love for the very letter of the Westminster standards. A systematic Christian, she walked within her house with a perfect heart—spending much time in reading the Scriptures and in prayer. She was an efficient worker in the Sabbath-school; making conscience of her preparation for that work, and she loved to instill into the minds of the youth there—as well as of her own household—"the form of sound words" according to the Shorter Catechism. The fruits bear witness to a faithful sower, and a covenant-keeping God.

She leaves behind her a name "as of ointment poured forth;" touchingly symbolized in the beautiful floral tributes which literally covered her grave; mute witnesses of much grief and swset hope. She was kind to the poor; and two commodions rooms added to the "manse" in the past year testify to her consecrated means.

It follows naturally, she was not startled at the approach of death. She went to her rest with perfect confidence in God. Years ago, she had declared to a very dear friend, that the Master's call would find her ready any hour of day or night. When anxious friends began to be apprehensive at the progress of her disease, she calmly assured them that whatever might be the Lord's will in the case, she would be satisfied.

Many ministers of the gospel, learning of her decease, will recall the hospitalities of her home, where they always had a warm welcome. The family were nearly ready to remove to an elegant new home in Knoxville. But God had prepared something better for her, and found her content to lay down life's plans and life's duties for the "saints rest" in the "house not made with hands."

E.

At midnight, Sept. 16th, 1888, with the expiring moments of the holy Sabbath that he loved so well, WILLIAM McLEAN PARKS, only son of Rev. G. D. Parks, sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, and entered upon the rest of the Sabbath, which is eternal. Thus passed away from the earth one of its noblest and rarest spirits. The child of godly parents, he was most carefully reared in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; and his expanding character furnished early and abundant proofs that these holy precepts and pious examples were not in vain. Although called to his reward at the early age of 22, yet divine grace set its beautiful and unmistakable seal upon his brief career, and distinguished him as a polished shaft in the temple of the Lord. He was, from childhood, remarkable for great truthfulness, perfect sincerity and general integrity of character. His life was symmetical and unspotted by contact with the world, for which he cared but little. One of his most prominent traits was his love for his mother, who shared all of his thoughts, and between whom and himself there existed such perfect sympathy and devotion that he was never so happy as when she was by his side. About eighteen months ago he gave himself to God during the precious revival which attended the Rev. R. G. Pearson's ministrations in Charlotte, and his untiring zeal by day and night in trying to lead others to Christ, had much to do in fastening upon his frail and enfeebled frame, the malady which terminated his life. With perfect calmness he contemplated the end, and when asked, "Are you very happy?" he replied, "Not yet, but sweetly content." His sister said to him, "Willie, do you know how much we love you?" The confident reply was, "Yes, but not like Jesus." When admonished of the fatal character of his disease and its rapidly approaching termination, he answered with the utmost composure: "My only desire to live is to preach the gospel, but God's way is always the best."

A few moments before his death he repeated part of 23d Psalm: 'Yea though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, for thou art with me."

His last words were: "Lord let it be soon," and on the flood-tide of glory his pure spirit was borne away to stand before the Throne. Truly, his was a beautiful and happy and hopeful death. The great concourse, which followed his body to the tomb, testified the esteem in which he was held by our community, and his first night in the grave, "he slept beneath a wilderness of flowers," strewn by young friends who knew his kindness and his worth. How many bright hopes lay buried in that early grave? Yet we mourn uot as those who have no hope, and comfort one another with these words.

At his home on Deep River, near Euphronia church, Moore county, N. C., July 23d, 1888, after a brief illness, WILLIAM D. HARRINGTON, Esq., in 90th year of his age.

Mr. Harrington was a man of more than ordinary natural endowments and of a character strong and noble. His opinions were positive and pronounced, and he had the courage of his convictions. Hence he was a man of decided influence as a citizen and neighbor, and was sincerely respected and honored in all the relations of life. He had represented his county in the State Legislature, and took a deep and active interest in all matters of public concern.

The writer knew him in the ripeness of his age and well-rounded Christian character, and never had pastor a truer friend or a better counsellor. For fifteen years my relations with him were most intimate, and it is difficult in brief limits to speak of him as he deserves. Mr. Harrington was an intelligent Christian, and could give a clear reason for his faith as a Presbyterian. He was devotedly attached to his Church, while charitable in his feelings to all. His nature was warm and impulsive, but his moderation was known unto all. He was free from pretence and guile, and condemned it in others. He was simple and childlike in his faith, and the grace of humanity was developed in his life. His courage, enthusiasm, intelligence and conscientiousness were illustrated to the last.

He united with the church comparatively late in life, and was soon entrusted with the office of elder, and served faithfully and usefully for more than a quarter of a century. Often in private, and sometimes publicly, he lamented not having earlier identified himself with the church, and he would plead with his hearers to give the dew of their life, the early strength and manhood to the service of Christ. His prayers were full of unction, and there was a pathos in his voice and manner very affecting. He delighted in the public worship of the sanctuary, and when the infirmities of advancing years impaired his ability to enjoy the sermon, he greatly enjoyed the singing. He sat for many years just at my right hand on the pulpit, and his venerable presence and his earnest prayers were always an inspiration and support. There was a freshness in his utterances, especially in his addresses and appeals, which was unusually effective.

When I first knew him he was quite seventy-five. But his bow abode in strength. He retained his physical and mental powers wonderfully, and was possessed of activity and alertness almost to the last. He did not live in the past but in the present, and for the future, and took deep interest in all matters of Church or State. His last illness was brief, but full of abundant consolation. He was prepared for the end, and met it with great composure and peace, and was laid to rest by loving hands of neighbor, kinsmen and friends. His long life was full of usefulness, and his death bore him to many who had gone before. His children rise up and call him blessed. He leaves among them a son in the ministry, Rev. Cyrus Harrington, of Red River Presbytery, and a son in the eldership. May God comfort the bereaved ones, and I am one with them, and prepare us for the reward of the righteous.

W. S. L.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday 10th 40 cents; Thursday and Friday 41; Saturday 41½; Monday 42—closing strong with 42 cents bid.

ROSIN—Unchanged—Strained 67½ cents and Good Strained 70 cents.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Up to Tuesday unchanged—$1.25 for Hard and $2.00 for Soft; on that day price advanced to $1.30 for Hard and $2.00 for Soft.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.60

COTTON—Market has ruled steady throughout at 9 3-16 for Middling.

TIMBER.—Very little coming in taken at full prices.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

BIBLE BAPTISM vs. IMMERSION.

MAILED FOR POSTAL NOTE, 40 CTS.

Book of Ninety-Three Pages.

Address GEO. C. BUSH,
West Chester, Penn.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

HEDRICK

FALL TRADE--1888.

OUR HANDSOME STOCK OF LADIES'

DRESS GOODS

CAN BE FOUND IN THE

CORNER STORE.

This Department is Devoted Exclusively to the Sale of

LADIES' GOODS.

The assortment is complete. We have possibly the Largest Stock of DRESS GOODS in the city. We name a few special BARGAINS.

ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA,

40-inches wide, in best Shades, of super quality, at 50c. per yard; would be cheap at 75c.

French Flannel,

54 inches wide, at 85c. worth a dollar if a cent,

EXTRA QUALITY.

Ladies' Habet Cloth,

Pretty Colors at $1.25 per yard. The Bargain of the season.

Embroidered Robes

in newest styles. Many have already been sold, though we receive a new supply weekly, and will be always able to offer something NEW.

TRICOTS, CHEAP GRADES OF DRESS FLANNELS, TRIMMINGS AND VELVETS,

with everything else to be found in a well ordered Dress Goods Department.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Towels, Napkinks, Fringed Table Cloths, with Napkins to match.

WE SELL THE BEST

ONE DOLLAR KID GLOVE

in the South. It is FOSTER'S Five Button Length, in Colors and Black. None better made. Every pair warranted.

LADIES' MERINO VESTS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

In the adjoining apartment we have concentrated our stock of

GENT'S GOODS,

where can be found a splendid stock of French, Scotch and English Suitings, All-Wool American Cassimeres, direct from the Mills in Pennsylvania.

Dicksey's Maryland Jerseys and a great variety of goods for Boys' wear.

Gents' Half-Hose, Merino and Camel's Hair Undershirts and Drawers, Collars and Cuff's, Scarfs and Neckties, &c. The success we have had heretofore in catering to the tastes of Gentlemen is a good proof of what we can now do with such largely increased facilities.

We also offer a large stock of Domestic Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Sheetings and Shirtings. Our 8c Bleaching is a wonder.

With a determination to greatly increase our rapidly growing business, we have made attractive prices that must command the attention of all all buyers.

JNO. J. HEDRICK,

101 & 103 Market St.,
1 & 3 N, Front St.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY, A situation in a family to teach the ordinary English branches and music.

Address L. H. * * * * *
Henderson, N. C.
Lock Box No. 31.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS!

LIVE MEN AND WOMEN WANTED IN every Town and County in the South to sell our elegant new set of Holiday Books (selling from 50cts to $3.50). One lady made an average profit of $7.00 a day from September until Christmas last year. A young man cleared $200 in five weeks. Terms liberal.. Apply early for territory. D. E. Luther, Southern Manager Cassell & Co., 68½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.

Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.

Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.

Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free.

GEORGE ALLEN,
New Bern, N. C.

ARLINGTON INSTITUTE,

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 20th, 1888. Closes June 20th, 1889. Location healthful and pleasant, with easy access to Washington, D. C. Social advantages unrivalled. Pupils under the constant influence of a Christian Home. Health carefully attended to. Course of instruction thorough, embracing the various Eng., branches; Latin, French and German. Especial attention paid to Mathematics, Literature and Belles-Letters. Superior advantages in Art and in Vocal and Instrumental Music, under supervision of Mrs. M. C. Wallis, of New England Conservatory. Board and full Course in English, Latin and Math.—with washing and seat in church.—$35 per Session of 9 months. For circulars address Miss REBECCA C. POWELL, Principal, 621 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

LET HER DO WHAT SHE CAN.

Let her do what she can for humanity's sake,
Whatever the form that her service may take
Whether high in the councils of Church or of State,
Or down where the outcast and suffering wait;
In the love-circled home, be it cottage or hall;
In the school where the seed in the soft ground may fall;
In the African jungle far over the sea,
Or here in the land that the Lord has made free.

Let her do what she can, for the world's pleading will
Rises up on the breeze, is abroad on the gale;
If her heart for the good of her fellows be stirred,
Restrain not her efforts, in deed or in word,
Let her walk in your fellowship, brother and friend,
Wherever your steps for humanity wend;
Turn not from the proffer of service aside,
Let your strength to her wisdom and love be allied.

Let her girdle the world with her ribbons of love,
And lift the White Cross all its plague spots above;
Let her scatter Christ's leaven from shore unto shore,
'Till wrong and oppression shall vex us no more.
"She hath done what she could," said the Saviour to men,
Who scorned at the service she rendered Him then;
"She hath done what she could," be it said of us all,
When the curtain of silence shall over us fall,

—*Union Signal.*

A NEW STORAGE BATTERY.

M. Carriere has taken out a patent in France for a new method of constructing the electrodes of storage batteries. The object of his improvement is to reduce the weight of lead required for a given capacity, and to make the plates absolutely rigid, so that no short circuit can occur through buckling. In his patent the inventor points out that in batteries of light weight the lead frame of the plates must necessarily be mechanically weak, and if made sufficiently thick to resist transportation and rough usage, the battery becomes too heavy. Moreover the frame is continually subject to oxidation, and just when the battery gets into the condition of maximum capacity the plates are near mechanical destruction. Whatever may be the scientific value of these arguments, the inventor has certainly produced an ingenious combination, which is not open to the same objections, though, perhaps, practical use may reveal other and possibly more important faults.

NEW COMPOSITE SLOOPS.

The decision of the British Admiralty to build a number of new composite sloops to replace those of the Daring class is worthy of notice as indicating the views which prevail at Whitehall regarding the mode of construction best suited for small vessels, which are required to keep the sea for a long time on a distant station without docking. It is quite clear that their Lordships' professional advisers consider copper-sheathing to be the most effectual covering that can be placed upon a ship's bottom to prevent fouling, with a consequent diminution of speed.

ABOUT PIGEONS.

Audubon tells us their great power of flight enables them, when in need, to survey and pass over an astonishing extent of country in a very short time. Pigeons, for example, have been killed in the neighborhood of New York, with their crops still filled with rice, collected by them in the fields of Georgia and Carolina, the nearest point at which this supply could possibly have been obtained. And as it is well known that owing to their great power of digestion they will decompose food entirely in twelve hours, they must have traveled between 300 and 400 miles in six hours, making their speed at an average about one mile a minute.

Susan Fenimore Cooper, in writing upon this, pleasantly says: "It is supposed the birds were only a few hours on the journey, breakfasting on the Santee and dining on the Hudson. At this rate it has been calculated that our passenger pigeon might go to Europe in less than three days; indeed, a straggler is said to have been actually shot in Scotland. So that whatever disputes may arise as to the rival merits of Columbus and the Northman, it is very probable that American pigeons had discovered Europe long before the Europeans had discovered them as birds of this country"

Their great power of flight, it is said, is seconded by as great a power of vision, which enables them while they travel at such a swift rate, to view objects below, to discover their food with facility, and thus put an immediate end to their journey. This has been proved to be the case by having observed the pigeons when passing over a destitute part of the country to keep high in the air, and in such an extensive front as to enable them to survey hundreds of acres at once. But if, on the contrary, the land was richly covered with food, or the trees with mast, they would fly low in order to discover the portion most plentifully supplied, and upon these alighted progressively.—*Anon.*

THE JEWELER'S STORY

About forty-five years ago, in my youth, I had a small jewelery store in a side street off one of the principal boulevards. Business did not prosper. Sales were little or nothing. My small savings vanished, and I was tortured with the thoughts of debts that I had no means of liquidating. One day I was seated by my nearly empty show case in despair at the situation, and in doubt whether to close up my store and go out of business entirely, for I had not made a sale in five days, when a stranger to me, an Englishman, entered the shop and said:

"I have lost the swivil from my watchchain, can you sell me one?"

"Certainly, sir, I will replace it for you," I said, leaving my seat with alacrity. The matter in itself seemed of slight importance but its consequences were highly important. What if I had no more swivels in stock, I thought? Opening my box I found two, which unfortunately, were too small. One of the last gold watches left in my case had a chain attached, and seizing this with my pincers, I took off the swivel and fitted it on the Englishman's chain. It was an exact fit.

"How much is the watch and chain?" asked the stranger.

I named the price.

"Put on one of those small swivels that wouldn't fit my chain," he continued," and I will take it."

Putting the watch into his pocket the Englishman turned to me, and in a foreign accent that made it all the more impressive said these words which I have not forgotten from that day to this:

"The jewelers of the great boulevard are not obliging. They have no time to attend to the small wants of a customer. They may be reading the paper, perhaps, and will not distub themselves to sell a swivel. At the three or four stores which I have just visited I have failed to find a swivel, although I am anxious to make a call and need one greatly. You were more obliging than your competitors and put yourself to some trouble to accommodate me, and for that reason I have bought a watch that I do not need. My daughter is to be married soon and you shall furnish the trousseau."

A few days afterward I received a letter from him requesting me to call at his hotel, where a cordial reception and order for a trousseau costing 200,000 francs awaited me. This stroke of good fortune left me a cash capital of 40,000 francs after liquidating my debts. Notwithstanding the warning of the Englishman, I moved up into one of the fashionable boulevards and had him and all his friends for customers. But as a matter of principal, both myself and my sons have ever shown a willingness to oblige our customers in the smallest matter. This has been the cornerstone of my fortune.

A CURIOUS EPISODE.

A rather curious episode in natural history occurred the other day on board the French steamboat Abd-el-Kader during the passage form Marseilles to Algiers. Just as the vessel was about two hours out the skies became quite black with swallows. It was then about 6 o'clock in the evening. The birds alighted in thousands on the sails, ropes and yards of the Abd-el-Kader. After a perky survey of the deck from their eminence aloft they they descended coolly on deck, hopped about among the sailors and passengers and eventually found their way into the cabins both fore and aft. The birds were evidently fatigued after a long flight, and allowed themselves to be caught by the people of the ship, who gave them a welcome reception and provided them with food, which they enjoyed heartily. The little winged strangers remained all night on the vessel, and in the morning at seven o'clock the head look-out bird had, no doubt, sighted the Balearic Isles, for the whole flock made for land, after having spent a comfortable and refreshing night on board ship.—*London Telegraph.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Another Royal Match: Princess Maud of Wales and Grand Duke Nicholas, Heir Apparent, Russia.—The law of succession to the throne is one of the rules of government in Russia which the Czar acknowledges to be binding on him. By a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, the succession is by regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs.

Under this decree the Grand Duke Nicholas will in due time become emperor of all the Russias. He is only in his 21st year, but was held to be of age at the end of his 16th. The choice of a bride for him is the latest event of importance in his so far uneventful life, which began in May, 1868.

His betrothed was born on Nov. 26th, 1869, and is the youngest of the five children of the prince and princess of Wales. She is the best looking of the three daughters, and an accomplished and amiable girl. The splendid future before her as empress of Russia is another instance of the great good fortune that attends the family to which her mother belongs.

We need hardly say to the intelligent reader that the wife of the prince of Wales, heir to the crown of great Britain and Ireland, is the eldest daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark, and that her family was poor and comparatively obscure among the numerous royal people with which Europe is afflicted, when she became the bride of the young man destined to rule the vast British empire.

Her marriage took place on March 10th, 1863. On Nov. 9th, 1866, her sister, Maria Dagmar, was married to the Grand Duke Alexander, heir-apparent of Russia, and now the Emperor Alexander III. The newly betrothed couple are, therefore, first cousins, being the children of two sisters.

Their marriage will be another bond of union between the powers that possess the greatest area of territory, of the empires of the world; but it may not be on this account a harbinger of peace between them. Even now and then the relations of Great Britain with Russia are strained, and a war between them is generally regarded as not improbable, their interests in Central Asia being supposed to conflict.

There is certainly no good reason why these should conflict, but there is normally more or less friction between England and Russia in spite of the near relationship of their royal families, not only as described, but also in the union of Prince Alfred, duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Queen Victoria, with Maria of Russia, sister of the Emperor Alexander III. This marriage took place nearly fifteen years ago.

The Queen of Italy spent the last fortnight of August at Courmayeur, which is a favorite resort of her majesty. During her stay, it is related, she distinguished herself as an Alpine tourist, making five mountain ascents within ten days. "Accompanied by two of her ladies and a chamberlain, with servants and guides, Queen Margaret first ascended Mont Cramont, which is over 8,000 feet high, and next day went up the Combal as far as the lake, which is at a height of nearly 5,750 feet. Two days later she made the ascent of Mont Saxe, a fatiguing climb of eight hours; the next day ascended Mont Chetif, 9,500 feet high. The most dangerous expedition was the ascent of Mont Geant, which rises to over 11,000 feet. The first 7,000 feet were accomplished in magnificent weather; then a storm arose which speedily passed into a hurricane of snow. The visitors at Courmayeur watched with painful anxiety the movements of the little caravan, all tied with ropes, as they became hidden from view by the whirlwind of snow. It was a great relief when two mortar shots announced their arrival at the Pavilion Cretes. Here the queen passed the night in a miserable little room. She determined next morning to proceed in spite of the weather and reached the summit. She arrived back at Courmayeur by 4 o'clock in the evening amid the jubilation of the little community."

The widow of President Polk is in her eighty-seventh year. She is feeble and rather forgetful, but she maintains her cheerfulness and her interest in the world about her. Of late she has been taking her meals in her own room, and leave it once a day, to take an airing on the porch. Here she sits and receives her visitors.

Mr. Bancroft, a few months ago, visited Mrs. Polk at Nashville, and borrowed all the dead president's state papers for use in his historical work. He returned them not very long ago, with a note to Mrs. Polk, in which he said: "I hope my life will be spared to complete my history to the close of your husband's administration. That will close my life work. I am engaged with a corps of typewriters and clerks, and, I believe, will be able to accomplish the task."

Shakspeare's advice to girls about the selection of a husband is the best in print, without excepting Poor Richard and Hannah More: "Dear Kate, take a fellow of plain and uncoined constancy, for he, perforce, must do thee right, because he hath not the gift to woo in other places, for these fellows of infinite tongue that can rhyme themselves into ladies' favors, they do always reason themselves out again. What, a speaker is but a prater; a rhyme is but a ballad. A good leg will fail; a straight back will stoop; a black beard will turn white; a curled pate will grow bald; a full eye will wax hollow; but a good heart, Kate, is the sun and moon, or rather the sun and not the moon; for it shines bright and never changes, but it keeps its course truly."

THINGS USEFUL.

Wrap fruit jars with paper to keep out the light.

Rice Cones: Boil one teacupful of rice, with one teaspoonful of salt till tender. Mould in small cups and when cold, take out and carefully arrange on a platter, scoop out a hole in each one and fill, some with crabapple, some with blackberry jelly. Pour around. Sauce.

Thick brown paper should be laid under carpets, if the patent lining is not to be had. It saves wear and prevents the inroads of moths, which, however, will seldom give trouble if salt is sprinkled around the edges when the carpet is laid.

Apple Jam that will Keep for Years: Weigh equal quantities of brown sugar and good sour apples; pare, core, and chop them fine; make a good clear syrup of the sugar. Add the apples, the juice and grated rind of three lemons, and a few pieces of white ginger. Boil it till the apple looks clear and yellow; this resembles foreign sweetmeats. On no account omit the ginger.

White Bread Without Yeast: To each pint of flour add one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and a saltspoonful of salt. Sift the whole thoroughly three times, to make sure that the powder and salt are evenly mixed in the flour. Mix with milk until the dough is stiff enough to mold well. Make into loaf shape, place in hot, buttered tins and put in a moderate oven, where there will be a steady heat and bake at once. If the oven chances to be very hot, turn another baking tin over the bread for fifteen minutes, unless covered bread pans are used. This bread is very good when a tablespoonful of lard is used for each pint of flour and the bread mixed with water. Two quarts of flour will make two small loaves.

To Prevent Hair from Falling Out: A good wash to prevent the hair from falling out is made with one ounce of powdered borax, half an ounce of powdered camphor, one quart of boiling water. When cool, pour into a bottle for use and clean the head with it, applying with a flannel or sponge once a week.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, C[illegible] Crackers, &c.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

THE ACME

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a,m
Arrive Rocky Mt.	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sept. 30 '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter	11 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Are. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

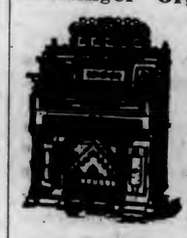
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	5 45 A.M.	6 00 A.M.
Arrive Maxton	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	9 00 "	1 25 P.M.
Leave Fayetteville	9 15 "	9 25 A.M.
Arrive Sanford	11 15 "	1 40 P.M.
Leave Sanford	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 P.M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "	10 15 A.M.
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "	5 15 P.M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy	3 45 A.M.	9 15 A.M.
Arrive Greensboro	7 45 "	4 40 P.M.
Leave Greensboro	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A.M.
Arrive Sanford	1 35 P.M.	2 00 P.M.
Leave Sanford	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 15 "	6 45 A.M.
Arrive Maxton	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville	7 45 "	2 30 P.M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 00 A.M.	
Arrive Greensboro	9 30 "	

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	3 30 P.M.	
Arrive Millboro	5 15 "	

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

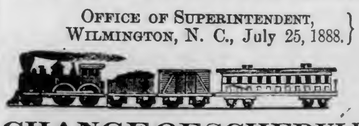
Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	8 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton	11 22 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 53 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	3 42 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton	5 18 P. M.
Leave Shelby	6 28 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	7 50 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	7 30 P. M.
Leave Maxton	12 06A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	12 36 A. M
Leave Hamlet	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	6 25 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 40 A. M.
Leave Shelby	9 09 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	10 05 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 49 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 41 P. M.
Leave Maxton	4 02 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 30 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 44 A. M.
Leave Maxton	3 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be- Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A RHYME FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

Oh, I'll tell you a story that nobody knows,
Of ten little fingers and ten little toes,
Of two pretty eyes and one little nose,
And where they all went one day.

Oh, the little round nose smelled something sweet,
So sweet it must surely be nice to eat,
And patter away went two little feet
Out of the room one day.

Ten little toes climbed up on a chair,
Two eyes peeped over a big shelf where
Lay a lovely cake, all frosted and fair,
Made by Mamma that day.

The mouth grew round and the eyes grew big
At taste of the sugar, the spice, the fig;
And ten little fingers went dig, dig, dig,
Into the cake that day.

And when Mamma kissed a curly head,
Cuddling it cosily up in bed;
"I wonder, was there a mouse," she said,
"Out on the shelf to-day?"

"Oh, Mamma, yes." and a laugh of glee
Like fairy bells rang merrily—
"But the little bit of a mouse was *me*
Out on the shelf to-day!"

—*Kate M. Cleary, in St. Nicholas for October.*

CENTAUR THE MAGNANIMOUS.

Round the supper-table in the dining-room of a little inn that was perched upon the top of a snowy mountain in Switzerland several travelers were seated. I was one of them, having been there since the evening before. The landlord, coming in with the first dish, looked around the table.

"Where is the young French gentleman, M. Belvior?" he asked. "He was here at dinner, and when he went out late this afternoon he said he would be back in an hour."

There was no reply. The young man was a stranger to us, and where he went or what he did would have been of no moment to us, but for one circumstance, something which had occurred that very day at dinner, and which had disgusted us all so much that his absence had been felt quite a relief,

For, as we were seated at our midday meal, a magnificent dog, half St. Bernard, half Newfoundland, belonging to our landlord, had come up to M. Belvoir, and caressingly shoved his beautiful head under the young man's elbow, causing him to drop some food, which (contrary to our idea of good manners) he was conveying to his month upon his knife.

We were all startled at the furious exclamation that passed the Frenchman's lips, but we were far more shocked when, rising from the table, he turned and kicked the poor animal.

Centaur (this was the dog's name) gave one mournful cry and limped sorrowfully away.

Then followed some hasty words spoken by several of us, and to these M. Belvoir had replied with no little show of temper; and when at last he took himself off, we tried to soothe our indignation by offering all sorts of delicate attentions to Centaur, so as to make up to the noble brute, as best we might, for what he had suffered.

This, then, was what had occurred at mid-day; but now, as soon as our supper was despatched, the landlord said, "Gentleman, a severe snow-storm came on just about dusk, and I fear M. Belvoir may have lost his way. We must make up a party and look for him, or he may perish. Centaur will go with us and help in the search.

Away we all went. The snow had ceased to fall now, and a cold moon was rising. Centaur was still lame, but he cantered cheerfully forward on three legs, looking for the trail of the lost man.

For a long time we sought fruitlessly, but at last we heard Centaur's deep bark, and ran toward the spot where he stood scratching up the snow.

As we drew nearer we saw the noble creature stoop and lick the hand that lay on the snow. He did this with a low whine of trouble, as though he mourned that there was no response. One of the tourists, an Englishman, who was walking by my side, called out impulsively:

"Hurrah! Centaur has found him, and paid him back like a Christian—a kiss for a blow!"

"Hush!" said I; "the man may be dead."

But he was not. We got him out from under the snow and rubbed him, and poured brandy down his throat, and made the stagnated blood circulate again. And when the Frenchman opened his eyes, the first sight that greeted him was the eager face of the dog; and the first sound that he heard was the joyous yelp when the rigid hands Centaur had been licking began to move again.

One look M. Belvoir gave the forgiving brute. Then, with a burst of repentant, thankful tears, he flung his arms around this dumb friend's neck and sobbed like a child.

There was not a dry eye among us, men though we were; and there was not one of us that night who had not learned a lesson of generous forgiveness and gentle charity from that great-hearted creature. As we wended slowly back to our inn, one little text recurred to me again and again, with a persistence which sent the lesson I had learned home to my heart of hearts, and I prayed God that I might never forget it.

It was only a text of five words—easy enough to remember; and it comes back to me now with the old force and beauty when I think of Centaur:

"Go and do thou likewise."—*Child's Companion.*

NO!

"No!" clear, sharp and ringing, with an emphasis which could not fail to attract attention.

"I don't often hear such a negative as that," remarked one gentleman to another as they were passing the playground of a village school.

"It is not often any one hears it. The boy who uttered it can say 'Yes,' too, quite as emphatically. He is a newcomer here, an orphan, who lives about two miles off with his uncle. He walks in every morning, bringing his lunch, and walks back at night. He works enough, too, to pay for his board, and does more toward running his uncle's farm than the old man does himself. He is the coarsest dressed scholar in school, and the greatest favorite. Everybody knows just what to expect of him."

"Quite a character; I should like to see him Boys of such sturdy make up are getting to be scarce, while the world never had more need of them than now."

"All that is true; and if you wish to see Ned, come this way."

The speakers moved a few steps, pausing by an open gate near which a group of lads were discussing some exciting question.

"It isn't right, and I won't have anything to do with it. When I say 'No,' I mean it."

"Well, anyway; you needn't speak so loud and tell everybody about it,', was responded impatiently.

"I am willing everybody should hear what I've got to say about it. I won't take anything that don't belong to me, and I won't drink cider, anyway."

"Such a fuss about a little fun! It is just what we might have expected; you never go in for fun!"

"I never go in for doing wrong, I told you 'No' to begin with, and you're the ones to blame if there's been a fuss."

"Ned Dunlap, I should like to see you a minute.

"Yes, sir;" and the boy removed his hat as he passed through the gate and waited to hear what Mr. Palmer might say to him.

"Has your uncle any apples to sell?"

"No, sir; he had some, but he has sold them. I've got two bushels that were my share for picking; would you like to buy them, sir?"

"Yes, if we can agree upon the price. Do you know just how much they are worth?"

"Yes, sir."

"All right, then. I will call for them, and you may call at my house for the pay."

This short interview afforded the stranger an opportunity to observe Ned Dunlap closely. The next day a call was made at his uncle's, and although years elapsed before he knew what a friend he had gained that day, his fortune was assured. After he had grown to manhood and accepted a lucrative position which was not of his seeking, he asked why it had been offered him.

"Because I knew you could say 'No,' if occasion required," answered his employer. "'No' was the first word I heard you speak, and you spoke it with a will. More people, old and young, are ruined for want of using that word than from any other cause. They don't wish to do wrong, but they hesitate and parley until the tempter has them fast. The boy or girl who is not afraid to say 'No' is reasonably certain of making an honorable man or woman."

"Yes" is a sweet and often a loving word: "No" is a strong brave word which has signalled the defeat of many a scheme for the ruin of some young life.

LUCY'S NEW SHOES.

One day Lucy's papa brought her home a pair of beautiful new shoes, with patent-leather tips that shone so brightly Lucy could almost see her face in them.

Lucy was very proud of them. She put them on and tip-toed all around the room. While she was admiring them in this way, her mamma said, "Lucy, if you go out to play put on your old shoes."

"Yes'm," replied Lucy, and she really meant to; but her brother Harry called her to come to the brook with him to sail his boat. She forgot about her shoes till something dreadful happened!

When they reached the brook Harry wanted to cross to the other side, where it was shady. He found some stones, which he placed in the water for Lucy and him to step on. Harry skipped over, and Lucy was following, when slip went one of the stones, and splash went Lucy into the water.

"O Harry, I've ruined my new shoes!" And coming out of the water, she sat upon the bank and cried.

"It's all my fault," said Harry; "I ought to have helped you across."

"No, it's my fault," said Lucy; "I ought to have remembered what mamma told me."

Lucy went up to the house and told her mamma her trouble. Her mamma didn't scold her, but she said, "I'm very sorry my little girl's memory is so poor. She has spoiled her new shoes in consequence. But I'm glad she has come straight to mamma with her trouble. Now, it's no use to cry over what is done. Your crying won't make your shoes new again. Put on your old ones and go back to Harry and sail your boat."

Lucy put her arms around her mamma's neck, and said, "You're the dearest mamma in the world!" And I think she was very sweet.—*Our Little Ones.*

A TRUE NOBLEMAN.

Every school boy remembers the story of Sir Philip Sidney, wounded on the field of Sutphen, refusing to quench his burning thirst till he had offered his canteen to a poor bleeding soldier. In a noble character one ruling trait is consideration of others, and the military chiefs of history best deserve the praise of greatness who have been most thoughtful of their soldiers' comfort.

Another example of the real nobleman was the gallant Sir Ralph Abercrombie, of whom it is related that when mortally wounded at the battle of Abonkir he was carried in a litter on board the Foudroyant, and to ease his pain a soldier's blanket was placed under his head, from which he experienced considerable relief. He asked what it was.

"It's only a soldier's blanket," was the reply.

"Whose blanket is it?" said he, half lifting himself up.

"Only one of the men's."

"I wish to know the name of the man whose blanket this is."

"It it Duncan Roy's, of the Forty-second, Sir Ralph."

"Then see that Duncan Roy gets his blanket this very night."

Even to ease his dying agony the General would not deprive the private soldier of his blanket for one night.

THREE HAPPY LITTLE GIRLS.

Mabel cannot eat her supper. Shee feels sad. She has a pretty pink china bowl and plate. Her spoon is silver. The milk is rich and sweet. The bread is good. But Mabel cannot eat. She sits and thinks.

What is the matter?

When Mabel went to walk, Nurse took her by an old house. Mabel saw two little girls sitting on the door step. Their dresses were ragged, their hair was not brushed, their cheeks were thin and pale. One of them was talking. Mabel heard her say, "I am so hungry.

Jane said she knew the little girls; their mother was very poor. Sometimes she could get no work. Sometimes Nan and Nettie had to go to bed hungry.

When Mabel got home and began to eat her supper, she thought about the poor little girls. It made her feel so bad she could not swallow. The tears came in her eyes. She called mamma and asked her if she could send her supper to Nan and Nettie.

"No, my darling," mamma said, "you may eat yours, and the poor little girls shall have some, too."

Then mamma got a basket. She put two nice loaves of bread in it. She put some milk in a pail. She put some cookies in the basket, too. She called Jane, the nurse, and told her to go as fast as she could, and take some supper to the poor little girls.

Nan and Neitie stood by the window. They were watching for their mamma. It was almost dark. Nettie was crying. She said: "I want some supper! I want some supper!"

Nan wiped Nettie's eyes with the corner of her apron. She told her their mamma would come pretty soon.

The door opened. It was not mamma. It was Jane.

"Don't cry," said good Jane. "Get your bowls and spoons quick. Here is your supper. A nice little girl by the name of Mabel sent it to you."

Nan and Nettie opened their eyes wide. They peeped into the pail of milk. They took the cover off the basket. When they saw the big white loaves and the pretty cakes they laughed for joy. They ran to the pantry and got two yellow bowls. Jane poured some milk in them. She cut bread and crumbled it in. Then each little girl took a bowl and began to eat.

It made Jane laugh to see them.

"Don't eat so fast," said Jane. But in went the spoons—in the bowls and out, in the little mouths and out.

Oh! how good it is," Nettie said.

"So good!" said Nan.

When Jane got home she told Mabel how happy the bread and milk made Nan and Nettie. Then Mabel was happy, too.—*The Pansy.*

DOING AND BEING.

A young girl had been trying to do something very good, and had not succeeded very well. Her friends hearing her complaint, said:

"God gives us many things to do; but don't you think He gives us something to be, just as well?"

"O dear! tell me about *being*," said Marion, looking up. "I will think about *being*, if you will help me."

Her friend answered:

"God says;
"Be kindly affectionate on to another.
"Be ye also patient.
"Be ye thankful.
"Be ye not conformed to this world.
"Be ye therefore perfect.
"Be courteous.
"Be not wise in your own conceit.
"Be not overcome of evil."

Marion listened, but made no reply.

Twilight grew into darkness.

The tea-bell sounded, bringing Marion to her feet. In the firelight Elizabeth could see that she was very serious.

"I'll have a better day to morrow. I see that doing grows out of being."

'We cannot be what God loves without doing what he commands. It is easier to do with a rush than to be patient or unselfish, or humble, or just, or watchful."

"I think it is," returned Marion.

JOE FAIRCHILD'S NEW CAP.

When little Joe Fairchild had his new suit, there was a large piece of the cloth left, and Joe's grandmother said that she would make him a cap of that.

"Can you make a real nice one?" asked Joe. "I shall want it to look just like those in the store. I shall not want the boys to know that you made it."

Grandmother thought that she could make him a very pretty cap. When it was done Joe said it was "splendid," and he was sure that the boys would think it was bought at the store.

But on his way to school next morning Joe stopped on the bridge near the falls to throw stones down in the river. The grandmother had told him never to do it. He did do it almost every morning, and she had never known it.

As he stood there, a fresh gale of wind came and took his new cap, and before he could catch it, it fell into the river—and that was the last of it.—*Our Little Men and Women.*

Lung Troubles and Wasting

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. FREEMAN, Sidney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES.

ROYAL PRAISE. (35cts.) By J. R. Murray. The best Sunday School Book that has appeared in years. *New Music and New Words.*

GLORIOUS CAUSE. (35cts.) By G. F. Root. A fine collection of new Temperance Music. Leaders of the Temperance Cause endorse it.

EMPIRE OF SONG. (60cts.) By G. F. Root. A splendid Singing Class and Convention Book. Has no superior.

ROYAL PIANO FOLIO. (65cts.) A new collection of the choicest Piano Music by the best foreign composers.

TIDBITS OF MUSICAL HISTORY. (30cts.) A collection of short sketches of celebrated musicians, their works, and other items of Musical Interest.

SNOW WHITE. (50cts.) By Clara L. Burnham and G. F. Root. A new and charming little operetta for Young Folks. Not difficult of preparation.

Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of the specified price.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

MID SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES AND LAWNS,
IN SUCH VARIETY AS TO ENABLE YOU TO SELECT ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

We carry in great variety so many things that we cannot begin to call them, ANY ONE IN WILMINGTON will tell you that at McINTIRE'S you can find ANYTHING that you may need in the way of

DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING, &C., &C.

LADIES SUITS made to order, on short notice.
MATTINGS for floors in great variety of patterns and colors.
CHURCH CARPETS and MATTINGS, at lowest prices
Samples when desired.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
July 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST.

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.
Every Young Man and Woman
Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
NO. 406 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.
—RICHMOND.—

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION will commence October, 1st, and continue Six Months. Total fees for Session NINETY DOLLARS.

J. S. DORSEY CULLEN. Dean of Faculty.

For further information write for Catalogue.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.

Handsome Colored Organdys.

Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.

Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.

Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.

French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.

Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.

A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.

Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices;

Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.
June 25th, 1888.

SAY-SOES.

The fan which the Bonapartist ladies gave to Princess Letitia as a wedding gift cost £1,100. Of this Detaille, who painted it, received £800, and the jeweler £300.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.,
Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio,
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholsale Druggists' Toledo, Ohio.
E. H. Van Heesen, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Calamity is man's true touchstone.

Young men who need business experience, and at the same time to increase their cash on hand, will find it greatly to their interest to confer with B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.

No one knows like a woman how to say things which are at once gentle and deep. —*Hugo.*

ONLY ONE CENT.

Readers of the N.C. PRESBYTERIAN have undoubtedly seen the large advertisement of a prominent soap manufacturing firm which appeared in our issue. A good many will wonder how any one in this grasping age is willing to give so much for so little money.

"How do you like your bargain," was asked of a well-known lawyer a few days ago.

"Like it? Why, man, how can I but help like it. The laundress says 'Sweet Home' is the best soap she has ever used. Think of it. Enough soap to last a year, toilet soap enough to start a drug-store, and presents for the lady of the house, seven children, two servant girls and the hired man;" and he passed down the street whistling "Sweet Home."

It will cost only a cent for a postal card to send your name and address to j. d. larkin & co., buffalo, n. y. The Great Christmas Box will then be delivered at your door, and if in thirty days, you are not pleased with the goods in every way, you need not feel under any obligations to keep the case, but it will be called for and taken away free of all expense to you.

Don't displace your sympathy. When a man goes to the dogs remember that in many instances it is mighty rough on the dogs.

A Boston liquor dealer was tried last week for selling without a license. He claimed that he only kept an ice-cream saloon, thereupon the judge asked the witnesses had they ever seen any woman entering the place. They declared they had not. "That settles it," said the judge; "the man is convicted. An ice-cream saloon without women is an impossibility.

History furnishes no parallel to the popularity of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

Johnny has stumped his toe; poor fellow! Quick—buy a bottle of Salvation Oil.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

Wilmington Sea-Coast Railroad.

TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS FROM Wilmington to Wrightsville, and the Atlantic Beach. Connects with all Trains on Atlantic Coast Line. Excursions from inland Towns carried through without change of Cars.

Several Trains to the Beach and return Daily.

THE ISLAND BEACH HOTEL, now completed, offers most elegant and otherwise desirable accommodations to patrons. Healthful breezes. Surf-bathing excellent. Soft-shell Crabs, and seafood specialties.

Boats always on hand for fishing parties, on Sound or Sea.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to

JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curiculum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.** No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.

REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,

N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

AGENTS Proof that **$100** a month is made selling our New Book by Rev. Dr. **Talmage,** also **Mother, Home and Heaven.** 195,000 sold. Edited by T. L. Cuyler, D. D. **$2.75. 10,000 Curiosities of the Bible.** Introduction by J. H. Vincent, D.D. Illustrated. **$2.** E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 771 Broadway, N.Y.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC



The best of all remedies for Inward Pains, Colic, Indigestion, Exhaustion and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Also the most effective cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and affections of the breathing organs. It promotes refreshing sleep, improves the appetite, overcomes nervous prostration, and gives new life and strength to the weak and aged. 50c. and $1.00, at Degguists.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells.
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O.



CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS IN BLYMYER BELLS TO THE
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
THE PRESIDENT.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address
H. A. GREY, SR.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods.
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - CASH.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

BAILEY'S COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS **REFLECTORS!** A wonderful invention for *LIGHTING* **Churches,** Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free.
FOR GAS. FOR OIL.
BAILEY REFLECTOR CO.,
113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa



PIANOS ORGANS
GRAND Summer Sale

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October, at **ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES,** payable **PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash.** And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Grand Bargains*—**Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $35, $50, $60.** 10 makers 500 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. **Reduced Prices. Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular. LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.**

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY-MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

A COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

I wish to extend an invitation to all of the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to call and examine one of the most *Complete Stocks* of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
House Furnishing:
Poles, Curtains,
Window Shades, &c., &c.,

Which I have ever shown. All Goods are sent free of Express or Freight when the amount is $10.00 or over.

CHURCH CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

Samples on application.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 7th, 1888.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

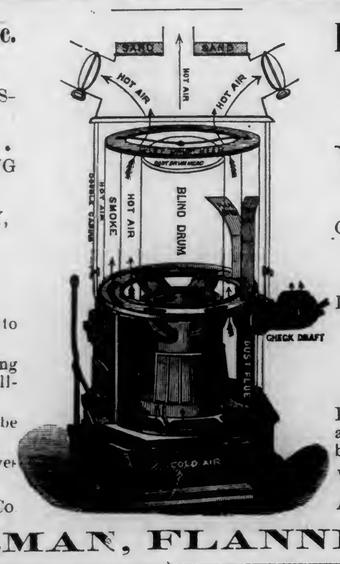
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF **HARDWARE**

Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

We Will Save You Money.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. RHODES BROWN, President — **WM. C. COART, Secretary.**

ORGANIZED 1859.



Assets $710,745,12.

A Home Company

SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

DRESS MAKING.

—o—

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies	10cts
Three "	25cts
Ten "	75cts
Twenty "	$1 00



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Manteis & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

MAGIC LANTERNS

And STEREOPTICONS, all prices. Views illustrating every subject for **PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS,** etc. ☞ *A profitable business for a man with small capital.* Also Lanterns for Home Amusement. 151 page Catalogue *free.* **McALLISTER,** Optician, **49 Nassau St., N. Y.**



WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c.,

Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.

mch.28. 481-1y

FRESH, USEFUL

BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS WITHOUT CHARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550.000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,085. WILMINGTON, N. C., OCTOBER 24, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,705.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will he the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. Dr. A. R. Kennedy, from Little Rock Ark., to Batesville, Ark.

Rev. W. W. Ruff, from Point Pleasant, W.Va., to Hillsvillo, Va.

Rev. P. H. Gwinn, from Keswick, Va., to University of Virginia, Va.

Rev. Jesse W. Siler from Franklin, N. C., to Murphy, N. C.

Rev. R. A. Mickle, from Highlands, N. C., to Brewton, Ala.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. S. H. Chester writes us from Mebane, Oct. 12th: Seven persons were received into Hawfields church at our communion yesterday, on profession of their faith. This little ingathering was the result of services, in which the pastor was assisted hy Revs. E. W. Smith and J. H. Lacy.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. J. D. Stanford writes from Kenansville: On the first Sunday in Octoher we received three members at Chinquepin, making thirty-one since the beginning of our protracted meeting, the second Sunday in September. On Saturday before the second Sunday in this month we received one member at Sutton's Branch, and on Sunday at White Hall we received two—all heads of families.

On the afternoon of 16th inst., the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of St. Andrew's church, in this city, was performed with Masonic ritual. Grand-Master, C. H. Robinson, declared the principles and objects of the Masonic Order, and was assisted in the rites by Messrs. W. R. Kenan and H. P. West, Masonic Wardens. Rev. J. W. Primrose acted as Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. Y. Fair delivered the address and Rev. P. H. Hoge offered prayer. It was not practicable for us to attend—which we greatly regret—hut we learn that the exercises were exceedingly interesting, the singing fine, the address superlatively excellent, and the crowd in attendance very large.

The following is a list of articles deposited in the corner-stone:

Copies of Daily *Messenger*, Daily *Review* and Daily Morning *Star* of Oct. 16th, 1888, all containing programme of the corner-stone laying; from Mr. Thos. F. Bagley, an envelope, containing a twenty-dollar confederate note and fifteen cents in U. S. fractional currency; from Rev. J. W. Primrose, envelope, stamped with United States two cent postage stamp, containing five, ten, fifty and one hundred dollar Confederate notes; a printed sermon by the Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, pastor First Presbyterian church, entitled "The Progressiveness of Christianity;" a tract hy the Rev. J. W. Primrose, entitled "The Presbyterian Church;" a list of the Building Committee of St. Andrew's church, appointed by the congregation; a list of the officers and sub-committees of the Building Committee; a list of the original members of the church (Second Presbyterian) when organized, and of those now living—Jno. R. Latta, Mrs. Alexander Sprunt, and Mrs. Joseph McLaurin; a list of the session, deacons and membership; directory of the church, December 31st, 1885, containing brief historic notes; illustrated Trade Issue of the *Messenger*; form of public confession of Christ; list of officers and the members of the Sunday-school; the municipal officers of the government of the city of Wilmington; copy of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN; list of officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina; list of officers of he Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina as held October 16th, 1888; list of officers of Concord Chapter No. 1; list of officers of Wilmington Lodge No. 319; list of officers of St. John's Lodge No. 1; list of officers of Orient Lodge No. 395.

Rev. Jesse W. Siler has been sent by Mecklenburg Presbytery to take charge of the Home Mission work in Clay and Cherokee counties in extreme southwestern North Carolina. It will be remembered that Mr. Siler was under appointment as a foreign missionary, but the Master by providential dispensation has diverted him to this work for which doutless he is specially fitted.

VIRGINIA.

Four accessions to the Second church, Alexandria, on Sabbath, Oct. 7th.

Ten accessions to Shemariah church on profession, as one result of a six days' meeting.

A manse for the churches of Monterey, Pisgah and Crab Bottom has just been completed. Rev. E. H. Amis is the first to occupy it.

Staunton Vindicator: Rev. John A. Preston, assisted by his brother, Dr. Preston, of Lexington, Va., and Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of North Carolina, who is totally blind, has just closed a series of meetings at Hermitage, in Augusta county. Communion was held on Sunday, at which time four persons united with the church.

ALABAMA.

At a called meeting of Tuskaloosa Presbytery Mr. R. B. Davidson was examined and recommended to Presbytery at its regular meeting as a candidate for the ministry. Licentiate G. W. Middleton, (colored,) was dismissed to care of New Orleans Presbytery and Licentiate L. J. Washington, (colored,) to the care of Transylvania Presbytery. Rev. Dr. T. W. Hooper was dismissed to Montgomery Presbytery.

Rev. R. A. Mickle has taken charge of the churches of Brewton and Stockton.

TEXAS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Presbytery of Dallas, at Waxahatchie, Ellis county, Texas: G. T. Thompson accepted a call to McKinney. and Dr. S. B. Campbell to Lancaster. Dr. H. R. Raymond released from pastoral relation to Weatherford church and dismissed to Tombeckbee Presbytery, Miss. A colored church enrolled in Ellis county, organized hy colored minister Wilson of Dallas. Two evangelists elected, viz: Rev. J. A. Woods and W. N. Dickey. A son of Rev. W. L. Lawrence of Central Presbytery enrolled as a candidate. Next Presbytery at Abilene.

Rev. J. T. McBryde writes to the *St. Louis Presbyterian* from Marshall, Oct. 7th: Two newly married couples appeared before our session, one husband and wife together professing their faith in Christ, while the other wife, already a member of the church brought her husband into the fold.

The churches of Rusk and Jacksonville have called Rev. W. H. Wycough to the pastorate.

Before Central Presbytery at its late meeting, Rev. Dr. Dahney made an eloquent address on the importance of educating our own sons to the ministry and Rev. Dr. Smoot made a stirring appeal in behalf of funds to pay Prof. Cary Johnson who had been engaged to teach Greek and Hebrew in Austin Theological Class. In thirty miuntes the amount of Mr. Johnson's salary was subscribed by members of the Presbytery.

ARKANSAS.

Rev. S. I. Reid writes the *Christian Observer*: At the request of the people and wish of the Presbytery, I change my field from the east to the west side of White river—the field made vacant by the death of Rev. Mr. Miller. My postoffice, hereafter, will be Lonoke, instead of Forest City.

Mebaneville church, lately under the care of Rev. S. I. Reed, has secured the services of Rev. Mr. Willis.

KENTUCKY.

Christian Observer items condensed:

Rev. Angus McDonald preached for the church at Marion. Six persons united with the church—three on profession and three by certificate. Others, it is hoped, will soon come in.

Rev. E. E. Bigger assisted hy Mr. J. M. Evans held a protracted meeting at Sharon church. The meeting resulted in fourteen additions to the church, all on confession of faith in Christ, and in greatly reviving the church.

The church at Paint Lick, and the church at Standford, have given to Rev. Ben Helm calls for his services as pastor.

Mrs. Bonnie, of Louisville, has presented the Union church (Boone county,) with a handsome and clear toned church hell. It is greatly appreciated hy the congregation.

TENNESSEE.

Rev. F. B. Webb, of Birmingham, Ala., has accepted a call to the First church, Columbia.

DOMESTIC.

The first pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Indianapolis, was Henry Ward Beecher. It has 662 members now.

The Presbyterian church at Salem, Kan., has lately heen renovated. Fourteen new members were received on communion, Oct. 7th.

During the present pastorate of Rev. Mr. Lusk, of the Sixth Presbyterian church of Newark, N. J., (a term of three years) 98 members have been received.

The West Side Presbyterian church was organized at Wichita, Kan., on 3d inst., by a committee of the Presbytery of Emporia.

Rev. Donald Fletcher renewed his request made a year ago to the Presbytery of Chicago for permission to demit the ministry. He has been laid aside by hemorrhage of the lungs.

Some Americans propose to set up a memorial of St. Paul in his native city of Tarsus. It will he a training school for the orphans of Cilicia. Dr. Howard Crosby is the President.

George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has just received a perfect copy of the rare Saur Bible. This rare work was presented to him by a grandson of the original printer of the book. It is as large as a modern pulpit Bible with a mosaic cover, and is strongly bound.

The Bishopric of Fond du Lac is still vacant. Rev. George McC. Fiske who was elected to it has positively declined the service.

Rev. C. M. Fisher, of the Oseke Mission, Japan, in connection with the Northern Church, has returned to this country after an absence of five years, on account of the illness of Mrs. Fisher.

Rev. Joseph L. Potter, for fourteen years a missionary in Persia is now in Cincinnati.

The Oboji Land Company have given to the Presbytery of Fort Dodge a lot of ground on Dixon's Beach, Lake Oboji, Iowa, upon which to build a church.

The Des Moines Congregational Association has received an accession of the Swedish Mission of Ottumwa, Iowa, which has become a Congregational church.

The colored clergy and laity of the Episcopal church in Virginia do not wish to be set off in separate jurisdiction.

Rev. J. B. Hawkins, of the Moravian Church has become a Presbyterian and united with Presbytery of Maumee, Ohio.

Rev. John Carroll, of St. Mary's church, Chicago, now 91 years old, is said to be the oldest Roman Catholic priest in America. He has been in the priesthood over 60 years.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Two Presbyterian Missions among the aboriginal tribes of Hainau have found a tribe who worship one God.

News has been received from China that Rev. F. L. Pott, formerly of New York city, a graduate of Colnmbia College and Missionary to China has married Mrs. N. S. Wong, a Chinese lady of Shanghai. The wedding ceremony was performed hy Bishop Boone in English. The Chinese customs in dress and ceremonial were observed, and there were fireworks, feasting and other accompaniments of a Chinese wedding.

A fine bell has been forwarded from Troy for the House of the Deaconesses about to he established in Malta, India, and of which Miss Fannie J. Sharkes is to have charge. The bell is generously presented by Mrs. Bishop Newman, and bears the inscription, "The humhle shall hear thereof and he glad."

The London Missionary Society Agents report wonderful progress among the cannibals of New Guinea. A few years ago at Savata they were cannibals, these are now hymn-singers and seekers after the worship of the true God.

The Japan Scripture Reading-Union was commenced in 1882. It now has over 9,000 Japanese as members.

The Zenana Mission Executive committee at Belfast, Ireland. Mrs. Jacobs proposes, says the *Witness*, to go out as an agent of the Association at her own expense, and the expression of her determination was welcomed by the committee and expression given to their sense of the generosity of her action. Two other parties were conditionally accepted. The mission party will sail for India about the middle of next month.

Protestant missions in Austria are prospering despite the hindering influences brought to bear against them.

HOME AGAIN.

DEAR PRESBYTERIAN:—Through God's blessing, after a rough voyage, I can greet you once more on this side of "the great deep." But my wife and myself are good sailors, and therefore greatly enjoyed the grandeur of a tossing sea.

Our return home has been one of the richest hours of our life. Not only did my good people generously grant me a four months vacation, but they seemed to enjoy our trip as much as we did. Then their hearty "home-welcome" was most touching. Not merely with kind words did they greet us. Deeds emphasized thoughts and phrases. We were most delightfully surprised and completely captured, when we were ushered into our dining-room to a bountiful table, ready to refresh us: and then we found our pantry liberally supplied with well selected supplies, so that there will be no marketing done in this manse for some time. Truly God has heen good to us in manifold ways; and this New Bern congregation has heen overflowing with divinely-wrought benevolence towards us. May rich blessings visit them.

During my absence the hand of death has taken from our midst a child, and old member of our church. But God was with them, and rich consolations surround their memories.

I was unable to send you such letters as I wish to do from this jaunt. Several items of some importance deserve attention; and after the meeting of our Synod I may ask the privilege of mentioning them in the PRESBYTERIAN.

L. C. VASS.

New Bern, N. C., Oct. 19.

[Speaking for our readers, as well for ourself, we cordially invite Dr. VASS to use the PRESBYTERIAN for the purpose indicated above.]

THE PRESBYTERY AT ELLERBE SPRINGS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

That period, which this community and many others had been anticipating so long, has come and gone. "Only wait," says an old proverb, "and all things pass." An epoch has been formed; an era established in the annals of this "sequestered vale." How many occurrences, will persons of treacherous memories date as before or after "Presbytery at the Springs." Yes, it is over, its records are laid upon the shelves of the irrevocable past, and we, who for two months past have been bending every energy towards beautifying our church, and hoping so strongly that the anticipated "call" to our loved young minister, would meet with a favorable response, are left sitting with our mouths in the dust of disappointment. How eagerly were our ears strained to hear "what they are going to do for Ellerbe Springs," and how did the eager countenances change to saddened ones when no provision was made for us, no notice left for services, and the matter deferred till the meeting of Synod! We are waiting almost breathlessly to see our fate announced. Those of us who are alive to the interests of the church at this place, know how much depends upon the incumbent here. We know how nearly dead has seemed this portion of the Lord's vineyard within the last ten or twelve years, and how it has revived under the ministration of Rev. J. D. Currie and Rev. A. R. Shaw. Surrounded on all sides by other more aggressive denominations, and our congregation for the most part consisting of poor, hard working farmers, it is about as much as we can do, as a church, to *live* and *breathe* on one service per month, even by a young and energetic minister. We tremble lest some one may be assigned us who will fail to draw the usual cougregation and our young people may wander to attend other services.

It was a great pleasure to have Presbytery here, especially as one of our elders, now departed, worked so hard to get it held here. We trust all were made comfortable, and had as much satisfaction as guests, as the community enjoyed as entertainers. We are indehted to other denominations for their substantial help in taking care of the members of Presbytery and the visitors of which there was a very large concourse. The time will long be remembered as a season of rejoicing for the Ellerbe Springs church. In her new dress of paint and filled with ministers, elders and the other people of God, it was a scene upon which our dear departed ones might gaze and give thanks to God.

We trust that some wise provision may be made for our ministration, our membership may soon increase, and that there may be a manifest growth in spirituality and every Christian work.

M.

THE TEXAS BELL.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

"Indeed we never did hear of five people building a church in 'the old North State,'" says a young lady from Durham, N. C., in a letter enclosing a contribution for the Texas Bell, and yet we have never received another for this commendable object.

What's the matter with North Carolina Presbyterians any how?

Have all the good ones come to Texas? To be serious, brethren, I honestly did not think you would treat that little "bunch" of Presbyterians at Tenneha, Texas, with so much indifference.

THOS. WARD WHITE,
Evangelist of the Presbytery of Eastern Texas.

FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Preshyterian.]

Fayetteville Preshytery met at Ellerbe Springs October 10th, 1888. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. H. G. Hill, D.D., at the request of Rev. A. R. Shaw, retiring Moderator, from Acts VI: 4.

Preshytery was constituted with prayer hy Rev A. R. Shaw. Rev. D. Fairley was chosen Moderator, and Rev. A. L. Phillips and Ruling Elder Neill Graham temporary clerks.

A call from Laurinburg church for the pastoral services of Rev. Chalmers Moore was read and referred to the "committee on calls and supplies." The call was found in order, placed in the hands of Rev. C. Moore, and by him accepted. The first Sahbath in November was appointed for his installation.

Written requests from Union and Carthage churches for the services of Rev. A. R. Shaw, as stated supply, with a view to a call to the pastorate, were read and referred to the "committee on calls and supplies." There were also written requests for the services of A. R. Shaw, from Cameron and Ellerbe Springs churches.

These applications will be disposed of at adjourned meeting of Presbytery at Syn...

Rev. H. G. Hill, Commissioner to the General Assemhly, reported his attendance and that of his colleague, Mr. Jno. McLauchlin. The report was approved and their diligence commended.

A request from Ben Salem church for the services of Rev. K. M. McIntyre was referred to "Committee on Calls and Supplies." The request was granted.

Rev. Joseph Evans reported that the Sahbath-school Convention was held at Ashpole during the month of August.

Ruling Elder M. N. McIver, of Rockingham, was taken under care of Presbytery as a candidate for the gospel ministry.

Rev. A. R. Shaw and Ruling Elders Mill, Graham and D. A. McDiarmid were appointed a committtee to prepare and present a biographical sketch of Rev. A. M. Watson.

"Free conversation on State of religion" disclosed the following:

"That while the general review of the churches shows no very marked revivals, or general outpouring of the Spirit, still there is evidence of increased religious interest in several of our churches. Encouraging progress in general Church work is being made all along the line."

Rev. A. L. Phillips, agent of Foreign Missions, made his report, after which addresses were made on the subject of Foreign Missions by Rev. A. L. Phillips, J. Evans, J. H. Colton and Jas. McQueen.

Rev. A. R. Shaw was elected stated clerk.

The following resolution was adopted:

"That a special committee of three be appointed by the moderator to prepare a circular letter for distribution among the churches explaining the necessity of evangelistic work in the Presbytery, and that the sessions be instructed to report to the spring meeting of Presbytery whether they have taken the collection ordered; and how much was realized.

The above committee consists of Revs. A. L. Phillips, H. G. Hill, D. D., and Dr. J. W. McNeill.

The report of Dr. H. G. Hill, agent of Home Missions, shows some progress in this department of Church work.

Rev. J. S. Black, chairman of the "Committee on Minutes of General Assembly," made his report, of which the following is a part:

"That this Presbytery approve the action of the Assemhly in appointing a committee to formulate the views of the Church on temperance.

That this Presbytery approve the action of the Assembly in the Woodrow matter.

That this Presbytery disapprove the appointment by the Assembly of an assistant secretary of "Foreign Missions unless he act as treasurer also."

The routine work of Presbytery was transacted in the usual order.

Cameron was chosen as the place for the spring meeting of Presbytery; time, Wed... before the second Sabbath in April at ...

The Presbyterian.

"WONDERS OF PRAYER."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Such is the title of a book into which I have been looking with interest. The title page contains the names of Geo. Miller, D. L. Moody, C. H. Spurgeon and many other illustrious Christian workers, as contributions. The book is edited by D. W. White. With these names as vouchers it ought to be read with confidence and the "wonders" which it records should be received as veritable history. I had not read far until I found myself asking the question, why should these incidents be called wonders? They are merely answers to the prayers of God's believing, obedient children. The prayers were not wonderful in their character; just such prayers as Christians are offering all over Christendom day by day. Certainly they were prayers that find abundant warrant in that bidding of Scripture: "In *everything*, by prayer and suplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God." Why should answers to such prayers be called wonders? It is wonderful that God should fulfil his promises? Is it not rather wonderful that with a Book in our hand containing the record of God's faithfulness to His covenant-people during the period of four thousand years, we should still speak of answers to prayer as a remarkable occurrence? Is it not wonderful that in the latter part of the nineteenth century it should be thought necessary to collect a volume of such incidents as this book of Mr. Whittle's contains to prove and illustrate the fact that Jesus did actually mean what He said when he promised that believing prayer offered in His name should be answered? As the making of books is to be endless, it is dangerous to dogmatize; but it is hardly probable that the world will ever see one with the following title: Wonderful Incidents, Wherein Parents have Granted the Requests of their Children. Let us, however, write a brief chapter in such an unsupposable book. We will read the chapter:

Several Incidents Occurring in the Same Family. Then for the incidents we may say that a boy, some seven years of age, was overtaken with the pangs of hunger. He searched all his pockets and ransacked the entire premises, but could no where anything to eat. In this emergency ed unto his mother and mingled tears his supplication. Her heart was and before the tears were dry on eks, she had filled both his hands. en exceeded his prayer and butter- bread.

nother child, this time a fair young of ten summers, discovered that her es were dilapidated. Kicked out at the toes and the soles separating from the uppers. Cold weather was fast approaching, frost already having appeared on two successive mornings. This dear child had not a cent in her purse, in fact had no purse. What could she do? Evidently nothing but lay the matter before her father. This she did with earnest importunate pleading, and even while in the attitude of prayer, she received the comfortable assurance that her praying was not in vain. She went back to her play with a light heart. Sure enough, the very next morning when she peeped from under the cover, there were the new, shiny shoes waiting for the feet. Still another child, a strong boy of eighteen, was suddenly prostrated with violent colic. In his pain he called on his father and the father promptly administered hot soda water and gave him almost instant relief.

This short chapter is long enough for a sample. If such a book were possible, and such incidents as those above were admitted to be wonderful, what a reflection would thif be on parents in general. Is it no reflection on the heavenly Father to gather up a few incidents in which He has answered the urgent and distressed cries of His children and label these incidents and "wonders?" Has He not said: "If ye then being evil know how to give good gifts unto your children *how much more* shall your heavenly Father give good things to them that ask Him?" It must be very displeasing to Him when we gape and stare in amusement at the fulfillment of His promises. But shameful and sinful though such conduct be, let us confess the sad truth. Not only will we read Mr. Whittle's book with surprise at the incidents narrated, but worse still we will find ourselves constantly supposing that probably it would have turned out the same way if prayer had not been offered.

Some of the incidents are of the "faith e" kind. What shall we say of them? e, we do not believe in the "faith cure" craze. The trouble is to define exactly what we do believe. We believe in praying for the sick, we believe it right to pray *conditionally* for their recovery. But we do not believe it right to expect an *immediate* answer. This would involve a miracle, and the age of miracles is past. If God grants an answer to our prayer, He must cover it up in some such way that we shall not recognize His agency. He must bring about the cure gradually and in connection with means and then we shall never know just how much efficacy there was in our prayer, and so we shall be preserved from fanaticism. Perhaps the safer course is to ask God to give wisdom to the physician, and to render effective the medicine. This will give ampler opportunity for concealing the Divine activity, and so remove us further from the forbidden territory of miracle. I wish some of our standard authorities on this subject would define exactly what we do believe, and what we have a Scriptural warrant to expect. When a "faith cure" man asks me if I believe in the efficacy of prayer, I have no hesitation in saying, yes. But when he asks me whether in praying for the sick, I expect a direct divine interposition, or an indirect and altogether clandestine intervention, I am puzzled. For when I come to think about it, if there is any intervention at all it must be direct at some point along the line of cause and effect—with the doctor, the medicine or the patient. The faith cureist has a great advantage in the simplicity of his creed. His faith rules out all the factors except God and the patient, and then when he prays he knows just exactly what he wants, what he means and what he expects—he wants the sick man cured, he means for God to rebuke the disease to take its immediate departure. He is no doubt a fanatic, but the novice in such matters is apt to experience a painful perplexity when called on to expound in a true orthodox manner the Scriptures on which this fanaticism is based. "All things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer believing, ye shall receive." "What things soever ye desire when ye pray believe that ye receive them and ye shall receive them." "If ye abide in me and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you." It does look like explaining away Scripture when we rob these promises of all definite meaning, and import unto them so much of vague generality that the suppliant dares not expect anything with a comfortable measure of confidence. It is an awkward thing to deal with a man who is disposed to believe *too much*, for a painful apprehension is likely to steal into your mind that probably you are equally disposed to believe *too little*; and in the light of Scripture the latter danger seems to be the greater. I often fear that we have reasoned God to too great distance, and I should be glad if even the faith cure fanatics would bring Him a little nearer.

CLARK.

"THY TESTIMONIES ARE VERY SURE."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

And it shall come to pass, if thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God, and do all his commandments which I command thee this day, that the Lord thy God will set thee on high above all the nations of the earth. This promise has been literally fulfilled to the English people, even their enemies being judges. They for centuries have enjoyed the blessings of popular liberty, and have given a refuge to the persecuted peoples and individuals of other nations. If, as some historians assert, trial by jury originated in the forests of Germany why has the German nation degenerated into a civilized despotism, while England and the English-speaking people of all other lands still enjoy free governments.

Jethro advised Moses "if God command thee so" to establish free municipal government throughout the Hebrew republic. The whole people were divided and subdivided into self-governing bodies. The smallest of the bodies was the tithing or town—these were interchangeable terms. The town council was composed of the ten heads of families living in each Anglo-Saxon "town" presided over by the "head borough" elected by themselves. As in the Hebrew government ten rulers of ten and two rulers of fifty formed a permanent neighborhood court or jury of twelve sworn men and these always had a presiding officer or judge," who was the ruler of the hundred. Wherever on the wide globe the English colonies have located they carry with them this principle of local self-government and it alone, has made them successful colonists. Compare the French and Spanish colonies of the world with the English and you have the proof of the truth of this association. Green's History of the English People gives some of this truth, but not all of it. The excellent encyclopedic history of England compiled by Messrs. Craik Macfarlane and other contributors and known as the Pictorial History of England, gives still more of it. There we learn (p. 237.) that each of these officers (ruler of hundred town and county) in which justice was administered and all the affairs of the district discussed. These courts were subordinate one to another so that we owe the solution of the question how it happened that principals of liberty and popular institutions were found in England at a time when they were utterly unknown in every other European country. The English also adopted the Hebrew custom of releasing debtors at the end of every seven years. In the same history p. 790, we read the eyres were every seven years "no one could be indicted for anything done before the preceding eyre. Until the Norman invasion there were no attorneys in England, but an ecclesiastic was required to be present in every court to explain the law. This was in obedience to God's express command to Moses. And so England and the English peoples have been set on high above all the nations of the earth. This is God's testimony and we find it very sure. Political institutions have a great influence in moulding individual character. For every man to be compelled to take part in the government of his own neighborhood and hence of his country, gave each man a feeling of responsibility and independence. A love of liberty and justice which became a part of his nature. The English parliament was originally not so much a legislative body as the final court of appeals. From the Pictorial history we quote another paragraph p. 239. The witanagemole seems to have been for the whole kingdom what the shire moot (or court) was for each shire and what the courts of the hundred and town were for each hundred and tithing. These were all, to a certain extent representative assemblies." It was a far more perfect form of representative government than any now in existence.

An able writer says: The religious character is traceable nearly throughout the whole course of English legislation, and in the earlier periods especially is very strongly marked." Believing their laws divine they never changed them. The parliament claimed no power to make laws, but only to redress grievances. Complaints arose of the violations of the law, of neglect of the law. The parliament promised to forbid the abuse and further remedies were provided for the defence of existing law. "Yet parliament echoing the sentiments if not the words of the barons of Merton never intended to introduce a new law nor to enact a new statute. Let us return to the old paths, not only in political organizations, but in the splendid system of public education ordained by God, and is the only remedy for the fast increasing troubles between labor and capital—*i. e.*, universal and unalienable landed homesteads.

H. M. I.

Charlotte, N. C.

SERMONS IN TREES.

The forest trees in brave attire
Each leaf a tongue of living fire,
Before my eyes
Like altars rise,
Without the smoke of sacrifice.

Service of song the birds hold there,
Each singing an unpaid volunteer;
In sweetest lays
They sing God's praise,
And holy make October days.

On russet leaves I love to tread,
With God's blue sky above my head,
And fain would rear
An altar here,
With birds like angels flitting near.

NEED FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,
Baltimore, Md., Oct. 15th.

Such is the urgency of the present need for reinforcements at some of our mission stations, that the Executive Committee has resolved to issue an appeal to all the churches for men to go at once to these fields. In Brazil two men are needed, one to work with Dr. Butler, at Maranhao, the other to work with Mr. Wardlaw at Ceara. In the Indian Territory two men are called for to fill gaps created by the death of Mr. Kennedy and the retirement from mission service of Mr. Turnbull. In China Mr. Painter and Mr. Johnson have been compelled by the failure of their health to quit Hanchow, and at that important station, as well as at Soochow, new men are now imperatively needed. Under these circumstances the call goes out to all the Church—a call which, though it comes through men, will be recognized, we believe, as issuing from the Lord of all the earth, the Saviour of all men. "Whom shall I send? And who will go for us?"

It should not be supposed that this is the first time the appeal has gone forth to the Church for men to fill some of these vacancies. The earnest card of Dr. Butler asking for a colleague has been published repeatedly in *The Missionary*, and has been urged on the attention of the Church. Mr. Read, of the Indian Mission, has in some of the Church papers pleaded for men to go to the destitute places of that field. For a year past inquiry has been made at our Theological Seminaries and elsewhere for men to go out as missionaries, and the meagre results are known to the Church. For this reason the Executive Committee has felt constrained to take formal action in order to lay this matter solemnly before the Church, trusting that, as soon as the necessities of the case are duly apprehended, suitable wen will offer for the service.

If it be asked, why have not the three men now under appointment for Japan been designated to some of the needy stations which have been mentioned. The answer is, that this question was carefully considered by the Executive Committee. The young men under appointment have made special request to be sent to Japan; it was evident that their hearts were strongly turned to this great field; the attractiveness of this field and its pressing wants could not be questioned. Under these circumstances, the Committee thought that it would not be just to the young brethren to propose to them to go elsewhere. So it was resolved to take no action with a view to diverting them from the field of their choice.

If again, it be asked, has the Executive Committee the means for sending out more missionaries this year. The answer is two fold. First, the foreign mission treasury has never in all its history, been in so good condition as now. The last fiscal year closed with a balance of $7,000 in the treasury, and the receipts for the present year, to this time, are $8,000 in advance of those for the same period last year. In other words the Executive Committee has this year $15,000 more for the work entrusted to it than it had last year, unless there be a falling off hereafter in the receipts. But second, it is believed that there are not a few persons in the Church who will gladly make a liberal contribution for sending out new men. An earnest of this is already in hand. An esteemed brother, whose liberality has on more than one occasion heretofore given an impetus to our foreign mission work, now offers to give $600 to send out a man to China and provide his outfit, on condition that some church will undertake his support after he has reached the field,

It may be remarked that a noble lady in our Church gave $1,200 to send out one of the missionaries now under appointment, and support her a year in the field, and that Dr. Morton, of Wisconsin, gave $1,000 to send out our men to Japan. With such encouragements as these from God, we feel a firm confidence that he will put it into the hearts of his people to provide all the means necessary for equipping and sending out the men who may offer in response to this appeal.

As to the kind of men required for the foreign work whether in Brazil, China, or among the Indians, only a word need be said. They should be men of good physical constitution, devoted to Christ, touched with pity for the lost, wishing to make known the gospel of salvation, and ready to endure hardness as good soldiers. May it please the Lord at this time to send forth such laborers into His harvest.

Very respectfully,
M. H. HOUSTON,
D. C. RANKIN,

A MATRIMONIAL CATECHISM.

He was very practical, and in order to have everything fair and square beforehand he said:

"You know, darling, I promised my mother that my wife should be a good housekeeper and a domestic woman. Can you cook?"

"I can," she said, swallowing a great big lump in her throat.

"Can you make good bread? That is the fundamental principle of all housekeeping."

"Yes; I went into a bakery and learned how to make all kinds of bread." She added under her breath "maybe."

"And can you do your own dressmaking? I am comparatively a poor man, love, and dressmaker's bills would soon bankrupt me."

"Yes," she said frankly, "I can make everything I wear, especially pattern bonnets."

"You are a jewel," he cried with enthusiasm; "come to my arms"——

"Wait a minute—there's no hurry," she said coolly. "It's my turn to ask a few questions. Can you saw wood and carry in coal?"

"Why, my love, I should hire that work done."

"Can you make your coats, vests, trousers and other wearing apparel?"

"But that isn't to the purpose."

"Can you build a house, dig ditches, weave carpets, and"—

"I am not a professional."

"Neither am I. It has taken the most of my life to acquire the education and accomplishments that attached you to me. But as soon as I have learned all the professions you speak of I will send you my card."

And the disconsolate young man went to the nearest drug store and bought a two-for-a-quarter cigar, with which he speedily solaced himself.

AN OLD ARGUMENT WELL ILLUSTRATED.

In that beautiful part of Germany which borders on the Rhine, there is a noble castle which lifts its old gray towers above the ancient forest, where dwell a noble man who had a good and devoted son, his comfort and his pride.

Once, when the son was away from home a Frenchman called, and, in course of conversation, spoke in such unbecoming terms of the great Father in heaven as to chill the old man's blood.

"Are you uot afraid of offending God," said the baron, by speaking in this way?"

The foreigner answered with cool indifference, that he knew nothing about God, for he had never seen him.

No notice was taken of this observation at the time; but the next morning the baron pointed out to the visitor a beautiful picture which hung on the wall, and said, "My son drew that?"

"He must be a clever youth," returned the Frenchman blandly.

Later in the day, as the two gentlemen were walking in the garden, the baron showed his guest many rare plants and flowers, and, on being asked who had the management of the garden, the father said, with proud satisfaction, "My son; and he knows every plant, almost, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall."

"Indeed observed the other. "I shall soon have a very exalted opinion of him."

The baron then took his visitor to the village and showed him a neat building which his son had fitted up for a school, where the children of the poor were daily instructed free of expense.

"What a happy man you must be," said the Frenchman, "to have such a son!"

"How do you know I have a son?" asked the baron, with a grave face.

"Why, because I have seen his works; I am sure he must be both clever and good, or he would not have done all you have shown me.

"But you have never seen him!" returned the baron.

"No, but I already know him very well, because I can form a just estimate of him from his works."

"I am not surprised," said the baron, in a quiet tone; "and now oblige me by coming to this window and tell me what you see from thence."

"Why I see the sun traveling through the skies and shedding its glories over one of the greatest countries in the world; and I behold a mighty river at my feet, and a vast range of woods, and pastures, and orchards, and vineyards, and cattle, and sheep feeding in rich fields."

"Do you see anything to be admired in all this?" asked the baron.

"Can you fancy I am blind?" retorted the Frenchman.

"Well, then, if you are able to judge of my son's character by seeing his various works, how does it happen you can form no estimate of God's goodness by witnessing such proofs of his handiwork?"—

FULL.

The fact that an editor puts one article in and leaves another over, does not mean necessarily that the one left over is inferior to the other in the editor's judgment, but being compelled to choose between the two, he holds over the one which will damage least by reason of delay. Correspondents sometimes complain at the delay in the publication of their articles, but an editorial experience of a week or two would open their eyes to the fact that when a newspaper is full nothing more will go in. — *Central Methodist.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Expositor* for August contains a most interesting discussion of the Book of Job with reference to chapter xix: 22–27. It is refreshing nowadays to come across an article of undoubted scholarship defending the references of this passage to the future life, and demonstrating with great ability that the whole argument of the book requires this outburst of a faith beyond his age. There is the usual array of excellent material. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $2.50 per year.

In the *New Princeton Review* for September our friend Woodrow Wilson reappears—this time in an essay on Adam Smith's literary style and method. There is a delightful aroma of choice literature in Prof. Wilson's own style that is winning him a high place among American writers. Andrew Lang will doubtless find many sympathizers in his spicy protest against the "realistic" novel. Other articles are "The New Psychology," "Irish Home Rule, and its Analogies," "Knights of Labor," "The American School of Art, "Pessimian and Recent Victorian Poetry" and a charmingly written story by Ruth McEnery Stuart. A. C. Armstrong & Co. $3.00 per year.

Isaiah: His Life and Times, and the Writings which Bear his Name, by S. R. Driver, D. D., New York, A. D. F. Randolph & Co. Price 80 cents.

This book of 212 closely printed pages is a valuable addition to the materials for studying the Bible, that are accessible to those who do not understand the Hebrew, while it will be a welcome help to those who do. It is hardly intended to be a *popular* book, in the strict sense of the term, as it requires too close study. It aims to present the historical setting of Isaiah's prophecies, and to give a clear conception of his mental outlook, as shown in his style, type of theology and mode of thought. Of course we can get no intelligent view of prophecy without knowing their immediate interest—their significance to those who heard them. The rich materials for a study of contemporary history that exist in the Assyrian records. Prof. Driver has arrayed with characteristic thoroughness and accuracy. As indicated in the title, and as was to be expected from one of Prof. Driver's school of criticism, he places the authorship of chapters XL to LXVI in the time of the Exile.

A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago, have laid before us *Bible Studies* on the International Lessons for 1889. Those who have had access to Pentecost's Bible Studies for 1888, need not that anything should be said by way of commendation of this volume. The "Studies" are serviceable beyond measure to teachers and for students, though they will prove interesting to any who may avail themselves of them. Dr. Pentecost writes with a freshness and clearness that makes of itself his writing most attractive, but the soundness of his reasoning and fertility of his thought make these studies a valuable commentary on the Bible topics presented. The book may be had in strong paper binding for 50 cents, or in cloth for $1.00.

Robt. Clarke & Co., Cincinnati; have just published a new book by M. Louise McLaughlin—*Painting in Oil.* The author of this book has acquired an extended reputation by her former works. Suggestions to "China Painters" "China Painting" and Pottery Decoration, and this last work will receive its due share of the patronage of the lovers of art. Miss McLaughlin is the recognized author in the art of which she treats, and her works are plain, concise and thoroughly practicable. We heartily recommend this manual to students. Price $1.00. Robt Clarke and Co., Publishers, Cincinnati.

The Pansy.—This monthly is specially intended for Sunday as well as week-day reading. "Pansy" herself is the editor. For children from eight to fifteen, there is no similar magazine that can compare with this. Many short stories and poems. Always has serials by "Pansy" and other favorite writers. Tales of travel at home and abroad, adventures, history old and new, religion at home and over the seas, and stories illustrating the International Lessons. *The Pansy* always inculcates moral lessons and teaches higher thinking and better living. It is full of pretty pictures, many of them full-page. Very liberal terms are made to Sunday-schools. Price $1.00 a year. Address D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

Babyland is a wonderful help to mothers who are wise enough to avail themselves of such a nursery help. Thick paper, clear engraving and very large type. 50 cents a year.

IS THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ADVANCING?

BY A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

The Roman Catholic papers are full of complaints of the indifference of the laity to Catholic interests. If these papers are to be taken as true witnesses in their own case this indifference exists to an extraordinary extent, even in this country, and it is not a "note" of ecclesiastical advancement. Now there must be a cause for this indifference, and we have some personal knowledge of this cause.

The holy Father has shown by acts, if not always in words, that he claims a divine authority to rule and direct the temporal as well as the spiritual affairs of the whole world. He is the final court of appeal, not merely in dogma but in diplomacy. It is quite true nevertheless, that the holy Father and others for him assure the public very earnestly that he does not interfere in politics; but this statement is qualified carefully by the remark that there are certain question of politics which trench closely on the Pope's particular province of morals.

Any man with common sense will see the inevitable outcome. The Pope does, can and will claim and exercise his divine right to govern the world morally; but since there is scarcely a question of politics which cannot also be made a question of morals, he governs it also politically. The Pope, therefore, and we have contemporaneous evidence of this, rules Protestant as well as Catholic states politically. It is a startling and amazing claim, yet it is a claim which has been recognized practically by both England and Germany, two powerful nations; and so long as the Pope's interference is on the side of the ruler it will be asked, accepted and justified. The world will use the Church just so far as it suits the world to do so; but the Church puts her own construction on all this, and says the world cannot do without her, even as a matter of political expediency.

And, clearly, once the principle is admitted that the Pope has a divine and infallible right to decide on questions of morals, no man can deny his right to decide certain questions of politics, since many political questions obviously involve questions of morals; and if this is not apparent at the first glance it is not difficult, with a little casuistry to make it apparent.

But if it is admitted that the Pope's decrees on such questions are infallible, there is a corollary to the proposition which is the key to the whole question. The Pope being infallible, he has the right to decide when a question of politics is also a question of morals. In plain words, according to the teaching and authority of the Roman Catholic Church as at present organized, any infallible Pope—and we know they are all infallible—can decide *infallibly* when a question of politics is a question of morals, and no Roman Catholic dare gainsay him under pain of eternal damnation.

Let us suppose, for example, there was a question of the election of a President of the United States, or of a Mayor of New York. The Roman Catholic might be infallibly deprived of his liberty to vote. The holy Father might make it a question of morals for whom he should give his vote. If, for example, Monseigneur Preston nominated for Mayor his friend Joseph J. O'Donohue, in whose favor he has already issued a political announcement, and let us suppose, merely by way of example, that Colonel Ingersoll or Henry George were also nominated, the Pope or his representative, the Archbishop and the Monseigneur, might make it a binding duty on Roman Catholics, under pain of sin, to vote for Mr. O'Donohue; yet there might be many Catholics who would think that Colonel Ingersoll or Henry George would make a better chief magistrate, since the nominee of the certain body of ecclesiastics would not be altogether a free agent. They might suppose, also, that other candidates might prove more efficient, or, who knows, even more honest.

Now, what is true of the general public and the influence of the Pope on national politics is true of the of the power and influence of every bishop and priest in local politics. As members of an infallible body they are practically infallible; as members of the most powerful combination on earth their power to control the Catholic laity is unlimited. If the commands of the Pope must be obeyed by all nations and rulers at the risk of eternal loss, the commands of the priest are practically if not equally binding, or to all purposes quite as effectually binding. Hence, if the Pope can change the policy or purpose of a king or emperor, the bishop can change the policies and purposes of the mayor or alderman.

The Roman Catholic laity have come to know this very well; hence, their marked unwillingness to interfere in any affair whatever which is in any way under ecclesiastical control, and what is there that is not so controlled? Nor are they willing to place themselves in any position where they may be made to feel the weight of the ecclesiastical arm. A priest, consciously or unconsciously, uses his spiritual powers to attain his temporal ends; if he did not he would be more than human.

Now, notwithstanding all the efforts which are made by Catholic ecclesiastics to prevent the true state of Catholic affairs from being known, facts will sometimes be told even through the Protestant press of New York, though it is more under Roman Catholic influence probably, from political motives, than is generally known.

Within the last few weeks there has been a news item very noteworthy to the many Catholics who are sadly watching the "signs of the times" where the Church is concerned. This item is dated from Chicago and concerns "the Polish National Alliance." The Polish National Alliance is a political, as well as a benevolent organization, It has a large membership. The Polish priests have been denouncing this alliance; they proclaim it to be more political than benevolent; the members of the Alliance are numerous and active; they sent in a petition to Rome in which they say:

"The priests want to control the private as well as the religious affairs of their parishoners and render them virtually slaves to do their bidding, and failing in this, the priests have maligned members of the Alliance and sought to create prejudice against them. The petitioners represent that they are true Catholics, do not belong to any socialistic, nihilistic or anarchistic organization, and in everything have deported themselves as true sons of the Church."

Now this incident is worth noting and shows why the Roman Catholic laity are unwilling to act with the Church. They find that they are only allowed to be a Greek chorus to the bishops. They are to obey the Pope, to accept all decisions, even when they are against their own interest and judgment, sometimes it is to be feared when they are against their own conscience. Is it a wonder that the Roman Catholic laity speak with anxiety for the future of their Church; and that the Roman Catholic journals have lately occupied themselves with very strong appeals to the Roman Catholic laity to support the Church and come forward actively?

A Southern gentleman, whose opinion would command extraordinary respect if I could give his name, said, not long since:

"We (the laity) have given up all interest in Church affairs. We do whatever we believe to be necessary to save our souls and we attend to our own business. Several times when we have tried to interest the Bishop in plans which we believed would greatly benefit the Church and advance the interest of religion, we found our suggestions were not taken in good part and were, in fact, considered as impertinent intrusion, and we heard so much of humility and obedience that we determined for the future to withdraw altogether from Church affairs. The Roman Catholic Church in the South" (he continued), "is dying of dry rot; we have indifferent bishops who are scarcely ever seen by the their people and who do not care in the least to consider any plan which they have not suggested themselves and who only express an interest in the laity when they want to get money."

It was well known in the South that the Roman Catholic laity there did not want Cardinal Gibbons to organize an immigration scheme; its immediate object and its probable result were too well known. The Cardinal likes to come before the world as a man of affairs, and there is no reason why he should not do so; but the consequences are of immense importance. The presence of his Eminence on public occasions and the singular respect which is paid him is all used to make the Pope and Propaganda believe that he has all America at his feet. Americans know that from political reasons the President must honor Catholic public functions with his presence, and why he must ask men like Cardinal Gibbons to public ceremonies; but in Rome all this is taken to mean that in a very short time America will become Catholic, and, as Catholic prelates are treated with such distinction, they soon will be able to govern the country at the pleasure of the Vatican. But with all this effort to spread the Catholic faith in the Southern States, what is the truth as to its real position there? Even Roman Catholic authorities declare that it is falling away. We know from the lips of a Jesuit father how true such statements are. Roman Catholic schools for higher education have only two or three pupils where they used to have a hundred, though the names of these inititutions still remain on the Roman Catholic Directory as prosperous. Sisters cannot find vocations among the few Southern Catholics, and their sisterhoods are dying out.—*Independent.*

GOLD DUST.

Warm lights are on the sleepy uplands waving,
Beneath soft clouds along the horizon rolled,
Till the slant sunbeams through the fingers raining
Bathe all the hills in melancholy gold.

***

A good conscience is the place of Christ; the temple of the Holy Ghost; the paradise of delight; the standing Sabbath of the saints.—*Augustine.*

***

Each day still better other's happiness
Until the heavens, envying earth's good hap,
Add an immortal title to your crown.
—*Shakespeare.*

***

In creation God shows us His hand, but in redemption God gives us His heart.—*Adolphe Monod.*

***

"We shall shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends His friend
And that, sometimes, the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon His love can send.
If we could push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within and all God's workings see,
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery find a key."

***

A child of God should be a visible beatitude for joy and happiness, and a living doxology for gratitude and adoration. —*Spurgeon.*

***

Age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress;
And as the evening twilight fades away
The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day.
—*Longfellow.*

***

We do not thank the Lord enough for the unspeakable blessing of the rain! The rainbow is God's smile on earth's tears. And after a hot wave and the cooling shower, the rainbow spans the heavens to remind us that He will never forget us, nor will permit any evil to destroy us.

A POPULAR PREACHER.

The Rev. Jedediah Jones was sitting in his study hunting a text for his next Sunday's sermon. He stumbled upon these words of our Saviour in Luke's version of the Sermon on the Mount. "Woe unto you, when all men shall speak well of you!" He was startled as if a serpent had sprung up hissing in his path. He knew that those words were there. He had read them often. But he had not paused to ponder their meaning. Now they seemed to flash upon him with a new and lurid light. He had been trying to be popular and had succeeded. He thought the best way to do men good was to conciliate them. And when he heard that one and another said, "I like Parson Jones. He is a first-rate fellow and the best preacher in town," he was glad. He thanked God and took courage. But now, with that woe ringing in his ears, he felt as if he wanted somebody to persecute him, and to say all manner of evil against him. In a moment his ideal of the ministry was revolutionized, and he determined to quit writing sermons that would please his hearers, and to hurl upon them the terrors of the law. The good man was morbid. He swung like a pendulum to the other extrome. He gained his immediate object. But he soon depleted his congregation and found it necessary to seek another field of labor. Having tried the two experiments of seeking popularity on the one hand and of seeking unpopularity on the other, he now determined not to seek either! Not to think of himself or care what men said about him, but with simplicity and fidelity to preach "Jesus Christ and him crucified." In doing this he found that he secured some warm friends—that he won some sinners to Christ, but they did not print his sermons in the daily papers, or talk about him on the street and in the saloons as an eloquent preacher. The lesson he learned ought to be taught in all our theological seminaries. The young men who go out determined to be popular preachers, and the young men who go out determined to antagonize everything and everybody, will both of them fail of the highest success that they might secure. The minister of the gospel has nothing to do with popularity or unpopularity. He is an ambassador with a specific mission and message. His business is to be faithful, to do his duty—to tell the truth, whether men bear or forbear. But an ambassador will not needlessly offend those to whom he is sent. On the contrary he will conciliate them as far as he can without compromising the rights or interests of the government that sends him.

That "woe" recorded in Luke vi. 26, what then is its true meaning?" It admonishes the Christian, and especially the preacher, of an insidious temptation, namely, to seek the praise of men more than the praise of God. We are to remember that we are in a fallen world—a world that despised and rejected our Lord—a world that is in rebellion, and that the friend of such a world, the man who is in sympathy with its tastes and habits, must be the enemy of God. But remembering this we are not to denounce the world and needlessly provoke its hostillity. By the manifestation of the truth we are to commend ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God. I don't think that the Apostle Paul was a popular preacher, indeed, he tells us that he was not. And yet his ministry was eminently successful? Why? Because he did not "go for the masses" as some modern preachers do, but labored as he had opportunity with individuals, even going from house to house. He believed that amid the chaos of man's moral nature there was a witness for God—a conscience smothered, crushed, but not destroyed. If he could resurrect that witness he might save the man. But this was largely a personal work. He writes that he tried to commend himself "to every man's conscience," not to the "universal consciousness" that some folks now prate about.

That "woe" in the sermon of our Saviour does not say when anybody speaks well of you, or even when many do so, but only when all men do. The kind of popularity which carries the mob, the unthinking multitudes, must not be sought by the ministers of Christ. It can be secured only by pandering to men's carnal tastes, by singing lullabys and administering anodynes to their conscience. When a man begins to do this there is no telling where he will stop. We had a young man out here a year or two ago who drew crowds for a time by announcing sensational topics. His church became known as one of the popular places of amusement. He meant at first only to tickle the itching ears a little and then preach the gospel. But he could not control the current he set in motion. It bore him away, and he is now a rationalist of the boldest type and is drifting to agnosticism if not to atheism. The only safety for the preacher is to preach Christ first and last and all the time, expecting that to many the cross will be an offense and his preaching foolishness. He cannot please all the fools in any community if he is faithful to God.—*Obadiah Oldschool, in the Interior.*

QUICK TEMPER.

A matter not unworthy of remark is the almost universal claim laid to that supposed-to-be undesirable possession, a quick temper. "I have a frightfully quick temper!" is an assertion often made without any sign of regret, rather with evident self-complacency. And how often, when, with the intention of saying something pleasing, we remark upon the sweetness of a friend's disposition to the friend in person, are we met with the reply, "Oh, you're quite mistaken; I'm one of the quickest-tempered people in the world!" given in a tone that does not imply modest deprecation of a compliment, but a decided sense of unappreciated merit.

Now, this willingness—eagerness, it may even, without exaggeration, be called—to be convicted of what is acknowledged to be a fault, strikes out as a curious anomaly. No one would answer, if told, "You are very truthful," "Oh, no, I'm a constant liar;" nor, if complimented upon consistent attention to her own business, would respond, "On the contrary, scandal-mongering is my favorite occupation." At least, no one would give either of these answers in the serious way in which the claim to the possession of a hot temper is made. May there not be, underlying this inconsistency, and explaining it, a misconception of the real meaning and source of a quick temper? To many minds, this undesirable trait seems to be the outcome of many very admirable qualities. To be hotheaded means, inferentially, in such mental vocabularies, to be generous, and large-minded, and unselfish, and—after a little lapse of time—forgiving. But I maintain that it means exactly the reverse of all these things. If a man be quick tempered, if he give way to anger quickly and unrighteously (for I leave out of the question entirely that righteous wrath which rises for good reason only, and is quite a different matter from temper), he is not generous, for he shows no regard for the comfort of those around him; he is not unselfish, for it is safe to say that in nine cases out of ten, if not in ten out of ten, his fury is kindled by some fancied slight to himself, and is allowed to blaze simply as an illustration in honor of his self-esteem; he is not forgiving, because, though he may recover quickly from his aberration, and soon be perfectly urbane to the whilom victim of it, the restoration is simply forgetfulness, and to forget the injury inflicted upon another by his own hasty words is by no means synonymous with forgiveness of injuries he himself may have received. Last of all, he is not large-minded. I am convinced that a quick temper is an unfailing indication of a limited intelligence and a lack of mental quickness. If the mind were large enough to grasp the true relations of things, to see how small a point in the universe this temper-rousing episode occupied, and if it could see this quickly—in a flash of thought—the outburst would be averted—*Presbyterian Banner.*

PRAYER AND WORK.

The great human duties are Prayer and Work; Prayer for every needed blessing and Work to realize it; Prayer, as though God must do the whole, and Work, as though we must do it all ourselves. These are the two poles of the great galvanic battery. But who that waits to know the philosophy of answered prayer, will ever pray? And who that waits to be sure there shall be no mistake, will ever work? The hand that beckons us to glory waves at us out of impenetrable clouds. We walk in a way that we know not. We labor for our Master, but never know beforehand which shall prosper, whether this or that. We lay wise plans, and they miscarry. We commit gross blunders, and they are overruled for good. We run towards the light and it goes out in darkness. We sink shivering into the darkness, and find it light. We pray for joys, and they mildew into griefs. We accept the griefs, and they blossom into joys. Today the apple turns to ashes, and to-morrow the stones to bread. We exult in some prosperity, and get leanness with it. We murmur at some adversity, and find it big with blessings. We run towards open doors, and dash our heads against a granite wall. We move against that wall at the call of duty, and it opens to let us through. The lines of our lives are in God's hands. What shall befall us, we cannot know. What is expedient, we cannot tell. Only this we know, that God would shape us to Himself, whether it be by the discipline of joy or discipline of sorrow. To make us perfect as He is perfect, this is the choice of our Heavenly Father, this the end of all His revelation; while everything not helpful to this He hides away out of our sight. Verily, "the secret things belong unto our God, but those things which are revealed, belong unto us and to our children forever, that we may do all the words of this law." Partial revelation, then, is the method, and obedience the end.—*Rev. Dr. Hitchcock.*

MATERIAL WEALTH.

The increase of material wealth, it must be always remembered, is not the chief end of man; it is bought too dear if it cost what is beyond measure more worthy desire—the healthy, the mental, or moral development, or the rational happiness of human beings. In fact, material wealth has no other commendable use or function but to sustain and foster human weal. If it does not serve this end—if, either in the process of its production or of its consumption, it works against human life, towards the narrowing or weakening or destroying of healthy, happy spiritual activity towards the degrading, dehumanizing of men—it is then accurately "wealth" no longer, but rather what Ruskin appropriately calls "illth."

THE GREAT UNLEARNED.

Except in what are called the learned professions, few men who have risen to distinction have owed their success to book knowledge thrust upon them in early life. Amongst engineers I may instance James Watt, George Stephenson, Smeaton, Brindley and Telford, as men who have made a great mark in the world, some of them a transcendent mark, and yet none of them were loaded with information at school, but were left to educate themselves in after life, with scant facilities, in such knowledge as was necessary to the exercise of their talents and the attainment of their ends. Their receptive faculties might have been quickened by early cramming; but their originality would probably have been impaired, and their natural talents instead of being concentrated upon the line of thought for which they were best fitted, would have lost effect by diffusion in unprofitable channels. The well-known dictum that if the Romans had had to learn Latin they never would have conquered the world, is suggestive of what our loss might have been if these selfmade engineers had frittered away their energies upon inappropriate studies forced upon them at school.—*Lord Armstrong.*

A SHORT MEMORY.

Returning from meeting one Sabbath afternoon, the deacon was accosted by a man. "Sir, did you see a boy on the road driving a cart with a bag of cotton on it?" "I think I did" said the deacon musingly, "a boy with a short memory, wasn't he?" The man looked confused, and said, "Why do you think he had a short memory sir?" "Why simply this," said the deacon in a very grave and solemn manner, "because God Almighty has proclaimed from Mount Sinai, among other things, "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, and that boy has forgotten all about it. His memory must be *very short indeed*, very." The man had not been to church that day, he had heard a sermon.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1888.

BOSTON ABLAZE.

The Boston School Board when they threw out Swinton's History because of its frank dealing with the matter of sale of indulgences by LEO X, created such an excitement as could harldly have been foreseen by those who dealt so recklessly with the truth of history.

The registration has closed and it is not impossible, if it is not indeed highly probable, that the Romanists have a majority on the registration lists. Such has been the enthusiasm that the women from highest to lowest—being voters on school matters—have visited from house to house to bring voters out. The Protestant women appointed a committee of one hundred for this and perhaps other kindred service, and the Romish priests marshalled all the servant-girls and others, it is said, and not without marked effect. It does not follow that registration means the ballot. The law requires an educational qualification, though of the simplest kind of course, and as a consequence the demand for writing books and writing instruments is said to be extraordinarily large among the servant-girls aforesaid and others of that kind.

So intense is said to be the engrossment on this subject that national politics is in the background with regard to it, and some amusing incidents are recorded as occurring. For instance: A lady called at an intelligence-office for a Protestant cook, and being told that one of that religious persuasion could not be had sadly wended her way back home to make her own coffee and bake her own bread. *Per contra:* A Methodist minister spoke from his pulpit against parochial schools. His washerwoman promptly boycotted him. Henceforth he may wear his garments uncleansed, or cleanse them himself; she serves no one so unmindful of the interests of Rome.

But good will come of this. Boston has nursed the viper and may have to suffer its sting, but the country at large will learn some things very necessary to be learned, and those good souls who will not believe that Romanism will interfere with the ...erished institutions of this country, will ...e to take their position for or against ...ce of the Pope of Rome.

...e only persons who stood up in the ...l-board against the expulsion of the ...xious history were two ladies—mem... of the board. Rev. Dr. DURYEA, a ...mber of the Board, voted for compli...ce with the demands of the priests. Is ...to be that Protestantism is to be saved to America by its women? They are foremost oftenest where nerve is needed—paradoxical as it sounds—at least where moral nerve is needed, and stand the test of martyrdom when the stronger sex will quail.

And here are a few facts, or what are supposed to be facts, gathered from the most interesting letter of a correspondent of the *Christian Intelligencer* from which we get the points we have been chronicling. In Boston it is said there are over one hundred and forty thousand persons whose parents were born in Ireland, and about fifty-one thousand whose parents were born in Massachusetts; many thousands in Boston, however, were born elsewhere than either Massachusetts or Ireland. So in Massachusetts there are largely more persons whose parents were born in Ireland than there are persons whose parents were born in Massachusetts. Still there is hope that the issue will prove the predominance of Protestantism in the land of the Pilgrim Fathers.

But be this as it may the lesson should not be lost upon those of us who have not yet come within the coils of the cobra.

SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Synod of South Carolina convened in Greenwood on 12th inst. It was notable specially for the strictly drawn antagonism which have come to be known as the WOODROW and anti-WOODROW parties—though it must be, we think, that a number of those known as WOODROW men are simply opponents of continued agitation of questions which they believe should have been put to rest.

Rev. W. J. MCKAY known as a special friend of Dr. WOODROW was elected moderator.

The first serious discussion had been anticipated even before the assembling of the Synod. It arose upon the majority report ...e committee on the records of Charleston Presbytery, of which Rev. T. C. WHALING was chairman, and which was as follows:

"Your committee have examined the records of the Presbytery of Charleston and recommend their approval, with the following exceptions:

"1st. On page 314 the record shows that Presbytery adopted the following paper:

"'The Committee on Minutes of General Assembly call the attention of Presbytery to the judicial case decided by the Assembly (see p. 408), and recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

"'Presbytery hereby informs its ministers, ruling elders and deacons that the General Assembly has judicially affirmed the decision of the Synod of Georgia declaring that the belief of * * * James Woodrow D. D., as to the origin of the body of Adam was contrary to the word of God as interpreted in the Standards of the Church;' and, therefore, that this Presbytery regards the holding of said form of evolution as "contrary to the word of God as interpreted in the Standards of the Church," and forbids the public contending against the decision of the Assembly.'

"Your committee recommend for the adoption of the Synod the following resolutions:

"This Synod condemns this action as unconstitutional, irregular and unwise, for the following reasons:

"1st. This action is a trespass upon the sacred and inalienable right of private judgment, which belongs to every court, and to all the officers and members of the Church.

"2d. This action imposes a restraint upon the right of freedom in the expression of opinion which is unwarranted by the law.

"3d. This action assumes the infallibility of the General Assembly in its deliverances of judicial decisions, which is a doctrine foreign to the constitution and spirit of Presbyterianism.

"This Synod directs the Presbytery of Charleston to convene as soon as practicable and review and correct these proceedings, which the Synod has now condemned.

"2nd. On page 313 it appears that Rev. Francis R. Beattie, D. D., was received on probation for one year. This Synod disapproves this action as unconstitutional and corrects it.

T. C. WHALING,
R. M. COOPER.

The report was defended by Rev. T. C. WHALING, Rev. Dr. N. M. WOODS and Rev. E. C. MURRAY, of Charleston Presbytery—a protestant of the action at the time it was taken by the Presbytery—and was opposed by Rev. Dr. D. E. FRIERSON, a disagreeing member of the reporting committee, by Rev. Dr. J. B. MACK who contended that the intent of the action of Presbytery was mistaken, and briefly by Rev. Dr. J. L. GIRARDEAU.

The report was taken up *seriatim*. The first resolution was adopted by a vote of 96 to 53. The reasons for the resolution were adopted by a vote of 104 to 42. The section directing the Presbytery to reconsider and review, and to correct its action was adopted. The section disapproving action regarding Dr. BEATTIE was stricken out by *viva voce* vote. The paper was then adopted as a whole.

The next issue was made on the report of the Committee on Minutes of the Columbia Seminary. The report of majority—4 of the 5 members—was presented by Rev. Dr. J. B. ADGER, chairmam, and is as follows:

"The committee to whom was referred the report of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary, having carefully examined the same, find that it informs us of the regular and successful conduct of the institution during the last scholastic year with three professors and twenty-two students; also, that the present scholastic year has begun with eighteen students, and reasonably good hopes for several more yet. Further, that the finances are in a satisfactory condition, although not adequate to the support of five professors, so that the chair of Pastoral Theology is still vacant; and, still further that we have no financial agent now in the field, Dr. J. B. Mack having resigned.

"Moreover, we are informed of Dr. Hersman's resignation of the chair of Biblical Literature, and that the Board has elected to fill that chair the Rev. W. M. McPheeters, of Virginia, and to fill the Perkins Professorship, the Rev. Dr. Beattie, of Canada.

"These are all the matters which the Directors make mention of to the associated Synods, but in the minutes of the Board, also submitted to us, we find on the part of the Faculty the formal expression of its will touching the case of Mr. Elwang, to the effect that in view of the late action of a majority of the Synods controlling this Seminary, to be its consequent duty that Mr. Elwang should abstain from attending the lectures of Prof. Woodrow.

"We also find it recorded in the minutes that the Board of Directors, at its meeting in May, *Resolved*, That this Board hereby approves the Faculty's action in the case of Mr. Elwang.'

"I. Touching this matter, your committee recommend to the Synod the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, 1. That this Synod disapproves of this action of the Faculty in asking Mr. W. W. Elwang to cease attending the lectures of the Rev. Prof. James Woodrow in the South Carolina University, and also of the action of the Board of Directors in sustaining and confirming its interdict.

"2. This Synod disavows the interpretation placed on its previous orders touching the Perkins Professorship, on which the Faculty and Board claim to base their late action.

"II. Your committee also recommend to the Synod the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in present circumstances this Synod will deplore the consideration of the changes in the Constitution of the Seminary which are prepared by the joint committee appointed by the associated Synods for its revision.

"III. In reference to the professors-elect, your committee would remember that, inasmuch as both are entire strangers to the great majority in this Synod, and also, inasmuch as one of them, the Rev. Dr. Beattie, will not be received by Charleston Presbytery until after a year's probation, therefore this Synod deems it wise not to approve these elections, but will reserve its right to approve or disapprove at its next regular meeting.

"IV. Your committee calls attention to the fact that the Rev. J. H. Thornwell, though duly elected and having taken part in the proceedings of the Board, has not yet signed the requisite oath of office.

"V. Two members of the Board appointed by this Synod go out of office at this time. Your committee are not prepared to nominate."

Rev. Dr. D. E. JORDAN presented the following minority report:

"I dissent from the censure of the Board and Faculty in the case of Mr. Elwang. The Faculty were virtually authorized by the Presbytery of New Orleans to act in the case. We must assume that they acted conscientiously, and, unless there is some false principle in their action, it would be wrong to censure them. Mr. Elwang's rights were not invaded, and no wrong was done to any one.

That part of the report referring to Rev. J. H. THORNWELL, having been explained was stricken out.

The report was defended by Dr. ADGER and Rev. Messrs. W. S. BEAN, W. G. NEVILLE and J. W. FLINN, and opposed by Hon. D. S. HENDERSON, one of the trustees. Rev. Dr. W. T. THOMPSON and Rev. G. A. BLACKBURN—the last at length and with great thoroughness. The first section disapproving the action of the Directors was adopted by a vote of 73 to 45. The second and third sections were approved *viva voce*. The fourth sections postponing action with regard to the professors-elect was pospoued till next meeting of Synod. The last section was received as information, and the report was then adopted:

Rev. J. G. RICHARDS and Rev. N. J. HOLMES, known as WOODROW men, were elected trustees of the seminary.

The following action adopted, report of a special committee, is self-explanatory:

"Whereas it is known to this Synod, through the official report of the proceedings of the Athens Presbytery, that it has overtured the Synod of Georgia to inaugurate measures looking to the removal of the Theological Seminary from Columbia to Atlanta, Ga., therefore be it

Resolved, That this Synod, by way of anticipating this contemplated removal, and with a view of forestalling any serious contention that might arise about this matter between the controlling Synods, does hereby declare that it deprecates the agitation of the matter, as it is opposed to the removal of the Seminary from Columbia, as proposed; and it respectfully requests the other Synods not to agitate the question. That the stated clerk send a copy of this resolution to the other associated Synods."

Rev. Dr. J. B. SHEARER addressed the Synod in reference to Davidson College and its affairs.

A correspondent of the *Columbia Register* reports under date, Oct. 16th, as follows:

At a meeting of the Charleston Presbytery held to-night, official notice of the action of Synod was received, with its directions for the Presbytery to review and correct its action. The matter was taken into consideration, and the Presbytery decided to obey Synod's instructions. It was voted to interpolate into the forbidding paper objected to, the words "in a constitutional way," taken from the answer to the protest adopted at Aiken. This action was opposed by the minority, who wished the whole order objected to struck out, but a motion to that effect was voted down. No complaint will be taken to the General Assembly on Synod's action by Charleston Presbytery, I am authorized to state by a member of the majority. Dr. Girardeau was nominated as principal to the next meeting of the General Assembly by the Presbytery to-night.

DEATH OF REV. H. M. ANDERSON.

The *St. Louis Presbyterian* informs its readers that Rev. HENRY MARTYN ANDERSON, son of Rev. Dr. S. J. P. ANDERSON (for many years pastor of the Central Presbyterian church) died in that city on 13th inst.

He was born in Nottoway county, Va., March 22d, 1841. He received a collegiate training at Western University, St. Louis, studied law, and from 1861 to 1868 was a practitioner. He served in the Confederate States army. He studied theology at Union Seminary, was licensed by Nashville Presbytery June 14, 1871, and ordained by East Hanover Oct. 25, 1873. From '74 to '78 he was pastor of Holmes church and supply of Bell Haven; for two years thereafter pastor of Olivet and Bethany. From '81 to '84 he was evangelist of Florida Presbytery:

The *Presbyterian* says:

"Some months ago, on account of the health of his family, he removed to Alabama, where in a short time there developed in his own person the malady which brought him to his grave. Coming to St. Louis a few weeks since for medical treatment, he was thought to be in a fair way to recover, but suddenly he took a turn for the worse, and sinking into unconsciousness he passed away. The sympathies of many friends are with his bereaved wife and children and his surviving brother and sisters. It is well with him.

SUBSCRIPTION PAID?

THE SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The annual meeting of this body, at Greenwood, S. C., Oct. 12–16th, had the largest attendance meeting upon record. There were enrolled during the meeting 158 members, 74 ministers and 84 ruling elders. The Synod this year tried the plan of meeting on Friday, and though there were objections urged against it, yet the Sabbath spent in the midst of the sessions proved a delightful and refreshing day, and it was decided to meet on Friday again next year.

Rev. W. J. McKay, of Harmony Presbytery, was moderator, and presided with eminent dignity, efficiency, fairness, and firmness. And Rev. N. J. Holmes, who had been ordained as an evangelist of Enoree Presbytery on the very day the Synod met, was assistant clerk.

THE READING

during the meeting was exceptionally fine. From the opening sermon by the moderator, Dr. W. J. Thompson, of Charleston, to a sermon Wednesday morning, after the Synod has adjourned, by by Dr. G. R. Brachett, of the same city, there was not an indifferent discourse delivered.

The ante-communion sermon by the moderator Sabbath morning; one by Dr. N. M. Woods, of Columbia, in the Presbyterian church that evening, and another by Prof. J. W. Flinn, chaplain of the South Carolina University, Tuesday evening, as well as two addresses to the children and the sermons in other churches on the Sabbath, seemed all to have been greatly enjoyed.

EDUCATION

received special attention; the claims of Davidson College being presented by its new president, Rev. Dr. Shearer, and of Clinton College, by Rev. W. P. Jacobs, and those of ministerial education by Secretary Richardson through a communication.

COLPORTAGE

was also brought before the Synod by Secretary Hazen through a communication, and the Synod resolved to co-operate with the plan proposed by appointing a synodical committee of one from each Presbytery to look after the work in this State.

HOME MISSIONS

were brought before the Synod by reports from the several Presbyteries as to their work in this department, which were followed by a free conference upon this and other Presbyterial work. All the Presbyteries of the Synod are now more or less extensively engaged in evangelistic work in their own territory, and unusual interest and activity are manifested in this direction.

FOREIGN MISSIONS

occupied the attention of the Synod in a mass meeting held Sabbath afternoon, when stirring addresses were delivered by Secretary Houston and the Rev. S. P. Fulton, a young member of the Synod who is to set out in a few days as a misssonary to Japan. The latter incident lent a personal interest to the occasion, and moved the tenderest feelings in regard to this beloved and promising young brother, who is so soon to represent this Synod on heathen soil. A collection amounting to $72.45 was raised for this cause.

An overture came up to Synod proposing the organization of

A NEW PRESBYTERY,

centering at Columbia, the capital of the State. In response to the committee on Bills and Overtures recommended the raising of a committee to consider and report next year a plan for a general readjustment of Presbyterial lines and the division of the Synod with eight Presbyteries, instead of five as at present. The whole subject, however, was without discussion docketed for the next meeting.

[We omit the remainder of the communication as other matters referred to had been prepared and put in printer's hands before the communication of our obliging correspondent came to hand. We sincerely return our thanks for this opportunity to supplement the article referred to.]

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF SYNODICAL EVANGELISTS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

1. Synod may "appoint ministers to such work, proper to their office, as may fall under its own particular jurisdiction." F. of Gov. V. V. IV.

There is no question of the work being "proper to their office," but does it fall under "particular jurisdiction" of Synod?

2. Synod may "take such order with respect to Presbyteries, Sessions and churches under its care as may be in conformity with the Word of God and the established rules, and may tend to promote the edification of the church." Ibid.

(a.) The question of "edification" is a practical one not affecting the question of constitutionality.

(b.) The question of conformity to the Word of God cannot be raised, for, "All church courts are one in nature, constituted of the same elements, possessed inherently of the same powers and *differing only as the constitution may provide.*" F. of Gov. V. II. III.

(c.) The only remaining question is that of "conformity to the established rules." If it is not in conformity with such rules, the rule must be produced with which it is in conflict. The rule bearing on the subject most likely to be cited is where the Book says of the Presbytery that it has power "to set apart evangelists to their proper work." F. of Gov. V. IV. VI.

But the action proposed is not that of "setting apart evangelists" in the sense of the Book. It is (1) the erection of an office, and (2) the calling of a man to fill it. The duty of "setting apart" still belongs to the Presbytery of which he is a member, and is entirely within its own discretion. The distinction between "calling" and "setting apart" is clearly recognized in the practice of our church in the matter of the foreign evangelist, who is called by the General Assembly through its executive committee, but must be set apart by the Presbytery to which he belongs.

It may be further objected that the very nature of the evangelist's duties is such as to intrude him into the work assigned to the Presbytery such as the forming and receiving of new churches, the oversight of vacant churches, etc., F. of Gov. V. IV. VI.

The answer is that the measure proposed is intended to *aid* the Presbyteries in overtaking their destitutions; that the direction of the labors of the evangelist within the bounds of any Presbytery will be in the hands of Presbytery or its Home Mission committee; and that the evangelist will possees no powers other than preaching the gospel and administering the sacraments, that are not specially conferred upon them by the Presbytery in accordance with F. of Gov. IV. II. VI.

It appears then, that the selection of a Synodical evangelist is an order having respect to Presbyteries (and churches) entirely in conformity with the established rules, and may be taken by Synod, if Synod deems it for the edification of the church. And

3. Synod may "concert measures for promoting the prosperity and enlargement of the church within its bounds." F. of Gov. V. V. IV.

The destitutions of a Presbytery are (1) the care of the Presbytery, and (2) the care of the whole Synod. Synod can only be enlarged within the bounds of the Presbyteries which compose it. Destitutions that are beyond the ability of a Presbytery to care for are the common care of the whole Synod, that we may "bear one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ."

4. In the interpretation of the law the usage of courts is of the highest value. The Synods of Kentucky and Missouri have had their evangelists for years. The Synod of Virginia in 1884 elected a Synodical evangelist for colored people. The question of expediency was hotly discussed; that of constitutionality was not even raised.

The records of these Synods have been year by year before the General Assembly. Their actions in this regard stand unchallenged and uncondemned.

PEYTON H. HOGE.

BY THE WAY.

In the interview of the Sioux with the President and Secretary at Washington, Mad Bear spoke of the failure of the government to keep the treaties of 1868 and 1876, and asked how they could be expected to enter into still other agreements when the old ones had never been fulfilled. "Does a man," he asked, who sells a horse for money to be paid at a future date, sell another horse to the same man if he fails to pay for the first?"

Who will say this is not natural logic?

Do not misunderstand the terms of our "Reward for Work." We do not agree to put the paper down to an amount less the premium to new subscribers—and we do not agree to pay full price to any but the *one* who gets the highest over any proposition.

Nevertheless, no one will fail to get good and reasonable compensation for their labor. The time is short between now and November 1st.

READ THE TERMS CAREFULLY.

We wrote for the last issue of this paper a commendation of the Presbyterian Home at Charlotte—notice of which appeared in that issue—but it was along with much else crowded out.

We do so most cheerfully for certainly nothing is more practical in the way of practical work and nothing more Christian in the way of work for CHRIST. Here is a good work inaugurated and conducted under most competent management.

There is no other institution of the kind in our State. Already it has done much good, but as suggested by our correspondent if the PRESBYTERIAN of the whole State will assist by their prayers and their pecuniary means it will become an immense power for good. Six orphans now in the Home are carefully taught and trained religiously and morally.

Contributions in way of donations or yearly subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. A. G. BRENIZER, President, or Mrs. J. P. SMITH, Treasurer—at Charlotte.

We call attention to our offer of "Rewards for Work." Think of it! You do not need the cash premium. No, but to extend the circulation of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN—that is something. And when you have *earned* the money it will be heart-helping and joyous to give it to some good cause. To help on hospital work, or to make some poor home happy by expending it in comforts for the sick, or the needy. Make some heart happy? If you choose expend the premium in sending the paper to those who cannot pay for it.

Our secular friends tells us that there is great probability of a schism in Presbyterian circles growing out of the action of the Synod of South Carolina. Now, we beg those who are exercised herein, or hereabout, not to be alarmed; there will be no schism. We regard the state of affairs existing as a thing to be deplored, and have a feeling that some prudence and a fair deal of wisdom might have prevented in whole or in part the present unhappy status, still all will be overruled we hope and trust and believe without schism, or anything like unto it.

The notice of marriage of Rev. W. S. LACY did not get into our columns last week as it should have done. We regret the delay. North Carolina not only furnishes our sister Synod with one of our most esteemed and beloved ministers, but equips for his future work by bestowing upon him one of her daughters. May happiness and prosperity be their lot in life.

The *Durham Plant* is exultant, and considering its own valuable services in the matter, justly so at the extraordinary success of the Durham Exposition. It tells that on inquiry into the finances after the Exposition it was found there was sufficient funds on hand to pay every dollar of the indebtedness, and have a surplus of probably three hundred dollars in the treasury, notwithstanding the fact that every feature of the grand event was thrown open without any charge whatever to thousands of visitors. Every bill that has been presented has been paid, and if any one has an account against the Exposition the Directors are more than anxious to have it presented at once.

The *Plant* thinks it knows why they succeeded so well. Here is it's reason and it is not a bad one:

The secret of the success of the Durham Exposition is due mainly to just two facts, viz: Durham people worked for it and Durham people paid for it. In addition to this the reputation of Durham abroad for doing things in bang-up style, induced the people to come and see it. The expectation of the visitors was naturally, fixed at a high pitch and when they came they placed the reality upon a still higher pinnacle and Durham's fame shone with increased brilliancy.

You call that blowing your own horn. Well, yes, but it is done well, and the tune's a good one.

This from the *Mid-Continent:*

We receive many touching and sympathetic letters from friends that we deeply appreciate. The following tender and helpful note speaks for itself:

DEAR BROTHER:—Enclosed find two dollars for next year's *Mid-Continent*. We did not intend to keep on taking it, but have concluded to try you another season. Your paper doesn't amount to very much; but I reckon it's the best you know how.

Yours fraternally.

This reminds us of the notice on an organ in a Colorado mining town:—Don't shoot the organist, he is playing his level best.

REWARDS FOR WORK.

We cannot afford to put down the price of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN—but we want it placed in every household within the bounds of our Church. Persons getting it one year, we can and do trust will continue to take it; so we are willing to pay to get it introdnced into families and communities. We offer then, a series of rewards to those who are willing to undertake the getting up of clubs for us.

PROPOSITION No. 1—To the person who will send us the largest number of NEW subscribers (provided the number is over 25) we will pay $30.00.

PROP. No. 2.—The person sending us the next largest number of NEW subscribers, (over 20) we will pay $22.

PROP. No 3.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 15) we will pay $15.00.

PROP. No. 4.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 10) we will pay $8.00.

PROP. No. 5—To the person sending us the next largest (over 5) we will pay $3.25.

And to any one sending us a NEW subcsriber we will pay 50 cents for his trouble; this does not apply of course to those who are paid under any one of the propositions made above.

In no case will any one sending us the NEW subscribers—that is persons in families not now taking the paper—in no case will such person receive less than 50 cents. So no one will lose his labor.

To put it in the power of any one to get subscribers, we will put the price for NEW subscribers at $2.15 *for the first year.*

But suppose four persons get over 25 subscribers? Then the one who gets the largest number gets $30; the one who gets the next largest gets the reward for proposition No. 2; the next still the reward for proposition No 3.—it being understood that in no case will any one who sends over 25 new subscribers receive less than 75 cents for each subscriber.

Similar action will be adopted with regard to those who send over the number of subscribers designated by notes No. 2 and 3—provided these lists are not exceeded by others sent under some higher note.

Here is a chance for workers desiring to get money for Foreign and Home Missionary purposes, or for any other good cause—and to increase the circulation of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, which certainly will represent labor in a good cause. All is optional with the getter-up of clubs—but we suggest it to the consideration of Ladies' Missionary Societies.

No credit subscriptions will be allowed—that is money must have been actually paid in by a subscriber and the fact reported to us, before his name will be entered.

Lists of subscribers now taking the paper at any office, or offices, will be forwarded on application.

TIME GIVEN: This offer is to close November 1st—and will include only the subscriptions obtained previous to that date.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Maj. John W. Young, formerly Instructor in Law in Trinity College was found dead in his bed at Portsmouth, Va., on Monday morning, Oct. 8th.

It is a season for successful fairs. The State Fair is pronounced a grand success. The largest crowd ever obtained was present on Wednesday of last week.

Wake Forest is fortunate. Mrs. Julian S. Carr has given it $1,000 to aid indigent men in obtaining an education.

The *Raleigh Advocate* learns from Rev. Dr. T. M. Jones that Greensboro Female College, of which he is President, is prospering.

The *Tarboro Southerner* informs its readers that the shipment of fish over the A. & N. C. R. is so large as to necessitate the running of an additional fish car.

The Durham Exposition was not an agricultural fair, but a trade exhibit, and was universally regarded by all who attended as completely successful. It was gotten up in about three weeks' time, and the work of setting up exhibits occupied little over two days. The street display was a marvel of good taste generally, with enough of the humorous to intensify and broaden the enthusiasm. Tobacco was uppermost of course, and the Blackwell factory at the fore-front. Julian S. Carr its leading spirit and owner lavished money on the display, and deserves large credit for the success of the undertaking. But tobacco is not the only business of this progressive town. Durham has numerous other enterprises, and these all made a fine display. We noted Allison & Addison, of Richmond's fertilizer display, but barring this we recall nothing that did not belong to Durham and represent Durham enterprise in the float movement. The parade of the veterans too was a feature of the occasion, and the fireworks; but our pen runs away with us. We give it as our unqualified opinion, that for the time given to it it could not be excelled by anything of the kind ever presented in North Carolina—and the Durhamites know it.

[We wrote this for last issue but it was crowded out, still we wish to put on record our appreciation of the Exposition.]

Arrangements will be made to light up more buildings of the Oxford Asylum with the electric light, the light in the main building having proved such a great success.

A new boat called the Vanceboro, eighty-eight feet on the keel has been put on as a freight and passenger boat and will run between New Bern and Vanceboro.

About 75@100 hands have been set to work on the Wilkesboro extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad.

The *Danbury Reporter* says: Many hogs are dying with something like cholera in parts of this county. It may be the effect, however, of of their eating acorns.

The same paper says: We have information that the following named individuals of this county have sustained losses through the burning of tobacco barns: Wesley Morefield, four barns; Henderson Morefield, two barns; A. Moran, one barn; James Tillottson, five barns; Bird Tuttle, one barn, reported by us some weeks ago.

While engaged in pulling some scraps from the gin saws at the cotton-gin of Mr. Bruce Hall at Bogue Swamp, in Columbus county, a colored man had his right hand drawn in and so badly cut that it had to be amputated.

A correspondent of the Statesville *Landmark* tells that the farmers are very busy harvesting their corn, picking cotton and seeding wheat. The frost has injured cotton to some extent, especially the late cotton which had not matured. Corn is considerably damaged by the late freshet on the Catawba river.

Laurinburg *Exchange*: Between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock last Friday evening the Bundy House, occupied as a boarding house by Mrs. D. E. Cook, with a great deal of her furniture and that of her boarders with their clothing was burned. The house had fifteen rooms, was the property of Mrs. J. H. R. Bundy, and was insured for $850, and Mrs. Cook's furniture for $400.

Mr. Neill L. Anderson, of Clinton, but at present a student at Princeton Theological Seminary, has received the degree of A. M. from Princeton College, after only one year's past graduate course, instead of the two years course usually required.

The Salisbury *Watchman* says: The farmers are very busy now picking cotton, gathering corn and sowing wheat. The cotton in this section will not average much more than half a crop, and the freshets a few weeks ago damaged a great deal of corn along the river and ereeks.

DOMESTIC.

William K. Vanderbilt has purchased the Stout villa at Newport and transferred it to his wife. He paid $200,000.

News comes from Belvidere, N. J., that the effect of the local-option election in Warren county is to bankrupt the liquor-men. The keeper of a hotel has made an assignment and others are preparing to take the bankrupt act. [And yet we will be told that prohibitory laws do not diminish the sale of liquor.]

B. P. Hntchinson, alias "Old Hutch," it is said will make, or has made, $3,000,000 by the wheat corner in Chicago.

The richest woman in the world arrived in New York city last week. She owns mines, steamships and other immense possessions. She is Donna Isidora Consino, of South America.

A special to the Charleston *News and Courier* Oct. 15th says: A terrible accident occurred at Bishopville yesterday. A little daughter of Mr. David E. Durant, while playing at the house of Mr. J. P. Kilgore, fell over a rug and struck her chin against the edge of a trundle bed, which broke her neck, death being almost instantaneous. Her sister, only 13 years old, was so shocked by the accident that she died this morning from the effects. The mother and eldest sister are critically ill.

A correspondent writes to the Baltimore *Sun* from Philadelphia: As a result of the decision in the Wanamaker suit to recover excess of duties paid on ribbons, about a million and a quarter of dollars will have to be returned to local importers. It is unlikely that the government will appeal to the Supreme Court, as the question of law involved in the case has already been passed upon by that tribunal. The only issue was one of fact for the jury.

The Standard Oil Company within the next sixty days hopes to announce that natural gas can be supplied to Harrisburg, Lancaster, Philadelphia and intervening towns and cities in Pennsylvania. The company has leased immense tracts of land near Harrisburg and the drilling has begun.

The tonnage of anthracite coal sent to market in September is in excess of that sent any other September in the history of the trade. It exceeds by near 800,000 what was put out in September of last year. The largest put-out in any one month ever known was in August last, 4,097,532 tons.

One hundred and fifty years ago existed at Ephrata in Lancaster county, Pa., a German Baptist community holding all things common. The community has long since ceased to exist, but on 16th inst., one of its buildings which had acquired great historical interest was destroyed by fire.

The University of Mississippi opened at Oxford last week with between 135 and 150 matriculates—many of them new ones.

Natchez, Miss., is just now rejoicing in electric lights.

A visitor of a widow lady residing about four miles from Rayville, La., wishing to destroy a wasp nest in the widow's dwelling applied burning material to the nest and effectually destroyed it. She then retired and in a few minutes it was found that the dwelling was in flames. Three ladies only were at the place. The house with four other buildings and contents were consumed. The loss included 7 bales of cotton, 500 bushels of corn and a fine carriage. Total loss $2,500—no insurance.

The United States Supreme Court when the case of the North Carolina special tax bonds was called postponed the hearing, though both sides were ready, in order to have a full court. Justice Matthews who is sick it is hoped will soon have recovered.

Last week the National Convention of Railroad Brakemen assembled at Cleveland, O. The 16th was Railroad Day at the Centennial and the "Arabian" the oldest locomotive in the country was in the procession. It was built in 1836 for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by Phineas Davis.

The 25th annual International Convention of the Brotherood of Locomotive Engineers met in Richmond, Va., last Wednesday and was addressed by Gov. Lee, Col. A. S. Buford, Mayor Ellison and others.

In the examination for a fellowship in the Institute in Paris a woman left behind her five male competitors and took the prize for first place in German.

The Richmond and Danville railroad has leased the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia as was predicted.

The Supreme Council of Masons of the 33d Degree for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States met in biennial session in Washington City on the 15th inst. Albert Pike Grand Commander presided. The attendance was large including representatives from various Supreme Councils of the Rite, notably from Japan and Honolulu.

The Sherman, Texas, iron and machine works were destroyed by fire on Tuesday of last week. Loss $35,000.

A well known sporting man who had become totally destitute drove a tenpenny nail into the top of his head at Shreveport, La., last week. He walked about aimlessly in this condition for awhile, and was taken to a hospital where the nail was extracted. He died soon after. Whiskey!

A bill has been introduced into Congress for a grant of the necessary power to construct a bridge across the Hudson from New York city to the Jersey shore. The bridge is both for railway and general purposes and will be at least 142 feet above high water mark.

FOREIGN.

Pulitzer, editor of the *New York World*, intends establishing a Sunday pictorial newspaper in London.

Victoria, the dowager Empress of Germany, has purchased Villa Reiss at Kronberg for $125,000.

Emperor William is lavish with decorations. He has bestowed the Black Eagle upon his wife.

On 15th inst., the Mexican Congress declared Gen. Porfirio Diaz to have been re elected President of the Mexican republic.

The crop of apples around Bruce, Canada, is said to be enormous, and to exceed all demand. They are sold to cider-makers only, and at desperately low prices. In Toronto, however, they are quoted from $1.00 to $1.50 per barrel.

At the Glasgow exposition, even before its close, over 4,200,000 persons had entered.

Lord Craighill died at Edinburgh on 23d ulto. He was one of the best judges in the United Kingdom. He was made Lord of Justiciary in 1876, after having served faithfully in lower positions.

Matters are very unsettled in Spain, and a a ministerial crisis is feared.

A quantity of petroleum exploded on board steamer Ville de Calais at Calais, and the vessel sank. It is feared many lives were lost, as portions of bodies have been found lying about on the wharves.

A young man walked into the Quebec bank at Montreal, set down a soap box, and standing upon it reached over and taking a package of $11,000 from the counter disappeared and escaped before the clerks realized what had happened.

The Sultan's Grand Vizier has issued a decree forbidding the publication of morning papers in Turkey.

The mackerel fisheries for the American market on the Skibbereen coast, Ireland, are said to be very flourishing. At present the fishing boats earn $350 per night.

20,000 Yorkshire, England colliers, threaten to strike unless wages are raised ten per cent.

An epidemic of typhus fever at Vera Cruz is one of the results of the great floods.

The enthusiasm among the inhabitants of Naples on occasion of the visit last week of Emperor William and King Humbert was tremendous.

The late Lord Sackville, of England, bequeaths everything unentailed to the Queen's maids of honor. The British minister at Washington, Sir Lionel Sackville West, inherits the estates and £10,000 yearly.

A terrible conflagration in Glasgow destroyed business premises to the value of about $700,000.

During the last three months $886,000 worth of lumber has been exported from the Ottowa district, Canada.

Commander Taylor, U. S. N., in charge of Nicaragua canal construction, thinks that with $60,000,000 the work can be completed in six years, but $100,000,000 would move matters more expeditiously.

A copy of the Bartholdi Liberty Statue in New York harbor is be erected on the point of the Ile des Cygues (Isle of Swans) in the Seine. It will be comparatively a small affair, the figure only 40 feet in height while the original is 151 feet.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On October 10th, at the residence of Mr. J. L. Ralph, near Chester, S. C, by Rev. J. L. McLin, Mr. O. P. A. SOWERS, of Statesville, N. C., and Mrs. E. S. BOYD, of Chester county, S. C.

On Oct. 10th, 1888, at the Gulf, Chatham county, N. C., at the residence of the bride's stepfather, W. L. Russell, by Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., REV. WM. S. LACY, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Norfolk, Va., and Miss MARY C. SHEPHERD, of the Gulf, Chatham county, N. C.

On Oct. 7th, near Ellerbe Springs, Richmond county, N. C., by Rev. A. R. Shaw, Mr. WILLIAM GILLIS and Miss SARAH M. GIBSON.

In Greensboro, at the residence of Gov. A. M. Scales on Wednesday morning Oct. 7th, by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., Mr. JOHN NOBLE WYLLIE, of Danville, Va., and Miss KATIE LEWIS SCALE, of Greensboro, N. C.

In Greensboro, at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. E. Henry Smith, on Wednesday morning Oct. 17th, by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., Mr. JOHN H. HARRIS and Miss ANNIE G. SMITH—all of Greensboro, N. C.

DIED.

At her home, near Carthage, N. C., May 16th, in the 42d year of her age, Mrs. DOLLY SHIELDS, wife of Mr. William Shields. In early life she connected herself with the Presbyterian church. Her remaining days evinced the sincerity of her profession. Before the summons came, she expressed her readiness "to depart, and to be with Christ; which is far better." Why did God call her away and leave the little ones motherless? "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL OF SHELBY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father in his providence has removed from us by death our beloved friend and teacher Mrs. A. P. JENNINGS, upon whose wise counsels, tireless devotion, generous pecuniary support and faithful attendance the very existence under God, of this Sunday-school has often in times past seemed to depend; whose cheerful Christian character, thorough preparation in the selected lessons and masterly knowledge of the Scriptures made her connection with the school a stimulus and inspiration, not only to her immediate class, but to the officers and teachers and all whose privilege it was to be associated with her here; who while a strict guardian of the standards and doctrines of the Church of her choice was a Presbyterian in no narrow spirit, but was catholic in her charity for Christians of whatever name. Possessing an unusually clear and logical mind enriched by extensive reading study, especially within religious lines, together with a retentive memory and a happy faculty of imparting knowledge, she was furnished with a rare equipment for Sunday-school work and

WHEREAS, While feeling keenly its own loss this school recognizes the deeper and greater affliction which has fallen upon the sorrowing family of our deceased friend, it is therefore,

Resolved, That the sincere and heartfelt sympathies of the officers, teachers and scholars of this school are extended to the husband and children of our departed sister in this time of their deepest bereavement, with the prayer that our merciful Father will grant unto them such consolation and comfort as alone can come from Heaven.

This is to certify that the foregoing preamble and resolutions were to-day reported by the committee upon resolutions, composed of Mrs. A. C. Miller, Miss Peggie Quinn and Messrs. J. F. Tiddy, J. M. Black and B. F. Wood, and that said report was accepted and the preamble and resolutions adopted by a unanimous vote of the school, and the secretary instructed to furnish a copy thereof to the family of the late Mrs. A. P. Jennings and also copies for publication to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, *The Shelby Aurora* and the *Cleveland New Era*.

R. L. RYBURN,
Superintendent.

Shelby, N. C., Oct. 14th, 1888.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 42½ cents; Saturday and since 43; closing steady.

ROSIN—Strained 67½ cents and Good Strained 70 cents in fore part of onr period of report, but price advanced 2½ cents on each grade on Saturdry—since firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.30 and Soft $2.10 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.60

COTTON—Wednesday, (17th,) 9 3-16 for middling; Friday and Saturday 9¼; Monday 9 5-16—closing firm.

TIMBER.—Very little coming in taken at full prices.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut S., Philadelphia,

The Great Secret of the Canary Breeders of the Hartz. MANNA BIRD restores song to cage birds and preserves them in health. 15c. by mail. Sold by druggists. Directions free. *Bird Food Co.*, 400 N. 3d St., Phila., Pa

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

HEDRICK

FALL TRADE--1888.

OUR HANDSOME STOCK OF LADIES'

DRESS GOODS

CAN BE EOUND IN THE

CORNER STORE.

This Department is Devoted Exclusively to the Sale of

LADIES' GOODS.

The assortment is complete. We have possibly the Largest Stock of DRESS GOODS in the city. We name a few special BARGAINS.

ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA,

40-inches wide, in best Shades, of super quality, at 50c. per yard; would be cheap at 75c.

French Flannel,

54 inches wide, at **85c.** worth a dollar if a cent,

EXTRA QUALITY.

Ladies' Habet Cloth,

Pretty Colors at **$1.25** per yard. The Bargain of the season.

Embroidered Robes

in newest styles. Many have already been sold. though we receive a new supply weekly, and will be always able to offer something NEW.

TRICOTS, CHEAP GRADES OF DRESS FLANNELS, TRIMMINGS AND VELVETS,

with everything else to be found in a well ordered Dress Goods Department.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Towels, Napkinks, Fringed Table Cloths, with Napkins to match.

WE SELL THE BEST

ONE DOLLAR KID GLOVE

in the South. It is FOSTER'S Five Button Length, in Colors and Black. None better made. Every pair warranted.

LADIES' MERINO VESTS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

In the adjoining apartment we have concentrated our stock of

GENT'S GOODS,

where can be found a splendid stock of French, Scotch and English Suitings, All-Wool American Cassimeres, direct from the Mills in Pennsylvania.

Dicksey's Maryland Jerseys and a great variety of goods for Boys' wear.

Gents' Half-Hose, Merino and Camel's Hair Undershirts and Drawers, Collars and Cuff's, Scarfs and Neckties, &c. The success we have had heretofore in catering to the tastes of Gentlemen is a good proof of what we can now do with such largely increased facilties.

We also offer a large stock of Domestic Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Sheetings and Shirtings. Our 8c Bleaching is a wonder.

With a determination to greatly increase our rapidly growing business, we have made attractive prices that must command the attention of all all buyers.

JNO. J. HEDRICK,

101 & 103 Market St.,
1 & 3 N, Front St.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY, A situation in a family to teach the ordinary English branches and music.

Address L. H. * * * * *
Henderson, N. C.
Lock Box No. 31.

ARLINGTON INSTITUTE,

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 20th, 1888. Closes June 20th, 1889. Location healthful and pleasant, with easy access to Washington, D. C. Social advantages unrivalled. Pupils under the constant influence of a Christian Home. Health carefully attended to. Course of instruction thorough, embracing the various Eng. branches; Latin, French and German. Especial attention paid to Mathematics. Literature and Belles-Letters. Superior advantages in Art and in Vocal and Instrumental Music, under supervision of **Mrs. M. C. Walles**, of New England Conservatory. Board and full Course in English, Latin and Math. — with washing and seat in church. — $235 per Session of 9 months. For circulars address **Miss REBECCA C. POWELL, Principal, 621 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.**

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.

Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.

Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.

Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free. GEORGE ALLEN,
New Bern, N. C.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

BIBLE BAPTISM vs. IMMERSION.

MAILED FOR POSTAL NOTE, 40 CTS.

Book of Ninety-Three Pages.

Address GEO. C. BUSH,
West Chester, Penn.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

OCTOBER.

Over the hill and through the valley
That late were clothed in robes of green,
The work of some magic hand, outvying
The skill of the Master's old, is seen!
With cardinal, gold, with scarlet and crimson,
The sumachs and maples are all ablaze;
In browns and russet the oaks are painted,
The far horizon a purple haze.

The willow's yellow locks are streaming,
The stately pines of the forest nod;
In Tyrian dyes the asters are waving;
The pastures are gleaming with golden-rod.
The fluffy bloom of the woodbine lingers,
Crowning with beauty the shrubby copse;
The ivy covers with gayest mantle
The dead tree trunks to the very tops.

Over the marshes the sedges whisper;
Bordering the wayside the ferns grow sere;
Down by the brook the blood-red eye-bright
Shows where the shallow pool lies clear.
Up from lone nooks peers the blue fringed gentian,
The dry leaves fall from the clambering vine,
The blue birds twitter of summer regions;
The sun is tempering the grape-globe wine.

Out in the woods the nuts are falling,
The squirrels gather their winter's store.
The red-cheeked applies lie in the orchard,
The boughs above are laden with more.
From stubble field and wasted garden
Shrill is piping the cricket's song;
With muffled beat from the tangled thicket
The drum of the partridge reverbrates long.

Softly the mellow light is resting
Over the far off misty hills;
A murmuring plaint comes up from the valley,
The twirling cascade, the wandering rills.
There's a sigh in the air, with a hint of tears;
Everywhere symphonies pensive we hear,
Nature a threnode in undertone humming,
Grieving the fate of the failing year.

—*Mrs. A. Giddings Park, in Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

SPONGE INDUSTRY OF THE BAHAMAS.

Off the Nepolitan coast and in other parts of the Mediterranean, where these elastic articles are found, diving is the approved method of getting sponges. In the clear, white water of the Bahamas, however, cranes are used. Cranes are long poles, varying in length from twenty to thirty-eight feet, with curved prongs at one end, and are employed to detach the sponge from the rock to which it clings and to convey it to the boat in which are the fishermen. So clear is the water that, with the aid of a water glass, a pail or box, with a glass bottom, fishermen can easily distinguish sponges from other forms of marine plant life at the depth of fifty or sixty or more feet. When first taken from their fastnesses sponges appear and feel like pieces of raw, soft liver, being slippery, elastic, ugly and repulsive. In color they range from dirty purple to dull chocolate.

Having been brought to the deck of the fishermen's schooner the sponges are washed, rubbed and dried. They are then strung on strands, a dozen to a strand, and are washed down with buckets of sea water three times a day until the schooner reaches one of its crawls. Crawls are large, half submerged stockade of saplings, generally sapodillas and unfamiliar sub-tropical growths, bound together with manilla and palmetto fibre. The catch is deposited in these, and kept under water until the vessel makes its final round and draws its deposits preparatory to taking them to Nassau.—*New York Sun.*

VIRGINIA DARE.

The Romantic Story of the First American Girl Baby.

Roanoke Island was in sight as justice had been done to the baked shad and other delicacies, and the captain was reminded that he still had to tell the story of the Virginia Dare, says a letter to the *New York Times.*

"That's where the first white child was born in America," said Captain Southgate, pointing to the crescent-shaped, low lying island the Manteo was approaching.

"What was her name, captain?" inquired the curious passenger.

"Virginia Dare," was the captain's reply. There were loud calls for the story, and as there was time, the captain span it. Regarding the exact date of Virginia Dare's birth the captain admitted he was in doubt, but it happened so long ago that it was a matter of minor importance. She was born on Roanoke Island, and she grew into a very lovely and blooming maiden. White men and red men from far and near heard of the beauty of Virginia Dare, and came to lay themselves and their possessions at her feet. To all of them she turned a deaf ear. Suddenly she disappeared. Search was made all over Roanoke Island and the adjoining mainland, but to no purpose; not a trace of Virginia Dare could be discovered. There were many deer on Roanoke Island, and hunters noticed about the time Virginia Dare disappeared that one of the largest herds was always led by a beautiful snow-white doe. Many attempts were made to shoot this white doe, but with so little success that its wonderful sagacity and fleetness of foot were soon heralded for miles around. Noted hunters visited the island for the sole purpose of killing the white doe, but went away disappointed.

One day an old Indian wandered into the white men's settlement. He had lived all his life on the island and knew every foot of it. Had he ever seen the snow-white doe? A single gruut denoted that he had. Under the influence of frequent and and heavy potations the ancient red man became in his silent way loquacious. The white doe could only be killed by a most skillfull shot with a silver bullet. This information was dispatched to Jamestown and the most noted hunter in Virginia came to Roanoke island in response. A grand hunting party was formed. The grand hunter loaded his smooth bore with a silver bullet and took his station at a point which the herd of deer would pass in its flight from the rest of the party. In good time the hunter heard the flying deer approaching. He got ready, and as the white doe shot past him a hundred yards in advance of the herd he fired.

The white doe simply increased her pace, and when the rest of the hunting party reached the spot where the great hunter stood he was compelled to acknowledge his failure. He returned to his home but promised to return and try again. He was as good as his word. Again he loaded his gun with a silver bullet and took his station, while the other hunters scattered to discover and drive the game in the proper direction. For a second time the great hunter took careful aim as the white doe appeared, leading the herd. As the sound of the shot rang through the woods the white doe took a tremendous bound and then pillowed its head on the moss-covered roots of a giant pine. The silver bullet had struck it in the heart. The great hunter waited for his companions. He was possessed of a strange foreboding. In a body the hunting party approached the spot where the owner of the silver bullet had seen the white doe fall. In its place they found the body of Virginia Dare.—*Burlington (Wis.) Republican.*

SPECTACLES FOR HORSES.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Sporting Chronicle* tell the readers of that paper some interesting circumstances in connection with his good gray steed. He came to the conclusion that his equine friend was short-sighted. He couldn't see a carrot two yards off," he tells us. So he took the quadruped to an oculist living in the neighborhood, who made the necessary inspection and certified that the horse required concave glasses. The concave glasses were obtained and buckled on to the head stall. "The horse seemed a bit surprised," he says, "when I first put them on him, but his amazement rapidly gave way to demonstrations of the keenest pleasure. He now stands all the morning looking over the half door of his stable with his spectacles on, gazing around him with an air of sedate enjoyment. * * * When I take him out for a drive," continues the narrator, "his manner is altogether changed from his former timidity, and he has got over a bad habit of shying which troubled him." A week or to ago, however, he turned the animal out to pasture for a few days, of course without his specs, and he at once appeared uneasy and uncomfortable. All day he hung about the gate leading into the meadow, whinnying in a plaintive key, until his master sent up to the stable for the head stall. As soon as the spectacles were placed on he rubbed his master's shoulder with his nose, then kicked up his heels and ran to the pasture.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

At the associated *souree* of the Literary, Scientific and Art Societies of Liverpool, Professor Hele-Shaw delivered a lecture on "Perpetual Motion," which was copiously illustrated by means of lantern pictures. The lecturer explained to his audience that the idea of perpetual motion was very ancient, and that its successful achievement was as far off as ever, because it is impossible. An old Sanscrit manuscript tells of an attempt at a perpetual motion machine, which was probably connected in some way with the praying wheels of the Buddhists. In Europe the first definite attempt at perpetual motion was made about the twelfth century; but many crude contrivances have been made. The favorite idea seemed to be that of a wheel so weighted with movable balls as to be whirled around in spite of the laws of gravitation. Professor Hele-Shaw exhibited a wheel thus arranged, which fled around at a most extraordinary speed, apparently by means of a clever arrangement of balls. The chairman examined the table and the machinery, but found no motive power except the weights on the wheel. The solution of the problem of perpetual motion seemed to have been solved; but the Professor called out for his "motive power," and a small boy appeared who had been hidden underneath the platform, and had worked the machine by a strap passed up through the leg of the table. Such was the motor of one of the most successful "perpetual motion" machines ever made.—*English Mechanic.*

THE SPIDER AND THE WASP.

Many years ago the writer, who was then residing at Durham, heard a remarkable loud buzzing in an outhouse attached to his dwelling. On going to ascertain the cause he saw a wasp attached by the foot of a hind leg to a single thread of a spider's web, which hung down considerably below the geometrical network. The buzzing was occasioned by the rapid action of the insect's wings in its effort to free itself from the above encumbrance, and it was marvellous how such an attenuated thread could withstand the strain of so comparatively heavy a weight, combined with the twisting to which it must have been subjected by all these innumerable gyrations. The spider, quite a small one, was patiently watching these struggles from above, far out of reach. But presently, observing that the wasp was endeavoring with the fellowleg of the opposite side to free the one which was enthralled, the cunning little spider ran down its rope and, rapidly attaching a fresh noose to the foot of this leg also, coiled it close to the other, and in such a way that the legs were drawn together behind the wasp's back, the scales of which, moving only inward and sideways, prevented it from darting its sting in that direction. Then the spider retreated again to its former secure position and watched the results of this last maneuver. In vain did the wasp continue its severe exertions till it became exhausted and comparatively still, when the spider slipped down again upon the body of his captive and inserted into it some poison of his own, at the same time neutralizing any remaining force in the wings by swathing them with fresh threads close to the body. The poison seemed to act rapidly. The wasp was soon bereft of all motion and life, and was with apparent ease dragged up by the victorious little spider to a convenient spot for being feasted upon.—*London Times.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Among valuable gifts recently received by the New Jersey Historical Society, is a marble bust of the Princess Pauline, sister of Napoleon Bonaparte, made by Canova. It was brought from Italy to Bordentown by Joseph Bonaparte, and stood for many years in the latter's house in Bonaparte park, Bordentown. When Joseph Bonaparte returned to Europe it was given by him to a Mr. Lawrence, who purchased the place, and Mr. Lawrence sold the place to a Mrs. Pinnocks. Mrs. Pinnocks, thinking the bust would be improved by a coat of paint, had it painted white, and set it out on the lawn to adorn the place. The bust was finally secured by Mr. Nathaniel H. Bishop, of Toms River, who presented it to the Historical Society. It was very badly disfigured by the paint, but the society will have it cleaned and restored, and it will again be what it once was, a beautiful work of art. Mr. Bishop also gave the society a valuable case of books.

Mlle. Beernaert, sister of one of the Belgian ministers, exhibits a fine landscape at the Antwerp exhibition. The daughter of the illustrious painter, Jules Breton, Mme. Dumont Breton, has at the same exhibibition a remarkable work, the interior of a forge, painted with great skill and with something of that imaginative sympathy for the working classes that is the peculiar note of her father's genius.

Charleston *News and Courier*: Too much can scarcely be said of the Flower Festival which will be held during the Gala Week. As stated yesterday, the executive committee of the Agricultural Society will meet to-night to discuss the outlook of the Festival and to make for it the proper arrangements.

This is the first season in which the chrysanthemum, the distinctive flower of the Festival, will be brought into prominence in the way of competition. The Chrysanthemum Fair is an institution in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other centres of refined taste, and now Charleston, with a superior and more congenial climate for the cultivation of the October flower, is about to make a record.

The coming Fair will be a beautiful show and one that will be for many reasons especially attractive. Mr. Webb, the florist, said yesterday that the desire to compete amounted to a furor. There is scarcely a garden in the city in which the attempt has not been made to raise a flower for the Festival, and some of the efforts have met with eminent success. Those who have no gargens are cultivating in flower pots. Mr. Webb thinks that the open air cultivation is much preferable to any other, although he believes that very good results may be had from growing the plants in jars. The plant, however, should be transplanted twice or three times from spring to autumn, each time into a larger pot or jar, in order to keep up with the extension of the roots of the plant. He showed a reporter some excellent specimens in jars, some of which were seedings and some cuttings, or rather transplants.

He also showed for reasons of comparison some of the most beautifully and fully developed sprouts that possibly were ever grown in Charleston. A great many of these were bound up to stakes and were fully five feet in height, and are covered with buds that will burst into bloom towards the end of the present month, and others about the middle of November. It was remarked that the plants which fell under the shade of the trees along the west fence of the garden were not nearly so well developed as those which grew near the centre of the garden.

Mr. Webb also pointed out among the larger specimens the plants which are to bear the largest flowers. Among these was the "Mrs. Cleveland," which figured very largely last year at the New York festival. There was also a grand bush already covered with bright yellow buds, the Japanese chrysantheum he called it, of which there are about seventy-five varieties. The "Mrs. Cleveland" flower is a mixture of pink and white. There was also one of pure white, entitled the "Miss Virginia Webb," a "Mrs Huger," and a "Mrs. Frank Thompson." This latter flower often attains a diameter of six inches, and must be a rarely beautiful flower. Then there were the "St. Patrick" or "Trogide," which is a reddish tesselated flower which does not bloom until very late.

There were, in fact, so many varieties, with so many historic and fancy names that a catalogue of them would fill a column of *The News and Courier.* Nearly everbody in Charleston has one or other of these specially fine varieties, and there will doubtless be hundreds of competitors from Charleston alone at the show.

The Duchess of Hamilton is about to place facilities in the way of young women who desire instruction in dairy work, and she has arranged with an experienced dairymaid to give lessons at Glenham Farm.

THINGS USEFUL.

Hiccoughs: To arrest hiccough, close both ears with the fingers with pressure, while a few swallows of liquid are taken.

Sweet Pickles: Fruits, cucumbers, watermelon rind and even the parings of very fine peaches are cooked for sweet pickles by first boiling them in clear water until clear or until a straw will penetrate the solid pieces. To each quart of vinegar add three pounds of brown sugar, four ounces stick cinnamon, two ounces cloves. Bruise the spices, tie in a book muslin bag or "Swiss," and boil with the vinegar and sugar for five minutes. Pour the liquid over the fruit in a large jar. Repeat the process every day with the same spices and vinegar, taken off for the purpose, for three or four days.

To wash lamp chimneys so that they will not crack, place the chimneys in cold water, and then gradually heat until the boiling point is reached, then allow them to cool slowly. By repeating this operation several times the glass will become thoroughly annealed, and no fear of cracking need be had.

The following is a tested recipe for nice tea rusks:—In one pint of new milk dissolve one yeast cake; add three eggs, one cup of sugar, and two ounces of butter, with enough flour to roll out; let rise; when very light mold into small cakes, and set to rise; bake in a quick oven; when done cover the top with sugar, dissolved in milk.

Delicate sponge biscuit for dessert may be made by the following rule:—Take half a pound of sugar, three fourths pound sifted flour. Beat the whites of six eggs by themselves, add the beaten yolks and toss them together. Put in them the juice of a lemon with a little grated peel, then the sugar, and flirt well with an egg whisk. Stir in the flour with a wooden spoon, and put the mixture in small patty-pans to bake, with sifted sugar to glaze sprinkled over the top.

To remove wet grass stains on white goods with water, rub in some soft soap and as much baking soda as will adhere; let it stand half an hour, wash out in the usual manner, and the stain will generally be gone.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt.	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw	.....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sept. 30'88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*3 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
		No. 50	No. 58
Leave Florence	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter	11 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

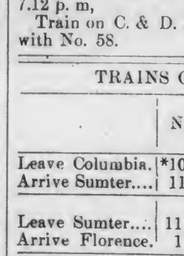
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Way.



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	5 45 A.M.	6 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	9 00 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy	3 45 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	7 45 "	4 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro	10 00 A.M	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 15 "	6 45 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville	7 45 "	2 30 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 30 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	3 30 P. M.
Arrive Millboro	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

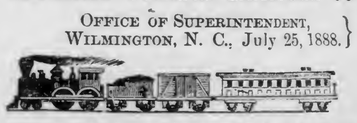
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	8 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton	11 22 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 53 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	3 42 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton	5 18 P. M.
Leave Shelby	6 28 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	7 50 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	7 30 P. M.
Leave Maxton	12 06A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	12 36 A. M
Leave Hamlet	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	6 25 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 40 A. M.
Leave Shelby	9 09 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	10 05 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 49 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 41 P. M.
Leave Maxton	4 02 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 30 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 44 A. M.
Leave Maxton	3 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri weekly be Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

GOING BACK TO SCHOOL.

A merry tramp of little feet,
Just hear the sweet vibration!
The children over all the land
Have had a long vacation,
And back again they haste to take
In school the dear old places,
To measure out the days by rule,
With fair, unshadowed faces.

They troop along the city streets,
Grave eyes glow young that see them,
And wistful hearts from every blight
Of sin and pain would free them.
Athwart the dusty ways of 'change,
With wafts of flowers and grasses,
As if to music sweet and strange,
The brilliant army passes.

Along the quiet country roads,
By purple asters bordered,
At nine o'clock and half past three,
The gay reviews are ordered,
And childish voices, clear and shrill,
Amaze the peeping thrushes,
The wrens and the orioles,
Housekeeping in the bushes.

We older people like to watch
Our little lads and lasses,
As sturdily they set to work.
In sober ranks and classes;
Such happy brows are overbent
To con the pictured pages,
Such earnest wills are wrestling with
The story of the ages.

And sometimes sighing as we gaze—
So fast the bairns are growing—
We think of darker skies to come
For these, so glad and glowing.
Fain would we keep the children still
Brown-cheeked and blithe and ruddy,
With nothing harder in their lives
Than days of task and study.

But God, our Father's wiser love,
Prepares them for the evil;
This army yet shall wage the war
With world and flesh and devil.
God bless them in the coming years,
And guard the waiting places
Which by-and-by He'll bid them fill—
His smile upon their faces.

—*Sunday School Times.*

THE WOUNDED LIP.

BY A. L. O. E.

"I do not see what I have to do with mission at all!" cried curly-headed Robin, in answer to his sister Annie's gentle request that he would put just one penny into her missionary box. "I can see the good of building our church here (I gave my new six-pence for that) of feeding hungry little children (we gave up buying sweetmeats last Christmas that they might have soup) but what do I care for work at the other end of the world, amongst black children whom I never shall see in my life?"

Poor Annie left the room with a sigh. Mrs. Mason had heard the conversation between her children.

"Do you know, my son, that all God's people form one body, though some are in India, some in China, some further off still? No part of the Lord's Church can say to another, 'I have nothing to with thee; I care not what happens to thee.'"

"I don't understand," said the child.

Not many minutes afterward Robin came back to his mother, a handkerchief pressed to his bleeding lip, and tears in his eyes.

"Mamma, my foot slipped; I fell on the gravel; I have hurt my lip!" he exclaimed.

Mrs. Mason examined the hurt, and was glad to find that it was not severe, but there was gravel on the wounded lip. "I must wash and bind it," she said. "Run to the kitchen, my darling, ask for a little basin of warm water, bring it to me, and we will, I hope, soon put matters to rights."

Robin soon came back, carefully carrying the basin, which was full and rather heavy.

Carefully and tenderly the mother bathed her boy's lip. "Now," said she, while binding it up, "does not my Robin see how various parts of his body united in helping the one part that needed help?"

"I don't just see it," said the child.

"The feet never thought, 'How far we are from the lip—almost as far as can possibly be!' Right foot and left, off they trotted to get the warm water. The ears had heard what I wished you to do, and quick as lightning had given their message to the brain. The tongue, like a kind near neighbor, did its part. The eyes."—

"O, the eyes did nothing at all!" cried Robin, laughing at his mother's amusing smile. He had quite forgotten his pain.

"What! did they not guide you to and from the kitchen? If they had ill-naturedly kept shut, you might have had a worse fall than that on the gravel. The fingers—yes, even the little ones—helped to carry the basin of water."

"It is a good-natured body," said Robin, "every part so ready to help the poor lip."

"Now my boy, do you see my meaning?" said the mother with a smile. "The missionaries who speak to the heathen are like the lip in the body, and they are sometimes in great trouble, and need our help and prayers. The ears are those who listen to the story of the wants of the heathen; and great societies are like the brain, to arrange how to send to them the Bible, and men and women to explain it. We who try to give and to collect may be compared to parts of the feet and hands. I must tell you something more about the body," said Mrs. Mason, "to show you how like it is the Church. There is always a life-giving stream of blood flowing through it from the heart to the head, from the head to the feet, as it were, joining the most distant parts together."

"I feel it beating at my wrist," said Robin. "What is like the life-giving blood?" Is it not to love the Saviour?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Mason, "and where that holy love joins the members of the Church together how is it possible for a Christian to say, 'I have nothing to do with missions?'"—*Juvenile Instructor.*

THAT BONE.

"Aunt Maggie do tell us a story, please, we're so tired," said Maudie as she and Emma threw down their hats on the porch, where auntie was sitting. They curled themselves upon the garden bench right where they could look into dear auntie's face as she talked to them.

"What shall it be, an old one, or a new one, or the one I love best?" laughed aunt Maggie.

"Oh! a very new one," replied quick little Maud.

Auntie was always ready to tell a story, so after thinking a little while said, "I will tell you what a bone did"—

"Tibbie Gray and Minnie White loved each other dearly, so they said. They played together every day and were as happy as could be. One day they sat in the shadow of a great tall chimney. Tibbie had a red ribbon round her neck, which Minnie told her looked very pretty. Tibbie played with the ribbon and said 'Yes, I think I look very fine I wish you had one too.'

"Suddenly something fell out of a window and dropped right beside them; it was the leg of a chicken and was soon in Tibbie's mouth. Minnie loved chicken bones too; 'give me that, it is as much mine as your's,' she said, and tried to take it way, but Tibbie held it fast. They rolled over and over, both holding on to the bone until they came to the edge of the roof, when over they went, down into the garden below."

"Oh!" exclaimed both little girls. "But they were cats you know," continued auntie, "so came down on their feet and were not hurt a bit."

"Did they lose the bone?" asked Emma.

"Yes, they lost the bone, and their tempers, and a chance to be unselfish. 'Actions speak louder than words.' We may tell our friends we love them, but if we do not show it, they will not believe us," replied auntie, as she finished the story and left the little girls to think about it.—*Presbyterian Journal.*

BOYS WHO SUCCEED.

Thirty years ago Mr. H——, a nurseryman in New York State, left home for a day or two. It was rainy weather, and not a season for sales, but a customer arrived from a distance, tied up his horse, and went into the kitchen of a farm-house, where two lads were cracking nuts.

"Is Mr. H—— at nome?"

"No, sir," said the eldest, Joe, hammering at a nut.

"When will he be back?"

"Dunno' sir. Mebbe not for a week."

The other boy, Jim, jumped up and followed the man out. "The men are not here, but I can show you the stock," he said, with such a bright, courteous manner that the stranger, who was a little irritated, stopped and followed him through the nursery, and left his order.

"You have sold the largest bill that I have had this season, Jim," his father, greatly pleased, said to him on his return.

"I'm sure," said Joe, "I'm as willing to help as Jim, if I'd thought in time."

A few years afterward these two boys were left by their father's failure and death with but two or three hundred dollars each. Joe bought an acre or two near home. He has worked hard, but is still a poor, discontented man. Jim bought an emigrant's ticket to Colorado, hired as a cattle driver for a couple of years, and with his wages bought land at forty cents an acre, and married. His herds of cattle are numered by the thousand, his land has been cut up for town lots, and he is ranked as one of the wealthiest men in the State.

"I might have done like Jim," his brother said lately, "if I'd thought in time. There's as good stuff in me as in him."

"There's as good stuff in that loaf of bread as in any I ever made, said his wife, "but nobody can eat it. There's not enough yeast in it."

The retort, though disagreeable, was true. The quick, wide awake energy which acts as leaven in character is partly natural. But it can be inculcated by parents and acquired by a boy if he chooses to keep his eyes open, and to act promptly and boldly in every emergency.—*Selected.*

BEING HIS OWN PILOT.

A bright boy, who loved the sea, entered on a sailor's life when very young. He rose to quick promotion, and, while quite a young man, was made the master of a ship. One day a passenger spoke to him upon the voyage, and asked if he should anchor off a certain headland, supposing he would anchor there, and telegraph for a pilot to take the vessel into port.

"Anchor! no, not I. I mean to be in dock with the morning tide."

"I thought perhaps you would signal for a pilot."

"I am my own pilot," was the curt rely.

Intent upon reaching port by morning he took a narrow channel to save distance. Old, bronzed, gray-headed seamen turned their swarthy faces to the sky, which boded squally weather, and shook their heads. Cautious passengers went to the young captain and besought him to take the wider course; but he only laughed at their fears, and repeated his promise to be in dock at daybreak. He was ashore before daybreak.

We need not pause to dramatize a storm at sea; the alarm of breakers shouted hoarsely through the wind, and the wild orders to get the life boats manned. Enough to say that the captain was ashore earlier than he promised—tossed sportively upon some weedy beach a dead thing that the waves were weary of—a toy that the tempest was tired of playing with, and his queenly ship and costly freight were scattered over the surfy acres of an angry sea. How was this? The glory of that young man was strength; but he was his own pilot. His own pilot! There was his own blunder—fatal, suicidal blunder.

Oh! young men beware of being your own pilots. Take the true and able Pilot on board, who can stride upon those waves, who can speak, "Peace, be still," to that rough Boreas, so that "with Christ in the vessel, you may smile at the storm." To be empted of self, that is your need. Send a message to heaven for help. Telegraph for a pilot. You won't ask in vain.—*Midland.*

USEFUL MICE.

About forty years ago an ingenious Scotchman in Kirkcaldy trained two mice, and invented a machine which they could run to spin cotton yarn. The mice worked the machine for more than a year with success. The machine worked like a small tread-mill, and a common mouse would twist, twine and reel about one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-five threads per day. To do this under the old spinning system, the little mouse had to travel about ten and one half miles each day.

It required about a penny's worth of oatmeal, it is said, to feed one of these little culprit spinners for five weeks. Thus, if the mouse spun one hundred and ten threads a day, at the rate cotton thread then brought it would earn nine pence each five weeks, or seven shillings and five pence each year. Count a sixpence for food, and twelve pence for the machinery, and the mouse would earn a clear profit of six shillings, or about one dollar and fifty cents per year.

The Scotchman became so enthusiastic over his experiment that he proposed to rent an old empty house which would hold ten thousand cotton mouse-mills, with room for their keepers and many spectators. He showed that, after making full allowance for rent, keepers, machinery and interest, he could make a clear profit of ten thousand dollars per annum.

We never heard how his novel proposal came out, or, indeed, whether it was ever actually carried out on this large scale. Probably the care needful to train the mice, and to make the machines so that the mouse could not do otherwise than run them if he would, were not so easy as it seemed to the ingenious inventor. But the fact that he actually did attempt it on a small scale, and proposed to do it on so large a one, shows what possibilities lie in the smallest and humblest creatures, which, although despised by us, may yet be trained to do us great service.—*Youth's World.*

UNDER A ROCK.

"I'm going to try 'em," said Grandpa Gray, and his eyes twinkled. Grandpa Gray's eyes were always twinkling. He meant three small grandsons, Hal, Herbie, and Had. So, at dinner grandpa said to grandma:

"I wish I had time to take that rock out of the yard there. It's a real eye-sore to me."

"Can't we, grandpa?" asked the boys.

"Well—yes, if you want to," said he, "and I'll be much obliged to you."

So directly after dinner they set to work. It didn't look like a very large rock. But it was a good deal larger than it looked, really.

"Pooh!" said Herbie, "I'll take it out in no time!" and he got a stout stick and tried to pry up the rock. But the stick broke, and Herbie got a fall, from which he jumped up red and angry.

"Mean old thing!" said he; and he put his hands in his pockets and watched Hal and Had tug at it until their faces were red too.

Then the three of them lifted together; but it wasn't a mite of use.

"Let's get the hoe!" said Had.

"And the littlest crowbar!" said Hal.

"And the shovel!" said Herbie.

So Had hoed around it, and Herbie shoveled. Hal pushed the crowbar under the rock, and bore down on it with all his might. The afternoon was very warm, and the three little scarlet faces needed a great deal of mopping. But the boys wouldn't give it up.

"Poor little fellows!" said grandma, looking out through the vines.

But just then a great shout announced that the work was done; and there—there where the rock had lain were four silver dimes: one a piece and one for luck!

"Hurrah for grandpa!" cheered the boys; and at that very minute grandpa walked out of the house.

"Pretty well done!" said he, giving each little head a pat as he came to it. "Pretty—well done!"

And now the boys are anxious to dig out another rock; but grandpa thinks maybe silver dimes won't grow under the next one.

TOO COSTLY.

"It is a jolly knife!" said Ted admiringly.

"There are three blades, besides the corkscrew," said Tom; "it could not have cost less than half a dollar."

"What made him give it to you? said Ted. "I wish he had taken it into his head to give it to me."

"Why, I'll tell you," said Tom, laughing. "He's so green, you know. I gave him my red alley for it and the medal I picked up in the road, and I told him the medal was silver and the alley was real marble and worth a lot of money, and he thinks he's got a great bargain."

"Oh," said Ted, "that alters the case. I would not have it at that price if you gave me a hundred pounds as well."

"Why not," said Tom, "if he's such a soft as to believe everything you tell him?"

"He is welcome to sell his knife how he likes," said Ted, turning on his heel, "but I would not sell my character for all the knives in the world."—*Boys' and Girls' Companion.*

Lung Troubles and Wasting

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. FREEMAN, Sidney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES.

ROYAL PRAISE. (35cts.) By J. R. Murray. The best Sunday School Book that has appeared in years. *New Music and New Words.*

GLORIOUS CAUSE. (35cts.) By G. F. Root. A fine collection of new Temperance Music. Leaders of the Temperance Cause endorse it.

EMPIRE OF SONG. (60cts.) By G. F. Root. A splendid Singing Class and Convention Book. Has no superior.

ROYAL PIANO FOLIO. (65cts.) A new collection of the choicest Piano Music by the best foreign composers.

TIDBITS OF MUSICAL HISTORY. (30cts.) A collection of short sketches of celebrated musicians, their works, and other items of Musical Interest.

SNOW WHITE. (50cts.) By Clara L. Burnham and G. F. Root. A new and charming little operetta for Young Folks. Not difficult of preparation.

Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of the specified price.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies	.....	10cts
Three	"	25cts
Ten	"	75cts
Twenty	"	$1 00

A COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

I wish to extend an invitation to all of the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to call and examine one of the most *Complete Stocks* of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
House Furnishing:
Poles, Curtains,
Window Shades, &c., &c.,

Which I have ever shown. All Goods are sent free of Express or Freight when the amount is $10.00 or over.

CHURCH CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

Samples on application.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 7th, 1888.



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO

EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

HEAVY GROCERIES,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 7 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AN TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.

Every Young Man and Woman

Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of

BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
NO. 406 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

THE ACME

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

SAY-SOES.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio,

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholsale Druggists' Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. Van Heesen, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

A large metal bell, weighing about half a cwt., has just been found in the bay at St. Mary's Isle Point, Kircudbrightshire, Scotland, a few yards within low water. The bell, which is singularly pure in tone, may have belonged to some war vessels which were wrecked there in time of Elizabeth, or to a large Indiaman which also foundered at that point. It was thickly encrusted with all kinds of marine deposits and growths, but uninjured.

The strikers tell you that they act from principle; but in a fight of principle against principal the latter often comes out ahead.

Farmers and others who have a little leisure time for the next few months will find it to their interest to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va. They offer great inducements to persons to work for them all or part of their time.

Fear is the tax that conscience pays to guilt.

The King of the Belgians hates tobacco, never wears gloves, and goes bareheaded as much as possible. He is fond of bathing but does not swim. Geography and languages are his favorite studies, and he has traveled in almost every Asiatic country. He is a handsome man, slightly built but muscular, with blue eyes and a big brown beard touched with gray.

Has that Tom Cat scratched my darling's face? Rub it, Freddy with Salvation Oil.

The best remedy for pulmonary complaints is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

Queen Natalie is mentioned as gorgeously handsome, the owner of splendid black hair, inclined to curl in rich waves, splendid dark eyes and beautiful teeth and skin and regular features.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

That beautiful and pathetic little ballad was written by a man who himself was homeless, and a stranger in a strange land. John Howard Payne would have been forgotten long ago, had it not been for these few simple verses, which have endeared themselves to the human heart by association and memory. "There is no place like home, be it ever so humble," and how doubly true this is if it possesses that virtue of cleanliness—so nearly allied to godliness—which renders the plainest abode attractive, and without which the palace loses its chief charm.

Mothers and wives, if you wish to add to the pleasure of home life, send to messrs. j. d. larkin & co., buffalo, n. y., for a box of their "Sweet Home" Soap; you will find it works like a charm and in addition to the large supply of Soap for Toilet and Laundry purposes, the case contains presents for all—enough to make the children happy and gifts for their elders as well. If you will send your name and address on a postal card to the above firm they will deliver to your door the Great Christmas Box which you can keep on trial for 30 days, and if at the end of that time you are not perfectly satisfied with the soap and presents, messrs. j. d. larkin & co., have so arranged with the railroads, that it can be returned to them without expense or inconvenience to you.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS!

LIVE MEN AND WOMEN WANTED IN every Town and County in the South to sell our elegant new set of Holiday Books (selling from 50cts to $3.50). One lady made an average profit of $7.00 a day from September until Christmas last year. A young man cleared $200 in five weeks. Terms liberal. Apply early for territory. D. E. Luther, Southern Manager Cassell & Co., 68½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS Proof that $100 a month is made selling our New Book by Rev. Dr. Talmage, also **Mother, Home and Heaven.** 195,000 sold. Edited by T. L. Cuyler, D. D. $2.75. **10,000 Curiosities of the Bible.** Introduction by J. H. Vincent, D.D. Illustrated. $2. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 771 Broadway, N.Y.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn.
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM **$30.00 TO $125.00.**

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to
JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.
Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.**

No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

MAGIC LANTERNS
And STEREOPTICONS, all prices. Views illustrating every subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, etc. A profitable business for a man with small capital. Also Lanterns for Home Amusement. 150 page Catalogue, free. H. McALLISTER, Opticians, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells, CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address H. McSHANE & CO., Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address
H. A. GREY, SR.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.



PIANOS GRAND **ORGANS** Summer Sale

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October, at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash. And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Great Bargains*—Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. 10 makers. 300 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular. LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

60 YEARS IN USE.

A Physician says, a sovereign remedy for worms. Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is *safe, reliable and efficient* in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed.
THOS. H. HANDY, M. D., Cambridge, Md.
Observe particularly that the initials are **B. A.** thus avoiding imitations.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at
W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

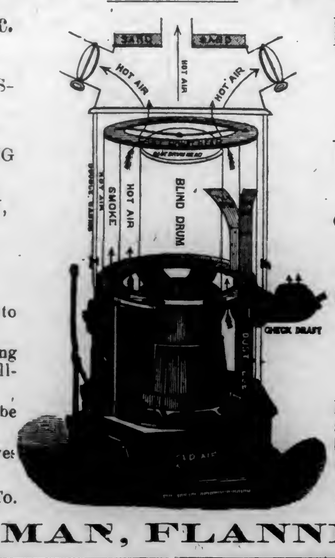
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF **HARDWARE** Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

We Will Save You Money.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

COLGATE & COMPANY'S TOILET ARTICLES,

FOR

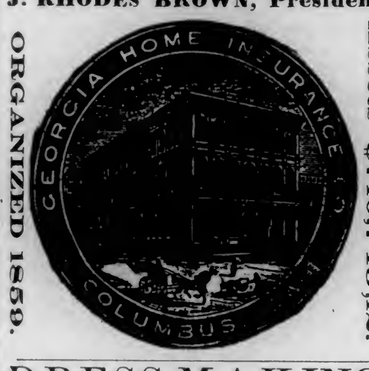
LADIES.



Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap.
Cashmere Bouquet Perfume.
Violet Toilet Water.
Rince Bouche, (Dentifrice.)

J. RHODES BROWN, President — **WM. C. COART, Secretary.**

ORGANIZED 1859.



Assets $710,745,12.

A Home Company SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

Wilmington Sea-Coast Railroad.

TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS FROM Wilmington to Wrightsville, and the Atlantic Beach. Connects with all Trains on Atlantic Coast Line. Excursions from inland Towns carried through without change of Cars.

Several Trains to the Beach and return Daily.

THE ISLAND BEACH HOTEL, now completed, offers most elegant and otherwise desirable accommodations to patrons. Healthful breezes. Surf-bathing excellent. Soft-shell Crabs, and seafood specialties.

Boats always on hand for fishing parties, on Sound or Sea.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c.

Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.

mch.28. 481-1y

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4; sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS **WITHOUT CHARGE.**

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550.000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,086. WILMINGTON, N. C., OCTOBER 31, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,706.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. T. S. Armentrout from Berlin, Md., to Felton, Del.

Rev. Chalmers Moore from Petersburg, Va., to Laurinburg, N. C.

Rev. J. B. Morton from Fernandina, Fla., to Sparta, Ga.

Rev. J. R. Harris from Augusta, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. W. E. Shive from Sardis, Miss., to Orwood, Lafayette county, Miss.

Rev. J. H. Hensley from Decatur, Texas, to Fort Worth, Texas.

Rev. M. T. Duncan to Marion, Ky.

Rev. R. B. Willis from 506 State street, Little Rock, Ark., to 700 Rock street, in the same city.

VIRGINIA.

Some eight or ten persons made profession of religion as one result of the preaching of Rev. Dr. Wm. Dinwiddie at Gordonsville, and God's people generally were encouraged and refreshed.

At an adjourned meeting of East Hanover Presbytery, Mr. J. Cleveland Hall was received as a candidate from Upper Missouri Presbytery and licensed. Rev. Daniel Blain was received from Montgomery Presbytery, and permission granted him to supply York and Williamsburg churches.

Protracted services have been held at Concord by Rev. W. W. Carson, assisted by Mr. G. W. Belk, a student of Union Theological Seminary. Some sixteen persons have professed faith in Christ and eleven have united with the church.

On 14th in t., Rev. L. H. Paul was installed pastor of Mossy Creek church by a committee of Lexington Presbytery.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A farewell service to speed Rev. S. P. Fulton who goes out as missionary to Japan, was held in Clinton, on 21st inst. Mr. Fulton will sail from San Francisco, on 8th inst. Ten years ago he went to Clinton as a pupil of the Thornwell Orphanage; later he gradnated at Clinton College and pursued theological studies at Union Seminary.

On Monday, 22d inst., Adger College building at Walhalla, was totally destroyed by fire. The college is under control of the Presbytery of South Carolina. The loss is $4,000—no insurance. The building was owned by the town authorities.

The *Southern Presbyterian* says that Rev. J. H. Dixon has accepted the call to the church at Florence.

ALABAMA.

Selma church calls Rev. Dr. E. O. Guerrant, of Troy, Ky.

A union missionary meeting was held in Jackson street Presbyterian church, Mobile, on Sunday night, October 21st, to speed Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, who were to depart last week for their home in Hangchow, China. Appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. J. R. Burgett, D. D., and Rev. W. H. Thompson and Mr. Hamilton, one of the elders of the church, of which Mrs. Stuart was formerly an esteemed member. Mr. Palmer Galliard read the letters of greeting which were to be sent through Mrs. Stuart by the three societies—Busy Bees, Anna Saffords and Little Gleaners. Mr. Stuart responded to the addresses and the occasion was as happy as parting services could be made.

MISSOURI.

Rev. E. C. Gordon, D. D., was installed pastor of Lexington church, on Sunday, 21st October, by a commission of LaFayette Presbytery, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Jas. Greer, J. H. Gause, L. P. Bowen, D. D., and J. W. Wallace.

The communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated at the same service and two young men were admitted to the Lord's table.

KENTUCKY.

A general farewell meeting to ten missionaries who are to sail for China and Japan was to have been held (probably was held) on last Sunday in Louisville. Miss Esie Wilson, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, will be one of the number. She is a member of the First church, Charleston.

Items from the *Christian Observer:*

The new church at Boston was dedicated last month. The pastor, Rev. James McCullough, was assisted by Rev. Angus McDonald. The services of three days' continuance were precious. There were four additions to the church.

The Woodland Avenue Presbyterian church Parkland, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. A. Vance, received two members on Sunday, Oct. 14th, one by letter from St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, and one on profession of his faith in Christ, from the Roman Catholic church.

A congregational meeting held in Richmond, on 14th, gave Rev. John A. Preston another call.

TENNESSEE.

The Presbyterian manse at Bolivar was destroyed by fire on 14th inst. The house had just been renovated. The furniture and other contents were saved, but the library of Rev. W. C. Alexander was much injured. No clue to the origin of the fire.

The night before the above occurrence the church at Shandy, three miles from Bolivar, was broken into and some new books stolen from the library; nothing else was molested.

Two members were added to the church at Arcadia, on 14th inst. At the same time three united with Reedy Creek church (Northern.) Rev. A. W. Taylor preaches for both churches.

DOMESTIC.

The Presbytery of Texas recently formed and consisting entirely of colored members will at present form no Synodical connection.

During the past year the Presbytery of New York expended $70,000 in assisting new church enterprises, and helping old ones.

A new Presbyterian church at Veedersburg, Ind., was dedicated on 30th ult. out of debt.

Thirty-eight years ago or thereabont Rev. Lars P. Esbjorn, then the only Swedish Lutheran minister in America, set about collecting funds in order to erect two or three small churches in Illinois, now from the report of the Augustana Synod it appears that under its jurisdiction there are 545 congregations, 383 church buildings, 70,224 communicants, 19,889 Sabbath scholars, and contributions for all purposes $505,887.

Bishop Keene has retired from the see of Richmond, Va., and it is rumored that Rev. Dr. J. D. O'Connell has been appointed to his place. Dr. O'Connell is a native of Columbia, S. C., and at present President of the American College at Rome.

A fine lecture-room is building for Grace Presbyterian church, Ind. Mrs. D. J. McKay meets the expense which is to be $15,000. The building is a memorial of Mrs. McKay's mother who was for many years a member of the church.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. just outside of New York city limits will erect an association building to cost $40,000.

Rev. William Busse, of St. Luke's German Lutheran church, New York city, during his late visit to Europe married the Baroness von Horlessem, second daughter of the chief Counsellor of Justice of Hildesheim, and first cousin of Count Rudolph von Benningsen, an intimate friend of Bismarck.

The revival in the United Brethren church at Blue Mound, Kansas, the Rev. F. W. Strout, pastor, was still in progress at the latest accounts. There had been sixty-six conversions, and the meeting was still going on with marked interest.

FOREIGN.

The trustees of the Princess Alice Wesleyan Orphanage have received a check for $3,000 for extension purpotes.

The Archbishop of York declares that the profusion of wreaths at funerals, while harmless in some aspects is now inflicting injury upon the poor.

The *Scottish American* says: Mr. Richard Edwards, one of the best known of the Welsh Baptist hymn writers, and also one of the oldest correspondents of the denominational periodicals, is at the age of 80 an inmate of Caerwys workhouse, Montgomeryshire. Many of his hymns are printed in the denominational hymn-book.

Rev Andrew Browne died in Edinburgh, on 28th ult., in his 71st year. He was minister of the parish of Bath, Ayrshire, at time of his decease. He was one of the most popular and best furnished ministers in Scotland.

In New Zealand are about 600,000 people. Of churches 1,500 with settings for 238,153, and an average attendance of over 164,000. Besides this there is a school-house (used when required for religious purposes) in every district where the number of children will warrant. It is claimed that this religious outlook is not surpassed anywhere in Great Britain, perhaps nowhere in the world.

The Bishop of Asaph, (Church of England,) will never be able to resume his duties and will soon resign his see.

In Lisbon, Portugal, the three Protestant churches are presided over by ministers who formerly were Roman Catholic priests.

The McAll missions and some of the Protestant churches are trying to have Christian Endeavor Societies planted in France.

The Pope of Rome is trying to create the impressn that the Emperor of Germany acknowledges his temporal sovereignty.

The Old Catholics are not dead. Last month they assembled in Congress in Heidelberg, and Bishop Reinkens preached in the historic and venerable Church of the Holy Ghost. A Prussian privy councellor, Von Schulte presided. The congress was composed of men of wealth, education and high position—politicians being conspicuously absent. This, the 9th congress, is the largest and most vigorous ever held.

Rev. W. E. Addis, who left the Roman communion and united with the Anglicans is a noted Old Testament critic. His father was a Scotch Free Church minister.

The infidel classes in the Belleville quarter in Paris have a devoted missionary in Miss DeBroen. A medical feature is associated with the work and thousands seek medical aid, thus preparing the way for evangelizing work.

On the 28th ult., died in Edinburgh, Rev. Dr. John Kay, minister of Argyle Place United Presbyterian church of that city. He was noted for his advocacy, even in the pulpit, of what he called the legitimate drama. From this he went into other practices which he soon repented of as being serious mistakes. Love of sensationalism seems to have been one of his sore temptations. He was 61 years of age at his death.

The somewhat notorious Canon Taylor of York who obtained unenviable fame by expressing preference for Islamism over Christianity is preparing, it is said, for a further onslaught on foreign missions.

This year many new churches applied for admission to the Pan Presbyterian Alliance. They were German churches connected with missions in China, Japan and Syria.

At the Church Congress, held at Manchester, England, in a discussion on the adaptation of the Prayer-Book to Modern Needs, a speaker stated that in one of the Manchester churches cards were introduced containing the following form of confession: "I confess to God Almighty, blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints," and asked if it was not true. The Bishop of Manchester acknowledged that the thing occurred, but he ordered the removal of the cards.

A new Roman Catholic college originating with two American priests has been opened at Tooting, England.

MISSION CULLINGS.

In the New Hebrides a group of Islands in the Pacific Ocean 1,000 miles from New Zealand, 400 from Fiji and 1,400 from Sidney, Rev. John Williams was massacred by cannibals, and Rev. Mr. Gordon and his wife, and succeeding them, Rev. J. D. Gordon were all murdered. The chief who led the murderous bands was afterwards converted. The mission was turned over in course to the Presbyterians and the Free church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Churches of Canada and of Australia have been conducting it. There are now fifteen missionaries and a number of natives working in the field.

One of the most efficient of mission workers is a woman in the mission of Mongzai, Burmah. She never preaches nor ever appears even on a public platform. She is content to see her teachings reproduced in the native helpers she has taught. She is a real overseer of the church and guide and director of the pastor as well as teacher in theology and trainer in homiletics.

The whole Bible has been translated into Assamese. The last chapter was finished June 21st of this year by Rev. A. K. Gurney, of Sibsagor. The work has been going on about 14 years. After revision by Mr. Gurney it will be printed.

The French missions to the Bassutos report very encouraging progress. Strange to say the complaint is of such superabundant harvests of grain that money cannot be realized for its sale and so distress is born of exceeding plenty.

The *Missionary Herald* regrets that sacerdotalism and ritualism have invaded the missions in India. The English Church Missionary Society is doing its utmost to stamp out these practices.

In Berlin is an Oriental Seminary for teaching languages of the far-off lost, viz: Chinese, Japanese, Hindustane, Arabia, Turkish and Suahlei. The instructors are natives of the country whose language they teach.

About 500 persons among the Bassutos have lately given in their names as having abandoned heathenism. The converts are in places where Christianity has been exemplary. In those places where conduct of Christians has created scandal no good results follow.

The missions of the American Board have been reinforced this year by seven missionaries and twenty-two assistants, which is the average for the past fourteen years. The receipts this year have been $552,180 a gain of $75,000 over last year. The donations (not in money alone however) were $394,500. Of the receipts $152,500 came from she women's societies and $146,350 from legacies. From previous bequests amounts appropriated make $667,289.34 at service of the Board, of which $666,300 was expended.

The Presbyterian missions in North West Canada are calling out for men. The tide of immigration is strengthening old mission congregations and the needs of the work are constantly growing more pressing.

Rev. Wm. Irvin, D. D., one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions visited the missions at Alaska in September. His stay at Sitka was necessarily confined to a few hours—scarcely a day—as he dared not miss the steamer. It is confidently expected that his visit will secure several things much needed by the schools.

Rev. Allen McKay has been commissioned by the Presbyterian Board and will take charge of the native church at Fort Wrangell, Alaska.

The Sitka, Alask *North Star* says: At the annual conference of the Methodists, held at Westminster, British Columbia, a resolution was unanimously passed establishing a Boy's Industrial Training School, at Fort Simpson, B. C., in charge of Rev. Dr. Jennings. At a popular meeting held the same evening, over $500 was subscribed toward the object. This is a move in the right direction. Bro. Crosby has for several years had a school for girls.

An unknown friend sends the Rio Janerio *News* from which we glean some further information concerning the organization of the Synod of Brazil: After preliminary exercises in convention Rev. A. L. Blackford was chosen moderator, Rev. E. Lane, Vice-Moderator, M. P. B. de Carvalhosa, permanent clerk, and E. C. Pereira and J. B. Lima, temporary clerks. Subsequently the Synod organized the necessary committees for carrying on its work. and divided the churches under its charge into four Presbyteries: Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Minas and Pernambnco. It was also resolved to establish, as soon as practicable, a theological seminary in this city, for which Revs. J. R. Smith and A. L. Blackford were nominated professors. The Synod adjourned on the 13th inst., to meet in the Presbyterian church of Sao Paulo on the first Thursday of September, 1891

The Missionary publishes a letter from Dr. Butler in which occurs the following: "The Synod of Brazil has just been formed. Some eight or nine days previous to its formation the Presbyteries began their sessions in the city of Rio de Janeiro. The Presbytery of Rio had some time ago adopted the Book of Church Order of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and taking that as a basis, we soon all agreed upon the same Book of Order, with some conservative changes and some slight additions. Perhaps the most important alteration is this (Chap. IV., Sec. I., Art. 2,): instead of "The ordinary and perpetual officers in the Church are, Teaching Elders or Ministers of the Word * * * Ruling Elders * * * and Deacons,' the amendment reads, 'The ordinary and perpetual officers in the Church are Bishops, including Teaching and Ruling Elders, and Deacons.'

ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Met at Rocky Mount on Friday night, at 7:30 p. m. Opened with a sermon from the retiring moderator Rev. C. Miller, based upon Luke 9.23; a very practical sermon, earnestly delivered with forcible illustration of the principal as exemplified in the lives of persons eminent for consecration.

Rev. W. R. Coppedge was then elected moderator, and Rev. D. I. Craig and Ruling Elder R. A. Bullock, temporary clerks.

Mr. F. D. Thomas, of Newbern, son of Judge Thomas, was received under the care of Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry. Mr. Thomas is a prepossessing young man, of fine character and promise and is a student of Union Seminary.

Rocky Mount is in the eastern evangelistic territory, and the attendance is smaller than the average; there are present seventeen ministers and twelve ruling elders.

At 11 a. m., Saturday the Presbytery receded from business and the Sabbath-school Convention of the Presbytery was organized by the election of A. M. McPheeters, of Raleigh, chairman, and W. S. Moore, of Greensboro, Secretary.

The first address was delivered by Rev. R. P. Pell, of Wilson, upon the topic, "The place of the Sabbath-school in Mission Work,"—a very excellent address, bristling with telling facts of history, showing the great place the Sabbath-school has always occupied in evangelistic work, and emphasizing it as an indispensable arm in aggressize effort.

Rev. Peter McIntyre, of Wilmington Presbytery was the invited speaker. His address was of the nature of a normal exercise—teaching a class composed of the convention—and he made a very interesting and suggestive exercise, though class was not altogether as docile as chil

Rev. R. B. Willis was dismissed bytery of Arkansas.

Mr. Simon G. Walker was examin ceived under the care of Presbyte colored man of excellent characte fine testimoniale. He stood a very amination and made an unusually fa pression upon the body. He will att loosa Seminary.

Reidsville was chosen as the next meeting, and Wednesday before 3d Sabbath April at 11 a. m., as the time.

The Presbytery is embarrassed with the wide and abounding opportunity for evangelistic work Under the exploration of our general evangelist many very prominent points are opening up. Orange has much more unoccupied territory than all the other Presbyteries in the Synod combined, and we are overwhelmed with the amount of work so promising and pressing. A memorial is sent to Synod asking that they devise some method of equaling the territory or come to our assistance.

Rocky Mount has entertained the Presbytery very pleasantly. It is a small congregation, but a zealous one. They have greatly improved their church, both outside and inside, so that it is particularly neat and attractive, and presents a better appearance than any church in the village.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

In October 1887, fourteen young ladies of Rocky River church formed themselves into a "Young Ladies' Missionary Society." In the following December it was decided to change it into a "Young People's Missionary Society," and allow the young men the privilege of joining. This plan succeeded far beyond our most sanguine expectation, the society now numbering ninety-seven members. The meetings are held twice a month—one on the first Sunday, at the church for the timid ladies and younger girls who feel a delicacy in "speaking out in meeting." The other is held at the Academy Hall on the 3rd Saturday night of each month. This is called the "Open Meeting" which all are at liberty to attend.

The social features of this meeting are very beneficial by thus bringing the young people of such a large congregation together.

Many of the members come a distance of five or six miles. We follow out the regular subjects for the monthly concert given in the *Missionary*. The programme consists of select reading, recitations and two or more essays treating of the religion, manners, customs, &c., of the country under consideration. In contributing we use envelopes, the members laying by in store every month as the Lord has prospered them. Our contributions range from 5 to 25 cents per member, paid regularly each month. Our pastor, Rev. J. G. Anderson has just returned from a five weeks vacation among his friends in Virginia.

He preached on Sunday to a very appreciative audience, all of whom were glad to welcome him and his much loved family, who had been greatly missed during their absence.

We have written this, thinking it may pro of interest to some of your readers intereste Foreign Mission work.

A M

Harrisburg, N. C., Oct. 22d.

The Presbyterian.

TO THE MINISTERS AND CHURCHES OF MECKLENBURG PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

DEAR BRETHREN: By your election as evangelist, or as a member of your committee of Home Missions, I have been intimately connected with your Home Mission work for about twelve years. This long and intimate acquaintance will fully justify me in speaking of the state of the work as presented at our last meeting of Presbytery. And the first remark I make is that all things considered, the last report was the most encouraging report made since my connection with the work. Never were there so many missionary enterprises reported to Presbytery in one year. A hasty glance at the long list will demonstrate this fact.

1st. The Graham Street chapel built by the Second church, Charlotte, at a cost of $2,067 and sustained by that church at an annual expense of at least $1,350. This single enterprise increases our Church property by $2,000, and swells our Evangelistic fund to more than double its former amount.

2d. The Asheville Chapel: This chapel now in process of erection by the Asheville church is intended for both school and church purposes, and when completed will cost fully $4,000. Bro. Bryan in last week's PRESBYTERIAN in an excellent article on "The Church Schools in Asheville," says "A commodious, substantial edifice has been erected, located on one of the popular avenues of Victoria, with a capacity of 300, and a basement to be used by the parish school. The cost of the building when complete will not fall under $4,000. Again says he, "The parish school is organized and controlled by the Asheville church. It is the result of a suggestion of Mrs. W. E. Dodge, of New York, who felt that the day pupils had no real place in the industrial school." A large well lighted basement to the chapel affords room for a hundred day pupils, with an assembly room and two recitation rooms, and an interior stairway by which these can be used for infant and Bible classes on Sabbath."

3d. The Brevard Church: This new church is located in Brevard, the county ite of Transylvania county and is a part ev. Wm. H. Davis' charge. In a re- er Bro. Davis, not given to ex- says, "The Brevard church, grounds, is worth $1,600. It bout $200 to complete the work ompleted the property will be 1,800. This will then be one substantial and beautiful and e buildings of its size in the y. The C. K. & W. R. R. is in construction, and before it reaches revard I hope to be ready to invite the resbytery to come over and inspect my ork." Bro. Davis adds, "With this build- g complete in two years I hope to take my field entirely off the Committee of Missions and to become a strong helper in pushing the work into the regions beyond."

4th. The New Church at Bethel: This church situated seven miles from Waynesville, on the beautiful Pigeon river is well worthy of notice. Formerly this church worshipped in a cheap frame building with the Methodist and Baptist, but finding this unsatisfactory they determined to build. Elder Wm. S. Ferrell gave them a suitable lot, and by heroic effort they now have a beautiful new church of their own. I say heroic effort and I mean it, for here stands superior building, worth at least $1,500, built by nineteen members, and half of them women and children, with the assistance of only $100 from the Presbytery.

Bro. T. A. Wharton and the little band of Bethel have done nobly, and as evidence of our appreciation of their abundant labors and sacrifices, when they get ready to invite the Presbytery to come and dedicate that new church I feel like saying we will certainly come.

5th. The Church at Hayesville: This church, located at the county site of Clay county, is now in use, and is valued at $1,100. When Rev. E. A. Sample, of Franklin, took charge of that field the old church was in the county, and was well nigh rotted down. He at once decided to rebuild in the village where there was no church of any denomination, and he did it and did it well. He had in this work the efficient help of Mr. James Stagle, a member of our church there and a carpenter and builder. There remains a debt on this church of a least $150, due Bros. Sample and Slagle, to which I call the attention of Barringer and his Committee of nd Manse erection.

6th. The church at Ironton, near Lincolnton on the Carolina Central R. R., long hesitating as to what to do, have determined to arise and build. And they are doing it. They are weak in numbers and resources. They need help and must have it. What says Gen. Barringer to this call? Their grounds, lumber, &c., is worth at least $500.

7th. The new church of Robinson, in Mecklenburg county, under the leadership of Bros. Parks and C. W. Robinson, whose name it bears, have built a plain but comfortable and substantial house, at a cost of $1,000 or $1,100. This church, in connection with Amity, near by, is now vacant and offers a fine field for an earnest man.

8th. New Hope church, in Gaston county, has renewed her youth and become a missionary church in a very practical way. Believing that the best interest of Presbyterianism would be advanced by building a church at Lowell, within her bounds, on the Air Line R. R., five miles from Gastonia and fifteen from Charlotte, the session appointed a committee to do the work, and a beautiful new church in a choice grove of young oaks in the heart of the village will soon exhibit that committees good taste and energy. It has cost already $1,000, and will cost $1,200 when completed. The session having invited the Presbytery to meet with us there next spring yielded our claim in favor of Bro. Arrowood and Matthews. But brethren you must come to Lowell, not to pay what debts we may make, but to see our new church and receive it as the property of Presbytery, free from all claim. I may say for information that there are 2,000 persons connected with the factories within three miles of Lowell church, and this new enterprise is to be the base of operation for real evangelistic work among that people.

9th. Murphy Church. The late developments at Murphy, the county site of Cherokee county, furnish us with a most gratifying surprise. Only a few months ago we had an old dilapedated house there, and as far as I knew not a member of our Church. No regular services had been held there for 20 years at least, and to undertake work there seemed unwise, if not impossible, in the present state of our mission funds. But only a few steps are taken and how different the aspect of things. A Home Mission committee for the Mountain country is appointed, and Rev. W. S. P. Bryan, the aggressive pastor of the Asheville church, is made chairman. To that committee is given authority to sell or otherwise dispose of the property at Murphy. Now they bring us the gratifying intelligence that they fully expected to have a new church, on a more desirable lot, in twelve months from this date, which will be worth $1,500, and will not cost the Presbytery any thing. And to secure this enterprise beyond a peradventure Rev. Jesse W. Siler, so eminently fitted for this work, was ordained as an evangelist, sent to this field and he and his work commenced specially to the unfailing liberality of our brethren of the First Church Charlotte. We confidently look for an organization there at no distant day. To sum up then: Nine churches and chapels, aggregating a value of near $14,000, and so far the Presbytery has paid out only $150, and all reported in one year. In addition to this, two manses have been completed, one at Gastonia, at a cost of $1,500, and one at Brittain, at a cost of $1,000, which, added to the above, gives a grand total of $16,500 as the gain of church property in a single year.

In the second place, let me call attention to our prospects for another year. A commission of Presbytery has been appointed to organize a church at Waxhaw, a station on the new railroad leading from Atlanta to Monroe. This church will not in the least conflict with the interest of any of our churches and will furnish the gospel, as we understand the gospel, to a large population who really need it. It will be in Union county, which has a population of at least 20,000 and not more than 200 or 300 members of our church. Under the wise leadership of Bro. Chas. W. Robinson, of Monroe, I fully expect this enterprise to be a decided success from the beginning.

Again; another commission was appointed to organize another church, if practicable, about five miles from Charlotte, five miles from Paw Creek church and near the same distance from Steel Creek. The report from that community is that they have $800 subscribed to build their church and will ask nothing from Presbytery for the support of the gospel. Here then will probably be two more new organizations and two more new churches built before our next meeting of Presbytery. There are at least three other points in the Presbytery where organizations will soon be needed and to these your attention will be called in due time.

3d. The great hindrance: The management of this work has been attended with continual difficulty and embarrassment on account of the want of funds. The Presbytery's system has been a credit system, and if this is to be deplored in worldly matters how much more in the affairs of the Church. The Presbytery at its organization began its work with practically an empty treasury, sent forth its missionaries and promised them a support, relying solely upon the liberality of the churches. In this reliance upon God's people the Presbytery has never been disappointed. *Not a missionary in all these years has failed to get all that was promised him.* But there was this trouble at every fall session of Presbytery, the treasurer's book would show the Presbytery in debt to the missionaries from $300 to $500 and very little in the treasury. In a few weeks the collections of September and October for the evangelistic fund would be in and the debt fully paid, and no real injury to the work sustained. Such was the state of our treasury at its last meeting and such it has been for years. Our missionaries are now being paid as fast as the funds come in, and the debt of Presbytery, I have no doubt, will soon be paid as it always has been. But as your chairman I protest against this credit system in our mission work. And now in behalf of the great work which has been done by this agency in our Presbytery, in behalf of all the "open doors" now set before us and in behalf of precious immortal souls committed to our care, I entreat you, brethren, to furnish us with the necessary means that we may promptly meet every claim and begin the new year free of debt. We now have thirteen different mission fields to care for besides new enterprises which must engage our attention. And what amount does the Presbytery call for from a majority of the churches? Only 12½ cents per member for the evangelistic cause, to be paid this fall, and the same amount for sustentation to be paid in January and February. Will not brethren see to it that the large portion of the amount is raised *now* whilst the weather is fine and congregations are good, knowing what severe weather may be expected in mid-winter. The commission would be glad to have suggestions from any of our brethren as to the conduct of this great work. Brethren, it is your work, and with your hearty co-operation and the Divine blessing may we not hope to see the day when our membership shall again double as it has in the last 19 years, and our fifty churches become one hundred.

Fraternally yours,
WM. E. MCILWAIN,
Ch'm'n Home Miss.

CHARITY.

A beggar died last night; his soul
Went up to God, and said:
"I come uncalled; forgive it Lord;
I died for want of bread."

Then answered him the Lord of Heaven;
"Son, how can this thing be?
Are not My saints on earth? and they
Had surely succored thee."

"Thy saints, O Lord," the beggar said,
"Live holy lives of prayer;
How shall they know of such as we?
We perish unaware.

"They strive to save our wicked souls,
And fit them for the sky;
Meanwhile, not having bread to eat
(Forgive!) our bodies die."

Then the Lord God spake out of Heaven
In wrath and angry pain;
"O men, for whom My Son hath died,
My Son hath lived in vain."

—*Arthur Symons, in the Woman's World.*

"SCIENCE AND HEALTH."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

This is the title of a book written by Mrs. Mary B. G. Eddy, a book in which she gives an elaborate exposition of what she designated Christian Science. It required a law-suit to determine who was entitled to the credit of having discovered this wonderful science; and it would require a dozen law-suits to determine exactly what it is that was discovered. Mrs. Eddy's book contains more than five hundred pages of brilliant writing, and the only page that is clearly intelligible is the frontispiece which is a strikingly handsome picture of the fair authoress. Mark Twain once published a remarkable map of Paris, and explained that one must stand on his head and look at the map in a mirror to get the run of it. Possibly by some such feat of mental gymnastics one might get the run of Christian science. The aim of this science is set forth with sufficient clearness—it is to "heal all manner of diseases." Mrs. Eddy is not painfully modest in her claims. She staggers not through unbelief, but accounts that by means of Christian science she is able to raise the dead. Take the case of Mr. Clark. "On entering the house, I met his physician who said he was dying. He lay with his eyes fixed and sightless; the dew of death was upon his brow. I went to his bedside. In a few moments his face changed; its death-pallor gave place to a natural hue. The eye lids closed gently, the breathing became natural, he was asleep. In about ten minutes he opened his eyes and said, 'I feel like a new man; my suffering is all gone.' I told him to rise, dress himself and take supper with his family. He did so." Now, the science that can accomplish a work like that is worth acquiring, even if one must go crazy, as would appear from Mrs. Eddy's book, in order to acquire it. Mrs. Eddy makes no account of the disease of which one is dying. To her and her science it is all one whether the patient is dying of consumption, dropsy, paralysis or all these combined. Without speaking a word, merely by a mental process she can put them all to flight. That she should be no respecter of diseases is accounted for by the fact that her science teaches that all diseases are equally a delusion. "Fear is the foundation of all sickness. Some image of disease is frightening the sick. Tumors, ulcers, tubercles, inflamation, pain, deformed backs, are all dream-shadows, dark images of mortal thought that will flee before the light." This view of disease simplifies the matter very much, what you have to deal with is not a physical malady, but a mental image. Of what avail a blister or a poultice on the body, when the real trouble is a frightened mind! Christian science simplifies still further the treatment of disease by proclaiming that matter itself is merely a delusion. "Remember that all is mind, and there is no matter, You are only seeing and feeling a belief, whether it be cancer, deformity, consumption, or fracture that you deal with." After this sweeping diagnosis, it is no wonder that the cure of any malady is easy. You are only dealing with the shadow of a shadow. Disease is just about as substantial as the echo of silence. Not only are there no tubercles on the lungs of the consumptive, but there are no lungs for tubercles to form on. Any one can guess from the foregoing statements what method Mrs. Eddy pursues in the "cure of the sick." To the scientist, sickness is a dream from which the patient needs to be awakened. Disease should not appear real to the physician, since it is demonstrable in science that to make disease unreal to the patient is to cure him." But what need of a physician? Why cannot each man correct his own delusions? Nothing is easier after you once get the hang of it. Says Mrs. Eddy, "When the first symptoms of disease appear, dispute the testimony of the senses by Divine science. Let your higher sense of justice paralyze the false process of belief, which you name law; and then you will not be cast fettered and helpless into prison, there to linger till you pay the last farthing. When the body is supposed to say 'I am sick,' never plead guilty. Since matter cannot talk, it must be mortal mind that so speak. Therefore meet the intimation with a protest. Mentally contradict every complaint from the body; and hold your ground disputatiously until the body yields to your will. If you say 'I am sick' you plead guilty. Then your adversary will deliver you to the judge and the judge will sentence you. If you sprain the muscles, or wound the flesh, your remedy is at hand. Mind decides whether or not flesh shall be discolored, painful, swollen or inflamed."

Of course, Mrs. Eddy out of deference to public opinion must treat matter as if it were a reality, but she does this under protest and asserts with tiresome iteration that matter has no real existence is a "finite illusion. "*Everything is mind.* On this statement I stand. I hold myself ready to meet any profound thinker on this subject, and prove to him that this statement is scientific." She goes further and asserts that there is only one mind, and so the bottom of this fathomless nonsense would seem to be a species of Pantheism. "There is but one Life, one Substance, one Truth; and this is God, omnipotent, omniscient and omnipresent. There is but one intelligence and nothing is real, but God and His idea."

Why have I thought it worth while to ask any one's attention to a book that proves nothing so conclusively as the insanity of the author? My apology is that this book, first published in 1875, has already passed through *twenty-eight* editions. Mrs. Eddy is the President of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, and her so-called Christian science has been accepted by a multitude of pupils. They claim, as does Mrs. Eddy herself, to vindicate their faith by their works. They have institutions to which chronic invalids, and those hopelessly sick with divers diseases may resort; and to all they give the promise of a cure, to many no doubt they give more than the promise. The phenomena attending the application or Christian science to the treatment of disease, are worthy of study. This so-called science had its rise in the exaggeration of an important truth, viz: the influence of mind over matter. Mrs. Eddy reveals the road along which her own mind traveled in reaching the preposterous position at which she finally arrived. "My medical researches and experiments had prepared the way for metaphysics. My experiments in homoeopathy had made me sceptical as to material curative methods. I have attenuated *natrum muriaticum* (common table salt) until there was not a single saline property left. Then with one drop of that attenuation in a goblet of water and ate a spoonful of the water administered every three hours I have cured a patient, sinking in the last stages of typhoid fever." She relates other instances illustrative of the same point, and concludes by saying, "My experiments have proved the fact that mind governs the body not in one instance only, but in every instance. A change of belief changes all the physical symptoms, and determines a case for better or worse. Nerves carry a changed report according to the changed belief."

Medical science has learned a great deal from cranks. The maxims of Hahueman, the author of Homoeopathy, were as foolish as the incoherent muttering of idiotcy. Yet to the school of medicine which he founded the world is greatly indebted. While he claimed to demonstrate the wonderful virtue contained in "the decillionth of a grain of oyster shell," he really demonstrated the *ois medicatrix naturae.* The common sense of mankind can not long be cheated into the belief that the smaller the quantity of medicine you give the more powerful its effect. But common sense will soon reach the conclusion that not the infinitisimal dose of the homoeopathist, but natnre herself wrought the cure. This conclusion once reached, the next step is easily taken, that the true aim of medical science is not to destroy disease, but to assist nature to throw it off. It has been further seen that one of the most efficient ways to help nature is through the mind of the patient. The extent to which help may be rendered in this direction is not yet fully appreciated. The "faith cure" people are making a contribution to our knowledge of this subject. Mrs. Eddy may come in for grateful recognition before the truth is fully understood.

CLARK.

"DON'T LOOK AT IT."

We all have temptations of some sort—the children as well as grown up people. Satan is always trying to make up do wrong he is constantly whispering evil thoughts to us to us, putting temptation in our way, and if he can make us look at the sin, he can soon make us do it. So I say to all, "Don't look at it!"

How often Satan tempts a child to take fruit, or to take some sugar out of the bowl, or biscuit from the plate when no one is looking! And sometimes the temptation is to look into a forbidden book or box, or to go to a forbidden place. How does Satan do it? Why he first puts the desire in the child's heart, and then he leads him to look at the forbidden thing; and if the child does not look away, we are sure that by-and-by he will do what is wrong.

I once learned a lesson from a dog we had. My father used to put a bit of meat or biscuit on the floor near the dog and say "No;" and the dog knew he must not touch it. But he never looked at the meat. No; he seemed to feel that if he looked at it the temptation would be too strong, so he always looked steadily at my father's face.

A gentleman was dining with us one day, and he said, "There is a lesson for us all. Never look at temptation. Always look away to the Master's face."

Yes, this is the only way; do not look at the temptation. "Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and pass away." When the thought of doing wrong in any way comes into your heart, however small a thing it is, you may be sure it comes from Satan; so do not look at it, but look up to Jesus, and ask him to keep you and make you more than conquerer over every temptation, through him that loves you.—*Children's Treasury.*

A single grateful thought toward heaven is the most effective prayer.—*Lessing.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Paul's Ideal Church and People is a popular commentary with a series of Forty Sermonettes on the First Epistle to Timothy, by Alfred Rowland, LL.B., B. A. (London University.) E. B. Treat, 771 Broadway, New York.

We are much pleased with the book: Pleased with its catholic spirit, and with its decided and positive practicalness of application of the truths of God's Word to the Christian life. The discourses as implied by the title sermonettes are short, but they are not stinted, nor is their thought too highly concentrated, or too much condensed; on the contrary the treatment is decidedly popular in style. We have tried to find what is the theological bias of Mr. Rowland—and it would seem in treatment of the Epistle of Timothy that bias would be apparent—but we have failed beyond discovering that with sacerdotalism or ritualism he has no sympathy. Ultra-Presbyterian it does not seem to be, yet we find nothing in its pages to which a Presbyterian should object—nothing that we consider as antagonistic in any degree to Presbyterian doctrine.

The book will certainly prove helpful to those who desire to understand the teachings of the book of Timothy.

We have felt much interest in a pamplet of some 60 pages 16 mo., in full clear type entitled "The Old Paths" or "Questions and Answers About the Good Old Way." by Rev. Angus McDonald, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Henderson, Ky. The pamphlet treats of "Faith," "Uniting with the Church," "The Presbyterian Church," "Choice Truths," "Mode of Baptism," and "Tithes." As might be inferred from the title these subjects are dealt with in their relation to the Word of God and its teachings on these subjects are set forth by texts and illustrations drawn from its own pages. Not much is said on any topic, but the treatment is lucid and original. We consider the book one calculated in a popular way to do much towards disseminating correct and truthful ideas on the subjects treated.

The Treasury for pastor and people for October is an excellent number, being filled with the richest, freshest and most suggestive sermons and articles on a a great variety of subjects, intensely interesting to every preacher and Christian worker. The portrait of Dr. J. G. Mason, of Metuchen, N. J., is the frontispiece, and a capital sermon commemorative of God's goodness, to the old Church which he serves, is given the first place. A view of the Church is also given with a biographical sketch of Dr. Mason. Dr. W. M. Taylor's sermon on Christ's Estimate of Christian Works, and Dr. Phillips Brooks' sermon on Christ and the Children will stimulate thought and must prove helpful. The Leading Thoughts of Sermons, by Drs. Whyte, Rowland, Hendrix, Henson and Maclaren, are worthy of those noble men. Dr. Moment gives a closing article on the Song of Solomon. The article by Prof. Austin Phelps, Why I Believe Christianity to be a Revelation from God should be read by every one and every hearer will appreciate Dr. F. G. Clark's article on Preaching with the Eye. The Prayer Meeting Service, Sunday-School Lessons, Mission Fields, Light from the Orient are admirably attended to in their several departments. Dr. J. Hall's Good Reasons for Smoking should be read in every household. Helps in Pastoral Work, by Dr. T. Cuyler, and Romanism in the United States will attract deserved attention. Crisp and timely editorials are given —Cut the Taproot. The Puritan Sabbath, Boys and Girls, "Christian Idol." The Moulding of Youth. Other departments full.

Yearly, $2.50. Clergymen, $2. Single copies, 25 cents. E. B. Treat, Publisher, 771 Broadway, New York.

FRIENDS AND FRIENDSHIPS.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

There is no finer test of what a man really is than the way in which he makes and keeps his friends. In the first early bloom of life friends are easily won and often as easily lost. The youth at school, or the maiden in her teens, wears the rose of friendship as a lady dressed for a ball wears a rose upon her bosom. It is prized while it is fresh, but as the heat and dust of the swift hours cause it to wilt, it is cast aside without a pang. Some other flower will take its place—there are so many flowers ready to one's hand in the bright gardens of adolescence. But later on, when life's powers have, in some sort, arrived at maturity, and its simplest acts are infused with a deeper and sterner meaning than lies on the surface, men and women grow into a truer appreciation of the value and worth of friends and friendships. Those who have been by our side alike in our joys and sorrows are to us as precious gems to be treasured in the safest places of our love and care. We regard them with the reverent affection that the soldier feels for the decoration on his breast. A jewel to be guarded and delighted in, a sign of promotion, a guage of merit is a friend in whom one confides without the shadow of a doubt.

Almost insensibly we take on something of the color of our friendships. That "a man is known by the company he keeps" is more than a mere truism. Hearing it said, for instance, of an obscure man that he is the chosen companion and intimate associate of another who is eminent in literature, or art, or politics, or philanthropy, we at once decide, by an inevitable process of induction, that the man of whom we have not heard before must be the peer of the man whose praise is on all lips. Else, why should they affiliate? There must be common ground of sympathy before men can meet on equal terms. In all true friendships there is reciprocity. We give, but also we take. We grow, unconsciously to ourselves, like those whom we love. Thus we not infrequently see happily married people who, as they grow older, seem to grow liker in countenance. This is not mere fancy, since the spiritual transcends the natural, and the soul likeness comes out in time on every face. All true marriage is the realization of the highest possible type of friendship. So, though originally the features were cast in diverse moulds, the eyes of different colors, and the hair of contrasting shades, the inner life triumphs, and each face gains somewhat of the other's best in expression and feeling. There is something very beautiful to the thoughtful observer in seeing such transmutation as this. All friendships, of whatever kind, are honored in the persons of these serene and satisfied ones, who have reached the broad table-land of middle age, strong in their unquestioning faith in each other, equipoised in their unwavering love, and fearless of nothing in the future, not even of the parting by the river of death, since love reigns supreme in all God's worlds. In a lesser degree, as opportunity is less favorable, all our friends affect us and we affect them. We catch their tone, and they are set to ours. Our lives move to music, and our daily acts are the libretos which interpret only partially the grand sweeping chords, or the lighter symphonies which are sounding in our hearts.

"A man that hath friends must show himself friendly," is one of the adages in that book which conserves with its salt of homely sense the wisdom of the ages. No philosopher, however gifted, has ever crystallized into brief and sententious phrase so much of the pith and marrow of profound good sense as did King Solomon of old. The Book of Proverbs sparkles as if it had been sown with diamond dust. None of its aphorisms are more facile of proof than the one we have quoted. It is not the morose, sullen, disagreeable or selfish man who has troops of friends, who attracts genial and glowing mates among his acquaintance, and whose coming in any circle is always hailed with gladness. Such a man may keep the loyal love of the wife who fears him, of the sister who played with him, and of the mother to whom he was once an infinite possibility of joy and delight. But he is either disliked, tolerated or treated with indifference by the men who meet him in the contacts of business. He is not missed or mourned when he goes away, and his death casts no shadow. To have friends, one must be friendly. One must be willing to make sacrifices, to be patient, to think little of self and much for others, and to do it all, not capriciously or ostentatiously, but as benignly and as constantly as the sun whose waves of light encompass us with continual blessing. Because our friendships are so interwoven with all that is closest and best in our lives, nothing hurts like the defection of a friend. Disappointment here cuts to the quick. By all the sweetness of the past, and by its thousand confidences, by the broken hopes and blighted expectations of the future, we measure the loss when a friend proves false. It is not that special friend alone for whom we grieve; a blow has been struck at all friendship, and our faith in our kind is shaken. In this pass, if its sad experience ever come to us, we may gather some consolation from the thought that we are lamenting not so much a faithless friend as a lost ideal, for it is of the very essence of friendship that it shall be immortal—*Christian Intelligencer.*

HOW SOULS ARE SAVED.

A dying publican's wife, in England, recently gave the following encouraging testimony, as narrated by the evangelist who visited her. He says: "I was asked to go to a public house in Nottingham and see the landlord's wife, who was dying. I found her rejoicing in Christ as her Saviour. I asked her how she had found the Lord. 'Reading that,' she replied, handing me a torn piece of newspaper containing an extract from one of Spurgeon's sermons, which extract had been the means of her conversion. 'Where did you get this newspaper from?' I asked. She answered: 'It was wrapped round a parcel which was sent me from Australia.' Talk about the hidden life of a good seed! Think of that—a sermon preached in London, conveyed to America, and extract reprinted in a newspaper there, the paper sent to Australia, a part torn off (as we should say, accidentally), for the parcel dispatched to England, and after all its wanderings conveying the message of salvation to that woman's soul. God's word shall not return unto him void."

THE LOVE OF MONEY.

A greed for wealth grows with years.

A rich miser, of New York, at the age of four-score, one day tottered out into the street. A friend asked him how he felt. "I feel better to-day," the old man replied, eagerly—"*Stocks are up.*"

Ah! what *fare* that old millionaire had to pay for traveling farther and faster than others on the road to wealth. It shriveled up his very soul. It is not easy to own gold without its burning us. No man can make money safely and wisely, unless he holds his earnings as a trust from God. And "what shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own *soul*?"

WHINING.

What is the reason that some people are always whining and making a poor mouth, as if they were the most afflicted under heaven when they are really highly favored. Here is a man for whom nothing ever seems to be right; if it is not one thing it is another thing; and he is a poor, miserable sinner. So he is, but possibly not in the sense he meant it. Or there is a woman who can never see the bright side of anything; if her husband has work, then he is overworked; if he is slightly ill, then he is almost a corpse; if he has $100 at free disposal, he has nothing. And so it goes on. Why do not men and women who claim to be Christians, followers of him who gave up everything for poor humanity, stop such silly behaviour, and quit themselves like men and be strong? Such whining is not only unchristian but silly, indicative of mental weakness. Alas, that it is so often accompanied by bitterness. Or is it a purely physical affection, caused by the liver? Would that it were; for then we could have more patience with the manifestations. But it is a sign that the heart is not right; not the physical heart which propels the blood through the veins, but the Scripural heart, "out of which are the issues of life."—*The Moravian,*

FAITH.

The patter of little feet at my office door, and a glad voice exclaiming, "Papa, I'se come to 'scort you home!" made known to me the presence of my little six year old darling, who often came at that hour "to take me home," as she said. Soon we were going hand in hand on the homeward way.

"Now papa, let's play I was a poor blind girl; and you must lead me along, and tell me where to step and how to go."

So the merry blue eyes were shut tight, and we began—now step up, now down, here we go around the corner, and so on, till we were safely arrived at home, and the darling was nestling in my arms, saying: "Wasn't it nice, papa? I never peeped once."

"But," said mamma, "didn't you feel afraid you would fall, dear?"

With a look of trusting love came the answer: "Oh, no, mama! I had tight hold of papa's hand, and I knew he would take me safely over the hard places."

"Oh, that we might, with just this loving trust, clasp the heavenly Father's hand, and go down the steep paths, round the sharp corners, and over the rough places of this troublesome, changeful life, never letting, go and never opening our eyes to wonder or to doubt as to his way, knowing that it will at last bring us, when the weary walk is done, to rest in his loving arms forever.

A TWILIGHT ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

The Day sat by with banner furled;
His battered shield hung on the wall:
One great star walked the upper world
All purple robed, in Stately Hall;
Some unseen reapers gathered golden sheaves
And heaped the westmost reach of burning eaves;

God's poor by Hebron rested. Then
Straightway unto their presence drew
A captain with his band of men
And smote His poor, and well-nigh slew,
Saying, "Hence ye poor! Behold the king this night
Comes forth with torch and dance and loud delight."

His poor! how much they cared to see!
How begged they prone to see, to hear!
But spake the Captain angrily
And drove them forth with sword and spear
And shut the gate; and when the king passed through
These lonely poor—they knew not what to do.

Lo, then a soft-voiced stranger said:
"Come ye with me a little space,
I know where torches, gold and red,
Gleam down a peaceful, ample place;
Where song and perfume fill the restful air
And men speak scarce at all; for God is there."

They passed; they saw a grass-set hill.
"What king hath carpet like to this?
What king hath music like the trill
Of crickets mid these silences?
These perfumed silences that rest upon
The soul-like sunlight on a hill at dawn?

"Behold what blessings in the air!
What benedictions in the dew!
These olives lift their arms in prayer;
They turn their leaves; God reads them through.
Yon lilies where the falling water sings
Are fairer-robed than choristers of kings.

"Lift now your heads! yon golden bars
That build the porch of Heaven, seas
Of silver sailing golden stars—
Yea, these are yours, and all of these!
For lo! the king he hath not yet been told
Of silver seas that sail these ships of gold!"

They turned, they raised their heads on high;
They saw, the first time saw and knew
The awful glories of the sky,
The benedictions of the dew.
And from that day His poor were richer far
Than all such kings as keep where follies are.

—*Independent.*

CHURCH WORK.

Vacation is over; the last straggler has returned, and people everywhere are settling down to their normal condition. Those accustomed to chronic vegetation have resumed the listless, lethargic and purposeless routine in which they pass so much of their existence. Others with no high or holy pupose are laying their plans for the active season of work, driven by pleasure, ambition or necessity. Activity will bring with it more or less enjoyment, since nothing is so productive of misery as idleness, but profitable work properly directed will be a source of unfeigned pleasure, and a source of blessing.

The idea that it is the duty and the privlege of all professing Christians to do, as well as enjoy; to give, as well as receive, and to labor, as well as to pray for the advancement of Christ's kingdom, now meets with general assent. The easy going impression that the pastor and the officers of the church are the only people whose duty it is to seek the good of others and engage in the advancement of God's glory is rapidly falling out, though in too many instances it lingers still. That it is the special duty of all who bear office and rule in the church to engage actively, in the ways to which they are most fitted, to commend to others the preciousness of religion is fully recognized. The minister who lives an indolent and indifferent life incurs a fearful responsibility; the elder who makes only a honorary office of his eldership can lay but little claim to the respect which is due to him who faithfully discharges its duties. By evoking the latent working powers of the church, the efforts of minister and elder will be better sustained, and much more effectively directed; but just as the church, member cannot do his work by proxy, even though that proxy be the minister himself, so neither can minister or elder sit complacently by while they set others to work. in this sense also the Scripture is true, "Every man must bear his own burden."

The difficulty with present methods of Church work is that it is not properly distributed. In every congregation are to be found some who do nothing, and some who do everything. There are timid ones as well as lazy ones. They do not think it possible for them to take an active part in a kind of work to which they have hitherto been unaccustomed. These need encouragement and it may be kindly urging before they will venture to do anything for the good of others. There is not so much done in endeavoring to enlist the services of the diffident and timid as might be. Those who court the shade are allowed to remain in their obscurity. Another class are ready to take hold of anything, proposed or attempted. In fact they would not be satisfied except they were consulted and their plans adopted. If affairs are not initiated and carried on to their liking, whoever else may be pleased or displeased, they will easily find some convenient cave of Adullam in which they can sulk till they are propitiated. Much as is the activity in Christian effort these days, the church has scarcely begun to organize or bring into exercise her incalculable working resources. In this respect there is much culpable neglect.

There is not a little human nature inside as well as outside the church. Various motives, varying in altitude, are constantly at work. In proportion to the purity and exaltation of the motive will be the value of the work done. Whatever may be the immediate object of the worker, all work done for Christ and in His name will be tested by Him. He and He only is the Master, and He will give to every man according to his work. To work for Him ought to be the one purpose, and it will be a sufficiently sustaining motive. Here, as elsewhere, the worker needs encouragement, The applause of fellow-men and high places of honor are not for every one, yet the worker must keep steadily at his post. It is not agreeable even to sanctified human nature to have your work ignored or its results appropriated by others, but that gives no absolution from labor. Christ's own work was ascribed to Beelzebub. It is enough for the disciple that he be as his Lord. Through good and through bad report the faithful worker has to remain at his allotted task, and continue there till the coming of the night when no man can work. The true and honest worker in the Lord's vineyard may at times feel dull and dispirited, but faithful service never fails of the exceeding great reward in store for it. The ordinary observer may not be able to discriminate between scamp and genuine work, but He who is to try every man's work will decide with unerring certainty.

The kind of work that tells, the kind that is fruitful in blessing, the result of steadfastness and endurance. He who is driven by every wind of doctrine will lose his way in bewilderment and confusion; he who engages in Christian work in fits and starts will be an unhappy and an unprofitable laborer. It is for each member of the church both old and young, to find out by actual experiment what he or she is best fitted to accomplish. The one honor is doing the work for which each is best fitted. The little child may be just as effective a worker in God's kingdom as the metropolitan who rules a diocese. It is not the rank of service that forms the true test; fidelity is its measure. The award will be to him that is faithful whether in that which is greatest or that which is least.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

THE OUTSTRETCHED HAND.

Some years ago a member of the church to which I ministered was lying very sick. The daughter who watched with her noticed her mother's arm thrust out from under the covering, and stretched out upon the pillow. Fearing that her mother might take cold, she gently replaced the arm and hand, but erelong it reappeared. Again and again it was replaced, only soon again to reappear. In the morning the daughter asked her mother why she persisted in keeping her arm extended and her hand upon the pillow. She replied: "I was too weak to pray, and I knew Jesus would see my open hand and know what it meant."

A NEW SCHOOL PROPOSED.

The Christian Register realizing the importance of the vocation of the church sexton to the comfort and edification of the congregation, proposes a school and curriculum for his training, in these words:

The school for sextons will teach the art of bell-ringing; it will have a special course for those who need to ring chimes; but it will not overlook the weightier or more prosaic duties of the profession. It will teach methods of church ventillation; it will show how to make a furnace fire which shall warm up the church without burning up the building or the congregation; it will show how to prevent creaky boots; it will establish a sign language for communication between sexton and preacher during public service—in short, it will teach the principles and the methods which pertain to every branch of the duties of the modern sacristian.

FREE AND ACCESSIBLE.

The salvation of Christ is free and accessible to all. You need no intervening priest, or service; the word of the Gospel is nigh thee; believe and enter into his rest. You have been long looking far off; it is here and now. We are told of a vessel disabled and tossed for many weeks on the seas until the water supply gave out. When just ready to perish they descried a sail against the sky. At the signal of distress, the ship drew nigh the suffering crew to hear the cry: "Send us some water. We are dying for lack of water." And the captain on the vessel that was hailed responded: "Dip your buckets where you are. You are in the mouth of the Amazon, and there are scores of miles of fresh water all round about you, and hundreds of feet deep." And then they dropped their buckets over the side of the vessel, and brought up the clear, bright, fresh water, and put out the fire of their thirst. So I hail you to-day, after a long and perilous voyage, thirsting as you are for pardon, and thirsting for comfort, and thirsting for eternal life; and I ask you what is the use of your going on in that death-struck state, while all around you is the deep, clear, wide, sparkling flood of God's sympathetic mercy, O, dip your buckets and drink, and live forever! "Whosoever will, let him come and take of the water of life freely."

HOW GOD DEALS WITH US.

While the water is quiet, the mud li[es] at the bottom; but when it is disturbed, [it] rises to the top. Every cock-boat c[an] swim in a shallow river; but it must be [a] strong vessel that ploughs the trouble[d] ocean. "The Lord giveth, and the Lor[d] taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord." He gives before he takes, and takes but what he gives. The hour-glass of outward happiness soon runs out. To-day Job is the richest man in all the east; to-morrow Job is the pooreet man in all the world; yet his heart was like a fruitful paradise when his estate was like a barren wilderness. Though God burnt up his outhouse, yet his palace was left standing. Outward mercies are like the tide, which ebbs as well as flows; like the sky, which sometimes is clear, and at another time clouded; or like a budding flowe[r] which a warm day opens, and a cold d[ay] shuts again. If God bless us in taking a[s] well as in giving, let us bless him fo[r] taking, as well as for giving.

TRUE GREATNESS.

A man builds a bridge, and [a] man; another man puts up[on] and he, too, is a great man. [To] away any one iota from the [true] honor of such men. We ca[n] them. We should be poor [in] such men amongst us. They [are] of civilization, But is it nothi[ng] man an idea that shall change [the] tame the tiger heart and make it g[ive] as a lamb's? to put into man's thoug[hts] and stir in him impulses, that shall [help] him in his sorrows, chasten him in [his] joys, interpret to him the darkest probl[em] of his life, and hold a light over his [path] when he passes into the wonderful da[rk] Unknown—*Parker.*

STENGTH IN QUIETNESS.

Quiet women are the women of power. The noisy, blustering, arrogant, self-asserting among them make the air hot with their voices, and trouble the world with their superabundant activities. But this cannot be called real strength—it is more generally a sham and a show, which breaks down under the pressure of personal and private trial; while the true power of those who, as wives, influence the present, and as mothers, mould the future, lies hidden from the public, all the more valuable because of its reserve.

PROVERBS.

A white glove conceals a dirty hand. The remedy for injuries is not to remember them. Be a friend to yourself and others will be your friends. Go into the country to hear the news of the town. Faint praise is disparagement. Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy. Zeal without knowledge is like fire without light. Youth and white paper soon take an impression. Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms. The church is out of temper when charity is cold and zeal is hot. The sting of reproach is the truth of it. Envy shoots at others and wounds herself. A goose-quill is more dangerous than a lion's claw.

[For our guide in life we want somethi[ng] that our passions of fancies cannot alt[er] our fingers cannot touch; as we need not mechanical instrument alone, but the no[rth] star and the sidereal time of the heavens direct us on an earthly voyage. Conscien[ce] independent of religion, of God's will, [is] not enough; all history, in every land shows it is not enough. It is but like [a] lantern on the vessel's mast, casting a ligh[t] around, but swaying and turning [with] every motion of the waves, or ec[lipsed] the tempest and incapable of ill[umining] the whole course.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1888.

WHAT OF THE SYNOD?

A perfectly natural question and one exceedingly proper to be answered in the columns of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN; but it must be answered with a running pen for time is scarce, and in meagre space for space is limited. Well, then, in general terms, it was a notable court. In general terms we say, for Synod's prompt Stated Clerk has already placed the official abstract in our hands, and it will appear next week with particulars in full.

The number of delegates present was not large. One hundred and one members of the court were present, and this number was well distributed among the Presbyteries.

For the first time in the history of the Synod its deliberations were presided over by a ruling elder. Hon. A. M. SCALES, the worthy Governor of our Commonwealth, was unanimously called to the Moderatorship, and here, as everywhere—and there are many wheres—he fully sustained the confidence reposed in him. Gov. SCALES presided with dignity and manifested acquaintance not only with parliamentary forms and modes of procedure—this was to have been expected—but much of interest in matters discussed and due appreciation of their merits from ecclesiastical standpoint. We might say much more, but must hasten on.

Rev. C. W. ROBINSON and Ruling Elder J. G. BYNUM were elected temporary clerks.

The discussions were animated without acrimony, thorough and exhaustive. The ruling elders took a lively part in the discussions, especially on the matter of employing a Synodical Evangelist. Their presence in debate was specially called for, the Moderator being directly invited to express his views. Gov. SCALES, with evident reluctance, responded to the call upon him in one of the most ringing speeches and one withal so every-way appropriate, we have ever heard. It was a bugle call to action, to forward movement, and it stirred the Synod to its very centre. This discussion of reports on evangelistic labor and action was by far the most important of our stay at Synod, and was that which most thoroughly enlisted and attention of the Synod. Previous to the convening of Synod fully taken up with considerations which would bring out the bases of the subject of synodical evangelization. Through the kindness of a friend our readers will find a full report of the meeting of this convention in another column.

The Synod unanimously resolved to have one evangelist in the field, and finally to respect the authority of the Presbyteries. The committee appointed to carry out the wishes of Synod consists of Rev. JOHN W. PRIMROSE, ALEXANDER SPRUNT, R. B. ANDERSON, D.D., H. G. HILL, D.D., P. H. HOGE, W. E. MCILWAIN, Hon. A. M. SCALES, Gen. RUFUS BARRINGER, Dr. M. W. HILL, Dr. J. W. MCNEILL and Mr. B. F. HALL.

The same persons as a special committee were appointed to consider the question of restricting the Synod—their report to be published at least two months before the meeting of Synod.

Rev. W. S. P. BRYAN, was elected Agent of Foreign Missions in place of Rev. W. LACY removed to Synod of Virginia.

The memorial sent up from the Evangelical Alliance of the city of Wilmington was not agreed to. This overture asked Synod to unite with the Alliance in memoralizing the Legislature to make such changes in existing liquor-laws so as to render them effective. The Synod adopted the following report from the committee on Bills and Overtures:

The Synod approves the effort of the Evangelical Alliance, to have the liquor license law improved and believes the people represented by Synod, will do all they can to have the law amended, but does not deem it proper or necessary to memoralize the Legislature on the subject, Synod.

Dr. J. B. SHEARER, President of Davidson College was heard on Friday night. His presence in the Synod was welcomed by the Synod and the interests he has in hand were forwarded by his efforts in that [illegible].

[illegible]ture was ordered sent up to the [illegible]ly asking that court to decide whether licensure is a prerequisite to ordination.

We need say nothing of the hospitality dispensed by the good people of Goldsboro—that goes without the saying.

Purposely, we have left to the last, reference to the exceedingly kind and gratifying manner in which the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, through its representative, was received and treated. Words cannot be framed to express the sense of obligation we feel to be imposed upon us. Relying upon the Strong Arm and Helpful Providence, which thus far has brought us forward, we will endeavor as far as human infirmities will permit, to merit the esteem of our brethren of the Synod of North Carolina.

The Synod adopted the following report in relation to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN:

The committee appointed to bring in a paper expressive of the views of the Synod in reference to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN would report the following:

The Synod reaffirms its sense of the value of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN in maintaining and diffusing throughout the Synod, in the families and communities where it is taken, a knowledge of our principles as a denomination, our position and progress and the spread of evangelical religion.

We believe that a large increase in its circulation will aid very materially in helping forward the cause of Christ and the extension of sound views in reference to the Presbyterian church in our State and wherever its circulation extends. The Synod expresses its deep obligation and its sincere thanks to the Editor of this paper for past and unnumbered favors in printing without charge so many papers and records of Presbyteries and Synods that could not otherwise have been spread before our people, and for interesting and valuable communications on various topics adapted to interest and instruct its readers. We believe it has been and is an important if not an indispensable help to the success of our ministry in all the congregations where it is taken and read.

We unhesitatingly affirm that as a weekly religious paper for North Carolina, its merits and its claims are above and beyond any other paper that circulates among us or attempts to take its place, and we believe if more interest was taken in this paper by communications from our ministers and elders and gentlemen and ladies of Christian culture and ability, its value and influence for increased good would be greatly enhanced. In view of the foregoing and the past history and present needs of this paper, the Synod of North Carolina pledges to the Editor of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to endeavor to increase its circulation throughout all our congregations.

To accomplish this desirable end the Synod recommends to all its ministers and sessions to take special action and make special efforts and adopt measures to increase its circulation. We suggest and urge in order to effect this, that each session procure lists of persons living within the bounds of their respective congregations who now take the paper, to ascertain by comparing this list with the roll of members—how many persons or families fail to take this paper; that they use what influence they can employ by canvassing the congregation, or that by some other earnest and systematic effort, they endeavor, if possible, *to put the paper in every family*. We believe the paper needs and deserves it, that such increased patronage will secure an increased value to the paper and that our Church and our State will be *amply repaid* in the good results that will follow.

J. HENRY SMITH, Chm. (of Orange Pres.)
J. RUMPLE, (of Concord Presbytery.)
H. G. HILL, (of Fayetteville Presbytery.)
W. E. MCILWAIN, (of Mecklenburg Pres.)
J. W. PRIMROSE, (of Wilmington Pres.)

A resolution, a copy of which we have (not now in hand) was offered by Rev. W. E. McIlwain and unanimously adopted. It provided that a conference of the Synod on the subject of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN would be held at next Synod and inquiry be made as to how those immediately concerned had carried out the directions and suggestions above given.

THE SYNODICAL CONVENTION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A call was issued (prepared by request) signed by the chairmen of Home Missions in the different presbyteries for a convention for the purpose of giving the subject of Home Missions a more thorough consideration than it usually receives in the Synod. The convention was appointed for Tuesday, October 23d, at 7:30 p. m., one day previous to the meeting of Synod. The call was responded to with alacrity by fifty members of Synod, coming from all parts of the State and testifying by their presence to the deep interest felt in the evangelization of the State.

Rev. J. M. Wharey of Concord Presbytery was elected chairman and Rev. C. W. Robinson, of Mecklenburg Presbytery, clerk.

The first session was occupied by Rev. F. H. Johnston, D.D., evangelist for Orange Presbytery, whose labors have qualified him to speak forcibly concerning the waste places in the State. Then the chairmen of the various presbyteries addressed the convention upon the particular work entrusted to their care.

These addresses were illustrated and enforced by a new Synodical map, drawn by Thos. C. Harris Esq., of Raleigh, on which were shown the presbyterial boundaries and the location of individual churches. The map was hailed with great pleasure by the convention and much of the success of the meeting was attributed to the graphic presentation of the cause by the map.

Four questions were proposed for consideration and the action taken was upon these lines.

A committee was appointed to memorialize the Synod to raise a committee to thoroughly consider the question of the more equal division of the territory of Synod among the presbyteries, to report at the next meeting of Synod and to publish their report in the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN at least two months before next meeting of Synod. This was the more needed because the mother presbytery of Orange includes one-half the population and almost one-half of the territory, leaving to the four to divide the other half among them.

The same committee was instructed to present to Synod the unanimous opinion of the convention that the exigincy of the case required the immediate appointment of at least one Synodical evangelist. The presbyteries are overtaxed, the waste places lie, many of them, untouched and though prayers have been made all along the line the complete evangelization of the State is impossible by present methods and with present resources.

The convention did not stop here, but ordered a canvass for the funds needed to undertake the work. The sum of $2000 was fixed upon as necessary and after a brief consultation $1,735 was pledged, notwithstanding the fact that not a half of the Synod was present.

Synod was further memorialized, with a view of bringing the subject of Home Missions prominently before the Synod, to make a standing order to consider the subject embracing the causes of sustentation and evangelistic work at 11 o'clock on the second day of its session, and to give this subject preference over all other subjects.

The committee to present these memorials was composed of Rev. John W. Primrose, Synodical Agent; Rev. A. Sprunt, Orange; Rev. H. G. Hill, D.D., Fayetteville; Rev. P. H. Hoge, Wilmington; Rev. W. E. McIlwain, Mecklenburg.

The general impression was that the convention was a success. A harmonious spirit pervaded the deliberations and a tone of encouragement was struck which went from convention to Synod and made it, as one said, the most eventful meeting of that venerable body for years. A resolution of thanks to Rev. W. E. McIlwain and his efficient co-workers for the conception and execution of the idea of the convention.

It may not be out of place to record here the action of Synod upon these memorials. The spirit of the convention found ready response in Synod and after full discussion the following was adopted:

1. Synod grants the petition of the memorialists and agrees to place at least one evangelist in the field.

2. A committee shall be appointed with instructions, if the way be clear as to support, to select such evangelist or evangelists, fix his salary and direct his labors, until the next meeting of Synod.

This committee shall be composed of the agent of evangelistic labor in the Synod, the chairmen of Home Missions in each presbytery with Gov. Scales, from Orange Presbytery, Gen. Barringer, from Mecklenburg Presbytery, Dr. M. W. Hill, of Concord Presbytery, B. F. Hall, Esq., of Wilmington Presbytery, and Dr. J. W. McNeill, of Fayetteville Presbytery.

While laboring within the bounds of any presbytery the evangelist shall be under the direction of the committee on Home Missions in that presbytery.

3. His powers within the bounds of any presbytery, with reference to the reception of members, organizing churches, ordaining and installing ruling elders and deacons, shall be only such as are conferred upon him by the presbytery.

W. S. P. B.

FIVE HUNDRED VACANCIES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The work of education lies at the base of all the aggressive operations of the Presbyterian church, so that if this cause suffers every arm of the service is weakened. No work can be done without men to do it. The supply of ministers continues to be the vital question. There are more than five hundred vacant churches in our Assembly! Both the Home and Foreign fields are asking for men. The Church is praying for an increase of ministers. God is answering that prayer. There are eighteen more candidates this year than last. These young brethren need assistance in prosecuting their studies for the ministry, Will not the Church meet this need which her own prayers have created? There are students in the Seminaries now who do not know whether they can remain and complete the term, so straitened are they. Reader the collection for the cause of paramount importance will be taken up next Sunday. What will you do towards supplying these five hundred vacant churches with the ministry of the Word?

What will you do towards sending missionaries to the frontier and to foreign lands?

W. W. M.

SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

MR. EDITOR:—It was my pleasure to visit the Synod of South Carolina at its recent meeting at Greenwood, in the interests of Davidson College. I was the guest of Prof. J. R. Blake, who with his estimable wife takes as lively an interest in the college as when they were more closely connected with it. Stranger as I was I had many a warm greeting from the brethren of the Synod, many of whom are alumni of the college; some also were trustees and had taken an active part in calling me to this important post. The Synod generously gave me the best hour during their sessions to present the interests of the college and the yet wider cause of Christian education. Saturday evening at 8 o'clock a densely crowded and highly sympathetic audience listened to my plan for making our educational methods more distinctively Christian than in the past. I could but feel that the Synod gave the college almost an ovation through its humble representative, for which I was profoundly grateful. I trust it was an earnest of a yet deeper interest in her welfare.

I set out, however, to write my impressions of the Synod. In common with many others who had been looking on from the outside, I had supposed that the Synod was so occupied with matters of strife and war, so rent and torn with internal contests, as to paralyze their zeal for Christ, if not destroy their very power of usefulness in building up the kingdom. I find that I was greatly mistaken. The routine work of the Synod elicited an interest that I have never seen excelled. I listened to the reading of the narratives with great interest, for they showed a grade of spiritual life of which no Synod need be ashamed. The conferences and reports on Home Missions and Evangelistic work were highly profitable and showed an activity and zeal in these causes which promise a rapid extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom. I heard it stated more than once from members of both the great parties that their contests concerning one great church interest had rather stimulated and promoted their efforts in all departments of church work. In fact the Synod seems keenly alive to all the enterprises of the church and seems to be taking hold of them with increasing efficiency.

Perhaps the event of the Synod was the Foreign Missionary Conference held Sunday afternoon. The first address was made by Dr. Houston, Secretary of Foreign Missions, with his usual fervor and force. His line of thought was out of the beaten track and he brought much that was new out of the good treasury of his heart. He called for men rather than money, crying, "I seek not yours but you." He was followed by Rev. Mr. Fulton, who sails this month for Japan under the care of our committee, with seven others for different parts of the foreign field. It is sufficient to say that the young speaker sustained fully the interest excited by the Secretary's address. His argument was clean-cut, conclusive and timely, and he carries with him to his work the sympathies and prayers of all who heard him. Oh! that some Peter the Hermit would take the field and preach a crusade for Christ, not with carnal weapons, but with the word of His power, not against Moslem and Turk, but against the Prince of this world, not to redeem the empty tomb of our risen Lord, but to conquer the nations for Him.

J. B. SHEARER.

Davidson College, N. C.

THE SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

October 23, 1888, at New Providence church, in Rockbridge county, Va., the Synod of Virginia celebrated its centennial meeting—the Synod having been constituted in the old church at that place, October 23, 1788. Rev. Dr. Theodorick Pryor, now about 85 years old and the oldest minister in the Synod, preached the opening sermon from Heb. xiii: 8. In the afternoon a historical essay was read by Dr. Jas. Waddell covering the date from 1688 to 1788, in regard to the Rise and Progress of Presbyterianism in this country, and four introductory chapters covering the same period were also read by Rev. P. B. Price, and Hon. Wm. Wirt Henry.

Dr. Barnett, the representative from the Redstone Presbytery, Pa., made an interesting address in connection with the centennial bearing the salutations of his Presbytery. Rev. J. P. Lapsley, the representative of Transylvania Presbytery, Pa., not being able to be present sent a history of his Presbytery, which was read.

Dr. Moses Hoge sent a letter giving reasons why he was not able to preach the centennial sermon, which he had been appointed a year ago to preach.

The centennial address by appointment was delivered by Hon. J. Randolph Tucker on "The Influence of the Presbyterian Church as an Organization in the Cause of Civil and Religious Liberty."

A number of short addresses were made by the members of Synod giving historical reminiscences.

Major Jed Hotchkiss prepared and presented a map of the Synod's bounds, showing the boundaries of the Presbyteries and the location of the churches in the Synod. Major H. also exhibited a sermon by Rev. John Brown, who preached the opening sermon of 1788 from Col. iv: 17—a number of "tokens" by which in those days persons were admitted to the communion table—and a Lochabar axe used for protection from the Indians when assembled for Sabbath worship.

The names of members constituting the first Synod were read and also those constituting the Synod of 1838 or fifty years ago. Three members of this last Synod now remain. Cordial and fraternal greetings were forwarded to the Presbytery of Red Stone.

The meeting of Synod in 1889 will be held in Winchester.

Dr. Bullock resigned as Director of U. T. Seminary.

The following ministers have died during the Synodical year: Revs. Jos. Washburn and J. M. Hershey, of Chesapeake Presbytery; E. C. Brown, of Abingdon; J. H. Lefevre and D. H. Riddle, D. D., of Winchester.

The interests of U. T. Seminary were presented by their agent and by Rev. Dr. Quarles.

WHAT CAME OF THE ORANGE CIRCULAR.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The circular issued last March to the ladies of the churches in Orange Presbytery has certainly waked some of them up to considerable interest and activity in the work for Foreign Missions.

Would it not be well if now and then we sent the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN a short account of our doings?

Nothing is more interesting than personal experience, and sometimes nothing is more helpful than a detail of other people's exertions, their successes, or even their failures. Our church in this place has achieved something—not enough to be boastful upon, but enough to encourage us to keep on. And this is how we responded to the circular.

Our people were a good deal dejected last spring when the appeal reached us. We had lost some of our best members, and were to lose more, and a further misfortune awaited us, that we were to lose our pastor also. We certainly felt in no mood for new enterprises just then.

But we took hold of this. It seemed such a plain duty. At the first weekly meeting held by our Ladies' Sewing Society, it was unanimously agreed that we would organize a Foreign Mission Aid Society, and pledged ourselves to give it two dollars a month from the Sewing Society treasury. One very great obstacle to the success of the new society was that our ladies, one and all, were unwilling to conduct the meetings. Not one in ten of our female members are willing to lead in prayer, or to consider themselves competent to engineer a "meeting." Objections of this sort lie at the threshold of every such enterprise among us. However, we agreed to allow a prayer to be read, if necessary; we arranged to meet once a month and omit the Sewing Society on that day; we elected our President and Secretary and drew up a set of "by-laws," which we consider a model. The only trouble with them is that nobody wants to be bound by them. Ladies are arrant law-breakers always.

One of our regulations provides for the election of a new President and Secretary every three months. We think this diffuses the interest and leads to more activity. The President appoints two of the members at each meeting to prepare essays to be read at the next, on some part of our Foreign Mission field. The topics are suggested in *The Missionary*, and each member is expected to read up on it during the month so that we may talk about it when we meet. We open with prayer and singing, and close with a hymn, and do not allow the meeting to occupy over an hour. So far, I think we may say we have succeeded, at least in benefitting ourselves. Some of us can really tell how many foreign missionaries our Church has sent out, and we could'nt have done that a year ago. Our little Sewing Society had $12.00 ready in May, paying its promised subscription in advance to September. Individual donations raised this to $18.00, which we were glad and thankful to send on at once to Mr. Houston.

During this summer we kept on with our crochet work, and outline work and pin-cushion work generally, but Chapel Hill is not a very good place for fancy work. Too much stern reality prevails. When fall approached we had only $10.00 in the treasury, and the Missionary Society had not a cent.

Just then we read in the *Christian Intelligencer* of the highly successful giving of a Chinese tea party somewhere in the North for some church purpose. Why could not we have a Japanese tea party? This way of raising money is strongly objected to, we all know, by many of our best people, and there is ever so much to be said on both sides of the question. But when all is said, the fact remains, that man is a gregarious animal, and the prospect of spending an evening with a cheerful crowd in cheerful rooms, and with a cheerful supper in the near future, is infinitely more attractive to most folks than a bare contribution box handed solemnly round.

Our ladies discussed it, and the ayes had it, and we sent our precious ten dollars to a friend at the North to be invested in Japanese gimcrack. Was there ever a well constituted Northern Christian woman, who did not spring to "lend a hand" on such an occasion? I have never found one. How interested they are at once, how helpful, how animating! This friend sent us a barrelful of Jap-ware in return for ten dollars, and though nothing was expensive, yet as it all came from Vantines great establishment, everything was good of its kind, and suitable for our purpose.

So the tea-party went forward and prospered. We decorated a large dining room with Japanese draperies, Japanese umbrellas, fans, lanterns and what-not. We dressed six pretty girls in Japanese costumes for waiters, we had *real* tea sent for the occasion from the same Northern Samaritan lady to whom we owe so much, and real Japanese tea-cups and napkins to match. Our oysters and our cake were Japanese "so called," but we took care that they were good, and in short, our tea party was a success, and we quadrupled over ten dollars. After paying all expense we sent off $13 to Baltimore at our next meeting, and have $16 left in our treasury.

I doubt altogether if we could have made this money by "assessing" the members of our society and going along quietly without any tea, or any oysters, or any bright gay evening at all. We enjoyed it greatly. It brought us all out and raised, our spirits, and various good neighbors in the other churches joined in and gave substantial aid; and so did themselves good while doing us good. People need to be stirred up in this way together once in a while. We made not a cent unfairly. But we *made it*, and part of it is already on its way round the world, and we are inspired to go on looking forward, and not backward, looking up and not down, looking out and not in, and lending a hand.

To crown our comfort, a few days after the party, arrived a letter from our missionary at Soochow, Rev. Dr. Davis, in reply to one we had written him asking for information about his work. A long letter, an excellent letter, a letter full of interest, full of suggestions and of valuable hints for our further improvement. The great difficulty in our remote village and country churches is in rousing an interest. Where people do not know, they will not care. Dr. Davis points the remedy for this at once. We must read, read, read. We must keep up with missionary news and journals. We must wake up from our slumbers and shake off our sloth and make ourselves keep step with march of the day.

Mr. McLaurin, we really mean to do it. And we herewith send a greeting to every other church similarly engaged. J. S. L.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Oct. 26th.

THAT TEXAS BELL.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The readers of the PRESBYTERIAN saw some time ago a notice from the Texas Evangelist, that a church had been built there by five people, and this week this quotation from a letter, "Indeed we never did hear of five people building a church in the Old North State." The Evangelist asks, "What's the matter with the

N. C. Presbyterians any how? Have all the good ones come to Texas?"

We believe there are many in North Carolina who are as faithful as these, but who have not made known their good works. I know of one church in North Carolina built by five people. Polkton church had only five members when they held their first protracted meeting in their own church. Only two of those were male members who had been elected elders. *They* have bought a "bell" although none of them are rich in this world's goods.

Perhaps there are many such. L.

CALLED MEETING.

The requirements of the book (page 79—viii) having been met, I hereby call a meeting of Mecklenburg Presbytery to be held in the First church, city of Charlotte, on Tuesday, Nov. 8th, 1888, at 11 a. m., for the transaction of the following business:

1. To dismiss H. M. Dixon, Jr., to Presbytery of Charleston.

2. To consider the request of Rev. R B. Morrow, for a dissolution of the pastoral relation between him and Mallard Creek church.

3. To consider the call from Ouachita Presbytery for the services of Rev. R. B. Morrow, as evangelist, and to attend to whatever business may come before it in connection with the above matter.

4. To receive under care of Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry, if the way be clear, Mr. John R. Wilson, of the Second church, Charlotte, now a student of Davidson College.

J. L. McLEES,
Moderator.

WASHBOURNE PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Washbourne Presbytery held a very profitable Sunday-school Convention at Van Buren, Ark., on 18th inst. The Presbytery convened on 19th.

New members: Rev. T. B. Lunsford and Rev. E. D. Gregory. Licentiate W. L. Downing was ordained an Evangelist.

Rev. Mr. Gregory accepts the call of the Fort Smith church, and arrangements are made for his installation on the 29th inst.

Rev. W. A. Sample was granted permission to labor without the bounds for six months.

A memorial of Rev. R. H. Kinnaird will be presented at the next meeting of Presbytery.

All the reports were encouraging and earnest in tone.

The recommendations of the Assembly were heartily commended to the churches.

Fort Smith is the place for the next meeting, and a Foreign Mission Convention is to be held the day before Presbytery. R. S. B.

NOTICE.

To the Ministers and Sessions of the Churches of the Presbytery of Mecklenburg:

DEAR BRETHREN: The General Assembly at its last meeting took the following action, viz:

Ministers are urged to preach on the subject of ministerial education on the first Sabbath in November or as soon thereafter as practicable, awakening the sympathies and calling forth the benefactions of their people towards the young men in their long and arduous course of preparation to preach the gospel, and to bring the cause to the attention of their Ladies' Societies and Sunday-schools, and ask of them a collection.

This recommendation our Presbytery urges sessions earnestly to carry out.

As the chairman of the committee of Education it is my duty to call your attention to the foregoing action, and to ask your very prompt and liberal response. We have fourteen candidates under our care; and four of them are dependnet on your aid to secure the preparation needed for the work of the ministry. To meet their wants will require at least $500. To make this sum, it will be necessary for each of the churches to raise about half their respective assessments for Home Missions. Send in collections at once. G. D. PARKS.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

W. H. Blount, Esq., of Wilson, has been invited to deliver an address before the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers which will assemble at Richmond.

The Sam Jones meetings at Durham are the great talk. The business houses in Durham are closed and notices upon them such as these: "Closed to hear Sam Jones", "Will open at 12". "This office is closed during the services at the warehouse." "Closed for the Sam Jones meeting." The *Recorder* says: Judge Shipp adjourned his court this morning in order that the bar and jury might attend these meetings. We have never seen such interest manifested as is here shown at this time.

The Newton *Enterprise* tells it: Capt. R. P. Reinhardt this week has gathered 150 bushels of "Leather Coats" from eight trees, and about, 50 bushels had been gathered from the same trees. They readily bring 50 cents a bushel.

The residence of Col. John Robinson, five miles from Raleigh, was entirely destroyed by fire last week.

Greensboro *Workman*: In the year 1887 Mr. H. T. Hurley, who lives near Worthville, Randolph county, found a terrapin, and upon examining his under shell he found engraved thereon this writing: "D. T. 1882." In this same year, 1887, Mr. Hurley's name was added, with the date. Then in 1888 he found the same terrapin again, and put on him his initials and the date. Upon inquiry in 1888, Mr. Daniel Trogdon was found to be the man who marked the terrapin in 1882 with the date and his initials.

The Goldsboro *Headlight* says: The cotton crop in this section seems not to be so short after all.

The Greensboro *Workman* says: One of the workmen had an eye blown out, the hand of another was badly torn, and the third, who handled the drill, was seriously shocked. A large piece of rock was blown out of the well, as was also a large hammer, which broke the windlass at the mouth of the well and knocked a man down who stood near by.

On the Western N. C. Railroad between Glen Alpine and Bridgewater stations on last Thursday a collision occurred between two freight engines. The engines were reversed, but not in time. Fifteen cars were damaged. One brakeman was killed and another missing.

The Rockingham *Rocket* says that Mr. Dowdy, living near Laurinburg, has picked, packed and marketed this season eighteen bales of cotton averaging more than 500 pounds to the bale, and that he would gather two bales more—making out twenty bales to a one mule crop. His grain crop will turn out a sufficient year's support, besides. On three acres, from which he took a crop of oats in June, he planted the Red Ripper pea which yielded twenty-one horse loads of pea-vine hay.

The Ada factory at Charlotte is now running, though as yet cotton is not run through. This week's cotton will be put to the cards. On January 1st, or thereabout, the Victor Mills will be in operation.

Dr. Wm. B. Phillips, formerly of the University of North Carolina, but now of Birmingham, Ala., delivered an instructive and humorous addresses before the Bingham School on his experiences in the School of Mines in Freiberg, Germany. Prof. Phillips was one of the "Bingham Boys" sixteen years ago.

The death of Col. John F. Hoke is announced. He died suddenly of heart disease while standing on the porch of his house. He was in his 69th year. In the Mexican war he was a captain. In the late war he commanded the 23d N. C. regiment. He frequently represented his county in the Legislature and was in all respects a good citizen.

Maj. W. A. Guthrie, so the Durham *Plant* tells us, has specimens of bituminous coal which were found near Patterson's Mills in Orange county embedded between red and gray sandstone. He has secured an option upon twelve hundred acres of land and proposes to organize a stock company and push investigation.

Maj W. J. Yates died at Charolotte, last week in his 62d year. He was one of the most noted and most successful journalists in the State. A man of exceptionally good judgment, and a thorough North Carolinian.

A company has been formed in Salisbury for the purpose of manufacturing knit goods. T. F. Klutz is president.

DOMESTIC.

The will of Samuel J. Tilden has been sustained by the Supreme Court of New York. If sustained by the highest court, to which it will be appealed, the wishes of Mr. Tilden will be complied with, and the greater part of his wealth will go to found a library and reading room in New York city.

A young lady of Powhattan, Va., committed suicide by drowning, on the day she was to be married. No reason is assigned for the act.

The real estate business in Florida has been greatly depressed as might be supposed by the yellow-fever calamity. Mr. Hugh McCallum, a native of Scotland, who for a few years past has been engaged in real estate transactions at Winter Park committed suicide by hanging. It is supposed that insanity resulted from despondency caused by the depression in real estate.

At the sale of premium tobacco at the Richmond Exposition last week one hogshead brought $4,300.

Reports come that unless government aid is extended large numbers of Cheyenne Indians must die of starvation. Game has become so scarce that the Indians cannot obtain enough to support life.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company at San Francisco has executed a deed of trust to the Central Trust Company of New York, to secure a mortgage of $38,000,000.

The Virginia Medical Society has been in session at Norfolk, Va. A paper was read by request on "Curvature of the Spine," by Dr. Josiah Roberts, of New York. An interesting paper on "Atypical Forms of Typhoid Fever in the Mountainous Section," was read by Dr. C. T. Lewis, and a paper on "Antagonism Between Amyl Nitrate and Prussic Acid," by Dr. J. S. Pedigro, of Roanoke. The subject of the "Advances in Surgery" was taken up in order to allow the giving of a clinic to show the working of the woven wire corset. Dr. Edward McGuire opened the subject with a fine paper, which he read to an attentive audience.

The goods, chattels, franchises, etc., of the Newark, N. J., base-ball club are advertised to be sold at auction to satisfy a mortgage of $6,350.

The mines of the Cumberland coal region are 271,763 tons more for the present year than for the year preceding.

A man and his daughter, twelve years old, perished in the flames that consumed the residence of the former at Ilion, N. Y., last week. They had each rescued a child and returned and lost their way probably amid the smoke and flames. They were together when found.

While hunting quail in California, Joaquin Miller accidentally shot himself through the left hand.

The steamer Phil Armour snagged and sunk at Wilson Chute, on the Mississippi river, last Wednesday, in eighteen feet water. No lives were lost. One man succeeded in saving $3,000 he had with him.

A Quaker wedding took place at Mt. Airy, Md., last week. The groom is an editor, and the marriage certificate was signed by one hundred and seventeen persons.

A man was found guilty in Kent county, of selling liquor. He was not suspended—neither was the judgment, (it was in Maryland,)—but he had to pay $100 and costs.

Several Railroad passenger agents held a meeting in Lonisville, Ky., looking to the establishment of a European immigrant business through New Orleans. The project is, says the *N. O. Picayune*, for the West India and Pacific Steamship Company to run steamers between Liverpool and New Orleans weekly and connect with the railway lines represented here.

Mrs. Maria Louise Genet Von Rensselaer died at Greenbush, N. Y., recently, aged 86. She was the daughter of "Citizen Genet," ambassador to this country from the first French Republic in 1783.

The National Convention of the British-American Association held at its sessions last week in Chicago adopted resolutions introduced to bring about, if possible, the plan of voting practiced in Australia where every ballot is absolutely secret, and to abolish local primary machines and political bossism.

The Sitka *North Star* tells us that the Secretary of the Interior has recently increased the Alaska Territorial Board of Education from three to five. The new members are Hon. James Sheakley, of Fort Wrangell, and Mr. Wm. Duncan, of Metlakahtla, both deeply interested in the welfare of the schools.

Daniel Hand, of Guilford, near New Haven, Conn., has given to the Missionary Association of New York city $1,000,000 to be held in trust for the education of colored people in the old slave States. He was a grocer in Charleston, S. C., and being of Northern sentiments left for the North on the outbreak of the late war. He left about $130,000 of property in the hands of Mr. G. W. Williams, of Charleston. The money was used to advantage and Mr. Williams has since paid Hand the original amount and interest amounting to $648,000.

FOREIGN.

At Cherbong there has been a most significant interchange of courtesies between the Mayor of the city and the officers attached to the Russian squadron in the port. The Mayor's toast of a union of the French and Russian peoples, was cordially responded to by the officer in command in a toast to President Carnot and the French army and navy.

An official report from Zanzibar declares that Arab leaders engaged in the slave trade are the real opponents of the Germans in East Africa.

Swiss socialists threaten trouble.

Fifteen thousand Yorkshire, England, colliers are on a strike.

The Spanish gunboat, Lealtad, which was sunk in Batobano harbor in the cyclone of last month has been raised and towed into Havana.

Rio *News*:—The Santos municipal council has resolved upon the opening of another lazaretto, owing to an increase of the epidemic of small-pox raging there. The appeals to Our Lady of Montserrate do not appear to have been heard, and the people are therefore paying the natural penalty of their imprudence.

The sale of property under the will of the late Lord Sackville will give to each of the Maids of Honor of Queen Victoria $5,000.

The Pope has not yet recovered from his chagrin at the ill-success of his plans connected with the German Emperor's visit.

Emperor William II., of Germany, will honor Bismarck with a visit to the latter's home. It is supposed this is to quiet rumors of estrangement between them.

A terrible state of affairs exists in Port au Prince, Hayti. On the night of the 28th ult. revolution was abroad and firing from opposing factions continued over ten hours. Some 300 persons including many women and children were killlid. Generals Seide, Telemaque, Charles Borno and Ducasse were killed.

Says the Rio *News*: The town of Macapa, on the Amazon, is suffering from both yellow fever and small-pox.

The people of Ceara are greatly exercised over the miraculons appearance of the Virgin Mary, the infant Jesus and St. Joseph at Canoa, in that province. The apparition was seen by children, and the priests are busily strengthening the hallucination and preparing to build a chapel on the spot. It is also said that the figure of Jesus bearing the cross was also seen.

The Rio *News* gives the above and adds: This is perhaps another reason for protecting and preserving a church capable of nourishing such absurd superstitions and frauds.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

In Greensboro, at the residence of Gov. A. M. Scales, on Wednesday morning, October 17th, by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, D.D., Mr. JOHN NOBLE WYLLIE, of Danville, Va., and Miss KATIE LEWIS SCALES, of Greensboro, N. C.

In Richmond county, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 18th of October, by Rev. A. N. Ferguson, Mr. K. C. CAMERON and Miss EMELINE McDUFFIE.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

In Statesville, September 10th, 1888, Miss GEORGIE W. FLANAGAN, being a little more than 19 years of age. She had just finished her education and was prepared to enter on the great work of life with the brightest promise. Endowed with a mind of unusual power, and being a diligent student, she became a fine scholar for one so young. She won some handsome prizes and attained high distinction in Statesville college. Destitute of every element of selfishness, and sparkling with wit and humor, she was a favorite alike with her teachers and her companions. She was an earnest Christian and her purpose was to be a foreign missionary. But in a few months after her graduation the Master called her to yet higher service in that "better country" whose "inhabitant shall not say I am sick."

"We followed her down to the dark, silent shore,
Our hearts fondly round her clinging;
But we saw not the angels who guarded her o'er,
We heard not the songs they were singing."

In Cumberland county, N. C., Oct. 9th, 1888, Mrs. MARGARET JANE BETHUNE, wife of M. D. Bethune, Esq. She was in the 46th year of her age, and for many years a consistent member of Bethesda Presbyterian church. In her sudden death her sorely stricken husband has lost a kind and amiable companion, her children a most affectionate and tender mother and the church a highly esteemed member. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." COM.

MALCOLM BLACK was born at Lismore, Argyleshire, Scotland, February 17, 1818; moved to Cumberland county, N. C., in 1841; married Janet McNeill in 1849, and moved to Austin county, Texas, in 1850; and died at Yellow Prairie, Texas, October 8, 1888. He was a member of the Presbyterian church over forty years. He was an earnest Christian and a faithful officer. He spoke calmly of his departure, saying he was ready and willing to go, and his end was peace. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, on the 1st day of Oct. 1888. our beloved brother Dr. A. A. HILL, a deacon in the Lexington Presbyterian church, has been removed by death from the Church Militant to the Church Triumphant; therefore be it

Resolved 1st, That we, the elders and deacons, together with the whole church do deeply deplore our loss, but rejoice in believing that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved 2d, That our heartfelt sympathies be extended to the bereaved family, and pray that the consolations of the Holy Spirit may come to them in this dark hour of affliction.

Resolved 3d, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, to the *Davidson Dispatch*, to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN and that a page in our minute book be dedicated to his memory and that these resolution be spread thereon.

T. C. Ford, W. B Hamner, A. C. Hege, R. L. Payne, W. D. Biggers, L. B. Wheeler, W. E. Hege, R. L. Payne, JR.

Lexington, N. C., Oct. 19th, 1888.

The Young Women's Christian Association, of Charlotte, N. C., at their meeting Oct. 25th, 1888, read and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen best, in his wisdom and loving kindness, to call home our dear friend and fellow member ANNA B. LEE; be it resolved,

I. That we bow in humble submission to His will in taking from us one of our most useful and best loved members.

II. That the memory of her lovely Christian character, her cheerful spirit and devotion to the Master's service shall ever be tenderly cherished by us.

III. That we extend our deepest sympathy to her sorrowing one's and pray that His grace may be sufficient for them.

IV. That a page of our minnte book be devoted to her memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

C. HUTCHISON,
B. YATES.
Committee.

The sad and tragic death of SAMUEL J. McLEAN, the former efficient secretary of our Sunday-school, justly calls forth some tribute to his memory. Therefore we, the officers, teachers, and pupils of Montpelier Sunday-school do hereby resolve.

I. That we have heard with deep grief of the death of our active fellow-worker, Samuel Jennings McLean.

II. That in his death we have lost a faithful friend and an intelligent working member, that his parents have lost a devoted son, and his sisters a loving brother.

III, That we tender to his family our sincere sympathy while they "pass under the rod," and commend them to the tender love and mercy of our Father in Heaven.

IV. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and a copy to the N. C. PRESBNTERIAN fer publication.

C. A. PURCELL, Supt.
W. G. SHAW, Sec'y.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday, (24th,) and Thursday 42½ cents; Friday, and until Monday, 42 cents; on that date 41½ cents—closing steady,

ROSIN—Strained 70 cents and Good Strained 75 cents—closing steady.

TAR—On Wednesday $1.60; since receipts taken day by day at $1.50.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.30 and Soft $2.10 throughout.

COTTON—Wednesday, (24th,) 9 7-16 middling Thursday 9 7-16@9½; Friday 9 7-16; Saturday 9 7-16@9 3 18: Monday 9 5-16—closing steady.

TIMBER.—None coming in—arrivals would bring full prices.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.
Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.
Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.
Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free.
GEORGE ALLEN,
New Bern, N. C.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.
Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.
For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

FOR GAS. BAILEY'S COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS REFLECTORS! A wonderful invention for LIGHTING Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa FOR OIL.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.
Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.
Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.
Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

PAINTS & OILS
5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.
Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at
W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

HEDRICK
FALL TRADE--1888.
OUR HANDSOME STOCK OF LADIES'
DRESS GOODS
CAN BE EOUND IN THE
CORNER STORE.
This Department is Devoted Exclusively to the Sale of
LADIES' GOODS.
The assortment is complete. We have possibly the Largest Stock of DRESS GOODS in the city. We name a few special BARGAINS.
ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA,
40-inches wide, in best Shades, of super quality, at 50c. per yard; would be cheap at 75c.
French Flannel,
54 inches wide, at 85c. worth a dollar if a cent,
EXTRA QUALITY.
Ladies' Habet Cloth,
Pretty Colors at $1.25 per yard. The Bargain of the season.
Embroidered Robes
in newest styles. Many have already been sold, though we receive a new supply weekly, and will be always able to offer something NEW.
TRICOTS, CHEAP GRADES OF DRESS FLANNELS, TRIMMINGS AND VELVETS,
with everything else to be found in a well ordered Dress Goods Department.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Towels, Napkinks, Fringed Table Cloths, with Napkins to match.
WE SELL THE BEST
ONE DOLLAR KID GLOVE
in the South. It is FOSTER'S Five Button Length, in Colors and Black. None better made. Every pair warranted.
LADIES' MERINO VESTS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
In the adjoining apartment we have concentrated our stock of
GENT'S GOODS,
where can be found a splendid stock of French, Scotch and English Suitings, All-Wool American Cassimeres, direct from the Mills in Pennsylvania.
Dicksey's Maryland Jerseys and a great variety of goods for Boys' wear.
Gents' Half-Hose, Merino and Camel's Hair Undershirts and Drawers, Collars and Cuff's, Scarfs and Neckties, &c. The success we have had heretofore in catering to the tastes of Gentlemen is a good proof of what we can now do with such largely increased facilties.
We also offer a large stock of Domestic Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Sheetings and Shirtings. Our 8c Bleaching is a wonder.
With a determination to greatly increase our rapidly growing business, we have made attractive prices that must command the attention of all all buyers.
JNO. J. HEDRICK,
101 & 103 Market St.,
1 & 3 N, Front St.

HINDERCORNS.
The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.
PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
From its combination of valuable medicines, is superior to the essence of Ginger in the cure of Cramps, Colic, Dyspepsia and Bowel disorders, and is invaluable for all Throat and Lung troubles. Use it without delay if you have Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs. 50c. & $1.
AGENTS Proof that $100 a month is made selling our New Book by Rev. Dr. Talmage, also Mother, Home and Heaven. 195,000 sold. Edited by T. L. Cuyler, D. D. $2.75. 10,000 Curiosities of the Bible. Introduction by J. H. Vincent, D.D. Illustrated. $2. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 771 Broadway, N.Y.

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.
UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.
The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.
For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.
Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.
Circulars forwarded on application.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"
A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,
BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.
THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.
Single Copies..... 10cts.
Three " ..... 25cts.
Ten " ..... 75cts.
Twenty " ..... $1 00.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

REGRET.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

Oh, that word regret,
There have been nights and morns when we have sighed,
"Let us alone, Regret! We are content
To throw thee all our past, so thou wilt sleep
For aye." But it is patient, and it wakes;
It has not learned to cry itself to sleep,
But plaineth on the bed that it is hard.
We did amiss when we did wish it gone
And over; sorrows humanize the race:
Tears are the showers that fertilize this world;
And memory of things precious keepeth warm
The heart that once did fold them.
They are poor
Who have lost nothing; they are poorer far
Who, losing, have forgotten; they most poor
Of all who lose, and wish they might forget.
For life is one, and in its warp and woof
There runs a thread of gold that glitters fair,
And sometimes in the pattern shows most sweet
Where there are sombre colors. It is true
That we have wept. But oh, this thread of gold,
We would not have it tarnish; let us turn
Oft and look back upon the wondrous web,
And when it shineth sometimes we shall know
That memory is possession.

WHERE THE DAY BEGINS.

According to the way in which this arrangement is now carried out, the first land that the new day dawns upon is Easter Island, about 280 miles west of the coast of Chili, South America. That is to say, the 2d of July breaks here within a few hours of the 1st, having broken on the American coast to the east, and the two days run on alongside—the 2d in Easter Island and places west, the 1st in all places on the American continent. We may, therefore, realize the idea—that at 7.20 o'clock any morning of our lives in Great Britain the next day is commencing in the world, and is to be found at the little island in the Pacific ocean, whence, in due course, it will travel round to us. But to have thus the start of the world is not an unmitigated advantage to these islanders. Suppose one of them sails east to America, what is the result? He will find that they keep the day there, under a different date, and he will have to reckon one day in his calendar twice over to put himself right with their notions. On the other hand, if an American crosses from east to west this wonderful magic line where the day begins he will find the dates in this fresh part of the world are one in advance of him, and he must needs strike a day out of his calendar to keep up with the times. This fact was curiously illustrated in the case of Magellan, the Portuguese captain, who sailed around the world from east to west in 1522, and having crossed the magic line of "day's birth" in his wanderings, his calendar became, of course, a day in arrear. The sailors were completely ignorant of this, and finding, on landing at home that their Sabbath was falling on a Monday, they accused one another of tampering with the reckoning. It was not for sometime that the true and simple explanation of the wonderful loss of time was discovered.

NECESSITY OF SALT AS FOOD.

Several countries in old days adopted as a punishment deprivation of salt. One of the old laws of Holland ordained as the severest punishment that can be conceived, that certain malefactors should be fed on bread in which there was no salt. The effect, we learn, was horrible and painful in the extreme; and, of course, it was aggravated by the moist climate of the country. The wretched creatures sentenced to this penalty are said to have died the most horrible deaths, and medical men know that that there is a tendency to disease in those who have an aversion, individual or inherited, to salt. Not only is salt a great and necessary element in the blood, but it is a wonderful aid in exciting the gustatory nerves, and it is also a great assistance to digestion. In the stomach the salt is decomposed into what is called hydrochloric acid, and a soluble sodium salt. The acid is essential to digestion, and the sodium salt is absorbed to sustain the alkalinity of the blood, and to preserve the density of the fluids of the body. Its anticeptic action, also, should be remembered—its power in preserving flesh from decomposition. Salt miners and sailors are among the most healthy and robust classes of workers. The amount of salt needed by individuals varies, and it will vary by a slight degree with certain kinds of food, because some foods contain less salt, some more. But half an ounce a day may be set down as a safe allowance, always remembering that here there is more safety in excess than in defect, and that moderation may hardly in this case be the golden mean. Any excess the system easily carries off, whereas too little can only have injurious results. Rice and other farinaceous foods demand more salt than any other kinds of food to prevent the appearance of certain diseases—Gastrodynia amongst them—from which the poor Hindus are wont to suffer, through an enforced economy in salt.—*Dr. A. H. Japp, in the Argosy.*

CHINESE GORDON.

A Soldier's Tribute to the Great Martyr of Khartoum.

Writing in *The Fortnightly Review* of the illustrious hero whom he failed to rescue at Khartoum, Lord Wolseley remarks: "His courage was an instinct, fortified by faith in God and in a future life. This life had no intense pleasures for him, and he shrank from the applause of men. He did whatever came to his hand with all the loyalty of an English gentleman, and especially with the earnestness and zeal of a servant of Christ. The world was to him a sort of prison, beyond the precincts of which lay that New Jerusalem from which his waking thoughts, and very dreams, even, never wandered. While in this mundame prison, he tried to do God's bidding with that unbounded sympathy for the sufferings of all animal creation that was one of his most remarkable characteristics. And yet, he had absolutely no regard for human life. To die, or to be killed, or to kill, was as natural, as much a matter of course to him, as to be born. He cared nothing for his own life, and could not understand why others should set any value upon theirs. It always struck me, when conversing with him, that he was, more than any man I ever knew well, made up of opposite qualities. The God whom he worshiped was at one time the sternly just God described in the Old Testament; at another, He was the God of love revealed to us by Christ. Not that these two conceptions contradict each other: rather is each the complement of the other; but yet the union of such widely different qualities which seems to us natural, necessary even, in God, strikes us as strange in a man. And so the union in Gordon of stern severity and exceeding gentleness always seemed to be extraordinary. It was not that Gordon was simply brave in action, but that danger had actually and positively for him nothing terrible about it. There is a curious page in his Khartoum diary where he discusses the question of whether he should or not allow the Mahdi to take him alive. Death to him was really the open door to a new life, and whether he passed through it in action or under any other circumstances was all the same. Death to him was merely a release from all the paltriness of human life. When shall we see his like again?"

WHAT IS PRODUCE.

In Mayer v. Davis, 6 W. & S. 279, the court said: "Swine, horses, neat cattle, sheep, manure, cordwood, hay, and many other things not more savory, would be out of place in a market-house for the sale of poultry, vegetables, fruit, eggs, milk, butter, lard, and other provisions for the mouth; yet they are strictly the produce of the farm; much more so indeed than beef, which though it comes like everything else primitively from the soil, is as much a manufactured article as leather, cloth or charcoal. The ox is the produce of the farm; beef is the produce of the slaughter-house and shambles. It is manufactured by the professional skill of the artisan, whose business is as distinct from that of a farmer as is that of a flax-dresser or a wool-comber. That the farmer sometimes works up his own raw materials cannot prevent it from taking a new denomination from the additional labor expended on it. The versatility so conspicuous in the American people often makes him his own weaver; yet it follows not that his linsey-woolsey, though cut from his own sheep, is the less manufactured, or the less improperly denominated the produce of his farm. The blending of trades does not change the nature of the wares. When the farmer slaughters his own ox the beef is not the less the product of the slaughter-house." And it was held that beef is not "produce of a farm." In State v. Borroum, 23 Miss. 477, the court took judicial notice that cotton is a "product of commodity."—*Albany Law Journal.*

HOW OREGON WAS SAVED TO THE NATION.

All that northwestern slope of our continent beyond the Rocky Mountains was saved to the United States nearly fifty years ago by the earnest and timely work of Dr. Whiteman, a *Medical* Missionary of the American Board.

All the far west that is drained by the Columbia river was ours, by right both of discovery and of purchase, but it came to be held by British fur companies and by various Indian tribes.

To these Indians a few missionaries were sent, Dr. Whiteman among them. He soon saw that the British were trying to get permanent foothold and possession of this valuable territory, and resolved to save it to the United States. His plan was to lead an American colony to those parts. He crossed the Rocky Mountains in mid-winter, gathered his colony and hastened to Washington to get transportation from the government. He explained his plan to Hon. Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, but was told he was too late, as they were about to exchange that northwest country (as of no value to us) for fishing ground owned by England on our coast.

An enemy, to undervalue the country, had told the government that emigrants could not cross the mountains with wagons, but President Tyler and Mr. Webster told Dr. Whitman, "if your colony can cross, then the territory will not be sold or exchanged."

Dr. Whitman did lead his colony of a thousand souls across the mountains in wagons two thousand miles into the great valley of the Columbia, now Oregon, and so the great northwest was by missionary activity saved to the United States. Otherwise, it would have fallen into the hands of a foreign government.

More than this: Our Government now having a new interest on the Pacific coast, a desire was awakened to get California, and in the settlement with Mexico after the war our government bought this conquered province of California, giving us the entire width of the west.

Securing Oregon gave us California; but who secured Oregon? A missionary, about the year 1843. Do missions pay?—*From "These for Those."*

ROMANTIC CAREER OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

The career of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, recently re-elected President of Mexico like that of all Mexican leaders, is full of romantic adventure. He was born in the rich state of Oaxaca, which was also the birthplace of Juarez, Mejia, Romera, Mariscal, and others famed in politics and literature. Don Porfirio's parents designed him for the law and sent him to the Colegio Carolina, in Puebla, which celebrated institution has graduated many of Mexico's most eminent men. But Diaz, at the age of 24, enlisted as a private in the National Guard, against the government of Santa Anna. Again, in the so-called war of reform in 1858 and 1861—he won more substantial honors than the straps of an officer, and when his country was convulsed by the French invasion of 1863, Diaz, then a general took a promiuent part in the struggle. Once during those wars, when a prisoner at Puebla he escaped by letting himself down from the tower in which he was confined by means of a rope spliced out with his clothing. Another of his numerous hair-breadth escapes was during the bloody struggle by which he made himself President for the first time. Having captured Matamoras by daring strategy, he was seized on shipboard by the Lerdists, and saved himself only by leaping into the sea, assisted by the connivance of a French captain, whom he afterward made consul at Saint Nazaire.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Queen Mary's favorite ladies:—After the executioner had done his hideous work on the scaffold of February, Elizabeth Curle and Jane Kennedy, Mary's oldest and best beloved ladies "who attended her in the days of her splendor, who clung to her in adversity, through good report and evil report, who shared her prison and waited upon her on the scaffold," parted never to meet again on this earth. The latter returned to Scotland and married Sir Andrew Melville, of Garvock, to whom she had long been engaged. Summoned by King James I., who had appointed her to meet and attend upon his bride Anne of Denmark, she was unfortunately drowned while attempting to cross the stormy Firth between Burntisland and Leith in an open boat. Her friend and associate Elizabeth Curl accompanied her brother Gilbert, Queen Mary's Secretary, to Antwerp, taking with her the portraits of her dearly-beloved mistress. It was she who, after having been for eight years Mary's devoted companion in her prison, accompanied her on the scaffold, was with her till within a few minutes of her execution and received her last kiss. She died at Antwerp and was interred there, with her sister-in-law, in the Church of St. Andrews. Separated from her loyal, true-hearted ladies, Queen Mary rests in her Royal tomb, in Westminster Abbey, beneath the magnificent monument erected by her son. Her recumbent statue reposes under a royal canopy, with the Scottish lion at her feet, "a glorious specimen of the sculpture of the sixteenth century, as well as a genuince and most satisfactory likeness of the beautiful and unfortunate mother of our Royal line, corresponding in features contour, and expression with the best authenticated portraits.—*Leisure Hour.*

Miss Emily White, daughter of the Rev. Dr Verner M. White, of South Kensington, will tomorrow leave Liverpool for Calcutta to take charge of the Normal School there for the training of Female Native Teachers, under the direction of the Free Church Mission.

Queen Victoria has forwarded to the Scottish Exhibition two table-napkins manufactured from yarn spun by herself.

THINGS USEFUL.

For cleaning brass use a thin paste of plate powder, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, four tablespoonfuls of alcohol. Rub with a piece of flannel; polish with chamois.

Plum Tomato Preserves: Take a pound of sugar for each pound of tomatoes, put water enough in it to start it dissolving, let it boil up and skim it, wash the tomatoes, drain them, probe each one about three times with a silver fork, to keep the skin from bursting in cooking, put them in the syrup, and let them boil slowly for five or six hours, skimming frequently. This is excellent—I have tried it for thirty years or more—and you can use from the same jar all winter without the least injury, Season well with lemon.

Also, for pickling watermelon rind:—Pare and cut up the rind in inch square pieces, of any size or shape to suit the fancy, salt it and let it stand for a day or two, take a quarter of a pound of sugar to a pound of melon, put it in a kettle with a pint of best cider vinegar, spice to suit the taste, let it simmer until the melon is tender, put it in jars, and it is ready for use.

Icing without Eggs:—One teaspoonful of gelatine dissolved in three tablespoonfuls of warm water, then add one cup powdered sugar and beat until smooth. Flavor.

Polish for Bright Stoves:—Mix one teaspoonful of turpentine with one teaspoonful of sweet oil and sufficient emery powder to make the mixture of the thickness of cream; put it with a soft flannel or rubber on the article to be cleaned, and polish off quickly with another soft duster; then polish with a little dry emery powder and a clean leather. If there are rust spots on the steel, rub with emery powder, and then take a smooth pebble and rub backwards and forwards until the rust has disappeared.

Apple Sauce:—Make a syrup by pouring a pint of water on a small cup of sugar; bring it to a boil. Pare and cut into eights mellow, sour apples and drop into the syrup as fast as they are cut. Cover close and cook five minutes, or until tender; turn out, taking care not to break one of the slices. If the syrup is boiling when the slices are put in they will not break. If a few raisins or a little lemon is boiled in the syrup the sauce will be yet nicer. Make this in the forenoon to use fresh for supper. Make only enough to be eaten at one meal.

ABOUT APPLES.

Bella has been out all the afternoon helping to gather apples.

When she came into the house, she asked Aunt Mary: "Do apples grow wild, Aunt Mary?"

Aunt Mary said, "there are two or three kinds of wild crab-apples native to America; but none of our cultivated kinds have been raised from these."

"Then where do our cultivated apples come from?"

"From the seeds of apples that were brought by the colonists from Europe."

"Does the apple grow better in Europe than here?"

"Oh, no! In our Northern and Middle States it grows better than in any part of the world."

"What is the name of this apple I have in my hand?"

"That is a Gravenstein, so called because it originated in a town of that name in Germany. It is a very fine apple."

"Have we any as good, that were born in America?"

"You mean have we any native varieties that are as good as the European? Yes; the Newtown Pippin is admitted to be one of the finest apples in the world; and it was *born*, as you call it in America."

"Was the Baldwin apple born here?"

"Yes; it is a native of Massachusetts, and one of the best of the red winter apples."

"I like sweet apples when they are baked."

"So do I, Bella. We shall have some on the tea-table to-night, and there is the tea-bell. Now, we will have sweet apples and cream."—*Our Dumb Animals.*

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND-HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, C[illegible] Crackers, &c.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS!

LIVE MEN AND WOMEN WANTED IN every Town and County in the South to sell our elegant new set of Holiday Books (selling from 50cts to $3.50). One lady made an average profit of $7.00 a day from September until Christmas last year. A young man cleared $200 in five weeks. Terms liberal. Apply early for territory. D. E. Luther, Southern Manager Cassell & Co., 68½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sept. 30'88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence.	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence...	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Are. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportatien.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

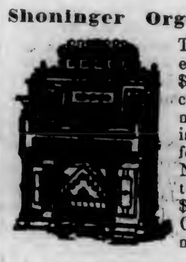
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 45 A.M.	6 00 A.M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	1 25 P.M.
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	9 25 A.M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P.M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P.M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A.M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 00 "	5 15 P.M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A.M.	9 15 A.M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 40 P.M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A.M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P.M.	2 00 P.M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	6 45 A.M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	2 30 P.M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A.M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "	

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P.M.	
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "	

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

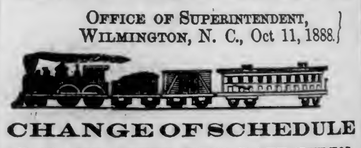
Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 50 A.M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 12 A.M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 43 A.M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 43 P.M.
Leave Charlotte.....	4 10 P.M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 46 P.M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 51 P.M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 15 P.M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	6 40 P.M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 57 A.M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	12 32 A.M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A.M.
Leave Charlotte.....	7 00 A.M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 10 A.M.
Leave Shelby.....	8 33 A.M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	9 38 A.M.
Leave Charlotte.....	11 21 A.M.
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P.M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 51 P.M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 13 P.M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 40 P.M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 00 P.M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A.M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 49 A.M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 19 A.M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 40 A.M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles and Moutain Produce.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

BY-AND-BY AND NEVER.

[A Spanish proverb says that "by the road of By-and by one arrives at the house of Never."]

There's a dangerous little Afrite who accosts us day by day,
Upsetting every purpose in a soft, enticing way,
Saying, "Rest from this, I pray you, for to morrow you can try—
If hard work is to be done, you can do it By-and-by."

Though he tell you not to do it,
Mind him not, or you will rue it,
For his words so smooth and clever
Take you to the house of Never.

His voice is like a siren's, and he always aims to please;
He's as idle as a zephyr, and he bids you take your ease;
If your spirits seem to falter, at your elbow he is nigh,
Saying, "Wait a little, brother, you can do it By-and-by."

Though he tell you not to do it,
Mind him not' or you will rue it,
For his words so smooth and clever
Take you to the house of Never.

He commands an endless future, and has youth upon his side,
So he makes your little horoscope magnificently wide:
Quite disturbed by earnest plodders, he appeals with witching eye;
"What's your hurry—wait a little—you can do it By-and-by."

Though he tell you not to do it
Mind him not, or you will rue it,
For his words so smooth and clever
Take you to the house of Never.

He's a tricky little prompter, and he always lingers near,
Knowing just the proper moment when to whisper in your ear;
He can span you pretty rainbows, and make fanciful your sky,
With his magical proviso of the golden By-and-by.

Though he tell you not to do it,
Mind him not, or you will rue it,
For his words so smooth and clever
Take you to the house of Never.

On your eyes he presses poppies, on your will he puts a brake—
Just to keep you soothed and idle, any trouble he will take;
When he trains you to his harness—oh, so mischievous and sly!
Then you'll doze away the Present in a dream of By-and-by.

Though he tell you not to do it,
Mind him not, or you will rue it,
For his words so smooth and clever
Take you to the house of Neve.

—*Harper's Young People.*

THE LITTLE VIOLINIST.

The wind was swaying the heavily-laden trees that shaded the road, as a little girl, with naked feet, walked slowly over the slippery sidewalk. Her hair hung damp with the dew, which was almost a rain, and an old shawl, much too large for her, draggled on the ground. Her eyes glanced anxiously around, and in her hand she held tightly a small piece of silver. She had eaten no food that day, but, though hungry, she had not thought of that. She was hunting for her violin, her only inheritance, handed down from her father, and noted for its sweet, pure tones. Fondly she loved it, and it answered to her touch like a human voice. The strains she brought from its quivering strings touched many a heart, and opened many a hand to gifts of pennies. A child of Italy, full of song, it seemed as if the instrument understood her spirit and answered with tender love.

She had lived for sometime alone in a room with her precious instrument, and when she ate she sat on a stool, but placed the violin on a chair, the only one the little maiden owned. She often wished the violin could eat with her, and thus share even the little it helped to earn.

One night the door opened and a man entered. He had heard from the street, he said, the sweet sounds, and wished to hear more. This was no unusual thing, so she played, often stopping to press to loving lips the strings. Presently the stranger said, "I am tired and poor, may I rest on your floor, little maid?"

She did not like his dark brown face, or the glance of his eye, yet she spread a mat for him, and both were soon wrapped in slumber. Early in the morning she took one small silver piece and went out to buy a loaf to share with the poor man, first placing the plates on the table, the stool for her guest, but the chair for the violin.

On her return the man was nowhere to be seen and where was her precious violin? Wildly the child sought for it, called it by its pet names, then rushing forth into the street all day long she sought for the man who had robbed her of her darling. Night came on with drizzling rain. Faint from hunger and cold, as she was passing a bread shop she stopped; already her foot was on the step to enter, when, hark! what sounds were those? From the duke's theatre came the sweet sounds of a viol—hers! her own! For a moment she stood breathless, then with a bound and a cry she sprang up the steps, through the passages, where she was stopped by the man in charge. 'Where are you going?" he asked.

"For the viol, the viol!"

"Aye," he said, "I do not blame you. It is wonderful; but where is your money? It costs something to go there."

"Oh! please let me go! I must. Here is all I have." Forgotten was hunger, everything but the beloved viol. "Please, else I will die!"

The man hesitated, but as he looked at the wild, haggard face, he said, kindly, "Well, you may listen from the back door that leads to the stage; but be sure that no one sees you," and he pointed the way.

The violinist had finished his piece, but, receiving encore after encore, he came back. He had a fine touch, and again bewildering sounds were heard. Silently, stealthily, the child glided on the stage, and when the performance again ceased, fearful of losing sight of her treasure, she sprang forward and caught his arm, crying, "Give me back my viol, my darling; I knew you had it! You stole it from me!"

The wild eye, the damp hair hanging over her face and shoulders, the wet, torn, trailing shawl, and the tone of anguish started many to their feet. At first the man was speechless; then, recovering himself, he called out loudly. "Take her away! take her away! She is mad!"

The stage hands came forward to remove her, when a commanding voice said, "Let her alone!"

Every sound was hushed, for it was the duke's voice. His heart was touched by her utter helplessness. He, too, had a young daughter, and something in his heart told him that the child was right.

"Give her the instrument," he said; "let her try," and he motioned the men away.

She raised the viol to play, but, casting a look backward, something fearful caused her to drop it.

"She cannot play! she cannot play!" echoed all through the house.

Again the duke was her friend. Passing silently behind the scene, he saw the former player pointing a pistol at the child.

"Take him away!" he thundered. Passing on to the stage, he whispered to the little girl, "I am the duke; fear nothing if you are right;" and taking off his mantle, he threw it around her draggled, wet clothes.

For a moment she was bewildered; then, kneeling before her benefactor, she began a low, light piece, trembling with an excitement which gave greater power to her hand and finer beauty to her music. No other sound was heard in that vast room till the last faint echo had died away. Then the audience arose in wild commotion of applause, but the child had fainted upon the stage. Tenderly the duke took her up, wrapping the mantle more closely around her, and ordered his servants to place her in his own carriage. After learning her history, he gave her a thorough musical education, and made her the first violinist in his opera troupe.—*Congregationalist.*

FRISKY.

Katie lived in the country. She had a great many pets that she wouldn't have had, had she lived in the city. The one she loved best was a little lamb her papa gave her for her very own. She named him Frisky, because he was so playful, and would skip and jump all day long. Katie tied a yellow ribbon around his neck with a pretty bow on top. The yellow was very bright and pretty in the green field.

Once a week Katie would give Frisky a bath in a tub, and scrub him with soap and brush. This kept his wool very white and soft and curly.

One day Katie had some little friends to see her. She took them in the field to play with Frisky, but when they went back to the house Katie forgot to put up the bars again. Frisky wandered out of the field and got lost.

Katie did not miss Frisky till after her little friends had gone, when she went to the field to give Frisky his supper. Then she found the bars down and no Frisky in the field. How badly she felt! She began to call loudly, "Frisky!" "Frisky!" but Frisky was far away and didn't hear her. Then she ran to the house and found her brother Harry, and they both went in search of Frisky. They walked till they were both tired. It was getting dark, and Harry said they must turn back homeward. But Katie coaxed, "O Harry, let's go just a wee bit farther; I think we shall find him."

They hadn't gone far when they heard a familiar little bleat. Katie bounded ahead, and found Frisky lying by the roadside. She was so glad to see him she cried for joy. Poor Frisky was so weak after his long walk that Harry had to carry him home.

Katie never forgot to put back the bars again. She used to laugh and say, "Frisky won't let me forget, for he always runs after me, saying, 'Bar!' 'bar!' though he spells it Baa."

STORY OF A LITTLE GIRL WHO BUILT A CHURCH.

There was a new church needed in a certain place, so a good man who loved to work for the Lord went among the people asking them to give the money with which to buy the materials and pay the workmen. But one man said, "No!" another said, "I cannot," another said, "I am too poor." Somehow or other every one found some excuse for himself, and not a cent was raised. At last he applied to a member of the church who was poor of purse, but large of heart; possibly he might help him.

"No," said the church member, "I have my wife and children to support, and this year I can do no more."

"But," urged the good man, "if you put down your name, others may, perhaps, follow your example; if you refuse me, I must give up discouraged."

"Father," said a little voice by his side, and the bright eyes of his little daughter looked up into his face. "Father, if you will only put down your name I will earn the money by picking berries and selling them. Honest and true I will; please don't say 'No,' father." The bright eyes were very earnest.

The father could not resist his little daughter's pleading, so he promised to pay a certain sum. The discouraged worker again took heart and went once more among the people, telling of the love and zeal of this little girl. Many were touched by the story, and one after another put his name on the paper till there was an abundance of money. Then the bricklayers came, and the carpenters, and the masons, and after a time a beautiful new church was built; and the people always said it was all owing to one little girl.—*Christian Advocate.*

CHARLEY AND CARLO.

Willie and Harry are brothers. They live in a city in Illinois.

Harry is older than Willie, but they love each other and frolic together a great deal for it makes both happier.

Harry has a beautiful white horse named Charlie. On pleasant mornings after breakfast Harry and Willie often go to the barn, and Harry saddles and bridles Charley, and leads him round to the corner of the house. There he will stand, without being tied, if his friend Carlo, the dog, is with him.

Harry mounts first; and then puts a thick shawl before the saddle and takes Willie up, and Harry puts his arms around Willie and gives him the reins, and Charley trots off as gaily as if he belonged to a king, and Carlo goes with them. They often ride out on the prairie.

As Willie is only four years old it makes people stare to see so small a boy riding a horse.

Willie's father has promised him a horse of his own when he grows older.

THE LITTLE DOOR-KEEPER.

"Let's play clap-out," cried, Julie; "I'll be door-keeper."

"No," "I," "I," "I," chorused several voices.

"I will count up and see who," said Bell Green, with authority. Bell was one of the older girls from the back seat, and no one ventured to dispute her. So she began the little ditty; at the word *out* her finger pointed to Julie, so her chance was gone the very first thing.

"I don't care!" said Julie, angrily flinging herself out of the line, "I proposed the game, and it's not fair to count up. You are the meanest girls I ever saw, so there?" and she walked out of the yard, shutting the gate after her very hard. Straight to Aunt Amy she went with her story.

"I wish my dear little Julie could be door-keeper all the day long said auntie, gently.

"There, I knew you would think they were hateful to me," cried Julie; then catching sight of the expression of Aunt Amy's face, she added in a different tone, "Oh dear! I know there's a verse coming. I never did see anybody so full of the Bible as you are auntie."

"I was just thinking of David's prayer," she said. "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lipe."

"There she comes," said Myra Wells, a few minutes later; and she called out, "Here, Julie, you may have my place, I don't care."

"No, thank you, she answered, pleasantly, "I have found some other door-keeing to do."

And so through the day and many days to come, whenever she was angry, she kept the door of her lips shut so carefully that the wicked, impatient words could not get out, and all the girls wondered to see her grow so gentle and loveable. And best of all, I think the gates, too, have lifted up their heads, and the King of Glory has come in.—*Christian Banner.*

"DAN."—THE TAMED EAGLE.

BY GEO. H. SARGENT.

On a ranch away out in Western Nebraska, where the North Platte rolls its turbid waters down through a rich valley with the land on either hand rising until it gradually merges into a series of low sand-hills. some years ago, a party of herdsmen caught a young eagle which was unable to fly. Its mother had been killed, so they took it home to their cabin and kept it in a cage.

There was a boy named Charley on this ranch who asked his father to let him keep the eagle. His father finally did so, and Charley took great pleasure in caring for his new pet, naming him Dan. After a while Dan became so tame that the boy no longer kept him in the cage, but had a small collar put around one leg and fastened him by a small chain to a post.

For a long time Dan chafed and fretted under his confinement, and refused to eat, but finally came to the conclusion that his captivity was to be permanent and began to make the best of his situation, As he grew less uneasy under his restraint, the boy allowed him a longer chain, until finally Dan had quite an extensive range in front of the cabin.

Dan soon learned to come at the call of his name, and would eat from Charley's hand. He would follow the boy as far as the chain would permit when Charley went away anywhere, and on his return Dan would be waiting on the edge of his circular range to welcome his master back.

Sometimes Charley would lie down in front of the cabin and pretend to be asleep, and Dan would come over very cautiously and pull Charley's watch from his vest pocket, and when the boy jumped up and said, "Give it up you thief," Dan would stand on one leg and hold out the watch in one claw, hanging down his head and looking very guilty.

One summer day all the men had gone away from the ranch, and Charley was left alone with Dan. He did not mind this, however, and lay down in the warm sunlight in front of the cabin, and was soon fast asleep.

While sleeping a large rattlesnake crawled through the tufts of prairie grass towards the sleeping boy. Dan saw it and made a rush for the intruder, and struck the serpent with both claws. The noise awakened Charley, who recognized the danger, and sprang outside the circle.

The snake coiled itself round Dan's body, and strove to strike him with his fangs, but Dan seizing the rattlesnake in his talons tore it with his strong beak, and in a few moments killed it.

Charley has grown to manhood now, and only goes to Nebraska occasionally for pleasure; but in his elegant New York home, over the door of one of the parlors, there is a large stuffed specimen of an American eagle with a rattlesnake in its claws.—*Good Cheer.*

Lung Troubles and Wasting

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. FREEMAN, Sidney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS

Christmas Selections —FOR 1888.— Containing new Carols by eminent writers in this field of work, and preceded by an Instructive Responsive Exercise that may be used with or without the Carols. Price, 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail postpaid; $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid.

Services. —"Good Will to Men." By J. E. Hall; "Noel," by P. F. Campiglio, and "Peace on Earth," by J. E. Hall: these consist of choice Responsive Readings throughout which are interspersed Beautiful Carols written especially for use in connection with the Readings. Price of each of the three Services is same as for the 'Christmas Selections."

Cantatas. "The New Santa Claus," by Butterworth and Murray. "Judge Santa Claus," by Burnham and Root. "The Waifs' Christmas," by Burnham and Root. "Santa Claus' Mistake," by Burnham and Root. "Catching Kriss Kringle," by Butterworth and Root. Price of the Cantatas, 30cts. each by mail postpaid.

Catalogue of all kinds of Christmas Music will be sent free on application.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY, A situation in a family to teach the ordinary English branches and music.

Address L. H. * * * * *
Henderson, N. C.
Lock Box No. 31.

A COMPLETE STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

I wish to extend an invitation to all of the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to call and examine one of the most *Complete Stocks* of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
House Furnishing:
Poles, Curtains,
Window Shades, &c., &c.,

Which I have ever shown. All Goods are sent free of Express or Freight when the amount is $10.00 or over.

CHURCH CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

Samples on application.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 7th, 1888.

GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL. DURHAM TOBACCO

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AN TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.

Every Young Man and Woman

Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
NO. 406 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

SAY-SOES.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.,
Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio,

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholsale Druggists' Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. Van Heesen, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Four years ago Vancouver, B. C., had no existence. In July, 1886, it had a population of about 1,200; in July, 1887, the population was 3,000; in July, 1888, the population was 8,500; and it is estimated that in July, 1889, the population will be at least 20,000.

He who fears to undertake is already defeated.

HOW IS IT POSSIBLE.

Yes, madame, we can tell you how it is possible for a firm to give so many valuable premiums, extras, etc., with the "Sweet Home" Soap. This is the only brand of household soap that is sold direct to the consumer by the manufacturer, j. d. larkin & co., buffalo, n. y., are the only large soap manufacturing firm in the United States selling direct to the user. All other firms employ traveling salesmen, jolly, good fellows these travelers are too, live high, get big wages, wear fine clothes. The bureau of statistics at Washington says, that the wages (not counting traveling expenses, which are fully equal in amount to the wages) paid during 1887 in this country to traveling salesmen, is one-fifth more than the income of all the ministers and doctors in the United States.

Now, if a manufacturer is willing to supply you direct, a better article than you can get at the stores, and is willing to give away for a limited time, to advertise and introduce his goods, all (and more too) that is saved in expenses of traveling men, extra freights, profits of wholesale and retail dealers, had you not better accept his offer?

Remember, "Sweet Home" Family Soap is an extra fine, pure soap, made from refined tallow and vegetable oils. On account of its firmness and purity each cake will do double the work of the common cheap soaps usually sold from groceries.

Do not confound "Sweet Home" Family Soap with the common cheap soaps (made to sell). 'Sweet Home" is made for use and each cake will go twice as far as the common soap sold at five cents per bar.

You can secure a Great Bargain Box of "Sweet Home" and nearly one hundred presents on 30 days' trial by sending your name and address on a postal card (mentioning this paper) to the above-named firm.

Princess Eugene, of Sweden, sacrificed her jewels in order to build a hospital upon an island where cripples might be nursed and healed.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS & PIANOS.

The improved method of fastening the strings of pianos, invented by the Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Company in the year 1881, is unquestionably one of the most important improvements ever made, making the instrument more richly musical in its tones, as well as more durable, and much less liable to get out of tune.

Both the Mason & Hamlin organs and pianos excel chiefly in that which is the chief excellence in any musical instrument, *quality of tone.* Other things, though important, are much less so than this. An instrument with unmusical tones cannot be a good musical instrument. Illustrated catalogues, containing descriptions of new and popular styles of organs and pianos, introduced this season, will be sent free to any one addressing the Company, Boston, New York or Chicago.

How mankind defers from day to day the best it can do, and the most beautiful things it can enjoy, without thinking that some day must be the last one, and that lost time is lost eternity!

Mrs. Partington and her son Ike, it is said, both use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for colds.

Every travelling man should take with him a bottle of Salvation Oil. Price only 25 cents.

The oldest rose in the world is trained against the old church at Heldersheim in Germany, and it is claimed that authentic record states that in 1079 Bishop Hepilo caused a trellis to be erected to support the rose.

Have you read the advertisement of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., in another column? If not, please do so at once. You may not be specially interested in what they have to say, but if you call some of your friends' attention who need employment to their adv. you may confer a life-long favor on them.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells, &c.
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.



CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS TO BLYMYER BELLS TO THE
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS. CHURCH. SCHOOL. FIRE ALARM.

MASON & HAMLIN

The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequalled excellence of their ORGANS the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. One hundred styles from $22 to $900 or more. Illustrated catalogues free.

Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their pianos, that they are superior to all others. They recognize the high excellence achieved PIANOS GRAND & UPRIGHT by other leading makers in the art of piano building, but still claim superiority. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in the year 1882, and now known as the "MASON & HAMLIN PIANO STRINGER," by the use of which is secured the greatest possible purity and refinement of tone, together with greatly increased capacity for standing in tune, and other important advantages.

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.

Pianos and organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

CHILDREN are IRRITABLE,

Feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, then you may know Worms are sapping at their life and unless prompt measures are taken, spasms and finally death will follow. B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge never fails to cure. Try and see for yourself, it has stood the test

FOR 60 YEARS.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90. For circulars apply to

JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.
Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome Moral restraint, Offers the best Physical and the best mental culture, a compulsory curicuum with enforced study, a reasonable but strict discipline, and a location entirely free from malaria. No time or money spent attending agricultural fairs. For catalogue address,

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address
H. A. GREY, Sr.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - CASH.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.



PIANOS
GRAND
Summer Sale
ORGANS

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October, at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable Fifth to Fifteenth of each month. PIANOS only $125 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash. And balance Dec. 1, *without interest or advance* on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. Great Bargains—Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. 10 makers, 300 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular. LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L. SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
THE PRESIDENT.

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.

WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO., VA.,

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.

New buildings, heated by steam; Laboratory; and other advantages and comforts of a first-class Schools. Fifty boarding pupils. Three Assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community, with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887-'8. Send for Catalogue.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

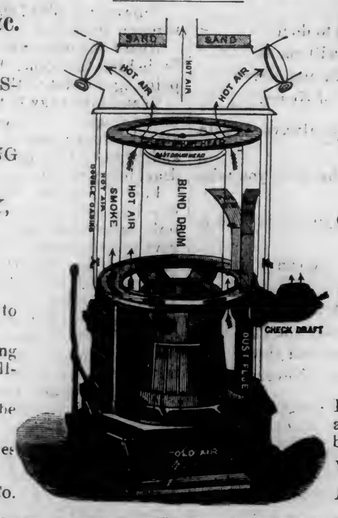
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

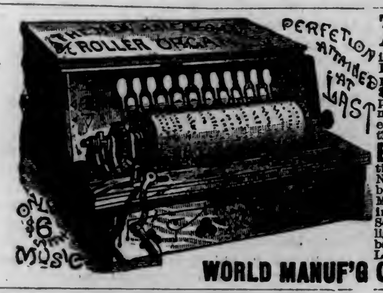
OUR STOCK OF HARDWARE

Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

We Will Save You Money.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

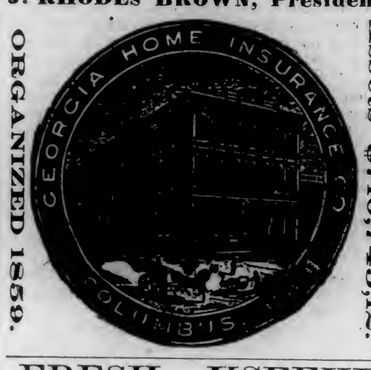


The New American ROLLER ORGAN is operated similar to the finest French Music Boxes and PLAYS 250 TUNES, from a waltz to a hymn, with perfect tune and time. Gives better satisfaction than a $100 PARLOR ORGAN and ten times more pleasure. This Organ is the perfection of musical instruments and the grandest and most marvellous instrument ever presented to the public. It plays SACRED MUSIC, MARCHES, WALTZES, POLKAS, JIGS, Reels, Operas, Popular Songs, Church music, as well as any organ. Nothing grander or combining so many features can be found in French or Swiss Music Boxes, costing $100. Price Only $6, in BEAUTIFULLY CARVED CASES with music. Send for one. It will fill you with astonishment and delight. If sent C.O.D. send $2.50 when you order, pay balance when you get organ. Send P.O. order, Registered Letter or by Express. Send all orders for this organ to

WORLD MANUF'G CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

J. RHODES BROWN, President. WM. C. COART, Secretary.

ORGANIZED 1859. Assets $710,745,12.



A Home Company

SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D.D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS WITHOUT CHARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

DRESSMAKING.

—o—

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

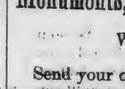
Wilmington Sea-Coast Railroad.

TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS FROM Wilmington to Wrightsville, and the Atlantic Beach. Connects with all Trains on Atlantic Coast Line. Excursions from inland Towns carried through without change of Cars.

Several Trains to the Beach and return Daily.

THE ISLAND BEACH HOTEL, now completed, offers most elegant and otherwise desirable accommodations to patrons. Healthful breezes. Surf-bathing excellent. Soft-shell Crabs, and seafood specialties.

Boats always on hand for fishing parties, on Sound or Sea.



WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c. Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.

mch.28. 481-1y

L.
1.
SES, WITH
s of a first-class
s; Presbyterian
Session 1887-'8.
ER.
urnishing
ODS.
E ON HAND
T STOCK
FURNISHING
ODS
would like the
ct.
OCK OF
WARE
d we would ask
ich to call on us
ng.
e You Money.
LANNER & Co.
Co.
GAN
ic Boxes and
hymn, with
action than a
times more
sical instru-
instrument
MARCH-
Reeds, Op-
ers Selec-
any organ.
atures can
nly $6,
ith music,
ment and de-
order, pay
Registered
is organ to
w York.
Secretary.
mpany
ONAGE.
! Liberal!
Villages in the
R, Agents,
mington, N. C.
ON, Agent,
harlotte, N. C.
KING.
aurin
nks to former
surrounding
hem that
ders en-
ABLE STYLE.
for Christmas
Prices, $5 to
NGTON, N.C.
DER,
teis & Grates
C.
Railroad.
S FROM Wil-
Atlantic Beach.
tic Coast Line.
arried through
d return Daily.
TEL, now com-
erwise desirable
althful breezes.
Crabs, and sea-
ing parties, on
AND ORNA-
E WORKS,
CO.,
ALTIMORE, Md.
AILING FOQ
Sieves, Fenders,
ven Wire, &c,
ettees, &c., &c.
481-1y

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,087. WILMINGTON, N. C., NOVEMBER 7, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,707.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged.—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. E. D. Gregory from Worthington, Ky., to Fort Smith, Ark.

Rev. W. H. McCullough from Pittsburg, Tenn., to Clarksville, Texas.

Rev. D. F. Smith from Charleston, Tenn., to Cleveland, Tenn.

Rev. A. S. Doak, from Eatonton, Ga., to Summerfield, Ala.

Rev. Dr. H. R. Raymond, Weatherford, Texas, to Starkville, Miss.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Concord Presbytery at a meeting in Goldsboro during the sessions of Synod received Rev. I. N. Campbell from the Presbytery of Mecklenburg and Rev. J. B. Shearer, D. D., from the Presbytery of Nashville. A call for the pastoral services of Rev. H. G. Gilland of Harmony Presbytery, S. C., was read from Poplar Tent, and permission granted that church to prosecute the call.

WM. W. PHARR,
Stated Clerk.

Mooresville, N. C., Nov. 1st.

VIRGINIA.

The church at Marion has extended a call to Rev. E. W. McCorkle, of Clifton Forge.

On 30th ult., Rev. W. S. Lacy was installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Norfolk.

Central Presbyterian: East Hanover Presbytery, at a meeting held during the sessions of the Synod, dissolved the pastoral relations between Dr. Drew and Grace Street Church, Richmond; and also appointed, at the request of the church, a committee to visit and counsel them, consisting of Rev. James P. Smith, Rev. S. K. Winn and Hon. J. L. Marye. The Presbytery also appointed a committee to organize a church in Brunswick County.

Ten persons made a profession of faith during services held at Boyd's Tavern by Rev. A. A. Little, of Gordonsville.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A meeting of three weeks' continuance at Rough Creek, Charlotte, county, conducted by Rev. C. M. Howard, has just closed. Ten years ago, Mr. Howard held a successful meeting here, and was therefore cordially welcomed back, and had a large attendance from the start. The services have been very quiet, but it is believed that a great and good work of grace has been wrought in the community, shared by all denominations. Fully one hundred have publicly declared an awakened concern about their souls. Of these at least seventy-five have professed conversion. Mr. Howard is a sound old school theologian, and preaches a pure gospel, insisting upon the atoning work of Christ and the redeeming efficiency of His blood, upon faith and repentance, the influence of the Holy Spirit in order to the exercise of any grace, or the accomplishment of any good, the necessity and efficacy of prayer, &c. He insists upon and maintains great quiet in his meetings, making no effort to get up an excitement. Nearly all the converts are from among the young; most of the older people who have shown some awakening, have been slow about accepting Christ. This is what might have been expected. The Scriptures say, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth," *i. e.*, turn to God early. And Christ says to the Father, "Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and hast revealed them unto babes;" and when the Scribes were displeased at the children crying in the temple, "Hosanna to the Son of David!" Jesus referred them to the 8th Psalm, "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise." Why then should we discredit early convertions? Mr. Howard leaves here to begin this week a meeting at Bethesda church, N. C., one of Rev. Mr. Coppedge's congregations. H. A. B.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

During the past year, under the pastorate of Rev. B. F. Wilson, the Spartanburg church has received twenty-seven additions on profession of faith and thirteen by letter.

Eleven persons were received into Orangeburg church on 21st ult., one of whom was then baptized.

On Friday last Rev. S. R. Hope was ordained by Enoree Presbytery and the same day was installed pastor of Union church. Rev. B. F. Wilson preached the ordination sermon, Rev. B. G. Clifford delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. A. A. James delivered the charge to the people.

GEORGIA.

A twelve day's meeting was held at Rock Mart. Sixteen were received on profession and four by certificate; the church was much revived. Rev. A. G. Johnson was assisted by Rev. N. Bachman and by Rev. James E. Jones, of Cedartown.

ALABAMA.

Rev. Dr. E. O. Guerrant has received a call to the First Presbyterian Church at Selma. At present Dr. Guerrant is pastor of the churches of Troy and Wilmore, in Kentucky.

Rev. Dr. T. W. Hooper, formerly of Selma, has accepted a call to the church at Christianburg, Va.

Christian Observer: At Hatchet camp-meeting Rev. Paul C. Morton witnessed a great revival. One patriarch, nearly eighty years old, joined the church, and two children of Rev. Mr. Morton. There were many accessions. It is estimated that twenty-five hundred people were there.

MISSISSIPPI.

The *Southern Presbyterian* tells us that on Sabbath, 28th, according to the appointment of the Presbytery of New Orleans, the pulpit of the church at Osyka, Miss., was declared vacant by Rev. Dr. H. M. Smith. On the same day the new church building was dedicated to the worship of God. It was a fine day, and there was a fine congregation.

We have a note from Rev. Dr. H. R. Raymond, written at Brownsville, Tenn., Nov. 1st, and stating that at the time he was with his son (Rev. T. W. Raymond,) en route from Weatherford, Texas, to his new pastoral charge at Starkville, Miss. He was to have preached at Starkville, last Sabbath.

TENNESSEE.

Rev. I. J. Daniel, father of Rev. Eugene Daniel, Memphis, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, died at the residence of the latter on October 12th of congestion of the brain. The deceased was born in Green County, Ala., September 24, 1829. He entered the ministry when twenty-four years of age. His life was one of self-denial and toil, his principal work having been performed in fields requiring very hard labor, from which he never shrank. God honored his work. Through him many souls came to Christ, and several young men were brought into the ministry. His death was free from consciousness of pain, and we devoutly believe that he has entered into rest.

The Third Church, Knoxville, has received fifteen additions.

KENTUCKY.

The people of the First Presbyterian Church of Lexington do things up with completeness. The *Christian Observer* tells it: Dr. Bartlett, the pastor, has been the recipient of a very pleasing surprise. On his return from his vacation, this fall, a very pretty phæton and a capital horse were sent to meet him at the depot. The phæton was a present from one member of his congregation, the horse from another member and other parts from others. That it might be complete several members of his church paid for the board of the horse at a neighboring stable for a year in advance.

Rev. J. H. Morrison has been called by the Presbytery of Louisville and by the Synod of Kentucky to evangelistic work, and the Presbytery of Louisville has cited Portland Avenue Church, Louisville, to show cause why Mr. Morrison's pastorate of that church should not be terminated.

DOMESTIC.

A year ago a French Protestant church was organized at Ware, Mass., with a membership of twenty-two persons. Since then it has received twenty-four members, twenty of whom are Romanists.

The First Congregational church, Omaha, Neb., dedicated its new building amout three weeks since. It cost $75.000

Bishop Whipple, of the Episcopal church has cabled from England that he has obtained a gift of $50,000 for Shattuck school, Minn.

Rev. Dr. Frank Russell, one of the secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance held in Washington City in December last gives the following encourage exhibit in *Our Day:* "Churches covering more than a million and a half population are united as never before in household visitation, which, unlike a canvass, has in it the element of permanence. Visitors from the churches co-operating in a community interblended as to denominational lines, each becoming acquainted with a little field of scarcely more than ten dwellings. It is estimated that there are more than 25,000 church members engaged in this activity. The city of Brooklyn is organized into fifteen branch alliances, with an average to each of over 5,000 population. Baltimore, under similar organization, has published a large pamphlet made up from statistical returns of the work—a kind of religious directory of the city. Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Newburgh, and many other places are well organized, while more than a hundred towns, west and south, are moving in the same line."

The priest in charge of the Polish Catholic church in Chicago, excluded from the church six societies because they refused to accept certain articles he proposed to them. The articles proposed to place them under the priest's direction and control. They appealed to the Archbishop and lost their case.

The Methodist Episcopal Orphanage of Philaphia has received from Col. Joseph M. Bennett $25,000 to build and equip additions to the institution. He had previously made large donations in money and property.

Twenty new students have joined Hartford Seminary (Congregational) this term.

Dispatch, Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 17th: The annual world's conference of the Seventh Day Adventist church opened here this morning with 150 delegates present, and Elder S. N. Haskell, of London, England, in the chair. The day was spent in organization.

A Methodist hospital is to be built in Chicago.

A new church edifice was dedicated in Westminster, Iowa, recently. After the sermon the building was formlly presented to the trustees by the brothers of James H. Kellogg, who had erected the building at his own expense for the Westminster people.

The Baptist church at Greenville, Mass., observed its 150th anniversary on Sept. 28th:

Edward H. Camp bequeathed $25,000 for the foounding of a scholarship in Princeton Theological Seminary.

In Chicago there are 351 churches of all kinds; 245 of them being Evangelical Protestant. There are besides 39 Protestant Missions. The growth during the past year is 26 churches and 11 missions. The Methodist denomination has 66 churches, the Lutheran 32, the Episcopal 29, the Congregational 26, the Baptist and Presbyterian each 24. In the old Sixteenth ward there are 30,000 people to each church; in the Eighth, 13,000; but in the Twelfth there are only 1,806, and in the Tenth, 2,291.

The Central Presbyterian church of Louisville, Ky., the pastorate of which was resigned by Rev. W. C. Young to take the presidency at Center College, has had a rapid growth. Nine years ago the church had a membership at twenty and now it has four hundred, and departments are thoroughly organized.

In the states covering the original northwestern territority, the Presbyterians have 1,394 ministers, 1,734 churches, and 185,000 members, and expended last year $2,500,000 in church work.

An exchange says: In Cincinnati and its suburbs there are 40 Methodist churches, with 54 ministers, 27 local preachers, 7,663 members and 7,355 Sunday school children, officers and teachers.

FOREIGN.

The Pope has been presented with $1,000,000, it is said, by the Romanists of Austalia and India.

Dr. Robert Young, of Edinburg, died of heart disease on Sunday, 14th ult., in his 66th year. He was a voluminous writer and conversant with more than a dozen languages. He was best known by his *Analytical Concordance.* At one time in connection with the Foreign Mission work of the Irish Presbyterian Church, he superintended the Press department.

Recently the Lieutenant Governor of the Province made a visit to Montreal and invitations to dine with him were extended to the heads of several Roman Catholic institutions; also the Episcopal Bishop of Montreal (?) the Episcopal Dean of Montreal (?) and the Principal of the Episcopal Diocesan College, but no Presbyterian Bishop or Principal received an invitation. The chairman of the committee of reception is an Episcopalian. The *Canada Presbyterian* says: No one who is familiar with the facts but knows that the Presbyterians of Montreal are, to say the least, the equal of the Episcopalians in numbers, wealth, influence, social position, intelligence and public spirit.

The *Canada Presbyterian* says: Of the thirteen new students at the Presbyterian College here this session, eight are French speaking and have the work of French Evangelization in view. One is an Italian, who came from his native land about a year ago, and studies with the purpose of laboring among his fellow-countrymen in Canada.

A fully authenticated case of longevity is that of Rev. Wm. Stoddart of the parish of Moderty in Scotland. The baptismal register shows that he was baptized on the 29th of March 1787, and so is now at least in his 102d year. He walks about a mile and back to his preaching service every Sunday with buoyant step, and preaches a Calvinistic sermon of about an hour's length, discharges unaided all his parochial duties and is a most efficient chairman of the school-board of his county.

Signor Silva formly a Capuchin preacher preached recently in St. John's Free church, Edinburgh. He recounted his struggles in coming to the truth and his recoiling from giving pain to his mother by leaving the Roman Church.

The religious orders in Spain, which are entirely devoted to the Carlist (anti-government) cause are said to be prospering and of late to be causing some apprehension in government circles.

At a recent meeting Montreal Presbytery decided that in theirjudgment the time has come when the various female workers in the congregation should be recognized both by sessions and Presbyterians. A committee was appointed and the subject referred to them.

The same Presbytery also adopted the following resolutions formulated by the committee appointed on motion of Principal MacVicar, to consider the gift of $400,000 to the Jesuits of Quebec:

That whereas by recent legislation of the Province of Quebec a large sum of money was voted out of what is known as the "Jesuits' Estates," which upwards of a century ago became public property and have since been available for educating the people of the Province, irrespective of race or religious belief, $400,000 to the "Society of Jesuits," and $60,000 to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction; the Presbytery of Montreal avails itself of this opportunity of expressing strong disapproval of the same and of declining, so far as it has a right to voice public opinion, to be a party to it. The Presbytery further expresses astonishment that the Provincial Legislature, not content with granting powers of incorporation to the Jesuits, should have gone out of its way to foster in a mixed community a society which has proved itself the enemy of civil and religious liberty all over the world, and which even the Governments of Roman Catholic States have found it necessary to expel.

An awkward complication has arisen in the diocese of New Castle, Australia. Bishop Pearson after long continued ill-health has gone hopelessly insane. He cannot perform his diocesan duties of course, nor delegate them, nor can he resign his See.

The Scottish Free Church schools at Bandawe, Lake Nyassa, Africa, closed with 1179 pupils in attendance: of which one-third were girls. In the schools are thirty native teachers.

MISSION CULLINGS.

The A. B. C. F. M. (Congregational,) reports an increase of 50 per cent in their membership in Japan, and twice as many young men and women as ever before are under instruction. The whole number of communicants is now 7,000. The Japanese Christians have contributed $42,-00 since the year began for the general cause of Christianity and education, and a few Japanese gentlemen have contributed $31,000 to convert the school at Doshida into a university.

The work of the Syrian schools, twenty-nine in number, is greatly blessed. The number of girls now in training is ninety. From these schools go out an extensive network of Christian agencies such work by Bible-woman among the blind, the soldiers and the like.

Miss McKay, M. D., of Knox church, Toronto, a native of Stellarton, Nova Scotia, goes out to labor among the Hindu woman under the direction of the Presbyterian Woman's Society of Canada.

The largest Missionary Society in the world is the Church of England Society. It is evangelical, and the Bishop of Calcutta, (Primate of India), wishes its operation to be discontinued so as to leave the work in that country entirely in the hands of the Bishops.

At a great meeting held recently in St. James Hall, Piccadilly, London, forty-five missionaries going out in connection with the Church of England Missionary Society—25 returning and 20 new recruits—were commended to God. Nearly all go to Asia—Palestine, Persia, India, China and Japan. Five others sailed the same week from the English Presbyterian church.

The annual meeting of the Utah M. E. Mission was held recently in Salt Lake city. The report showed that every department of work and expenditure has doubled, or even oftener about trebled, since 1883. There are now about $40,-000 expended for the work in all its branches.

On 11th October, inst., Rev. Donald McGilvary was ordained, in Presbyterian form, in St. James Square church, Toronto, as a missionary to Honau, China. A large attendance, says the Canada Presbyterian, was on hand. St. James Square congregation undertakes the support of Mr. McGilvary.

The *Missionary Review* says: A London gentleman has offered the Irish Presbyterian church to pay the salary for three years of a medical missionary, and also the salaries of two native assistants to assist him in his work. The appointment must be to a station not hitherto occupied by a medical missionary.

The report of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the past year shows a falling off receipts for the missionary work of the church $1,800. They recommend, however, establi ment of a theological training school in Ja They rejoice in the prospect of union of mi forces of all denominations in that country.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church report year of exceptional success in their mission wo mainly in Lati-Kirjah and at Tarsus. In t former mission are 4 schools, 659 pupils, an i crease of 153 over last year: 31 added to the Church. At Tarsus are 506 pupils and an increase of 43 communicants during the year. There was a falling off of receipts during the year.

In Western Mexico the Protestant Missions have been subjected to bitter persecution during the past year, but in Northern Mexico conditions have been more favorable, new churches have been organized and the work is advancing.

The attitude of the British government towards the Protestant missions in India, which was formerly one of positive hostility is now one of encouragement. There are now not less, it is said, than 125,000 communicants in India, and about 700,000 adherents. The work of women in the mission is becoming encouragingly efficient and successful, and the schools are becoming more influential and useful.

In Beirut, Syria, there are to-day more copies of the Scriptures than were in Christendom in the days of Constantine, so says Dr. Post. There is also an Arabic Concordance which it took ten years to prepare. A Syrian convert has issued thirteen copies of an Arabic cyclopedia and dictionary.

THE ALABAMA INDIANS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A recent visit to this tribe of Indians in Pol county, Texas, broves beyond all question doubt that dear Bro. Currie and his estim wife's work among them, has not been "in in the Lord." We found their church, co ably completed, with their own hands, and five children able to read and speak, so them to write, our language with a wo degree of fluency. The school is kept up State for nine months of the year, pay teacher who has a first grade certificate, s five dollars a month. It is the purpos Presbytery (Eastern Texas) to give preaching regularly once a month at the e possible period and we are now correspond with a minister with that end in view. W need money and gifts for the following object Who will aid these struggling children of forest just emerging out of nature's darkness i the marvelous light of the gospel? For a wag and harness the Indians promise to raise twent five dollars if a like amount will be given th by their friends; for doors and window sash; their Christmas tree. Money or gifts may sent by mail or express to

MRS. D. H. FLEMING,
Livingston, Tex

Thomas Ward White, Evangelist, Pr of Eastern Texas.

The Presbyterian.

IN SIGHT O' LAND.

Above the restful summer sea
The skies are clear, the winds are bland:
And the ship rides on full merrily,
In sight o' land.

Glad songs of home float on the air
From those upon the deck who stand;
And eyes grow dim and wistful there—
In sight o' land.

An hour—and friend with friend will meet,
Lip cling to lip, and hand clasp hand.
O how the heart throbs sorely sweet
In sight o' land!

But lo! athwart the radiant heaven—
(Alas for hopes by mortals planned)
The thick clouds of the storm are driven,
In sight o' land.

Cursed by confusion dark, as though
God had awhile resigned command,
The furious waves crashed to and fro,
In sight o' land.

And that proud ship, which oft has crossed
The changeful sea from strand to strand,
With every soul on board is lost
In sight o' land.

The morning comes, with joyant breath—
But cold and silent on the sand
Lie some who saw the face of death
In sight o' land.

—*W. F. E. L., in Chambers Journal.*

ABSTRACT OF SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[OFFICIAL.]

The Synod of North Carolina met at Goldsboro, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1888, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Rev. R. Z. Johnston, retiring moderator, preached the opening sermon from Acts v: 20.

The number in attendance during the sessions of Synod, was sixty-eight ministers and thirty-three ruling elders.

Hon. A. M. Scales was chosen moderator, and Rev. Messrs. C. W. Robinson, A. Sprunt, and Ruling Elder J. G. Bynum, of Morganton church, temporary clerks.

Rev. J. B. Shearer, D. D., of the Synod of Nashville, Rev. J. B. Mack, D. D., of the Synod of South Carolina, were invited to sit as corresponding members; and Rev. Dr. Robey, Rev. Mr. McFarland, of the M. E. Church, South, and Rev. Mr. Dill, of the Baptist Church, were invited to sit as visiting members.

Moderator announced the usual Committee to whom were referred the reports from the Presbyteries, also records of Presbyteries, and such other papers as are usually disposed of in this manner.

A memorial on the subject of temperance, was read from the Evangelical Alliance of Wilmington, To this the Synod adopted the following answer:

The Synod approves the effort of the Evangelical Alliance, to have the liquor license law improved and believes the people represented by the Synod, will do all they can to have the law amended, but does not deem it proper or necessary to memoralize the Legislature on the subject, *as a Synod.*

A memorial was read from Orange Presbytery touching the "*Extent* and *Present Needs* of the evangelistic field within the bounds of the Presbytery. This paper was referred to the committee on Synodical Evangelist, Rev. J. W. Primrose, chairman.

The annual reports of the trustees of Synod and of the directors of Union Seminary were read and referred to the proper committees.

Rev. J. H. Smith, D. D, H. G. Hill, D. D., and Dr. E. Nye Hutchinson were re-elected directors of Union Theological Seminary; and Rev. D. D. McBryde were chosen to succeed Rev. Wm. S. Lacy, removed from the Synod.

Rev. W. S. P. Bryan, of Mecklenburg Presbytery was elected Agent of Foreign Missions in the place of Rev. Wm. S. Lacy.

On the invitation of the Synod the Editor of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN was heard the interests of that paper. Touching subject the Synod adopted the follow-

Synod reaffirms its sense of the value of C. PRESBYTERIAN in maintaining and ing throughout the Synod, in the families communities where it is taken, a knowledge principles as a denomination, our position progress and the spread of evangelical re-ion.

We believe that a large increase in its circulation will aid very materially in helping forward the cause of Christ and the extension of sound views in reference to the Presbyterian church in our State and wherever its circulation extends. The Synod expresses its deep obligation and its sincere thanks to the Editor of this paper for past and unnumbered favors in printing without charge so many papers and records of Presbyteries and Synods that could not otherwise have been read before our people, and for interesting and valuable communications on various topics adapted to interest and instruct its readers. We believe it has been and is an important if not an indispensable help to the success of our ministry in all the congregations where it is taken and read.

We unhesitatingly affirm that as a weekly religious paper for North Carolina, its merits and its claims are above and beyond any other paper that circulates among us or attempts to take its place, and we believe if more interest was taken in this paper by communications from our ministers and elders and gentlemen and ladies of Christian culture and ability, its value and influence for increased good would be greatly enhanced. In view of the foregoing and the past history and present needs of this paper, the Synod of North Carolina pledges to the Editor of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to endeavor to increase its circulation throughout all our congregations.

To accomplish this desirable end the Synod recommends to all its ministers and sessions to take special action and make special efforts and adopt measures to increase its circulation. We suggest and urge in order to effect this, that each session procure lists of persons living within the bounds of their respective congregations who now take the paper, to ascertain by comparing this list with the roll of members—how many persons or families fail to take this paper; that they use what influence they can employ by canvassing the congregation, or that by some other earnest and systematic effort, they endeavor, if possible, *to put the paper in every family.* We believe the paper needs and deserves it, that such increased patronage will secure an increased value to the paper and that our Church and our State will be *amply repaid* in the good results that will follow.

A memorial was read from Chapel Hill church, seeking aid to sustain the ordinances regularly at that church. Synod authorized this church to appeal for financial aid to Presbyteries, churches and individuals.

Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., was continued as representative of Synod before the General Assembly, in the case of Rev. D. P. Robinson as the case was not issued by the last Assembly.

The convention in the interest of Home Missions presented a memorial to the Synod. After prolonged discussion of the subject, Synod appointed a committee, Rev. J. W. Primrose, chairman, to take into consideration the choice of a Synodical Evangelist and other kindred matters in this line.

Memorials touching the death of Rev. Messrs. R. H. Chapman, D. D., J. H. Coble, A. M. Watson and Martin McQueen, were presented and adopted by rising vote.

Stated Clerk was directed to write a letter of Christian sympathy to Rev. L. McKinnon, D. D., once pastor of the church at this place.

A resolution was adopted touching the establishing of an orphanage in Synod. A commission composed of sixteen was appointed to take the whole matter into consideration and to put the enterprise upon a permanent basis.

A tender was made to Synod of a tract of land and buildings for the orphanage; for which Synod tendered special thanks.

An overture to the General Assembly was adopted in reference to licensure as an indispensable prerequisite for ordination.

The annual reports from the various agents of Synod were presented, setting forth the work of the Synod in their respective departments.

A hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was adopted, tendering thanks of Synod to citizens of Goldsboro, the various churches of the city, &c.

Synod then adjourned to meet in First Presbyterian church, Charlotte, N. C., on Oct. 8th, 1889, at 7: 30 p. m.

Attest: J. ALSTON RAMSEY,
Stated Clerk.

SAM JONES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

There is nothing so interesting as interesting people. That which makes a man interesting is the possession of some peculiarity or gift that lifts him out of the common category and makes him a class of only one. It matters not what is the nature of peculiarity, or gift, whether physical, intellectual or moral. The Siamese twins, John Sullivan, Buffalo Bill, P. T. Barnum, Jesse James, Gladstone, Spurgeon—how different! And yet they are all interesting, and almost equally so. If they should all be exhibited at the same time, but each under a separate tent, and the general public were permitted to see only one, every man being allowed to make his own choice, each tent would have a large patronage, and it is not easy to conjecture which would be most popular. I expect every body whose eye falls on the caption of this article to read the whole article. Let your opinion of Sam Jones be what it may, you are interested in what is said about him, because he has by some means or other gotten into the number of interesting people. If I wished to beguile a wary reader into noticing a patent nostrum, I should head my advertisement with the name of Sam Jones. What I may now write may be the boldest commonplace, and utterly unreliable as a source of information, and yet it will attract more readers, just by its title, than would Cleveland's letter of acceptance if published by its side.

My own estimate of Sam Jones has not been of the highest, not up probably to Sam's estimate of himself; but I had promised myself and others that if ever he came in striking distance, I would hear him. Recently he fulfilled the condition, and I fulfilled my promise. I heard him preach two sermons, and the measurements I made are as follows:

1. Totally ignorant of systematic theology. He has some familiarity with its technicalities, and is blindly prejudiced against them. He denied the doctrine of imputation both as respects Adam's sin and Christ's righteousness. He caricatured, and then repudiated the doctrine of justification by faith. He ignored all motives to Christian obedience except slavish fear. Said he, "If a man knew that he had religion and could not lose it, he wouldn't be worth killing." With a recklessness which was evidently the child of ignorance he ran rough-shod over doctrines that are dear to all evangelical churches.

2. Totally illogical. After denying the imputation of Christ's righteousness, he preached Christ as the only and all-sufficient ground of a sinner's trust. After ridiculing the doctrine of justification by faith, he soon made apparent that he was scouting a dead faith, and that he held firmly to the truth that the great factor on the human side in the scheme of redemption is a "faith that works by love." After ignoring all motives but fear he proceeded to prove and illustrate the proposition that the soul will never choose and cleave to Christ until it comes to view Him as more precious than all else.

3. Totally devoid of fear. If he ever feels the slightest solicitude as to the good or bad opinion of any man, or class of men on earth, he hides this feeling so successfully that the closest scrutiny cannot detect a trace of it. You can read in his face the fearlessness of John Knox, and old honest Hugh Latimer never rebuked sin in plainer terms. He exhausts the vocabulary of abusive epithets on his audience; then asks them to show their resentment if they have any by leaving the house, and reminds them that they need not come back any more. He told us that some one had said he was driving the rich people away by his harsh denunciation of their stinginess. "Just let them stay away," he said, "and we will get their seats for a better class of people."

4. Chock full of fun. Those who think it profane to laugh had better not go to hear him. If one hears him it is either laugh or expire in the effort to hold the risibles down. He has the drollery of Artemus Ward—is constantly breaking out in unexpected places. He can picture grotesque incident with such inimitable skill that the impression is almost as lively as if the scene were before the eye. He loves fun, and says that it is the next best thing to religion.

5. Has a tender sympathy for the man who is down and trying to get up; and feels an aversion equally intense for the man who is trying to rise on another's ruin. "I had rather steal than to sell whiskey. God being my judge, I had rather steal every mouthful that my wife and children eat than to earn a living for them by selling whiskey." You can't hear him say this and doubt his sincerity. His sympathetic nature recoils with unutterable horror from the thought of making his wife and children comfortable at the expense of immeasurable suffering to the family of the poor drunkard. The barkeeper gets mad, but he carries away a thought with which he finds it difficult to wrestle to any advantage.

6. He can enforce the claims of Christ with wonderful power. He knows every avenue to the human heart; and especially he knows the importance of keeping his audience in a good humor. Rather than not have them enjoy the meeting he will tell them anecdotes that would be more appropriate in the circus ring. But while their hearts are merry he will put the most tender and earnest pleas for the Master. He will illustrate the sinner's ingratitude in rejecting Christ and Christ's graciousness in still seeking to save him, by incidents that cover the case so exactly that the blindest must see; and often these incidents are so full of pathos that the hardest hearts melt and eyes long dry are suffused with tears.

What effect did hearing Jones preach have on my previous estimate of him? It raised my estimate several notches. In the meagre reports of his sermons in the newspaper one can detect no evidence of spiritual power—no evidence of anything calculated to produce spiritual effects. The impression one gets from reading newspaper accounts is that Jones is a novel combination of impudence, coarseness and waggishness. No one can listen long and attentively without the conviction that Sam Jones has felt the power of the Gospel in his own heart, and ardently desires that others should feel it. When he talks about man, whether concerning his sins or his duties, he gives reins to wit, to ridicule, to sarcasm; but when he talks about Christ his voice takes on the mellow accents of love.

"You believe then in Sam Jones, do you?" That depends on my mood. When I am in a thoroughly orthodox mood, the spirit of Calvin brooding over me, I seriously question whether he should be suffered to run at large, and mangle with his reckless feet the precious doctrines which the fathers formulated with so much care, and for which so many noble lives were sacrificed. When I am in a grave and reverent mood, I grow indignant at the thought of Jones 's levity; and yet again when I am in an "all-things-decently-and-in-order" frame of mind, I am shocked at the way in which he sets at naught all the proprieties. On the other hand when I am in a tolerant mood, disposed to shut my eyes to the evil and rejoice in the good, then I think," well, after all Jones commends Christ earnestly and tenderly, and if Christ is once enthroned in the heart He will take care to guard that heart against fatal error." When my spirits are buoyant and joyous, and all nature seems full of gladness, then the element of solemnity in worship somewhat loses its charm, and I think that perhaps the Heavenly Father will not be sore displeased with his children for indulging in a little levity while in His presence. The case stands something like this: When my Presbyterianism is sky-blue, I could be induced to call Jones an inspired idiot, and to say that his preaching was little more than a huge, grim, profane joke. But when the blue becomes rose-tinted, as it sometimes does, then I could find it in my heart to thank God for giving the Church a man who can fight the devil with every kind of a weapon. The trouble is I can't decide which is the more pious mood, the one that is for, or the one that is against Jones.

CLARK.

CARPING AT THE PREACHER.

The practice of carping at one's preacher opens before the average church-member or the average church-goer such possibilities of evil-doing as are practically attainable by the average man or woman through no other method of persistent Devil serving. And carping at the preacher is the means of evil-doing that is open to a person who is far below the average in any ordinary congregation, as well as to those persons who are far above that average. It requires less ability, and it is likely, to compass more harm, than any other form of social sinning.

If, indeed, a person were to proffer himself, body, mind, and soul, to the great enemy of all good, and were to ask the Devil in what way he could best promote the Devil's purpose of evil, it is fair to suppose that the Devil would say: "Be a member of the best church that will take you in, and keep up as fair a show of morality as you can. Then find fault with the preacher as often as your neighbor will stand it. Sneer at him and his sermon as you come out of the church every Sunday morning; and if you can attend the second service, do the same thing over again. Tell everbody who will hear you, how little real food for your soul you find in that preacher's discourses. Ridicule his manner, if you are bright enough to do that. At all events, find something to carp at. Criticise his sermon plans; call in question his doctrinal soundness; say that he lacks spirituality and holy fervor; note how frequently he preaches an old sermon (a good way to help you on this point will be to keep a record of of his texts on the margin of your Bible); emphasise the fact that there is no originality in his thinking; point out his defects of style, and his lack of order in the arrangement of his discourses. It matters little *how* you find fault, if you only do find fault; and there will always be some way by which you can have a show of reason on your side. Only see to it that you do something that will draw away the hearer's attention from the truth of the discourse, and from the religious impressions of the day and place. If you will do this you will be a more efficient servant of mine than if you were a saloon-keeper, or an out-spoken infidel, or thief, or a murderer; for persons of *that* sort are outside assailants of the church and its agencies, while you will be a helper of mine inside of the very fold I hate. No matter, by the way, how much open well-doing, or of large giving, in the direction of church activitiet, you undertake meanwhile; for one Sunday's effort on your part in the way of destroying the preacher's influence in your sphere is quite likely to more than neutralize your doings in the opposite direction for a month of Sundays." That certainly *might* be the Devil's way of counseling a counsel-seeking servant of his, whetner it would be or not.

But it may be asked, "Has not a hearer a right to express his opinion of a preacher freely and openly, as he would express his opinion of an author or of a popular lecturer?" The answer to this question must be emphatically, "No! not if the preacher be in the place of God's representative, at the hour of service in God's house, and the hearer be, professedly a servant of God." An author or a popular lecturer stands for himself alone, and his performance is open to the fullest criticism of every hearer alike. He who reads an ordinary book, or hears a popular lecturer does so without any personal obligation to give the author or the lecturer any deference beyond that which he and his performance fairly command. But he who goes to the Lord's house goes, or ought to go, for the purpose of joining in the worship of God, and of gaining all the good he can from the teachings of God's truth there brought before him. The prayers, the songs of praise, the readings of Scripture, the words of the preacher, at that time and in that place, ought to be considered in their relation to God and to him who is privileged to be under their immediate influence. He who leads the service in God's house is to be looked at as so far a representative of God; and even though he is an unworthy representative—as at the best he is sure to be—his unworthiness is to be lost sight of in the thought of Him for whom he stands, and of the message from his Master which he brings.

It is true that every member of a church and congregation has a measure of responsibility for the conduct of the services of the sanctuary, and for the character and ability of him who conducts those services; and that in the discharge of this responsibility, every such person is entitled to his personal opinion on the subject, and to the full and free expression of that opinion at the proper time and place. But it is one thing to express an opinion of the preachers character and ability, in a conference with those who are immediately charged with the responsibility of continuing him in his position; and it is quite another thing to give an unguarded expression to that opinion at the door of the sanctuary, at a time when the words of criticism may do incalculable harm to those who are in peculiar need of the very help the preacher's word may have proffered, while they can do no possible good whatsoever; while, indeed, they are not intended to do good in any way to anybody. And it is this latter sort of criticising and carping that is an effective mode of Devil-serving; that and only that.

What would be thought of a person who should express to a sick man, in the very crisis of his disease, his own lack of confidence in the skill and fidelity of a regular physician, at the very moment when the doubt thus injected into the patient's mind might be the means of preventing a recovery, that otherwise would result from that physicians treatment of the case! Yet there are persons who are just thoughtless enough, or just wicked enough, to do a thing like this. Even they, however, are an improvement on the man or the woman who, on coming out of the house of God, deliberately whispers into the ears of sin-sick souls words in distrust or in censure of the messenger, who has there brought them God's message, with all its possibilities of their spiritual cure. It would of course be proper to supplement the counsel of the physician in the one case, or the teachings of the minister in the other case, with wiser counsel, or to call attention to a yet wiser counsellor, in either case, if he be available; but merely to carp, or to criticise, or to inject doubts about the counsellor, would seem to be an act as bad in its spirit as it is unwise in its performance. Yet how many persons there are, of good moral character, and of fair Christian professions, who do a thing of this sort Sunday after Sunday, year in and year out?

As a rule, it is the least intelligent hearer who is readiest to find fault with the preacher; and without exception it is the man whose spiritual tone is the lowest who is unable to get any good from the average discourse of the average preacher. He who is open-minded and broad-minded, and who is full of the spirit of Christ, will be likely to perceive the elements of strength and gleams of important truth in

a discourse which is obviously lacking in uniform vigor, or logical consistency, or freshness of thought, or finish of style, where an inferior hearer could not see them. Moreover, *he* knows that, because of the variety in the tastes and attainments of hearers, the very things that would delight him in a discourse would render it unsuited to the needs and preferences of many another; while that which is distasteful to him in the preacher's words and ways is likely to prove an attraction to others, whose claims on the preacher are quite as good as his own. Only the narrowest mind can hold up its own standard of a good discourse as the one true standard; and only an unlovely spirit can carp at a preacher because his discourses fall short of the one true standard. Those who have narrow minds and unlovely spirits can be discerned through the comments they make on the preacher as they leave the house of God and find their way to their own houses, week after week, in every community.

It is probably true that in no other one way is so much harm done in the ordinary congregation of Christian worshipers, as by this practice of carping at the preacher. Many a good impression made on a hearer in the hour of worship is dissipated, in his mind, before he reaches home, by the sneers or the censures indulged in against the preacher by some member in the church, whose influence against the truth is thus made to transcend by far all his influence for good in his whole life work. There are homes in which the children grow up chilled toward, or embittered against, the truth, by means of their parents' uniform habit of carping at the preacher, under whose ministration in the pulpit the parents and children sit together. And every person who thus carps, is a sufferer in his personal character by the evil course in which he indulges; so that his spiritual life is dwindling at the very time, and through the very means, by which he injures the souls of his fellows and gladdens the heart of the Devil.

Think of this, every one of you! If you cannot be an active officer of the church, if you cannot teach in the Sunday-school, if you cannot bear a part in the social prayer-meetings of the congregation, if you cannot give liberally to all the beneficences which are pressed upon your attention from the pulpit, and if you cannot enjoy the preaching of your pastor, on your own account, see to it that you do not harm your fellows and harm yourself by carping at the preacher. And if, indeed, you do all these good things, see to it that you do not neutralize your well-doing in them all, and prove a curse instead of a blessing in your congregation, by carping at the preacher.—*Sunday-School Times.*

A CRY FROM THE FATHERLESS.

The land is teeming with plenty. A bounteous harvest is crowning the year. Shall the Lord's little ones at the Thornwell Orphanage be forgotten?

The barrel of flour is empty. The cruise of oil dry. The Treasury has not a nickle in it.

There is a family of seventy, looking to the stewards of God for their daily bread. If seventy farmers would each give a barrel of flower, if seventy merchants would send a quota of bacon, or if seventy of the Lord's own would send their five dollar bills, for it takes five dollars a month for each child, how quickly would our hope of speedy relief be joyously realized, and how easily!

Perhaps there are some who may say, "I always knew it would come to this. It is foolish to risk the support of a great family of orphans on the good will of the people." Whose people? Blessed people of God we have trusted you for these past five thousand days of our Orphanage life, and in not one of them have we trusted in vain. We lay the wants of our orphan household in your hands. However small your gift, we know that it will be baptized with prayer and you will wish that you could have made it a hundred times greater.

Send gifts to Rev. Wm. P. Jacobs, Thornwell Orphanage, Clinton, South Carolina.

FINDING OUR DUTY.

The finding of one's duty, day by day, would be a very easy thing if your obedience were only more simple. We complicate the question for ourselves and then get our feet entangled in the meshes which our hands have spread. Many people spend a great part of their time in trying to find out what they ought to do. There is much waste in such living. and meanwhile many duties are neglected altogether.

Much of this confusion arises from taking too long views. We try to settle our duty in large sections. We think of years rather than of days, of life rather than of individual acts. It is hard to plan a whole year's work; it is easy to plan just for one little day. No shoulder can bear the burden of a year's care gathered back into one load; the weakest shoulder can carry without weariness just what really belongs to one day. In trying to grasp the whole year's duty we are apt to overlook and miss the present hour's, just as one in gazing at a far-off mountain-top is likely not to see the little flower blooming at his feet and even to tread it down as he stalks along.—*Presbyterian.*

Since Time is not a person we can overtake when he is past, let us honor him with mirth and cheerfulness of heart while he is passing.—*Goethe.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Introductory Series in English Grammar, by W. H. Maxwell, M. A. Ph. D. This is the second of a series of three works (the third in preparation) comprising Maxwell's English Series. The author expresses his view of the aim of studying grammar in these words of his preface * * "The chief purpose of studying grammar is to teach children how to comprehend thought when expressed in language; and since there is little or no thinking without language, the development of the power to comprehend involves the development of the power to think, and of the power to express thought." Prof. Maxwell has touched the mainspring of the subject in question, and being thoroughly conversant with his work has prepared a most excellent text, book for children of ten and twelve years. A. S. Barnes & Co., Publishers, New York and Chicago; Introductory price 30 cts.

The English Illustrated Magazine; A new volume begins with the October number. The illustrations are fine specimens of art the frontispiece being a reproduction from the original in the National Gallery of Gerard Dow's portrait. "John Hopper and His Time, appeals strongly to the cultured in art, and the same may be said of "The Mort D. Arthur," by F. Ryland, which is to be continued. "Saint Ileris" and "The House of the Wolf," are given as serials. The only poetical contribution is "Olive," by Algernon Charles Swinburne. Price $1 75. MacMillan &c., New York.

We have received through Messrs. A.D.F. Randolph & Co., New York, a box of Booklets that are certainly beautifully designed, and serve the purpose of the loveliest of Christmas gifts. They are twelve kinds, made of strong paper, pink-edged, ribbon-tied and daintily embossed in delicate colors. Each one contains a poem largely of a consolatory or helpful character. None will fail to be pleased. One dozen is sent in box with envelope for each. They will be sold separately for 25 cents each.

A WARNING.

The devil is a cunning angler; if he cannot land his trout by hook, he will take to tickling. As the sensation is grateful, comforting, he seldom fails. Who does not like to be sought after? Who does not appreciate the golden opinions of his fellows? A young man rather than be considered straight-laced accepts an invitation into questionable society. A compliment has been paid him, and he does not quite like to say "No;" but when it is borne in mind that his presence at one midnight carnival, besides jeopardizing his earthly prospects and putting his own soul in peril, will label the whole proceedings as respectable, and be referred to with pride as a precedent for others equally as respectable, the profound importance of the step will be at once apparent.

There is current to-day a devilish maxim that every young man must have his fling. No stone will be left unturned to convert you to the same opinion. You will be urged to add to your knowledge by seeing life in all its phases at theatres, music halls, dancing saloons, gambling hells and and gin palaces. You will be wheedled into these whitewashed charnel-houses, these gilded soul-traps, these vile manufactories where the raw and loathsome material of vice is worked up into captivating and marketable shape. For God's sake beware! Give heed to the warnings of Scripture, and the danger signals standing at every inch of the way. These pure minded, high principled young men—these young men who tell you they know what's what—only just go in to see, that's all—go in pure, come out corrupted—go in rich, come out beggared—go in in the prime of health and manhood, come out sapped of their vigor, shorn of all nobility, bearing away the undying germs of death. Then the old home, once a place of joy, becomes the abode of lamentation.

Get, then, where the heavenly voices can reach you, and be swift to act upon their blest communications. Wait but a little while, and other voices will all be hushed. In a few short years these flash young men will be no more. They tread a path bestrewed with fading flowers, but which is a short cut to the grave. Not many years since, I knew a young fellow, respectably connected, who heartily subscribed to this maxim that every young man must have his fling. He was very consistent and practiced what he preached. He swore well, drank well, was a good hand at cards and billiards. He could crack a foul joke, and boast most truthfully of numerous excesses. Yes, he was a very hero, a kind of planet, round which large clusters of minor satellites revolved. His light burned brilliantly, evoked applause; but lacking power of continuity, suddenly went out. A virulent disease, with bull-dog tenacity fastened upon his body, seized his very vitals, and would not leave go until its fangs had met; then it flung its dishonored victim into a dishonored grave, and left it there for decent folks to bury. Yet he was deemed a good-natured, generous-hearted young man and a jolly good sort of a fellow; but he cracked his last joke at thirty.—*The Quiver.*

HIS WORDS LIVE.

Nearly two thousand years ago a little man contemptible in appearance, named Paul, was driven by a guard of soldiers back to his cell in one of the great prisons of Rome. He belonged to a poor and despised sect, and because of this faith had been scourged and tortured that day before Nero. When he should go out from his cell again the torture would end in death. He had fought the fight, he had finished the course, he had kept the faith. He thought that he had found a secret for which men of all nations had searched since the world began. It was a word of life—the hope, the promise, beyond the grave. But if he had found it, the world about him apparently did not care. His flesh quivered as sorely under the thongs of Nero's lictors, the stones of his prison were as gray and hard, the blue grass flower in his path smiled as brightly in the sun, as though there were no such momentous unspoken secret. He wrote a letter in his cell to a young man named Timothy, whom he loved, and in these dying words the hope and meaning of his life spoken plainly.

A few days later he died of torture—how, nobody even cared to remember. The insignificant little prisoner may have been devoured by the wild beasts or burned slowly to death, a living torch to light Nero's garden. The same blue grass-flowers still lived in the path, smiling up to the sun, and the stones of the prison frowned gray and unchanged. But he was gone. To-day the flower blooms no more inside the prison, the prison has vanished, the great stones are dust and have passed a thousand times into trees or living flesh, imperial Rome itself has gone, but the words which the little prisoner wrote that day have lived through the ages, and have quickened countless souls into hope and action.

There are things in the world which perish, and there are things which endure. This history may help some girl or boy in the beginning of life to understand what it is that dies and what it is that shall and must last.—*Youth's Companion.*

GOLD DUST.

How mankind defers from day to day the best it can do, and the most beautiful things it can enjoy, without thinking that every day may be the last one, and that lost time is lost eternity!—*Max Muller.*

***

Have more than thou showest,
Speak less than thou knowest,
Lend less than thou owest,
Learn more than thou trowest,
Set less than thou throwest.
—*Shakespeare.*

***

Four things come not back—the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, the neglected opportunity.

***

"Honor is the finest sense
Of justice which the human mind can frame,
Intend each lurking frailty to disclaim,
And guard the way of life from all offense
Suffered or done."
—*Wordsworth.*

***

Who wears the cross prays oft and well:
Bruised herbs send forth the sweetest smell.

***

No soul can preserve the bloom and delicacy of its existence without lonely musings and silent prayer, and the greatness of this necessity is in proportion to the greatness of the soul.—*Canon Farrar.*

***

Judge not;
What looks to thy dim eyes a stain,
In God's pure light may be
A scar, brought from some well-worn field
Where thou wouldst only faint and yield.
—*Proctor.*

***

Be brief, for it is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed, the the deeper they burn.—*Southey.*

"WORK FOR THE LIFE TO COME.."

BY CHRISTINE.

I would like to talk a little while this morning about hindrances to our spiritual life.

What they are and how they act upon us. How many of us are living and working in the spirit? We will have time to speak of but two this morning, and I want to hear what you think about these, and others besides. We are commanded to exhort one another daily, while it is called to-day;" we must go to Christ every day to find out what to do, and tell each other when we fail to do it; you and I know that the spirit and the flesh are contrary to each other, "so that you cannot do the things you would." Satan has man devices and hindrances to put before us; upon cleanliness, he has put the love of order and beauty, and it has become a taskmaster to many; upon necessary work he has put so many mountains that many never crawl from beneath them. The love of money crushes only too many of both men and women. Some women let the love of cleanliness worry out health, happiness of the family, culture of her children's hearts for Christ, and every thing must bow to it—an idol set up for every day homage. If her neighbors fail to be as clean from cellar to attic as herself, her criticisms are heavy and severe. "The fear of the Lord is clean, enduring forever," and to pray, "create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me;" and "he that hath clean hands and a pure heart shall stand in His holy place;" "now you are clean through the words which I have spoken unto you;" but it is the cleanliness within the heart where the seed of truth is planted that bears fruit in our spiritual life. We, being "keepers at home," ought to be guided by the spirit in keeping it; then it will be beautiful within us and around us. Industry is enjoined upon us. "Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord, but rather let him labor, working with his hands the things which are good, that he may have to give him that needeth;" here we are told to work.

Some work to gain riches; others makes idols of their stomachs; some, for show in fashion's domains, and if they happen to weary, the tyrant raises his rod, and they yield again with fresh incense; others must work while the season lasts, hay must be made while the sun shines, or the winter's store is short; poverty urges others, day and night, Sunday too, sometimes; they that are poor should never forget what Jesus says to them: "I am the bread of life, he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst; if any man eat of this bread, he shall live forever." Riches will buy no golden boat to row you over the river Styx.

There was once a beautiful country, with a garden in the east of it, where there was to be no labor; food already provided, only one kind forbidden to be used; no clothes were needed only to keep it and dress it. Satan, not satisfied with his own beautiful home, determines that the delicious comfort of this Edenic home should be broken up; his work was to deceive the woman, to make her believe the forbidden food was good to eat, pleasant to the eyes, make her wise, and she should not die; she believed in his reasoning, so she ate of it and gave to her husband. The Master comes and says they shall not now eat of the tree of life and live forever, because they have become God-like in knowing good and evil. They were driven out of their delightful home, and their descendants have been wandering ever since away from this precious home, and still listening to Satan's allurements. Labor was put upon man as a curse, and as woman helped bring it, she is trying to help man bear his burden, besides taking all her own; and let her not forget the way back to Eden and the garden in it, is Christ; He takes away the curse, and has paved the path all along with everlasting words, and he that walks that way may see and read.

I remember one that had no daily praying or reading (there are many such,) and yet was blessed in living over three score years and ten, to see all her children grown and all the grand children there was; she was a busy worker in life, but it has gone for naught; she was deceived in not working for life eternal; now her work has ceased. "Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." "Be careful for nothing; don't let the juggernautish wheels of Satan's hindrances roll over you daily, crushing out your spiritual life. Make the best for both lives.—*Christian Evangelist.*

SPEAK TO ONE ANOTHER.

Speaking is a token of fellowship, a symbol of friendship. Ordinarily in good society, persons wait for an introduction before addressing each other. This is necessary in large and mixed communities for protection against unworthy acquaintances and evil associates. But it leads to a strict formality that freezes up friendliness and makes people stand up stiff like pales of a fence around a garden lot. In communities where people know one another pretty well and particularly in a congregation where all are quite well understood by each other, such formal separation is not needful. Persons need not wait for an introduction before shaking hands and saying "Good Morning." But the trouble is not usually a want of acquaintance, but a lack of good, warm feeling. Christian people do not care as much for each other as they should.

This is a feeling to be cherished and cultivated as a part of Christian duty. We may have to school ourselves up to thinking of others, and feeling for their sorrows and sympathizing with their hard lots. But nevertheless we should so train ourselves. A friendly man should show himself friendly. He should crush down pride and repress his selfishness. He should rise out of his modest diffidence and come forward like a man to greet his neighbors. Let him speak to them before church, and after church. Let him stop and say a friendly word, inquire after the health of the family, or after some one who is away from home. This is showing a good spirit and it will awaken a good spirit in others. "As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man." But "a wicked man hardeneth his face," and, so he hardens hearts against him. Speak to one another so shall you cheer and encourage and help your fellow men.—*Mid-Continent.*

SUCH A BOTHER TO GET THEM READY.

"If they could only dress themselves, I should not mind, but what with getting the last one of them fairly off, and picking up after they are gone, it seems to take the best part of the day right off."

Exactly. But what if the shoes had been blacked the night before, and the bath-room had been made use of Saturday, rather than Sunday? What if, when the clothes of the week were laid off, they had been placed carefully to one side, and the Sunday ones laid in their stead? What if cold meat had taken the place of breakfast chicken, and the time gained given to hair-brushing, and necktie-tying rather than attention to those things later?

"But they get themselves so dirty if dressed so early.

Teach them for one day in seven to keep out of the dirt.

"Their father don't like to have it all bustle and confusion Saturday night; its all the day he has, out of the week."

The Lord don't like all bustle and commotion Sunday; it's all the day He has, out of the week.

"But if the children are to be kept dressed up all day, what are we to do with those who are too small to read for themselves?"

You are to read to them, talk to them. You are to set their little minds to think about the thousand and one things they have little inclination for when about their play. The blue sky above them and green fields near them, and God, in His great Fatherhood round and about them. You are to garnish this, the best day of the week, with the sweetest smiles you have, the kindest words and most loving acts, and to encourage such things in your children. More than any other day of the week, you are to make the Sabbath truly useful and peaceful and enjoyable, so that your children in after years shall look back upon the Sabbath of their childhood as travellers look back upon the green oasis they have passed in the sandy desert. Keep that day as free as possible from the hurry and bustle which belongs, by right, to the week; and then hardly noticeable will be the preparation needed in order that your children shall go forth prepared, both in mind and body, for the Sunday-school.

IN HASTE TO BE RICH.

Men at first begin to make a little; they find how easy it is, they enlarge their ambition, and the conception dawns upon them—"Why am not I one of those who are appointed to be millionaires?" In the beginning of life a few thousands would have satisfied their ambition. Now hundreds of thousands seem to them but a morsel. They grow more and more intense. Temptations begin to fall upon them. They begin to be tempted to make a fortune quickly. A man who is in haste to be rich does not reflect that he shall inevitably fall into harm and destruction. You can no more make money suddenly and largely and be unharmed by it than a man could suddenly grow from a child's stature to a man's stature without harm. There is not a gardener who does not know that a plant may grow faster than it can make wood; that the cellular tissue may grow faster than the ligneous consolidation, and that then it cannot hold itself up. And many men grow faster in riches than they can consolidate. This alone is a reason why men should not make money faster than they know how to organize it, and adapt themselves to it.

WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP.

Till a man has experienced the affection of an amiable, intelligent, unsophisticated woman, he knows not half the charm of life; nor till he has enjoyed the friendship of such a one does he truly know what friendship is. For men's friendships for one another are always more or less shaped by a business feeling; whereas women's for men are generosity itself. Happy the man who has a woman for his friend—thrice happy he who has her in his wife. To be this, her husband's friend, is woman's triumph. For the glory of her life lies not in her admiration of her lover, but in the solid confidence of her husband, in his reliance upon her intelligence and truth, in his esteem for her piety and virtues.

CONTEMPT.

There is not in human nature a more odious disposition than a proneness to contempt, which is a mixture of pride and ill-nature. Nor is there any which more certainly denotes a bad mind, for in a good and benign temper there can be no room for this sensation. That which constitutes an object of contempt to the malevolent becomes the object of other passion to a worthy and good-natured man; for in such a person wickedness and vice must raise hatred and abhorrence, and weakness and folly will be sure to excite compassion; so that he will find no object of his contempt in all the actions of men.

A WELL STATED TRUTH.

When we say that we object to the political domination of Roman Catholics in this country, or in Europe, we say it in the kindest feeling toward a great Christian denomination which has in its bounds many devout and devoted men and women, and we say no more than we should if Methodists, Baptists or Presbyterians, should take possesion of city schools or city or other governments, in the interests of their several denominations. The public schools must be non-partisan and non-sectarian, and must be free from denominational dictation. And in this utterance we know that we shall have the support of very many patriotic, thoroughly-Americanized Roman Catholics.—*Republic.*

"ONLY."

Only a stray sunbeam? Yet it cheered a wretched abode—gladdened a stricken heart.

Only a gentle breeze? It fanned aching brows, cheered many hearts by its gentle touch.

Only a frown? But it left a said void in the child's heart—quivering lip and tearful eye.

Only a smile? But how it cheered the broken heart, engendered hope, and cast a halo of light around the sick-bed.

Only a word of encouragement, a single word? It gave the drooping spirit new life, and led to victory.—*Kind Words.*

COMMUNICATE.

Happiness doesn't bottle up well. You cannot keep the real article to yourself, it must be communicated to another. It is only when you share it that it multiplies. If you don't know what happiness is, make some one else happy and you will begin to learn what it is. If you are full of joy, fill up some one else, and you will find that you can hold much more.—*Domestic Journal.*

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1888.

WHAT IS DUTY IN THE CASE?

A friend asks for our opinion on a question of practical Christian duty, and suggests that the expression of such opinion may do good to some persons earnestly desirous to know how to act under the circumstances he presents. Utterly disclaiming any right, or any ability to determine an absolute line of practical duty for others, we nevertheless will endeavor to set forth some general reflections which possibly may lead those specially interested to just conclusions in regard to the matter under review.

Our correspondent cites the case of a community, long without gospel teaching, or moral training, that had become exceedingly corrupt; in course of time, however, things had become so changed that this same community are disposed to welcome gospel teaching, and most earnestly desire religious teachers to come among them. Especially do they desire proper Sabbath-school superintendence. Now, a certain individual anxious to serve the Master, one too unanimously selected for the work by those immediately interested, and one generally well fitted for the duties required, finds serious opposition from those very near him on the ground that association with the class of persons with whom he will be thrown will degrade his reputation, and bring his family into disrepute. We use the word reputation as distinct from character: character being what one essentially is; reputation what others think he is.

Now, our correspondent wishes to know: Ought a person under these circumstances to undertake the work proposed?

Perhaps, we have not stated the case as strongly as it should be stated, though, we think, as strongly as our correspondent puts it. Let us suppose the people who are to be taught, though willing to be taught, are utterly vile and corrupt—now what is duty?

No one is or can be so vile as to be beyond the reach of the saving power of the gospel of truth. But in order to the reaching of them by the gospel of truth human agency must be employed; and that human agency could be employed with such fair prospect of success as that which they invite to bring this gospel to them.

The heathen are, many of them, totally ignorant and besotted—vile and corrupt—very often to an extent utterly inconceivable as existing anywhere in this country, yet no one turns his back upon them. Missionaries know that neither character nor reputation can be sullied by such contact with them as Christian labors require. Our SAVIOUR went among those who were lost to society to raise them up, and He became subject to the taunt that He was the friend of publicans and sinners.

It would seem, then, that our correspondent's question might be disposed of with a categorical, Yes! And we confess, with the case as stated, we should reply that, animated by sincere desire to honor the King, with entire reliance upon His guidance and support, and so using ordinary Christian prudence, there need not be a shadow of fear of loss either of character or of reputation, in any fairminded community.

Some outlying considerations impel us to dwell a little longer on the subject. There is in almost every community a class of persons, outcast from all decent society, who seem to be almost hopelessly beyond the reach of gospel influences. What shall be done in such a case? In sound of church-going bells, in sight of church-going people, they live without GOD, and they die without hope. Who shall remedy this? A minister's reputation is a part and a large part of his power for good, and it would be most easy to lose his reputation here. This fact undoubtedly is the great stumbling-block to effort in this direction. How can it be overcome? No undue risk should be run; that would be totally inexcusable. Perhaps in some cases associated effort would meet the difficulty, as putting to silence the possibility of scandal. Probably it is a work especially for women, but in any case it is a work that requires the utmost care and soundest judgment, united with the highest consecration of aim and purpose.

Isn't there an outlet for beneficence in this direction? It is not possible; it is not desirable, certainly in most cases, to reintroduce into social relations persons who have become outcast from society. The general welfare of society forbids entire reinstatement, but it is a question worthy of most serious consideration, whether the Christians of North Carolina should not provide some place of refuge for such as, becoming repentant, would gladly find a haven where reformation of life might be made practicable. Who will move in this matter?

RADICAL AND FUNDAMENTAL.

A difference of opinion has been current between the *Presbyterian Journal*, (Northern,) and the *St. Louis Presbyterian*, (Southern,) as to whether or not the Presbyterian Church (North) really decided the question of the eligibility of the ruling elder for the moderatorship of the Church courts; the former contending for the affirmative and the latter denying.

The *Interior* steps in and says:

That is our understanding of it. The question was: Shall the representatives of the people of God have full standing as members of the General Assembly? The Presbyteries answered, No. There were all sorts of inconsequential reasons given, but the one, and the only one, that had any substantial basis or logical consequences in it was given by Professor Frances L. Patton. He showed the position which he has always held, that *the ruling eldership is a convenient and good expedient, but that it formed no part of a scriptural polity. Consequently the ruling eldership has only advisory authority, and it is not scripturally legal for them to exercise any function which is not subordinate to the authority of a minister.* On the same ground Dr. Ralston Smith said that it was illegal to make an elder the chairman of a committee. This position, in our opinion, is the only one that is indefensible. In confirmation of this view, Dr. Roberts, our general stated clerk, and many others, assured us that we could have carried our overture if we had placed the petition on the ground that it made room for a permissible concession, simply as an evidence of ministerial good will and magnanimity. *Scores of brethren have said that we were responsible for the defeat of the overture, because we put it on the ground that the eldership is the scriptural, ancient and fundamental orgrnic basis of the Church, because we taught the divine plan of the Church was a republic and not a hierarchy,* that the Spirit of God dwells in and directs His People, and does not limit itself to an apostolic order of succession; and that therefore, in our judgment, the exclusion of the eldership from full standing in the courts of the Lord's house was a subversion of the Divine will. *The Interior* was contending for fundamental and vital principles, and preferred defeat while defending those principles to victory won by evading them.

We publish the above not to take sides either *pro* or *con*, but to call attention to the words above which we have italicised, and to make some observations thereupon.

Dr. PATTON, let us premise, is a representative individual, by reason of his occupying the presidency of Princeton Theological Seminary. Moreover, it will be well enough to look squarely in the face the probability, amounting almost to certainty, that young men of the Southern Church sent to Princeton Seminary will become indoctrinated with these notions of Professor PATTON.

If the views held by Professor PATTON, and "the scores of brethren" are those which determined the defeat of the overture referred to, then the Northern Presbyterian Church believes that the ruling eldership forms no part of a scriptural polity, that the ruling elders have only advisory authority and that they are subordinate to the minister. That is clear enough. Furthermore, on the supposition above named, the Northern Church holds that the eldership is *not* "the scriptural, ancient and fundamental organic basis of the Church," and "the divine plan of the Church was a hierarchy and not a republic."

What then? Why simply this: The application of the term Presbyterian to the Northern Church is a misnomer. That Church belies its very name. If it holds that the divine plan is a hierarchy, it is not Presbyterian in anything more than name, and ought not to be Presbyterian in name.

There are those who tell us that the differences between the two Churches (Northern and Southern) are so slight that lack of organic union is both a sin and a shame, and our contemporary, the *Interior*, if we do not mistake, holds views very like to this. Now, very many in the Southern Church opposed ruling-elder moderatorship, but from first to last no one in that Church even hinted that they believed the ruling eldership was unscriptural—a mere "expedient"—or that the divine plan was based on the principle of the hierarchy. Here, then, is difference between the two Churches that is essential, radical, fundamental. How, then, can they ask the Southern Church to merge its existence in theirs? How can the Southern Church do this without utterly stultifying itself? What becomes of the ever-clanging clap-trap that the Standards are the same, when one Church interprets those standards as entirely consistent with the theory that prelacy is the divinely-appointed system of government, and the other that Presbyterianism, meaning government by elders, is the only proper, because the scriptural, plan of government.

Would it not be well for our Presbyteries to bear this thing in mind in the examination of ministers coming into our bounds from the Northern Church, and especially such as receive their training at Princeton Seminary?

A TWIST-UP.

The secular papers certainly twisted up the action of the Presbytery of Augusta in the WOODROW matter. They informed the public that Dr. WOODROW had been elected a member of the Presbytery. [He was at the time a member of the Presbytery and had been for thirty years—more or less.] They also gravely informed the public that the Presbytery had entered into thorough fraternization with his Church—or something to that effect. [Which was just nonsense—pure and simple.] But that wasn't all, they went on to say that:

"Presbytery gave him permission to accept a call to the Valley Creek church in the Presbytery of Tuskaloosa; a church with ninety-two members, twenty-one of whom were received during the past year."

This last item has been copied North and South in the religious papers, and naturally enough it has. Now the paragraph doesn't refer to Dr. WOODROW at all, but to Rev. A. S. DOAK.

Now what did Augusta Presbytery? It elected Dr. WOODROW Moderator, and (on the ground that the Assembly's action had put a stop to proceedings adverse to Dr. W.), adopted the following:

"Inasmuch as the ecclesiastical standing of Rev. James Woodrow, D.D., is not affected by said action of the Assembly, there is no need of action on the part of this Presbytery."

This is just what they did, and about all they did in the matter, unless we include the election of Dr. WOODROW as a Commissioner to the next Assembly.

NARRATIVE.

[Adopted by the Synod of North Carolina at its late Sessions.]

To the churches in its bounds, the Synod of North Carolina sends greeting in the Lord:

DEAR BRETHREN:—The reports from our Presbyteries present encouraging and hopeful aspects.

Many of our churches speak of revivals, and the indications are that our Church at large is taking more interest in building up the Lord's kingdom, both at home and abroad. We earnestly implore you to respond liberally to all such efforts. Consecrate yourself, your children, your wealth apart to the Lord's work. Let every member of our churches do something and give something to this great end.

Keep yourselves unspotted from the world. Walk worthy of your high vocation.

Abstain from traveling on the Lord's day Keep up family worship. Train up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

And may the God of all grace sanctify you wholly, enabling you to present your bodies a living sacrifice holy and acceptable unto the Lord.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

The following paper on Davidson College was adopted by the Presbytery of Orange, at its late meeting:

The Presbytery of Orange expresses its abiding and increasing interest in the condition and prosperity of Davidson College. This college was established for the purpose of promoting the cause of education and Presbyterian training, and for fifty years, and more, it has been doing this work and the Church and the State have reaped the inestimable instruction thus imparted. Its influence is seen and felt in our pulpits and our families.

The Presbytery of Orange while deeply regretting the continued ill-health of Rev. Dr. McKinnon, which forced him to resign the presidency, would express their very great satisfaction and hearty concurrence in the election of Dr. J. B. Shearer, of Clarksville, Tenn., once a beloved member of this Presbytery, and for the past fifteen or twenty years at the head of the Clarksville College, and known and honored as one of the first educators, and one of the most energetic and popular and successful of presidents. We welcome his return to North Carolina, and pledge our co-operation to widen the influence and extend the patronage of Davidson College. This college, at the present time especially, calls for and deserves the personal influence and co-operation of all the members of this Presbytery. There has never been a time within the present generation, when our church and our State needed more the elevating and conservative influence of such education and religious training as Davidson College imparts. There has never been a time when its chair from the President down, have been better filled with thorough scholars, who are competent and experienced teachers, and active, devout Christian gentlemen. We rejoice to know that the present freshman class consists of from 35 to 40 new students, twice, if not three times, the number of last year.

This college offers peculiar advantages not surpassed, we believe, in any college in our southern land; and when we take into consideration its pre-eminent facilities for Bible study, for mental and religious improvement, for the protection of young men against evil influences, the healthfulness of the location, its easy accessibility by railroads, its past history, its present condition, and preparation and readiness for thorough work; that it gives free tuition to all minister's sons, to all young men preparing for the ministry; that this Presbytery has had for several successive years from three to five of its candidates receiving free tuition; that we have as a Presbytery accepted a share in its oversight, and elect from our bounds trustees to aid in its management, that two or more of its professors have come from our own familes; we feel and recognize our obligation to pray for this college and its professors and students, to aid in sending to it our boys and young men—above and beyond any school or college in the bounds of our State. The cause of education and Presbyterian training commends Davidson College especially to every Presbyterian heart. It should be sustained by all our people. Let us send them our boys, and give them, as they ask and deserve our prayers and money to help this college on to higher and wider influence.

THE GOLDSBORO SYNOD.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The history of our Synod is singular enough. It is a body of immense powers and great possibilities. In brain force, intellectual culture, and moral strength, it is second to no body of men which meets in the State of North Carolina. And yet it has never employed a single direct agency for the conversion of sinners—for the extension of the Church. It has remained for many years in a state of absolute inaction.

It is not to be overlooked that in one respect the Synod has a splendid record. As a conservator of the faith, it has few equals—no superiors. In these days of lax theology and defection from the truth, it stands by the great doctrines of the Gospel in their integrity and purity. In all our borders there is not one church—not one man, so far as I know, the soundness of whose teaching is questioned. This is a victory, quiet it is true, but none the less great and glorious. All honor to those true and loyal men who have made the character of our Synod for the past fifty years. But the fact remains that with such a history as this, the Synod as a force in Church extension has amounted to almost nothing. It has *held the fort* grandly; but it has done nothing to extend the lines, nothing to enlarge the Kingdom of Christ, nothing to save the souls of lost men. It has had its reasoning, its defence on this subject. But the wonder is, that a body of men so wise, so loyal to truth should have for many long years allowed unchallenged, reasoning which led to a conclusion so disloyal to truth and to God. We stand in 1888 just where we stood in 1868. There has been no onward, upward movement. There has been no swelling of inner life which has made itself *felt* by the great heart of the world. We have been content to *sit still* and "see the salvation of the Lord." As Dr. Duff grandly said, we have been playing with the great subject of saving the world. When in session the custom has been to assemble around the clerk's desk, measure tape, quibble over technicalities, devise rules and amend rules, which have tied up the wheels of progress, and to arrange the docket. For ten years we have had a docket big enough for the English House of Commons, and now it appears in most elegant and tasty semi-book style. It is a beautiful comment on the taste and fidelity of our clerks. But at the bottom of this docket has been written, or ought to have been:

"*Nothing attempted, nothing done.*"

But let us not quarrel with the past. "Forgetting the things that are behind," let us press forward to the things that are before. We are in the midst of a great crisis—at the beginning of an onward movement which will be felt for generations to come. This was clearly manifest in the Goldsboro Synod. I have attended many meetings, but none like that; have seen many revivals, but none equal to that. On Wednesday, in the Convention, tears of penitence were seen; in the Synod, on Thursday, the work of grace was evidently progressing, and on Friday the whole Synod was converted. "There is joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth"—even the *least*. What then must have been the delight, the rapture, at the conversion of so huge a sinner as the Synod of North Carolina. I imagine the very bells of Heaven rang out in richest melody and sweetest harmony. Hallelujah! The Lord be praised! We are no longer to be a WHEEL. The Synod brought its faith at once up to the standard of the Apostle James. With bold and manly hand, it took hold of the great work of saving North Carolina. It determined to put in the field, at once, a State Evangelist, and raised his salary on the spot $2,000. It determined to put to work a State colporteur. It determined to build an orphan asylum. I was astonished, amazed! Could hardly believe my senses. I had never hoped to see such rapid movement in the Synod. To call it progress is not to describe it. In one day it was a leap of ten years. And it was no spasm; no phosphoric light. It was the outcome of the growth of years. This desire for something better has gained new strength year by year; but by different causes it has been restrained, repressed. At Goldsboro it had attained sufficient strength to assert itself, and it did so. It is the work of Divine grace. The movement is on a solid foundation, and is reaching out on the right lines, and the God of all grace will help and strengthen it.

The truth is that the Synod has been baptized anew by the Holy Ghost. Its great heart has been stirred as never before, and the desires of this heart will find expression in the work of our hands. The work must be done, the movement will go forward. If it can be done on old lines, and in accord with old customs and hoary tradition verywell. But if not, then customs and traditions must take care of themselves. *The work will be done.* The doctrines of our Church are divine. We will live and die by the *Shorter catechism.* The polity of our Church is divine, and all modern thought, civil and religious, is bearing testimony to it. In these we desire no reform; we will have *no change.* But on our system of work we should write:

"*Tempora mutantur, et mutamur in illis.*"

In details of work there is no orthodoxy but *success*; no standard but victory. If we try a plan and it fails common sense, sound philosophy and Christian fidelity, all say abandon it; do not waste time and strength on it. If we try a plan and it succeeds, succeeds in magnifying the Word, saving men, and thus honoring God, that is our plan, because it has the claim of Divine approval. This let us seize and throw into it all the energy of the Church, and work it to its utmost capacity. Let us be done with defending and taxing the Church with wornout customs, and the "traditions of the Elders." Let us abandon the ruinous policy of seeking places for men. Our business is to seek men for places. Adopt these methods of work which are endorsed by common sense and the New Testament; put our men in their proper places in which they can serve the Master with all the power they have, and in two years we shall realize what a mighty power there is in the Synod of North Carolina.

B. F. MARABLE.

Mt. Olive, November 1st.

THE PRESBYTERY OF RED RIVER.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Met at Banks Chapel, Louisiana, October 17th, 1888; seven ministers and six elders were present. Rev. M. Van Lear, D.D., was elected moderator, and Rev. J. T. Sailes, temporary clerk.

Dismissed Rev. W. H. Wycough to east Texas, and received Rev. Wm. McCarty, from Potosi Presbytery. We have five candidates for the ministry in school and seminary.

The name of Kingston church is changed to Memorial church in consequence of being located near Evergreen cemetery where many of their sainted dead are buried.

Rev. Cyrus Harrington was continued evangelist another year to work with, and work up other vacant churches, to receive supplies as the following have already received, viz: Banks Chapel, Benton, Menden, State Line, Horner, Trinity, Ruston, Alabama, Oak Ridge, Delhi, Union and Watt Chapel. Our venerable octogenarian, born near Union church, Moore county, N. C., supplies, as strength permits, Alto, Ravelle, and Enon churches.

Rev. John Glassell all the vacancies south of Red River.

Unsupplied; Arcadia, Ruling Elder, A. E. Kennedy; and Monroe, Ruling Elder F. C. Stubbs. These churches can give a manse and $1,000. Rocky mount and Lake Providence, and other points need preaching.

E. G. Alexandria, on the New Orleans Pacific R. R., is likely to become a railroad centre. We once had an organization there, which went down when the State University buildings were burned.

Our Presbytery covers geographically the northern half of the State of Louisiana, and contains nearly half a million population. It consists of nine ministers—three invalided—and twenty-seven churches, with about twelve hundred communicants, widely scattered. We have one colored minister and two colored licentiates. But what are these for such vast numbers and bounds? But by the grace of God we will hold the fort till the Master returns. Rev. James A. McLees and Rev. J. W. Mosely are laboring in our bounds.

Presbytery approved the appointment of the committee on co-operation with the Northern Assembly.

Rev. Cyrus Harrington requested Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relations between him and Keachi church.

Our Narrative indicates improvement all along the line of churches, and our prospects seem better than ever before.

IN PRESSING NEED.

There is a family of seventy orphans, with their teachers, at the Thornwell Orphanage at Clinton, S. C. They are from ten different Southern States. There are nearly one hundred applicants for admission.

And yet there is neither bread in the storehouse, nor money in the treasury; and the new Memorial Hall is without a roof.

What shall be done?

What will you do, Steward of God?

WM. P. JACOBS,
Clinton, S. C.

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

We have received the following additional notes from our obliging correspondent:

At the meeting of the Synod of Virginia last week, after the reading of the report on Foreign Missions, addresses were made by the Secretary, Dr. Houston and Rev. G. W. Painter, of Hong Chow, China. The last was an interesting description of the women of China and their condition morally and spiritually.

The committee on the Centennial Historical report make quite a lengthy report. The thanks of Synod were presented to them. The papers were recommended and the committee was continued with the addition of Rev. John A. Scott. The Presbyteries were enjoined to get the histories of the yet delinquent churches and forward them to the Chairman of Synod's committee, Rev. Dr. James A. Waddell. The Synod committee was also requested to get access to the records of the old Philadelphia Synod and its Presbyteries, and also to the records of New River Presbytery, for the further investigation and verification of dates as related to the Synod of Virginia, and to report to the next meeting of the Synod of Virginia, in Winchester, October 22d, 1889. The committee was instructed to cite authorities for historical statements in foot notes. These histories are to be published in book form, and a map of the bounds of Synod containing the boundaries of Presbyteries and the location of

churches is to be inserted. In connection with this also the Stated Clerks were requested to prepare lists of the churches in their respective Presbyteries, with the dates of their organization, and forward to the chirman of Synod committee.

Dr. M. D. Hoge was re-appointed to preach the historical discourse with Rev. R. P. Kerr as his alternate.

Memorials were read of Rev. David Riddle, D.D., and Rev. Messrs. Lefevre, Hershey and Washburn.

In a case of complaint against West Hanover Presbytery by one Hughes, the Synod decided that a Session has no right to give a modified certificate to one asking to be dismissed.

NOTICE.

Orange Presbytery will hold an adjourned meeting in First Presbyterian church of Greensboro on Thursday 15th of November, at 11 a. m. Important business.

F. H. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct 31.

BY THE WAY.

We do not ask you to read the article of "CLARK" on "SAM JONES." You will do this whether we ask it or not, and having read it—well, then!

A Hungarian recently applied to be naturalized in Philadelphia. He stated he did not believe in GOD, or in deity of any kind. The judge refused to allow him to be naturalized, and informed him that we have enough of that kind of citizens already. A wise judge, that, and yet some of our papers are advocating introduction of such foreigners in order that we may convert them.

We invite every reader of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN to read the article on our second page entitled "Carping at the Preacher"; those who do not carp at the preacher, that they may be always on guard lest they fall into this sin, and those who do, that they may pray GOD to forgive the past and enable them by His grace evermore to refrain from this great sin.

And here comes our good friend—our bright and breezy friend—the *Mid-Continent*—and reiteratedly refers to the position of the Presbytery of South Carolina on the public contention matter, meaning all the while the *Presbytery of Charleston*. The matter would be of little consequence if it were not the case that the Presbytery of South Carolina is absolutely antipodal to the Presbytery of Charleston on this very matter.

The Roman Catholics of Chicago have been baffled. They undertook to secure advantage of a general law offering grants money for Roman Catholic schools by taking in aid of industrial schools. But the courts have decided that the Legislature has no constitutional right to spend the money of the State for sectarian purposes. We hope the Legislature of South Carolina will see to it that the money of that State is not used to promote Roman Catholic mission enterprizes.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cologne openly and decidedly interferes in the German elections. He orders the clergy to take an active part in the contests. The Bishops of Munster and the Bishop of Treves have issued pastorals of similar import. Here is a foreshadowing of how things will be in this country if we do not start in time to counteract it.

Remember the orphans! First of all, send something to Rev. W. P. JACOBS, Clinton, S. C., for the needy orphans of Thornwell Orphanage. Do not put it off until to-morrow. Act promptly.

Hand-bill distributed on the streets of Cincinnati on the week before last. St. Rosa, it is hardly necessary to say, is a Roman Catholic Church:

First Grand Entertainment
for the benefit of the
ST. ROSA CHURCH,
—at—
ST. ROSA CHURCH HALL,
—on—
Sunday Evening, October 28, 1888.
Performance given by the
EAST END ROSEBUDS CLUB.
Doors Open at 7 p. m.
GRAND SPARRING MATCH
at close of entertainment.

In the consecration of Bishop FOLEY in Baltimore last Sunday Archbishop RYAN boasted that the Emperor of Germany was compelled to do reverence to the Pope. The Pope, however, does not seem to have derived any great amount of comfort from it. He is still very unhappy.

In his sermon at the consecration of Archbishop Foley, in Baltimore, last Sunday Archbishop RYAN said:

"True it is that this power should be itself left free to act out its mission not only to the children of the church, but to all humanity. Free it cannot be whilst the pontiff is the subject of an earthly King, who is the representative of physical force alone."

Subject of an earthly king! So says Dr. RYAN; yet when we spoke of the Pope as the subject of the King of Italy, we were called to account by a Roman Catholic editor of a secular newspaper. It seems to be a sort of "He is and he isn't" as suits the purpose in hand. If he is a subject of the King of Italy (and Bishop RYAN says he is) then God commands from him obedience to the King of Italy, as the representative of the government of Italy. Isn't that so?

The resolution offered by Rev. W. E. McILWAIN in connection with the report of committee on the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN we were unable to give literally last week. The resolutions reported by the committee are to be found on our second page and we give the appended resolution, which was adopted by the Synod, in this place:

Resolved, That a conference be held at our next meeting of Synod in the interest of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, at which time our ministers and ruling elders shall have an opportunity of informing the Synod what they have done during the past year, especially in enlarging its circulation.

As we write, Tuesday, the election for President of the United States, for Governor of North Carolina, Congressman of the Sixth District, Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and for several minor offices, is progressing quietly. In twenty-four hours, possibly in one-fourth that time we will know pretty well, perhaps know certainly how all has worked out. All of us will not be happy over the result, but the country will be safe, let who will be elected. Let us not lose heart in any event for over all GOD reigns.

NEWSPAPER EXCHANGE.

Christian World (London:)

There has always been a tendency among outsiders to look upon the Presbyterian clergy as groaning under a despotic dogmatism that made their lives a burden. But in fact there is no denomination whose ministers are so perfectly enveloped in professional complacency—so full of satisfaction with their creed, their Church, themselves, as the Presbyterian.

Presbyterian Witness:

The noblest society on earth is the Church of God. It is the oldest, the most extensive, and the most beneficent. It will survive all other societies. Think of the privilege of joining such a society—making common cause with it. Christ is the Head of the Church. Allegiance to him is the true test of membership.

Watchman:

There was a law in Athens, regulating the fish-peddlers, to the effect they must not sell the same kind of fish at different prices on the same day. Some pastors find their Sunday morning congregation so "respectable," and their Sunday evening congregation so "miscellaneous," that they are in the habit of reading a fine essay in the morning, and uttering very rough-and-ready talk in the evening. It would be no bad plan to reverse the arrangement twice a month; and, at any rate, let us be sure we offer the salvation on the same terms morning and evening.

N. W. Presbyterian:

We want to wipe out the saloon as soon as possible. In order to do that we want a temperance platform broad enough for all its antagonists. It is not necessary to cross off the Catholic societies, or the sober Germans, any more than it is the cranks who kick the Bible out of their way. Each can bring his plank to that end of the hall and lay it upon the trestles, alongside the others. If some want to put their boards a step or two higher than the others, there is no objection to that. It would make a good appearance, and some might learn a song of degrees as they ascended to higher ground. But for a beginning, in whatever way the saloon is closed, we rejoice and will rejoice.

Presbyterian Banner:

Beyond all doubt, the importation of Bohemain, Hungarian and other laborers of a similar sort from Europe to the coke regions in Western Pennsylvania, was a great mistake on the part of the producers. These people are of the lowest order, ignorant, quarrelsome, intractable, brutal and dangerous. They have been an infliction on the neighborhoods to which they have been brought not easily borne, and the employers have not, on the whole, been profited even financially by them. In every respect they are away beneath the Chinese and far more to be dreaded. The sooner they leave the country the better will it be.

Ruskin:

The blind and cowardly spirit of evil is forever telling you that things are pardonable, and you shall not die for them; and that good things are impossible, and you need not live for them. And if you believe these things, you will find some day to your cost that they are untrue.

Presbyterian:

The great hotels do not pay their servants. They give them small amouuts with the expectation that the rest will be gained by begging. The servants are not be blamed if they lose their manliness. It is a great shame, an outrage which labor associations ought to take up for the honor of the manhood of their craft. As well might a great dry-goods establishment like Claflin's or Wanamaker's give their employees fifteen or twenty dollars a month and expect them to collect the rest from their customers by neglecting to wait on them until the fee glistens in their palms. It makes men and women unfaithful and dishonest and destroys their sense of honor, and is an unmitigated nuisance, tolerated only in hotels, and a disgrace to their proprietors.

N. W. Christain Advocate:

We believe that the pulpit and the press can not put too much stress on their teachings respecting the uses of money by Christians. Men are prone to pray for their daily bread, and then hug their dollars as if God had nothing to do with the bread question. We pray for God's work to be advanced, and then withhold the very dollars intended to advance that work. Happy is he who uses his money as a steward of the Lord. When grace gets us out of our defaulting habits we reap the fruits of fair dealing with the Matter.

Methodist Recorder:

The whiskey-dealers of Louisville, Ky., threaten to organize a church exclusively for themselves, as some of the other churches take exception to their being members while they carry on their business. A church composed of liquor dealers might be called a spiritual church in one sense, but we fear not of the kind that will come up to the standards of the church invisible.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Page Lumber Company, at Aberdeen, Moore county, is increasing its capacity for work by adding new and improved planing machines.

The fire at Shelby consumed a large two-story brick building, in which were located some of the most important business interests of the town.

Two men on horseback attempted to ride across the railroad trestle near Bailey's factory (Winston,) one day last week. When they had gone about twenty or thirty feet both horses with their riders fell off the trestle—a fall of about twenty feet. Nothing hurt. A good plank road ran very near the trestle, so that the attempt was an insane one on the part of those who undertook the feat, and leaves an unpleasant suspicion of whiskey there or thereabout.

The Pearson tent committee, of Goldsboro, have had under discussion the desirableness of erecting a tabernacle for union meetings.

The New Bern *Journal* says that sportsmen in that vicinity are out hunting every day and seldom fail to bring back quantities of wild game and in great variety. A gentleman living in that city has recently gone on three hunting expeditions and killed four deer.

The Durham *Tobacco Plant* renders just praise to Capt. E. J. Parish of that place, for the sacrifice he made in giving up his warehouse, and so his entire business to the Sam Jones meetings, without any compensation whatsoever.

Caswell county voted against subscribing $100,000 to the Atlantic and Western railroad, which was to run from Reidsville and tap the Raleigh & Gaston railroad near Oxford.

Henderson *Gold Leaf*: As the new crop tobacco comes in the reports of the inferior quality are confirmed to a great extent. Comparatively little strictly fine tobacco will come out of the present crop. ——Mr. Richard Marston, proprietor of the Wilmington mineral springs, located near town, has recently had another analysis made of the water, and he is seeking to bring it into greater public favor. The analysis shows that the water is highly mineral—being strongly impregnated with iron, lime, magnecia, potash, silicia, alum, etc., amounting to 26.10 to the imperial gallon.

Gerald McCarthy, the botanist—a man of high attainments in the science—is in charge of the betanical department of the State Experiment Station and will conduct a series of experiments to determine the purity of grass seeds, and the percentage of germination.

Another building for schooling the colored people, it is said, is to be erected in Raleigh. Shaw University contains 400 pupils.

This is the summing of the Winston *Daily* with regard to the contributions of the people of Durham in regard to the Sam Jones meeting; Expenses for carrying on meeting $250, for the Jones Asylum $260. Of this amount $94.66 was given by the Durham Sunday-school. Special contributions to reward the evangelist $1,800; of this amount Julian S. Carr gave $250, W. Duke & Sons $250, Capt. E. J. Parish $100, and W. T. Blackwell $100.

DOMESTIC.

A society belle of Pittsburg, Pa., married a (said to be) Italian Count. They went to Paris and he proved to be a penniless, brutal wretch. He beat his wife and at Paris they were turned out of the hotel.

The Steamer Planter picked up a queer vessel off Cape Romain, and towed her into Georgetown, S. C. She looked like a Chinese junk, but proved to be a Brazilian vessel out of provisions. She had on board the captain and wife and an assistant. She was three-masted, but only thirty feet long. Bound from Rio Janerio, via Porto Rico to Washington, D. C.

Another fire at Lynchburg, Va., on last Thursday. $50,000 dollars worth of property consumed—insurance $21,000.

In New York city last week Samuel Ray pleaded guilty of illegal registration and was railroaded into two years and four months in the State prison.

On Saturday at 11 a. m., a bookbinder in Atlanta, Ga., being on a spree was found in the street and taken to the police station. About one o'clock the janitor looking into his cell found him dead upon the floor.

The young ladies' seminary at Monticello, Ill., was discovered a fire at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning last. The fire originated in the kitchen adjoining the main building. The scholars and teachers largely lost in jewelry, but no one was hurt personally. Loss $150,000—insured for about one-half.

In Jacksonville on Monday there were thirty-nine cases and four deaths from yellow fever.

On Monday morning the Oriental powder mills at Gamboa, Maine, were blown to atonss. Two men the only persons in the building at the time were killed.

Explosion in the Kettle Creek Coal mine in Pennsylvania by which twenty persons were killed.

British Ship Earl Wemyss collided with the Br. Ship Ardeneapple, in the Pacific. The former sunk immediately and sixteen lives were lost.

Gen. Adam Badeau brought suit against Mrs. Gen. Grant for $10,000 and acknowledgment of joint authorship on account services rendered the General in preparation of his book. Mrs. G. now agrees to pay the $10,000 and Badeau will waive the claim of authorship.

Corn-cobs are now made into building bricks. A new Italian patent. Said to be impervious to moisture.

Several of Charleston's merchants are in jail. Brief statement: They refused to pay license taxes as being unconstitutional. Took case to Supreme Court. Lost. Wanted to take to U. S. Supreme Court. Too slow in raising funds. Sheriff came along. Taken to jail. Judge Magrath, their counsel, advised them to pay and quit. Dismissed him. Still in jail. New counsel trying to compromise with the city. In jail still.

An express messenger on a train on the New Orleans and Northeastern railway was robbed of some $40,000 to $50,000. The robber entered made the baggage master and expressman throw up their hands, put bags over their heads, took the money, locked the passenger coach door and left the key in it (this to detain conductor,) then pulled the cord and when the train slowed up took his departure. All in business like order.

In the Republican procession in New York city on Saturday, one man dropped dead.

While the British press generally—at least the the London Press—seemed disposed to condone the action of the British minister in the Murchison-Sackville affair, the Canada papers seem willing to admit that the U. S. government acted within the bounds of strict justice.

Two men were killed and two badly wounded by an explosion caused by molten iron running into a puddle of water at the Salem iron-works, Pittsburg, Pa. The iron was accidentally upset. The furnace was destroyed and a position of the mill.

A destructive cyclone in Iowa destroyed many buildings and did other damage.

A Pittsburg, saloon-keeper, pleaded guilty to having sold liquor without a license, and judgment was suspended—No! he was fined $500 and sentenced to imprisonment nine months in the county work-house. It was in Pennsylvania.

Five hundred men will be thrown out of employment by the closing of the business of the Norway Steel and Iron Company, South Boston.

A new project is on foot to import bananas and cocoanuts direct from Bluefield, Nicaragua, to Savannah, Ga. Mr. Rathbun the head of one of the largest fruit-houses, in the North, believes Savannah to be admirably suited as a distributing point for fruit throughout the South and West.

In testing a rope fire-escape in Pittsburg, Pa., three boys about fifteen years of age fell by the breaking of the rope from the fifth story of the Monongahela house and were mashed to pieces.

Oil has been found by a company drilling at the Winters, near Chambersburg, Pa., at a depth of 600 feet.

Eight stables were burned consecutively at Mercersburg, Pa., and then the town council offered a reward of $1,000 for the incendiary.

The San Franciscans are rejoicing over the arrival of an excellent quality of coal from Kobe, Japan. The coal companies of Washington Territory and of Oregon have under combination made it hard for the San Francisco people and there only other dependence was Australia. They now feel independent.

A terrible prairie fire raging in the Sioux Valley in Jackson township, Minn., on Friday last burned to death Henry Ray, a sixteen-year old girl, a woman and her son, and a young baby.

The Birmingham (Ala.,) Mineral railroad is said to have paid the cost of its construction out of the net earnings of the first year—a thing probably unprecedented in railroad history. Its stockholders will meet soon to discuss a proposition to increase the capital stock $3,000,000.

FOREIGN.

A Vienna telegram says: The *Fremdenblatt* again asserted yesterday that its information respecting the concentration of a Russian division on the Austrian frontier came from a good source. Nobody douted indeed that it came from the Foreign Office, but the public do not take the news very seriously. The general opinion is that the triple alliance renders Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy too strong for alarm to be caused. The *Fremdenblatt* does not suggest that Russia is believed at the Foreign Office to be making an aggressive demonstration.

Telegrams dated London, Nov. 4, state that the Norwegian bark Nor, Capt. Bjonnees, from New York for Stettin, collided with and sunk the steamer Saimundham off Cowes. Twenty-two persons are missing and are supposed to have been drowned. Eight survivors have landed at Weymouth. The Nor was abandoned. Her crew was landed at Portland.

The U. S. Steamer Brooklyn broke down on her voyage between Nagasaki, Japan, and Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and reached the latter place under sail. She made the run in forty-one days.

Two old ladies, the one Mrs. Helen Campbell, just passed her 100th birthday, and Mrs. Rebecca Watson, in her 102d year are living in Scotland, the former, in full possession of her faculties, except hearing which is a little dull, at Auchterarder Road Dunning, and the latter hale and hearty, but a little dim-sighted at Queensferry.

The Rebels were repulsed at Suakim, by a heavy force from the ships, but not until they had burned Zareba and shelled the fort on the water front.

A Haytien man-of-war captured off Cape Hayteen, (coast of Hayti,) on 31st ult., the British Schooner Alta, which left New York about two weeks before with a load of arms and ammunition, ostensibly bound for Antwerp.

A pike was captured at Sturgeon Falls, Canada, which measured 4 feet 8 inches in length, 2 feet in girth and weighed 35 pounds.

The works of Zola, the French novelist, are outlawed in Great Britain. A London publisher has been tried and fined £100 for circulating them.

The Times-Parnell trial is progressing. Some of the evidence produced has been unexpectedly damaging to Parnell, though he is supposed to have gained some points of advantage in the progress of the trial.

The oldest Free-Mason in the world, as is supposed, is Hon. Samuel Chipman, of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, now in his 100th year.

The Greece International Exposition at Athens was opened by the King in person on Thursday last.

Cardinal Newman is very seriously ill, at his home in London.

A demand is made that the King of Wurtemberg must dismiss Woodcock, an American adventure to whom he has taken the greatest fancy, and has made his prime minister.

A cyclone has swept over Madras.

Stanley has been heard from; date November 1887; he had been ill and mamy of his men had died. He was pressing on.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Oct. 10th, at the Brady House, in Lenoir, N. C., by Rev. C. A. Munroe, Mr. B. S. ROBERTSON, of Haw River, N. C., and Mrs. IDA CHAMBERS, of Lenoir, N. C.

WILMINGTON MARKET
FOR
WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market ruled steady at 41½ cents until Saturday when price advanced to 42½ cents—closing steady.

ROSIN—Strained firm at 70 cents and Good Strained at 75 cents—we hear of 77½ cents for latter near the close,

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.30 and Soft $2.10 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.50.

COTTON—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday (Oct. 31st,) middling 9¼ cents; since 9 5-16—closing firm.

TIMBER.—No charge to report.

DIED.

Departed this life 30th October, 1888, Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH DIX, daughter of Mr. Robert Martin, of Greensboro, Ga.

Beanteous and blameless, in her ways, lamb-like and lovely, amid all the pain and suffering of her protracted illness, her sweet submission and patient amiability was wonderful and instructive to all who beheld it.

She loved her church, her Bible, the holy Sabbath and the services of the sanctuary.

She was a devoted mother, an affectionate sister, a kind and appreciative mistress, a faithful friend.

"Her children rise up and call her blessed;" her maidens speak her praise. Her ways were ways of pleasantness and all her paths were peace and love.

She opened her mouth with discretion and the "law of kindness was upon her lips." The peace of God was in her heart, the "word of Christ dwelt richly in her mind in all wisdom, and whatsoever she did in word or deed, she did in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by Him."

In Wadesboro, on Tuesday, the 30th of October, of inflammation of the bowels and stomach, WILLIE S. BOWDEN, in the twentieth year of his age. He was a son of Rev. N. T. Bowden, of Richmond county. Just one year and two months ago Willie entered the drug store of E. A. Covington & Co., as a salesman, and by his industry, sobriety and uniform courtesy, had made friends of all who came in contact with him, and gained the confidence and esteem of his employees. Last Thursday he was in the best of health and to all appearances was destined to a long life of usefulness, but Friday he was stricken with disease, and the following Tuesday night yielded up his young life to the grim monster death.

Together with his grief stricken parents and sorrowing friends we would drop a tear of sorrow upon his bier, believing that he has gone to a land where there shall be no more partings, but happiness forever.

His remains were taken to the home of his parents, in Richmond county, yesterday, where they were interred and his funeral preached by Rev. A. G. Buckner.

He was the stay and comfort of his now grief-stricken parents—a noble boy and a Christian. He was loved by everybody who knew him in Richmond and Anson, and the heartfelt sympathy of the good people of both counties goes out to these sorrowing parents. But their faith is in God and they sorrow not as those who are without hope. Rev. 14:13. A. G. B.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF FRANK ALEXANDER.

There is a vacant chair in his home. He has gone to take his place among the white-robed throng around the throne of God. He has laid down his cross and taken up his crown of glory. We believe in putting the flowers upon the living, the grave cannot appreciate them. But when such a young man as Frank Alexander passes into the glorious beyond, it becomes us while dropping the tears of sympathy and sorrow to point his friends to those attributes of character which beautified his life. He was a model young man, a genial companion, a faithful friend, a noble son and a useful Christian. From boyhood he was the embodiment of moral excellence. Realizing that something else was needful to attain happiness, he set within his life the "Pearl of Great Price." Soon he united with the Presbyterian church and his life was a beautiful exposition of his profession. His death was a triumphant victory of his faith.

"He has gone to his God; he has gone to his home,
No more amid peril and error to roam;
His eyes are no longer dim;
His feet will no more falter;
No grief can follow him;
No pang his cheek can alter.

There are paleness, and weeping, and sighs below;
For our faith is faint and our tears will flow;
But the harps of heaven are ringing;
Glad angels come to greet him,
And hymns of joy are singing,
While old friends press to meet him.

O! honored, beloved, to earth unconfined,
Thou hast soared on high, thou hast left us behind.
But our parting is not forever,
We will follow thee by heaven's light
Where the grave cannot dissever
The souls whom God will unite."

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

AGENTS Proof that $100 a month is made selling our New Book by Rev. Dr. Talmage, also Mother, Home and Heaven. 195,000 sold. Edited by T. L. Cuyler, D. D. $2.75. 10,000 Curiosities of the Bible. Introduction by J. H. Vincent, D.D. Illustrated. $2. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 771 Broadway, N. Y.

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE CURED never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be cured can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle FREE. DR. TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

OUR FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

Maria Angelica said to me,
"Let's have an asthetic five o'clock tea;
We'll wear faint lillies,
And daffadowndillies,
And languish and smile at the company."

"We will not have much to eat," said she,
"A cracker or two, and some very weak tea;
And I'll read some stanzas
From ancient Romanzas,
And that will be nice for the company."

She invited a hundred and thirty-three;
And, when the time came, quite ready were we,
But, I mention with pain,
We were ready in vain,
Not a soul came of the company!

And, somehow, or other, it seems to me
That the cracker or two and the very weak tea,
And the beautiful stanzas
From ancient Romanzas,
Must have come to the ears of that company!

—*Isabel Frances Bellows, in St. Nicholas.*

A GOOD SHOT.

Once there was a boy who was a good marksman with a stone or a slingshot, or a bow and arrow, or a crossbow or an air gun, or anything he took aim with. So he went about all day aiming at everything he came near. Even at his meals he would think about good shots at the clock or the cat or the flies on the wall, or anything he chanced to see. Near where he lived there lived a little bird that had a nest and five young birds. So many large mouths in small heads, always wide opened for food, kept her hard at work. From dawn to dark she flew here and there, over fields and woods and roads, getting worms and flies, and bugs and seeds, and such things as she knew were good for her young birds. It was a great wonder what lots of food those five small things could eat. What she brought each day would have filled that nest full up to the top, yet they ate it all and asked for more before daylight next morning. Though it was such hard work, she was glad to do it, and went on day after day, always flying off with a gay chirp and back with a bit of some kind of food; and though she did not eat much herself, except what stuck to her bill after she had fed them, yet she never let them want, not even the smallest and weakest of them. The little fellow could not ask as loudly as the others, yet she always fed him first. One day, when she had picked up a worm, and perched a minute on the wall before flying to her nest, the good marksman saw her, and of course aimed at her and hit her in the side. She was much hurt and in great pain, yet she fluttered and limped and dragged herself to the foot of the trees where her nest was, but she could not fly up to her nest, for her nest was broken. She chirped a little and the young ones heard her, and as they were hungry, they chirped back loudly, and she knew all their voices, even the weak note of the smallest of all; but she could not come up to them, nor even tell them why she did not come. And when she heard the call of the small one she tried again to rise, but only one of her wings would move, and that just turned her over on the side of the broken wing. All the rest of that day the little mother lay there, and when she chirped, her children answered, and when they chirped, she answered, only when the good marksman chanced to pass by; then she kept quite still. But her voice grew fainter and weaker, and later in the day her young ones could not hear it any more, but she could still hear them. Some time in the night the mother-bird died, and in the morning she lay there quite cold and stiff, with her dim eyes still turned up to the nest where her young ones were dying of hunger. But they did not die so soon. All day long they slept, until their hunger waked up, and then called until they were so tired they fell asleep again. And the next night was very cold and they missed their mother's warm breast, and before day-dawn they all died, one after the other, excepting the smallest, which was lowest down in the nest, and in the morning he pushed up his head and opened his yellow bill to be fed; but there was no one to feed him, and so he died too, at last, with his mouth wide open and empty. And so, the good marksman had killed six birds with one shot—the mother and her five young ones. Do you not think he must be a proud boy? Should you not like to do the same? If you know him please read this little tale to him. He may like to hear it.

GOSSIP.

"Really," said a bright eyed woman the other day, "if we are never to talk about our friends, conversation will go begging for subjects." The fact that we all more or less do discuss our friends, their foibles, their excellencies, or their ways and means, is one about which we think very little. Yet we are fully agreed and if a vote could be taken at this moment from everybody, the opinion would be unanimous, that it is mean and unkind to talk in an unfriendly way about other people. Criticism to a certain extent may be pardonable, but criticism when applied to the actions of private individuals is very apt by a swift descent to degenerate into thoughtless or satirical comment. The honorable meaning which the word "gossip" itself once bore, referring to one's sponsors in baptism and signifying relation by religious obligation, as an illustration of the way in which the thing referred to suffers decline. We begin by a gentle deprecatory reference to somebody's infirmity of temper, and we find ourselves specifying a particular time and scene, which straightway the one who hears tell again to some one else with additions, slight perhaps, but material. Before we know it we have stirred up a hornet's nest. This may be done without any more potent motive than a mere love of fun, and half the gossip in the social world is of the unthinking kind indulged in merely from a spirit of drollery. Far worse is that other sort of talk which ends in slander and begins in malice, and which separates friends and sunders the ties of years of intercourse with its sharp and jarring discords.

Upon the whole, it is best not to make associates the stock subjects of talk at the table or in household. There are other things, and plenty of them, if only we go through the world with open eyes and hearing ears.

The newspapers and magazines furnish material for much intelligent and intellectual interchange of thought, and if we were not so blind to the beauties that nature scatters in our paths, we should find much food for talk in every change of the changing seasons. Gossip is of necessity dwarfing to those who indulge in it, and from an educational point of view it is utterly unfit for the young to listen to or take part in. It has been called a womanly sin, and tea parties and sewing societies have themeslves been slandered as centers and fountain heads of gossip and malevolence. But we have never found that women were more addicted to it than men, and we have no doubt that the masculine club furnishes quite as congenial an atmosphere for its growth as the ladies' kettledrum.

The way to get rid of it is to stamp it out; if it has made its appearance to frown it down severely, and never to indulge in it even in its most specious and innocent forms.

UTILIZATION OF OLD TINS.

A number of people recently gathered at the Columbia Rolling Mill, Fourteenth street and Jersey avenue, Jersey City, at the formal opening of the mill. The industry is a novel one, being the manufacture of taggers' iron from old tin cans and other waste sheet metal. This iron has heretofore been manufactured almost exclusively in Europe, and the Columbia Rolling Mill Company is the only American company which turns out the product in large quantities. The process is simple. The tin cans are first heated in an oven raised to a temperature of about 1,000°, which melts off the tin and lead. The sheet iron which remains is passed, first, under rubber-coated rollers, and then chilled iron rollers, which leaves the sheet smooth and flat. After annealing and trimming, they are ready for shipment. The tin and lead which is melted from the cans is run into bars, and is also placed upon the market. All the raw material used is waste, but the sheet iron turned out is said to be of good quality. It is used for buttons, tags, and objects of a like nature. The material used costing little, and the demand for taggers' iron being considerable, it is thought that this is a good opportunity to build up another American industry.

"JUST RIGHT," "OR A LITTLE WRONG?"

Norman and Anna were practising drawing. Their lesson was to draw a row of perpendicular lines.

"That does not suit me!" exclaimed Norman.

"Why?" replied Anna; "if I could only draw as well I should think it almost perfect."

"Ah, but there is precisely the difference between just *right* and *a little wrong*," replied Norman.

"They are as *straight*, I am sure, as straight can be," said Anna.

"That may be," replied Norman, "but they are not *upright*, and my lesson is perpendicular lines. Now just go on after that beginning, and see how soon they will be almost horizontal."

Anna took the pencil, and tried to make a row of perpendicular lines—the first five being Norman's. The result was, that after she had about a dozen, the last one sloped very much.

"Not perfectly upright?" Ah, is there not a lesson contained herein? You started right, and when you went away it was but a *very little* wrong, perhaps a slight act of disobedience; yet at last bad habits became confirmed. Take care, take care; perfect uprightness is the only safe standard.—*Children's Record.*

A CURIOUS NURSE.

In India, where the elephant is treated by his mahout almost as one of the family, the grateful animal makes a return for the kindness shown it by voluntarily taking care of the baby. It will patiently permit itself to the mauled by its little charge, and will show great solicitude when the child cries. Sometimes the elephant will become so attached to its baby friend as to insist upon its constant presence. Such a case is known where the elephant went so far as to refuse to eat except in the presence of its little friend. Its attachment was so genuine, that the child's parents would not hesitate to leave the baby in the elephant's care, knowing that it could have no more faithful nurse. And the kindly monster never belied the trust reposed to him.—*St. Nicholas.*

CELLULOID AS A SHEATHING FOR SHIPS.

The *Annales Industrielles* contains an account of a novel application of celluloid. From the results obtained by a French company, it would appear that celluloid is a suitable substitute for copper as a sheathing for ships. In a series of experiments conducted by M. Botaine plates of celluloid were applied to various vessels at the commencement of the present year, and after a lapse of five or six months they were removed and found to be perfectly free from marine vegetation. The company undertake to supply the substance in plates 1 millimetre thick at 9 francs per square metre. The color of the material is indestructible, and its qualities of elasticity, tenacity, and resistance to chemical action are all in favour of its employment in the manner described.

A NEW LAMP.

A Perthsire inventive genius has produced a new lamp. It is a cross between a candle and a paraffine lamp, but it has all the advantages and none of the defects of either. There is no fear of explosion or of flooding the place with oil (in case of a breakage), and there is no waste. The way the wax is kept liquid round the wick is so ingenious that it has been patented, and a company have bought it. It is having a great sale amongst shipowners, to whom its qualities are especially valuable.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Recovery of a Long Lost Tapestry: "When Marguerite of France was married to Victor Amadeus of Savoy, she took with her to Italy twenty pieces of the very finest Gobelins tapestry, illustrating classical legends," says *London Truth*. "This unique tapestry, which was of immense value, disappeared mysteriously when Napoleon invaded Italy, for it had been hidden away in case the French might think proper to carry it off, which they would certainly have done. It had been so carefully concealed that, after some years, when calm was restored, it was found impossible to discover it, and the two officials who had put it away were both dead. The tapestry had been almost forgotten till about a month ago, when the Marquis Villamarina, the master of the royal household, was making a thorough investigation of the palace at Turin from roof to cellar, and behind some huge chests in a storeroom in the highest story he found a secret chamber, in which was concealed the long tapestry, and it had been very little injured by its hundred years of hiding. King Humbert has ordered that the tapestry is to be carefully repaired and cleansed, after which it is to be sent to Rome and hung in the Quirinal in the apartments which the Emperor William is to occupy during his visit next month."

The Toilet of a Pompeian Lady: Splendid clasps of gold for the outdoor tunic, a long, wide mantle, often richly dyed, one end of which was thrown gracefully over the shoulder; silky veils of flimsy texture embroidered with gold, and a profusion of jewellery, rendered the toilet of our Pompeian an intricate and serious business. On the table lay for choice the earrings and rings, the bracelets, armlets, and anklets, of gold and silver, and precious stones, in designs of infinite variety. Fine cameos were usually employed for the rings; the earrings took the form of hoops of pearls and other stones, or little figures in gold. Cupids being a favorite design; and rows of coral and malachite, beetles and pendants in arabesque patterns, and ornaments in the Etruscan style, formed the necklaces. The bracelets are often in the form of serpents twining many times around the arm, or were thick circlets either plain or embossed with precious stones or pearls. There, too, lay boxes for rouge and other cosmetics, with numberless ivory combs, perforated in graceful patterns, and small tools, as pincers, nail-polishers, and the like; numerous vases and jars for perfume, hairpins twisted and ornamented in various ways, safety-pins of all sizes, and in all kinds of metal, from iron to gold; gold ribbon for girdles or fillets, and nets of the finest gold-thread for head-dresses; mystic armlets of every sort giving the finishing touch to the varied collection.

A Lamp-Shade: From the *Home Maker* we quote something in the decorative line: "A shade that has made an old lamp handsome enough for promotion to the parlor, has for its basis a plain white porcelain shade of the shape used for student lamps. This the owner stained inside and outside with orange family dye, dissolved in gum water. It was necessary to make the mixture very dark, but when applied it appeared like amber.

Procuring clear, large amber glass beads, the artist, one surely might call her so, fastened a string of them around the neck of the shade, using it as the beginning of a network which reached to the lower edge. Passing a needle, threaded with twist, into one of the beads of the foundation, she took seven beads on the string, passing the needle through the fifth bead of the chain, and making another loop of beads and thus continuing all round. A second row of loops was secured to the central bead of the first row of loops, and so on till the shade is covered. The slope is obtained by putting more beads on the loops every third row. The edge is finished with a row of four-inch width fringe, made of double strands of the same beads.

An unstained shade, covered in the same way with "looking-glass" beads, would be very pretty, especially in rooms where there is already too much yellow to make amber desirable.

THINGS USEFUL.

Orange Float: One quart of water, the juice and pulp of two lemons, one coffee-cup sugar. Let it come to a boil and put in four tablespoons corn starch. Stir it continually until it has boiled about fifteen minutes. When cold pour it over four or five oranges that have been sliced thin, and over the top spread the beaten whites of three eggs sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

Yeast from the Start: Boil for half an hour one ounce of hops in two quarts of water. Strain and cool to milk warmth, and add half a handful of salt and half as much brown sugar. With this mix smoothly one-half pound of flour. Cover and keep where you would keep bread to rise, stirring frequently. The eighth day wash, boil, and mash without paring one-and-a-half-pounds of potatoes. When milk warm add to the yeast and return to its place, stirring as before. Let it stand till the next moring, when after straining through a fine colander, it is ready for use. One large spoonful of yeast to a pint of water for bread. It will keep three or four weeks in summer and in winter till used up. Even when it seems quite sour it does not affect the sweetness of the bread.

Ripe Tomato Pickles: One half peck of small hard tomatoes. One ounce of bark cinnamon. In each tomato put one clove and place in a stone jar. After scattering the cinnamon among the tomatoes, nearly cover them with vinegar that has been sweetened to taste. Have ready a pot of boiling water in which to put the jar. In the bottom of the pot should be laid something to prevent the jar from touching it. Cover the jar and also the pot. The pickles are done when the skins of the top layer begin to pucker. A good way is to test them with a broom splint.

Spirits of ammonia diluted with water, if applied with a sponge or flannel to discolored spots upon the carpet or garments, will often restore the color.

Plush goods and all articles dyed with analine edges, which have become faded from exposure to the right, will look as bright as ever if sponged over with chloroform.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND-HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, C[illegible] Crackers, &c.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a,m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sept. 30 '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence..	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence...	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Are. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportatien.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 45 A.M.	6 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville....	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro....	7 45 "	4 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville....	4 15 "	6 45 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	2 30 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00	A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30	"

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30	P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15	"

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

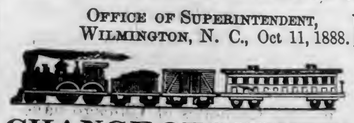
Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent,
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 50 A. M.
Leave Maxton	11 12 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 43 A. M.
Leave Hamlet,	12 43 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	4 10 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton	5 46 P. M.
Leave Shelby	6 51 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	8 15 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	6 40 P. M.
Leave Maxton	11 57 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	12 32 A. M
Leave Hamlet	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 10 A. M.
Leave Shelby	8 33 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	9 38 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 21 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 51 P. M.
Leave Maxton	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 40 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 49 A. M.
Leave Maxton	3 19 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 40 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.
L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

The farmer came in from the field one day,
His languid step and his weary way,
His bended brow, and sinewy hand,
All showing his work for the good of the land;
For he sows,
And he hoes,
And he mows,
All for the good of the land.

By the kitchen fire stood his patient wife
Light of his home and joy of his life,
With face all aglow and busy hand,
Preparing the meal for her husband's band;
For she must boil,
And she must broil,
And she must toil,
All for the sake of the home.

Sun shines bright when the farmer goes out,
Birds sing sweet songs, and lambs frisk about,
The brook babbles softly in the glen,
While he works bravely for the good of men;
For he sows,
And he hoes,
And he mows,
All for the good of the land.

How briskly the wife steps about within—
The dishes to wash and the milk to skim,
The fire goes out and flies buzz about—
For dear ones at home her heart is kept stout,
There are pies to make,
There is bread to bake,
And steps to take,
All for the sake of the home.

When the day is o'er and the evening has come,
The creatures are fed and the milking is done,
He takes his rest 'neath the old shade tree,
From the labor of the land his thoughts are free;
Though he sows,
And he hoes,
And he mows,
He rests from the work of the land.

But the faithful wife, from sun to sun,
Takes the burden up that's never done,
There is no rest, there is no pay,
For the household good she must work away;
For to mend the frock,
And to knit the sock,
And the cradle rock,
All for the good of the home.

When autumn is here with chilling blast,
The farmer gathers his crop at last,
His barns are full, his fields are bare,
For the good of the land he ne'er hath care,
While it blows,
And it snows,
Till the winter goes,
He rests from the work of the land.

But the willing wife, till life's closing, day,
Is the children's and the husband's stay,
From day to day she has done her best,
Until death alone can give her rest.
For after the test
Comes the rest,
With the blest,
In the farmer's heavenly home.

JOE BLACK.

The first time I ever saw Joe Black he was on the sidewalk in front of the house where he lived. It was a sharp winter morning. He had a coat on, but no hat. A boy who goes out of a winter morning without any hat on will be almost sure to catch cold, get a sore throat, and perhaps have the croup and be very sick indeed.

There were a number of boys out on the sidewalk, too, and Joe was looking on to see them play, rather than playing with them. Some of them were sliding along on the ice in the gutter, others were snow-balling, and all seemed to be having a fine time.

Pretty soon a man came along, Joe was busy watching the boys, and did not see or hear the man until he was close upon him. The man had a heavy bundle upon his shoulder, and called out rather angrily to Joe: "Get out of the way."

Joe was not a little frightened at the harsh tone in which the man spoke to him, and got out of the way himself; but Joe took the roughness very meekly.

The next morning Joe was out again, only this time he had not got as far as the sidewalk, but was standing on the doorsteps, looking up and down the street, and wondering what he should do. While he was so standing and wondering, the same man came along who had spoken to him so unkindly the day before. He had what looked like the same bundle on his shoulder. The man did not see Joe, but Joe saw him and recognized him. But he kept perfectly still and watched him go by.

Presently the man, as he walked along, put his hand in his side pocket and pulled out his handkerchief. In so doing he pulled out one of his mittens too. It fell out on the sidewalk, directly in front of Joe. Now what do you suppose he did? Did he recollect how rudely the man had spoken to him the day before, and in order to be revenged, permit the man to pass on, and thus lose his mitten? No, indeed; such a thought apparently did not occur to Joe. Instead he quickly picked up the mitten and hurrying after the man touched him on the hand.

The man turned around to see who touched him.

There stood Joe holding up the mitten.

"Well done," said the man, recognizing the mitten and feeling in his pocket the same moment. "Well done! Where did you find that?" And he took the mitten and put it back in his pocket.

Joe only wagged his tail; for he was nothing but a great Newfoundland dog, Joe Black, and he couldn't speak a word. But I have sometimes thought he was more of a gentleman than the man who dropped his mitten. At any rate he knew how to return good for evil. Do you?

NELLY'S NEIGHBORS.

"It seems to me, mother," said little Nellie Fox, "that I haven't got any neighbors to do anything for. Anything, I mean, like 'I was thirsty and ye gave me drink, naked and ye clothed me,' and all that, you know."

Mrs. Fox did not answer in a hurry; this desire of Nellie's to help somebody somewhere was a very sweet and solemn sign to her that the covenant-keeping God was moving upon the young heart.

"Well, little daughter," she said presently, "I have often heard my mother say that our work was not thown at us nor pushed into our hands; it is our business to look for it, asking every day, 'Lord what wilt thou have me to do?'"

There was a little silence, and then the mother spoke again: "I don't think the poorest people are always the one's that need money. For instance, I think Miss Temple is very poor."

"Oh, do you, mother?" said Nellie in surprise. "She lived in such a beautiful house!"

"She lives all alone; she does not know how to make anybody, even her own servants, like her: and, so far as I know, nothing sweet and home-like ever comes into her like."

"Do you think I could help *her*, mother?" asked Nellie timidly. She did not like this idea at all, but she tried to face it bravely.

"You might try," said Mrs. Fox.

I am afraid Nellie's footsteps were very slow and lagging that afternoon as she set out to carry Miss Temple a big bunch of purple lilacs. She was almost sure she would be turned away from the door. She rang very gently, but she had to ring a great many times before the door opened.

There stood Miss Temple herself, with such a frown on her face that Nellie forgot for a minute what she had come for.

"Well," said the lady impatiently.

"I have brought you some lilacs, ma'am," said Nellie; "but if you don't like them," for she thought Miss Temple was frowning more than ever, "I'll take them back."

But who can resist lilacs? Who is not carried back to childhood and holy memories by the dear old-fashioned scent? Nellie presently found herself in Miss Temple's elegant drawing-room, and before she remembered it was time to go home a shower had come up, and she was rather alarmed to think that she must stay so long.

But a sight from the window made her forget herself and her nervousness about her hostess.

"Oh, Miss Temple," she cried, "look at that little boy and his funny umbrella!" For the small boy outside the fence had turned his coal basket over his head, and with his hands in his pockets was sauntering along stopping every now and then to look about him. The raindrops and he seemed on the best of terms.

"Is he one of your neighbors?" asked Nellie eagerly;" I wish he was one of mine."

"What would you have such a dirty litte boy for a neighbor for?" asked Miss Temple reprovingly. She had no interest in dirty little boys.

"Oh, he looks as if he would be somebody to help," sighed Nellie: "and I haven't got any neighbors to fit that verse you know about: 'I was naked and ye clothed me.'"

When the rain was over Nellie went home: "No, I didn't get wet mother, and I had a nice time; and Miss Temple asked me to come and take tea with her next Friday, and bring Susie White with me. Instead of my having *her* for somebody to help," added Nellie, laughing, "I think she's going to have *me*."

But Nellie had left something at Miss Temple's that evening—a precious thing, and yet she had never missed it nor knew that she had left anything. It was a tiny little desire, as small and as insignificaut as the first leaf an acorn puts up, but destined to grow in the old maid's heart, and spread its leaves over Nellie herself, over the little boy under the coal basket, and over many others—a desire to help somebody somewhere.—*Morning Star.*

CALLING THE ANGELS.

"Deed, mamma, we didn't mean to be fussy," said one of a bright-eyed little group, pressing round the mother's knee; "but we's so may of us together that if one of us says a teensy-weensy mad word all the rest must say one, too, and then how can we stop?"

"I think I know a good plan for getting stopped,' said mamma. "There are some little sweet-voiced angels that just hate fusses, and, if you will call one of them, he will fly right away with the ugly words."

"But oh, Mumpsie! how can we call them?" asked another of the little folks.

"Listen now, and I'll call one;" and the mother began to sing softly,

"There is a happy land,
Far, far away."

In a minute five little voices joined hers, and when they had sung the last "aye" every face was bright and smiling.

The next day that mother heard a rather angry clatter in the nursery; and presently one thin little voice piped up.

"Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand."

The verses were sung all through, but some of the voices kept the debate up as well.

No sooner had "drops of water" died away, than another voice began, "Where, Oh! where are the Hebrew children?" aud as none of them could keep from singing that chorus, no more fussing was heard.

"But it took two of the angels, mamma, for that job," said one of mamma's boys afterward —*Canada Presbuterian.*

STELLA'S VICTORY.

Stella Vinton had been down town all alone for the first time in her life to make some purchases for her mother. She had walked down and was riding home. Mrs. Vinton had told her that she might have five cents for herself if there was any change left, but she had been obliged to spend every cent, and was naturally just a little disappointed. She sat in the car with the fare in her hand waiting for the conductor to come for it.

He came along presently, and she held it out towards him, but he did not see it, and went on to the front of the car, then he stepped off the front platform, and, waiting a moment, jumped on the rear again.

"He's forgotten me. He is not coming for my fare. I shall have to give it to him when I get out," she thought.

"No, I wouldn't, it is his place to come for it," the tempter suggested.

"That would be cheating. You have had your ride, and ought to pay for it," whispered conscience.

"Of course, but it is not my place to make the conductor take it."

"It is everybody's business to be honest."

"Ma promised me five cents, too."

"But she would not like you to get it this way."

"She need never know. I would not tell her."

"But you would know, and Jesus would know, and you profess to be a little Christian."

"So I do: and I won't cheat."

Just then the conductor called out Baker street, and Stella Vinton rose to leave the car. As she did so she put the five cents in the conductor's hand.

"Thank you," he said, smiling.

Stella went home and told her mother of her temptation.

Mrs. Vinton opened her purse, and taking out a twenty-five cent piece, put it in Stella's hand.

"This is for my honest little girl," she said kissing her.

So Stella had double reason to be glad that she had gained the victory.

"ME AND BETSEY."

Dick and Dotty were at play in the back yard, while their father wheeled wood into the shed, and piled it up. He had wheeled in nearly all of it, when he was called away, but before starting, he spoke to the children:

"I feel anixous to have the rest of this wood in, for it looks like rain; but I cannot stop to get it in. There is so little of it, you might carry it in your arms."

The children went to work, and their mother, sewing at her chamber window, watched them.

Dotty worked like a little woman, loading down her short, fat arms with as many sticks as she could carry, and moving back and forth with a very business air. Dick carried in one armful and then tried the wheelbarrow.

"I'm going to get it in faster than you can!" he said, boastingly, to Dotty, but it was an empty boast. The wheelbarrow was quite too big for him to handle, and he spilled the wood one side and the other. So he gave up the wheelbarrow, and went for his sled.

"Oh!" laughed Dotty. "Shedding on bare ground!"

"You'll see what I'll do!" cried Dick, loading up his sled. Then he took hold to draw it, and made believe he was a horse; and he pranced and kicked and squealed, and finally dragged the sled into the woodshed, with two sticks that hadn't rolled off. By that time Dotty had the rest of the wood carried in, and piled up.

Their mother came out just then.

"O mother," cried Dick, 'just see this little pile of wood here! Me and Dotty got it in didn't we do well?"

His mother smiled as she sat down on the wheelbarrow. "Let me tell you a story," she said.

"One day a woman who lived in a log cabin in deep, wild wood, was busy at work when the door was suddenly thrown open and in rushed her husband. Without stopping to shut the door after him, he run up the ladder to the loft overhead, and just then a bear that had been chasing him came in at the open door. For fear that the bear would climb the ladder, the man drew it up after him as quick as a wink, and left his wife to fight it out with the bear.

"She had a dipper of hot water in her hand, and she threw it square in the bear's face, nearly putting his eyes out. He rushed at her, and she seized the great iron poker and pounded him over the head. So they flew around the room, she pounding him with the poker, and dashing hot water on him, and the man up above doing all he could to encourage her by shouting: "That's right, Betsey! Give it to him! Hit him over the head! Good for you, Betsey! and so on." By and by Betsey managed to seize the big butcher knife and stick it into the bear, and he soon fell down and died. When the man was sure the bear was dead, he came down the ladder and looked him over. 'Ain't he a big one, Betsey?' he said. 'I tell you, I am glad we killed him!'

"The next day he went to town, and told everybody he met. 'I tell you what, me and Betsey killed an awful big bear, yesterday!"

Dick listened carefully, and looked rather sober as his mother went on with the story, and he didn't seem to think that it had a very nice ending.

As she finished he looked up wisely, and said, "Dotty got in most of the wood, mamma."—*M. C. W. B., in Companion.*

A PRAYER.

The most beautiful and efficient features of the order of King's Daughers is "The Prayer of Consecration," which each King's Daughter offers every morning upon rising. It is this:

"Each morning I seek to give myself to my heavenly Father for the day, saying, take me, Lord, and use me to-day as Thou wilt.

"Whatever work Thou hast for me to do give it unto my hands.

"Whatever work Thou wouldst have me to help in any way, send them to me.

"Take my time and use it as Thou wilt.

"Let me be a vessel, close to Thy hand and meet for Thy service to be employed only for Thee and for ministry to others 'In His name.'"

Lung Troubles and Wasting

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. FREEMAN, Sidney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS

Christmas Selections —FOR 1888.— Containing new Carols by eminent writers in this field of work, and preceded by an instructive Responsive Exercise that may be used with or without the Carols. Price, 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail postpaid; $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid.

Services. —"Good Will to Men." By J. E. Hall; "Noel," by P. F. Campiglio, and "Peace on Earth," by J. E. Hall: these consist of choice Responsive Readings throughout which are interspersed Beautiful Carols written especially for use in connection with the Readings. Price of each of the three Services is same as for the "Christmas Selections."

Cantatas. "The New Santa Claus," by Butterworth and Murray. "Judge Santa Claus," by Burnham and Root. "The Waifs' Christmas," by Burnham and Root. "Santa Claus' Mistake," by Burnham and Root. "Catching Kris Kringle," by Butterworth and Root. Price of the Cantatas, 30cts. each by mail postpaid.

Catalogue of all kinds of Christmas Music will be sent free on application.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY, A situation in a family to teach the ordinary English branches and music.
Address L. H. * * * * *
Henderson, N. C.
Lock Box No. 31.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

A COMPLETE STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

I wish to extend an invitation to all of the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to call and examine one of the most *Complete Stocks* of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
House Furnishing:
Poles, Curtains,
Window Shades, &c., &c.,

Which I have ever shown. All Goods are sent free of Express or Freight when the amount is $10.00 or over.

CHURCH CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

Samples on application.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 7th, 1888.

GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. ONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL. DURHAM TOBACCO

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AN TIES.

We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.

Every Young Man and Woman

Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
NO. 406 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

SAY-SOES.

An angry subscriber (to editor): "I'm mad all the way through, an' I want my paper stopped!" "Yes, sir; do you want to pay what you owe? "No; I ain't mad enough for that!"—*N. Y. Sun.*

CATARR CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from the loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a receipt which completely cured and saved him from death. Any suffer who this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York City, will receive the receipt free of charge.

A splendid ration for chickens is to take cracklings and onions and chop them up together, and feed once a day.

A California company has been organized to manufacture soap out of a material that is skimmed from a boiling spring in that State. The substance hardens by exposure to the air, is like the soft clay, and is supposed to be a mixture of borax, alkali, and lubricating oil.

"The best thing yet!" That is the way a young man put it who made arrangements to work for B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va. You can get further information by dropping them a card.

There is a worthy office-bearer in St. Andrew's church, Woolwich, who is determined to teach the rising generation how to give. As he carries round the collection plate he supplies with pence the children who have not come prepared for the occasion.

Salvation Oil is guaranteed to effect a cure in all rheumatic and neuralgic affections.

Chinese eat rice off sharp-pointed sticks, but take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup naturally.

From the report of the directors of the Caledonian Railway Company to the half-yearly meeting, it appears that the increase in revenue for the period amounted to £39,581.

No soul can preserve the bloom and delicacy of its existence without lonely musings and silent prayer, and the greatness of this necessity is in proportion to the greatness of the soul.—*Canon Farrar.*

AN UNUSUAL OFFER.

In a previous issue of this paper is an offer made by j. d. larkin & co., buffalo, n. y., which will no doubt attract the attention of nearly every one who sees it. It is made by a firm known to be reliable and which ranks among the best soap-makers in the country. Their offer shows, too, that they have confidence in our readers, as they will send on 30 days' trial a case of soap (laundry and toilet), enough to last an ordinary family a full year. There is included in the case of soap 90 useful and ornamental articles for which no charge is made. This offer smacks of honest intentions and dealing, as no advance payments is required—all that is asked is that name and shipping address shall be sent to them on a postal card. This offer should not go by unheeded.

Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. *For $1 a large bottle sent prepaid*



PIANOS GRAND *Summer Sale* **ORGANS**

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October, at
ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable
PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash.
And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold.
Great Bargains—Pianos $200, $225, $250.
Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. 10 makers 200 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular.
LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE
SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Prevents Dandruff and hair falling
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

HEDRICK

FALL TRADE--1888.

OUR HANDSOME STOCK OF LADIES'
DRESS GOODS
CAN BE FOUND IN THE
CORNER STORE.

This Department is Devoted Exclusively to the Sale of
LADIES' GOODS.
The assortment is complete. We have possibly the Largest Stock of DRESS GOODS in the city. We name a few special BARGAINS.

ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA,
40-inches wide, in best Shades, of super quality, at 50c. per yard; would be cheap at 75c.
French Flannel,
54 inches wide, at **85c.** worth a dollar if a cent,
EXTRA QUALITY.
Ladies' Habet Cloth,
Pretty Colors at **$1.25** per yard. The Bargain of the season.
Embroidered Robes
in newest styles. Many have already been sold, though we receive a new supply weekly, and will be always able to offer something NEW.

TRICOTS, CHEAP GRADES OF DRESS FLANNELS, TRIMMINGS AND VELVETS,
with everything else to be found in a well ordered Dress Goods Department.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Towels, Napkins, Fringed Table Cloths, with Napkins to match.

WE SELL THE BEST
ONE DOLLAR KID GLOVE
in the South It is FOSTER'S Five Button Length, in Colors and Black. None better made. Every pair warranted.
LADIES' MERINO VESTS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

In the adjoining apartment we have concentrated our stock of
GENT'S GOODS,
where can be found a splendid stock of French, Scotch and English Suitings, All-Wool American Cassimeres, direct from the Mills in Pennsylvania.

Dicksey's Maryland Jerseys and a great variety of goods for Boys' wear.

Gents' Half-Hose, Merino and Camel's Hair Undershirts and Drawers, Collars and Cuff's, Scarfs and Neckties, &c. The success we have had heretofore in catering to the tastes of Gentlemen is a good proof of what we can now do with such largely increased facilities.

We also offer a large stock of Domestic Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Sheetings and Shirtings. Our 8c Bleaching is a wonder.

With a determination to greatly increase our rapidly growing business, we have made attractive prices that must command the attention of all all buyers.

JNO. J. HEDRICK,
101 & 103 Market St., 1 & 3 N, Front St.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.**
No time or money spent attending **Agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

The Great Secret of the Canary Breeders of the Hartz. מאנא **BIRD** MANNA restores song to **cage birds** and preserves them in health. 15c. by mail. Sold by druggists. Directions free. *Bird Food Co.*, 400 N. 3d St., Phila., Pa

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—
DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.
Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.
Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.
Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free. GEORGE ALLEN,
New Bern, N. C.

T. D. LOVE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,
HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.
This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.
Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.
Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.
Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address
H. A. GREY, SR.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - - CASH.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:
FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM
$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

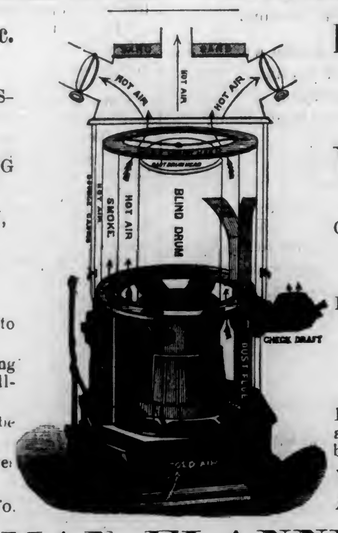
Information cheerfully given on application.



WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.28. 481-1y

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO., VA.,
JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.
New buildings, heated by steam; Laboratory; and other advantages and comforts of a first-class School. Fifty boarding pupils. Three assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community, with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887-'8. Send for Catalogue.

NOVELTY HEATER.
Hardware, Stoves, &c.
—:o:—
THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.
—:o:—
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.
Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.
Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.
Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.
ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.
—:o:—
WE HAVE ON HAND
A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.
—:o:—
OUR STOCK OF
HARDWARE
Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.
We Will Save You Money.
ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. D. DES BROWN, President. WM. C. COART, Secretary.

ORGANIZED 1859. Assets $210,745.12.



A Home Company
SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.
Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!
Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.
NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

DRESS MAKING.
—o—
Mrs. Joseph McLaurin
Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

FRESH, USEFUL
BOOKS.
Just issued by the
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.
Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.
Circulars forwarded on application.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.
MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.
EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.
REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. I. SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.
Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.
The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.
Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.
For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut S., Philadelphia,

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?
—:o:—
TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.
Box 139, Richmond, Va.
Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS
WITHOUT CHARGE.
Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
WM. F. FOX, Manager.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, Etc.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Mention this paper.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000
Insures Against Fire and Lightning.
This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,088. WILMINGTON, N. C., NOVEMBER 14, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,708.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. F. B. Webb from Birmingham, Ala., to Columbia, Tenn.

Rev. J. W. Dabney, from Jundiahy, Brazil to box 35, Campina, Brazil.

Rev. J. A. Woods from Bryson, Tenn, to Sherman, Texas.

Rev. S. B. Ervin, from Cleburne, Texas, to Walker, Mo.

Rev. H. C. Moore from Magnolia, Ark., to McNeill, Ark.

Rev. I. P. Osborne from Dobyville, Ark., to Bingen, Ark.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On Saturday 13th of October, Rev. T. J. Allison was installed as pastor at Fifth Creek church by Rev. W. A. Wood, D. D., and Rev. W. R. McLelland. Dr. Wood preached on the Sabath. There were fourteen persons announced as additions to the church on examination. There have been eighteen additions during the year to this church. On last Saturday Nov. 3d, Rev. T. J. Allison was installed as pastor at Third Creek church by Rev. J. Rumple, D, D., and Rev. J. A. Ramsay. Rev. J. A. Ramsay preached on Sunday. There were three additions to the church, two on examination and one by letter. There have been seven additions during the year to this church.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. F. H. Johnston, D. D., began a protracted meeting at the Littleton church on the first Sunday in October, which lasted twelve days. Bro. Sprunt, of Henderson, rendered valuable aid for five or six days. The Lord was with his word and eight persons professed a hope in Christ. Three of these united with the Presbyterian church; two of them being young men of fine character and much influence, who will add materially to the strength of the little band of Presbyterians in the place. Others are expected to unite before long, and some will unite with sister churches.

The *Robesonian* tells us that Rev. P. R. Law has signified willingness to accept the call to the Lumberton church in Fayetteville Presbytery.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On the first Sabbath of November the Rev. Chalmers Moore was installed pastor of the Laurinburg church. Dr. H. G. Hill preached the sermon, Rev. A. L. Phillips, of Fayetteville, charged the pastor, and Rev. A. N. Ferguson the people. There have been eight additions to the membership of the church during the past five weeks.

VIRGINIA.

Sunday, Nov. 4th, communion day, in First Church, Richmond, nine members being received by certificate and one on profession of faith. Rev. R. P. Kerr, D.D., pastor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rev. T. P. Burgess, who recently resigned the pastorate of Ebenezer church, Charleston, has withdrawn his resignation.

MISSISSIPPI.

In the Hattiesburg church much interest was developed during the meeting at Tombeckbee Presbytery and meetings were continued after its closed by Rev. J. D. West. Results: Great increase of spiritual life among the people and twelve persons added to the church.

S. W. Presbyterian:—Presbytery of New Orleans held an adjourned meeting on November 1, for the purpose of considering a call from the church at Ocean Springs for the pastoral services of Licentiate John N. Lyle. Having signified his willingness to accept the call, Presbytery proceeded to the usual trials for ordination, all the parts of which were sustained.

A commission was then appointed to conduct the ordination and installation at Ocean Springs on Thursday, November 8th. Rev. C. W. Trawick to preside and propound the constitutional question, Rev. C. A. Hyland to preach the sermon, Rev. Dr. C. M. Atkinson to charge the pastor, and Bev. D. O. Byers to charge the people.

The Presbytery of North Mississippi, held an adjourned meeting at Tupelo, Miss., during the session of the Synod of Memphis, and transacted the following items of business:

1. The pastoral relation between Rev. D. C. Rankin and the Holly Springs church was dissolved, he having accepted the position of Assistant Secretary of Foreign Missions.

2. Rev. J. W. Allen declined the call to the Edmondson church.

3. College church presented a call for the pastoral services of Rev. J. W. Allen, which, being found in order, was placed in his hands and accepted by him. Rev, Messrs. J. D. Leslie, E. P. Palmer, D. D., and Elder R. B. Fulton were appointed a committee to install him.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. B. F. Peters was received into Louisiana Presbytery on certificate from Tombeckbee Presbytery, and leave was granted to the Plaquemine church to employ him for six months for one-half his time, and to Atchafalaya church for one-fourth of his time.

TEXAS.

Western Texas Presbytery has placed a call to the church at Corpus Christi, into the hands of Rev. A. W. White.

Corsicana church has had added to it under the preaching of Rev. C. R. Dudley, some ten persons, and six children were baptized. The church has called this brother to the pastorate, and he has signified his willingness to accept if the Presbytery of Central Mississippi shall place the call in his hands.

The Hutto church during October received six members on profession. Rev. J. W. Tidball was assisted by Rev. J. P. Robertson.

At the late meeting of Brazos Presbytery: Rev. Jas. G. Torrance was received from the Presbytery of East Texas, and Mr. Clarence Cavitt, candidate for the ministry, was tranferred to Dallas Presbytery. Willis church was added to the roll of our churches, and two committees were appointed to visit two other points within our bounds, and organize churches at each place, if the way be clear. Rev. R. M. Carson, of North Mississippi Presbytery, was elected Evange list of this Presbytery to serve for the ensuing six months, and it is earnestly hoped that he will accept this work. The pastoral relation between Rev. O. B. Caldwell and the LaGrange church was dissolved, and Navasota employs half the time of this brother for the next six months. A committee was appointed to report a suitable memorial of Rev. J. W. Miller, D. D., deceased. A call from Second church, Houston, was placed in the hands of Rev. J. G. Tanner, and arrangements made for his installation at an early day.

KENTUCKY.

Madison Avenue church, Covington, has given a unanimous call to Rev. W. H. Neel, of Farmville, Va.

DOMESTIC.

The merging of the Northwestern Independent church of Philadelphia into the Spring Garden Baptist church is likely to lead to litigation to prevent transfer of the property.

The Presbyterian church of Elkhart, Indiana, undertakes to raise $800 in support of a foreign missionary. It is the third church in the state to do this.

The Congregational Church Society of Deerfield, Mass., celebrated its the two hundred anniversary recently. At its origin the society embraced the entire community of Deerfield.

In nine counties in Pennsylvania there are no Baptist churches. In the state there are 608 congregations with 72,577 members.

A convention of colored catholics is to be held in Washington City on January 9, 1889. The intention is to as certain the "status of the race in their relation to the Church, and, if found advisable, to submit a basis of a permanent organization as an auxiliary to co-operate with the venerable clergy in the conversion and education of their race in the United States."

Rev. Dr. Philip L. Jones resigns his pastorate of the South Broad Street Baptist Church, after eighteen years service. He found the interest a mission school and it is now a flourishing church and one of the wealthiest in church property in the city.

The Thanksgiving sermon of the denominations represented in the Evangetical Alliance of the city of Wilmington, N. C., will be preached in Grace Methodist church, by Rev. Dr. T. H. Prichard, pastor of the First Baptist church.

The Universalists of the United States have 926 parishes; their church membership is 37,630, an increase during the past year of 1,333, and their church property clear of debt is set down at $7,369,771.

The members of the Presbyterian and Reformed churches of Constantine. Mich., united pretty generally and formed the First Congregational church with two hundred members and $20,000 of property. The pastor of the former Reformed church has charge of the new congregation.

The smallest revenue af any Episcopal Bishop in this county is that of the Bishop of Maine—$1,300. The Bishop of New York has the largest $10,000.

The United Presbyterians are undertaking to endow four professorships in Allegheny Seminary, and are meeting with some success.

The Charitable instiutions in New York City, there are three hundred of them, annually receive and disburse $4,000,000.

Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, pastor, of the Central Congregational Church of Boston, has been called to the Congregational church at Sioux Falls, Dak., and probably will go there.

The late Rev. Dr. B. M. Schumacker, of Pottstown, Pa., left his valuable liberary to the Luther and Theological Seminary at Philadelphia.

We find this in the Baltimore *Sun*: The gasometer in the Welsh Presbyterian church at Edwardsville, Pa., three miles from Wilkesbarre exploded this morning, setting fire to the building. All efforts to save it were unavailing, and the edifice, with all its valuable furniture became a total loss. The loss will reach $16,000; insurance, $6,000.

FOREIGN.

During the past half century the Presbyterian Church has been making considerable progress in Australia. During that time the Church has grown to its present proportions, viz: 51 Presbyterians with 471 ministers and 672 charges.

Extensive tracts of land are being bought up by the Russians with a view to increasing their ecclesiastical establishments or to increasing the endowments of those already existing.

A Glasgow minister is making a bycicle journey from the River Clyde to the Jordan.

The Primate of the Church of England sent a congratulatory letter to the Church Festival held in Russia commemorative of the 90th anniversary of the Greek Church. It counseled united effort in opposition to Papacy.

Rev. Euardo C. Pereira of Compaha, Brazil, has been called to the pastorate of the church at Sao Paulo.

Scottish American: By the will of the late Crawford Ross, Cadboll, Ross-shire, the trustees are enabled to intimate a gift of £2,000 to specified agencies in connection with the U. P. Church. An anonymous subscriber gives to the same Church £200, per Rev. Professor Calderwood.

The Presbyterian church at New Edinburgh, Canada, is to be called St. Matthews.

Rev. John Black, stated clerk of the Presbyterian Church of England, died in London, on 19th ult., aged 56 years.

The Presbyterian church of London is pushing forward. The memorial stone of a new church to be called St. George, in Brondesbury, a suburb in the northern quarter, was laid recently by Sir Charles E. Lewis, Burt., M. P.

It appears says the *Gurdian* that, in spite of the depression, the thirty-four English bishops have managed matters so dexterously that they receive their Episcopal stipends, which amount to £170,500 a year, in full by cheques on the Bank of England. The net annual incomes of thirty Cathedral Chapters amount to £283,000. Last year the Ecclesiastical Commissioners paid £177,600 to eighteen Chapters whose estates have been commuted. There are thirty deans whose stipends amount to £45,172, and 133 canons (including two who filled what Sydney Smith would have described as "the lean and ill-fed" stalls at Truro) who draw £137,052. Fifty-nine canons hold livings in addition to their stalls, and the average annual income of each canon is £1,030.

The Scandinavians are peculiarly inclined to religious influences. Usually they are Lutherans, but in Stockholm, there are said to be 100,000 Congregationalist, 25,000 Baptists and 15,000 Methodists.

Rev. Dr. G. M. Matthews, of Quebec, who at the last meeting of the Alliance of Presbyterian Churches was elected general secretary has sailed for England.

The annual report of the George Muller Orphan Houses near Bristol, England, is exceedingly interesting. The houses were started in 1734. Since then, without employing even the ordinary means for collecting contributions, the amount that has come into the treasury amonnts to £1,153,004—say $5,000,000. In May last the balance on hand was £1,078 not more than enough for two week's support, but the cruise of oil has never failed. The institution has taught 106,672 persons, besides assisting other schools. Five large houses have been erected since the schools began at a cost of £75,000. During the past year 2,014 orphans have been under charge, and there are still many vacancies.

The Congregationalists of Toronto, Canada, propose to utilize the theological students by employing them during vacation in evangelistic and home missions labors.

The deaconnesses in Germany are employed in schools and hospitals and are sent out to foreign mission fields in Syria, Palestine. Asia Minor and Constantinople. The Kaisersworth Deaconnesses Home has looking to it as their home-place 600 deaconnesses.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Sir Charles Atchison writing in regard to missions in India says: "In the Madras Presidency the increase of Christians is vastly in advance of that of the population. In the North-West Provinces the increase of Christians has been exactly nine times as fast as that of the total population. In the Punjab the population has increased 7 per cent. The Hindoo and the Mohammedan religions are practically stationary, that of the Sikhs has declined, whereas the Christian religion has increased 38½ per cent.

On the same subject Sir William Hunter states that "in the nine years preceding 1881, while the general population of Bengal increased 10.39 per cent., the Mohammedan population at the rate of 10.96 per cent. and the Hindu population at less than 13.64 per cent., the Christians of all races, the natives excluded, increased at the rate of 40.71 per cent., and the native Christians at the rate of 64.67 per cent."

It seems to be evident that the protests made by the Protestant papers and by the Evangelical Christian bodies against the Romanizing the Indians, not so much through government agency as through government neglect, to supervise its subordinate agencies—we say it seems clear that these protests have borne good fruit. Entire satisfaction is expressed at the change made by the President, of Mr. Oberly for Mr. Atkins as Commissioner of Indian affairs.

The Presbyterian church at Bryn Mawr, Pa., it said will assume the entire expense of supporting a married missionary in Japan—over $2,000 being pledged to the effort. The Second Presbyterian church, Scranton, Pa., the Second Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, and Bethany church, Philadelphia, are also reported as doing something of the same sort.

The Japanese University has one hundred and twenty professors and teachers, and is modeled after the German University. It is situated in Tokyo, where also is a school under care of the Presbyterian Synod, and in charge of J. C. Hepburn, M. D., LL.D., which prepares students either for the Theological Seminary or for the University. It is known as the Meiji-Goku-In.

In the Sandwich Islands Rev. F. W. Dawson sometimes has occasion to address his audience in five different languages, as being composed of Portugese, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians and Gilbert Islanders.

Among the accessions to the churches of the Ceylon (A. B. C. F. M.) Mission says the *Missionary Herald*, eight are from the Jaffna college at Batticotta, and ten from the Oodoopitty Female College, at least five of the latter are from heathen families. Fifteen other girls from the school asked to be admitted, but were deferred.

Great activity characterizes the Swedish missions of the present day. The total contributions (not including Lapland missions) amount to $20,000. They have missions on the Congo—two stations with six ministers; in India, nine stations with fourteen ordained missionaries, nine female assistants, and 57 native assistants; two missionaries at Behring Straits, and five among the Jews; in Africa (South and East), they have seven stations, eleven ordained missionaries, eight female missonaries and nineteen native assistants. Besides these they have fifteen ordained pastors to Scandinavian seamen in foreign countries.

The Moravians sustain fifteen missions in foreign lands. Five of these are over 150 years old. They have 107 mission stations, 335 missionaries (male and female), 1,457 native helpers, of one sex or the other, and 83,032 members. Every Moravian is trained to regard it as a possibility that he or she may be called to mission work and so, is expected to be at all times ready such a call.

The Boy's school at Kumamoto Japan, c with one hundred students. The work in ch of the A. R. C. F. M. One building erected the Japanese, with slight assistance, cost $ and they now needed another.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Davis tells in the *Missio* of the death and burial of a little baby girl of of the Christian Chinaman in Soochow. T child was buried without show and in accord w Christian rites. Dr. Davis says it is a fact full significance when one born and bred a heat en weeps over the death of a female child, preference buries her with Christian rites, a Christian cemetery, and in hope of immorta ty through Christ for her and for himself.

A report from the Marathi, (India,) missi states that now that the Brahmins see conver to Christianity are beginning to come in the are using all their influence to counteract Chris tian missions. Heretofore they have been indif ferent about it.

Miss M. L. Cort writes to the *Missionary Review* from Patchabura, Siam, that the Presbyterian Mission will soon begin the publication of a religious newspaper. A newspaper upholding Buddhism, but loyal to Siam and advocating many important changes for the better has been compelled to suspend for want of patronage, after less than a year's trial. The editor young native who got a start at education Dr. McFarland in Siam, and afterwards England where he studied law and was a to the bar.

Dr. Dalmar, a worker in the Leipzig Se for the education of Jewish missionaries up 47 Protestant missionary societies to brews independent of the British and Bible Society and the American Tract So has published 60,000 copies of Deiletsch brew translation of the New Testament, w is exceedingly serviceable in Southeastern R sia and Siberia.

Rev. Edward Lane of Campinas, Brazil finds it necessary to return to the United States with his family and Rev. John W. Dabney will remove from Jundiahy to Campinas. These are missionaries of the Southern Church.

NEWSPAPER EXCHANGE.

Western Christian Advocate:

"The Jesuits are upon us. When Rome can lay her iron hand on the public school system of Boston it is time for lovers of freedom to "awake out of sleep."

Sunday-school Chroniele:

Let us never forget, even in dealing with children, that fault-finding is sacred work; and we had better pray about it before we begin doing it. We must never crush self-respect, never show anger, never exaggerate the evil, nev needlessly assume bad motives, We must take quite plain that the fault-finding hurts us than those to whom it is addressed. It sho be the serious work of grieved hearts and have it very little complaint.

Canada Presbyterian:

The besetting fault of old age is to disp and belittle everything new and over-e the value of everything old. No amount verence for the past can keep even the men influential for good if they make a h sneering at every attempt men of to-day m glorify God and help their fellowmen. No however wise, should bar up his windows new ideas simply because they *are* new. are not necessarily good because they nor necessarily bad because new. Ever was once new. Many a man thinks simply because it is *new to him*. T men have had it a century before h though he may have heard it for the yesterday.

Sunday School Times:

Every noble character, every adm sonality, every winsome and lovely God permits us to see and to know, is of God to us, and is a call to us to ward. Unless we saw and knew tho we must look up with reverent affection, we could have no true a personality above our own, no ing toward a standard higher than our conceptions. Hence it is that a worthy a gift of gifts from God.

Christian Intelligencer:

From the secrecy of the closet, from tity of the home, from the gloom of from mammon and the roar of the from the quiet of the sick chamber, from and solemnity of the death-bed, prayer offered, men may call unto God, and he and answer them. Whenever and the heart prompts then and there we out our soul to God. We have th our Saviour's beautiful example

The Presbyterian.

For the N. C. Presbyterian.

IN THE STORM.

BY MARY MACKIE.

"Let me lie in Thy bosom my Father,
The storm is so fierce and wild;"
"Fear not; I am with thee in trouble—
My arms are around my child."

"Oh, I tremble! the lightning is vivid
The thunder is loud and deep."
"Fear not; there is nothing to harm thee,
Lie still in my arms and sleep."

"But I hear in the forest the crashing—
The wind leaves destruction behind:"
"Fear not, trust thy Father to guard thee
I hold in my fists the wind."

"Let me feel, but Thy presence my Father,
I'll be no longer afraid."
"Fear not, I am mighty to save thee—
Cling close, till the storm is stayed."

"Oh, in danger and trouble be with me
Forever as now to save."
"Fear not; I am pledged to redeem thee
From every o'erwhelming wave."

"I would lie in thy bosom my Father,
Cry 'Abba' and hear thee reply"
Fear not' to my trembling spirit,
'Fear not' when terror is nigh.

ll this life of probation be ended
ill sin and temptation cease
fearful no longer my Father
gaze on thy glorious face."

llerbee Springs, May, 1888.

E MODERN GIRL—WHAT AILS HER?—NOTHING!

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

An article entitled, "What ails the Modn Glrl," is going the rounds of the newsapers. It originated in *Harper's Bazaar*, as added to and commented on by the *Boston Medical Journal*, and now is being opied by the religious papers, and diseminated throughout the land. What *is* he matter with the modern girl? Take er as a class, and we see nothing the matter with her; and we think it time for some one to raise a dissenting voice, and show what the modern girl really is. She is represented, in the above mentioned papers, as a restless, nervous, selfish being, with no object in life, except it be to enjoy herself. Let us examine and see what her capabilities are, and where she is found, and see whether the press has given her just merits or demerits. *What can do?*

w, make her own dresses, darn and ider.

k, from a loaf of bread and a cup of to the most complicated of salads, Mayonnaise dressing.

k on a farm, chop wood, hoe corn, ick cotton.

ch from the lowest grades of a. b. c. o the most intricate of 'ologies and netries.

Sing a tired child to sleep, or charm an audience of thousands.

Play on the violin, cornet, flute, harp, piano, organ and all the rest of the musical intruments. Make home life attractive or earn her own living on the concert stage.

Write—as proved by Charles Egbert Craddock, Miss MacGruder and Mary Halleck Foote, who is also an artist and illustrates her own writings.

Practice law (there are forty-eight female lawyers in the United States.)

Practice dentistry and medicine.

Speak and preach, but we wish she uld not.

t type, and run a barber shop.

In Art, she is at home. She paints, she rks in crayon, she models in clay, she es on wood.

business woman she is a success. runs the whole gamut of trade, from ribbon sale to double entry. Some- she owns the store, and who ever of a woman failing in business? She horror of debt. She can ride, drive, ate, dance, play tennis, baseball, ave even heard of her playing Now we do not mean to say any n do all these things. But as a can. Let us take an average oderate circumstances, and see s and does. It is not necessary make her own living; so she me and is a comfort to the old plays and sings a little, enough n her friends. She paints per- embroiders, decorating the walls tles, and making them bright with of dainty fingers. If necessary make a dress or trim a hat. If is not well versed and practiced in inary art, she descends into the , and with plain common sense, and rn cook-book, manufactures delicat rival Delmonico's. She entertains company in a graceful and cordial manner. She is a blessing in a sick room, and a streak of sunshine everywhere. But some may object to her because she has a smattering of everything, and knows not much of any one thing. That may be for she makes a specialty of nothing. She is only an ordinary, lovable girl, and somehow she always marries. Now let us see what the modern girl, or the girl of the age accomplished, when she is talented and adopts a particular line of study. Where do we find her? Visit the art exhibits in our cities, and see how many of the finest paintings are executed by women. Open the leading magazines of the day, and read the articles from the feminine pen. Go to the Boston Art Museum, and admire Harriet Hosmer's exquisite bit of statuary, "The Will o'the Wisp." While you are in that vicinity, take the train and ride out to Wellesley, and examine the beautiful grounds, magnificent buildings of one of the most complete institutions in this country. There you will find girls rowing on the lake, girls exercising in the gymnasium, girls paring potatoes for dinner, girls sweeping the halls, girls studying the sciences, mathematics, literature, art, music, &c., and over all as president, a girl of twenty-five years of age. This was several years ago, before the young lady president married. Stop in New York and watch the fingers of Julia Rive King or Madeleine Schiller, as they master that most perfect of instruments, the piano. Hear Emma Nevada, the American songstress. Look at the modern girl in society, where she reigns supreme, and for an example of grace, dignity, and polish, meet Winnie Davis, he daughter of the confederacy, and if you wish to behold the modern girl in all ther perfection, go to the White House, and see the most popular lady of the land—beautiful and accomplished—a modern girl in every sense of the word.

BY A MODERN GIRL.

Nov. 3d, 1888.

ABSTRACT (OFFICIAL) OF ORANGE PRESBYTERY, AT ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., OCT. 19.

Presbytery of Orange met on the 19th October and adjourned on the 23d.

Present: eighteen ministers and fourteen elders.

Rev. W. R. Coppedge was chosen moderator and Rev. D. I. Craig and Elder R. A. Bullock temporary clerks.

Rev. Messrs. Kendall and North of the M. E. Church were invited to sit as visiting brethren.

Rev. R. B. Willis was dismissed at his own request to join the Presbytery of Arkansas.

Mr. Fred. D. Thomas, member of New Bern church and now student of Union Theological Seminary, and Simon G. Walker, colored, were received under the care of Presbytery as candidates for the ministry. The latter will go to Tuskaloosa Institute as a student this fall.

Presbytery took the following action in reference to the Education Cause: In view of the fact that we have an increasing number of candidates for the ministry (at present eleven), that most of them are receiving aid from the funds of the Committee of Education, and to an extent much more than this Presbytery contributes to this cause, thus making us—an old and large Presbytery—to be actually pensioners upon the bounty of others; in view further of the loud call that the needs of this cause make in the present increasing number of candidates all over our Church, the Presbytery enjoins and urges all our ministers and churches to give this cause a more prominent place in their thoughts and prayers, to make special efforts to increase their contributions, and not to neglect giving the congregations information on this subject, and opportunity to contribute to the same.

The following paper on Davidson College was adopted. [This paper was published last week.]

HOME MISSIONS.

The report of Rev. Alex. Sprunt, Agent, and of the evangelists, Rev. Messrs. Johnston, Peel, and Coppedge were heard and were of an encouraging tone.

The Presbytery adopted and forwarded the following memorial to Synod in view of its immense mission territory, and ever widening fields.

Presbytery of Orange respectfully memorializes Synod to take into consideration the subjoined statement of the extent and present needs of the evangelistic field within the bounds of the Presbytery; and to take such action as its wisdom may suggest for the assistance and relief of the Presbytery in the prosecution of this great work.

The Presbytery of Orange—the oldest existing Presbytery south of the Potomac, and mother of all the Presbyteries which now compose this Synod is, in *territorial extent*, nearly as large as all the others combined. It embraces about one-half the population of the State—not far from 700,000 souls, 432,000, or nearly two-thirds being white. There are forty four counties and parts of counties in the Presbytery, in twenty of which there is not a single organized church of our faith and order. With three exceptions these counties are massed together in the eastern part of the Presbytery between the Atlantic Coast Line Railway and the ocean. The Presbytery thus presents to view a territory about evenly divided by the railway mentioned, one-half of which, as to Presbyterianism is missionary ground. And this ground, unoccupied by our Church, is nearly, if not quite *two-thirds*, of the active missionary field in the bounds of the Synod—that is to say—Orange Presbytery has twice as large an evangelistic field, for her share of labor, as the other four Presbyteries together have. The disproportion in the extent of their respective fields of Home Mission labor and enterprize is felt, justly as we believe, to be a burden far beyond her strength by the mother Presbytery. And the Synod, the only court which has according the constitution of the Church authority to determine the metes and bounds of the Presbyteries within her bounds is respectfully asked to consider this matter, and if it be possible, to equalize the shares of the Presbyteries respectively in the work of home evangelization.

2. The Presbytery is moved at this time specially to present this appeal to the Synod for the reason it has for believing its large unoccupied field to be one which invites a far more extensive planting of our Church, than it is possible for the Presbytery to accomplish with the resources at its command. Recent special exploration of the eastern district of the Presbytery has shewn open doors which should be entered at once, and would be if it was within the power of the Presbytery. It has done something in this region in the last fifteen years. Half a dozen churches have been organized, one of which is already self-supporting, and two or three new fields of hopeful labor are at this moment being entered in counties which until lately had not heard the words of a Presbyterian preacher. But other fields also remain to be occupied, and will remain thus because of the sheer inability of the Presbytery to occupy. It has reached apparently the limit of its strength in keeping as it does now four or five evangelists in the field, and yet four or five more are sorely needed, if the Presbytery is to keep apace with the widening area of labor. The Presbytery therefore earnestly desires that the Synod give this subject the consideration to which it seems to be entitled, and in its wisdom suggest or invite, some mode of procedure which may relieve the Presbytery in the present emergency. Whether it shall be by a readjustment of the boundaries which define the existing Presbyteries; or by the erection of a new Presbytery; or by a scheme of Synodical evangelistic labor; or by a consensus of the Presbyteries by which a practical co-operation may be secured in the work whether by any one, or by all these, or by any other feasible method the Presbytery does not venture to say—but it does desire, and it hopes that some way may be found for removing the disproportionate and unequal burdens of the Presbyteries and so for the more effective prosecution of the great work of State evangelization.

The following recommendation of the Agent of the Home Missions was adopted:

Inasmuch as the last General Assembly appointed another object of Christian benevolence to be presented to our churches every year for an annual collection, and this cause is that of church erection—and first Sabbath in February (the day appointed by this Presbytery for a collection in our churches for Home Missions work in the bounds of our own Presbytery.)

Resolved, That, therefore, we as a Presbytery again co-operate with the General Assembly Committee on Home Missions in prosecuting our Home Mission Work, and that we will take up the annual collection for Home Missions in the first Sabbath in January, and a collection for the cause of church erection on the first Sabbath in February—sending in these collections to the Central Treasury, and receiving therefrom appropriations to our work of Home Missions and church erection according to the plan pursued by the Executive Committee of Home Missions.

A call from Bethlehem church was placed in the hands of Rev. J. Horace Lacy, and Rev. Messrs. Darnall and Wilhelm appointed a committee to install him on the second Sabbath in December.

Revs. Chester and Darnall, and Elder C. W. Johnston were appointed to visit this church before the installation and adjust the matter of arrears of salary due from the church to their late pastor, Rev. T. J. Allison.

Call from Yanceyville, Grier and Stony Creek churches, for the Rev. W. R. Coppedge were retained by the Presbytery for the present.

Chapel Hill church received permission to memorialize the Synod in behalf of its own and the interests of Presbyterianism as connected with the State University.

Rev. Messrs. Harding, E. W. Smith and Miller, and Elders J. A. Womack and J. M. McIver were appointed a commission to visit and adjust difficulties in the Mount Vernon church.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The report of the Agent Rev. J. L. Currie was heard, and it was resolved,

1*st*. That this Presbytery does, as heretofore, heartily commend the cause of Foreign Missions to all the churches under its charge, and urges upon them to support this cause with more ardent devotion and increased liberality.

2*d*. That the pastors, stated supplies and evangelists of the Presbytery be directed to present the recommendations 3d, 4th, 5th, 9th and 10th of the General Assembly (min. p. 430) with reference to Foreign Missions, to the churches under their charge, and that they urge and encourage the adoption and carrying out these recommendations by the churches.

3*d*, That every Session within our bounds be instructed to aid in forming, if practicable, and to encourage a Ladies' Missionary Society in its church, and that each Session make effort, and if possible, secure the services of one or more active, zealous Christian women of the church to solicit subscriptions to the "Missionary."

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Presbytery held its annual convention on this subject on the second day of its session. The following action was taken:

1. That the session of each church in Orange Presbytery be urged to establish, if practicable, one or more mission Sabbath-schools, either within or without the bounds of the congregation.

2. That the Presbyterial Sabbath-school convention be hereby discontinued, and that the Sabbath-school work of Orange Presbytery be made the special order for the second day at 11 a. m., during the fall meeting.

3. That the Agent of Sabbath-schools be directed to prepare a programme of work for the consideration of Presbytery.

The various recommendations of the Assembly on this subjects (min. p. 418, 419) were also directed to be sent down to the churches for their information.

Missionary supplies were ordered as follows:

Chatham Field—Messr. Miller, Culbertson and E. W. Smith.

Caswell Field—Messrs. Chester and Craig.

Neuse River—Dr. Vass.

Randolph—Drs. Harding and J. H. Smith, E. W. Smith.

Elizabeth City—Dr. S. M. Smith,

Kenansville—Rev. E. P. Davis.

Littleton—Dr. Atkinson, and Rev. C. Moore.

The spring meeting will be held in Reidsville, on Wednesday, 17th, before third Sabbath in April next, at 11 a. m.

F. H. JOHNSTON. S. C.

Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1888.

THE MAN OR THE WORK.

I went to Smartville last week to visit an old friend. He is an elder in the church there. I stayed over Sunday, and the preacher gave us two first-rate sermons. They were full of ideas, but the language was so simple and the illustrations so familiar that every child could understand him. He did not try to show off his learning, yet I could see that he was an excellent scholar and mighty in Scriptures. I said to my friend: "You are highly favored in Smartville; Mr. A. is an unsually good preacher." "Yes, I know he is, but yet he is not popular, and some of our folks want mighty bad to get rid of him." "Why?" I asked. "Isn't he faithful as a pastor? Isn't he building up the church?" "Yes, we have never done as well before as during the three years that he has been with us. But, as you see, he is a very plain man. He does not wear a white cravat, even; and his style, though clear and forcible, and free from vulgarisms and slang, is familiar. He avoids high-sounding words. But the very people who wouldn't know what those words meant if he used them seem to hanker after them. He exchanged not long with young Mr. D., the new minister at Smithton, and he gave us a heavy dose of Greek and Latin. He told us how much better he could translate certain passages than the revisers have; and he quoted a good deal of poetry, which he declaimed as well as any of our boys in the high school could. The people were delighted. They said: 'Oh, if we had such a preacher as that; so scholarly, so eloquent!' When I asked some of them what they remembered of the sermon, they could not even tell me the text; but insisted that it was splendid. And they said: 'Mr. D. is so graceful, and he had such a lovely necktie, and his coat was of the true clerical cut.'"

"Well," I said, "what are you going to do about it?"

"O I suppose we shall have to give Mr. A. a hint that he is not satisfying a portion of the congregation, and that he had better try to get a call to some other church."

"Are not your best people—those who attend the prayer-meeting and want spiritual food on the Sabbath, satisfied with Mr. A.?"

"O yes, but they are the old folks, you know, who never give us any trouble. They always yield their preferences to the young people and the outsiders."

"So the young people and the outsiders choose the pastors here and run the church, do they?"

"No, not exactly; but we must have a man that is popular or we can't draw a congregation. If we could get a minister like Mr. D., the Shoddys, the Stuckups, and all that set would take pews, and so help us to support the church."

"And what good can they do the church, or the church do them? They would come here just as they go to lectures or concerts. They don't want the gospel, and will not go where it is dispensed, but where it is 'dispensed with,' as Mrs. Partington says. I tell you my old friend, this whole business of managing churches so as to please worldly pew-holders because they are wealthy, or gay, and giddy young people because they have social influence, is as foolish as it is wrong. When a good man is doing good, good people ought to sustain him. It is the especial duty of elders to stand by a faithful pastor, and not let him be drawn away or discouraged by the opposition of those whose tastes are carnal and who need the very kind of preaching that they criticize."

This conversation made me think of what Paul says in Second Thessalonians: "And we beseech you, brethren, to know them that labor among you and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you, and to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake." The minister is not to flatter his hearers, or cater to their carnal ideas, but to admonish them; and they are to esteem him very highly, not for his own sake, but for his work's sake; not because he is handsome and graceful and has a fine voice, but because he is faithful and useful. Paul, in his second letter to Timothy, exhorts him to be 'a workman * * rightly dividing the work of truth." He did not tell him to try to be popular, i. e., be thinking always of the people and how to please them; but to think of his work, and to show himself "approved unto God."

If you want a house built you don't select the best looking or the best dressed carpenter, but the best workman. What you seek is good work. And should it not be so in the building of the spiritual house? I have heard of a preacher who boasts that he can fill any place of worship. He has unbounded confidence in powers of attraction. And he does draw crowds. But there are no conversions under his preaching. The people go as they would go to a theater. They admire the messenger, but pay no attention to the message. It is the manner that interests them, and not the matter. Now, I don't believe there is anything gained by getting people to go to church if the church has to be turned into an opera house, or a lecture hall in order to secure their attendance. I would try by all means to bring men to hear the gospel. But if they will not come to the wells of salvation to draw water out of them, I would not fill those wells with rum, or even with lemonade, and then stand and cry: "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters." It is sad and humiliating to see men with the vows of God upon them, resorting to stage tricks in order to fill their houses. And it is equally sad to see good people turn the cold shoulder to earnest and faithful preachers, because they will not preach themselves, but Jesus Christ, the Lord.—*Obadiah Oldschool, in the Interior.*

A CHILD'S FAITH.

Mrs. C.——is a widow lady of refinement and culture. Within the past few years, misfortune has pressed so hard upon her that she is compelled to labor as she has never done before to support her two little children. Working late and early, she is just able to get enough to live on and that is all. Of course every article of property she has about her neat little premises is appreciated at its full value. Amongst other things about the house, she has a goat, which supplies the little household with milk. It is gentle and kind, a great pet with the children, and almost invaluable to the head of the family. Not long ago the "Nannie" was wounded; she had gotten into some one's yard and received a small load of shot in the hip. She made a great noise, and there was much distress in that little household. The mother wept for poor "Nannie," and the children cried for their pet. Neighbors were consulted, and the greatest care was bestowed on the wounded goat, with many doubts in the minds of all as to whether she would live or not. When night came her wounds were carefully dressed and she was put to bed in her little house. Then the children came in to retire. Little C——, three years old, kneeled down on her mother's lap and said her prayers more quietly than usual. The closing part of her prayer was "God bless dear mamma, and make C—— a good girl, for Jesus sake, Amen." Just before she said amen, she looked up inquiringly and said, "Mamma, may I ask God to make the 'Nannie,' well?" Her mother said, "Yes," and the little innocent fervently, in her simple manner, prayed that "God would make the little 'Nannie' well." A few days passed, during which the milk of the goat could not be used. The family felt the loss sorely, but no complaining word was uttered. Such was the anxiety to cure the "Nannie" that the thoughts of the whole household were entirely concentrated on that one subject. In a week or so Mrs. C—— discovered that the milk could be used, and placed it in its usual place on the table. Little C—— inquired eagerly if that was "Nannie's" milk. When told it was, her bright little face actually glowed with joy and gratitude as she said, "I thought God would make the 'Nannie' well when we asked Him to do it."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

St. Nicholas for November begins a new volume and we speak for its readers, young and old, a delightful prospect. Illustrations and reading are entertaining and instructive. There are to be stories pertaining to Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the Arctic Regions by authors which guarantee interest. The stories are excellently told, pictures beautiful and type clear. $3.00 a year. New York.

The Baby's Journal: What a unique conception this book is! An attractively bound volume containing eight well selected and pleasing poems, beautifully illustrated, and with blank pages for Items and Gifts can but attract and charm all lovers of the beautiful. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York, Publishers. Price $1.50.

From Flax to Linen: The numerous admirers of the writings of Mrs Nathaniel Conklin (Jennie M. Drinkwater) will note with pleasure this last of her works. The story is very interesting and readable. The heroine first appears as a young girl, impetuous and quick-tempered, but after the various trials of life is transformed from the flax to linen. This book makes an excellent addition to a Sunday-school or home library. Price $1.50. Published by Robt. Carter & Bros. New York.

Turner's N. C. Almanac 188 is on our table, Jas. H. Enniss, Publisher, Raleigh. Like an old familiar face it makes its annual visit to the homes of our people. It is valuable for reference the year round and so true has it been that it is termed the old Reliable. Every cititizen ought to have one. Price 10cts, to be had of merchants and postmasters or of the publisher.

RUB LIGHTLY.

A story is told of a dignitary of the Church who somewhat astonished an audience of young clergymen by taking the above words as the text of an address, in which he impressed upon his hearers the importance of tact in dealing with their lay brethren. Speaking generally, it may be said that in every walk of life delicate treatment and gentle handling are often the secret of success in dealing both with persons and things. The great gift of tact, so difficult to define, so easy to appreciate and admire, is nothing more than the art which enables its possessors to "rub lightly" in all the relations of life. The instinct which helps us to understand characters widely different, which gives us a quick perception of the susceptibilities and peculiarties of others, is essential to all who aspire to deal successfully with their fellowmen.

Even in the most commonplace duties of every-day life the art of rubbing lightly will often enable us to overcome difficulties and obstacles which have resisted all rougher methods. The servant who possesses a "light hand" is indeed "a treasure" in the eyes of her mistress, and will succeed in many little domestic duties where clumsy fingers would utterly fail.

Though of most importance, and seen in its highest form in the world at large, there is ample scope for the exercise of tact in the narrower circle of home-life and social gatherings. And here it may be observed that this natural instinct and insight into character, connected as it is with the finer feelings of our nature, is seen more commonly and in a higher degree among women than among men. Who does not admire the ready tact which enables a popular hostess to make a mixed party "go off," or, in other words, to harmonize the somewhat discordant elements of a miscellaneous assemblage, "What can equal woman's tact," says Oliver Wendell Homes; "her delicacy, her subtlety of apprehension, her quickness to feel the changes of temperature, as the warm and cool currents of talk blow by turns?"

If we consider the importance of tact in the wider relations of life, we shall find that those who can rub lightly achieve a large measure of success in dealing with others.

Perhaps the value of tact will be most readily and most commonly recognized in the region of diplomacy. And while it may be said to attain its highest development in the successful ambassador who carries on negotiations of the most delicate nature, on which the issues of peace or war may depend, it is of almost equal importance to the great party leader, the popular bishop, the eminent physician, the successful head-masters. One and all of these in their different spheres carry out more or less unconsciously the principle of rubbing lightly in their intercourse with their fellow-men. If it be too much to say that "tact is success" in life, it may at any rate be safely asserted that to those whose work consists mainly in managing or influencing others, the art of rubbing lightly is a most important factor in the attainment of popularity.—*Chamber's Journal.*

OUR THOUGHTS.

Did you ever think what sort of a world it would make if all your feelings and thoughts took form around you? Just suppose that your thoughts which flit about so actively from one attractive subject to another, should be seen as birds and insects flying here and there around you. Let us think whether sweet birds and lovely butterflies would delight our eyes, or whether we should be stung and bitten by a swarm of noxious flies. Bright, cheerful thoughts they must be which would become good birds and insects. Thoughts of delight in lovely things around us, and of gratitude for such gifts; thoughts which love to linger around the sweet plans which are blossoming into useful work; thoughts which delight to sport in the sunshine of love and kindly cheerfulness, never turning to any event but to see some hopeful sign, some cause for gratitude, never turning to another person but to think kindly of him and to wish him well. But are there also thoughts less kind, which sting and bite, and do their best to kill the happiness of others, which would surround us with stinging wasps and biting insects? Are there complaining thoughts, and thoughts which are not true, loving to disparage others and to accuse them? Such will add themselves to the buzzing, stinging swarm. And are there thoughts which delight to linger around forbidden pleasures, trying to make what is wrong seem allowable? These, too, will increase the swarm of vile insects which gather about dead and unclean objects. Do you wish to live in such a hateful swarm? Then drive away the foul and unkind thoughts. Keep your thoughts busy with what is pure and sweet and useful. Compel them to think kindly and truly, and to find out ways of doing good. Compel them to see the bright side of events as they pass, and to rise to the Lord in gratitude. Then if this change should take place, you would be delighted by the sweet-songed birds and lovely insects which fly among the sparkling flowers. Next time let us think of the change very like this which does take place with all the other world.—*New Church Messenger.*

BEAUTY IN WOMAN'S FACE.

"No cosmetics are so capable of enhancing beauty as the smile of good temper and a desire to please," says the author of "The Five Talents of Women."

"Beauty of expression is, more than any other form of loveliness, capable of cultivation. A woman may not have perfectly regular features, but her face will be so lit up with the beauty of goodness that she cannot fail to please, if she strive to obey the spirit of some such rules as the following, which may be multiplied or diminished according to particular cases.

"1. Learn to govern yourselves and to be gentle and patient.

"2. Guard your tempers, especially in seasons of ill-health, irritation and trouble, and soften them by prayers and a sense of your own shortcomings and errors.

"3. Never speak or act in anger until you have prayed over your words or acts.

"4. Remember that, valuable as is the gift of speech, silence is often more valuable.

"5. Do not expect too much from others, but forbear and forgive, as you desire forbearance and forgiveness yourself.

"6. Never retort a short or angry word. It is the second word that makes the quarrel.

"7. Beware of the first disagreement.

"8. Learn to speak in a gentle tone of voice.

"9. Learn to say kind and pleasant things whenever opportunity offers.

"10. Study the characters of each and sympathize with all in their troubles, however small.

"11. Do not neglect little things, if they can affect the comfort of others in the smallest degree.

"12. Avoid moods and pets and fits of sulkiness.

"13. Learn to deny yourself and prefer others.

"14. Beware of meddlers and tale-bearers.

"16. Never charge a bad motive if a good one is conceivable.

"17. Be gentle and firm with children.

"The last rule refers to children, but often a husband is far more difficult to manage. If, however, a wife can keep her temper, and persevere in her efforts to please, she will in the end conquer by kindness.

DOING GOD'S WILL.

The best and broadest description of religion is, that it is doing God's will; the surrender of the personal human will to the Divine will. This, of course, includes the spiritual worship of God and trust in Christ for our salvation, holiness and righteousness of life, and love and helpfulness of all human beings. But it leaves a great deal to the individual conscience and the common judgment and consent of those who are associated in church fellowship. And we find, in the New Testament writings especially, much in the relation of advice and exhortation which is hardly obligatory, yet the following of which will not fail to produce good results. And as it is the characteristic of the good and faithful servant to do without special command whatever seems to subserve his Master's interest, so if we are intent on doing God's will we will be ready to do whatever the Holy Spirit prompts. The greater number of human lives that are failures have become so because they have not followed their better impulses. There is no truer mark of a child of God than not to wait for specific orders but instead to seek opportunities to do whatever is pleasing to God.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A thing immortal; Time cannot change it; Death does not quench it; Eternity cannot waste or destroy it! From the cradle to the grave it compasses us about, growing stronger when temptations beset us, becomes holier when adversity tries us, and more God-like to save when the blackness of despair gathers its horrors around it. Forsaking us not, though deserted by all others, it clings to us with a spell which no heart can dissolve, with a strength which no power can sunder.

In the morning, at noonday and at noontide, it is always ours; and though the heart whose every throb was actuated by it is hushed in that bosom forever; though the once soulful eyes glow not with it now, and mute lips breathe it no more—yea, though the coffin and the shroud, the cold clods of the valley, and the long grasses of many a year hide from our tear-dimmed eyes the sweet form that ever transfigured into angelic radiance by its presence, yet from the shores of the receding past this mother love drifts over us with all the vividness of the days when she was with us; and it comes to us from beyond, in its infinite tenderness still yearning over us, and brings up a hope as we struggle in the close contests of life.

Going not out forever and setting not, it is a guiding star by whose far-reaching light we may pilot our frail barks from billow to billow across the stormy sea of Time, and anchor at last on the fadeless shore of a country whose mansions are home indeed, hallowed and made pure by the prayerful vigils born of a mother's love—*The Little Christian*

MELANCHOLY.

Never give way to melancholy; resist it steadily, for the habit will encroach. I once gave a lady two and twenty receipts against melancholy; one was a bright fire; another, to remember all the pleasant things said to her; another, to keep a box of plums on the mantelpiece, and a kettle simmering on the hob. I thought this mere trifling at the moment, but have in after life discovered how true it is that these little pleasures often banish melancholy better than higher and more exalted objects; and that no means ought to be thought too trifling which can oppose it either in ourselves or others.—*Sydney Smith.*

CROWDED OUT.

The day wrs done: with weary hands and brain
I watched the twilight's shadows deeper grow,
And with unquiet spirit thought of all
The hours had failed to bring; so weak, so slow
Had been the hands to do the mind's behest,
While in the heart remained a vague unrest,
Till backward, like a flash of light there came
This saying, that sometime, somewhere,
I must have read, in years long since gone by,
Ere yet the world had brought to me a care,
These were the words, their truth I could not doubt,—
"In every life, something gets crowded out."

Yes, something, surely; yet a mighty truth
Lies back of this; that we, ourselves, may choose
In greater part the work that we must do,
And whether we the best or worst refuse,
Determines everything; on this must rest
The life, the character by each possessed.

Yet, much is crowded out of every life,—
Strive as we will, some things are still undone;
A friend lies ill; "We'll go to-day," we think;
"We'll go before the setting of the sun"
Night comes; 'tis unfulfilled; and morning light
Takes her forever from our mortal sight.

And distant friends we hold in memory dear,
Yet send no word of greeting; every hour
Is full, it seems, so full of work, we feel
We have no time to write. And thus the flower
Of friendship oft is blighted; hearts grow sad,
Because we have not time to make them glad.

Deep longings lie within the inmost heart,—
We feel a hidden power to do, to be
What lies beyond our grasp; we try in vain
To quell the longing, hoping still to see
The day when Fortune's wheel shall turn about,
And these shall be no longer crowded out.

Oh, happy thought! That in the life to come
There will be time for all; all friendship true,
All aspiration deep, our hearts' desire
All the good work we have so wished to do.
Then why should we complain, and wherefore doubt,
Because in this life much is crowded out!

—*Good Housekeeping.*

WHAT THEN?

I am a Christian. What then? Why, I am a redeemed sinner, a pardoned rebel, all through grace, and by the most wonderful means which infinite wisdom could devise.

I am a Christian. What then? Why, I am a temple of God; and surely I ought to be pure and holy.

I am a Christian. What then? Why, I am a child of God; and I ought to be filled with filial love, reverence, joy and gratitude.

I am a Christian. What then? Why, I am a disciple of Christ, and must imitate Him who was meek and lowly in heart, and pleased not himself.

I am a Christian. What then? Why, I am an heir of heaven, and hastening on to the abodes of the blessed, to join the full choir of glorified ones in singing the song of Moses and the Lamb; and surely I ought to learn that song on earth.—*Payson.*

WIDE OPPORTUNITIES.

We often speak of wide opportunities for usefulness — meaning by the expression enlarged fields for personal activity, and not the inner sanctuaries of suffering where the soul may reach its highest spiritual development, and where those who witness in us the sustaining grace are led to magnify the Prince of Life. Do we not often err in this? What an opportunity to honor God and strengthen the faith of others in him is offered us in seasons of trouble. By our silent submission, our freedom from impatience, our tender expressions of attachment to the Saviour, our unshaken confidence in his promises and power to succor, and by our bright assurances of eternal felicity—by all these we preach Jesus as it is not possible to do in health. Equally true is it when suffering earthly reverses of other kinds. The firmness of our integrity is an unanswerable demonstration of spiritual verities, the composure of soul under assault is the sign of God's presence which the beholder is unable to resist. Tempted, suffering, child of sorrow, yield thyself to thy great opportunity. Here the fields are "white unto harvest." Rewards may be greater for thee in the victories here achieved than ever thou couldst win in the open field. Satan, through thy faith, may be seen to "fall as lightning from heaven." Be patient, be strong, be true to thy Saviour. More thou canst do for him while in the furnace than was possible during thy whole life-time of activity.

MAKE HASTE.

Some years ago, when traveling through Palestine, we were nearly benighted. We had left Hebron in the morning, and had come leisurely along, passing through Bethlehem, and visiting the gardens of Solomon on the way. The sun began to get low ere we caught our first glimpse of Jerusalem, and on reaching the plain of Rephaim we had to increase our speed. In a little the sun set, and we saw a man come out from the Jaffa gate and stand upon a small hillock, shouting with all his might, as if forewarning of danger, and gesticulating wildly, as if to call our attention to what he was announcing.

"What is the man saying?" we asked our guide.

"He is shouting 'Yellah! Yellah!'"

"What does that mean?"

"Come along! Come along!"

"We now found we were about to be shut out, and this messenger had come out to warn us that the gate was about to be closed. We made haste, as we did not all relish the thought of being kept all night outside the walls. We were just in time; no more. We entered, and the gate closed behind us. "The door was shut" (Matt. xxv. 10).

The lesson we learned was, "Make haste!"—a lesson which some of us never forgot. So near being shut out of the earthly Jerusalem! What if we were to be not almost but altogether, shut out of the Heavenly City!

GIVING FOR JESUS' SAKE.

Give for Christ's sake. This implies—giving in Christ's name. "Whatsoever ye do in word or deed do all in the name of the Lord Jesus," Col. iii: 17. Giving like Christ. "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, though He became poor, that ye through His poverty might be rich." Christ gave all He had; He gave Himself. "He loved me and gave Himself for me," Gal. ii: 20. Giving to Christ. "For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; I was naked and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison and ye came unto me." * * * "*Inasmuch* as ye have it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." If we aim lower than this we aim too low.

If the gift be not given to Jesus He cannot acknowledge it. *Inasmuch* as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me," cannot and does not mean that those on the left hand never gave anything. Many of them gave largely and liberally; large sums doubtless appeared opposite their names; nay, some of them may have built churches, chapels, hospitals, etc., solely at their own expense. But all this may be done and not done to Christ; sometimes we give that we may appear liberal; sometimes to please our friends. How often the collector for religious and charitable purposes hears the expression: "If any one but yourself had called, they would not have got so much?" This is not giving to Jesus, and Jesus cannot and will not acknowledge receipt of what He does not receive. The next time you write your name in the collector's book and place your gift in his hand, or when the basket, or box, is pased around your pews, remember you are giving to Jesus Himself. You are, as it were, laying your gift in the hands which He so tenderly showed His disciples bearing the print of the nails.

The late Frances Ridley Havergal says: "Ah! if we had stood at the foot of the cross and watched the tremendous payment of our redemption with the precious blood of Christ—if we had seen that awful price told out drop by drop, from his own dear, patient brow and torn hands and feet till it was ALL paid, and the central words of eternity uttered—'It is finished'—should we not have been ready to say, 'Not a mite will I withhold?"—*From Gold and the Gospel*

NOT SELF, BUT CHRIST.

There is more pulp than pluck in a great deal of what passes for piety. It is an audacious attempt to get a free ride to heaven in a drawing-room car, with plenty of select company and good fare on the road. "Will Dr. A—— be in the pulpit to-day? Will the music be up to the mark? Is it likely to clear off? Then I'll try to go to church to-day." With such a soliloquy on Sabbath morning, how much grace is there likely to be left after the wear and tear of the week? The piety that Christ smiles upon is a piety that will stand a pinch and face a storm; that would rather eat an honest crust than far sumptuously on unholy gains; that gladly gives up its couch of ease to sally on its missions among the outcasts; that sets its Puritan face like a flint against fashionable sins. We talk glibly about "taking up a cross," but a cross is intended for somebody's crucifixion. On Calvary's cross we know full well who bled away his precious life. On our cross self is to be the victim. Paul, the heroic, was emphasizing that fact when he commanded Christians to mortify their members which are upon the earth. The American revision of the New Testament hits the sense of this passage more accurately: "Put to death your own members," etc. Loyalty to Christ often demands the plucking out of the right eye and the amputation of the right arm. The sublime glory of Abraham's offering really was that he was willing to thrust the knife through the very heart of self. O, it is not the taking up, it is the giving up, that makes a strong athletic, heroic Christian.—*Dr. T. L. Culyer.*

YOUTH.

How delightfully dost thou revel in the full flow of nature's bounteous stream, swelling to expected perfection. To the present feeling of enjoyment and to the unbounded anticipation of future bliss, how open his youth! How full of delight and how beauteous in infancy, although, like the early blossom of spring, it feels the chill that its nature is heir to. We press the elastic muscle, full and soft, of the healthful child, and pass our fingers through the glossy curls, and fondly pinch the rosy, dimpled cheek, and gaze in the laughing eyes, and express with enthusiasm our admiration of the promise nature gives of its future perfection—we know not what—but we feel and know that we love youth, even in its imbecility. As it approaches to and attains maturity, how admirable, how lovely is youth in its pristine purity! Though man may not measure the power of God by his own weakness, he may, and must, love youth, beauty and purity; and while such love is active in him, he must adore his infinitely good Creator.

LEARN TO FORGIVE.

Learn how to forgive. Do not carry an unforgiving spirit with you through all your life; it will hurt you more than anything else. It will destroy the happiness of many around you, yet its chief feeding-ground will be found in your own heart. You hate your neighbor. Yonder in his dwelling one hundred and fifty yards away. You pass by a wood-fire; you pluck a half-consumed brand from it, flaming and gleaming, and thrusting it under your garment to hide it, you start for your neighbor's dwelling to burn it. Who gets the worst of it? You find your garments on fire, and your own flesh burned before you can harm your neighbor. So is he who carries an unforgiving spirit in his bosom. It stings his own soul like a
der shut up there. I know of so
call themselves Christians who ar
able because of their own reven
Forgive your enemies and get
your knees and pray for them, an
tion will come into your own so
flood. "Father, forgive sthem.
prayer and blessed example!

WHO IS YOUR PILOT?

With many it is ebb water-b
tide be at the full. The lamps o
lives are wasted almost as soon as the
lighted. The sand of their hour-glass
run out, when they think it is but newly
turned. When men feel sickness arresting
them, then they fear death is approaching.
But we begin to die, as soon as ever we be-
gin to live. Every man's passing-bell
hangs in his own steeple. Take him in
four elements, of earth, air, fire, and wat
In the earth, he is as fleeting dust; in t
air, he is as disappearing as vapor; in
water, he is a breaking bubble; and in
fire, he is as consuming smoke. M
think not of living any holier, till th
can live no longer; but one to-day is wo
two to-morrows. Reader, you know
how soon the sails of your life may
rolled up, or how nigh you may be to yo
eternal haven; and if you have not Je
as your pilot within you, you will suffer
eternal shipwreck.—*Rev. W. M. Secker*

TWO RULERS.

"The Bible is so strict and old-fas
ed," said a young man to a gra
ed friend who was advising him
God's word if he would learn h
"There are plenty of books writ
days that are moral enough in th
ing, and do not bind one dow
Bible."

The old merchant turned to hi
took out two rulers, one of
slightly bent. With each of
a line, and silently handed th
to his companion.

"Well, said the lad, "
mean?"

"One line is not straight
When you mark out your p
not take a crooked ruler."

WATCHING.

The essential of purity of he
the evil *out*. This requires co
lance; For a Christian to mai
timacy with the ungodly is
company of carousers into his
will leave their ugly marks
ture—their odors of evil drin
ious fumes in the air—and
tions of their poisonous talk i
ory.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMB'R 14, 1888.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

Our readers know that the Synod of North Carolina, with most encouraging unanimity, resolved to place in the field a Synodical evangelist. Many of them know that this was done, not hastily, but after full discussion and thorough canvass of the difficulties which might lie in the way, or which do lie in the way. It was well it should be so. It was not difficult to see that the land was there—the land to be possessed—nor difficult to recall how long it had been there unpossessed. Time had been that the Synod disliked to be reminded that within its bounds such a state of things existed, and the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN had been chided, gently, indeed, and in the spirit of entire kindness, for proclaiming to the world how much we lacked of coming up to the full measure of duty in providing for these destitutions. Now, the fact is admitted that the work is before us, and the work must be done.

But returning to the Synod: The land beyond the Jordan was plainly to be seen, and the Jordan, too, with its overflowing banks between. "The LORD has commanded" was the clarion note that inspired the Synod, and the ways were planned and the means evoked with that cry upon their ears and that call upon their hearts.

"The LORD has commanded," and there is throughout our Synod—we believe it, we feel it—a determination that this work shall be pushed forward with earnestness and vigor.

"The LORD has commanded," and now let the people sanctify themselves, for the LORD has great things in store for us; let the priests and the Levites bearing the ark move forward—let the ministers of GOD, GOD's presence with them, go on, and it shall be that when their feet are dipped in the brim of Jordan, the people will closely be following them, the waters will recede and the people will haste to pass over and possess the land.

The means to prosecute this work will be forthcoming—the Presbyterians of [illegible] Carolina will not prove recreant to [illegible] that presses upon them. Let our [illegible] speak to the children of Israel [illegible] go forward," for the LORD has [illegible]ed, and the people will haste to [illegible]est of the land.

[illegible]s are made by persons not present [illegible]ting of Synod as to the meaning [illegible]se of the Synod's new departure, [illegible]ods by which the work is to be [illegible]d its relations to the work done [illegible]e Presbyteries.

Before endeavoring to answer these questions we may be indulged in a little retrospection.

When North Carolina was an outlying district of the Presbytery of Hanover, its scattered Presbyterian families were visited, encouraged and organized into churches by evangelists sent by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia. To this work Presbyterianism in North Carolina, for the most part, owes its organized existence. As to the *methods* of this work we would refer inquirers to the journal of one of these missionaries, Rev. HUGH MCADEN, in FOOTE's Sketches of North Carolina.

After the Presbyterian Church had secured a firm foot-hold in our soil, the Synod of the Carolinas was organized, embracing North and South Carolina, and parts of Virginia and Tennessee. In this way the Presbytery of Orange covered all the territory now embraced in the Synod of North Carolina. One of the first acts of this Synod was the appointment of a Synodical missionary, or evangelist, and afterwards the number was increased—not including missionaries [illegible] whose express duty it was [illegible]hin its bounds." Looking [illegible]s of those early sessions of [illegible] evident that the most im- [illegible]portant part in its pro- [illegible]e annual report of these

[illegible]1811 and 1812 arrange- [illegible]gun and consummated for [illegible]of the whole missionary busi- [illegible] Synod to the General Assem- [illegible]s the missions to the Indians [illegible]ppi Valley were concerned, [illegible] move. But to missionary [illegible] bounds of the Synod it [illegible]-blow, substituting red-tape methods for the hearty, active interest of those in immediate connection and sympathy with the field. According to the plan it was to be "the duty of Presbyteries from time to time to inform the Assembly where missionary labors appear to be wanted, and what missionaries they may have it in their power to provide." (FOOTE, p. 472.)

We have no statistics to show the relative growth of the Synod before and after this date, but there is one fact that may serve as an index, so far as that portion of the Synod embraced in our present Synod is concerned. The division of Presbyteries is within certain limits a fair index of the growth of the Church. In 1799 the Presbytery of Concord was set off from Orange, and the Presbytery of Fayetteville in 1812—the year when the above change of method was consummated. And from that date to 1868, when Wilmington was set off from Fayetteville, there was not a single new Presbytery erected. After the fatal error of 1811–'12 Presbyterianism in North Carolina settled on its lees.

After the war direct missionary activity by the Presbyteries was begun, and we can see indications of its results in new subdivisions of Presbyteries, and the erection of Wilmington and Mecklenburg. Here, it would seem, was the true solution of the missionary problem. If the consequence of removing the centre of mission work away from the field was so disastrous when the Synod gave its work into the hands of the Assembly, would it not be an equal error to transfer it from the Presbyteries to the Synod? Unquestionably; but let us ask another question: Would it not be better still to put into the hands of each congregation the work of evangelizing its environs?

We have now reached the point of view from which we can enfold what we believe to be the true theory of missions—if theory it can be called.

We believe in *congregational* missions. The churches of Charlotte, Wilmington, Raleigh, Greensborough, for example, among our city churches, with a large number of our country churches, are doing a work of extension and reproduction that is a vital and indispensable factor in our growth.

But could we leave the work to the congregation? Manifestly not. There is need of a broader outlook—a larger massing of resources, to cover the ground properly. And so we believe in *Presbyterial* missions, and would regard it as an evil day to this Synod, and in all respects a backward step, were the work now done by the Presbyteries taken out of their hands and placed under the care of the Synod.

Nor would we be for a moment understood not to be believers in the Assembly's Home Mission work. The same reasons that make it impossible for individual congregations composing a Presbytery to evangelize the Presbytery, make it impossible for the individual Presbyteries composing our Church to evangelize its outlying regions. There is need, again, of the broader outlook, the larger massing of resources, to bring the whole strength of the Church to bear upon the work of evangelizing its more destitute parts. But why should the *Synod* be left out in the application of this principle? If in the bounds of a Synod some Presbyteries are stronger than others, what is the Synod for if not to unify the resources of the whole and bring the strength of the whole to bear upon the work of overtaking its destitutions? If Synod cannot do this—if it has no direct responsibility in the work of evangelization—it has no sufficient reason for its existence. It is no wonder that some regard Synod as a fifth wheel, if it has a name to live and is dead. But we are persuaded that there are in it vast stores of latent, unused power, and that that power under the present plan is about to be put into exercise.

With regard to the details of the work, it is needless for us now to speak. It is in the hands of a Committee equally representing all the Presbyteries, and representing them in part by their own chosen Agents of Home Missions. In the hands of a Committee so constituted the interests of each Presbytery must be safe. For that Committee, in its important duty of choosing the man or men, and for the man, when chosen, and the work, when inaugurated, we bespeak the sympathy, co-operation and prayers of all who love the Church of our fathers, and who long to see its influence spread over the whole of this Commonwealth.

The inclement weather of winter will soon be upon us. We suggest this fact to be taken into consideration by those who will canvass for the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.

THE OUTLOOK.

The result of the national election is a very great surprise to many of us, and some of us are quite unhappy over it. But in this, as in the affairs of life generally, nothing is to be gaineed by presaging evil. The President who is to retire has made a good record. He has sustained himself, sometimes in spite of his friends, and always in spite of his enemies. We are free to say we are disappointed; still BENJAMIN HARRISON, whom the people have called to the head of affairs, has much in his favor. His personal integrity has never been impeached. He is a Christian worker, and his past life and his present mark him as a GOD-fearing man; withal his friends claim for him more than average ability and exceptional decision and firmness of character; so that we need not seek the depths of despondency just yet. Many things he will not do that we would be glad to have him do, and he will do many things we would gladly have him not do, still things might be very much worse, and our strength and our happiness is cheerfully to accept the result and bear our part as good citizens in working out the future of our country.

We have not spared to speak out when we thought Mr. CLEVELAND was yielding too much to the enemies of our Protestant institutions, and assuredly we shall not be less forward to call attention to any delinquencies of General HARRISON if manifested in the same direction.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY.

The elections in Germany, just over, seem to indicate that the papal influence so openly and vigorously directed against the government has been measurably successful. The Romish bishops and priests exerted their influence in direct antagonism to the established and recognized powers of the State, and in obedience to a foreign power aiming at subversion of the rule of the State; and their influence was, and in every case will be, far superior to any power, of any State, that can be brought into exercise, even as the power of one who claims no more than authority over the person in the realms of time, must pale before that of one who is believed to possess unlimited power to control the fate of the soul even to a boundless eternity.

Germany has within her borders a foe that is directed and controlled by a foreign power, and Germany has a Chancellor who, to suit his own ends, will bow before this foreign power and yield to his dictation, as the past has fully proved. But recent events go to show that Germany's new Emperor is not so pliant as was his grandfather before the papal influence. WILLIAM II. doubtless has some most unlovely traits, but he has given the Pope the best of reasons for knowing that he is to be the Emperor of Germany, and not the puppet of Rome. In the late visit to the Italian King he placed the Pontiff in the most undignified attitude of pleading for recognition, rather than demanding it, and of receiving the dole of a mere acknowledgment rather than the cordial outgiving of genuine friendship, such as was bestowed upon the King of Italy.

The Pope felt the rebuff, he had been more than human, or less, had he failed to feel it; but stronger natures would have borne the blow in silence. Not so the Pontiff: all Europe, all the world was made to know the mortification and chagrin he felt. And now he will take revenge—if he can. The contest promises to be long and bitter, unless, indeed, in an hour of weakness, the Emperor, who starts so well, shall yield, as under the spell of the Chancellor, his grandfather yielded, to the enemy of his religion and his throne. There seems, indeed, at present, no need for fear that WILLIAM will yield. Though the late elections developed the full power of the Roman Catholic party, the government returns a large plurality, though not enough to overcome a combination of all antagonistic elements. It must not be overlooked, however, in reviewing German politics, that a ministry does not stand with victory, or fall with defeat, as in Britain. The government is held to reside primarily in the Emperor, and despite the Reichstag, if WILLIAM so determines he can, and he will, maintain his policy. It may be a risk to run, but the government has incurred the risk heretofore and sustained itself—and with a large plurality of the Reichstag at its back and the army at command, it can safely be depended upon to do the same again.

Of all things not absolutely certain, one thing seems most certain, viz: that the Vatican has abandoned all hope of using the German government in its attempts to secure temporal sovereignty.

LOCAL OPTION IN GEORGIA.

The New York *Press* thinks local option in Georgia is a failure, and says that the people of this State are becoming convinced that what they want is high license, if, indeed, they want to place any restraint upon the sale of intoxicants.

The *Press* bases its opinion on two things, viz: that local option in this State does not decrease the amount of intoxicants consumed, and that it injures trade wherever it is in operation.

The *Press* fails to state that other argument, if it may be called such, against prohibition, viz: that it interferes with a man's right to drink. Perhaps the *Press* appreciates the fact that this so-called argument does not amount to anything. Prohibition does not and cannot take away the right of any one to drink. What it does is to prohibit the sale of intoxicants within a prescribed area.

There are several reasons why local option in Georgia is not a failure. Under the law the people are left free to decide the question of prohibition for themselves, and after it has been decided fairly those who voted with the minority are very likely to accept the result as gracefully as possible. It does not prevent the use of intoxicants. What is known as the jug business is carried on somewhat extensively, but the amount of intoxicants consumed after the adoption of prohibition is not nearly so great as before. It reduces taxation by reducing court expenses, and it diminishes crime. If it does not help trade, certainly it does not injure it. There are people in prohibition counties who go to towns where whiskey is sold, and who do a good deal of their trading there, but there are many more who, having spent, formerly, a considerable amount on whiskey, under prohibition spend more for the necessaries of life, and are much better paying customers than they were. Prohibition benefits the colored people, making them better laborers and providers. But while the benefits of prohibition to this generation are great, the strongest argument in its favor is that it removes temptation, in a large measure, from people who have not formed drinking habits, and will give to the State generations of good citizens and good business men. The longer prohibition remains in force, the more apparent will become its benefits.

If the *Press* will send an unprejudiced man on a tour of inspection in every county in Georgia, and if its representative will make a thorough investigation, it will change its opinion with regard to this matter. Local option in Georgia is a success.

The New York papers published a thousand miles—more or less—away from Georgia, or from Kanzas, dogmatize most oracularly on the matter of local option in these States; a failing this not uncommon with those who write upon subjects with which they have little or no acquaintance. The singular part of the matter is that many readers will give more credence to their vaporings than to the clearest and most direct, positive statements of those who are fully informed upon matters discussed.

The above is from the *Savannah Morning News*, of Savannah, Ga.—a thoroughly informed and thoroughly reliable paper. It comments on the statements of the New York *Press*. Few of *our* readers, we suppose, will insist on believing the unsupported dictum of the New York paper against the clear, and certainly very modest and evidently unbiased, statements of the *News*. Which would stand best as testimony in a court of justice?

TO THE BRETHERN IN THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It is known to all readers of the PRESBYERIAN that the Synod in Goldsboro determined to put in the State at least one Evangelist, and appointed a Committee of Eleven with instructions to carry out this design. All the Presbyteries but one were canvassed for subscriptions before the adjournment of Synod, and an amount almost sufficent for employment of one home missionary was pledged. In the East and in the transmontane country there is great destitution. There are thirty-one counties in which we have no Presbyterian churches. At last the Synod is moved to inaugurate the much needed work of supplying this great destitution. Will the membership to whom God has entrusted the means come promptly forward to support the scheme? The plan of operations—and we think that herein we fairly express the mind of the Synod—is that our Evangelist shall visit the most commanding points in the destitute fields with a view to the organization of churches, and the weak and languishing churches with a view to their resuscitation. t is not meant that our Evangelist shall visit the strong churches, except in rare cases, and then not for the conduct of protracted services, but it recount his operations after the manner of Paul at Jerusalem, and to encourage the strone to support the weak.

All are invited to contribute to this much needed work. Let us have two Evangelists if possible That the committee may proceed without delay you are asked to send your contributions at once your Presbyterial Agent of Home Missions.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN W. PRIMROSE, Chairmnn.

PRESBYTERY OF TUSKALOOSA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Presbytery of Tuskaloosa met in Vine Hill church, Nov. 2d. 1888. Present: 36 delegates, 16 ministers and 20 elders.

Rev. G. E. Chandler was made moderator and Rev. W. D. Spurlin, clerk.

The Narrative on the state of religion was hopeful, and contained much cheering news. The Spirit has been present in many of our churches; more than 300 members have been received on profession during the year. We have eleven candidates for the ministry—six white and five colored. The colored work amongst us is in a promising state. Several ministers received: Revs. Messrs. J. D. McLean and Jas. Lapsley, from North Alabama Presbytery, and Rev. A. S. Doak, from Augusta Presbytery. Rev. Mr. Doak was called to Valley Creek church for three-fourths of his time.

Rev. John Woodruff, of Central, Texas, Presbytery was granted leave to labor within our bounds for next six months.

The pastoral relation between Vine Hill church and Rev. Mr. Lapsley was dissolved and Mr. Lapsley was granted leave to labor outside our bounds.

Rev. R. B. McAlpine was appointed corresponding member of Assembly's Committee for Foreign Missions in place of Rev. W. C. Clark, resigned.

Rev. W. D. Spurlin accepted a call to Faunsdale church, and a commission consisting of Rev. Messrs. McAlpine, Triplett, McLean, and Elders Hale, Asken, and Long, to install him fifth Sabbath in December.

The Presbytery sent down to Synod two overtures. The first overture was in reference to the feasibility of establishing an Institute under care of Synod for the education of colored girls. The second overture was to ask Synod to set apart one entire day for the consideration of the important subject of Home Missions.

Gainesville was chosen the next place of meeting, April, 1882. M.

ENVELOPES FOR HOME MISSION COLLECTIONS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

We have at the Assembly's office of Home Missions, in Atlanta, Ga., boxes containing five hundred envelopes of five different colors, one hundred of each color, each one hundred marked with the name of one of the five Home Mission causes for which collections are taken, viz., Evangelistic, Sastentation, Church Erection, Invalid and Colored Evangelistic Funds. These boxee, we find, with postage prepaid, will cost a little less than 85 cents, and we will, for 75 cents, send a box to any address.

I propose, also, as the time for each collection shall draw near, to prepare a brief leaflet, setting forth the nature and condition of the cause for which the collection is to be taken. Now, then for each 85 cents which shall be sent us by a pastor or church session (or a larger amount in proportion, if they wish to get more than one box) we will send a box of envelopes, and then through the year as the collections draw near we will send so many leaflets as many desired, to be given out by the pastor or session with the envelopes, and thus the pastor or session will be equipped in his respect for all the collections to be taken for Home Mission causes for a year.

Three of these collections are near at hand, viz., for Colored Evangelistic work, first Sabbath of December; Sustentation, first Sabbath of January. Experience shows that by the use of these envelopes and leaflets, the amounts contributed by many churches have been doub.ed, trebled and quadrupled. Address,

REV. J. N. CRAIG,
P. O. Drawer 26, Atlanta, Ga.

BY THE WAY.

United Ireland, a Dublin, Ireland, paper, expresses indifference as to the result of the recent elections, and says Ireland has friends in both countrys, and it is intimated that the Irish in America control the situation. The question then becomes pertinent, Who controls the Irish? It may be the question of questions sooner than we like to think.

We are requested to call attention to the fact that Oxford Orphan Asylum now has 245 children within her walls, and will need a generous offering from the good people of North Carolina on Thanksgiving Day to help her get these "little ones" through the winter months.

November 29th, inst., is the day appointed for Thanksgiving, and we gladly bring this cause before the Presbyterians of North Carolina and commend it to their assistance.

We were in error in speaking of Dr. PATTON as President of Princeton Seminary. He is the head of Princeton College, occupying the chair lately vacated by Dr. MCCOSH and was before this change Professor of Theology in Princeton Seminary. He is a representative man, however, and wields large influence in the direction indicated in our editorial.

One other thought: It is sometimes given as a reason why no subscriptions can be gotten in neighborhoods that there are few or no Presbyterians there. But the paper need not be confined to Presbyterians. It discusses a very great deal in the interest of all denominations. Its standing on the liquor question and its opposition to Romanism ought to commend it to Christians generally, and much of its selected matter is entirely undenominational. Its religious news embraces all denominations of Christians the world over. We do not offer it in rivalry to papers of other denominations to members of those denominations, for we thoroughly believe in and advocate the sustaining of your own paper; but in some neighborhoods, or in some families, no religious

paper is taken, and we see no reason why in such cases the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN should not be offered to such families.

The election is over, and we suppose we all feel more like buckling down to good, hard, solid work. We shall have to visit our friends who have forgotten us with reminders—duns some call them, but the softer word is ours—and we hope they will not become offended at our doing so.

We trust the friends of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN intend to make a positive, personal and vigorous effort to put the paper in every family. We already have intimations that this certainly will be done. Now, to help this on, we suggest, when it has been found who do not take the paper, to send the names to us, with the post-office addresses, and we will send out sample copies some three or four weeks, during which time a canvass can be made. *Please send names promptly.*

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A most villainous report was circulated North on election day, as emanating from Raliegh and stating that there was rioting with murder to prevent the negroes from voting. In very truth the city was exceedingly quiet and there was no semblance of disorder.

In Durbam on the night of election day while Mr. Green a poll-holder, was away from home in the performance of his duties, his residence some distance away was fired and came near being entirely consumed. The miscreants who did the deed are said to have poured kerosene oil over the outside of the house before setting the fire. Mr. Green had been told the day before by friendly negro to look out for himself, for harm to him, was intended, because of his work for the Democratic ticket and he had provided against a personal attack which naturally he apprehended. We have heard that the fright to Mrs. Green, who with her children was in the house that was fired, may prove very serious.

North Carolina has elected a Democratic Governor, and that party has gained largely in the Legislature, having a good working majority in both houses. The Republicans have gained one member of the lower House of Congress.

A man named Harding committed suicide in Northampton county by crouching down on the railroad track with his head to the engine of a train that was approaching. Two other men under the influence of liquor were run over by trains.

At the Durham agency $72,273 worth of revenue stamps were sold in October.

Tobacco is fed to hogs in Stokes county as a preventive of cholera.

The Cuthbert machine shops of New Bern, were burned recently. Loss said to be $2,000; insurance half the amount.

Notice is given by John W. Graham, trustee, that the mortgage bonds of the North Carolina railroad, due November 1st, will be paid at Burlington.

The Charlotte *Chronicle* says:—A portrait of Rev. R. G. Pearson, the evangelist, painted by Mrs. Col. John E. Brown, of this city, has been presented by her to the Y. M. C. A. The portrait is faithfully executed.

Wild game is reported as more plentiful near Winston than usual.

The *New York Herald* says that the Vanderbilts have made large investments in Western North Carolina, near Asheville, and some of them will spend a part of their summer seasons there.

DOMESTIC.

An accident caused by a broken rail occurred last Friday on the Camden branch of the South Carolina railroad. Two passenger coaches were overturned and broken, but of nine passengers none were seriously hurt.

In the big fire at Rochester, N. Y., eleven persons are known to have been killed and twenty-seven are still missing.

An explosion of a coal mine at Pittsburg, Kanzas, last week completely shattered the shaft and buried one hundred and sixty men in the ruins, 112 feet beneath the surface of the earth.

A bar-keeper in Atlanta, Ga., sold liquor on Sunday in violation of law, and judgment was not suspended on payment of costs—it was in Georgia. He was fined $250 and costs.

The Republican party elects its candidate for President of the United States—General Benjamin Harrison—secures a majority in the U. S. House of Representatives and is sure of an increased majority in the U. S. Senate.

Two men in St. Louis have gone crazy from excitement incident to the late election.

Business failures are not so large as in corresponding week last year—226 against 275.

A $200,000 fire at Rochester on Friday.

The express box, containing bullion and coin to amount of $22,500 was rifled on the stage line near Downieville, Cal. The mail bags have not been found.

A scaffold fell in Stamford, Conn., killing two men who were upon it and seriously wounding two others.

A furious snow-storm raged in Kanzas last Friday. In Atchison the telephone lines became so broken and tangled up with electric light wires that the electric lights works were suspended to prevent accidents.

A train on the Savannah and Western Railroad bound for Macon Fair was wrecked near Ellaville, last Wednesdny. Two persons were killed and about a dozen wounded.

An electric light bug bit a gentleman in Savannah. He suffered great pain from the act of biting, immediately his hand swelled and within twenty-four hours his face and head broke out in small pimples, accompanied with excruciating pain. The doctor attending him says he never heard of a similar case. The gentleman picked up the bug to throw it out of the window.

Govinda Row Sattay was cremated recently at Fresh Pond, and in accordance with his request, his ashes were sprinkled, or will be, upon the surface of the Hudson river. He was born in India. He tried to get a footing in this country for his peculiar views of theosophy, but failed and for a year or two had been in retirement. He was forty years of age, a scholar and a man of culture and refinement. He strongly opposed the liquor traffic. He died believing fully, it is reported, that his soul would again animate a human body.

An immense cave is said to have been discovered near Blacks, S. C.

Abbeville, S. C., is to have a street car system run by electricity.

FOREIGN.

Phonography has been adapted to the Malagasy language by Mr. A. Tacchi of Madagascar.

The ninth edition of the *Encylopedia Britannica* commenced in 1875, is about completed.

Mr. John Fleming, a local solicitor of New Castle, England, is erecting a hospital for sick children as a memorial to his wife. It will cost $115,000.

It is believed that if an East Indian prohibition law be passed the sale of liquor can be prevented.

Tawhiao, the Maori king while in England joined the Good Templars. Since his return to his own country he has done good service in the cause of temperance.

Mr. Sosaki, secretary of the Tokio, Japan, W. C. T. U. has resigned her office to take charge of a temperance magazine.

In Germany are 176,718 toobacco planters and 247,777 fields of tobacco—the acreage is 1,084,304.

A party that started from Copenhagen on May last to explore the interior of Greenland have arrived at Godthaab.

The cereal crops on Prince Edward Island are reported as abundant and they have been housed in good condition.

Another brutal murder of a woman similar to so many that have occurred heretofore in London last Friday. The murderer is still at large.

The negotiations for a commercial treaty between Germany and Turkey have been concluded and the draft submitted to the Sultan.

To keep the rabbits out of Queensland, Australia is building a wire-netting fence 8,000 miles long.

Judge Church of Queen's Court, Montreal, advocates a system of government detectives, and denounces private detectives.

Miners have gone on a strike in Sidney, New South Wales, in consequence of the coal-mine-owners and miners being unable to agree.

Admiral Possiet, who was minister of railways when the recent disaster occurred to the Czar of Russia's train, has been displaced and Prince Ineritinsky gets the position.

A dymatite explosion occurred in the registry offices in the Rue Boucher and Rue Francaise. Seven waiters and anarchists have been arrested in Paris as in complicity with the matter.

A house collapsed in Litchfield street, London killing six persons and wounding twenty.

Cotton and woolen mills are to be erected in Japan. Two Japanese manufacturers have been to England to purchase machinery and while in London one of them, Mr. Kikuchi was made a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineering. The mills will employ about five hundred persons and get their cotton and wool principally from China.

The banks in Montreal are doing well. The Bank of Montreal declares a half-yearly dividend at rate of 10 per cent annum; Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Ontario and Standard and the Merchants 7 per cent; Bank of Toronto, the Imperial, and the Bank of Hamilton 8 per cent.

A man named Edward Hugh McKenzie under pretence of being heir to a millionaire married the daughter of a New Brunswick farmer. He has since been cast into Somerset county jail and the romance ends with the poor girl going to the county poorhouse.

The Cunard steamer Nantes came into collision off the Lizard with the German ship Theodore Puger from Hamburg. Both vessels sank with (so far as known) all on board. The news comes from Havre.

The elections in Germany make the standing of the parties as follows: One hundred and thirty-three conservatives, 64 free conservatives, 98 centrists, 87 national liberals, 29 members of the freisinnige party, 13 Poles, 2 Danes, 2 Guelphs and 1 independent. Stoecker, Richter; Rickest, Friedberg, Voss, Gneist and Virchow are elected.

China, it is reported demand the dismissal of Mr. Denny, the adviser of the King of Corea.

An American syndicate, supported in part by the Russian government, is to be formed for the purpose of building railroad in Siberia.

Near Velleta, United States of Colombia, a fire took place in which many children lost their lives, many cattle and much produce was consumed.

At Carthagena, Colombia, drought and forest fires had caused great distress. Entire crops have been lost. An immense sugar plantation and 15,000 coffee plants were consumed.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

MARGARET C. MORRISON, the youngest child of Robert H. and Mary A. Morrison, was born Oct. 15th, 1863, at Pioneer Mills, Cabarrus county, N. C., united in marriage with F. Ws Morrison, Nov. 1885, and died at her home near Poplar Tent church, Oct. 3d, 1888, in the 24th year of her age, and the third year of her married life.

This dear child of the covenant was reared in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, professed her faith in Jesus as her Saviour in her early youth, and ever after trusting in Him for salvation, she went cheerfully along the King's highway, till in early noontide of her existence she was called away from a husband who idolized her, a little, boy too young ever to remember her, and friends who esteemed her price above rubies, to the presence of her Saviour, and so.

"She is not dead, but sleepeth."

E. P. P.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the afternoon of the 20th of September, 1888, at the advanced age of 74 years, the gentle spirit of Mrs. SUSAN A. ROBARDS passed from her earthly home near Oxford, N. C., to the mansions prepared for God's chosen ones. She was the widow of Col. William H. Robards, of noted La Grange, and daughter of Dr. Joseph Watkins of farfamed Ben Lomond, Goochland county, Va. and sister of the late eminent, lamented Dr. F. B. Watkins. Having come of the very best blood in old Virginia, and enjoying in her youth all the advantages that wealth, social position and religious training combined could afford she developed into an elegant Christian lady, of the purest type, and was for sixty years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, in which she was reared. She was lovely and winning in disposition; modest, unobtrusive and refined in all her tastes and feelings; but her rare guilelessness and innocence of heart rendered her utterly unconscious of the personal and mental attractions which drew so large a number of attached, admiring friends. In all her life she was never known to have a feeling of enmity or malice to even the most unworthy; her actions being ever guided by a patient, Christian forbearance and forgiveness, making her life a beautiful sermon. She seemed to be living in a constant preparation for the life on high, and to her Bible, her most treasured reading, she gave most unsparingly her daily attention. There was something exceedingly touching in the affection and reverence with which she was regarded by motherless children, towards whom she freely gave her tender, generous sympathy. To her own children, she was all that could be embodied in the holy word mother, and in the home circle in which she ever found her greatest happiness, and where she shone brightest in her lovely unselfishness, she is mourned and missed unceasingly. Thus, one by one the strong, noble characters and cultured minds of the olden time are passing away, leaving aching voids in the home circle, and many a heartfelt pang that such piety, influence and worth should be lost to the church and world! But for them

"Up there these saints of all ages in harmony meet,
Their Saviour and brethren transported to greet;
While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll,
And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul."

The remains were interred in the cemetery in Henderson, the funeral services conducted from the Presbyterian church, by Rev. John Dinwiddie, of Oxford, and Rev. Alex. Sprunt, of Henderson; text: Rev. 14:13, "And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from from their labors; and their works do follow them."

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

In Greensboro, N. C., on Wednesday Nov. 7th, 1888, at the residence of the bride's father, Peter D. Price, by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, D.D., Mr. PERCY R. ALBRIGHT and Miss LILLIE B. PRICE, all of Greensboro.

On the evening of the 1st inst., in the Seminary Chapel, at Hampden Sidney, Va., by the Rev. Chas. White, D.D., the Rev. W. C. ALEXANDER, of Bolivar, Tenn., formerly of Chester, S.C., and Miss JULIET M. DICKINSON, of Worsham, Va.

In the Presbyterian church, in Henderson, N. C., by the Rev. Alexander Sprunt, Oct. 24th, 1888, CHARLES ARCHIBALD LEWIS and CARRIE LYLE SMOOT.

In Guilford county, Nov. 8th, 1888, by Rev. C. Miller, Mr. W. P. WHITE, of Hawfield, and Miss LILLIE C. INGLE.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 13, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Has ruled firm throughout at 42½ cents.

ROSIN—Strained firm at 70 cents and Good Strained at 75 cents until Saturday when price advanced 5 cents on each quality.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.30 and Soft $2.10 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.50. until Monday, when price receded to $1.40.

COTTON.—On Wednesday, (7th), middling 9 5-16; Thursday 9⅜ Friday and since 9 7 16—closing firm.

TIMBER.—No change.—market about bare.

Just What I Want?

One Sugar-coated Pill, such as the natives of India call a Hemp Pill, because it not only

**Cools the Blood,
Controls Perspiration,
Sharpens the Appetite
Promotes Digestion,
Regulates the Bowels,
and cleanses the Kidneys,**

But produces sound and refreshing slumbers, preventing headache, and giving a good flow of spirits to the otherwise languid dyspeptic.

These pills are an East India herb flower, and vegetable compound; 75 pills in a box—each pill a dose. Price, $1.25. Ask your druggist for Dr. H. James' Purifying and Regulating Pills.

CRADDOCK & CO., Proprietors,
1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

FRESH, USEFUL
BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN ALL AGES. By the Rev. Robert P. Kerr, D.D. Price, $1.25.

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4; sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

The Great Secret of the Canary Breeders of the Hartz. מאנא BIRD MANNA restores song to cage birds and preserves them in health. 15c. by mail. Sold by druggists. Directions free. *Bird Food Co.*, 400 N. 3d St., Phila., Pa

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

HEDRICK

FALL TRADE--1888.

OUR HANDSOME STOCK OF LADIES'
DRESS GOODS
CAN BE FOUND IN THE
CORNER STORE.

This Department is Devoted Exclusively to the Sale of
LADIES' GOODS.

The assortment is complete. We have possibly the Largest Stock of DRESS GOODS in the city. We name a few special BARGAINS.

ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA,

40-inches wide, in best Shades, of super quality, at 50c. per yard; would be cheap at 75c.

French Flannel,

54 inches wide, at **85c.** worth a dollar if a cent,

EXTRA QUALITY.

Ladies' Habet Cloth,

Pretty Colors at **$1.25** per yard. The Bargain of the season.

Embroidered Robes

in newest styles. Many have already been sold, though we receive a new supply weekly, and will be always able to offer something NEW.

TRICOTS, CHEAP GRADES OF DRESS FLANNELS, TRIMMINGS AND VELVETS,

with everything else to be found in a well ordered Dress Goods Department.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Towels, Napkinks, Fringed Table Cloths, with Napkins to match.

WE SELL THE BEST

ONE DOLLAR KID GLOVE

in the South. It is FOSTER'S Five Button Length, in Colors and Black. None better made. Every pair warranted.

LADIES' MERINO VESTS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

In the adjoining apartment we have concentrated our stock of

GENT'S GOODS,

where can be found a splendid stock of French, Scotch and English Suitings, All-Wool American Cassimeres, direct from the Mills in Pennsylvania.

Dicksey's Maryland Jerseys and a great variety of goods for Boys' wear.

Gents' Half-Hose, Merino and Camel's Hair Undershirts and Drawers, Collars and Cuffs, Scarfs and Neckties, &c. The success we have had heretofore in catering to the tastes of Gentlemen is a good proof of what we can now do with such largely increased facilties.

We also offer a large stock of Domestic Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Sheetings and Shirtings. Our 8c Bleaching is a wonder.

With a determination to greatly increase our rapidly growing business, we have made attractive prices that must command the attention of all all buyers.

JNO. J. HEDRICK,

101 & 103 Market St.,
1 & 3 N. Front St.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC



The best of all remedies for Inward Pains, Colic, Indigestion, Exhaustion and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Also the most effective cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and affections of the breathing organs. It promotes refreshing sleep, improves the appetite, overcomes nervous prostration, and gives new life and strength to the weak and aged. 50c. and $1.00, at Druggists.

AGENTS Proof that **$100** a month is made selling our New Book by Rev. Dr. **Talmage,** also **Mother, Home and Heaven.** 195,000 sold. Edited by T. L. Cuyler, D.D. **$2.75. 10,000 Curiosities of the Bible.** Introduction by J. H. Vincent, D.D. Illustrated. **$2.** E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 771 Broadway, N.Y.

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE never fails to **CURED** only send us their address and we will mail trial bottle Dr TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y. **FREE.**

DON'T RUN THE RISK

of losing your child by permitting Worms to work out its destruction. When a child fails to sleep well, is restless, unnatural in its appetite and grinds its teeth, you have strong indications of Worms; the positive cure for this is **B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.** Ask your druggist for it. Its timely use may save your child from its grave.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells.
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

T. D. LOVE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address
H. A. GREY, SR.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - CASH.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c. Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.2. 481-1y

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

A LITTLE GIRL'S REFLECTIONS.

I'm sweeter so my mamma said,
  Than any sugar plum,
Than dollies made of gingerbread—
  Cook often bakes me some;
I'm worth a bag of yellow gold,
  Of diamonds, or of pearls;
I am, or so I have been told,
  The preciousest of girls
I'm fairer than the brightest star
  To my own mamma dear,
Than all the lovely roses are
  That blossom through the year;
No Paris doll—I s'pose it's so—
  Was ever nice as me;
And yet—I don't exactly know
  How quite all this can be.
For sugar-plums are made of sweet,
  And 'lasses cakes are too;
And bags of gold I never meet.
  Nor diamonds—now do you?
And shining stars are made of light;
  But who can ever tell
Of what the roses red and white
  Are made? I'm very well,
But dolly must more beautiful
  And better be—she must—
For she is made of cotton wool,
  But I am made of dust.

—*M. J. Crowley, in Our Little Men and Women.*

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

Now and then it is announced in the newspapers that some eminent man—usually an Englishman, but occasionally a foreigner—has been "presented with the freedom of the city of London in a gold box." The last to receive this honor was the Marquis of Hartington, upon whom it was conferred in April, in recognition of his political character and services. This custom is an ancient one, and is attended with much elaborate ceremony. It is voted to a distinguished man by the corporation of the city of London; a day is appointed; the common council gathers in official costume in the ancient Guildhall; certain members are appointed, who vouch for the worthiness of the recipient of the honor, and who are called "compurgators," the new "freeman" signs the roll, and then the lord mayor, clad in the robes of his office, presents the eminent man with a richly ornamented gold box, in which is placed the certificate of his "freedom of the city." There are four ways in which a man may become what is called a "freeman of London." The first is by inheritance. The sons of one who is already a freeman have the right to be also enrolled as freemen of the city. The second is by "servitude or apprenticeship to a master already a freeman." The third is by redemption or purchase, and the fourth is by vote of the corporation conferring the freedom of the city as a gift, this being an honorary distinction. All these methods are a part of the very ancient system of the municipal government of London city, features of which, indeed, may be traced as far back as to the Saxon period of English history. The freedom of the city is conferred upon eminent men for a great variety of achievements. It is given to statesmen when they have done some signal act of statecraft or have won some notable success in diplomacy; to great captains or sailors who have given lustre to British arms, or, in other countries, have had a brilliant career; to men of science, discoverers, explorers and philanthropists. It is also frequently conferred on royal personages. On the roll of the freemen of the city by gift during the present century are to be found the famous names of Pitt, Brougham, Peel, Russell, Cobden, Beaconsfield and Salisbury for their success as statesmen; Wellington, Nelson, Garibaldi, Napier, of Magdala, and Wolseley for deeds of war! Jenner, Rowland Hill and Shaftesbury for philanthropy; M. de Lesseps for engineering science, and Livingstone for discovery. The royal Dukes of Kent and Sussex and Prince Albert were added to the list, and the Prince of Wales and his son, Prince Albert Victor, derive their "freedom of the city" by inheritance. Mr. Gladstone is a freeman by purchase. Three great Americans—Gen. Grant, George Peabody and Henry M. Stanley—have also been presented with the freedom of the city. As a practical fact, the receiving of the freedom of the city by gift of the corporation is an honor, high indeed, but without many substantial privileges. A freeman of the city has the right to vote for aldermen and councilmen, and is eligible for those offices.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S GENEALOGY.

"Queen Victoria is the niece of William IV. who was the brother of George IV. who was the grandson of George II. who was the son of George I, who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister-in-law of William III. who was the son-in-law of James II. who was the brother of Charles II., who was the son Charles I., who was the son of James I., who was cousin of Elizabeth, who was the sister of Mary who was the sister of Edward VI. who was the son of Henry VIII. who was the son of Henry VII. who was the cousin of Richard III, who was the uncle of Edward V. who was the son of Edward IV. who was the consin of Henry VI. who was the son of Henry V. who was the son of Henry IV., who was the couin of Richard II. who was the grandson of Edward III., who was the son of Edward II. who was the son of Edward I, who was the son of Henry III, who was the son of John, who was the brother of Richard I, who was the son of Henry II. who was the cousin of Stephen, who was the cousin of Henry I, who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqurer 800 years ago."

THE ORIGIN OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

According to the strict sense of the word the navy did not come into existence until the reign of Henry VIII. Before that period the King of England had the power of calling upon a certain part of the people to serve against his enemies at sea, and to supply ships and arms; but there was no permanent naval force, although some of the sovereigns had ships which were their personal property. Henry VIII began the modern navy by the appointment of a comptroller, and by setting aside a portion of his revenue every year to meet the expense of building new vessels and of keeping his ships in fighting order. It was, however, long before an organized body of naval officers was formed. Until the reign of James II. it was the custom to appoint a captain who might, or might not be a seaman, and who had a master to navigate for each voyage. The captain then collected his crew by voluntary enlistment or press. When the special service for which the ship had been commissioned was performed, the whole crew were paid off, and ceased to have any further necessary connection with the royal service. The pay of the captains was largely made up by fees for convoying, &c., until the abuses of the system induced James II. to abolish it, and compensate the captains by the large increase of sea pay, known as service-and-table money. James II also established the system of giving half pay to officers not on active service. It seems to have been regarded as a species of retaining fee, and even until the beginning of the eighteenth century naval officers in the intervals of active service commanded merchant ships and traded on their own account. There are well-known cases of merchant skippers appointed to command war ships as late as the end of the seventeenth century. Captain Cook is an example of a man who worked his way to command through the rank of sailing master from before the mast. Step by step, however, our organization has become more strict and today naval officers are a highly trained professional body.—"*Dictionary of English History.*

HEATING WATER FOR COWS.

I pump water by horse-power from a well in my barnyard near the barn. It is 32 feet deep, and about 20 feet to the water. The temperature of the water in winter is about 42° or 48°, in summer 40° to 46°. I keep about twenty-five cows; they drop their calves in Spring, and I milk them all summer, and as long as I can all winter. I fed, milked and fattened five farrow cows last winter, and intend to do the same this winter. Now, with regard to this warming water in winter for stock: The first I ever thought much about it was after attending the Farmers' Institute held in Utica last winter. It was discussed there, and it struck me as being a practical thing providing it could be done and not cost too much. I once saw this query in a newspaper: "Which is the cheapest, to warm the water for stock to drink, with coal at $4 per ton, or let them drink it cold and then warm it with meal at $20 per ton?"

Now, if I understand this matter right, the temperature of a cow is about 98°. Prof. I. P. Roberts said it should be warmed up to from about 80° to 100°; had read of it being warmed to 100° for steers being fattened, and they drank it and gained faster. Mr. F. D. Douglass, from Vermont, who claimed to get on an average three hundred pounds of butter a year per cow from a dairy of I think about twenty-five cows, said he warmed the water to from 82° to 00°. Another thinks warm water good for milch cows. If good for milch cows, why not for dry cows? Will not a cow eat less if given warm water than she would if she drank cold and then warmed it with animal heat? Of course we suppose cows are kept in comfortable, warm stables. I would like to see the matter discussed more fully, and perhaps some one will tell us of a cheap and practical way of heating the water so that dairymen with limited means can adopt it.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Some of the exhibits seen by "Catharine Cole" at the Baton Rouge Fair. She says:

With the exception of a creditable farming exhibit from Mr. S. Doherty's Highlands place and stock exhibits, East Baton Rouge was mainly represented by women. They filled three large rooms, with beautiful fancy work, and in another room showed a lot of preserves, butter, cake and bread. They managed a flower show that exceeded in beauty and equaled in scope any flower show ever given in New Orleans. They justified one in calling Baton Rouge the city of roses, and represented the average grace of their gardens in beautiful ways. One lady, Mrs. J. L. Walker, living six miles in the country, made an exhibit of roses that was wonderful. She had cut from her garden nosegays of more than 40 distinct varieties of roses of the rarest and loveliest kinds. Her flower table was a bed of blooms of velvet petals and richest hues—pink and alabaster, purple and gold, crimson and white—and over all the announcing triumphant bit of blue ribbon that spells out "first prize."

The sewing department of the Woman's Club, one of the best features of that excellent institution, made a very large display of fine machine-made underwear, and the premium committee, composed of notable needle-women, trimmed this exhibit up quite handsomely with blue ribbons. The same decorations fell to the Christian Women's Exchange for a rare exhibit of unusually fine and artistic work, and which was a sensation to those interested in drawn work and art embroideries.

In the art room about seventy-five pictures hung on the walls or were placed on easels, while a handsome cabinet was covered with the art pottery and bric-a-brac from the Tulane Decorative Art League for Women. This exhibit included outer flower pots, panels, cemetery vases, water jars, and ornamental vases, all made by women in New Orleans. A superb green vase by Miss Malochee, decorated with peppers, was universally admired. It was sometimes difficult for me to convince a visitor that it was the result of a lump of clay in the deft hands of a girl. The lovely mask of a baby, done in terra cotta by Miss Dever, was also one of the beauty pieces of the collection.

The exhibit from the Art League of wool-growing was a fine one. It was of especial value as suggesting a practically new industry for women. Mrs. Woodward sent a fine linen chest beautifully carved, Miss Sulakowski a wall bracket of elegant designs, and there were also panels, table tops, and umbrella rack panels by Miss Seymour, Miss Remfort and Mrs. Wardlaw. This exhibit attracted curious attention and its display will probably substantially advantage the Art League.

The Art League also displayed water colors in considerable numbers and the prizes for the best water color and for wood carving went to this school, with a special diploma for the art potteries for which no prize had been prepared. The Art School for the Artists' Association took the blue ribbon for their display of unmounted drawings and paintings. I am sure I am glad they will get the $15 premium that goes with that particular bit of millinery. Miss Marie Seebold exhibited seven beautiful fruits and flowers, an ideal head of a Creole girl and a landscape. She was awarded a special premium. Miss Cora Townsend sent a lovely study of golden rod. The picture was that of a large reddish tinged Mexican water jar crammed with golden rod displayed against a faded blue background. It was the perfect work of an artist and deserved the special diploma it received from the art committee. A compliment of this nature was also paid Miss Ida Peyton by the art committee who awarded her a special premium of $10. Mrs. Brice exhibited a collection of ten paintings from her easel; they included landscapes of southern scenery and Colorado mountains, flower fields, Mme. Delphine's house and studies of golden rod and magnolias. This collection took the prize offered for such an exhibit. A crayon portrait in imitation of statuary by Miss Ida Peyton took the prize for crayon, and Miss Mary Roddis was given the prize for an artistic plaque, representing a laughing negro boy. The prize for painted china was awarded to Miss Fannie J. Kelly for a very fine tea set painted in wild flowers and apple blossoms.

Women are notably enterprising and our southern women, all things considered, do more work and accomplish more than the women of any other section. In the South is the only place in America where in the best society it is no disparagement to be a working woman. Our shop-girls and sewing-women are in a general old-fashioned sense "ladies." They command respect and their employment is satisfactory. They do good work and are constantly evincing the desire to do better work, to learn more and to be worthy of better wages. This is enterprise.

Too much praise cannot be given to the New Orleans women for the enterprise that led them to make the costly and beautiful exhibition of handiwork that they did at the state fair. It was appreciated by the people, and its inspection was enjoyed by hundreds of women who may never look upon its like again.

THINGS USEFUL.

To purify rancid butter, melt the butter in a very clean saucepan or other vessel, and, after it has stood for a few minutes to settle, pour off the clear liquid, leaving the sediment at the bottom: then throw into the butter a piece of well toasted bread. In the course of twenty minutes the butter will lose any offensive taste or smell, but the bread will have become fœtid.

How to preserve autumn leaves:—Have a board about eighteen inches square. Lay over it two or three thicknesses of yellow wrapping paper. Have a warm flat-iron and a cake of yellow wax. Place a leaf on the paper, pass the iron over the wax and iron the leaf on both sides until dry. The iron must not be so hot as to make a hissing sound on the leaf. After preparing several leaves this way there will be so much wax on the paper that to iron the leaf with the freshly waxed iron on one side only, the under side, will be sufficient.

Imitation black walnut:—A remarkable imitation of black walnut may be manufactured from poor pine, the quality and appearance of the article being such as to defy detection except upon very close examination. To accomplish this, one part of walnut peel extract is mixed with six parts of water, and with this solution the wood is coated. When the material is half dry a solution of bichromate of potash with water is rubbed on it, and the made walnut is ready for use.

A dainty Desert of Pineapple Gelatine:—Beat the white of an egg and a cupful of fine white sugar together until stiff, then add the pulp of four baked apples, mashed fine, beating all together. Soak one-fourth of a box of gelatine in a little cold water, and add half a pint of boiling water, stirring until dissolved. To this add the beaten white of an egg, mixing thoroughly, and flavor with extract of pineapple. Serve cold with cream. It is a nice dessert.

Oatmeal Crackers:—Mix three cups of the finest oatmeal, a tablespoonful of white sugar and a little salt, with enough sweet cream to wet it. Let it set in a cool place an hour or two; then knead in enough fine flour to make a dough that can be rolled out and cut in shape; roll thin, cut out and bake in a moderate oven about ten minutes.

SCIENCE.

A German is said to have perfected a process whereby a softer quality of wood is rendered equally as good as lignum-vitæ for such purposes as stern bearings for propeller shafts He forces oil into the pores of the soft wood, then subjects it to intense pressure, thereby solidifying it.

M. E. Ducretel, of Paris, has devised a filter for filtering the oil used in lubliricating gas engines. An unnecessary quantity of oil is generally used for this purpose, and it is important to save as much as it is possible. In the device referred to the heat of the escaping gases is used to raise the temperature of the oil, thus facilitating filtration.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS, SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies..... 10cts
Three " 25cts
Ten " 75cts
Twenty " $1 00

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw.....	.....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m.. 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sept. 30 '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence.	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence...	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m.

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	*5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Are. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m..

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportatien.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 45 A.M.	6 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A.M.	9 15 A.M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 40 P.M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A.M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P.M.	2 00 P.M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	6 45 A.M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	2 30 P.M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

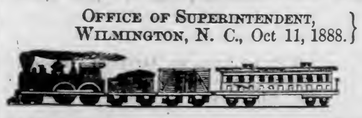
Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 50 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 12 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 43 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 43 P. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	4 10 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 46 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 51 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 15 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	6 40 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 57 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	12 32 A. M
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	7 00 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 10 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	8 33 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	9 38 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	11 21 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 51 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 40 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 49 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 19 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 40 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A LITTLE.

So little made me glad, for I was young;
Flowers, a sunset, books, a friend or two,
Gray skies with scanty sunshine piercing through—
How little made me glad when I was young!

So little makes me happy, now I'm old;
Your hand in mine, dear heart, here by the fire;
The children grown unto our heart's desire—
How little keeps us happy when we're old!

And yet between the little then and now
What worlds of life and thought and feeling keen!
When spiritual depths and heights unseen!
Ah me! between the little then and now.

For little things seem mighty when we're young;
Then we rush onward through the changing years,
Testing the gamut of all smiles and tears,
Till mighty things seem little; we are old.

—*N. O. Picayune.*

DOROTHY'S KEY.

"I want that book! Give me that book, Jack!" exclaimed Dorothy.

"Well, so do I want it, too," responded her brother. "You've got to wait till I've finished with it."

Dorothy's face wrinkled up as if she was about to cry, but just then she saw her aunt coming downstairs in her out-door costume and a new thought diverted her mind.

"O, I'm going down street, too, Aunt Gracie. You've got to take me, too, so you have. Now you just wait till I get ready."

"No, I can't," answered Aunt Grace, opening the street door and passing out.

Dorothy threw herself down on the stairs in a perfect passion of tears.

"O dear! everybody is ugly and cross to me," she fretted. "They never will do as I want them to, and I think it's mean."

Nobody noticed her tears, so after a little while she dried her eyes and went down into the kitchen to see what she could find to amuse her there.

Cook was making a pie for dessert, and rolling out the crust in delicate layers.

"O, I want to make me a little pie!" exclaimed Dorothy. "Bridget, give me a little piece of dough to roll out with my little rolling pin."

"I can't just now," answered Bridget. "The oven's hot and I must make haste. Wait till I'm done and I'll save ye a bit."

"No, I won't wait. I've got to have it right away this minute," fretted Dorothy. "Give it to me now, Bridget, I want it."

"Well, you shan't have it at all if you can't have a little patience," answered Bridget, and as Doroth began to snatch at the dough in an effort to break off a piece for herself she picked her up in her strong hands and carried her out into the hall, where she put her down, returning into the kitchen quickly and locking the door behind her.

"Let me in—let me in," screamed Dorothy, pounding at the door, but Bridget began to sing and would not pay any attention to the little girl.

"*Dorothy!* Come upstairs!" called her mother. "I have something nice to tell you."

Dorothy ran eagerly upstairs to hear what her mother had to tell her, and when she heard what it was she was so glad that all the frowns on her face vanished as suddenly as if a fairy flatiron had been smoothed over it, and she began to clap her hands and jump up and down in delight.

Dorothy was an only daughter, and she had always longed for a little sister, so she was very happy when she heard that her little cousin May was coming the next morning to pass a month with her.

May had not been there many days before Dorothy noticed that it was very seldom her little cousin was refused anything, and she wondered why even Bridget was always willing to stop, no matter how busy she might be, to give May anything she asked for.

"May, what makes people so good to you?" she asked abruptly one day. "When I want anything everybody is always too busy to give it to me, yet they will do anything for you."

"I suppose it's because I've got a little key," May answered.

"A little key?" Dorothy asked in surprise.

"Yes," answered May, smiling at her little cousin's bewildered face. "Mamma gave me a little key to use whenever I want a favor and it almost always makes people do it for me."

"How funny!" exclaimed Dorothy. "Won't you lend me your little key, May?"

"Always say 'please,' and that is the key to win favors," May answered.

"Is that all it is," said Dorothy, rather scornfully, but she tried it nevertheless, and she found it was just as May had said.

A little girl who said "please" politely when she wanted a favor was far more apt to be gratified than a child who cried fretfully, "I want that, Give me this."

Won't some of my little readers try Dorothy's key?—*Presbyterian Banner.*

WHAT CHRIS LIKED.

Chris had bright red hair and bright blue eyes. When he came into the street-car, the March wind had blown a rosy color into his cheeks, so that he looked like a very bright boy. He went to the front end of the car to put his fare into the box, and when he came back a young lady was entering the door. Chris sat down opposite to her, and waited until she had drawn from her purse the little black circle which was the ticket used on the line. Before she had time to even raise her eyes, she saw a red mitten held out before her, and dropped the ticket into it with a pleased, "Thank you."

But before Chris could get back again his seat was taken. Three or four passengers had come in, and the car was full. The pretty, young lady had for a neighbor an old woman with a brown veil around her head, and who wore a shiny alpaca dress, with coarse, black lace sewed in the sleeves. She had placed on the floor a thick, brown paper bundle, fully two feet long; and, of course, with such a thing at her feet, she could not get up very easily. So Chris offered to carry her fare for her, and she thanked him with a grateful smile; she had a very pleasant face. It took her some time to find her pocket, and while Chris was waiting he collected tickets and five-cent pieces, quite like a young conductor. The old lady finally handed him a quarter, and, as he had to get change from the driver, he was away so long that the car had stopped again before he returned. This time it was to let some of the passengers out; ann the young lady looked up at Chris, and motioned for him to take the vacant place at he side.

"I am very glad that you have a seat at last," she said, "for you lost yours by your kindness to me; and you have been kept busy ever since."

"Oh!" said Chris, "I like to put money in the box."

"I think you like to be obliging, don't you?" asked the young lady.

At this the red color in the boy's cheeks, which had grown a little paler since he was sheltered from the wind, became bright again. He did not know what to say, but was sure to make some reply.

"I guess so," he answered, and then tried to let the young lady see that he was looking very earnestly at the store-window in front of which they were stopping. But for all that he saw a thin-faced gentleman come slowly in, and was instantly on his feet again, saying eagerly, "Here is a seat, sir."

The gentleman looked very tired and pale, and Chris thought he must be just recovered from a sickness. Of course there was another fare to be paid, and he did it with a business-like air, as of one quite accustomed to his work.

"Have I taken your seat?" asked the gentleman. "It was very kind in you to give it up to an old man."

Now Chris had not thought him old, though he looked feeble; and he was all at once afraid that in his haste he might have forgotten to be polite For without knowing how to put it into words, he knew that we are seldom really kind when we act as if we think ourselves so.

"I like to stand and hold on to the strap," said he.

Then, his eye happening to fall on the old woman's big bundle, he began to wonder whether it was heavy and she had far to carry it, and if she would let him take it a little way? All at once he became aware that they were crossing the street in which he lived, and that it was already supper-time. He gave the bell-rope a quick jerk, and the car stopped. Three faces looked up as he passed, and gave him three bright smiles. One was the gift of the pale gentleman, one was from the pleasant-faced old woman, and one from the pretty young lady. Although it was six o'clock in the evening, he had a feeling as if the sun were shining on him, and he had always liked to be in the sunshine.

HOW GEORGE RAN AWAY.

The story that George was reading was "Whittington's and his Cat." He thought it rather hard when his mamma asked him to put it by and do something for her. I am afraid he was naughty; for all the time he kept thinking how nice it would be to do just as he pleased. After a while he said:—

"Mamma, I think I'll run away."

"I do not understand you, dear," she answered.

"Well, I don't like to be bothered," he said, "and I want to be like Whittington."

"Very well, you may go if you are not happy in your home," replied his mother. "I will help you to get ready. You need not run away."

Then she tied some of his clothes in a large handkerchief, and put the bundle on a stick, over his shoulder, like the picture of Whittington. She kissed him good-by when she opened the street door for him. George looked pretty solemn as he went down the steps. In a minute he went back and rang the bell. Mary let him in, and he ran to his mamma's room.

"May I sleep on the back porch to-night!" he asked. His lips trembled a little.

"No, dear, your papa doesn't like to have tramps sleep on the porch," she replied.

"Then can I stay in the stable with John?"

"Oh, no! You had better run away at once, long way off where you can do as you please."

Poor George was in tears now.

"O mamma, mamma!" he cried, throwing himself in her arms, "I do love you so, and I don't want to run away. I hate to do as I please. May I come home again to live?"

"Dear little boy! Mamma is glad you have learned your lesson with so little heart-ache," answered the mother, as she took her sobbing boy in her loving arms.

George never wanted to run away again.

THE ELEPHANT AND THE FOX.

These two animals fell into a dispute one day as to which had the greater powers of persuasion, and as they could not settle the matter themselves, it was agreed to call an assembly of the beasts and let them decide it.

When they had all taken their places the elephant began his oration. He spoke eloquently of the beauty of truth, justice and mercy, and the wickedness of falsehood, selfishness and cruelty. The wiser beasts listened with interest, but the larger portion yawned as if it was all stupid business.

But when the fox began to tell his cunning tricks, they showed the greatest delight; so he went on sneering at the elephant and all who loved justice, truth and mercy, and extolling the pleasures of knavery.

Upon counting noses, the majority were in favor of the fox.

Months passed, and as the elephant was browsing in the woods one day, he heard a piteous moan. Proceeding to the place, he found Orator Fox in a trap, with both his hind legs broken. Said the fox, sharply, though nearly dead with pain, "So you have come to jeer at me in my affliction."

"Surely not, "said the elephant;" I would relieve you if I could, but your legs are broken, and there is no relief but death."

"True," said the fox: "had I been satisfied with an honest life and innocent amusements, I had not thus come to a miserable end. Knavery, artifice and cunning may be very good topics with which to delude those who are inclined to be vicious, but they furnish poor rules to live by."

BETSY'S DOOR-PLATE.

Betsy was spending the summer at the seashore. Her cousin Lucy, was there, also, in another part of the hotel. The corridor was long and Betsy was too young to read numbers. In order to find cousin Lucy's room she would go through the passage shouting "Lucy!" Lucy told her this would never do, for it disturbed every one who had a room near. She must learn the numbers or get some one to show her the room.

"There!" she cried, rushing into her mamma's room the other day, "I have found a way to know Lucy's room. I am going to tie this blue ribbon to the door-knob, and then I need not call 'Lucy!'"

In a few minutes she returned quite pleased with her idea. Her brother, who was eight years old, thought her plan a very good one.

When she went to Lucy's room she looked for the door with a blue ribbon tied to it. She found it and went in. Lucy was not there, but two ladies sat there reading. Betsy sat down very quietly in a corner and waited for Lucy to come. The ladies looked at her and smiled, and began to talk to her. She had become quite well acquainted before Betsy asked:—

"Where has Lucy gone?"

"Who is Lucy?" asked the ladies.

"Why Lucy lives in this room."

The ladies had never heard of Lucy, and Betsy showed them the ribbon on the door. She told them of her idea of marking the door; but it was all news to them. They were in their own room, and knew nothing of Lucy. Betsy, however remembered Lucy's number, and the ladies showed her where the room was, and invited her to come and see them often.

How did the ribbon get on the wrong door? Well, that naughty brother wished to tease his sister, and as soon as she had tied it on Lucy's door he took it off and put it on another one.—*Our Little Ones.*

THE TEST OF THE HIGHEST POETRY.

The test of the highest poetry is that it eludes all tests. Poetry in which there is no element at once perceptible and indefinable by any reader or hearer of any poetic instinct may have every other good quality; it may be as nobly ardent and invigorating as the best of Byron's, or as nobly mournful and contemplative as the best of Southey's: if all its properties can easily or can ever be gauged and named by their admirers, it is not poetry—above all, it is not lyric poetry—of the first water. There must be something in the mere progress and resonance of the words, some secret in the very motion and cadence of the lines, inexplicable by the most sympathetic acuteness of criticism. Analysis may be able to explain how the colors of this flower of poetry are created and combined, but never by what process its odour is produced. Witness the first actual instance that may be chosen from the wide high range of Wordsworth's—

Will no one tell me what she sings?
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago.

If not another word were left of the poem in which these two last lines occur, those two last lines would suffice to show the hand of a poet differing not in degree but in kind from the tribe of Byron or of Southey. In the whole expanse of poetry there can hardly be two verses of more perfect and profound exalted beauty.—*Swinburne*

GOLDA'S TEMPTATION.

Right in among the bushes what do you think Golda's bright eyes spied? A dear little bird's nest with four tiny eggs in it.

"Oh! oh!" she cried. "What beauties! Wouldn't our Harry like 'em? I mean to carry 'em home."

But just as she was putting her bits of fingers in to take the eggs she heard a sharp cry, and there was the mother-bird. It seemed as if she were saying "Don't touch! don't touch!"

Golda started. She was not afraid of the bird; oh no; she loved the birds; but it seemed as if she had been caught doing something naughty. She hadn't really done any wrong, only she was just going to.

"But I will not," she said, talking to herself; "I will not touch 'em.—No, birdie, I wouldn't hurt your dear little eggs for anything. I guess I'd better run right away, and then birdie will know I am not going to touch."

So she ran away as fast as she could.

Golda did the very best thing any one could do: she ran away from temptation.

Little reader, when you are tempted to touch anything you ought to, do as Golda did—run right away.

Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Sleeplessness, &c. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well-developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS

Christmas Selections —FOR 1888.— Containing new Carols by eminent writers in this field of work, and preceded by an Instructive Responsive Exercise that may be used with or without the Carols. Price, 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail postpaid; $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid.

Services. —"Good Will to Men." By J. E. Hall; "Noel," by P. F. Campiglio, and "Peace on Earth," by J. E. Hall: these consist of choice Responsive Readings throughout which are interspersed Beautiful Carols written especially for use in connection with the Readings. Price of each of the three Services is same as for the 'Christmas Selections."

Cantatas. "The New Santa Claus," by Butterworth and Murray. "Judge Santa Claus," by Burnham and Root. "The Waifs' Christmas," by Burnham and Root. "Santa Claus' Mistake," by Burnham and Root. "Catching Kriss Kringle," by Butterworth and Root. Price of the Cantatas, 30cts. each by mail postpaid.

Catalogue of all kinds of Christmas Music will be sent free on application.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY, A situation in a family to teach the ordinary English branches and music.
Address L. H. * * * * *
Henderson, N. C.
Lock Box No. 31.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE
SINGER



Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.
807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

A COMPLETE STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

I wish to extend an invitation to all of the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to call and examine one of the most *Complete Stocks* of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
House Furnishing:
Poles, Curtains,
Window Shades, &c., &c.,

Which I have ever shown. All Goods are sent free of Express or Freight when the amount is $10.00 or over.

CHURCH CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

Samples on application.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1888.



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, [illegible] and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AN TIES.

☞We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.
Every Young Man and Woman
Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
NO. 406 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9, 1888.

The President takes the result calmly and philosophically. As usual he is the most self-contained of all the interested parties to this defeat. Of course he is disappointed, deeply disappointed, but he has wonderful self control. He is smiling and agreeable to those who see him, and talks freely about the increased Republican vote, the situation and the fact that his position on the tariff, with the decided stand he took in favor of revenue reduction, lost him a great many votes. Mr. Cleveland has never been known to express a regret at any action he has taken during his administration, and he maintains that if it were to do over again, he would in like manner follow the dictates of his convictions. It is said one of the bitterest truths to him is the partisan action of a number of Republicans whom he has kept in office, and who have voted and worked against him with all their power. Still he lays his defeat at no one's door, and says Hill and Tammany Hall treated him squarely.

The city streets have been thronged with anxious seekers after news. On Tuesday evening every body, it seemed, went down town to await the returns, and from dark until dawn, crowds at the various places where the election returns were received, lingered, some hoping against hope, and some too full of enthusiasm to find their way home. The crowds were mainly composed of office holders, and about evenly divided as to politics.

In the Goverment Departments, there has been too much excitement for the performance of much work since the election. Now there is an unsettled feeling among the employes. They fear a clean sweep as soon as the Republican Adminstration is in power. The Democratic clerks are particularly down cast, and in offices not under the civil service rules, such as the Government Printing Office, many changes are expected. None of them think any favor will be shown to democratic officials, and an application of civil service reform, such as has been practiced by President Cleveland, is beyond hope.

Speaking of the President's coolness under fire, his self control was especially noticeable while listening to republican guns celebrating his defeat. Early on Wednesday morning Republican cannon were being fired so near the White House that the windows rattled with the vibration of the explosion, but no one would have suspected from his appearance or from anything he said, that defeat had at last fallen upon him. Col. Lamont's visage is also imperturbable and sphinx-like as usual. At the White House everything seems to move in the customary channels. The same messengers and attendants, of course, are around as usual, and as alert, polite, and ready for duty, and yet frequenters of the old mansion cannot but feel that there is a change somewhere.

Already the new Cabinet is being discussed and the re-orgnaization of the House is a fruitful source of conversation. The control of the House of Representatives is considered of more importance than the Presidency by many Democrats, and the manner in which the popular branch of Congress has gone over into the hands of Republicans has astonished politicians. The Speakership question is regarded on all sides as settled, and that to Representative Reed of Maine, will go the much coveted honor. Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, it is thought, will at once be recognized as the leader of the House, and Mr. McPherson is mentioned as the clerk of the House in the 50th Congress.

As to the Cabinet, Mr. Blaine's friends say he will not accept the Secretaryship of State if it be offered him that he never did want anything; but the others say he will undoubtedly succeed Mr. Bayard. It is asserted that at least two Cabinet portfolios have been promised. First, that Gen. Dyer, of Michigan, will be Secretary of War, and that John C. New, of Indiana, will be Secretary of Treasury. Then guesses are numerous and varied as to the other Cabinet positions. Nathan B. Goff, of West Virginia, is probable to be Secretary of the Navy, and Senator Frye is a rival for the honor. Gossip assigns the Attorney Generalship to L. F. Michener, of Indianapolis, and thinks General Mahone would have been the next Postmaster-General, if he had been successful in Virginia. I.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending November 9th, and reported for this paper by C. A. Snow & Co., patent lawyers, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.:

J C Bird, Rising Sun, Md, cultivator spindle.

T W Boyle, Augusta, Ga., shovel plow.

A C Burner, Green Bank, W Va, saw.

J Cissell, Golden Lake, Ark, animal trap.

R E Clarke, Fort Motte, S C, insect powder duster.

C S Ellis, Memphis, Tenn, cigar lighter.

J F Hawley, Charleston, S C, mechanical movement.

Wm H Jennings, Roberts, Fla, mail grab.

Joe E Morrison, Waldo, Ark, journal box.

C Keiser, Baltimore, Md, combined car starter and brake.

W M Lerch, Baltimore, hame tug.

T Lumsdon, Marion, Va, hillside plow.

G W Lutz, Wheeling, W Va, gas burner.

Samuel L Madden, Louisville, Ky, horse-shoe attachment.

O Mergenthaler, Baltimore, matrix delivering mechanism.

T W Moran, Louisville, Ky, barrel filler.

H Northwood, Wheeling, W Va, making glassware.

J A Phillips, Baltimore, button.

A H Pine, Pine Bluff, Ark, cracker box cover.

H A Ridley, Newport, Ark, combined shearing and punching machine.

G P Smith, Louisville, Ky, vehicle coupling.

W A Sparger, Bristol, Tenn, drawing out steel ingots.

J P Roach, Vicksburg, Miss, distributing poison on wormy plants.

J. Winger, Harrison, Ark, drag saw.

SAY-SOMS.

The swiftest bird on the wing is the frigate bird, a sort of nautical bird of prey. Sailors believe that it can start with the peep of dawn from the coast of Africa, and, following the trade wind, land on the American coast before sunset. It can undoubtedly fly more than 200 miles an hour, but we do not know of any trustworthy record of the speed of which it is capable.

If you want to cure a cough, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the reliable remedy. 25 cents.

Salvation Oil is the cheapest and best pain cure on earth. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

The pansy, as we now know it, is a creation of the last fifty years. It was about 1836 that varieties of pansies, developed by the skill of the florist from *viola tricolor* and *viola cornuta*, began to get numerous, and also to get names, besides having their beauty and attractiveness set forth in colored plates in the horticultural magazines. It is needless to say that they have made marvelous progress during the half century, thanks chiefly to amateurs.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

In other issues of this paper may be found large advertisements of a prominent Soap manufacturing firm of Buffalo. The offer is a peculiar one, from the fact that this firm will send one **Great Christmas Box** of Soaps (household and toilet, enough to last a family one year), freight charges all paid, on 30 days' trial to any one who will send a postal-card with name and shipping address on it.

They also send quite an array of presents to those who buy, for details see advertisement.

J. d. larkin & co. are a firm of many years standing in buffalo, n. y., reliable and rank as first-class men. They certainly show great faith in their goods—Sweet Home Soap—when they will pay all charges of delivering a case for inspection of any one who will send for it. A liberal offer like theirs should bring them many applications, especially as no risk is incurred beyond the cost of a postal-card on the part of those who send in their address to this firm.

Everything good in man leans on what is higher.

The reward of one duty done is the power to fulfil another.

Are you waiting for something to turn up? If so, you are making quite a mistake. Better hustle around and turn up something for yourself. B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., can give you a pointer in that direction that will help you wonderfully.

The pasture allotted to the use of dairy cows should be reserved exclusively for that purpose, and no sheep, hogs, or other animals allowed to go upon it.

PIMPLES, SORES, ACHES AND PAINS

When a hundred bottles of sarsaparilla or other pretentious specifics fail to eradicate from the system scrofula or contagious blood poison, remember that B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) has gained many thousand victories in as many seemingly incurable instances. Send to the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for "Book of Wonders, and be convinced. It is the *only* TRUE BLOOD PURIFIER.

G. W. Messer, Howell's X Roads, Ga., writes: "I was afflicted nine years with sores. All the medicine I could take did me no good. I then tried B. B. B. and 8 bottles cured me."

Mrs. S. M. Wilson, Round Mountain, Texas, writes: "A lady friend of mine was troubled with bumps and pimples on her face and neck. She took three bottles of B. B. B., and her skin got soft and smooth, pimples disappeared, and her health improved greatly."

Jas. I. Bosworth, Atlanta, Ga. writes: "Some years ago I contracted blood poison. I had no appetite, my digestion was ruined, rheumatism drew up my limbs so I could hardly walk, my throat was cauterized five times. Hot Springs gave me no benefit, and my life was one of torture until I gave B. B. B. a trial, and, surprising as it may seem, the use of five bottle cured me."



They who suffer ache and pain,
Need suffer never more again.

A NEW INVENTION.

PLEASANT, CONVENIENT and EFFICACIOUS.

The Pall Mall Electric Association of London and New York now introduces to the American public a new invention in Plasters. For three years this remarkable Plaster has been used largely in private practice. Its cures have been so wonderful and so quick that, yielding to the urgent solicitations of prominent physicians, it is now made public. It combines Electro-Magnetism with all the best qualities of standard porous and other Plasters, and is a really wonderful remedy.

CURING

Colds, Coughs and Chest Pains, Nervous, Muscular and Neuralgic Pains, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Pains, Dyspeptic, Malarial and other Pains, Rheumatism, Gout and Inflammation, IN ONE to THREE HOURS.

We unhesitatingly guarantee that it will produce more astonishing results, effecting rapid cures where medicine and all other treatments fail. and if it not entirely TRY ONE TO-DAY, satisfactory, the price will cheerfully be refunded.

There is no shock, but a pleasant, genial glow.

It cannot injure, but will always do good.

Accept no substitute. If you cannot obtain it promptly at your druggist's, remit price, 25cts. to GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and it will be mailed, post-paid. 5 sent for $1.00.

For Family Use.

Mention this paper.

IT CAUSES NO SORES LIKE CERTAIN OTHER PLASTERS.

Cashmere Bouquet
Toilet Soap & Perfume.
Luxurious, lasting, refined.

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.

WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO., VA.,

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.

New buildings, heated by steam; Laboratory; and other advantages and comforts of a first-class Schools. Fifty boarding pupils. Three Assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community, with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887–'8. Send for Catalogue

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

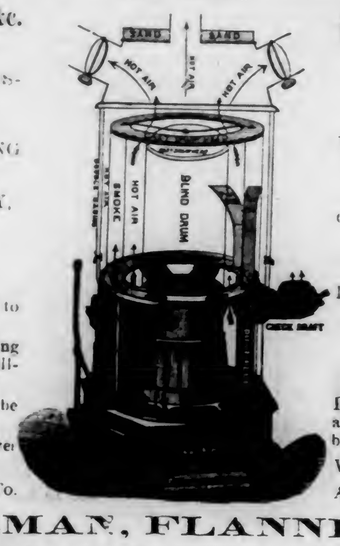
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF HARDWARE

Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

We Will Save You Money.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. HODES BROWN, President. WM. C. COART, Secretary.

ORGANIZED 1859. Assets $2,10,745,12.

A Home Company SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut S., Philadelphia,

Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. *For $1 a large bottle sent prepaid*

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS WITHOUT CHARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX, Manager.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L. SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

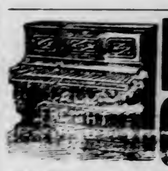
ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent, Raleigh, N. C.



PIANOS ORGANS

GRAND Summer Sale

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS 10c. 1,000 Pianos and Organs

Taken in August, September and October at BOTTOM CASH PRICES.

Pianos $206, $225.

Organs $24, $35, $50, $95.

Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular.

LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA. The Great S. M. House of the South.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.

REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D., Clarksville, Tenn.

N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address.

REV. R. BURWELL & SON, Raleigh, N. C.



BAILEY'S COMPOUND Light-Spread ing Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS REFLECTORS! A wonderful invention for *LIGHTING* Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free.

BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study**, a reasonable but strict **discipline**, and a location entirely free from **malaria**. No time or money spent attending **Agricultural fairs**. For catalogue address,

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.



JOHN MAUNDER.

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.

Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct.

Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.

Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.

Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free.

GEORGE ALLEN, New Bern, N. C.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,089. WILMINGTON, N. C., NOVEMBER 21, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,709.

REWARD FOR WORK.

We Want the Paper Put in Every Family in the Church and Will Do Our Part.

We offer then a series of rewards to those who are willing to undertake the getting up of clubs for us.

Proposition No. 1.—To the person who will send us the largest number of NEW subscribers (provided the number is over 25) we will pay $30.00.

Prop. No. 2.—The person sending us the next largest number of NEW subscribers, (over 20) we will pay $22.

Prop. No. 3.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 15) we will pay $15.

Prop. No. 4.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 10) we will pay $8 00.

Prop. No. 6.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 5) we will pay $3.25.

And to any one sending us a NEW subscriber we will pay 50 cents for his trouble: this does not apply of course to those who are paid under any one of the propositions made above.

In no case will any one sending the NEW subscribers—that is persons in families not now taking the paper—in no case will such person acting under these propositions receive less than 50 cents. So no one will lose his labor.

To put it in the power of any one to get subscribers, we will put the price to NEW subscribers at $2.15 *for the first year.*

But suppose over four persons get over 25 subscribers? Then the one who gets the largest number gets $30; the one who gets the next largest gets the reward for proposition No. 2; the next still the reward for proposition No. 3.

Similar action will be adopted with regard to those who send over the number of subscribers designated by notes No. 2 and 3$ provided these lists are not exceeded by others sent under some higher proposition.

☞ A chance for workers desiring to get money for Foreign Missionary purposes, or for any other good cause—and to increase the circulation of the N. C. Presbyterian, which certainly will represent labor in a good cause. All is optional with the getter-up of clubs—but we suggest it to the consideration of Ladies' Missionary Societies.

No credit subscriptions will be allowed—that is money must have been actually paid in by a subscriber and the fact reported to us, before his name will be entered.

Time Given:—This offer is to close 24th December—and will include only the subscriptions obtained previous to that date.

ACTION OF THE SYNOD.

The Synod reaffirms its sense of the value of the N. C. Presbyterian in maintaining and diffusing throughout the Synod, in the families and communities where it is taken, a knowledge of our principles as a denomination, our position and progress and the spread of evangelical religion.

We believe that a large increase in its circulation will aid very materially in helping forward the cause of Christ and the extension of sound views in reference to the Presbyterian Church in our State and wherever its circulation extends. The Synod expresses its deep obligation and its sincere thanks to the Editor of this paper for past and unnumbered favors in printing without charge so many papers and records of Presbyteries and Synods that could not otherwise have been spread before our people, and for interesting and valuable communications on various topics adapted to interest and instruct its readers. We believe it has been and is an important, if not an indispensable, help to the success of our ministry in all the congregations where it is taken and read.

We unhesitatingly affirm that as a weekly religious paper for North Carolina, its merits and its claims are above and beyond any other paper that circulates among us or attempts to take its place, and we believe if more interest was taken in this paper by communications from our ministers and elders and gentlemen and ladies of Christian culture and ability, its value and influence for increased good would be greatly enhanced. In view of the foregoing and the past history and present needs of this paper, the Synod of North Carolina pledges to the Editor of the N. C. Presbyterian to endeavor to increase its circulation throughout all our congregations.

To accomplish this desirable end the Synod recommends to all its ministers and sessions to take special action and make special efforts and adopt measures to increase its circulation. We suggest and urge in order to effect this, that each session procure lists of persons living within the bounds of their respective congregations who now take the paper, to ascertain by comparing this list with the roll of members—how many persons or families fail to take this paper; that they use what influence they can employ by canvassing the congregation, or that by some other earnest and systematic effort, they endeavor, if possible, *to put the paper in every family.* We believe the paper, needs and deserves it, that such increased patronage will secure an increased value to the paper and that our Church and our State will be *amply repaid* in the good results that will follow.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. W. S. Campbell. from Hunslet., Va., to Ellerson's, Va.

Rev. Dr. J. G. Hunter, from Georgetown, Ky., to Harrodsburg, Ky.

Rev A. E. Grover, from Covington, Tenn., to Mason, Tipton County, Tenn.

Rev. J. F. Pharr, from Paoli, Ga., to Danielsville, Ga.

Rev. P. R. Law, from Charlotte, N. C., to Lumberton, N. C.

Rev. Dr. John F. Cannon, from Shelbyville, Tenn., to 3,561½ Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Gallagher, from Fulton, Mo., to Salisbury, Mo.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. P. R. Law has removed to Lumberton to assume the pastorate of the church at that place.

Rev. A. G. Buckner, of Wadesboro, has declined the call to Paw Creek church, in Mecklenburg county.

Rev. W. B. Arrowood writes of the ordination and installation of officers in Philadelphia and Matthews churches: There has been for some time a felt need of additional officers in both of those churches. To meet this need elections were duly held, and three elders and four deacons were chosen in Philadelphia church and two elders and one deacon in Matthews church. On the first Sunday of November at Philadelphia church and on the second at Matthews the officers-elect were duly ordained and installed as follows:

In Philadelphia Church—Elders, C. J. Biggers, G. W. Davis and J. L. Hooks; deacons, P. M. Ritch, S. S. Miller, F. B. McWhirter and Garrison Medlin.

In Matthews Church—Elders, J. C. McCall and J. C. Stewart; deacon, S. J. Hooks.

These services were solemn and impressive, and we trust both officers and people are more awake to their respective duties and responsibilities. And now, being more fully equipped, with the good hand of our God upon us, we trust the Lord's work in our midst will go forward with increased vigor and success.

Conder school house is about four miles from Matthews, in the border of Union County. I have been preaching there on Sunday afternoon once a month. Last Sunday, after preaching, a congregational meeting was called to consider the question of building a house of worship in the neighborhood. It was decided, unanimously, to take steps to build as soon as the most suitable location should be decided upon. The fourth Saturday in the month was appointed as the time to make that decision, when it is hoped plans will be perfected for securing a house of worship. We trust these are the leadings of Providence, which shall result in an organized church in this destitute region in the near future.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On the third Sunday in October we received one member at Richlands, and on the first Sunday in November, in the morning, we received one at Beulaville—an old man seventy-six years of age—and at night, at Chinquepin, we received two.

Three years ago at a called meeting of Wilmington Presbytery, held at Duplin Roads, I was licensed to preach the gospel, and as considerable attention is being directed to evangelistic work at this time, both in this Presbytery and in the Synod, and as my work has been of that nature I will give a brief review of my labors for that time: When I took charge of the church at Chinquepin it consisted of eight members and we worshipped in an old free church, had no Sabbath-school and there was no Presbyterian sentiment in the community. Now the church consists of one hundred and fourteen members, we have a large commodious church of our own, a Sabbath-school of over one hundred scholars, and the Presbyterian is the predominant sentiment in the community. Cobb Mills church consisted of six members, a very small congregation, and no Sabbath-school. Now we have thirty members, a large congregation, a good Sabbath-school, the church has been neatly furnished and provided with a good organ. At White Hall the membership has doubled and the congregation also, and they have a prosperous Sabbath-school and have also purchased a good organ. At Richlands the membership has doubled and the congregations are considerably larger, and the members have organized a Sabbath-school about two miles from the village. About two years ago I preached the first sermon ever preached by a Presbyterian in Allentown township, Duplin county, to about a dozen hearers. Now we have an organized church with about fifty members and are preparing to build a large comfortable house of worship in the neighborhood of the school-house where I now preach, and I confidently predict that in two years it will be one of the strongest churches in the Presbytery. At Beulaville, Duplin county, we have organized a church which is doing well, and we have the money raised to build a church, and we expect to be in it by the first of February. Three or four years ago a few liberal Presbyterians, aided by other friends, erected a comfortable building at Maple Hill, in Pender county; I have preached for them occasionally, and about a year ago received ten or a dozen members, who with others that received letters from Mt. Williams, organized "White Oak" church. I have also supplied South River Chapel in Bladen county for a year or more and received several members there.

I have also been engaged in several precious revivals in other Presbyterian churches, and also in churches of other denominations, and now I enter upon the fourth year of my ministry, with renewed zeal and devotion to the Master's cause.

J. D. Stanford.

Kenansville, N. C., Nov. 8th, 1888.

In another celumn we give our readers a communication conveying glad tidings from the University of our State, at Chapel Hill.

The second annual convention of the Home and Foreign Missionary societies of Mecklenburg Presbytery was held in the Second Presbyterian church of that city last week. The convention was opened with the long metre doxology, a prayer and a short address by Rev. J. Y. Fair. Mrs. R. Barringer was made president, Mrs Cochran vice-president and Miss Phifer secretary.

The following churches were represented, and made reports through their delegates: Pineville, Steele Creek, Sugar Creek, Gastonia, Monroe, Statesville, Davidson College, Concord, Asheville, Center, Hopewell, Sharon, Rocky River, Wilmington, First and Second Presbyterian churches, Graham Street chapel and Society of Charlotte Female Institute, Charlotte.

Mrs. Rufus Barringer delivered a well-timed address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. John Reid.

The exercises were made very interesting. The pupils of Charlotte Female Institute attended in a body.

Supplementary to the meeting a missionary address, both instructive and entertaining, was delivered at the First Presbyterian church by Professor Henry Louis Smith of Davidson College.

VIRGINIA.

Seven persons received into the South Plains church on examination, on Sunday 4th inst.

Rev. W. H. Neel, of Farmville, has accepted the call from Madison Avenue church, Covington, Ky.

Nine conversions during a protracted meeting at Cook's Creek church in Rockingham county—all from families outside of the Presbyterian church.

Thirteen persons have been received on profession into the Augusta church, of which Rev. G. L. Bitzer is pastor.

GEORGIA.

Rev. W. A Nisbet was duly installed pastor of Carrolton church on the fourth Sunday in October, by a commission of Atlanta Presbytery. A protracted meeting followed and continued eight days. The pastor was assisted by Rev. Drs. Stacy and Dubose. Two persons were received by letter and four on profession of faith.

ALABAMA.

Rev. S. A. McElroy was installed pastor of the church at Eufala on 4th inst. Bev. Dr. J. Delbitt Burkhead preached the sermon and propounded the questions. Rev. Dr. C. M. Shepperson delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. P. P. Winn the charge to the people.

MISSISSIPPI.

Within the past twelve months, as we learn, from correspondence of the *South Western Presbyterian*, seventy-two persons have been received into the church at Vicksburg on profession and by letter.

LOUISIANA.

On Tuesday morning, Nov. 13th, Mrs. Augusta Palmer, wife of Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, died at her home in New Orleans, aged 66. She had not been entirely strong for months past, but her death at the time it occurred was unexpected to her friends. The *South West Presbyterian* says:

Heaven came upon the sufferer as a benediction and a surprise. She had but time to close her eyes upon pain and care, before she opened them upon the glory that

"Crowns the mercy seat"

After forty-seven years of the communion of domestic life, the curtain falls; but only to rise where "there is fullness of joy; at his right hand, where there is pleasure forevermore."

TEXAS.

Rev. R. M. Carson commences his work as evangelist of Brazos Presbytery at LaGrange.

MISSOURI.

The church at Blacksburg, Va., has extended a call to Rev. W. T. Howison, of St. Charles, Mo.

KENTUCKY.

Ten persons received into the church at Stanford. Ky., as one result of a meeting of eighteen day's duration.

TENNESSEE.

Three persons were added to the church at Blue Springs, on Sabbath, 4th inst.

DOMESTIC.

Not one town in Connecticut without a church in which regular Sunday services are held, and only one town in which there is not a Congregational church.

The Jews of Philadelphia have laid the corner stone of a building to cost $100,000 and to be used as a home for aged persons of their race and faith.

Rev. Dr. Lord, a Presbyterian minister of fine attainments and author of several works, among them a comprehensive system of Christian Theology for the People, closed a long and useful life at Guilford, Conn, on the 28th. ult.

Rev. R. H. Maloney, of the Reformed Catholic Church of Chicago, has been doing missionary work among the Roman Catholics of Otsego, Mich.

Six Young Men's Lutheran Associations in New York city have united to form a General Association. There are said to be 250,000 Lutheran adherents in the city, but there is little fraternity of feeling between them.

The United Presbyterian church at Lower Chanceford, Pa., was organized in 1771. A new church building has recently been built.

The Presbytery of Southern Dakota has one mission to the Bohemians within its bounds, and is about to start another.

Old Market Street church, formerly a Dutch Reformed church in Philadelphia, and from 1853 to 1860 under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, is now the "Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land." A memorial sermon was to be held in it last Sunday.

Within a few months three new Baptist mission chapels have been built in Philadelphia.

At the communion service in the Collegiate (Reformed) church in New York city on Sabbath, Nov. 4th., Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Vermilye administered the communion and delivered an address of remarkable clearness and force. Dr. Vermilye is in his 86th. year.

The only colored Roman Catholic priest in the United States, or said to be, is a negro named Tolton of Quincy, Ill. He was born in slavery, and, again it is said, speaks several languages.

The first Baptist church planted in Philadelphia was the old "First," dating from 1698, and of which Rev. Dr. George T. Boardman is pastor.

The Russian government sent Rev. Nicholas Bjerring to this country as the head of the Greek church in New York city. About seven years ago he became a Presbyterian, and to him one of the most flourishing German Reformed churches owes largely its success.

By bequest of Richard W. Drown, at Newburyport, Mass., the North Congregational church of that city will have his mansion, after the death of his son, to be used as a parsonage.

The views of Prof. Lange on the office of the ministry do not coincide with those of the Michigan Lutheran Synod, and he has resigned his chair in the Theological seminary of that Synod.

Rev. Dr. G. H. Corey, of Brewster, N. Y., has charge of the Metropolitan Methodist church of Washington city, which Dr. Newman vacated on his elevation to the bishopric.

Rev Eli Corwin, D. D., has accepted the presidency of the Congregational Theological seminary fn Chicago.

The Baptists of Brooklyn recently dedicated a church costing $150,000, with a spire 200 feet high, and capable of seating—the church, that is—1,500 people, and accommodating 2,000 Sabbath-school children.

The Baptist church of Lower Merion, Delaware County, Pa., has granted a preaching license to Robert J. Burdette, the humorist.

Rev. M. B. DeWitt has assumed general superintendency of the Sunday-school work of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and editorship of the Sunday-school papers. He resigned the pastorate of the Edgefield, Tenn., church to take the positions.

A Swedish land company, providing for Lutheran colonists exclusively, have purchased 6,500 acres of land in San Luis, Obispo county, California.

There are 29 children in the Orphans' Home of the Louisville M. E. Conference. The endowment fund amounts to $28,710.27, the property to $21,200 and other resources are $9,629.75.

The German Lutheran congregations of the United States contribute $120,000 a year for support of their higher institutions of learning—so says the *Germania.*

The Baptists will have the Vineyard Literary and Scientific college at Cottage City. It was inaugurated by Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer and, it is supposed, will be attended by thousands from all over the country.

Six years ago Hebrew Christian work was commenced in New York city; now there are nine young converted Jews studying for the ministry.

The Methodist historian, John G. Jones, died in Hazlehurst, Miss., on the 1st. inst.

Mr. Moody will spend the winter in evangelistic work on the Pacific coast. He goes to Portland, Oregon, first, and about January 1st. will begin work in San Francisco.

Rev. T. E. Taylor, a missionary to the Sandwich Islands over 40 years ago, and founder of the first church there for foreigners, has settled in Virginia City, Nevada, and is asked to take charge of the church there.

A Spanish Presbyterian church has been organized in Los Angeles, California.

The corner-stone of the First Presbyterian church, Kittaning, Pa., was laid on October 4th.

Lansing Presbytery (Ohio) has received Rev. W. S. Sly from the M. E. Church. He will be employed as an evangelist.

A brewer in Mishima, Japan, becoming converted, gave up brewing and gave his large and costly building to be used as a church.

A series of services, the first of the kind ever in the place, is being held in Alpine, Texas, a mining town peopled by wicked persons. The preacher is studying Spanish so as to be able to reach the Mexican population.

The American Bible Society held its stated meeting in New York on the 4th. inst. A copy of the Caxton Memorial Bible was presented to the library in the name of the late Henry Stevens, Esq., of London; being No. 38 of an edition limited to 100 copies, which was printed and bound within twelve hours on the 30th. of June, 1877. Eight Bible societies were recognized as auxiliary, of which two are in Michigan, two in Kansas, two in Dakota Territory, one in Minnesota, and one in North Carolina. The issues from the Bible House during the month of September were 72,595 copies; issues since April 1st., 462,446.

FOREIGN.

Arrangements are making in Barcelona, Spain, for the publication of another cheap popular edition of the New Testament.

The *Belfast Ireland (Witness)* calls attention to the fact that of the six scholarships awarded by the Royal University, five have been gained by Presbyterians, one of the five being a young lady. The competition was to all Ireland. This is a result, says the *Witness,* surely deserving of attention for more reasons than one. The sixth successful candidate was a Roman Catholic. These scholarships, all may not perhaps be aware, are of the value of £150 each. It also deserves to be noticed, in view of some remarks dropped by the vice-chancellor of the University on Wednesday, that of all the five successful candidates we have referred to, not one came up from a school endowed with government money.

MISSION CULLINGS.

The Chilians are not particularly hostile to Protestantism, and missions prosper there. In Santiago there is a Presbyterian college, a theological seminary and a young ladies' seminary, besides a day-school for both sexes. The chief seat of the Missions is Valparaiso. The first church was organized there in 1869. It now has a Young Men's Christian Association, a day-school for both sexes and a very efficient Bible Society.

Siam has eight ordained missionaries; of these seven are from the Northern Presbyterian church. There are beside two Baptist ordained missionaries at work among the Chinese in Bangkok. 522 children are in the schools and 547 converts are reported. The news received warrants the belief that this is only the beginning of a glorious harvest.

The Lodiana Mission, India, has recently been reinforced by Miss Bessie Babbit, of Morristown, N. J. She enjoys the distinction ot being the tenth of her family to become a foreign missionary.

Rev. W. H. Hay and wife, of the German Reformed Church, have erected a theological training school in Sendai, Japan, and will present it to the United Church of Christ in Japan as a memorial to Rev. John Ault.

A Conference of Missionaries of the Methodist Church in Brazil, was held in Sao Paulo in July. That church has six missionaries in the country besides six native preachers and two laymen. Bishop Granberry was present at the Conference.

Mr. Jeanmairet, from the Zambesi, writes that the families of the chiefs alone attend the services, and adds that if the villages there swarming with people this still would be the case. Consequently, Christianization of this people must begin at the top and work downwards.

The Presbyterian Foreign Missionary society of Canada, send out Miss Jennie Sinclair, (who has for two sessions studied medicine at the Women's Medical College) and Miss Scott, also a medical student, for work in teaching and visiting in the zenanas of India.

Rev. R. Clark, a missionary in the Punjab, says: "India is beginning to think in English, and you may send us as many English speaking lay evangelists, or clerical or lay missioners, as you can, who will have no need whatever, necessarily, to learn a word of any vernacular, unless they wish to do so."

France gives many times as much money to support Roman Catholic Missions as any other country. The Protestant churches raise five times as much for their missions as do the Roman Catholic churches.

The French mission on the Zambesi, Africa, has sustained a severe loss in the death of Dr. Dardier, its medical missionary. He died of fever on 23d, February last.

Mwanga, the king of Uganda, does not profess to be especially unfriendly to the missionaries of the church missionary society, (English,) but he will not allow sales of books, or permit his people to attend their services.

Medical missionaries have great influence in Persia. Dr. Holmes, after some hesitation has accepted the position of physician-in-chief to the heir-apparent. He was called into the Ameer, the governor-general, when supposed to be fatally ill and he recovered. Subsequently he had a charge when sick the infant daughter of the Crown Prince and she was restored to health. Dr. Holmes received public thanks and a robe of honor. It is mentioned as another most favorable circumstance that the governor-general send his carriage for the ladies of the mission regularly to teach his household various feminine accomplishments.

Ah Hook, a wealthy Chinaman, a few years ago gave $10.000 to the Anglo Chinese college at Soochow, and since $1,000 to church at Hong Kong. He not only gave $1,000 to the mission among the Chinese in Korea, but accompanied the two missionaries that went out.

Fifty students are in attendance at the college and theological seminary at Samokov, Turkey. Twenty seven are church members. and twenty four are in the theological department.

The death of Rev. Dr. Tillman C. Trowbridge at Marash, Turkey, is a serious loss to missions in that country. Dr. Trowbridge while addressing the fierce Koords, sometimes appeared with a Bible in one hand and a pistol to protect him in the other. Through his exertions a college for young men and women was established at Armtah, and it has proved of inestimable s[illegible]

The Presbyterian.

REPORTS.

[To the Synod of North Carolina at its late sessions.]

Your agent of Evangelistic Labor would render the following report:

The Agent of Home Missions in Orange Presbytery is the Rev. Alexander Sprunt. Number of counties in bounds of Orange Presbytery with no church, 20; number of counties in bounds of Orange Presbytery with only one church, 9; number of counties in bounds of Orange Presbytery with only two churches, 5; number of ministers employed wholly as Evangelist, 5. These are the Revs. F. H. Johnston, D. D., W. F. Thom, Rob. P. Pell, C. D. Price and W. R. Coppedge. The Rev. C. D. Price has recently drawn to the Synod of Virginia.

The Rev. P. H. Dalton has been employed part of his time as Evangelist. The churches contributed last year as per Spring report $2,196.12. $1000 of this amount was a legacy left by the late Jesse H. Lindsay, of Greensboro. Apart from this legacy, the contributions by the churches this year are in excess of last year by $570.95. By the field have been contributed $1,237.77. The number of feeble churches supplied have been 19. There are as many as nine fields in the bounds of Orange which ought to be supplied at once with pastors or supplies. These are in the counties of Randolph, Surry, Alamance, Orange, Johnston, Green, Lenoir, Pitt, Halifax, Warren, Martin and Pasquotank. The Eastern part of the State so long destitute is opening to us and invitations come from many points to send them ministers. In every one of the twenty counties where there is no Presbyterian church, a minister could be used with good and flattering prospect. Though the amount contributed for this cause this year is much in excess of any previous year, it does not more than half meet the necessities of this large and open field. The cause must suffer without outside help.

CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

The agent is Rev. R. B, Anderson, D. D. He reports: Number of counties having no churches, 4; number of counties having only one, 2; number of counties having only two, 2; ministers employed in part as Evangelists, 1; ministers employed wholly, one, who since January last has been disabled.

The Presbytery has two fields—the Eastern and Western. The churches whose contributions all set apart for the Eastern field gave $421. The field gave $200 and use of manse. This field has not been supplied since April. The amouut contributed by the Western field was about $413.

FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.

The agent is Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., who reports the number of counties without a church, none; number of counties with only two churches, 1. One Evangelist is employed for the whole of his time. One candidate has served in this capacity four months. Contributions by the churches, $307; contributions by the field, $400. There are five feeble churches and 14 missions partially served by Evangelist, candidate and pastors.

One new church with about 35 communicants has been organized. At mission stations 4 new houses of worship are in process of erection. This Presbytery gives 25 per cent. of receipts to the Assembly's work of Evangelism and draws nothing.

WILMINGTON PRESBYTERY.

Rev. P. H. Hoge, the agent for this Presbytery reports. Number of counties with no church, 1; number of counties with only one church, 4; number of counties with only two churches, 3. No Evangelist has been employed the past year. The destitute fields have been reached supplies appointed by Presbytery. During the summer months a student was sent into a vacant territory who received $103 from the field. The first church Wilmington conducts a mission work in a destitute part of the city of a cost of $1000. One new church has been organized at Beulahville.

MECKLENBURG PRESBYTERY.

Rev. W. E. McIllwain is agent of Evangelistic Labor and reports: Number of counties which have no churches, 4; viz. Madison, Cherokee, Jackson, Graham. Number of Evangelists, 2. Rev. Jesse W. Lee who labors in Clay and Cherokee counties and Rev. J. L. McLee, city missionary of Charlottoe laboring under the direction of the Second Church. There are three or four other ministers who give parts of their time to this work. Amount contributed by the chruches, $2000; amount contributed by the field $600. Two new churches have been organized with 40 members each.

SUMMARY.

Number of counties without churches, 31; with only one church, 14; with only two churches, 12. Evangelists in the State, 9; ministers acting in part as Evangelists, 6; amount contributed by churches, $6,347; fields, $1,344. Total $7,69I.

JOHN W. PRIMROSE, Agent.

REPORT ON SUSTENTATION.

Report of Agent to Synod of North Carolina, at its meeting in Goldsboro, Oct. 24th, 1888:

1.—*Ministerial Support.*

Synod has ordained ministers 122 (a gain of 7 on last year); laboring ministers, 99, (gain 8); licentiates, 6, (loss of 2); churches, 261, (gain 7); members, 22,553, (gain 713); and pays for salaries, $64,483, (loss 1,567.)

	Laboring Ministers	Salaries	Members
Concord	14	4,387	$11,708
Fayetteville	15	4,926	6,091
Mecklenburg	26	6.255	18,651
Orange	31	4,777	19,775
Wilmington	11	2,208	9,825
Whole Synod	99	22,553	$66,050

These figures give us the following average:

	Average Salary to Laboring Minist'rs	Average pay per Member.
Concord	836	$2.67
Fayetteville	406	1.23
Mecklenburg	717	2.98
Orange	638	4.13
Wilmington	893	4.44
Synod	$667	$3.09

The average loss on salary last year, $61; average loss per member last year, 9 cents.

These calculations show a decided falling back from last year's work. But your Agent is satisfied there are serious errors in the reports as printed in the Assembly's Minutes, and the following averages given by the chairmen of Presbyterial committees more nearly approximate accuracy. Concord, $836; Fayetteville, $861; Mecklenburg, $807; Orange, $659; Wilmington, $854. Whole Synod, $763.

2.—*Sustentation.*

In the Synod there are 39 feeble churches, or fields needing help to enable them to support the gospel; and the amount necessary to secure this object is $7,971. These fields are distributed as follows:

	Fields Needing Aid	Amounts Needing
Concord	6	$1,850
Fayetteville	4	600
Mecklenburg	13	2,625
Orange	11	2,445
Wilmington	5	54

The amounts contributed to this object, and forwarded to the General Assembly are as follows:

	For own Bounds	For General Assembly
Concord	$ 385	$ 44
Fayetteville	276	92
Mecklenburg	1,200	120
Orange	1,252	161
Wilmington	594	139
Synod	$3,707	$556

There are 51 vacant churches in the Synod. Concord has 20, Fayetteville 10, Mecklenburg 9, Orange 6 and Wilmington 6.

Fourteen churches have been built or repaired during the past year, and several others are in process of errection: Concord 1, Fayetteville 5, Mecklenburg 7, Orange none, and Wilmington 1.

There are 58 manses in the Synod, value, $112,500. Concord has 14, value $21,700; Fayetteville 2, value $4,000; Mecklenburg 20, value $40,000; Orange 19, value $38,-300; Wilmington 3, value $8,500.

3.—*Invalid Fund.*

The Synod has raised and appropriated to the relief of ten families of deceased or disabled ministers, $1,236. Of this amount Concord contributed $192; Fayetteville, $250; Mecklenburg, $208; Orange, $361; Wilmington, $225.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. WHARY, Agent.

Oct. 24th, 1888.

A GOOD BOOK, NEVERTHELESS.

By a "good book" I mean Prof. Drummond's Natural Law in the Spiritual World. And by "nevertheless" I mean that the critics in their frequent and fierce assaults have failed to prove the contrary. If there is one thing for which I have an unmitigated averson it is the critical spirit *run mad.* Such a spirit seems to be a rank development of the vulture instinct. No matter how beautiful and graceful its convolutions, it is always on the lookout for something unsound. The landscape, however, much like an unblighted Eden in its sunny splendour, has no charms comparable to a putrefying carcase. It sniffs the odour of decay from afar and then the ottar of roses loses all power to please. If there be anything "rotten in Denmark" though it be not larger than the smallest bacteria, you can trust the critical spirit to scent it out. It will track the poor little moulding speck to the remotest corner of the kingdom.

That which makes the excessively critical spirit peculiarly abhorrent is that having found the decomposing bacteria, it rails against the whole of Denmark. It declares that the atmosphere of the whole island is saturated with the effluvia, and that the island is thereby rendered unfit for the habitation of decent people. Having discovered a dead fly in the ointment it insists on the total destruction of the entire cask, altho it may be of the dimensions of a hogshead and the defunct fly may be of the smallest species known to the entomologist. Even if there be some doubt about the death of the fly, still the ointment must be thrown away, it will not do even for soap-grease.

It seems to me that this is the kind of critical spirit that has recently been growling over Drummond's Book. It can see spots on the sun and fail to see its splendour. For a time Prof. Drummond received unstinted praise from all quarters. In an unlucky day some man of atrabilious orthodoxy drew an inference from one of his premises that smelt of sulphur. This was the signal for that great army of ravenous critics whose piety is never so active as when hunting down heresy.

1. A book may be good, although it contain much that is untrue. Every mind that is capable of understanding an author's meaning, is capable of discriminating to some extent between what is true and what is false. The reader of books has not a mind that is like a *tabula rasa* upon which all that he reads makes an equal impression. He has his sense exercised, and is able to distinguish "the things that are excellent." Especially is this true of that class of readers to whom Drummond's Book is addressed. It is a book expressly designed for people of extensive culture, people who will not swallow with a blind, implicit faith everything that is set before them. They will not necessarily be hurt by the book on the supposition that is not true from end to end. A pasture is not be condemned merely because it has some growths of a noxious kind. Is there blue grass in abundance! Then the stock will thrive despite the milk-weeds and cockle-burrs. Nor will they need a botanist to go before them and hang a red flag on the poisonous plants. They know just as well as the botanist, and the thing that is hurtful is the very thing that they do not want. Herein the critic is much at fault when he takes for granted that his mind is the only one that is disposed to reject the errors when discovered. In the language of Dr. Thornwell, "there is a natural congruity between the truth and the structure of the mind. The one corresponds to the other as light to the eye, as sound to the ear." Is there an abundance of blue grass in the pastures to which Drummond leads us? It is a luxuriant meadow, beautified with butter-cups and daisies, and fragrant with the scent of honey-suckle and violets. Has it any milkweeds and night-shade? Possibly a few in obscure corners, but one has to get down on his hands and knees and part the rank turf to find them.

2. How many books have been put on the market that were free from all admixture of error? Such a claim can only be made for the Bible, Cruden's Concordance, Webster's Spelling Book and possibly one or two primary arithmetics. Butler and Paley were not inspired and no one claims absolute inerrancy for either the "Analogy," or the "Natural Theology." Who accepts all of Calvin, Turrettin, Hodge, Thornwell? All that we can ask of a book of human origin is that it be in the main true, that it strive to be altogether true, that its aim be to exalt the truth. If the writer's whole soul be earnestly in love with the truth, if the errors of which he is guilty are manifestly unconscious, if they are not obtrusive, if the writer is not writing in the interest of his errors, does not gild them and glorify them, and try to make them fascipating, he is not to be harshly censured. How is it with Drummond? If there is one thing conspicuous in his book, it is the evidence that he is a loyal devotee of the truth. He loves intensely all the truth that he has discovered both in the Bible and out of it. He bows with adoring reverence and ardent worship at the feet of Him who is the Truth, and his brilliant genius is consecrated to the work of making Him known. No one can point to a single error in his book that is obtrusive or aggressive. If there be error there, the author is not in love with it, and has lavished no labor on it to make it attractive, or to give it currency with his readers.

3. A book may fail to make good its main position, and still be a good book. A leading position in Dr. Bushnell's "Nature and the Supernatural" is that man is a supernatural being, that he is not subject to the law of cause and effect, and therefore stands out above nature. Few books are more vulnerable when looked at with the carniverous eye of the critic, and yet few better books are to be found on the shelf of the minister's library. A talented young preacher told me some years ago that it was to him fuller of stimulus and suggestiveness than any book he had ever read. Take Bernard's "Progress of Doctrine." He takes the position that the order of the different writings which together make up the New Testament is the divinely ordained order, the order that leads us naturally and logically from one stage of doctrinal developement to another until a consummation is reached in the Apocalypse. But the majority of ancient Greek M S S. are against him, and the most recent recensers of the Greek text are against him. He may be wrong. Suppose he is, it is still true that he has given to the Church one of the best of the many good books which owe their origin to the Bampton Lectureship. Has Drummond failed to make good his main position, viz., that the laws of the Natural and Spiritual, world are identical? His critics says that he has, and are for this reason disposed to scout his book. But be that as it may, who can read his book and not find that his mental faculties have been quickened, stimulated and fortilized? Whatever else he has done, or failed to do, he has brought for the elucidation of Scripture, many of the most beautiful, forcible and striking illustrations that have ever been gleaned from Nature's inexhaustable store-house. He has shown us in clearer light than any one else, how that "The Earth is cram'd with heaven. And every common bush is afire with God."

A book may be a blessing to us in two ways. It may feed our souls by purveying truth to them. Then it may infuse fresh vigor into our languid faculties by its nervous energy. Drummond's book is packed with truth, and it is the livest book that has come under my eye in many a day. I heartily endorse the dictum of an eminent writer who recently said "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" is the most valuable contribution, that has been made to our theological literature in the last quarter of a century." CLARK.

HOW OLD MUST I BE?

We commend the following story to those who do not believe in children being brought to a saving knowledge of Christ when young.

"Mother," said a little child, "how old must I be before I can be a Christian?"

And the wise mother answered, "How old will you have to be darling before you can love me?"

"Why, mother, I always loved you; I do now, and always shall;" and she kissed her mother. "But you have not told me yet how old I shall have to be."

The mother made answer with another question: "How old must you be before you can trust yourself wholly to me and my care?"

"I always did," she answered, and kissed her mother again. "But tell me what I want to know;" and she climed into her mother's lap, and put her arms about her neck.

The mother asked again, "How old will you be before you can do what I want you to?"

Then the child whispered, half guessing what her dear mother meant, "I can now, without growing older."

Then the mother said, "You can be a Christain now, my darling, without waiting to be older. All you have to do is to love, and trust, and try to please the One who says, 'Let the little ones come unto me.' Don't you want to begin now?"

The child whispered, "Yes."

Then they both knelt down, and the mother prayed, and in her prayer she gave to Christ her little one who wanted to be his.—*Friendly Greetings.*

NO PEACE.

Politicians may cry, "Peace, peace," on the liquor question, but there is no peace. The war against the curse of rum is fully inaugurated; and applying epithets to the men and women who are engaged in this crusade will neither dampen their ardor nor defeat their purpose.—*Western Advocate.*

SPIRITUAL LONESOMENESS.

The writer of this was spending a part of his vacation with some cherished Christain friends in the country. At family worship one evening something was said about the "blessed reality" of God's presence with us, of the comfort and strength that arose out of communion with him, and other things kindred to these. For a week before a brother had been "leading prayers," and at each morning and evening hour he gave us some very close and searching, but most loving expositions of the portions read, calculated to bring home to our hearts and consciences the question of spiritual life as contrasted with mere formal religion. The conversation alluded to above was a kind of culmination of what had been practically a week of Bible readings.

Most of the family and guests had retired, among them a dear daughter of the writer. Some of us lingered down-stairs until a late hour talking over the things of the Kingdom, and generally communing together in spiritual matters. When the second company finally broke up, and we all went our way to our bed-chambers, as he passed the door of the room in which his daughter was, as he supposed, sleeping the writer heard some smothered sobs coming from the room. Pausing a moment, either his step or some movement of his must have arrested the attention of the within, for in a moment came the sobbing cry: "Oh, Papa, please come in and see me!"

Upon entering the room the child, a girl of sixteen, was sobbing bitterly on her pillow. A tender injuiry as to the cause of the trouble elicited this distressed sentence: "Oh, Papa, I am so lonesome! I am so lonesome!" Supposing the lonesomeness arose from the fact that the child was away from home, and from all her usual companions and from all companionship at this time, of her own age, some words of comfort and cheer were spoken with that thought in view. To this misdirected ministry came the answer in most piteous tones: "Oh, no Papa, that is not it; I am very happy here among our friends, but I am *so lonesome for God.* He seems so far away from me, and I can't find him anywhere, and I have tried so hard to have communion with him. I do not understand many things in ihe Bible, and it seems that I am just a formal Christian and not a real one at all, or God would not be so far away from me, and I would not be so lonesome all the time for him in my heart. It has been so long that I have waited for him to come to me since I gave myself to him, and he does not come to me. Oh, do pray for me and help me to find God!"

Thus the poor child cried out in her bitter heart-lonesomeness for God. How deeply many of us can sympathize with this child's spiritual desolation. Full of doctrinal faith, full of religious activities; preaching and teaching and serving; reading the Bible and saying many prayers; interested in missions and Sunday-schools; the religious bow strung up to its tightest, in both formal and real service; and still the heart oftentimes, for weeks, barren and empty of all conscious presence of God. *Lonesome* and *homesick* for God is the only way these heart longings can be expressed. In the absence of them we press on "by faith" in our Christian life, believing that God is with us (tho we do not see or "feel" his presence), yet all the time wondering why he does not manifest himself to us as he does not to the world; for this was his promise to us by his son Jesus Christ.

It is perfectly true that "the just shall live by faith" and not by feeling, and we are always warranted in telling an inquirer that he must not expect to find God except by faith; but is it not true also that having accepted God and Christ by simple faith, we may and ought to expect some inward and experimental manifestation of his presence? We surely think so. It is true that the main evidences of a real spiritual life are to be found in our lives of the fruits of the Spirit—"righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."

One may be conscious of a new life working in his own life, and sure that he has undergone a spiritual change of character, by a knowledge of his motives, his likes and dislikes, his inclinations toward holiness and God, and away from selfishness and sinfulness; one may constantly feel a drawing out of soul to God and be much in prayer, and still not realize to his own heart anything like a personal communion with God, such in kind, if not in degree, as that which Jesus seemed always to have had with his Father.

Many of the best saints testify to such personal communion; in fact, to the most

vivid realization of God's presence and the delights of communion. We need not quote the experiences either of older or latter day mystics for examples. Such delightful, sensible, and practical Christians as McCheyne, and earlier than he, the sainted Rutherford, are cases in point. To read their letters and the accounts which they incidentally give of their own religious life, is to be convinced of the reality of a personal communion with God which precludes all idea of lonesomeness for the want of his presence. More than this we are frequently in company with Christians of our time who tell us of such communion. Back of all this the Bible clearly leads us to look for and expect it.

Our point just now is not to define this personal communion with God, or leave any personal testimony on the subject, but to call attention to the matter, that our readers may be led to make inquiry into the state of their own spiritual life, and at least reach some clearly defined knowledge of what precisely their Christian life consists of. Is it merely a life of faith in God *afar off* who is near only by his omnipresence, or is it a life in God *who is near* by such a personal manifestation to the soul as the world know nothing about? What do such Scriptures as these mean to them: "When it pleased God to reveal his Son Jesus Christ *in me*." "Christ *in you* the hope of glory." What, in fact, of that whole series of wonderful sayings of our Lord to his disciples on the last night he was with them on the earth: "And I will pray the Father and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever; even the Spirit of Truth, which the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not neither knoweth him; but ye know him, *for he dwelleth with you and shall be in you*." "He that hath my commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me, and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him and *manifest myself to him*." "And we will come unto him and *make our abode with him*." What do these Scriptures mean in the abstract, and what do they mean to us personally?—*Independent*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Presbyterian Review for October presents the following discussions:

The influence of Paganism on Post-Apostolic Christianity, by Rev. G. T. Purvis, D.D.

The impeccability of Christ, by Prof W. G. T. Shedd, D.D., LL. D.

Charles Darwin's religious life; a sketch in religious biography, by Prof. B. B. Warfield, D.D.

The two Isaiah's, the real and imaginary, by Principal G. C. M. Douglas, D.D.

Editorial Notes: General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, by Dr. Chambers; the Fourth General Presbyterian Council, by Prof. W. G. Blackie, D.D.; General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, by Principal Caven; General Conference of Foreign Missions, by Prof Aiken; the one hundredth Assembly, by Prof. Patton; the Lambeth Conference, by Prof. Biggs.

Reviews of Theological literature over special names.

The article on Darwin's religious life is especially notable and satisfactory.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, $3 per annum.

The Magazine of American History for November has a bright face. A fine portrait of Gen. Sam. Houston forms the attactive frontispiece. The romantic chapter in Texas history, by L. C. Harby, is concluded with its instructive revelations and illustrations; Boston in 1841 and Gov. Shirley," with map and portrait; "the Treaty of Ghent," with portrait of the house in Paris where it was considered; Col. Stones "Trip from New York to Niagara in 1829," and many other fresh contributions, maintain well this delightful magazine. Published at $5 a year, 743 Broadway, New York.

Saved by Grace; or the last week in the life of Davis Johnson, jr., by John D. Wells, D.D.; Presbyterian Board of Publication, Phila., 60 cts. A biographical sketch of a young man early called to his reward. The narrative aims to show the youth made for Christ, and thus led other young people to devote themselves to Christ.

Presbyterian Law and Usage, compiled from the standards and acts and decisions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United Stated of America; Rev. B. F. Bittenger, D. D.; Presbyterian Board of Publication, Phila., 75 cents. A condensed, convenient, alphabetical work for reference. It will be most useful to all wishing to understand the rules, order and discipline of the church, and the rights and duties of its membership.

The Century Magazine in its November issue enters upon its thirty-seventh volume with a most promising outlook. A serial by a new writer, Mrs. Mary H. Catherwood, "The Romance of a Dollard," commences in this number. Mary Halleck Foote begins her series of full-page engravings, "Pictures of the Far West," with "Looking for a Camp," and Mrs. E. M. Thomas has written a poem to accompany it. Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D.D., has written an article, "Where is Calvary?" the first of the *Century's* promised papers upon the International Sunday-school Lessons. Many others also adorn the pages of this enteresting number. $4.00 a year, Century Co,, New York.

Who Wins? A story for boys, by Belle V. Chisholm. This book has for its two principal characters, Archie Dinsmore, a green country boy who pays for his education by doing the chores at school and Will Gilroy, a boy of wealthy and influential parentage. The former lad has that strength of character, aided by Christian principle, which enables him to succeed in all that he undertakes, while the latter depends for success upon his own power and intrigue. The book is excellent in its morals and is a good book to put into the hands of the young. Illustrated. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

Miss Parlou's New Cook Book: published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston, Mass. This is a most superior work on cuisine. Miss Parloa is thoroughly conversant with her subject, and has arranged an excellent set of recipes for the economical housewife. We can not answer for all the numerous recipes, but we can honestly say that those we have tried have proven satisfactory.

Wide Awake for November is full of good things for the girls and boys. Its Indian reading matter is particularly interesting. Miss Sparhawk, one of the teachers at Carlisle, describes an entertainment given by the Indian girls which is very interesting. The variety of articles is large, and the pictures numerous and quaint, and beautiful. This is a decidedly good magazine and we think very cheap at $2.40 a year. Published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

INDOCTRINATE THE CHILDREN.

The laxness of doctrinal views which prevails in many quarters amongst our people is no doubt to be traced to a neglect of this part of the training of our children. We need not go into a comparison between our methods in this matter and those of our fathers. It is enough for us to know that doctrinal error abounds on every hand; a great many who claim to be Presbyterians, at least by family or by education, have little or no sympathy with our Standards; some openly renounce them as belonging to a dead past, as far behind the age, and even speak of some of their teachings in disparaging and even reproachful terms.

We do not wonder so much at this in the case of unbelievers. Our scriptural and spiritual system of truth is distasteful to the natural mind. It offends human pride by asserting the sovereignty of God and the freeness of his grace of salvation. Human reason revolts at doctrines which it cannot fully comprehend, and at the claim of the Holy Scriptures to be received in all their parts as inspired and infallible. But we find remains of this feeling in many, who call themselves Christians and even Presbyterians. Some are drifting far away in the adoption of unscriptural views and of a theology which is sadly latitudinarian. The tendency of this evil is alarming. While it begins with a low idea of inspiration and hence naturally falls into what are called liberal views, it seldom stops until the dreadful extremes of scepticism and even infidelity are reached.

Much of the popular literature of the day helps forward this sad process. The most attractive books are saturated with this poison. Materialism and agnosticism assume the garb of poetry and romance. The heroes and heroines of a large portion of our modern novels are made to utter the most heretical and even immoral sentiments, to insinuate doubts of divine truth, and to ridicule the most sacred doctrines. The interest of the story, the beautiful traits of character associated with the holders of these false views, and the charm of the style, combine to disarm suspicion and secure a ready avenue to the mind and heart for these erroneous teachings. The readers do not stop to analyse the moral or doctrinal sentiments, or to see where they are being led; and before they are aware of their danger, they are hopelessly betrayed. Hence sceptics go out from Christian homes to spread the foul leaven of infidelity.

Now, what is the antidote? How can we prevent this mischief? Our only answer is that we most forestal the evil by filling the mind with pure truth. This is best done in childhood and youth. From what we have said it will not be inferred that we refer to what is generally understood as "religious instruction." To teach our children only the elements of religion, to confine their minds to the mere utilities or amenities of Christianity, to feed them only on the milk of even baptized ethics, is a very poor preventive of error in doctrine. We must give them true, solid, fundamental doctrine, and do this at the beginning of our training. And yet how common is it to assume that because what is called doctrine is regarded as something abstruse and difficult, it must be postponed to a more advanced period, and that meanwhile we must teach them merely moral sentiments, as expressed by precepts and illustrated by the lives of Bible characters and of pious children in later times. Surely, there is doctrinal teaching in all this, but it is false and unscriptural as a general thing. Thousands of children grow up in Christian families, believing and if they are *good*, they will be saved, and that they will be saved for their goodness, and the converse. And what is this but the *doctrine of works?*

We give this as only a specimen, Numerous other examples will occur to thoughtful observers. But the most deplorable error is the encouragement often given to the young to dislike and avoid all doctrinal instruction as dry, uninteresting, and difficult, and wholly unnecessary and unprofitable. Hence it is common to dispense with all such teaching.

But need such instruction be dry and uninteresting? By no means, If parents themselves carefully informed their own minds as to the grand truths of God's word, so as to understand their import and bearings, and learn to feed upon them and to relish and enjoy them, they would not teach them in a dry and uninteresting way. It is, besides, a great mistake to think that children feel no interest in such subjects. It is noteworthy how common it is for them to ask questions on the highest and grandest truths of the Christian system. We cannot, indeed, answer these questions, and remove obscurity and mystery from them; but, if we truly believe and love them, we can at least familiarise their young minds with them, and give them a place and a lodgment that will prepare them to resist the encroachments of error.

Unless this work is done early, it is not likely to be done at all; and it ought to be done at home. The parent is the truly responsible party. The Sabbath-school does not meet the case. We very much fear that the system of international lessons has a tendency to diminish doctrinal teaching. It is true, all Scripture contains doctrine. But we recognise the difference between narrative and biography and those parts of the Bible which directly and didactically teach doctrine; and we have sometimes thought that the latter have not a fair share in the arrangement of topics. This ought to be looked after and guarded against. A skilled and thoughtful teacher can find solid doctrine in all the lessons, but most teachers fail to do this.

We cannot expect to raise up a generation of solid, strong, symmetrical Christians unless we lay the foundation in a careful instruction in the doctrines of grace. The average piety of the day needs toning up, and that cannot be effected in any other way. Neither can the Church be well fortified against new and false views. These are multiplying, and are becoming more and more aggressive. They threaten the overthrow of Christianity and the destruction of all piety. What its force will be twenty years hence, no man can tell; but we feel certain that unless the children and youth now growing up shall be more thoroughly grounded in the grand fundamental doctrines, that force will prove overwhelming. A weak theology cannot stand before the assaults of either infidelity or baptized heresy. It will produce only a sentimental piety. It will be easily underminded. It will be ready to compromise the truth and sell it cheap to the insinuating advocates of "liberalism" or the unscrupulous agents of "progressive thought."

What the times are likely to need in the not distant future, it the sturdy devotion to the truth of God which made heroes and martyrs and conquerors of our Scottish and Puritan and Huguenot fathers. They were strong men because they had been nourished by the strong doctrines of the gospel. They were unchangeable, because they held all of that Word which liveth and abideth for ever. They were invincible, because their armor gave no openings to to the shafts of error. Let us be their children. And let our off-spring inherit that truth which they bequeathed to us.—*Southern Presbytertian.*

GOLD DUST.

His being became
Sublime and comprehensive! Low desires,
Low thoughts, had there no place; yet was his heart
Lowly: for he was meek in gratitude.
—*Wordsworth.*

***

We are members of one great body. Nature planted in us a natural love and fitted us for a social life. We must consider that we were born for the good of the whole.—*Seneca.*

***

In Faith and Hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is Charity.
—*Pope.*

***

Reflection is an angel which points out the errors of the past, and gives us courage to avoid them in the future.

***

But life shall on and upward go;
Th' eternal step of Progress beats
To that great anthem, calm and slow,
Which God repeats.
—*Whittier.*

***

Through whatever comes, hold fast to that which is better worth preserving than husband, happiness or friend—truth.—*L. M. Alcott.*

***

Light too swift for sound or speech, it rushes on
Right through the yielding skies, a massive flood
Of multitudinous beams.
—*Dr. H. Bonar.*

***

Of all the anguish in the world there is nothing like this—the sense of God without the sense of nearness to Him.—*Elizabeth Prentiss.*

THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST.

Warfare against the world without is trivial, as compared with the battle in every heart to maintain the spirit of Christ within. Only they who make severe struggles to secure a close copy of the Christ spirit, can begin to appreciate the difficulty of the attainment. There is scarcely a day in which the most devoted Christian professors do not fail here, and fail badly. They do not make open and gross violations of it. They check themselves in the overt act. But oh? how the spirit within them is stirred, and riled, and embittered, oft times.

It is not usually in resisting the attack of evil that the struggle for spiritual self-control arises. This rather seems to put the Christian on his guard, and to make him tighten the reins on his fractious disposition. But strange to say, it is oftener in the pushing of the right, in the preaching of the truth, in urging moral reform, or public purity, that danger arises. The burning fire of Christian zeal not unfrequently kindles also with it an unholy flame. The spirit of indignation against evil, grows into a bitter intolerance of evil-doers. Deep feeling aroused leads to misapprehension of the attitude of others, to misjudging of their position, and unjust estimates of their principles and purposes. Their views are distorted by the dazzling light of our own feelings. Ardent reformers are in peculiar danger of becoming critical judges of their brethren. The temptation of zeal is to intolerance. Such betrayals of spirit that disturb the peace of the soul, lead to severity of tone and harshnessh of speech, unbecoming the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus.

"Meek and lowly," are the most unpopular characteristics of the divine example set before us. Human nature rebels more against these than against any others in the catalogue of piety. We do not want to be meek and lowly in heart. Even the best Christians are not always willing to be restrained, or warned, or reminded of their wrong spirit. They are impatient of rebuke, sensitive and ready to read between the lines false inferences, and to divine unintentional purposes. They go armed with resentment, apparently expecting attack on every side, looking for some ground of offences and taking for granted that others are on the other side, because their own souls seems to be so ardent. They go about carrying a moral chip on their shoulders.

We must learn that the world and that Christian brethren cannot always move as fast as we may be able to move. They must be permitted to think their way through in their own time and way. Meanwhile we must not fret under the yoke of delay and attempt to drag them beyond their convictions. The very best thing to do when we get deeply stirred in spirit, is to go directly to the Lord, and fervently pray for a double portion of His Spirit.

How exceedingly difficult it is for us to obey the sweet injunction: "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." Oh! how hard it is to be patient, and generous, and just full of loving kindness and brotherly affection one to another in the things wherein we differ. Mostly Christians divide not on questions of ultimate purpose, but of proximate method; of ways and means to reach the one end.

Why should they then not be tolerant in spirit; the strong bearing with the infirmities of the weak; the slow-footed seeking to catch up with the urgent, and so all walk and work together? If any man have not the Spirit of Christ he is none of His. —*Mid-Continent.*

DON'T HINDER.

Next in practical importance to the being possessed by a purpose of doing something in the world, is the being possessed by a purpose of not hindering others in doing whatever they have to do in the world. A man, or a woman, who keeps out of other people's way, by not standing in a door, by not halting on a street-crossing, by not blocking a church aisle, fills a place in the world without filling anybody else's place. And there are such persons on earth, however rarely they are stumbled upon.

VALUE OF A KIND WORD.

Very few persons understand the value of a kind word. This is true of all classes, but it is true especially of those in favored circumstances. They constantly have the power to cast a ray of sunshine upon the pathway of those by whom they are surrounded. They may always be doing something to lighten the burdens, to alleviate the sorrows and to brighten the life of those who have been less fortunate in their surroundings. And the ability to do this imposes the obligation to do it. This is the cheapest of all the forms of Christian benevolence, the easiest of promoting our religion, and of doing good to our fellowmen. How important that this should ever be borne in mind, and that we should be constantly faithful to the discharge of this duty.—*National Presbyterian.*

AN AIM IN LIFE.

Life needs for its happiness, and character for its stability, a definite aim, energetically and regularly pursued. Whatever monotony there is in that is itself an element of happiness which men cannot afford to do without. It gives security, confidence, and trust in themselves and in each other. It gives zest to life and makes relaxation possible and pleasurable.

THE QUEERNESS OF THINGS.

This is a sort of topsy-turvy world. No one seems to be satisfied. One man is struggling to get justice, and another is flying from it. One man is saving up to buy a house, and another is trying to sell his dwelling, for less than it cost, to get rid of it. One man is spending all the money he can earn in taking a girl to the theatre and sending her flowers, in the hope that he may eventually make her his wife, and his neighbour is spending all the gold he has saved to get a separation. One man is ordered to eat eggs because they are nutritious, and another is cautioned to leave them alone because they produce bile. One man keeps a pistol to protect himself against burglars, while his neighbour doesn't keep one for fear of shooting some member of the family by mistake. One rich man wears poor clothes beeause he is rich and can do anything, while a poor man wears fine clothes because he is poor and wants to produce the impression that he is not. One man escapes all the diseases that flesh is heir to, and is killed on a railway; anotuer man goes through half-a-dozen wars without a scratch and then dies of whooping cough.

THE SALOON MUST GO.

The saloon has really to go. The public mind, including a large element never yet identified with any temperance movement, is solidly crystalizing around the sentiment that that institution is our deadly enemy. We have no possible use for any such thing. It is a nuisance unmitigated; and we have to pay for it in her cash. Of every one hundred dollars tax a man pays, at least thirty dollars goes in effect to support this abomination. People are getting tired of this. They may not all be total abstainers, but they do not like this whiskey tax. Some of them have no very good opinion of the Prohibition Party, but they have a still worse opinion of the saloon.—*N. W. Presbyterian.*

IT IS BETTER.

If a bird has to be in a cage, it is better to be a canary to fill its place of imprisonment with happy song, than to be a starling to sit dumb within the wire walls in inconsolable distress. If we have cares and trials, it is better to be a rejoicing Christian, brightening the very darkness of our environment with the bright light of Christian faith, than to succumb to our troubles and get nothing but worry out of our life and give nothing to the world but the memory of our miserable discontent.—*Westminister Teacher.*

OUT OF PLACE.

When we find a church in which there is a tender regard for the feelings and reputation of the brethren, we find a church that has power with the world and peace within. The spirit of criticism and censoriousness may be very effective in business or "society," but the smartness and sharpness that manifest themselves in caustic words or witty sallies, are subversive of the spirit of Christian brotherhood.—*Western Baptist.*

THE POWER OF A TRACT.

A young Hindu of some education fell into bad habits, and in his extremity stole $3 from his aunt. Passing on his way he found in his path the "Heart Book," a small treatise, translated and printed in his own language. On reading it his attention was arrested and his conscience aroused. He went home, confessed his theft, and restored the money. For six months he read and re-read the graphic description of his own heart-wrongs in the little book. His conscience, so seared and dead before, now gave him no rest. His aunt advised him to go to a friend in a near village, who had a large book, which they called "God's Word." He went, borrowed the friend's Bible, and read it as he had read the "Heart Book." He was converted, ceased all idolatrous worship and rites, and was baptized, His family persecuted him, cast him out, and performed his funeral rites, but he lives an earnest happy Christian.

GOOD FINANCIERS.

It is sometimes urged that ministers are in needy circumstances because they are poor financiers, but as a rule they do more with less means than most men. Nothing but good management, strict economy and even severe self-denials would enable them to maintain their respectability, without running hopelessly in debt. They generally keep the wolf from the door until afflictions disable them from working, and provision should be made for them.—*Reformed Church Messenger.*

WHOSE FAULT?

In nine cases out of ten, if the congregation is delinquent it is the preacher's fault. A sermon on missions and the passing of baskets would have secured a good collection. But the preacher was timid and afraid to speak about money. His own salary is probably unpaid, and is likely to remain so, until he gets courage enough to teach people their duty. Christians who have learned to open their hearts and purses in response to the call of missions are more likely than others to pay their pastor promptly and liberally.—*Cumberland Presbyterian.*

A WOMAN'S TACT AND MANAGEMENT.

Man relies far more than he is aware of for comfort and happiness on woman's tact and management. He is so accustomed to these that he is unconscious of their worth. They are so delicately concealed, and yet so ceaselessly exercised, that he enjoys the light and atmosphere. He seldom thinks how it would be with him were they withdrawn. He fails to appreciate what is so freely given. He may be reminded of them now and then; he may complain of intrusion or interference; but the frown is smoothed away by a gentle hand, the murmuring lips are stopped with a caress, and the management goes on.

THE HUMAN BODY.

Of all the visible and tangible wonders of the universe, the human body ranks first All things, by ministering to it, unanimously consent that it is head over all. It is the throne of all laws, and comprehends every form. Only let it be added that for the exquisiteness of its lines it excels all forms, and surpasses everything that exists whether in the vegetable or animal world. Hence, one may pass for a good artist in the representation of mountains, clouds, streams, trees, and cattle, and yet have very little capacity to represent the subtle and delicate lines of the human face. The body of man, and especially of female man, is the creation exceeding itself, and man exceeding himself.

There is no time that we need so much to go apart seek God in prayer as when we are conscious of restlessness of spirit are moved by hasty impulses. In such times we are almost sure to do the wrong thing unless we have taken counsel of God, after waiting before Him long enough to have become perfectly quiet. There is no place where we can sooner obtain unto quietness than on our knees before God. He will not leave us to decisions if we patiently wait before Him.—*Words and Weapons.*

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMB'R 21, 1888

WHAT WILL BE THE OUTCOME?

We have before us an editorial article of the San Francisco *Argonaut*—neutral in politics—which was copied into the *St. Louis Presbyterian* of August 31st.

This article stated that General HARRISON would be elected President through the influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in this country, and in furtherance of a plan by which Mr. BLAINE is to be Secretary of State and the affairs of the government are to be managed in the interest of the Church of Rome.

We copy:

In an interview with one of the strongest and most influential priests of Rome, discharging the clerical duties of a strong parish, and possessing the confidence and understanding the policy of the Church, he [that is the *Argonaut's* friend] was informed in reference to the Oregon election and fully advised as to the policy of Rome in respect to the presidential election; that the whole power of the Roman Church would be exercised to insure the success of the Republican ticket, and that the Oregon result, with its seven thousand Republican majority, would indicate the result in all sections of the North, and in all places where the Church could control votes; that the plan embraced all leading, influential, and wealthy Catholics who could be trusted to work out this political programme, and that the priests would be depended upon to influence all who, from the confessional, would obey the mandates of the Church; that every Roman Catholic who voted for Blaine four years ago, would vote for Harrison now; that Blaine would become secretary of state in the Republican cabinet, and as he is stronger in his intellectual and moral force than General Harrison, who is a weak and colorless statesman, lacking force, he and his administration would take its direction from Mr Blaine, who is regarded by the Papal hierarchy as a Romanist, and could be depended upon to carry out the Papal policy in the administration; that the patronage of the government would be so dispensed in the Northern States that it would control State administrations in the interest of the Papal Church; that moneys would be appropriated in aid of church charities; that church properties would be exempt from the payment of taxes; that school moneys would be divided according to the faith of the pupils as indicated by the religion of parents, guardians, and institutions having them in charge, and the general politics of the country would, gradually, and in process of time, be brought in subordination to the general policy of the Papal hierarchy. This policy, as foreshadowed by the Oregon election, is understood and fully admitted by Mr. John P. Irish, who stumped the State of Oregon, and its operation in that State is not misunderstood by any honest Protestant who has the intelligence to have observed that campaign, and the courage to admit the truth of what he had the sense to observe.

* * * * *

There will be nearly twelve millions of votes cast in the coming election, and of this number more than two millions are professors of the belief of the Roman Catholic faith. These persons acknowledge an allegiance to the Pope of Rome superior to that due to any constitutional law or magistrate of the United States. He is believed by them to be entitled to civil power, to be a vicegerent of God, and to be clothed with infallibility in all matters touching the welfare of souls and the policy of the only Church that has divine authority to save them. This enables him, and his cabinet of Italian Jesuits, and other political advisers in Italy, to wield, through the perfected organization of church machinery, an immense and powerful influence throughout all parts of the United States where Roman Catholics are congregated under the charge of priests. This machinery is now being secretly worked for the destruction of the Democratic party and for the success of the Republican party. It is a conspiracy conducted in intrigue, as the result of a bargain consummated at Rome between Mr. Blaine and the Pope, and will be disclosed to none but those who are trusted to carry out the bargain that has been consummated between the high contracting parties. General Harrison will appoint Mr. Blaine Secretary of the State with no understanding between them.

* * * * *

In San Francisco nearly every influential Irish Roman Catholic of intelligence, influence, wealth, and in close alliance with the Papal Church, will vote the Republican Presidential ticket. Donahoes, Tobins, O'Brien, Donahues, Doyle, Hayes, O'Connor, Loughborough, Sullivan, Callaghan, Sweeney, Roach, McKinstry, White, Murphy, are of the type and only a sample of the numerous class that will serve the Church by voting in the direction indicated; in our opinion there is not a discreet and faithful Roman Catholic priest, friar, monk, or layman in the Church, not one who respects his vows, is faithful to his profession, and attends the confessional, but will be instructed to vote as the priests will, at the proper time, direct. This vote will carry California for Harrison, and Harrison will be elected.

Perhaps along with this should go the following from the Roman correspondent of the London *Daily News*:

A change in the presidency of the United States will in no wise have any influence on the present relations with the American government of the Roman clergy. President Cleveland is much attached to Cardinal Gibbons. President-elect Harrison is a devoted friend of Bishop Chatard of Vincennes, who, although lacking the political influence of Cardinal Gibbons, is very popular with Catholics. Mr. Blaine lays greatest stress on being popular with the Catholic clergy, and he has ties of friendship with the American priests here.

Mere vaporings, you say of one who guesses at what he gives forth. Not quite that, though the correspondence concludes nothing and commits no one. It expresses surface thought in Rome, no doubt, and indicates, we take it, the wishes of the Romish clergy and the expectations that are current with these wishes. It is certainly fair to inquire why the views of the clergy of Rome should be considered at at all. Evidently not here, only, but in Europe as well—not here, indeed, so much (for we are wilfully blind), not here so much as in Europe, is the part of Romanists in our affairs observed and noted.

Possibly it might not be amiss to follow this line of inquiry, into the excess of votes given in New York for HILL over CLEVELAND—or to search into the reason for the decreased Democratic majority in Brooklyn.

Now, there is nothing of a partisan political character in what we have written or will write. We do not express an opinion as to the correctness of the prediction, even, though every one can see that it is not without plausibility. No fair-minded, intelligent student of the history of the Romish Church, no ordinary observer of the present diplomacy of that Church (if it deserves the name diplomacy) in its dealings with Russia, France, England, etc., can for a moment doubt that the Church of Rome would act as indicated if it could see its advantage in so doing. There are people, too, uncharitable enough to think that some politicians would sell their country for political gain. We have, indeed, no quarrel with persons so thinking, and it must be admitted that the readiness with which certain politicians, merely through indifference, however, fell into the plan of the hierarchy for Romanizing the South, gives color to the idea. Still we do not believe, even supposing the late election to have been carried in pursuance of agreement between the papal authorities and prospective Secretary of State—we say, even conceding this, we do not believe such a plan will, to any great extent, even be attempted to be carried out. Apart from the fact that any one vile enough to be traitorous to his country, would find it easy to be treacherous to his accomplices, we have seen, some of us have seen, how completely a Secretary friendly to Rome can be overruled by a chief of far wiser and more patriotic views.

The question arises can General HARRISON be depended upon to thwart the plans of Romish propagandism, supposing them to exist? We believe we can, at least we are not willing to believe the contrary without more evidence on the point.

It is distinctly stated in the extract from the California editorial that no understanding existed between the President elect and the prospective Secretary of State, and so, if a conspiracy exists, the former is not in any sense a party to it. He can only become so by adopting the measures proposed. General HARRISON, it is universally admitted, is a man of unimpeachable integrity; that ought to count for a good deal as politicians go. There seems, moreover, reasonableness in the opinion that he is practically a GOD-fearing Christian; a man who will enter upon his duties with the determination to discharge them as in the fear of GOD, and in dependence upon Him for guidance and direction. This is everything. Such a man will not prove himself weak and colorless and lacking in force, at least not in moral force. Then it should not be overlooked that General HARRISON's education and training may fairly be presumed to have been anti-Romanistic; by which we mean, merely, opposed to the aggressions of Romanism, while determined to accord to Romanists all that would be allowed to Protestants. On the whole we are disposed to think that should the incoming Secretary undertake to serve Rome he would be overruled by the incoming President.

We do not think, then, that we are going over to Rome just now; nevertheless, and this is the purpose of this writing, it will do us no harm to watch the unfolding of events in the future. Of one thing we are sure: If there is an attempt to use the United States Government in the interest of the Roman Catholic Church, the next issue in the Presidential contest will be sharp and clear: SHALL ROME RULE AMERICA?

Now, that we may not be misunderstood: We are not politically friends to the President elect. Very greatly we would prefer that the government should remain in its present hands; and the policy of the incoming administration on economic questions will doubtless be totally averse to what personally we would wish; still we will not believe, without further evidence, that the time has yet come when this country will be handed over to the Romish hierarchy.

THE NOYES CASE.

Our readers, most of them, at least, do not know the case by that name, but it is the somewhat notorious case of a Congregational minister, who, holding to the view that for certain persons there is probation after death, applied to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions for appointment as a foreign missionary and was denied.

The history of the case is this: Mr. NOYES applied to the Prudential Committee of the American Board in June, 1886, and was denied for the reason stated above. This action of the Committee was approved by the Board after prolonged and even acrimonious discussion. The application was renewed, the views of Mr. NOYES having meanwhile undergone no material change, in 1887, and with a similar result. The Board again approved the action of the Committee and exhorted them to persist in guarding the Board from any committal to the approval of the doctrine advanced by the applicant. Recently Berkeley Street church, of Boston, made request of the Prudential Committee that Mr. NOYES be appointed a missionary to the heathen, and the Committee, after due examination, again—the third time—declined. The Committee could not, under its instructions, have acted otherwise, indeed, it is not probable that the last application was more than a mere form preliminary to the course determined to be pursued by the church.

It is now said that Mr. NOYES will be sent out to the heathen as a Congregational minister, but in independence of the A. B. C. F. M. The result, of course, from any point of view, can only be hurtful to the cause of CHRIST at home and abroad. It will have decidedly a divisive influence in every direction. This matter shows in its boldest colors the weakness of Congregationalism as an ecclesiastical system. Presbyterianism could not prevent such conduct as this, if parties determined to push forward regardless of all consequences, but it could effectually deprive the actors of any claim to act under the authority, or with the forbearance, even, of the Church.

MONUMENT TO ALEXANDER CRAIGHEAD.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Presbytery of Mecklenburgh appointed a Committee to solicit contributions for a Monument to this Illustrious Man. Not only his numerous descendants, but Presbyterians and patriots, North and South, his debtors everywhere, are invited to contribute and express thus their appreciation of the Great Apostle of Liberty, the Country's greatest benefactor.

The grandest Monument America can erect, should honour the Grandest Character America produced.

Contributions should be sent to John B. Ross, Esq., Treasurer Presbytery Mecklenburgh, Charlotte, North Carolina.

A. W. MILLER,
Chairman Committee.

Charlotte, N. C.

All Papers throughout the Country, friendly to Christianity and Liberty, requested to copy.

A REQUEST.

I would again request the Stated Clerks of the various Presbyteries to forward to me, as early as possible, the lists of ruling elders and deacons of all the churches, together with their Postoffice addresses.

The minutes of Synod are now ready to go into the hands of the printers; and as soon as replies are received from various printers, and their terms are thus known, I will forward the manuscript to some one of them. It is desirable that the publishers shall not be delayed by waiting for papers necessary to complete the work. I hope to be able to avoid the delay of past year in getting the minutes out and distributed.

J. ALSTON RAMSAY,
Stated Clerk.

Mill Bridge, N. C., Nov. 14th, 1888.

NOTICE.

The book of Church Order having been complied with I hereby call a meeting of Mecklenburg Presbytery to meet in First Church, Charlotte, on November 23d, 1888, to dismiss Rev. P. R. Law to the Presbytery of Fayetteville.

J. L. McLEES, Mod.

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1888.

MATTHEW IX:38.

Hampden Sidney:—Dr. Peck recently preached in Seminary Chapel a timely and telling sermon on Matthew 9:38. If the recommendations of the General Assembly on this subject is observed by all our ministers, and that injunction of the Saviour is pressed upon the attention of our whole people, the danger which threatens our Church will be averted.

NOTES FROM THE UNIVERSITY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Last week was an eventful one for the University. As will be remembered by the readers of the PRESBYTERIAN, it was the specially appointed week of prayer for young men throughout the land, and it was observed here with unusual interest. It is rare for an institution to receive such outpouring of the Holy Spirit as we have experienced for the past few days, but God in His infinite mercy has condescended to manifest himself in our midst with great power to the salvation of souls.

Up to this writing about *forty* young men, students at the University, have put their trust in Christ and have openly acknowledged Him as their Savior, besides four or five who had grown cold expressed their determination to live up to their profession hereafter.

The Young Men's Christian Association room was thronged every night with those who were eager to learn the way of salvation and those who were eager to tell their fellows of the joy and peace of the Christian life; and now only a small minority are plodding along the ways of sin.

On Saturday Mr. Coulter, the State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, arrived and is with us yet helping on in the good work.

On Sunday Rev. Mr. Chester, of Mebaneville, preached for us in the Presbyterian Church on the passage over Jordan and what it typifies to us. We were greatly pleased with him and hope he may visit us again.

We have great reason for rejoicing, but be the glory all to God.

N.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Nov. 19, '88.

HOME MISSION RECEIPTS FOR OCTOBER, 1888.

SUSTENTATION FUND.

Synod of Alabama	$ 33 18
" " Arkansas	2 00
" " Kentucky	3 90
" " Memphis	11 00
" " Mississippi	31 35
" " Nashville	22 70
" " South Carolina	14 45
" " Texas	1 25
" " Virginia	64 16
Miscellaneous	174 81
Total	$358 80

EVANGELISTIC FUND.

Synod of Alabama	$ 265 85
" " Arkansas	232 72
" " Georgia	83 51
" " Kentucky	88 00
" " Memphis	173 48
" " Mississippi	265 53
" " Missouri	123 10
" " Nashville	73 81
" " South Carolina	181 33
" " South Georgia and Florida	146 25
" " Texas	539 20
" " Virginia	1,320 73
" " North Carolina: Wilmington Pby. Goldsboro, $9; Clarkton, $1; Harmony, $1.77; Caswell, $3; Mt. Zion, $2.19; White Plains, .43; Black River, $3.10; Burgaw, $1.89; Oak Plains, $1.29; Beth Car, $2.55	26 22
Miscellaneous	58 71
Total	$3,587 44

INVALID FUND.

Synod of Alabama	$ 118 25
" " Arkansas	37 00
" " Georgia	6 15
" " Kentucky	85 63
" " Memphis	96 11
" " Mississippi	153 35
" " Missouri	60 25
" " Nashville	99 39
" " South Carolina	72 08
" " South Georgia and Florida	103 21
" " Texas	173 16
" " Virginia	531 31
" " North Carolina: Orange Pby. $6.19, Hillsboro, 11; Nutbush, 11; Stony Creek, 6.31; Graham, 17.75; Madison, 3; Bethesda, 1.70; Pittsboro, 2.50; Oxford, 12.35; Rocky Mount, 3; Lexington, 1.80; Henderson, 16.50; Raleigh First, 23.40; Alamance, 9.51; Westminster, 4.41; Greensboro First, 11; Cross Roads, 6; Hawfields, 11.82; Winston, 45.10; High Point, 2; Wilmington Pby. Clarkton, 4; White Plains, .43; Burgaw, 2.02; Beth Car, 3; Pike, 1.30 St. Andrews, 35.34	248 43
Miscellaneous	50 00
Total	$1,834 22

COLORED EVANGELISTIC FUND.

Synod of Alabama	$ 10 48
" " Arkansas	50
" " Georgia	10 00
" " Kentucky	8 00
" " Memphis	1 90
" " Missouri	26 00
" " Nashville	3 00
" " South Carolina	8 30
" " Virginia	8 84
" " North Carolina: Mecklenburg Pby. Wadesboro, $1.67; Steele Creek, 5; Philadelphia, .40	7.07
Miscellaneous	37.41
Total	$121 50

BY THE WAY.

There lies before us, as we write, a clipping from the Charleston, S. C., *News & Courier* of last Saturday, 17th inst. It is the special Washington correspondence of that paper. It is under displayed head lines as follows: "The Brooklyn Mystery"—"What Became of the 20,000 Democratic Majority?"—"A Question that is Puzzling the Politicians"—"Neither Democrats nor Republicans can Account for the Phenomenon"—"A Suggestion that Beecher's Converts from the Republican Ranks have Backslidden."

Then follows a discussion of the subject, winding up with this sentence: "Certain New York politicians are determined to get at the bottom of this matter, and some interesting, if not startling, developments may be expected."

Just so, if the politicians will faithfully follow up the matter, and as faithfully publish all they learn, we verily believe "some interesting, if not startling, developments may be expected." But will they do this? Hardly! It is conceded that some hidden influences have been at work, and we have a suspicion that the Washington correspondent knows what that influence is. We further suspect the correspondent is laughing in his sleeve at the apparent ease with which the politicians and the people of this country are mystified over that Brooklyn mystery.

Suppose those New York politicians take priestly influence as their key and see if they can reveal this mystery.

Many of our readers will like to know where they can get a Sewing Machine both cheap and serviceable. We can tell them where we get them: From the Co-operative Sewing Machine Company, Manufacturers of the Favorite (Singer style) Sewing Machines. We have one at home in free use, and have been instrumental in placing others, and our experience is that these machines give entire satisfaction.

Our brother of the *Mid-Continent* corrects the error we had fallen into with regard to President PATTON. Thanks! though we had corrected it previously. Then he goes on to say that in our editorial, "Radical and Fundamental," we were fighting a "man of straw." "Our Church does not hold to any such foolishness."

All right, perhaps, but rather hard on the *Interior*—which affirms substantially that your Church does believe in that "foolishness," and quotes Dr. PATTON as having ever held that "foolishness," and that "scores of brethren" do likewise. If the man set-up is "a man of straw," the *Interior* is responsible for the setting-up. We suggest, however, and in the pleasantest manner possible, that the matter is not to be pooh-poohed away in this lofty dogmatic style. The question whether the basis of Church government is hierarchical (monarchical?) or republican, is hardly a "a man of straw."

A friend, sending us remittance for subscriptions, says: "I am working to get a copy of the PRESBYTERIAN into every family in my congregations." If our friends generally will work as this brother is doing, and with the same *vigor to the* same end, we will undoubtedly add hundreds of new subscribers to our list during the coming season.

In the French Chamber of Deputies last week Mr. GOBLET in a speech opposing a proposition to abolish an embassy to the Vatican, expressed the highest opinion of the desirableness of papal frendship to the government of France. His speech has been much lauded in Roman Catholic papers, but in their cup of joy was one drop of bitterest gall. M. GOBLET said: "That," refering to his laudations, "does not mean that France will intervene to restore his temporal power." If one so wrapped up in the papacy and so enthusiastic in its praises, feels that he must announce that France will not favor a return of the Pope's temporal power, where can the Pontiff look for aid?

What a blow that was under the fifth rib!

"*The Africo-American Presbyterian*," the organ of Northern Presbyterianism in the South, warns the independent Presbytery of Texas to expect neither moral countenance nor *pecuniary* help from their negro brethren in connection with the Northern Assembly. Is this a case of charatceristic ingratitude? We think that the Southern whites have been often appealed to by these same Northern negro churches for pecuniary help, and never in vain.

ACTION OF TUSKALOOSA PRESBYTERY.

At the meeting of Tuskaloosa Presbytery, at the Vinehill, Ala., Nov. 5, the following paper was adopted unanimously:

The Judicial Committee report that in the matter pertaining to Rev. J. M. Crane, they have examined the correspondence between him and the Stated Clerk of the Presbytery, placed in their hands, and recommend the following action:

Inasmuch as the said Rev. J. M. Crane, has informed Presbytery that he has adopted, and is teaching, the doctrine of sinless perfection in this life—declaring that he is rejoicing in the conscious knowledge of freedom from all sins "and that he is sanctified wholly," a doctrine contrary to the teachings of the Scriptures as interpreted in the standards of our church, to which in his ordination vows he pledged his adherence; and that he further states that he has been for the past two years joined to the Holiness people, and requests that his name be dropped from the roll of our ministers.

Therefore, in accordance with the provision of our Book of Church Order, Rules of Discipline, chapter XII Section IV. directing that when an officer shall renounce the communion of this Church, by joining a heretical denomination, his name shall be stricken from the roll, and all

authority to exercise his office, derived from this Church, be withdrawn from him.

Be it resolved, that the name of Rev. J. M. Crane be stricken from the roll of this Presbytery, and that he deprived of all authority to exercise the functions of the ministry in connection with the Presbyterian Church.

That the Stated Clerk be directed to communicate this action to Mr. Crane, and that copies be sent to sent to all the papers of our church for publication.

By order of the Presbytery,

J. G. PRAIGG, Stated Clerk.

NOVEMBER.

This month is appropriated to the cause of Education. One word more to the pastors and churches ere it shall close. Our candidates need prompt assistance. If any brother has failed to take up the collection will he please take it at once and send money to G. W. Macrae, 300 Front street, Memphis, Tenn. The Assembly requests that the brothers will interest their Sunday-schools and Ladies' Societies in this work. Let the number of candidates continue to increase and the growth of our church is assured. Consecrated men is the one thing we above all others Will you help the candidates.

E. M. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENS.

God is recognized in the Constitution of our State, and should ever be honored as the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in the hearts of our people. To Him we are indebted for our country and her institutions, for civil and religious liberty, for our holy religion and its adaptation to man's wants and happiness, together with the numberless mercies and blessings which have crowned our daily lives.

I, therefore, Alfred M. Scales, Governor of North Carolina, in view of our dependence and God's goodness, do hereby appoint

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29TH, 1888,

as a day of thanksgiving and praise, and I earnestly request the people of the State devoutly to assemble themselves together to engage in His worship, to praise His holy name, and invoke for us the perpetuity of our institutions and the continuation of His blessings; and while in discharge of these sacred duties, let us also contribute of our substance to the poor and needy and the widow and orphan, and especially would I invoke the generosity and prayers of the people for the orphan asylum at Oxford, where so many orphans are in training for life.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this the 12th day of November, 1888, and in the one hundred and thirteenth year of our American independence.

By the Governor,

ALFRED M. SCALES.
C. H. ARMFIELD, Private Sec'y.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1888.

Last Wednesday night witnessed one of the largest political demonstrations that Washington has ever had. The local Republicans were celebrating the victory of Harrison and expressing their joy at their party's victory. There were between five and six thousand people in line, the Marine band furnished the marching music and the weather favored the event so that the city turned out en masse to see the parade. The entire column was brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights, torches, lanterns and transparencies, while fireworks flashed along the line and an elaborate display of bunting with the coat of arms of Republican states carried aloft aided in making the scene a gay one.

Among the Republican "hold-overs" in the Departments here, there is a deep thankfulness not unmixed with surprise. The confidence of the party in power is always supreme in Washington. Nowhere else was Blaine's defeat in 1884 received with so much amazement; nowhere else was Harrison's victory received with so much suprise. The Republicans feel the joy of again being the winners. The majority of Democratic office-ho'ders received the verdict with apparent good nature, but there was not lacking those who weep and will not be comforted. Minor bureau officials are the loudest mourners. They are cursing everyone; the President, his Cabinet, Democratic Congressmen and campaign managers receive impartial shares of their wrath. They are not like Mr. Cleveland, who accepts the defeat gracefully.

Few prominent politicians of either party are yet in the city, but all those that have arrived are and will be until the fourth of March, actively engaged in constructing Cabinets for the President-elect. This sort of business, however, is a mere pastime. No importance can be attached to what is mere guesswork, and therefore is not worth relating.

It is probable that the coming social season will be the most brilliant, in years. The outgoing Democrats will make the most of their last few months of reign. The families of the members of the Cabinet will be particularly active in social affairs, and endeavor in every way to make the last days of the administration memorable.

The social event of this week was the marriage of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the great English commoner, and Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of the Secretary of War. The ceremony took place at the altar of St. John's church, the most fashionable place of worship at the National Capital. It was a very quiet affair, the family of the bride being in mourning. The guests were the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the Cabinet and their families, and a few relatives of the bride.

Late advices point to the appointment of Sir Clare Ford, now British Minister to Spain, as the successor of Lord Sackville as English Minister to Washington. Sir Clare Ford, is one of the most remarkable of English diplomats. He has been prominent in treaty negotiations, and has met the most skillful and willy of Spanish officials on their own ground and unhorsed them. He has the reputation also of being deeply learned in the language and history of Spain, of which our own Prescott while envoy at Madrid, became so fond.

The temperance people of Washington will have much to congratulate themselves upon when the District of Columbia Commissioners give a final summary of liquor licenses granted and disapproved this year. Never before since the temperance movement began here has there been such progress made in the effort to close the restaurants and to restrict the number of licenses. One year ago the entire number granted up to November the 15th, was 1,500, while to-day, the clerk who keeps the record of these matters at the District building was recording the 1,037th, showing a reduction of 500 since this time last year.

There has been a veritable prohibition for some months in that section of the city known at Capitol Hill, an unusual effort having been made on the part of the temperance people to close the saloons there. In a certain area every saloon has been closed. There was no particular objection to the manner in which these saloons were conducted, but the licenses were refused because a sufficient number of property owners and housekeepors would not sign the applications.

Figures are not usually interesting, but when the Third Assistant Postmaster General reports that there were mailed during the fiscal year 3,578.000,000 letters, newspapers and pieces of merchandise, it means that the average would be seventy-one to each man, woman and child in the United States. The report says that in the cheapness of postage, the number of postoffices, extent of mail service performed, postal revenue expenditure, etc., the United States is now conspicuously ahead of every other nation in the world.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The most sensational event of the week just past is the assignment of several business houses in Durham consequent upon the failure of the Bank of Durham. The bank is owned principally by W. T. Blackwell who is involved to the largest extent of any. The impression seems to be abroad that parties will soon be on their feet again and will be able to pay in full after a little delay necessary to enable them to collect up then debts. The trustees of the Bank of Durham assure the depositors that no one of them will lose a dollar.

Messrs. L. Hansen and Andrew Smith have returned to Wilmington from the North whither they had gone to make arrangements for inauguration of a new enterprize, viz; The manufacture of terra-cotta lumber, from sawdust and clay by compression.

Quite a storm of wind and rain at Wilmington on Wednesday night, blew down some trees but did no other damages.

Charlotte Observer:

The richest specimens of gold ore that have been seen in this section in many a day were exhibited yesterday by Esquire John P. Hunter, of Mallard Creek township. He had a peck measure full of rocks, and virgin gold fairly honey-combed the rocks. Old miners says that it is the richest ore ever seen in the State. Mr. Hunter found the ore on his farm, and if a good vein is developed his fortune is made.

Ice at Windsor, N. C.

The farmers of Windsor county, are forming Alliances.

Nine miles of the track of the Madison branch of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad have been laid.

Newton Enterprise:—Farmers have about finished their wheat sowing, and the long Indian summer that has just terminated has given the seed a good chance to come up and take root before the setting in of hard freezes. Some fields look quite green already. The acreage is perhaps the largest ever sown in the county.

The membership of the Farmer's Alliance in North Carolina, is said to be 59,000.

A fire in Lewiston, Bertie county, destroyed $42,000 of property.

An explosion of the boiler at the Builders and Manufacterer's Supply Co's Works in Durham, tore down the engine house and wounded six men. Fortunately no one was killed.

A machine for picking cotton was tried in Raleigh last week and seems to have succeeded to the satisfaction of those who witnessed it.

November 20th, and not a killing frost at Wilmington yet. Fig trees in some parts of the city, are luxuriant in verdure. Many trees have not yet shed their foliage. A few days ago we saw on the bushes raspberries of a second crop.

A tramp attempting to cross Deep river at Gulf, in Chatham county, by walking the dam at McIver's mill, fell off and was drowned. It is not said that he was drunk.

Arrangements are making to again start the Goldsboro ice factory.

Mr. A. Hyman was burned to death in his office in the court house of Hailfax county. It is supposed he fell asleep and left his lamp burning.

Joseph Watson, a little boy, was drowned in Flat river, Orange county, by the mule and buggy washing down stream and the latter upsetting. A man who was in the buggy with difficulty saved his own life.

Craven county is rejoicing in a second crop of green peas.

The *Biblical Recorder* tells us that Maj. J. W. Wilson, of Burke, has been elected president of the board of trustees of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, and chairman *ex officio* of the executive committee, thus taking the place made vacant by the death of W. J. Yates, Esq. The death of Mr. Yates created a vacancy on the board which is to be filled by appointment of the Governor.

DOMESTIC.

An insurance broker in New York city, who had lost heavily on the election, took to drinking, and last week shot himself through the temple and died.

The report of the general secretary and treasurer of the Knights of Labor shows that during the last year the order has lost 300,000 members, and the order is largely in debt.

A young man was killed at the last fair at Hagerstown, Md., by the falling of one of the poles used in inflating the balloon. His father has brought suit for $10,000 against the Fair association.

An elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., partly burned, causing a loss of $40,000.

Scarlet fever is raging in Jamestown, Dak. The churches and schools have been ordered closed during the prevalence of the disease—several deaths have occurred.

A disposition, it is said, exists among the Georgians to oust Senator Colquitt, from the United States Senate, and to send W. H. Grady, of Atlanta, in his place.

A large number of capitalists, John Jacob Astor, George Bliss and others, visited Virginia last week. They are interested in prospective business enterprises.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad company intend, besides the shipyard at Newport News and the dry-dock in connection, to put up highly ornamental and expensive depot buildings.

At Ranier, Oregon, graphite is supposed to have been discovered.

The Water Works company at Vicksburg, Miss., is financially embarrassed, but the completion at the works in the city, it is said, will not be seriously retarded.

The Kanzas river at Topeka is to be bridged by a structure that will be 1,200 feet long and 80 feet wide.

The yield of corn in the United States for the past year is equal to that of 1885 and greater than that of any other year since 1880.

The migratory birds, as usual at this season, are dashing themselves to death against the Bartholdi statue.

Shops for the Memphis and Charleston Railroad are to be erected at Sheffield, Ala. They will cost $300,000.

A six-inch vein of coal has been discovered at Southbury, Conn., at a depth of eighty-seven feet. It is said by an expert to be bituminous coal, and the land owners of the vicinity are jubilant.

Report of a horrible case of hydrophobia and its consequences comes from Indianapolis. A dog bit the eighteen-year-old-daughter of its owner, and the owner, who attempted to rescue his daughter. He then started in a mad flight, during which he bit at least fifty animals, and lastly a little child, mangling it fearfully. After a chase of two miles the dog was killed.

The Supreme Court of the United States, last week, through Chief Justice Fuller, has rendered an opinion of unusual interest to holders of life insurance policies. Thomas L. Hume, of the District of Columbia, died in 1881, totally insolvent, but leaving $35,000 in life insurance policies. The policies were, by their terms, payable either to the widow or children of the deceased. The administrators and creditors of Hume's estate sought to force the application of the proceeds of the policies to the payment of debts due the creditors, on the ground that the premiums paid by Hume were a fraudulent transfer of an insolvent's estate and void, as against his creditors, and that consequently the proceeds of the policies should inure to the benefit of Hume's estate, and not to the beneficiaries named in the policies. The Supreme Court holds that the beneficiaries are entitled to the proceeds of all the policies, without any deduction whatever on account of premiums paid, holding that the father and husband has full right to insure his life in the interest of his wife and children, and that where such policies are effected in the beneficiaries they are no part of the estate of the deceased insolvent, and, therefore, cannot be regarded as a fraudulent assignment of any part of his estate when so effected.

President Seelye, of Amherst College, appeared before Charles E. Grinnell, master of Chancery, employed to take testimony in the celebrated Andover case. He refused to answer and will have to appear before Judge Allen, of the Supreme court to show cause for refusing to answer.

The Atlantic and Danville railroad company will purchase the Gosport, Va., cotton docks. They now belong to the assets of the bankrupt Exchange National Bank of Norfolk.

Heavy frosts are reported at Nachitoches, La.

Much uneasiness is felt for the fate of the Steamer Vaitarna from Cutch, India, for Bombay. She was on last Friday a week overdue and it is feared had foundered with all on board—some 900 souls.

Violent gales reported on the Western coast of Great Britian last week. At Glasgow and at Belfast, Ireland, great damage was done.

The loss by fire of the works at Chatellerant for the manufacture of small arms for the French government involves a loss of 1,000,000 francs.

It is said that the ex-King of Annam, captured by the French will be sent to Algerin.

Prof. Gleason, the horsetamer, in Philadelphia, threw down a vicious horse in order to tame him, and was arrested for cruelty to animals.

In Baltimore, a suit has been brought by the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Brush Electric Company for alleged use of the former's wires. The claim is for $5,000.

A heavy shock of earthquake reported as occurring at Guayaquil at 2:35 p. m. on Friday last. It created a panic among the citizens.

FOREIGN.

Sebastapool is to be the sole harbor for vessels in the Black sea.

The authorities of Spain are taking active steps to quell the incipient rebellion. It is high time.

The German government has sent a Prussian general to Rome to establish such intimate relations with the Italian government as will make possible simultaneous mobilization of forces of the two countries.

A famous artist, Francois Musin, died recently in Vienna.

A cab company, so the story goes, is to be organized in Paris with Lord Shrewsbury as president. The plant is to consist of 300 S. T. hansoms, fitted with rubber tires and to be drawn by English horses.

Home Rule for Scotland is to be vigorously pushed forward.

Field Marshal Lord Lucan, who led forward, under a misconception of Lord Raglan's orders, the famous charge of the six hundred at Balaklava, died recently, aged 88.

The miners in Lanarkshire, Scotland, have been given 5 per cent. increase in wages.

New Zealand sheep-raising, as compared with last year, show a decrease of 114,801.

The revenue of the Dominion was $12,949,053 for the four months ending October 31st, and the expenditures $9,255,041. The net debt on the date mentioned was $233,666,187.

One of the participants in the Phœnix Park murder, it is said, has gone mad and continually raves about that massacre. Another of the gang is seriously ill in the infirmary of Mary jail.

Real estate in Melbourne, Australia, is bringing fabulous prices. One block of three acres brought £100,000, and yielded a profit of something over £70,000.

A passenger, named Pyne and supposed to be Mr. Jasper Douglas Pyne, M. P., fell overboard last week from a steamer running between Holyhead and Dublin.

The British steamer Black Watch foundered at sea last week.

Scottish American: Mrs. Nicholls, of Peterborough, Ont., Canada, has given $12,000 to wipe out the debt of St. Andrew's church there, and $3,000 to the building fund of St. Paul's of that town.

Russia, it is said, is being beseiged by the Vatican to enter into such league as will offset the policy so inimical to the Pope of Germany and Italy. The Pontifl only asks for an understanding which may not be a concordat or even a political agreement. Evidently he has abandoned all hope from Germany.

Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, at a banquet in London, said, in response to a toast, that so long as Scotland sent the class of men she had hitherto sene to his country the doors of America, so far as Scotchmen were concerned, would swing on their hinges from Maine to California. America was now more particular as regards immigration. She did not intend to allow her people to be contaminated by the leprosy of Asia or the off scourings of Europe. Which it was well to say.

News comes of dissensions in the Denmark Folkthing. We are told that the said Folkthing declined to present an address to King Christian. However, prior to the conclusiod of the sitting the members in the right of the Folkthing, acting in conjunction with the party in the Landsthing, will present an independent address to his Majesty.

The Emperor Francis Joseph declines to meet the Czar unless he removes his troops from the Austrian frontier.

The Pope has promoted Mgr. Persico—made him master of the Basilica of St. Peters—in return for his eminent services in Ireland.

The recent elections in England have been favorable to the present administration.

Here comes something that sounds very like a canard: The housekeeper of the present Earl of Warwick died recently and bequeathed $350,000 to her employer, mainly the accumulation of fees from Warwick Castle.

On 21st ult. there died at Beverly, Ontario, Canada, Robert Williamson, brother-in-law and cousin of the world-famed geologist, Hugh Miller. He was born at Cromarty, Scotland, in 1822, was a stone cutter by trade and had the superintendence of the errection of the monument to Sir Watter Scott at Edinburgh. Besides he had charge of the renovation of several of the historic cathedrals of Scotland. He was characterized by a thirst for reading, and for obtaining information generally. His age was 66.

Mr. James Sellars, architect of the Glasgow, Scotland Exhibition, and also of many of the finest buildings in that city died suddenly of blood-poisoning. He was only 45 years of age.

The chief speaker at a temperance meeting held by courtesy in the meeting room of the shareholders of the Great Western railroad company, in England, was the Bishop of London, and Mr. Hubbard, one of the directors occupied the chair.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

November 7th, 1888, at the residence of the bride's father, Preston A. Neel by Rev. W. O. Cochrane, Mr. HENRY BROWN, of Northumberland, England, and Miss JENNIE M. NEEL, of Mecklenburg.

November the 13th, 1888, by Rev. W. O. Cochrane at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. A. W. Clark, Mr. JULUS CATHEY and Miss L. A. CLARK. All of Mecklenburg.

November 1st, at residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mattie Pharr, by Rev. Jno. G. Anderson, C. C. WILSON, M. D., of Knoxville, Tenn., and Miss SCOTLAND PHARR.

By the same at Rocky River Church, Nov. 8th, HENRY L. LITAKER and SALLIE A. LINKER.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

On the 8th November, after a brief illness at "Woodston," Charlotte, N. C. JOHN COWAN—2 years of age, infant son of Dr. E. Nye, and Mrs. Bessie C. Hutchison.

Near Shannon, N. C., Oct. 27, 1888, fell asleep in Jesus, MRS. BARBARA JANE McGOUGAN the daughter of Mrs. M. E. McMillan, born Jan. 16, 1857, aged 31 years, 9 months and 11 days. She was united in matrimony to Mr. M. T. McGougan, Feb. 3, 1881, with whom she lived more than seven happy years. Their wedded life was without jar or ripple. As free from friction as the gladdening sunbeam. God blessed this marriage with four bright interesting children. It is sad to see them thus left without a mother.

Mrs. McGougan was a good woman, kind, tender and affectionate yet firm and true to her conviction of right. Her natural, tender and amiable disposition was beautified and strengthened by Divine grace. She has been a professing Christian from early youth. The prominent feature of her character was gentleness.

She had much to make her desire to live here a long time. A noble husband, interesting children, one of whom was an infant only a few weeks old, a large circle of loving friends, a happy and comfortable home, all to make home bright and cheerful, and the Master's work at home and else where. But under the tuition of grace she had been taught that there are better and more enduring things than these of earth, so when in the midst of all this earthly happiness and promise, the Master came and bade her relinquish things of earth, she obeyed and without a murmur fell asleep in the arms of Jesus.

"Asleep in Jesus! oh how sweet
To be for such a slumber meet,
With holy confidence to sing
That death hath lost its venomed sting."

J. S. B.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 20, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday, (14th) 42½ cents; Thursday and Friday, 42¾; since 43 cts.

ROSIN—Strained firm at 75 cents and Good Strained at 80 cents until Saturday when price advanced 5 cents on both qualities.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.30 and Soft $2.10 on Wednesday: since $1.35 and $2.25 respectively.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.40.

COTTON.—Middling 9 7-16 throughout.

TIMBER.—None offering, very little in millers' hands, and taken readily at full prices.

A heavily loaded cattle train went through Walnut bridge on the Missouri Pacific railroad, near Eldorado, Kansas. The engine and cars were badly wrecked; one hundred cattle were killed and many crippled. It is supposed the engineer will die of bruises received.

CAN YOU BEAT EGGS?

—If you have not used the—

SURPRISE EGG BEATER

You can't. Sample mailed on receipt of five 2c stamps. **Cragin Mf'g Co., Chicago, Ill.**

HEDRICK

Offers for the coming week. The largest line of Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods that can be found in the City. We have no special Bargain Day but Bargains for every day in the year.

Some Specialties have been made for the coming week in our Dress Goods Department, viz:

The remainder of our stock of French Embroidered Robes at wholesale prices.

All the leading shades in 40 inch. All Wool Henriettas at 50 cents per yards worth 75 cents.

Also all the leading shades in imported Habet Cloths at $1.25 sold elsewhere at $1.50 per yard.

These are some of the bargains we think it worth your while to see.

KID GLOVES.

A full line of Black and Colored Kids, and undressed Kids in Black and Tan of Foster's 5 Hook Embroidered back at $1.00 per pair. Sold in every city in the South at 1.25.

Handkerchiefs, Table linen, Doylies, Jewelry, and Fancy Dry Goods, at unusually low prices.

IN THE NEXT STORE

The gentlemen can find anything that goes to make up a well selected stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

No. 101 and 102 market St., and 1 and 2 No. Front St.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.

W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.

T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,

Raleigh, N. C.



PIANOS

GRAND

Summer Sale

ORGANS

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS OLD.

GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs

To be sold in August, September and October at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash. And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Great Bargains*—Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. 10 makers 200 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. ☞ Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular. LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.

REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn.

N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

The Great Secret of the Canary Breeders of the Hartz. מאנא **BIRD** MANNA restores song to cage birds and preserves them in health. 15c. by mail. Sold by druggists. Directions free. *Bird Food Co.*, 400 N. 3d St., Phila., Pa

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

IN A CORNER.

"In my small corner here." Ah! but you know
Corners are such snug nooks where one may hide
From the impatient crowd that hasten so
Along life's lanes. Be thou content to bide
Within thy little niche, nor fret and sigh
That thou, too, can'st not stand through wet and cold
In the great market place, to sell and buy
Thine own and others' eyes with blood-stained gold.

There in thy quiet corner, work and wait,
And do thy best to make that one place sweet
With flowers of love and faith. Lo! toward thy gate
Both Prince and slave alike shall turn their feet.
It shall be thine to give and thine to ask,
Rejoice, then, in thy lot, O happy one,
If thou can'st think of aught save how the task
Thy Lord hath given thee can best be done!

—*Good Housekeeping.*

HOW A LITTLE BOY CAMPED OUT.

Once there was a little boy who all summer long had been very anxious to camp out over night. Behind his mother's house was a large garden—as large as a whole city block—and at the far end of it was a little knoll, or hill, with rocks cropping out, It was behind this hill that little Paul wished to camp, for from there the house would be out of sight, and it would be "just like truly camping." So his mother gave him a large old crumb-cloth for a tent; a pair of blankets and a sofa cushion for a bed; a tin pail full of bread, cold meat, and hard-boiled eggs, and some ginger-bread and apples for his breakfast; also a bottle of milk, a tin cup, a wooden plate, and a small package of pepper and salt. She then gave him some cotton to put in his ears—to keep out little bugs and things. She had the hired man help him drive the stakes and fasten the crumb-cloth over them. The hired man, of his own accord, brought from the barn a large bundle of hay to spread under the blankets, so as to make a comfortable bed. By twilight everything was ready, and Paul kissed his mother, his aunt, and his big sister good bye, and, shouldering his cross-bow, marched away to the "Rocky Mountains"—as he called the little knoll.

He pinned back the doors of his tent with big catch-pins, and then sat down on the ground. Everything was dreadfully still; but the bright tin pail and the bottle of milk looked very comfortable in the soap-box cupboard; the brave cross-bow, with its pin-pointed arrows, promised safety; while the blankets, sofa-cushion, and the soft hay were all that any reasonable camper could ask for.

But it was so *dreadfully* still! Not even the smallest baby-breeze was stirring; through a hole in the crumb-cloth shone a star, and the star made outdoors seems stiller yet. Paul unbuttoned one shoe and then the other, and sat for a while listening. Then suddenly kicking off his shoes, he scrambled under the blankets and lay quite still. He was a very small boy, and somehow camping out was n't delightful in *every* way.

It was nearly half-past eight. Mamma was knitting, the aunt was sewing, and the big sister was standing on the dictionary, rehearsing her elocution exercise. Nobody but Mamma heard the back hall door softly open, and the tiny feet go stealing upstairs. When the elocution exercise was over, Mamma said she must go and find the mate to the stocking she was knitting.

So she went upstairs; but, before looking for the stocking, she went into Paul's room. There, in the starlight, she saw the brown curly head cuddled into its customary pillows. She was a good and faithful mamma, and so she did not laugh—out loud. She stooped over the half hidden head and whispered back "*Kind* of lonesome,—and I heard something *swallowing*, very close to my head. And so I came in. And—you won't tell, will you, Mamma?"

Faithful Mamma did n't "tell,"—not until long afterward when Paul had grown to be so old and so big that he went "truly camping" far away to the Rocky Mountains.

And what was the "swallowing" that Paul heard so close to his head? I think it must have been an imagined noise. Don't you?—*Emily H. Leland, in* St. Nicholas *for October.*

THE EXTERMINATION OF BIRDS.

No doubt much of the bird persecution which is so lamentably prevalent is due to the fact that the mischief of these beings is open and evident while their services are secret and concealed. One sees so readily the damage wrought to corn or fruit, and passes so easily over the far more than counter-balancing slaughter of insects. A bird may kill a hundred grubs or more, and we know nothing of the matter, although every one of those grubs were practically taking money out of our pockets by its unceasing depredations among our crops. But if we see the same bird stealing a single grain of corn, or plucking a single berry from our fruit bushes, we notice its mischief at once, and a death-warrant is issued against it. So it is that a single crime will blast a character which many good deeds cannot build up. And so it is, also, that in furthering as we suppose our advantage, we are in reality striving against our interests by the most efficient means in our powers.

But a bird which does not help us at all by the slaughter of insects may yet assist us very greatly by devouring the seeds of weeds. And in cultivated land a seed destroyed is better than a weed destroyed, for then the soil is not exhausted by useless and perhaps noxious vegetation. The wood pigeon, for example, although a bird with a deservedly bad character, is undeniably useful in its way; so, too, is the sparrow; so, too, are many of the finches. The goldfinch, in particular, has no more favorite feed than the downy seeds of the thistle, which it destroys in myriads almost beyond the bounds of belief; and it commits absolutely no known mischief whatever, which might be set against its services. Yet not more than a year or two ago no less than 13,848 goldfinches were trapped or killed at Worthington only in a single season!—*Sunday Magazine.*

A SINCERE OPINION.

"We talk of writing easily and dashing off impromptus; how say you if we should try it now? Here are six of us, who are all thought to have some knack of that work; and here are pens, ink and paper, ready to our hand. Let us see who can write the best impromptu."

He who thus addressed the gay group of London fashionable wits assembled in the chief room of Will's coffee house (at that time their favorite place of resort) was a tall, handsome man in the prime of life, who still lives in English history as Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset, one of the kindest as well as richest men in all England, the friend of all distressed poets, and himself possessed of powers that would have made him a poet of no mean rank if he had but had the luck to be born poor.

"Agreed," cried the rest with one voice; "and 'glorious John' here shall be our umpire."

The last words were addressed to a plump little old man with very large, bright eyes, who was sitting in a snug corner by the fire, and seemed to be treated with great respect by the whole company, notwithstanding his rather shabby suit of threadbare black. Nor was this without reason; for this quiet old man was none other than John Dryden, the greatest poet whom England had produced for a whole generation.

Dryden readily undertook the office of judge, and to work went the whole six with paper and pen. But to the amazement even of those who best knew his ready wit and wonderful fluency, Lord Dorset finished and folded up his contributions almost before his companions had begun theirs.

"You see now, gentlemen," said a laughing voice, "why Charlie proposed this trial to us; he had his impromptu ready beforehand."

"Thou canst scarce rail at me for that Jack," retorted the Earl, "for men say thou hast once written an 'impromptu' which took thee a month to compose."

The papers were handed over to Dryden, who had hardly taken time to glance over them when he pronounced that the best was that written by Lord Dorset. All other competitors looked surprised, as well they might; but the wonder ceased when the contributions were examined, and Dorset's effusion was found to run thus:

"Pay to John Dryden, on Demand, the Sum of One Hundred Guineas.—Dorset."—*David Ker, in Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for October.*

SCIENCE.

A method of making paper bottles and boxes has been patented by G. A. Wilkins. The object is the manufacture of corrugated paper bottles or boxes coated or otherwise treated with inodorous substances. These bottles and boxes are made by forming a hollow or tubular body from a sheet of paper by rolling (the number of convolutions being varied according to the desired strength and thickness of the bottle or box), and then fixing an end-piece, or end-pieces, in the hollow or tubular body. In making bottles one of these end-pieces is formed with a suitable opening for the introduction into the bottle of the liquid or other substance which it is to contain.

A new device of testing the penetration of shot-guns has been brought out in England. From twenty-five to thirty pieces of inch board, cut 10x12 inches, are used. In the centre of each piece a hole 9 inches in diameter is cut. Then these boards are put in a trough 12 inches wide and 10 deep, one end of which is made of boiler-plate, and has a 9-inch hole in it to correspond with the hold in each board. Pieces of stout carboard, 10x12 large, are put between the wooden boards, and then a screw at the rear end of the trough forces the whole series of wooden and bardboards tight against the boiler-plate end of the trough. Of course the cardboards are held firmly between the wooden boards. Then the gun to be tested is fired at the 9-inch hole in the boiler-plate. Only the cardboards impede the flight of the shot that strike that hole. The number of cardboards pierced shows the penetration of the shot.

Independent:—There are yet a considerable number of intelligent people who hold that the low order of vegetable organisms known as parasitic fungi, are the result and not the cause of disease. Suppose, for instance, that it was definitely proved, as it is strongly believed, that yellow fever is caused by a minute parasitic plant permeating the atmosphere in which the disease is located, attacking apparently the healthiest as well as the weakest, it would be contended that perhaps some inappreciable change unfavorable to life had taken place in the atmosphere, and that vital power had in some mysterious way been affected before the fungi—scavengers they have been termed—undertook to perform their special work. Experiments are, however, being continually made by eminent men, which, if generally known, would convince any one that a large number of species are actually causes of disease. Some very convincing facts have recently been made known by Prof. J. C. Arthur, the botanist attached to the New York Experimental Station at Geneva. They were made by Brefield in Germany. He took 120 healthy cabbage worms and placed on them the spores of a minute fungus, *Entomophthora radicans*. Eighty-one took the disease, sixty-two died in a week, their bodies covered by spores; nineteen lived much longer, but finally dried to mummies, when they were found filled with another condition of the fungus known as resting spores. Successive series were tried, resulting the same way, except that the later in the season, the greater the proportion of mummies with resting spores. Facts like these are becoming abundant with scientific men, and deserve to be spread among the community at large.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Colours that harmonise: A lady writer in *Good Housekeeping* says—White light is composed of the three primaries in the proportion of three atoms of yellow to five of red and eight of blue. Now the equivalents of all perfect contrasts or perfect groups of colours will be either the sum of these sixteen, or a multiple of that number. And a trained eye will readily detect, on entering a room, an approximation to this rule or a violation of it. That is, when three parts of yellow are used, to balance its brilliance there should be about five parts of red and eight of blue, as much in quantity as the red and yellow together. Otherwise the rooms appear gaudy or produce an unpleasant impression. But these three primaries can be used only in very small quantities save by those of barbaric tastes. An artistic eye delights in secondaries and tertiaries so mingled that the general effect is that of subtle and reposeful beauty. It is a canon of good taste, also, that either of the primaries should be used alone or with white, gold and blacks. The secondaries, green, purple, and orange, need the presence of their complementaries, or the colours in which they are lacking. Thus green calls for the presence of red, the other primary, but is balanced by a little less than half its own measure. More than this produces discord, less leaves want. In like manner eight parts of purple need only three of yellow, or less than one third as much. the tertiary colours, called neutrals, formed by the secondaries with a small measure of each of the primaries, making olive, citrine and russet, are safe to use in large masses in house decoration. They are cousins to each other, and have no family quarrels. Racinet, whose authority is regarded as final, gives the following scale of colour and proportion:—Primaries—Yellow 3, red 5, blue 8. Secondaries—Orange 8, green 11, purple 13. They are contrasted in perfection only thus—Yellow 8 parts to purple 13 parts; yellow orange 11, purple blue 21; orange 8, blue 8; orange red 13, blue green, 19; red 5, green 11; red purple 18, green yellow 14. The neutrals or tertiaries are thus related to each other—8 parts orange and 11 green, equals citrine 19; 8 parts orange, 13 purple, equals russet 21; 11 parts green, 13 purple, equals olive 24. The complementaries of these are easily produced from the primary colours lacking in each. They are—Citrine against purples, shading to red or olive; russet against green, and olive against orange, shading either to russet or citrine.

Lamp shades: Of making these there is no end, and as there seems to be no limit to the use of lamps, both for lighting and as helps in decoration, new methods for making them must still be welcome to the home makers.

A shade that has made an old lamp handsome enough for promotion to the parlor, has for its basis a plain white porcelain shade of the shape used for student lamps. This the owner stained inside and outside with orange family dye, dissolved in gum water. It was necessary to make the mixture very dark, but when applied it appeared like amber.

Procuring clear, large amber glass beads, the artist,—one surely might call her so,—fastened a string of them around the neck of the shade, using it as the beginning of a network which reached to the lower edge. Passing a needle threaded with twist, into one of the beads of the foundation, she took seven beads on the string, passing the needle through the fifth bead of the chain and making another loop of beads, and thus continuing all around. A second row of loops were secured to the central bead of first row of loops, and so on till the shade is covered. The slope is obtained by putting more beads on the loops every third row. The edge is finished with a row of four-inch width fringe, made of double strands of the same beads.

An unstained shade covered in the same way with "looking-glass" beads would be very pretty, especially in rooms where there is already too much yellow to make amber desirable.

THINGS USEFUL.

A Use for Pineapple Peelings—House-keepers may be glad to learn that from that part of the pineapple which is generally thrown aside a delicious drink may be made at a trifling cost. From Cuba comes the receipt. Pare the pine very thin; place these parings in an earthen vessel, a crock or wide-mouthed pitcher and cover with a pint of water allowed to each medium-sized pine; cover closely and put aside in a moderately cool place for twenty-four hours; then strain thoroughly and sweeten to taste; cork tight in stone bottles. In about thirty six hours the pineapple drink can be opened, but this must be done carefully.

Uses of the lemon: A medical writer says: Lemonade from juice of the lemon is one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable for all stomach diseases, gravel, liver complaint, inflammation of the bowels and fever. It is a specific against worms and skin complaints. Lemon juice is the best antiscorbutic remedy known. It not only cures the disease, but prevents it. Sailors make daily use of it for this purpose. I advise every one to rub their gums with lemen juice to keep them in good condition. The hands and nails are kept clean, white, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains, Lemon is often used in intermittent fever, mixed with strong, hot black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia may be cured by rubbing the parts affected with cut lemon. It is valuable also to cure warts and also to destroy dandruff on the head by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. It will alleviate and finally cure coughs and colds and heal diseased lungs if taken hot on going to bed at night. Its uses are manifold, and the more we employ it externally the better we shall find ourselves. Lemon juice is good in removing tartar from the teeth, antifebrile, etc. A doctor in Rome is trying it experimentally in malarial fever with great success, and thinks it will in time supersede quinine.

For plants that are weak give them an application of manure water once a week, but it should be well diluted. This applies to shrubs, roses and other single plants. Manure water is too filthy for house plants. A substitute may be had by adding a tablespoonful of equal parts of saltpetre and superphosphate to a quart of water. Occasionally sprinkle a small quantity of ashes around the plants.

Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Sleeplessness, &c. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well-developed Consumption."—T. J. Findley, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

AGENTS Proof that $100 a month is made selling our New Book by Rev. Dr. **Talmage**, also **Mother, Home and Heaven.** 195,000 sold. Edited by T. L. Cuyler, D. D. **$2.75. 10,000 Curiosities of the Bible.** Introduction by J. H. Vincent, D.D. Illustrated. $2. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 771 Broadway, N.Y.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

A COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

I wish to extend an invitation to all of the readers of the N. C. Presbyterian to call and examine one of the most *Complete Stocks* of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
House Furnishing:
Poles, Curtains,
Window Shades, &c., &c.,

Which I have ever shown. All Goods are sent free of Express or Freight when the amount is $10.00 or over.

CHURCH CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

Samples on application.

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTIRE,

Oct. 7th, 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY }

SMOKING TOBACCO

EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

In the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

HEAVY GROCERIES,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 7 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH

Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,

COTTON BAGGING AN TIES.

We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.

WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO., VA.,

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.

New buildings, heated by steam; Laboratory; and other advantages and comforts of a first-class Schools. Fifty boarding pupils. Three Assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community, with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887-'8. Send for Catalogue.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

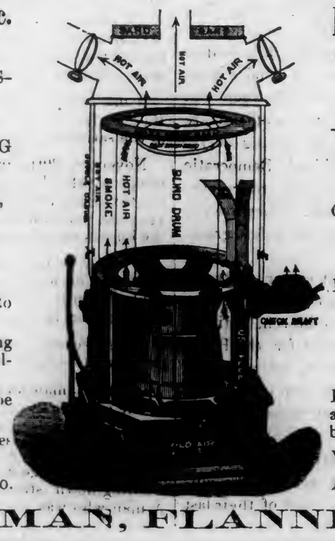
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF **HARDWARE**

Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

We Will Save You Money.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. HODGES BROWN, Pres't. WM. C. COART, Secretary.



A Home Company

SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint. Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.** No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THREE LITTLE BIRDS.

Three little birds in a silken nest
In a tree-top high were singing,
The boughs that bore them east and west
In a stormy wind was swinging,
A child looked up with anxious eye—
"O three little birds together,
So near the sky,
With the storm so high,
Say, do you not mind the weather?

"Why should we mind it, wee little boy,
Though hard the wind is blowing?
We're just as safe as you in your joy,
Down where the grass is growing.
We do not fear when tempests roar,
Up here in our nest together;
We sing the more
Till the storm is o'er,
We know who makes the weather?"

"Dear little birds, your bough bends so!
It is not still one minute;
I would not be in your nest, I know,
For the world and all that's in it."
"Nay, little boy, our house is small—
Too small for us all together,
And you might fall
O'er the silken wall
When we rock in the weather,"

"Fear not for us when low or high
We in the winds are swinging;
Now near the ground, now near the sky—
You'll always hear us singing,
We see you run, little boy, from play
When rain drops kiss the heather—
You scamper away
While we are gay;
We know who makes the weather!"

—*Christian World.*

FANNY, THE COLT.

Little Fanny was motherless, having been discovered in an open field beside her dead mother.

Before she was a year old she could open the door to her own room and go to bed alone. She did not quite understand the fastenings from the inside and had to be let out in the morning.

The children, there were six, thought her a most wonderful baby and claimed here as their own. The boys had taught her to take of their caps with her teeth, shake hands with her feet and do many other cute things.

But when she was four years old she had to work, for Fanny was only a horse, after all. Never was she driven except by one of the family and she really acted as if she liked to go. When the buggy was drawn out she would give a little pleased whinny and step daintily about as if impatient to be off. And when once on the road disliked of all things to take the dust from another vehicle. The children were a croupy set and a physician was often called, Fanny being the horse to be ridden every time; and so well had she learned what was wanting if a saddle was placed hastily upon her back, she only waited for a rider, and without a hint from the rein, bounded off in the direction of the doctor's office: returning, she jogged leisurely home.

It was a sad day for the family when one morning no glad whinny greeted the one who went to feed her. She had been stolen.

Two other horses had been taken from a neighbor at the same time and he bemoaned them as so much money lost. But the joint owners of Fanny grieved as if a friend were dead; to her it might be even worse than death. 'For how could the taker be otherwise than cruel?" they asked.

A thorough search was made but no clue obtained, and the horses were given up as lost. The older children strove to be brave, but the younger ones could not keep back the tears when speaking of "poor Fanny," and the mother was shocked one evening to hear four-year-old Bessie add to her infant prayer: *"And please, God send Fanny back"*

She kissed the child tenderly and whispered: "If we cannot have Fanny we will have another horse to take her place, my dear." "But it wouldn't be *her*, mamma! I want just Fanny," and she laid her face in mamma's lap and sobbed, as she had done many times since the loss.

A few days later, as the family were at breakfast, Nora, the girl, rushed into the room exclaiming: *"If ye plaze mum, Fanny's in the stable, or else 'tis her ghost, sure!* I wint to find the clo'espins lost last night, and as I wint a-near the barn I hearn a whin-now as like hern as two pase, and"—but before she had concluded every seat was empty and all had hurried to the barn.

The stable door was opened and forth stepped Fanny to be hugged and kissed as never before.

She still wore her halter, from which a broken strap dangled, showing how she had released herself, and, once free, her presence in her own stall was no mystery.

An officer was duly notified, and taking her tracks he went about five miles along the beach of the lake, where, in a bluff overhanging a ravine, he found a cave where the two other horses were still tied.

Fanny had broken her halter, opened the wide door, that swung in, pushed her way through the brush piled against it and hurried home to her own stable.

The horses must have been taken to their hiding place by being led along the water's edge to conceal their tracks and their food conveyed to them by boat.

The thief was not caught, more is the pity. Evidently seeing the signs of Fanny's escape he was only too glad to escape himself. The owner of the two horses suggested that Fanny ought to have a medal, but upon being shown a lump of sugar she uttered a decided neigh and then munced her sugar in silence.—*Coleman's Rural World.*

LITTLE SUSIE'S SIX TEACHERS.

"Susy, you were a very good girl at church this morning."

"How could I be naughty, mamma?"

"O! in a great many ways. One child could disturb fifty people."

"What could it do?"

"It could keep getting up and down on its seat. It could be asking if service was almost done. It could turn over the leaves of the hymn-book and rattle them. It could gape, and yawn, and fidget. Or it might turn round and look right into other peoples' faces in a rude way."

Susy had seen chidren do all these things. Mr. Ought whispered that she had done some of them herself.

"Mamma," said she, "it is hard to sit still."

"I know it is, and that is one reason why it is good for you to go to church. You know you must sit still, and try to learn to do it. And it is well to learn to do hard things."

'What for do little children go to church?" asked Susy. "They don't know what the minister says."

"No, I know they don't understand much. But there are a good many reasons why they should go to church, even then. I cannot explain them all to such a little girl as you are. But one reason is this: If they always go when they are children, they will be likely to go when they are grown up. Besides, nobody goes just to hear what the minister says. We go to worship God. Even little Susy can please and honor Him by just sitting still in His house, and making no noise. And some of the blessing He has for the grown people He showers down on the little ones who are brought there to get it."

Susy smiled.

"I'll sit still, and maybe he'll shower some on me," said she.

"You needn't say maybe," said Faith. "You may say He certainly will."—*Mrs. Prentiss.*

A LITTLE WOMAN,

Pen Ashford will never forget the day when people began to call her "little woman." She was papa's and mamma's only child, and never had anything hard to do, any more than her bird or her kitty or her dolly had; and her mamma called her a flower, a bird or a sunbeam.

But all at once, one day, this little girl showed that she was good for something else than to be petted and played with. It was a cold, snowy day. The servant had gone out for the afternoon, and Pen and her mother were alone in the house. Mamma had not been well and about 3 o'clock she grew very ill indeed—so sick and weak that she could not sit up, nor tell Pen what to do for her. Pen was scared at first, and stood by the bed and looked at mamma pitifully, while the storm roared without.

Presently Pen's little mind seemed full of soft clear voices. "Pen," said one voice, "you must go for papa and for Aunt Alice and for the doctor." "Pen," said another of the clear voices, "you must put some wood in the stove before you go." "And, Pen," said another of the voices, "you must put a glass of water and the camphor by the bed before you go." "And Pen," said still another, "explain to mamma that you are going."

All these voices did little Pen obey. She was but five years old, and I think she was brave to get herself ready all alone and trudge off over the snowy road to the village through the storm to bring that help to her mamma. But she did it, and this was the way she earned the name of "Little Woman."—*The Children's Friend.*

A PRAYER OF A FOUR-YEAR OLD BOY.

A few years ago a certain minister made a trip through Europe, and a short time before sailing from Liverpool for home, he wrote to his family and told them about what time he hoped to land in New York and home. Of course the minister's family was anxious for the time to pass, and the day to arrive when they would greet the father and cordially welcome him to their home.

It happened, however, that the ship on which he had embarked was delayed at sea by heavy storms, and did not reach New York until nearly a week after the time it was due. This delay very much distressed the minister's family, for they greatly feared that the ship might be lost at sea, and they would never again see their father in this world.

When Sunday came, the mother of the family kept the children at home and would not permit them to go to Sunday-school, thinking it might be possible that their loved one was lost at sea.

Among the family were a little girl and boy, the latter the baby of the house, and only four years old. The little girl asked her mother's permission to have Sunday-school in the parlor at home. The request was granted. After the singing of a few Sunday-School hymns, the little brother said, "Now, sister, let's pray." They both kneeled down, and, the following is the prayer offered: "The Lord that holds the winds in his fist, and the sea on the top of his head, won't let the whale swallow the ship that papa is in. Amen.

And, sure enough, the boy's prayer was answered, for in a few days after this all were made happy by the safe return of the father to their midst.

This little boy trusted that God would do for him what he asked, and so should we, whenever we ask for things that are reasonable and right. —*Lutheran S. S. Herald.*

A LETTER TO THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Dear Children:—I want to tell you of a scrap of Bible verse that is just the right size for little folks to remember: "The Lord is thy keeper." You know a keeper is one who keeps and cares for. The Lord is a good keeper, because he is so strong that he is never tired nor sleepy; and so patient that he is willing to watch all the time. There are a great many things about us that need to be kept. There are our feet, that naturally want to play truant and run away from God; but if we ask him to keep them, he will make them walk in his paths,—in the very tracks that Jesus made. Isn't it pleasant to think that every step you take in your play in running errands for mother, in going to and from school, may all be steps for Jesus?

Then there are your hands, and hands can do the naughtiest things in the world. They are just like two little wild beasts that need a keeper. Satan likes to manage them, and, oh, such careless, cruel things as he makes them do! But if you ask your Heavenly Father to keep them, they will become careful, gentle hands, like the hands of Jesus. You remember that his hands, although they were wounded, never wounded others; although they were bounded, they set others free, and were always stretched out for help and blessing.

The ears need keeping, so that they will not listen to wicked words and bad stories. God can help you shut them up when Satan comes to whisper in them. And the eyes. Did you ever think how many sins creep into your heart through your eyes? After awhile, when they feel really settled in their new home, they will be bold enough to climb up and look out of these two front windows. Then every one will see them, for although our eyes often lead us into temptation, they do not keep bad secrets well, but are always the first to tell them.

The mouth is still harder to keep. David found this out a long time ago, and wrote this beautiful little prayer about it: "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lips." The Bible says that men have been able to tame every kind of wild beast, but that no one was ever yet able, alone to tame his tongue. You know what unkind, untruthful things your tongue will sometimes say. You think when you wake in the morning. "Now to-day I'll say just the nicest, kindest things I can think of, to everybody," but almost before breakfast is over you have said something cross or naughty. Yet you must never give up. Try it once more, and ask the Lord to be the keeper of your tongue.

But of all hard things to deny, the heart is the hardest. It is like a castle with enemies camping around it, and worse than all, traitors are waiting inside to unlock the gates. Surely, we can never hold our castle unless it has a very strong keeper; and we are so easily deceived about this castle. We think that it is safe, when we afterward find its walls broken in places; we flatter ourselves that it is clean and beautiful, when it is full of crawling, slimy things of hideous shape. But only let the dear Savior in, and he will cleanse and beautify and strengthen it in every part; and if the heart is right, then the feet and hands, eyes, ears and tongue will all do the Master's bidding.—*National Presbyterian.*

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies..... 10cts
Three " 25cts
Ten " 75cts
Twenty " $1 00

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

ASTHMALINE never falls to Cure. Any one who wants to be CURED can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle FREE. Dr TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m. Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m.. 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Nov. 11 '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15.
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 p m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence.	12 10a m	1 20 a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence...	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 54p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 10p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6:40 p. m., Manning 7.19 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	11:52pm	† 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 am	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 am	8 55pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.30 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 59 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportatien.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO Millinery AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 45 A.M.	6 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville....	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A.M.	9 15 A.M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 40 P.M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A.M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P.M.	2 00 P.M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	6 45 A.M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	2 30 P.M.

No. 2—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A.M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "	

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P.M.	
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "	

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

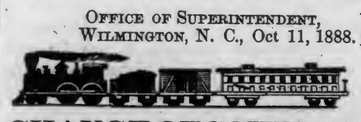
Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 50 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 12 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 43 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 43 P. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	4 10 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 46 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 51 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 15 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	6 40 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 57 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	12 32 A. M
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	7 00 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 10 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	8 33 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	9 38 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	11 21 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 51 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 40 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 49 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 19 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 40 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be- Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

SAY-SOES.

To clean door-plates, use a solution of ammonia in water, applied with a rag.

Hartshorn will usually restore colors that have been taken out by acid.

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth.

CATARR CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from the loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a receipt which completely cured and saved him from death. Any suffer who this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A Lawrence, 88 Warren St.. New York City, will receive the receipt free of charge.

A comparison of church incomes shows that that of Dr. John Hall, in New York, is the largest, having an income of nearly $150,000. The next largest, Dr. Whyte's, Free St. George's, Edinburgh; its income is $50,000.

"I want to thank you, writes a young man to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., "for placing me in a position by which I am enabled to make money faster than I ever did before." This is but a sample extract of the many hundreds of letters received by the above firm.

Kindness on the part of the farmer, exercised towards his farm stock, pays well.

J. D. LARKIN'S SOAPS.

J. D. Larkin & Co. are a firm of many years standing in Buffalo, N. Y., reliable and ranking as first-class business men. They are introducing a new soap, which will supersede the best in the market. So much confidence have they in the merit of their goods that they send them on trial (freight prepaid), with the privilege of returning at their expense if not satisfactory. They have set aside the profits of their enormous factory for one year to give to the purchasers ordering goods in this way.

See the large advertisement appearing from time to time in this paper. When you send them a postal card ordering the **Great Christmas Box** on trial, be sure to say that you saw the advertisement in this paper, and the goods will be promptly sent on terms therein stated.—*Journal & Messenger.*

Mrs. Captain Tom is the name of the richest Indian in Alaska. She is worth about $20,000, and lives royally at Sitka, surrounded by slaves. She lately joined the Presbyterian Mission.

Salvation Oil relieves instantly and cures speedily all bodily pain. Price only 25 cents.

Verdict of coroner's jury: "Died from want"—of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

A considerable part of the Prince of Wales's expenses has gone to pay for uniforms which he must wear at foreign courts. He has over eighty of them, and some cost $600 or $700.

SO MANY LADIES!

Have been disappointed in buying dresses that we can readily believe that many of them despair of purchasing a dress that is worth the money paid for it. Severe competition, high rents, expensive clerks, all combine to drive store-keepers to sell an inferior article of apparel at a price much higher than its real value. So, when a manufacturer offers to sell direct from his looms to the wearer the buyer has a guarantee that he or she will get the best fruit of the looms. This is particularly true of Silk and Satin, as in no other class of goods is the opportunity for swindling so great. Foreign materials can be introduced into the silk so, that even a practiced eye cannot detect the deception. The lady who has been led by a pleasant clerk in a handsome store to invest her money, finds out, after it is too late, that she has been cheated, and the goods she bought for something handsome, turns out to be rough material, containing 40 per cent. silk, 60 per cent. foreign materials, not fit for a lady to wear. All our lady readers will welcome the chance offered them to secure handsome silk or satin dress direct from a great Connecticut factory, which offers to send a pure Silk or Satin Dress to any of our subscribers for examination and final purchase.

Read carefully their large advertisement, and be sure to send your name and address, asking for free samples of Silk and Satin, to O. S. CHAFFEE & SON, MANSFIELD CENTRE, CONN. They are reliable in every sense of the word beyond any question or doubt, and we take much pride in presenting their card. Do us the favor to name our paper when writing.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address H. A. GREY, SR.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office In Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells.
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN ALL AGES. By the Rev. Robert P. Kerr, D.D. Price, $1.25.

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.



ALL LADIES KNOW the inestimable value of a Black Silk or Satin Dress, and a great many consider their ***WARDROBE INCOMPLETE*** without one, and with good reason—for it is always appropriate and adapted to the many uses for which a well-dressed lady requires a becoming and handsome dress: for house-wear, as hostess or guest, to make calls, attend church, receptions, weddings, parties, lectures, amusements and entertainments of all kinds; besides, it retains its beauty and fine appearance for so many years, outlasting and outwearing half a dozen ordinary dresses. **NO WONDER** all the ladies, whether young or old, middle-aged, married or single, feel they must have one. It is both ornamental and useful, as well as ***very economical,*** retaining for many years the superior finish and elegant look which so gratifies a lady. Black Silk or Satin goods are well worth the attention and admiration which they receive the world over.

We Propose to put it in the power of every lady in the land to secure one of **Chaffee's Famous Dress Silks** direct from our looms, **WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED,** and for richness, superior finish and wearing qualities, not excelled by any make of Black Silk or Satin. ***We are manufacturers of over 50 Years' Standing,*** and sell direct from our looms a class of goods it is impossible to secure from any other source at anything like our prices, for the reason that you get the benefit of the money usually spent in selling through commission houses, jobbers and retailers. It is a well-known fact that we sell the very best Silks and Satins way below the price commonly charged for a much poorer quality. Our stock is put through the various processes of manufacture in the most careful manner, and the result is a fabric strictly pure, unadulterated and unsurpassed for richness, durability, etc.

The Very Last Thing we want you to do is to **Send Us Money**

The first thing we ask of you is to request of us our samples of Silks and Satins (mailed free to all), naming this paper. You can do this at a cost of one cent for a postal card. We send you samples free and our large descriptive circular, from which you will readily see that we ship you the Silk and Satin, giving you an opportunity to examine it and know that you are satisfied, and that the goods are even better than you anticipated. If not as represented, we do not ask you to purchase, but return them at our expense. We guarantee you perfect satisfaction. We will sell direct from our factory a dress pattern that is a model of purity and beauty, and which will commend itself to every lady in the land who believes in economy and wishes a dress guaranteed perfect in make, finish, and possessing all those admirable qualities which are the pleasure and pride of an elegantly dressed lady. Our method of selling is so straightforward and honest that it is entitled to your very prompt attention. Address

O. S. CHAFFEE & SON, Mansfield Centre, Conn.

We refer by permission to the First National Bank, Windham National Bank, Dime Savings Bank, and Willimantic Savings Institute, of Willimantic, Conn.

TO EVERY ONE who states name of this paper when sending for samples, we present a handsome Watch Guard (made of pure Silk and warranted not to break) with all orders for a Silk or Satin Dress sent up to January, 1889.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CHURCHES Many Committees and Personal Friends are about to hand the **Pastor's Wife a Christmas Present;** nothing can be selected equal to a Black Silk or Satin Dress. Correspond with us. In such cases, we always take part ourselves and become one of the Committee by subscribing to the fund. To insure our co-operation, better cut this part of the advertisement out and send application for samples with a special letter.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - CASH.

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS

Christmas Selections —FOR 1888.— Containing new Carols by eminent writers in this field of work, and preceded by an Instructive Responsive Exercise that may be used with or without the Carols. Price, 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail postpaid; $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid.

Services. —"Good Will to Men." By J. E. Hall; "Noel," by P. F. Campiglio, and "Peace on Earth," by J. E. Hall: these consist of choice Responsive Readings throughout which are interspersed Beautiful Carols written especially for use in connection with the Readings. Price of each of the three Services is same as for the "Christmas Selections."

Cantatas. "The New Santa Claus," by Butterworth and Murray. "Judge Santa Claus," by Burnham and Root. "The Waifs' Christmas," by Burnham and Root. "Santa Claus' Mistake," by Burnham and Root. "Catching Kris Kringle," by Butterworth and Root. Price of the Cantatas, 30cts. each by mail postpaid.

Catalogue of all kinds of Christmas Music will be sent free on application.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

DRESS MAKING

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St. - WILMINGTON, N.C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING. Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.

Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.

Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free. GEORGE ALLEN, New Bern, N. C.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.

mch.2 481-1y

DO YOU ANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS **WITHOUT CHARGE.**

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX,
Mana

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,090. WILMINGTON, N. C., NOVEMBER 28, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,710.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

REWARD FOR WORK.

We Want the Paper Put in Every Family in the Church and Will Do Our Part.

We offer then a series of rewards to those who are willing to undertake the getting up of clubs for us.

PROPOSITION No. 1.—To the person who will send us the largest number of NEW subscribers (provided the number is over 25) we will pay $30.00.

PROP. No. 2.—The person sending us the next largest number of NEW subscribers, (over 20) we will pay $22.

PROP. No 3.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 15) we will pay $15.

PROP. No. 4.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 10) we will pay $8 00.

PROP. No. 6.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 5) we will pay $3.25.

And to any one sending us a NEW subscriber we will pay 50 cents for his trouble: this does not apply of course to those who are paid under any one of the propositions made above.

IN NO CASE WILL ANY ONE SENDING THE NEW SUBSCRIBERS—THAT IS PERSONS IN FAMILIES NOT NOW TAKING THE PAPER—IN NO CASE WILL SUCH PERSON ACTING UNDER THESE PROPOSITIONS RECEIVE LESS THAN 50 CENTS. SO NO ONE WILL LOSE HIS LABOR.

To put it in the power of any one to get subscribers, we will put the price to NEW subscribers at $2.15 *for the first year*.

But suppose over four persons get over 25 subscribers? Then the one who gets the largest number gets $30; the one who gets the next largest gets the reward for proposition No. 2; the next still the reward for proposition No. 3.

Similar action will be adopted with regard to those who send over the number of subscribers designated by notes No. 2 and 3? provided these lists are not exceeded by others sent under some higher proposition.

☞ A chance for workers desiring to get money for Foreign Missionary purposes, or for any other good cause—and to increase the circulation of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, which certainly will represent labor in a good cause. All is optional with the getter-up of clubs—but we suggest it to the consideration of Ladies' Missionary Societies.

No credit subscriptions will be allowed—that is money must have been actually paid in by a subscriber and the fact reported to us, before his name will be entered.

TIME GIVEN:—This offer is to close 24th December—and will include only the subscriptions obtained previous to that date.

ACTION OF THE SYNOD.

The Synod reaffirms its sense of the value of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN in maintaining and diffusing throughout the Synod, in the families and communities where it is taken, a knowledge of our principles as a denomination, our position and progress and the spread of evangelical religion.

We believe that a large increase in its circulation will aid very materially in helping forward the cause of Christ and the extension of sound views in reference to the Presbyterian Church in our State and wherever its circulation extends. The Synod expresses its deep obligation and its sincere thanks to the Editor of this paper for past and unnumbered favors in printing without charge so many papers and records of Presbyteries and Synods that could not otherwise have been spread before our people, and for interesting and valuable communications on various topics adapted to interest and instruct its readers. We believe it has been and is an important, if not an indispensable, help to the success of our ministry in all the congregations where it is taken and read.

We unhesitatingly affirm that as a weekly religious paper for North Carolina, its merits and its claims are above and beyond any other paper that circulates among us or attempts to take its place, and we believe if more interest was taken in this paper by communications from our ministers and elders and gentlemen and ladies of Christian culture and ability, its value and influence for increased good would be greatly enhanced. In view of the foregoing and the past history and present needs of this paper, the Synod of North Carolina pledges to the Editor of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to endeavor to increase its circulation throughout all our congregations.

To accomplish this desirable end the Synod recommends to all its ministers and sessions to take special action and make special efforts and adopt measures to increase its circulation. We suggest and urge in order to effect this, that each session procure lists of persons living within the bounds of their respective congregations who now take the paper, to ascertain by comparing this list with the roll of members—how many persons or families fail to take this paper; that they use what influence they can employ by canvassing the congregation, or that by some other earnest and systematic effort, they endeavor, if possible, *to put the paper in every family*. We believe the paper, needs and deserves it, that such increased patronage will secure an increased value to the paper and that our Church and our State will be amply repaid in the good results that will follow.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. R. A. Webb, from Davidson College, N. C., to 111 Church street, Charleston, S. C.

Rev. W. H. Neel, from Farmville, Va., to Covington, Ky.

Rev. T. E. Smith, from Cedar Keys, Fla., to Archer, Fla.

Rev. B. D. D. Greer, from Van Alstyne, Texas, to Lavern, Wilson, county, Texas.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallagher from Fulton, Mo., to Salisbury, Mo.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We are privileged in being permitted to give our readers the following report of Rev. J. L. McLees of the Mission of the Second Presbyterian church, Charlotte, during the past year. It will prove of special interest to those engaged in similar work.

DEAR BRETHREN: It is now nearly a year since I began work among you and, as this is the last meeting of the session for the year ending December 1st, I thought it proper to bring before you some statement of the work.

1. During the year I have preached and lectured together 187 times, and I have conducted besides 5 funeral services.

2. I have made, as far as I am able to estimate 1,005 visits.

3. I have received into the church 19 or 20 by certificate and examination together.

4. We have in our Sunday-school 18 teachers and 161 scholars, with the prospect of 200 by the end of the quarter.

5. Our prayer meeting every Thursday night numbers from 50 to 75. We have also a young men's prayer meeting every Sabbath morning at 9:30, numbering from 50 to 75. This is composed mostly of children and is conducted by Capt. R. B. Alexander.

6. In our night-school we have 65 scholars and 5 teachers.

7. When we began work last December our congregations ranged from 20 to 40. Now it numbers from 100 to 200, and this does not include all those at the young men's prayer meeting, for most of them, being children, go home before service begins. This growth is outside of the Second church. This is the growth of the work since I began. Not as great as I wished and labored and prayed for, but as great as I could expect. Work like this always moves slowly. May God bless the work and make it a great blessing to this city.

Yours truly,

J. L. MCLEES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On Sunday' Nov. 18th, there was received into Alamance church twelve persons on profession of faith.

On Tuesday, November 20th, a new Presbyterian church was organized near Greensboro by a commission of Orange Presbytery consisting of Rev. D. I. Craig, of Reidsville, Rev. C. Miller, of Guilford. Mr. W. S. Moore and Mr. J. C Wharton, of Greensboro. The church was organized with sixteen members, and was named Midway.

Messrs. W. P. McLean and A. T. Whitsett, were elected and installed ruling elders, and Mr. A. H. Murray a deacon.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A committee from the Ladies' Society of First Church, Greensboro, N. C., have secured thirty-five subscribers to the Missionary.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

We just closed a very interesting meeting at Keith church, on yesterday. Bro. Stanford preached for us a few days. The church is revived, and eight souls were added to the church Others were interested and we hope will soon unite with us. To God be all the praise.

K. MCDONALD.

Magnolia, Nov. 19th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

At an adjourned meeting of Orange Presbytery, held in Greensboro 15th inst., new groupings were made as follows:

1. Alamance church gets three Sundays and Jamestown one; Rev. C. Miller to be pastor.

2. High Point and Lexington, who are now looking for a pastor, and a pleasant field it is for some one, with a large parsonage at Lexington.

3. Springwood, Burlington and Grassy Creek, want a supply.

4. Reidsville wants all of Rev. D. I. Craig's time, but to supply Speedwell, on Sabbath afternoon in each month. These to take effect 1st of January, 1889.

Presbytery stands adjourned to meet in Second Church, Raleigh, December 11th, at 9:30 a. m.

W. S. M.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Rev. Roger Martin was installed pastor of the Providence church in Mecklenburg Presbytery, on Saturday, Nov. 3rd.

Rev. Messrs. G. D. Parks and J. L. McLees, the committee appointed by Mecklenburg Presbytery, performed the duty assigned them most acceptably. Dr. Parks, presided, preached an able sermon, propounded the constitutional questions and delivered an appropriate and sympathetic charge to the pastor. Brother McLees then gave a most excellent and practical charge to the people. The services were solemn and impressive. The congregation was large. At the conclusion of the interesting services the people came forward with great unanimity and cordiality to give to their new pastor the right hand in token of love and welcome.

This venerable church seems to be renewing its youth. Thirteen new members have been received within the past few months. The Sabbath-schools are growing in numbers and interest. The Ladies' Aid societies are working efficiently. The contributions of the people are, perhaps, larger than ever before. The recent improvements and additions to the manse have greatly added to its comfort and convenience. By painting it the good people have much improved its appearance.

May a long career of spiritual prosperity and usefulness attend a people so generous and kind-

*

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

As one of a commission of five, appointed by Orange Presbytery, four of us proceeded to organize a new church in Guilford county on the 20th. This church, "Midway" by name, lies immediately between Buffalo and Bethel.

Rev. D. I. Craig preached the sermon from the text, "My Lord and my God," after which sixteen certificates were handed in, with that of seven baptized children; one from the M. E. Church, two from Tennessee, and others will join soon They have a neat church in a nice place, thickly settled and with a Sunday-school of over fifty, it bids fair to be of much usefulness in the community. Rev. Mr. Culbertson, will supply it, for the present, with afternoon services. Two elders and one deacon were elected and installed.

W. P. MOORE, Clerk.

Greensboro, N. C., Nov 21st. 1888.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. Alex. Sprunt writes from Henderson, November 24th: On Sabbath, the 18th inst., we held our fall communion and were cheered in the reception of eight new members. Four of them were received on certificate of dismission and four were received on profession—three of them being heads of families.

VIRGINIA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

At the meeting of the Presbytery of West Hanover, just held in College church, Mr. A. I. Crane, of Arkansas, was received under the care of Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry.

Rev. W. H. Neel was dismissed to the Presbytery of Ebenezer, and expects to take charge of the Madison Avenue church, Covington, Kentucky. Rev. W. W. Moore was appointed to declare the Farmville church vacant.

Hampden Sidney, Nov. 23, 1888.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

At a meeting recently held at Old Concord church by Rev. L. A. McLean, there were some sixteen professions of religion, and afterwards nine persons were received into the church on examination. Others are expected to join this church and several united with churches of different denominations. Christians seemed to be revived, and it is hoped that much good has been done the church and community. The present accession makes fifteen members added to this church since 1st of August. A.

Concord Depot, Nov. 23d

A revival of religion is in progress at Waynesboro, and the gracious results are specially evident in the Fishburne school and in the Valley Seminary, Rev. Dr. Drew is assisting Rev. A. R. Cooke, the pastor.

Rev. R. R Howison has tendered his resignation of the pastorate of the Third Prebyterian church, Richmond, to take effect, January 1st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rev. R. A. Webb was installed pastor of Westminster church, Charleston, on Sabbath night, 18th inst. In the morning of the same day three new members were added to the church.

Slabtown church was organized in April, 1887, mainly from Mt. Carmel, and represents the sixth colony that has gone out from that mother of churches. Slabtown was organized with nineteen members and has now on its rolls sixty-eight, with a Sabbath-school of one hundred and thirty members. There were thirty additions last summer, due under the operation of the Spirit, in great part to the exertions of Rev. A. P. Nicholson.

GEORGIA.

The Seventh Presbyterian church has just been organized by a committee of Atlanta Presbytery with twenty-four members and a full corps of officers. They have a building that cost $2,500. For a year past they have been self-supporting.

On Sabbath, 18th inst., Messrs. Walter Coney and Elliot Way were installed as deacons in the First Presbyterian church, of Savannah. Union meetings of the evangelical denominations of Savannah were held week before last in the Baptist church, and last week in the First Presbyterian church.

TEXAS.

Messrs. S. B. Boone, J. D. Boyd and S. I. Watson have been ordained and installed deacons of the church at Mt. Calm. Mr. W. R. Moore was installed as ruling elder.

MISSOURI.

Rev. W. S. Trimble writes the *Christian Observer* of the Second church, St. Joseph: "Our hearts were cheered by the reception of five persons into our church at our recent communion, the first Sabbath in November. Others are interested about their souls, and we prayerfully look for others yet to be brought to Christ."

TENNESSEE.

Rev. F. B. Webb has entered upon his pastoral duties in Columbia. His new charge received him with a warm welcome.

KENTUCKY.

Evangelists Evans and Hopper have been conducting a meeting at Moorefield; seventeen confessions of faith and many more interested.

Rev. Ben Helm declined the call to Paint Lick, feeling it a duty to take the Stanford church. As one result of morning meetings at Stanford, some eight or ten members were added to the church.

DOMESTIC.

We find this item in the Baltimore *Sun*: The National Sabbath Union, organized by authority of the Methodist General Conference in conjunction with two Presbyterian and one Baptist general bodies, will meet in Washington December 11 to 12. Chief P. M. Arthur, Grand Master Workman T. V. Powderly and Senators Blair and Colquitt have been invited to make addresses.

A conference in furtherance of the conversion of French Roman Catholics in New York city was held by the Fench Missionaries a few days, since at this mission of Rev. P. Desjardines. The work is in charge of the Methodists.

A new chapel was dedicated, October 16th, at Kayesville, Utah.

The German Methodists have founded their sixth institution of learning at South St. Paul, Minn.

The Baptist City Mission of Philadelphia, have established nine missions in nine years.

The Iowa United Presbyterians have issued a call for a State Convention in the interest of Sabbath observance.

Father Reasoner in his 90th year, came from Oregon Presbytery, of which he is a member to attend the meetings of the Synod of Columbia. This was the first Synod attended by his son whom he had dedicated to the Lord in his infancy. His son graduated last Spring from McCormick Seminary.

Rev. Henry Unglaub was installed pastor of the German Reformed Church at Calicoon, N. Y. A feature of the exercises was the generous German music.

A gasometer in the Welsh Presbyterian Church at Edwardsville, Pa., exploded on 9th. A whole line left out and it and the furniture were consumed. Loss $16,000.

The oldest Baptist Church in New Jersey, is to celebrate its 200th anniversary on the 30th inst. The Baptist State Convention will meet with it.

The will of Robert Herron, gives $1,000 to Foreign Missions through the Women's Society of the Northern Church.

The Presbyterian Alliance of Minneapolis, enrolls about three hundred members. At its last meeting the other alliances of the city were represented including the Roman Catholics, Unitarians and Universalists.

The Congregational Conference of Georgia numbers forty eight churches with 2,000 members.

Rev. Leon Bouland, who left the Roman Catholic Church last June, is now assistant rector at St. Sauveur Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

Among nine new members received into the Central Presbyterian Church of Auburn, N. Y., lately was Lai Poy Yune, a Chinaman, the first Chinaman to confess Christ in the city.

The Dutch Reformed Church at Athens, N. Y., which has been thoroughly renorated and repaired was rededicated on 16th inst. The church was organized in 1826.

The Lutherans are very strong in Minnesota. More than one-fourth of all the churches are of that denomination, and they number 115,000 members.

In Northern Wisconsin two years ago Superintendent Hood began his work in the interest of Congregationalism with four American and four Swedish churches. He has left the work with thirty-three working points in the field, viz: one American and eight Swedish churches and fourteen preaching stations.

Says the *Presbyterian*: The women of the entire Presbyterian church North contributed last year for Foreign Missions $295,501 03—a gain over previous year of $43,851 38: to Home Missions, $226,067 24—a gain of $34,106 94; total for Home and Foreign Missions of $521,568 27—a total gain over previous year of $75,622 13.

The Stewart endowment of $15,000 a year has proved inadequate to meet the expenses of the Episcopal Cathedral of Incarnation and the debt had gradually grown till it reached $26,000. Judge Hilton was appealed to for aid and he promptly sent his check for the amount, and the debt has been cancelled.

Erskine Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, of Due West, opened on 5th inst., with five students in attendance.

The debt of St. John's Presbyterian church, San Francisco, which one month ago was $20,000 has been liquidated by the sale of property.

There seems to be much jealousy existing between the German and the Irish Roman Catholics. Some little time since a movement was said to be on foot to prevent services in German—we mean preaching and some other teaching exclusively in German—and it seems that now a petition goes to Rome to let an Italian decide the question for the church on American soil.

A most successful church is Mount Olivet Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. Only seventeen years old, and from one hundred and forty members it has grown to nine hundred and fifty. The Sabbath-school has seven hundred and fifty scholars, and there are many working societies.

The Presbytery of Wood River recently received Mr. Thomas Smith from the Congregationalist Church and ordained him an evangelist.

One Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and only one, is now left North of Mason & Dixon's line; it is in Sullivan county, New York. Recently the only other church of that denomination joined a Presbytery of the Northern Presbyterian Church.

The First Presbyterian church at Leavenworth, Kanzas, has 525 members. During the year closing Oct. 31st, ult., it expended for Congregational and Sabbath-school purposes, $4,822 26, and during the same time it contributed for benevolence, $4,161 47. The church is but fifteen years old.

The Salvation Army is decreasing in numbers, and in zeal in the United States. Seven barracks in New York city have been reduced to four, and six in Brooklyn to four.

Dr. J. Adams Allen, of Chicago, has presented his library of 2,000 volumes, one of the most valuable medical libraries in the Northwest, to the Presbyterian Hospital of that city.

FOREIGN.

The practice of pulpit announcements has been abolished by St. Andrew's church, Belleville, Ont. Printed slips are distributed in the pews instead. A change without improvement.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The prisoner of Chillon" at the present moment is Miss Charlotte Stirling, an English young lady of good family, who two years ago left a home of comfort and luxury to serve in the Salvation Army in Switzerland. She is now "doing her time"—100 days—in the famous old fortress on the shores of Lake Leman, where Bonnivard was imprisoned, and which is familiar to every one from Byron's lines:

"Chillon! thy prison is a holy place
And thy sad floor an altar."

Miss Stirling had hetd some children's meetings at Orbe, and she was asked to visit the deathbed of one little twelve-year-old, who had learned to sing 'I love Jesus' at her meetings. For this offense, under an old law of 1834, one of those which, like the act de heretico comburendo which disfigured the English statute-book until recently, still disgrace the laws of some Swiss cantons, Miss Stirling was condemed to 100 days' imprisonment. She went to jail at the head of a triumphal procession, the processionists singing hymns as they marched up to the iron-barred gates of the prison."

The congregation of Dr. Parker's City Temple have expressed their sympathy for Miss Stirling by telegraph.

The wife of William II is said to be an earnest Christian woman.

Many souls are converted to God through the agency of Dr. Pentecost's labors in Scotland.

It is said that the Archbishop of Canterbury has cited the Bishop of Lincoln to answer a charge of violating the law on the matter of ritual. The Bishop of Lincoln, according to the *New York Churchman*, is a very successful and popular bishop and it regrets exceedingly the action of the Primate. The *Churchman* says: "A proceeding like this makes the American Church feel grateful for its freedom from State control." Yes! and the ritualism makes a great many Protestants feel grateful for their freedom from Church (?) control.

Father Chiniquy, the converted Roman Catholic priest of Canada, has been compelled by the infirmities of age, to desist from his travels. He will reside in Montreal.

Jerusalem is said to be growing rapidly both in size and population. The Rothschilds have completed a hospital, a number of churches have been erected and very many houses. These latter principally by Jews, but also by Greeks, Russians and Armenians.

Baptists, it is known, have achieved most astonishing results in Cuba. They have also a very strong following in Jamaica.

Spurgeon in the *Sword and Trowel* says: "The last issue must be between Atheism, in its countless forms, and Calvinism. The other systems will be crushed as the half-rotten ice between two great bergs."

No less than 124 persons employed by the Waldensian Church in Rome in evangelization. Of these 46 were born of Waldensian parents, 5 of non-Waldensian, 52 are converts from Rome, and 21 sons of such converts. In all they have established 43 churches, 38 stations and preach at 178 other places from time to time. The regular attendance at services have averaged 5,925, the communicants were 4,005. Of these 558 were new members just received. The catechetical pupils number 450, Sunday-school pupils, 2,482, week-day pupils, 2,306, evening school pupils 729.

The Methodists of Rouen, France, are rejoic- ing over the opening of a new chapel. Th- building is near the great Roman Cathol- cathedral. Being in an advantageous locatio- the building had to correspond in a measure wit- those surrounding it.

The Patriarch of Jerusalem is to be the r- cipient of presents from representative Englis- Episcopalians with an address. Among t- presents, says a paper, is to be a chalice, rich- jewelled and bearing embossed figures of - Augustine, St. Thomas of Canterbury, St. Geo- and Archbishop Laud.

The corner stone of the Judson Memori- church, in Burmah, was to have been la- August 9th. An aged Christian Burmese - whom Dr. Judson baptized has give- rupees, equal to $1,500.

The Bishop of Tasmania, (Australa- Sanford, it is announced, has accepted th- coadjutor to the Bishop of Durham, a- soon leave for England.

A deputation of Czechs in Septem- waited on the procurator of the Hol- St. Petersburg, and were receive- Greek communion. They reporte- whole Czech race proposed a secc- Russian (Greek) Church.

The Presbyterian.

LIGHT'S TEACHINGS.

The light is ever silent,
It calls up voices over land and earth
And fills the glowing air with harmonies—
The lark's gay chant, the note of forest-dove,
The lamb's quick bleat and the bee's earnest hum,
The sea-bird's winged wail upon the wave;
It wakes the voice of childhood, soft and clear,
The city's noisy rush, the village-stir,
And the world's mighty murmur that had sunk
For a short hour to sleep upon the down
That darkness spreads for wearied limbs and eyes;
But still it sounds not, speaks not, whispers not;
Not one faint throb of its vast pulse is heard
By creature ear. How silent is the light!
Even when of old it wakened Memnon's lyre,
It breathed no music of its own, and still,
When at sweet sunrise on its golden wings
It brings the melodies of God to man,
It scatters in silence over the earth.

The light is ever silent—
Most silent of heavenly silence,
Not even the darkness stiller, nor so still,
Too swift for sound or speech, it rushed on,
Right throgh the yielding skies, a massive flood
Of multitudinous beams, an endless sea,
That flows, but ebbs not, breaking on the shore
Of this dark earth with never-ceasing wave,
Yet in its swiftest flow or fullest spring-tide
Giving less sound than does one falling blossom
Which the May breeze lays lightly on the sward.

Such let my life be here—
Not marked by noise, but by success alone,
Not known by bustle, but by useful deeds,
Quiet and gentle, clear and fair as light,
Yet full of its all-penetrating power,
Its silent but resistless influence,
Wasting no needless sound, but ever working
Hour after hour, upon a needy world,

—*Dr. H. Bonar.*

REPORTS.

[To the Synod of North Carolina at its Late Sessions.]

EDUCATION.

Your Agent of Education would respectfully report that whilst this cause in the Synod is not receiving that full measure of attention and effort which it deserves, still in surveying the whole field there is much to excite our gratitude to God for what has been successfully accomplished in the past, and to nerve our arms and hearts for nobler efforts in future. Your Agent is persuaded that few, if any, of the Synods of our Church surpass the Synod of North Carolina in its facilities for the academic and collegiate education of its youth, both male and female. The number, the character and ever increasing efficiency of the schools and colleges in this State, under Presbyterian auspices, is a source of denominational strength and of influence for good which cannot possibly be estimated. I take pleasure in making mention of a few of the more prominent of these Institutions:

PEACE INSTITUTE, RALEIGH, N. C.,

presided over by Rev. Robt. Burwell, D.D., and Son, has long held position among the foremost institutions in the State. It seems to have every necessary equipment. It has ample grounds, consisting of eight acres, and the college building is one of the most conveniently arranged in the South. It is furnished with all the modern improvements—gas and electric light, elevators and supplied with water, hot and cold, on every floor. The valuable property is held by a joint stock company and is valued at about $40,000. This school has opened with one hundred and twenty-five pupils, sixty of whom are boarders, and about half the whole number belong to Presbyterian families.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUE,

presided over by Rev. Wm. R. Atkinson, is one of the very best schools of the State. The Principal is sparing neither time, labor, or money to make the Institution worthy of a large patronage and am glad to inform the Synod that he is meeting with most encouraging success. The number of pupils have grown steadily during ten years of the present management, until now there is in the art department 40 pupils, in the music department 80 pupils, and in all departments 146 pupils, The present attendance is 33⅓ per cent. greater than any former year at this date. At least 64 of these board with the Principal. Improvements on the building and grounds have been made during the past year, amounting to $3,000, and in the last ten years $30,000 worth of improvements have been made. This institution is largely patronized by Presbyterians. as is evidenced by the fact that out of 64 boarders all are of Presbyterian families, except five or six. The property is now worth at least $30,000, and is absolutely under Presbyterian control.

STATESVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE,

under the principalship of Mrs. W. W. Walton is another of our excellent Presbyterian schools. This institution was founded by the Presbytery of Concord more than a quarter of a century ago, and it has done, and is now doing a great work for the education of our families. There are not less than seven teachers engaged in the Institution, and I learn from friends of this Institution that at no time in the past was the Institution more efficient. This Institution has beautiful grounds, a commanding location in the town of Statesville, and a school property worth at least $15,000.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

It gives your Agent peculiar satisfaction to announce that this Institution, which did valuable service in the cause of education for nearly a half century, but which has been closed for the last seven years, has again been opened under Presbyterian auspices, with good prospects of success. A joint stock was organized last year, by Rev. H. G. Hill, D.D., and the property was purchased. That property is now in the hands of Presbyterians and is worth some $5,000 for school purposes. During past year $500 was spent in improvements, and it will require $1,000 more to put the buildings in thorough order.

The teaching force has been organized with a temporary Principal and assistants, and about fifty pupils are expected the first term. By another year the Board of Trustees expect to secure a permanent Principal and to have the Institution more fully equipped for the great work which seems to be before it. The opening of Floral College meets a real demand for educational privileges, since as far as your Agent is informed there is not another college of its kind in a radius of one hundred miles.

I would call attention to a few of the male schools and colleges in which, as a Synod, we are specially interested. I note first

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

This school is neither sectarian nor denominational. Here is what the Principal, Maj. Robert Bingham, says about its religious character: "This school has no sectarian bias, and is patronized by most of the systems of religious belief in the United States, having pupils from Catholic and Jewish families as well as from the several Protestant denominations. Four religious denominations, the Presbyterian, the Episcopal, the Baptist and Methodist have been represented in the Faculty since the late war, and we make the same beneficiary offer to the sons of all ministers of the Gospel, and to all candidates for the ministry, irrespective of denomination. But whilst this is true, it is a historic fact that in 1793, and nearly a century ago, this school was established by Rev. Wm. Bingham, a Presbyterian minister and grand-father of the present Superintendent. So that for three successive generations this Institution has enjoyed the distinguished services of the Binghams: those born teachers of youth. And there never was a time in the 100 years past when the Bingham school was more prosperous than to-day. A glance at the catalogue is enough to verify that fact. Here are the names of more than 200 cadets, drawn from not less than fourteen States of the Union, North as well as South. All this, too, in the face of the fact that the tuition fee alone, for all classes is $100 per year. and necessary expenses, more than $300. Under the present financial pressure of the country could such an expensive school be so successfully maintained without merit, and that, too, of a high order?" I mention next

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This, as is well known, is not a Presbyterian Institution, but a State Institution. But from its organization to the present, Presbyterians have felt a profound interest in its welfare; have furnished it with a number of its most distinguished Presidents and Professors, and have sent scores and hundreds of their sons there to receive their education. And what is true as to the interest felt by Presbyterians in the University of the past is no less true to-day. Such a large proportion of its Professors are distinguished Presbyterians and of the 115 students enrolled the present collegiate year, not less than forty-five, more than one-fourth of the whole number are of Presbyterian families. Let this Synod in guarding its interest, in caring with deep solicitude for the religious training of her sons at college, not forget for a moment that we now have forty-five or fifty Presbyterian young men at the University of North Carolina; fully half as many as we have at Davidson College. With such facts before me as your Agent of Education, I feel very much disposed to recommend that this Synod take such step as shall encourage the Presbytery of Orange to place a resident minister at Chapel Hill, in order that this large number of our young men may share daily in his pastoral care, and may be kept in full sympathy and hearty co-operation with the Church of their fathers.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

This Institution is Presbyterian, and Presbyterian to the core, and is so published to the world. About one year ago it celebrated its first half century of work, and a grand work it has done for the home, for the Church, and for the State. If any one wishes to know more of Davidson College's fifty years' record, I take pleasure in commending to such a neat volume of 160 pages. containing ten semi-centinary addresses, delivered at the college, June 13th, 1887. And from one of these addresses, viz: that of Rev. Jethro Rumple, D.D., I quote the following sentence, making slight changes in some of his figures so as to bring the history of the College up to date: The total number of students who have been matriculated during the first 50 years of the College has been nearly two thousand; the total number of graduates of the Institution is to date nearly six hundred; of these nearly two hundred have entered the Christian ministry—at least one-third of the whole number. Many of its alumni have entered the legal profession, and some have become judges in the Superior and Supreme Courts. Some of them have been honored legislators in several States, and in the Congresss of the United States; some are missionaries in foreign lands; many of them have been useful and skilful physicians."

"Davidson College now has an endowment of over one hundred thousand dollars and this added to its commodious buildings, libraries, cabinets, museums and grounds will aggregate about a quarter of a million dollars. Its annual income from invested funds and college dues amounts to about twelve thousand dollars. But well equipped as the College appears to be, and large as its income may seem, the demands of the age are such that new and increasing facilities for instruction demand increased expenditures. If we would educate our sons at home we must approach as near as practicable in conveniences for instruction the great institutions of learning that are inviting our sons to their halls." The annual catalogue of 1888 shows a teaching force of a President and six full Professors.

The Rev. Dr. Shearer, late of the South Western Presbyterian University has accepted the Presidency of the College and has entered upon his duties with great promise of success. Notwithstanding the severe financial pressure under which our country is resting, there are at present about 100 students at the college, of which number about forty are new students. Seventy or eighty of these are members of the church and at least fifteen are avowed candidates for the ministry.

CANDIDATES.

In regard to candidates for the ministry and amounts given for education, the Presbyteries report as follows;

Orange Presbytery has ten candidates, one licentiate, and he a colored man; five candidates in College, two in the middle class in the Seminary, and gave last year $442 for the education of candidates.

Concord Presbytery has four candidates; two licentiates; three candidates in the Seminary; one in the middle class and two in junior class, and one teaching. The amount given last year was $616, of which sum $300 was given to Davidson College.

Fayetteville Presbytery has ten candidates; four in College, three in Seminary, two in the senior year and one in the junior and three others in the academy. The amount given last year was $326.64.

Wilmington Presbytery has five candidates; one licentiate; one in academy; one teaching; one engaged in lay work; one in freshman class in college, and one in the middle class of Princeton Seminary. Amount given, $233; $96 for education, $400 for Davidson College, and $400 for Union Seminary.

Mecklenburg Presbytery has thirteen candidates and one licentiate; two in college, freshman class; eight in Seminary, four in senior class, one in middle and three in junior—one of these a colored man now at Tuskaloosa Institute. The amount given last year was $900, of which sum $500 was given to Union Seminary, in Virginia. From the above we have the following summary: Whole number of candidates and licentiates in the Synod, 49; the whole number in 1886, was 39; 1887, 41, and now 49; thus showing a gain of 8 over 1887 and a gain of 10 over 1886. This is matter of thanksgiving and praise to the Lord of the harvest, who alone can send forth laborers unto His harvest. But before closing I wish to call your attention to a few facts: 1st. We have only two colored men in training to care for more than a half a million of colored people in North Carolina.

The second fact to which I could call your attention is this, whilst the last minutes of Synod record the death of five of our ministers in a single year, the following Presbyteries have not licensed a single man to preach the Gospel, in the last twelve months, viz: Fayetteville, Wilmington, Concord, Orange. And Mecklenburg Presbytery has only licensed two candidates; and neither Orange, Concord or Wilmington Presbyteries have any students in the senior class in the Seminary; Fayetteville reports one and Mecklenburg four.

The third fact is that whilst we shall have only five candidates in the spring ready for prominent work, the Presbyteries report about thirty vacant churches. Whilst therefore, brethren, we have great cause to thank God and take courage, still, in view of the great destitutions in our State and throughout our General Assembly, we are called upon to cry unto the Lord of the Harvest to call, qualify and thrust out laborers into his harvest.

In conclusion, I would offer a single resolution:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Synod, the time has come to take steps looking to the establishing of an orphans' home within our bounds. And that a commission be appointed to take the whole matter in charge, to consider and execute whatever may seem wise and practicable in putting such an enterprise on a permanent basis.

PUBLICATION.

The agent of Publication respectfully submits the following report:

1. *Statistical.*—The Treasurer of the Assembly's Committee acknowledges receipts from the Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina as follows:

Presbyteries.	*Amount Received.*
Concord	$ 9 43
Fayetteville	180 75
Orange	80 19
Mecklenburg	197 13
Wilmington	224 63
Total	$692 13

According to the Minutes of the General Assembly the contributions to this cause were as follows:

Presbyteries.	*Amount Received.*
Concord	$ 75 00
Fayetteville	162 00
Mecklenburg	158 00
Orange	273 00
Wilmington	143 00
Total	$811 00

The difference in these reports proceeds from the fact that some of the Presbyteries send only a part of their contributions to the Treasurer of the Assembly's Committee.

According to the Minutes of the General Assembly, the following is a list of contributing and non-contributing churches:

Presbyteries.	*Contributing Churches.*	*Non-Contributing Churches.*
Concord	17	20
Fayetteville	31	17
Mecklenburg	17	33
Orange	41	19
Wilmington	13	21
Total	119	110

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

In 1887 Treasurer of Committee received	$586.41
In 1888 Treasurer of Committee received	692.13
Gain	$105.72
According to Assembly Minutes,	
In 1887 the Presbyteries contributed	$699.00
In 1888 the Presbyteries contributed	811.00
Gain	$112.00

About one-half of the churches of the Synod contribute nothing to this object. The average contribution is between three and four cents per member. It is evident from the figures that the majority of our churches feel little or no interest in this great work.

GENERAL CAUSE.

The *financial* condition of the committee is in a healthy condition.

The remaining four per cent bonds have been redeemed with the exception of four which have not been presented. The total amount unpaid is only $300.

The statement of assets and liabilities shows an excess of assets amounting to $73,243.19.

The business of the Depository has been steadily increasing. The increase during the past year has been twenty per cent.

The total receipts from Churches, Sabbath schools and individuals during the year have been $8,119.78 a fraction less than those of last year.

COLPORTAGE.

The special attention of the Synod is directed to this branch of the work. The General Assembly of 1887 instructed the Committee of Publication "to inaugurate and prosecute the work of Colportage as their resources may permit, and in such fields as the providence of God may indicate." The plain projected by the committee was put into partial operation last year, and the Assembly of 1888 heartily endorsed it. It has been been approved and adopted by those of our Synod which have brought the matter under consideration.

The committee has at present resources sufficient to equip and sustain one colportuer in each Synod. The funds contributed by the Churches to the Publication Cause will be used only for the strictly benevolent work of the Committee. The amount, however, is far too small to carry in the Colportage work as efficiently as we desire.

The Committee's plan of Colportage contemplates the employment of permanent Missionary colportuers whose work shall be carried on with the advice and co-operation of the chairmen of Publication of the different Presbyteries, and of the pastors and sessions with whom they may be thrown.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. The Synod expresses its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Hazen, Secretary of the General Assembly's Committee of Publication, in removing the burden of heavy debt and placing the work on a good financial basis. The Synod also expresses its deep interest in the plans which have been projected for the more efficient prosecution of the work of colportage, and heartily commend the books, pamphlets, &c., of our committee of Publication.

2. The Synod most earnestly urges the ministers of our Presbyteries to press upon their people the claims of publication and colportage work, and enjoins upon them to give their congregations at least an opportunity of contributing to this cause.

Moved that the Synod appoint a committee, to be known as "The Synodical Colportage Committee," to consist of the Agents of Publication of the different Presbyteries, whose business it shall be to recommend a colporteur to the committee of the Assembly, and to take the oversight of his work in the field.

Respectfully Submitted,
JOHN S. WATKINS,
Synod's Agent of Publication.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

Recently the Secretaries of Foreign Missions announced through the Church papers, a club-rate plan of obtaining subscribers to *the Missionary* at the reduced price of 75 cents. A circular prepared by a Special Committee was also sent out to sessions of Churches, setting forth the same terms. In both publications the November and December numbers of the Magazine were offered free to new subscribers entering such club as should be sent in by November 15th. The time, however, was short and in consequence doubtless many Churches with limited mail facilities have been debarred the privileges of the offer.

The Committee, therefore, with the generous co-operation of the publishers, desires to announce *an extension of the original offer till January first*, 1889.

Let every session which has not acted hitherto at once institute a vigorous canvass, and the results will be all the most sanguine could desire. Let them appoint in each Congregation some energetic man or woman who will make the matter one of personal endeavor. Doubtless Ladies' Missionary Societies, where they exist, will gladly aid in the work.

A sufficient number of clubs has been reported to show that heartfelt effort is all that is needed to make the plan successful. A young pastor in reporting the club from his church (which had furnished only six subscribers heretofore) writes. "I have just forwarded to Messrs. Whittet and Shepperson a club of 30 subscribers to *The Missionary*. * * * Our membership according to the Minute of the last Assembly is 256, so that we have gotten a little above "club-rates." I have been very much touched by this bit of Christian work. The club was gotten up entirely through the efforts of one "elect lady." In addition to the usual duties of housekeeping she has the entire care of an invalid sister; and yet she has literally *made* the time and opportunity during the last ten days to go from house to house and solicit subscriptions for *The Missionary*; and when she came to me this morning with the money and names her face was fairly aglow and her hands trembling with excitement. She seemed so glad to be able to do even this little for her Saviour."

Will not many "go and do likewise?" This pleasing incident indicates what can be done, even under difficulties, when there is "a mind to the work." With a hearty, united effort throughout all the Synods the subscription list of *The Missionary* can and should be increased to 5,000 by January 1st.

D. C. RANKIN,
Chairman, in behalf of Com.
Office of Foreign Missions, 113 N. Charles St., Baltimore, November 16th, 1888.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Little People and Their Homes in Meadows, Woods and Waters by Stella Louise Hook, Illustraled. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

This is indeed a most charming book, one which cannot fail to attract, and interest the children. The author has written a most delightful fancy story in which she has enthroned Nature for her queen and has for attendants to this most beautiful sovereign Flower Fairies, Musical Elves, Little People in Armour, Water Spirits, the Brownies, etc. The author's style is so simple and plain that the children understand every word while a most wonderful amount of information is given about the insect world around us. The numerous illustrations are dainty and attractive and the general plan of the book is excellent. We heartily recommend this work to parents who wish to put entertaining, and at the same time instructive, reading into the hands of their children.

"*The Popular Science Monthly*" is an exception, for no number fails in giving a full and concise table of the most learned and literary contents, making it a study of the highest intellectual order. The "Editor's Table" is supplied with the richest viands of *something* to feed the mind upon. Address 1, 3 and 5 Bond st., New York. Fifty cents a number, $5.00 a year.

The PEARL OF DAYS for November is invaluable to all who desire to know of the growing Sabbath sentiment. Its articles are of superior instinsic value. The illustrations are choice and the general appearance of the magazine is most attractive. We are glad to be assured in this number of the bright prospect for the coming year. Such a powerful ally of the Christian Church in quickening the conscience on this subject is certain to win highest success. $1.00 per year. Single copy, 10 cents. Wilbur B. Ketcham, Publisher, 71 Bible House, N. Y.

The Lost Faith and Difficulties of the Bible as Tested by the Law of Evidence. By T. S. Childs, D. D. Two valuable articles in one neat cloth volume for the pocket. They are addressed to many who have drifted away from early teachings, and think that our age has somewhat passed beyond the Bible. 40 cents. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Altar of Earth, by Mrs. T. S. Childs. 60 cents. Presbyterian Board Publication, Philadelphia. Many Christian people have crude ideas about Old Testament Sacrifices. Mrs. Childs seeks to illustrate the typical significance of these ancient symbols, in a series of letters purporting, to be written by a Bible Class teacher to an interested pupil. They are brief, simple and profitable.

The Y's, and their Work, by Margaret E. Winslow. Illustrated, $1.15. Presbyterian Board Publication, Philadelphia. Mrs. Winslow writes this story in the interests of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union. Her desire is to arouse Christian women to earnest work for temperance. The book is especially good in its suggestions of ways of working, and in its general teachings.

Judge Havisham's Will by Miss I. T. Hopkins, American Tract Society, New York. The hero of this story is a young boy bravely battling in the world for the support of himself and little brother. He is met by many temptations but withstands them nobly. He is reinstated to his proper position at the Havisham's place on the finding of Judge Havisham's Will. The book is moral and healthy in tone. Price $1.25.

Rest a While by Rose Porter, Author of "In Quietness and Confidence" etc. Price $1.00 Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York, Publishers. The author has written under the several heads of "Rest a While," "Children of Light," "The Seeing Eye," "The Problem of Prayer," "The 'I Am' Titles of Christ," "Thoughts on Prayer," "Grace for Grace," "Angels by the Way," and "Looking Toward Sunrise," short expositions, which cannot fail to comfort and soothe the weary. When reading this little book wefeel as if we were conversing with a very dear friend, who, seeing into the depths of our hearts, points to us, with a firm but gentle hand, our weaknesses, and knowing our short comings leads us to those promises in God's Word which can give us rest.

The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Romans, with Notes, Comments, Maps, and Illustrations by Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co.. New York and Chicago.

The book in general make-up is similar to the other commentaries on the Scriptures by this distinguished author, and it is sufficient to say is in the style of excellence that characterizes the works of the publishers.

No one at all acquainted with Dr. Abbott,s writings in general, would expect ought than that this work would possess superior merit. It would be expected to be strikingly original in concep tion of idea, singularly clear in its presentation of the views of its writer, and delightfully bracing in the strength of its teaching. We have found it all this along with a stimulating suggestiveness that provokes to further inquiry and research. At times, possibly, Dr. Abbott runs perilously near to heterodoxy if he does trench upon it. He announces with the candor for which he is distinguished that his views differ from those of such scholarly authorities as Tholuck, Meyer, Godet and Alford, but his views are the results of years of study, not special, indeed, but coming in the way of prosecution of the ordinary duties of a life that required much study of this and kindred subjects.

We regard the book as a most valuable addition to our library.

Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., deserve credit for the books of a biographical character they issue to the public. We naturally like to know what others have done, and what others are, or have been doing. In its lowest estate this propensity finds indulgence in sociable gossip. It is working out its proper design when it chronicles the lives of those of whom it may be said that the world is better for their having lived. Before us now from Randolph & Co., lies "*Autobiography and Memorials of Samuel Irenaeus Prime*": Edited by Wendall Prime.

Dr. Irenaeus Prime was a man who had seen much of life in a sphere where, in the nature of things, the experience of most must be limited. As a preacher and pastor, and later a editor of a newspaper of the widest circulation, he had unusual opportunities and he would seem to have utilized them by jotting down, in a matter at fact way, many incidents—some of them amusing and others instructive. One who looks for fine writing in this book, we judge from a cursory review, will be disappointed. Neither will it repay, in our opinion, consecutive, steady, perusing; it is rather a book to be read at odd times and *via* the topical index. The price is $1.75; sent postpaid.

"WHOM HAVING NOT SEEN, YE LOVE."

The Christian life springs out of a personal faith in and love for the unseen Christ. The apostle who wrote this sentence describes a state of mind and heart existing among the scattered Christians throughout Asia Minor. Altho he had himself seen the Saviour of whom he spoke, he affirms indirectly that sight of Jesus was not necessary either to faith or love. *They* had never seen him, and yet they loved him rejoiced in him with a "joy unspeakable and full of glory." He undoubtedly had in mind our Lord's saying to Thomas, which he also heard: "Thomas, because thou hast seen me thou hast believed; blessed are they that have not seen yet have believed." These scattered Christians were in the line of that blessing pronounced upon them beforehand by the risen Lord.

This declaration may now be taken as a kind of touchstone of the genuineness and sincerity of our Chistianity.

First. Is the object of our faith and attachment the personal Saviour? It is not enough that we accept Christianity as a system of religion as over against any other system. It is not enough that we believe the record concerning Jesus Christ, and defend it against any and all manner of attacks by unbelievers. It is not enough that we stand for an orthodox interpretation of the great doctrines of the Cross. It is not enough that we are members of the Church, and zealous in all our efforts to extend its influence and power. It is not enough that we accept the Christian code of morals and philanthropy, and live pure lives, and devote our efforts and means toward making other people happy and comfortable. The question is: How do we stand in relation to Jesus Christ? Have we like Thomas of old, fallen at his feet, and confessed: "My Lord and My God"? Is he a living personal presence to us, tho unseen? Is he real to us in our lives as our wives, children and neighbors are real to us? The difference between Christianity and churchism is this that the Christian has the personal Christ as the objects of his faith and hope, while the churchman has the Church and Christianity as an organized and visible moral force as the object and substance of his hope. To him the Church and the ordinances are the end of his faith, and the prescribed and conventional life of the Church is his standard of life and action. The Christian sees beyond the Church, and looks past all the ordinances to the invisible Christ, fastening his faith and affection on him. The churchman could not under any circumstances get on without the Church, its ordinances, forms and fashions of worship. The Christian while prizing all these and using them in their places as being helps to him, yet has his life and communion in and with Christ entire independent of them. On a barren island, in a desert, or shipwrecked on a trackless ocean, he is still supported and comforted, by the fact of his personal relation to Jesus Christ who tho unseen is still present to his faith and the very substance of his hope.

Second. Jesus is not only the object of our faith and spiritual attachment; he is the object of the personal affection and devoted love of the true believer. It is possible to be theologically attached to Jesus Christ and to defend with vehement warmth and passionate vigor his Godhead, or any other truth concerniug him, and yet not in any true sense love him. Christianity is no cold and passionless life, it is a life instinct with personal love. This love on the part of true believers is born of the love of Christ to them. "We love him because he first loved us." "The Son of God who loved me, and gave himself for me." Love is the very life-blood of the believer's heart. It is the fulfilling of the law. The Christian lives on the love of God in Christ, and sends back his love to God and Christ as the very highest expression of spiritual life. His attachment is not merely formal, it is even more than spiritual; it is loving. "Whom having not seen, ye love." This is more than believing. It is that attitude of soul and life that holds the believer ready, if need be, to die for Christ, and therefore to give all and everything less than life itself to and for him. If we love him, we grudge him nothing that we have, but count it a privilege supreme to give all for him. This love of and for Christ runs out in similar lines to others who are with us joined to Christ. It loves not only other Christians, but even those who are at enmity with God because they are the objects of the dying love of Christ. This accounts for that charity which is the distinguishing feature of Christianity; and for that missionary zeal which has sent Christians in all ages into every part of the world declaring the Gospel to men. This love for Christ is that which distinguishes between mere philanthropy and Christian charity. Love to Christ is the *sine qua non* of true Christianity. Not even gifts of prophecy, nor speech which rivals the tongue of angels; not even a working faith which might remove mountains is proof of true spiritual life; but love to Christ and that love to men for his sake which is awakened in our hearts by the very love of God.

Third. The wonder and miracle of all this is seen in the fact that this faith and love are in, and for, an *unseen person*. For nearly two thousand years Jesus Christ has been absent from human sight, and yet to-day, and during all the centuries, there are, and have been, millions of men and women and even children who love him with a passionate devotion that overshadows all human love. Why do Christians turn their backs upon the world, and deny to themselves the things which Nature and their own false tastes and appetites suggest? Why do they forsake all and follow him? Why will they leave home and friends and comforts and all earthly pleasures and bury themselves in heathen lands, and devote their lives and their all to the spiritual welfare of the poorest and most degraded of pagans for whom they could have no natural affection? The answer: the love of the unseen Christ. The Christian motive is not fear of the everlasting flames of penal fires; it is not hope of Heaven even; it is love for Christ and a desire to please him. What a miracle this is! Not all the centuries; not all the critics; not all the efforts of skeptics; not all the suffering and trials of life, can damp its devotion or cool its ardor. No earthly monarch living in the presence of his people ever had such love; but here is a king never seen by one of his millions of subjects for whom, if a crisis should come, every one of them would lay down his life. —*Independent.*

MY WORK FOR GOD.

I cannot give to God,
No gold have I,
Gladly to cast into
His treasury.
I often wish for wealth that I might make
An offering of it all for His dear sake.

I cannot speak for God,
I am not wise;
My simple, halting tongue
So vainly tries
To stammer out at times the Gospel tale:
None care to listen, all my efforts fail.

I cannot work for God,
I am too weak;
Some little plot of ground
In vain I seek.
Which I could tend for Him: too hard the soil,
Weeds spring, plants droop thereon, for all my toil.

What can I do for God?
I long so much
To give Him each best sense,
Sight, hearing, touch,
My strength, my health, my energy each day:
But lo! He seems to turn His face away!

I want to work for God!
He sees me stand
Lone in Life's market-place,
With empty hand:
Suppose that Time's great clock should strike eleven,
Hath He forgotten me, up in His Heaven?

O foolish one and blind!
Canst thou not see
This *waiting* is the work
God sends to thee?
Stoop, kneel, take up this task, His wish fulfil;
Thou wouldst give God thy *work*, He craves thy *will*.

—*H. A. F, in Banner of Faith.*

NON-DOCTRINAL PREACHING — WHAT HAS COME OF IT.

BY REV. C. L. WOODWORTH, D. D.

[From the Congregationalist.]

The pulpit of New England, during the last twenty-five or thirty years, has been undergoing a marked change as to the style and quality of its preaching. Up to that time it had been distinguished for its strong doctrinal cast and tone. But now, it must be confessed, it has little of the distinctive character of its early days. We do not mean by this that it has become heretical, or that it is preaching error in doctrine or in practice. It is not so much the *matter* of preaching as the *manner* of preaching that we have in mind. The elder New England pulpit was militant, and was not only ready to defend itself, but to attack error and unbelief, on any ground it might choose to occupy. But for a generation it has been growing pacific, and has been quite content to let false doctrine and false teaching shift for themselves, while its own tone has become apologetic, and as little antagonistic as possible.

There has been a cry: "Let controversy alone"; "Don't hold up the dry bones of Orthodoxy"; "Preach Christ, and cease from the hard doctrines of the fathers"! The cry has prevailed, and the pulpit has supplied about the demand made upon it. The old doctrines are still formulated in the creeds, and are still assented to by candidates for church membership; but they are held very much as the fossils of extinct animals are held in our cabinets of natural history. They are there rather as illustrations of a life that is gone, than for any practical use on a life that is present.

The result is not far to seek, nor difficult to find. As might he expected, the generation which has come up under under this order of ministration has neither been instructed nor grounded in the distinguishing doctrines of Orthodoxy. Of course such a generation would have no such knowledge and conviction as would compel it to contend for the old historic faith, and to insist that its teachers shall be sound and approved in doctrine. Rather, its attitude would be one of indifference toward the Orthodox creeds, and of charity toward all.

But while, these thirty years, the Orthodox pulpit has grown so quiet with reference to the great underlying principles of its confessions and symbols, the heterodox pulpits, on the other hand, have never been so outspoken and belligerent with regard to the Evangelical faith. Both the Unitarian, and the Universalist pulpits have assaulted Orthodoxy without mercy, and have shot through its distinctive doctrines with volleys of ridicule and contempt. This has been the staple of their ministrations, and in their work they have had the aid of the secular press, which has reported their sermons and sayings and arguments until the members of the Orthodox churches have been made more familiar with the heterodox doctrines than with their own, and with the objections to their own faith than with the evidences in its defense. In how many Unitarian and Universalist pulpits, at the present time, are being delivered discourses and courses of sermons against the Evangelical faith, which are poisoning the minds of the youth and enfeebling the strength of our churches! They are striking at the very essentials—the Trinity, eschatology, atonement, depravity—and the Orthodox have seen the assault go on so long and so unresistingly that they have almost lost confidence in what they profess to believe. Not having heard the doctrines of their own faith fully stated and discussed, with the proofs brought forward in their defense, they have stood almost helpless while exposed to attack from the opposing camp. Not a few of them only know their creeds as they have seen them caricatured, and are really ashamed to own them or to defend them.

And is not this precisely what might have been foreseen and foretold? That alone will come out in the religious faith and life of a generation which is put into it by its religious teachers. Just the moment the pulpit ceases to teach fundamentally and doctrinally, its hearers will cease to believe. We have so largely dropped doctrine from our preaching that our people have left it out of their faith. We marvel that the ministry could have kept silent while their people were being made to hear every possible objection to their faith, and, at the same time, were being instructed into all the doctrines of heterodoxy. They certainly did not wish to offer their flocks as a prey to every wolf of error and unbelief and yet could they have done it more effectually than by ceasing to hold up, and to emphasize, the old doctrines with their strong and irrefragible proof?

Every well-taught preacher knows that the doctrines of the Trinity holds the doctrines of the atonement, of resurrection, of justification by faith, and of future endless retribution. Why, then, should they not be preached in their relation one to another, and the churches be so drilled into their truth and importance that they would stand for them as for life itself?

This ignoring the fundamentals of our faith, and leaving them exposed to assault from every quarter, is full of peril, and has already brought weakness and wasting to our churches. Is there any other denomination which so slurs over its doctrines, or shows such fatal lack of doctrinal conviction and fidelity as our does?

The other denominations keep what is distinctive in their doctrine and polity at the front, and by that they live and grow, With them the distinctive doctrine is the reason for their existence, and they never cease to keep it in view and press it upon the attention. The Congregational pulpit alone seems to have weakened in regard to doctrinal preaching, and to have seriously made the attempt to convert men to God, and to build up churches without clear-cut conceptions of doctrine, and profound moral convictions of its necessity and value.

In the lack of this we believe we have the explanation of the spiritual condition of our church, their incohesiveness, their materialism, their effeminacy, their inertia, their weakness, either to convert men, or to give moral shape and tone to the community. This explains the indifference with which they look upon departures from the old paths, and on the moral lapses which are so characteristic of our time and churches. If the doctrines of sin, of retribution, of judgment to come, were put back into the consciousness of men as the eternal verities of God, would there not return into the souls of men such an imperative sense of right and wrong as would hold them to honor, and fidelity, and truth? Let the pulpit at once more wisely preach doctrine and defend the faith, and the churches will grow and prevail.

PEOPLE FRET TOO MUCH ABOUT TRIFLES.

Women find a sea of trouble in their housekeeping. Some one says they often put as much worry and anxiety into a loaf of bread, a pie, a cake, or into the weekly washing and ironing as should suffice for much weightier matters. Suppose these things go wrong to-day, the to-morrows are coming in which to try again, and the thing is not worth clouding your own spirit and those around you, injuring yourself and them physically—for the mind affects the body—and for such a trifle. When a thing is beyond repair, waste no useless regrets over it and do no idle fretting. Strive for that serenity of spirit that will enable you to make the best of all things. That means contentment in its best sense.

DR. JOHNSON AND HIS WIFE.

At the age of twenty-six Dr. Johnson married a widow twenty years older than himself. Johnson and his bride traveled on horseback from Birmingham to Derby, at which place they were to be married. The bride complained that Johnson rode too fast, and when he slackened his pace she passed him and scolded him for lagging behind. Johnson then pushed on till he was out of sight, and when the bride at length came up with him she was in tears. He was not "to be made the slave of caprice," and resolved to begin as he meant to end. Johnson attributed this conduct of hers to the reading of old romances, where she had imbibed the idea that a woman of spirit should treat her lover like a dog.

A quarrel on the way to church is not a happy beginning to wedded life; but Johnson proved a good husband, and had great confidence in his wife's judgment. He read his *Rambler* to her, and she, wifel-ike, told him that she had not imagined he could write anything so good. Some men would not have cared for this; but Johnson was much delighted; and said that praises from a wife come home to a man's own bosom.

A considerable time after Mrs. Johnson's death her husband said that ever since that sad event he seemed to have broken off from mankind, a kind of solitary wanderer in the wild of life, without any direction or fixed point of view, a gloomy gazer on the world, to which he had little relation. After recording some good resolution in his journal he was in the habit, since her death, of writing after it his wife's name—"Tetty." It is only a word; but how eloquent it is? When a certain Mr. Edwards asked him if he had ever known what it was to have a wife, Johnson replied, "Sir, I have known what it was to have a wife, and" (in a solemn, tender, faltering tone) "I have known what it was to *lose a wife*. It had almost broken my heart." Nor did he allow himself to forget this experience. To New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Day, and his own birthday, which he set apart as sacred days, dedicated to solemn thought and high communion with his own soul, he added *the day of his wife's death*.

THE DANGER OF THE AGE.

It is certainly a critical period in the experience of the world, and especially of our own nation. In material things our people are moving, as if in an hour out of limitations and moderation of the past into the resources and wealth of the most luxurious nations. The temptation to get money and to spend it, to view it as the means of all good, and the end of all desire is becoming stronger, and seemingly more irresistible, continually. The demoralization of character which follows the yielding to this temptation is more clearly manifesting itself. * * * If you are to be a force in the word for the higher things, as against the lower, you must show that material prosperity or wealth is not essential to happiness, and there is in the spirit what no outward loss or gain can destroy or create.—*Congregational Magazine.*

CAN BREAK ANY CHAIN.

The fetters that the hammer of the gospel have broken off, if piled together, would make a mountain. The captives whom Christ has set free, if stood side by side, would make an army. Quicker than a ship-chandler's furnace ever melted a cable, quicker than the bayonets of revolution pried open the Bastile, you may be liberated, and made a free son of a free daughter of God. You have only to choose between serfdom and emancipation, between a chain and a coronet, between Satan and God. Make up your mind, and make it up quick.—*World's Crisis.*

WHISKY'S VICTIMS.

It is said that there will be prohibition legislation proposed during the present session of the legislature. The order and peace-loving people of the state will not make a very vigorous protest against it. Indeed, there are reasons for thinking that the majority of them will approve it.

It will not be denied that the counties which have adopted prohibition are in a much more prosperous condition than they were before they closed the barrooms within their limits. Crime and pauperism in them have diminished in a remarkable degree, and the people are happier and far better off in every respect.

There is scarcely a day on which, in some part of the state, whisky does not claim one or more victims. Nearly all the murders that occur are traceable directly to whisky, and nearly all the bloody affrays are due to it. Only a few days ago the marshal of Dublin was killed by a man made crazy by whisky. On Monday, at Sunny Side, a little place near Griffin, John Hardaway killed A. F. Willingham, and if the report of the homicide is correct, both were under the influence of whisky at the time of their quarrel. A dispatch in the *Morning News* yesterday from Valdosta gave an account of the finding of the body of a farmer who had been murdered in his home near that town. Whisky was evidently the cause of his death. A number of drunken men stopped at his house, a quarrel ensued, and the murder followed.

The list of whisky's victims could be almost indefinitely extended. Whisky is responsible for nine-tenths of the quarrels which end in bloodshed. If it were not for it, lawyers would have comparatively little criminal business, and the jails and poor houses would have but few inmates. Is it to be wondered at, therefore, that the peace-loving, order-loving people of the state view prohibition legislation with favor?—Savannah (Ga.) *News.*

Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, of Newark, is the minister who says: "When I want a drink I take it." For the soul of me I can't see anything very remarkable in that, even in a preacher. He would be a fool to take a drink when he didn't want it. But when he does want it, that is the time to take it. Even a donkey does that, and the donkey can't be compelled to drink when he doesn't want it. So you see, my son, there is a difference between a man and a donkey. Any man, parson or layman, can do as the donkey, and take a drink when he wants it, or even refuse to take a drink when he doesn't want one. But it takes a man, my boy, to refuse a drink when he wants it. And when he has this control over himself, he can preach louder and more in a day than Rev. Mr. Pentecost can preach in a year.—*Burdett*

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMB'R 28, 1888

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Who could have supposed that the infant born of humble parentage in the village of Tottenham, England, on June 29, 1796, was to be the means of giving the Gospel to hundreds of thousands of souls, who, else, so far as man can see, would never have heard the glad tidings of salvation through redeeming love?

JOHN WILLIAMS was, at the age of 14, apprenticed to an ironmonger and this employment, evidently chosen for him by Him who arranges means to ends, enabled him to acquire peculiar skill in the mechanical arts and stimulated and perfected that ingenuity that was to prove so invaluable in his future work.

Means to ends! Omniscience sees the end from the beginning; omnipotence adapts the time, the circumstance, the means to the ends which are to be accomplished. Those that sat in the darkness of heathenism were to have light of the Gospel revealed to them, and so, as JOHN WILLIAMS loitered with a crowd of his fellows upon the streets of London on a Sunday afternoon, the wife of his master saw him and, not without difficulty, induced him to accompany her to church. There he heard the words of Gospel truth that, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, saved his soul.

He was twenty years of age when the London Missionary Society responded to his burning zeal for the salvation of the heathen by accrediting him to the South Sea Islands. An instinct of admiration asserts itself towards anyone who undertakes a service of peril, even when no higher aim is presented than to forward the progress of science, or to enlarge the domain of commerce, how much more when the direst peril is confronted in obedience to the highest and noblest spirit of self-sacrifice for human weal—when one risks mortal life to secure the life eternal to his fellows.

The missionary, accompanied by his wife, after one year's tedious passage, set foot upon the island of Eimeo, one of the Society Islands, in 1818. He acquired the language with marvelous rapidity, and in ten months was prepared to preach in their own tongue to those around him. He made Raiatea, which might be called the capital of the Society group, the centre of his operations, and thence dispensed his influence for good.

His next point was Raratonga. Here his success was wonderfully rapid, and it was not long before this island and the whole Hervey group had been Christianized, and he desired to return. The island lay out of the path of shipping and, with that fertility of resource which distinguished him, he set about building a vessel. He made his own tools and in four months had completed his craft, 60 feet long and 18 feet wide. The narrative just here rivals "Robinson Crusoe." During the next four years he visited many of the South Sea Islands, including the Samoans.

In 1834 he returned to England, and while there he published the New Testament in the Raratongan language. He also obtained while there £4,000 for purchase and outfit of a missionary ship for Polynesia. In 1838 he returned to his chosen sphere of labor, visited many of the Polynesian islands and finally, desirous of Christianizing the caunibals of the New Hebrides, he went thither. He was attacked on landing and killed—this on November 20, 1839—and his body in great part eaten by those to whom it was his purpose to carry the blessings of eternal salvation.

We are told that JOHN WILLIAMS was sincerely mourned by those among whom he had cast his lot. It could hardly have been otherwise, for he had found them ignorant and had instructed and enlightened them; he had found them in the very depths of barbarism and by his example and his teaching he had raised them in the social scale and imparted to them much of the culture and refinement of civilization—had disposed them to build and occupy and appropriately furnish comfortable and commodious houses, and to beautify and render attractive all their surroundings; he had furnished them a written code of laws and established the trial by jury—all this within three years; but over and all above he had found these people utterly vicious, idol worshippers, sunk in the lowest depths of spiritual degradation and he had through GOD's grace imparted to them the saving light and knowledge of the Gospel of the living and the true GOD.

The work was of GOD, He had chosen WILLIAMS, as he chose HANNINGTON and LIVINGSTONE for the work he had for them to do. To accomplish that work there was needed intense earnestness, sublime personal courage, uncommon wisdom, great prudence, unusual power of adaptability to circumstances, rare self-mastery, most extraordinary mechanical ingenuity and skill, an impelling and actuating spirit of adventure, all dominated by a yearning for souls and thorough consecration to the will of the MASTER. Williams possessed these qualifications in preeminent degree. He did well the work for which GOD had raised him up, and while yet in the very prime of manhood was called to his reward. He died at the age of 43.

What an incentive there is to the youth of our land and day in the lives of such men as GORDON, HANNINGTON, LIVINGSTONE and WILLIAMS, and what encouragement in the work accomplished to those blessed with the privileges of this gospel land, to push on the cause of evangelization of those who sit in darkness and in the region of the shadow of death.

LICENSED GAMBLERS.

We heartily endorse and commend the following article copied from the Wilson *Advance*. We wish our secular papers more generally would speak out thus frankly and condemn whatever tends to demoralize. The trouble is every where that so many men—men of most correct morals—condone practices which they would be the last to approve. But the article needs not that we should say aught to add to its force. The special reference is to the Rocky Mount Agricultural Fair, but it is susceptible of vastly wider scope:

The custom of those who manage our Agricultural Fairs of admitting men—for a consideration—whose avowed purpose it is to swindle and defraud those who go to encourage and build up our Agricultural Fairs, is wrong—is inexcusable. The fact that it has been customary to license these soulless sneaks—these devils in human form—to prey upon a credulous and unsuspecting public, has made some people look upon it in a more lenient light than they otherwise would have done.

Their nefarious business—if it may be so dignified—is contrary to law and but for the fact that the protecting arm of good men—men whom the community look upon as worthy exemplars of right and wrong—they would be given lodgings behind prison bars where they belong. The good men—moral lights in the community in which they live—come forward and say (by the license they grant these outcasts of humanity) these gentlemen(?) have our sanction for their transaction—we are partners in their business and you cannot touch them with the hand of outraged justice. We share in their gains; it is to our interest that you people, who have so kindly come forward to help us in our undertaking to build up an agricultural fair, shall be robbed, cheated and swindled. They are our agents—they have a license signed by us to violate the law and cheat and defraud you.

This may sound harsh to some of our friends who manage agricultural fairs, but we ask any honest, sincere man if they have not placed themselves in exactly that position by licensing these gamblers?

We hope they will never again allow so foul a blot to rest upon their efforts to do good by encouraging the people to greater efforts in improving their farms, their stock and their products of head and hand.

TO THE LADIES OF THE COUNTRY

Wishing a market for their handiwork of all kinds, the ladies of the Helping Hand Missionary society propose opening an Exchange for Woman's Work, in Wilmington, for the month of December.

They will offer for sale fancy work of all descriptions, Christmas gifts, large and small. Also pickles, preserves, etc., for table use.

Ladies out of the city, as well as those in, who have such articles to sell, can offer them to the public through this medium, by paying 10 per cent on the sale. No sale, no charge.

Packages should be directed to Mrs David Worth, president. If not sold will be returned in good conditions at the end of December.

Orders for Deserts of all kinds will be taken and filled on twenty-four hours' notice.

"THE MISSIONARY."

To the Churches of Wilmington Presbytery.

The Synod of Goldsboro took the following action as to "*The Missionary*": Synod directs that *The Missionary* be commended from every pulpit of this Synod and that Sessions be instructed either through the Foreign Missionary Societies of their churches or through agents appointed for the purpose to canvass each congregation for subscriptions; and Synod enjoins upon its agent and the Presbyterial agents to see that this resolution is carried out.

To make *The Missionary* self-supporting 3,000 subscribers are needed; we have only 2,099 in a membership (communicants) of 156,249. The Synod of North Carolina furnishes 324 subscribers with a membership of 22,553. The Presbytery of Wilmington, 42 subscribers with a membership of 2,208; only one copy to every 52 communicants. The Presbytery has 40 churches, and in only six of them is *The Missionary* taken.

Last week circulars were mailed to every church in the Presbytery, addressed to the Sessions and to the pastors. A special proposition is made therein by the Assembly's Committee; and special directions are given by the Synodical agent of Foreign Missions. We ask the members who read the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to help their ministers and Sessions, by showing an interest in this matter, and by making inquiry as to their action. It is too often the case that Sessions permit such things to lapse because they think the people too apathetic.

The wide circulation of *The Missionary* (a most excellent and interesting magazine of missionary intelligence) should be desired by all Christians who are of one mind with Him who came Himself, and who commissions His people to evangelize the world.

The careful reading of *The Missionary* will revive an intelligent zeal for this greatest of all church works. It will, therefore, increase the offerings for that great cause; send more heralds of the cross into the great fields, white already for the harvest; it will hasten that for which you pray: Thy kingdom come. It will make your own local church more prosperous, for they who feel most in sympathy with Christ's great commission will prove most Christ-like in all good works.

All subscriptions for *the Missionary* over the number necessary to pay the expenses of its publication go directly into the Foreign Missionary fund. The general adoption of the scheme proposed in the circulars would add some $10,000 to that fund.

JOHN W. PRIMROSE,
Agent of Foreign Missions for Wilmington Presbytery.

N. B.—Pastors and Sessions will please send me the address of their club agents, and these will report to me.

COMMITTEES.

I have been requested to have printed in the N. C. Presbyterian the names of members on the Committee Evangelistic Labor, and also the commission in the matter of an Orphan's Home. I send list of each which, please publish as soon as you can for the information of parties interested.

COMMITTEE ON THE SYNODICAL EVANGELIST.

Resolved, 2nd. "That a Committee be appointed, with instructions, if the way be clear as to support, to select such Evangelist or Evangelists, to fix his salary and direct his labors until the next meeting of Synod." This committee is composed of the following members: Rev. J. W. Primrose, Synodical Agent of Evangelistic Labor. Rev. Messrs. Alex. Sprunt, B. B. Anderson, D. D., H. G. Hill, D. D., P. H. Hoge, Wm. E. McIlwain, with Ruling Elders, Hon. A. M. Scales, from Orange Presbytery, Dr. M. W. Hill, from Concord Presbytery, Dr. J. W. McNeill from Fayetteville Presbytery, B. F. Hall from Wilmington Presbytery, and Gen. R. Barringer from Mecklenburg Presbytery.

COMMISSION ON ORPHANS' HOME

"RESOLVED, That in the judgment of this Synod, the time has come to take steps looking to the establishing of an Orphan's Home within our bounds. And that a commission be appointed to take the whole matter in charge, to consider and execute whatever may seem wise and practicable in putting such an enterprise on a permanent basis."

The following were appointed this commission:

Concord Presbytery—Rev. J. Rumple, D. D., Hon. A. Leazer, Mr. I. H. Foust.

Fayetteville Presbytery—Rev. D. D. McBryde, Mr. William Black, Mr. G. P. McNeill.

Orange Presbytery—Rev. J. S. Watkins, D. D., Rev. J. H. Smith, D. D., Hon. A. M. Scales, Mr. George Allen.

Mecklenburg Presbytery—Rev. William E. McIlwain, Rev. J. Y. Fair, Mr. George Wilson.

Wilmington Presbytery—Rev. B. F. Marable, D. D., Mr. T. B. Hyman, Mr. George Chadbourn.

Attest: J. ALSTON RAMSAY,
Stated Clerk.

Mill Bridge, N. C., Nov. 20th.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ITEMS.

The Young Men's Christian Association in our state is rapidly advancing in its work and in the number of organizations. During this autumn, two General Secretaries have been added to the force (one at Durham, and one at Wilmington,) and Winston and Salem have within the past few weeks organized and raised money for the opening of rooms and employment of a Gen. Secretary.

A State Secretary has for the first time been employed this year.

The Southern Secretaries Conference will meet at Columbia, S. C., December 6—9.

The N. C. State Convention will meet at Wilmington, probably, the third week in March, 1889.

THE SYNOD'S COMMITTEE OF STATE MISSIONS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The position of this committee is a grave one. It is to be doubted whether either of them ever before carried so much responsibility. They are to direct the *big wheel* of the Synod's machinery of aggressive work. If they have it too small, they will lose power. If they have it too large they will lose power. But if the diameter is right, and the breast properly adjusted, they will save all the power in the situation. But plainly, they are to select the man who is to inaugurate, and give character to this great movement in state missions. Suppose they fall into a mistake. Suppose they select brother Timorous, a man very good, and clever, and proper; but who is begging the world for the privilege of living in it; who is afraid of the world, afraid of the church, and afraid of himself; who is very cautious, always talking about doing things decently and in order, and thinks that it is more important to cross his t's than to save a soul; who when an emergency arises, will not dare to cut through it, but must wait, report to Synod, and receive instructions as to what he *ought to have done*. Appoint such a man, and the history of this great movement will be written in a few words! These men "began to build and were unable to finish." Then brother Cautious will point the bony finger of sardonic criticism, and say: *Exactly as I expected*. Then the love of many will wax cold, and the work will be put back for years to come.

But if they appoint brother Greatheart a man "full of the Holy Ghost, and good works" who is prudent but bold, humble, but brave, who believes in God, and believes in himself, who says: "I can do all things through Christ that strengtheneth me" who carries a sword as well as a shield who is not afraid to run the risk of doing wrong, but when an emergency arises boldly cuts through it—an "*inveniamviam, aut faciam*" *man*, and withal a man of pulpit power, which can command and hold an audience in the city, and under the beech tree by the river-side, then will we see power in motion, resistless motion, sweeping on to splendid success. This success will inspire the Synod with new hope, new energy, and at the end of the year, will ask and receive reinforcements for larger plans, and wider success.

We cannot afford a mistake in this grand work. Our Committee are able, and I know they will be faithful; but then they are fallible. "And he showed me Joshua the high priest standing before the angel of the Lord, and Satan standing at his right hand to resist him." Before us is a grand opportunity for the Church. Satan will spoil it if he can. Our committee needs, and should have the prayers of every one who is interested in this great work that they may have the "Spirit of wisdom and understanding." M.

SYNODICAL MISSIONS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Synodical Missions! The use of the phrase in connection with the Synod of North Carolina marks a new era. Let us rejoice that the days of the annual ceremony of burning incense to the docket are over, and that Synod has at length found a *raison d' etre* other than that. It is true that the appointment of eleven men to select and provide for one evangelist for thirty destitute counties, does remind one of the old song about "two overseers and one poor little nigger" on a thousand acre farm. If that were to be the total outcome of the enthusiasm of our recent meeting, it would indeed be a lame and impotent conclusion. But everybody recognizes, I think, that this is only the beginning. The true significance of this part of the movement is that Synod has at length recognized its obligation to do something for the extension of Christ's Kingdom besides "revising the records of five Presbyteries, and controlling Mecklenburg Presbytery."

One thing with which, it seems to me, our committee of eleven ought to charge themselves, if they do not feel already overburdened, is to secure a full representation of ruling elders at the next meeting in Charlotte. Our experience at Goldsboro teaches us that if we can only get them there to hear and take part in the discussions and get the matter properly before their members, the necessary funds will be forthcoming to support, not one only, but a half dozen Synodical evangelists. Meanwhile, let us have as soon as possible the Synodical map to hang in the rear of every pulpit, a mere glance at which will awaken many a sleeping conscience, as it did at Goldsboro, and be the most persuasive of all arguments to enlist our people's sympathy in what Bro. Marable justly calls "the greatest work our Synod has ever undertaken."

MISSION CULLINGS.

The contributions of Japanese Christians for the past year for educational and religious objects amounted to $41,000. A few Japanese gentlemen subscribed $31 000 to make the Doolisha school a Christian university.

The American Board have, in Western Mexico, two stations as centers and six out stations. In these stations are two churches with one hundred and one members, with a training school, a common school and native agents. They do not decry Romanism, at least that is not their special policy, but preach the Gospel, and let the Spirit do His work among the people.

The policy of the Roman Catholic church now is to establish training schools for missionaries, where their priests are trained with special regard to the field they are to work, such schools, for instance, as the Chinese college, at Naples, the Central African seminary, at Verona. It is said to be true that now the Protestant Missions are fully abreast with the Romish Missions, although the latter have been in the field from two to three hundred years and the former began on a large scale less than one hundred years ago.

Forty-one vessels and boats are employed in missions among seamen.

The troubles in Micronesia, arising from the oppressive conduct of the late Spanish governor, seem to be over. The new governor is a man of much better spirit. Mr. Doane, who was carried off, has been returned. The result is due to the firmness of the United States Minister to Spain, and the consul on the island. The thirty churches of the American Board have now promise of renewed prosperity.

Some of the most notable men of Spain attended the obsequies in honor of the Emperor William I, which were held in the German Protestant chapel. This, with the discussion in the Spanish papers of the insurrection at Ponape (Caroline Islands), in which the Protestants and their spirit and work were shown to much better advantage than the friars, has inured greatly to the advancement of proper views concerning Protestantism, in its missionary work.

Mr. W. E. Blackstone, of Oak Park, Ill., has donated $3,000 for erecting a Ladies Home at Mattra, India. It is designed to be not only a home for women workers but a place where women may be trained for work among Hindu women.

The Jesuit missionaries are scattered over the world and this country has its share. They are mostly French. In the islands of the Malayan Archipelago and the South seas, including Australia and New Zealand there are 270. In Asia, including certain parts of India, Syria and China, 699. In the Balkan peninsular 45; in Egypt, Madagascar and the Zambesi region, 233; in America, North and South, 1,130. The total number is 2,377.

The mission work of the American Board in Northern Mexico is in good condition. In Sonora Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are at work. There is an increasing demand for Bibles and the people are increasingly reaching forth towards Gospel truth. Eleven persons were received into the church at Chihuahua during the past year. Four churches and three schools are now in operation in Northern Mexico.

In one of the stations of the European Turkey mission during the past year the number of communicants was doubled. At Sofia, the capital of the principality, a church edifice was dedicated. The services were largely attended, His Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand being present by invitation. The bitter opposition of a few years ago has passed away and there is now indifference at least, if not positive encouragment.

Four training schools and two boarding schools for girls are not sufficient to meet the requirements for native help in the missionary work of the Congregationalists in the Marshall Islands.

BY THE WAY.

Every officer of the Presby terian church, in North Carolina, ought to take and read the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN. We hope canvassers will make special effort to get them to do so.

We beg that our friends will not make a mistake as to our propositions under the "REWARD FOR WORK," to be found on our first page. The propositions apply to NEW subscribers only.

There is no deduction of price (below the club rate $2.15) offered to any subscriber. We do not wish it to be understood that we are cheapening the price. We are only paying those who get up clubs for work actually performed; this pays us better than to employ a travelling agent and ought to be equally satisfactory to all concerned.

It is obvious there must be a limit—to the operation of the terms—and that limit is December 24th.

As fast as any name is sent to us, with the assurance that the money for the year's subscription is actually paid, or will be guaranteed by the collector, and to be paid when the club is sent, we will put name on the list and forward paper at once, charging, however, only from January 1, 1889—that is, giving the paper to January 1, 1889.

Rev. George C. Bush, author of Bible-Baptism Never Immersion, (a book we have heretofore heartily commended) has has changed his residence and should now be addressed at Elmwood, N. J., instead of at West Chester, Pa.

We are informed that Mr. P. C. Enniss, publisher of the *North Carolina Farmer*, has been appointed by the Executive Committee of Publication, of our General Assembly, Synodical Colporteur, in place of Rev. A. McMillan, resigned. We feel satisfied that the appointment is a most excellent one, and we trust Mr. McEnniss will receive most cordial welcome and encouragement wherever his travels may call him.

Dispatches tell us that Great Britain has assumed the protectorate of Raratonga and other islands of the Hervey group, and that the islanders are greatly rejoicing thereat. There is indeed cause for rejoicing all over Protestant Christendom. The French have been annexing islands, or assuming control of Protestants islands at will, and always in the interest of Romanism. The Hervey islands and the Fijis are now safe, as under British protection. How far the action of the French is to be interpreted by the late close relations between their government and the Pope we are not prepared to say.

We place the *Mid-Continent* atop for wit that is sharply pointed and exquisitely pungent:

We cannot account for the bitterness and venom with which some professed Christian brethren write, in the excitement of theological controversy, except by that passage, which says, "There came a viper out of the heat and fastened on his hand."

In that there is both wit and wisdom. Here is another:

(The *Mid-Continent* quotes from an exchange.)

In Russia, it seems, they do not allow congregational singing. A quartette does all the chanting and hymning, and the congregation sits in silence.

(And comments.)

After reading this, Russia does not seem so far away, but it does seem just as cold.

Could anything be more exquisitely and keenly penetrative?

The Inter-State Immigration Convention will meet in Montgomery, Alabama, on December 12th. We do not understand this to be, or to have any connection with, the Catholic Immigration Convention of Cardinal Gibbons, *et al.* All the governors are asked to be present, but the "Prince" and his suite will hardly put in an appearance. See if they do!

The *Presbyterian Journal* publishes an editorial "Radical and Fundamental," denies that the position we stated, as having been charged to Dr. PATTON, is the sentiment of the Northern church, states the position of that church, as the *Journal* understands it, in clear, sharp, strong, unmistakable language. Dr. PATTERSON stands firmly correct on the question. We rejoice to know it, for he is a host in himself; but about Dr. PATTON we certainly are not certain.

The *Journal* says:

We have no idea that Dr. PATTON holds the demoralizing doctrine imputed to him. If he has ever made such a declaration, we would like to know where.

We would not object to having that information. The *Interior* made the charge; we believed it and we commented on it. Now, for the sake of the *Mid-Continent* and the *Presbyterian Journal*, will the *Interior* please prove it on Dr. PATTON.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The *Fayetteville Observer* tells us that there were ripe strawberries at the Cumberland county fair, and that in many places parties have had them.

Three summers ago while *en route* for the state encampment at Asheville, Mr. J. T. Edmundson sustained serious injuries on the Western N. C. Railroad. He sued the Richmond and Danville system for damages and a jury at Kinston last Tuesday awarded him $10,000.

The line of the Atlantic and Danville railroad has been located as far as Milton. The surveying party will now go to Mecklenburg county and run a line towards Milton.

A Northern gentleman residing at Southern pines in Moore county will test the matter of raising grapes on land in that vicinity and making raisins therefrom. *Sanford Express* responsible.

The Newton *Enterprise* says there is more money in circulation there than usual. That is not all—it proves it.

Mr. W. J. Buie, of Gulf, had a fall from his wagon last week. As first the hurt was not considered serious, but he has since died from the effects.

The case of McElwee vs Blackwell from Rowan county, has been decided in the Supreme court in favor of Blackwell. The contest was as to the right of the Durham Bull trade mark. The case has been on hand fifteen years.

A man has been arrested in Edgecombe county for passing counterfeit money.

In Alamance county near Snow camp a gun in the hands of a young man named Luke Builiff, was accidentally discharged, killing Annie McCrackin, aged 15, instantly. Builiff surrendered himself and after due examination of evidence was discharged.

A lad twelve years of age at Cedar Grove in Orange county, was handling a pistol. It was discharged and fatally wounded a little child some 18 to 20 months old.

Piedmont Springs, near Greensboro, is to have a new hotel and a new "city" to be called Camaca is projected for the vicinity.

A negro man, of Hallsville, in Duplin county, has built a steamer to ply on the Northeast Cape Fear river. It is 70 feet long, and 14 feet in beam and will draw about two feet when loaded. She hopes, or her owner does for her, to make a speed of seven miles per hour.

Some of the Farmer's Alliances propose to open another tobacco warehouse in Durham. The Durham Tobacco Association met and unanimously passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That the buyers on the Durham market pledge themselves to the full market value on all tobacco sold in any warehouse floor now open in Durham or hereafter to be opened."

Mr. H. T. High, of Clarkton, in an encounter, near a year and a half ago with a desperado had the blade of a Rogers knife broken off in his arm. Often since it has given him most excruciating pain. It has been extracted.

The Reliance Cotton Mill Company start a factory at Staley, Randolph county and propose to run it day and night.

Boston capitalists are to run the Southern Bell gold mines in Rowan county and Capt. Warren, of Charlotte, will have charge.

Seventeen boxes of green peas grown in the vicinity were shipped from New Bern to New York last week.

DOMESTIC.

A rag picker worth $500—bank account—died in Baltimore last week.

The steamships City of Macon bound for Boston and the steamship Tallahassee, from New York, collided in the Savannah river, on Saturday night. The Tallahassee was badly injured.

A subterranean river has been discovered at Mission Creek, Minn., and queer specimens of fish have been captured therefrom.

Judson Female Institute at Marion, Ala., burned. Loss about $100,000.

Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis, U. S. Minister to Brazil, has written that he would leave there for his home in North Carolina about 17th inst.

It is reported that negotiations are now pending between a New York syndicate and the Chattanooga, Cleveland and Memphis Railroad Company for the building of a railroad from Cleveland, Tenn., to Murphy, N. C. If the negotiations terminate favorably work will commence January 1st, 1889.

The U. S. District Court in a case brought by the Union Compress Company of Little Rock, Ark., against the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, decided in favor of the plaintiff—they sued for $142,000 for cotton burned, which cotton was insured in the company named,

FOREIGN.

A stock company will soon organize a central sugar factory at Colon, Cuba.

Several Home Rulers in the British Parliament will be prosecuted for intimidating tenants.

A Roman advocate who died recently left 1,000,000 francs to the Pope.

Seven icebound sailing vessels have foundered in the sea of Azoff. The crews were saved, but after severe suffering.

To prevent inspection of the forts at Madalene Island, the Italian government has issued an order forbidding the approach of vessels to the island.

The owners of the Great Eastern have realized £20,000 from her sale.

It is said that some well known foreign ship builders are putting propellers in the bow of steamers, especially steam-tugs and that it works better than the old plan.

Continued dry weather in Victoria, is affecting crops and fears, are entertained of partial failure.

The total hop produce is estimated at 28,291 cwts.

A terrific whirwind at St. Mary's Holm, near Kirkwall, in the Orkney isles did immense damage to outstanding crops.

Raids are reported in India by the Chins of the Kalay district. Eighteen persons have been killed and sixty carried off as prisoners.

The Belfast *Witness* says the refreshment bar of the Victoria Parliament is rather an expensive business. It is run by a contractor who pays no rent, get gas for nothing, and for whom fittings, crockery, and glass are found. Yet the lucky man is allowed a subsidy from the Colonial Exchequer of £600 a year—a £6 bonus for each day he keeps the resturant open.

Here is another item from the same source: The New Zealand Legislature passed an item of £220 for the purchaser of gold passes for hon members, similar to those worn by legislators in New South Wales and Victoria. This means about a couple of guineas each only and will render the New Zealand pass but "poor stuff" compared with these worn by the Australian legislators. The Sydney passes contain about £6 worth of gold.

Said the Public Analyst Society of Great Britain estimate that milk consumers of that country pay at least £1,500,000 per year for water sold as milk.

Two hundred and ten thousand persons have petitioned the King of Sweden to suppress the liquor-traffic.

On the 5th inst., the people of Brixham, Devon, England, celebrated the bicentennary of the landing of the Prince of Orange by laying the corner stone of the pedestal of the statue of the Prince which is to be erected on the beach.

Planting is going on vigorously, in the Vuelta Abajo tobacco region of Cuba, and the young plants are doing well.

A terrible explosion in a mine at Brussels killed thirty-two miners—only three escaped alive.

A committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on the revision of the Constitution, has adopted a resolution favoring the abolition of the Presidency and of the Senate.

Foreign Jewish farmers have been expelled from Poland, and the foreign Jews in Southern Russia expect the same treatment.

Half the Russian loan has been taken by Paris bankers.

A steamer from Cuba carried the yellow fever to Santa Cruz de la Palma, in Spain.

Heavy rains last week caused floods in England.

The rumor that an attempt had been made on the life of Prince Ferdinand, of Bavaria, is denied.

An agreement has been made between China and Italy that hereafter missionaries of the latter country shall carry Italian instead of French passports.

Since smallpox broke out in Toronto, Canada, over 9,000 people have been vaccinated.

The first grant of land under the Crofter Act was made under an application of tenants on the estate of the late Colonel Balfour in Sanda island, Orkneys.

The Nationals in the German Reichstag intend to know more about the pastorals issued by the Bishops of Cologne and Fulda, instructing their people how to vote in the late elections. There is war ahead.

The first ship built in the Canadian Provinces, was put at Quebec in 1666. The first steamer arrived at Quebec from Montreal in 1809. Her name was "Accommodation."

The heaviest transaction in real estate recorded in England in many years occurred recently. Sir Edward Cecil Guiness completed the purchase of the Savernake estate by paying the Marquis of Aylesbury, £700,000.

A large quantity of sugar-cane was destroyed on the island of Cuba by the hurricane of September 4th, but with plenty of moist weather the damage will be partially repaired.

Yes it was a farce—a sinful farce: The duel between two Frenchmen, Mr. Andrieux and Mr. Guyot for charges made by the latter in *La Lanterne* against the former. Swords—slight wound to Mr. Andrieux. Honor satisfied.

The German Cruiser Schwalbe has sailed for Zanzibar.

The Kerry *Sentinel*, Ed. Harrington's paper, contemptuously ridiculed the Parnell commission and accused them of being bought by the British government. Harrington is one of the counsel in the case before the commission. Refusing to make amends he was fined £500. The Dublin United Ireland raves over the amount of five imposed.

A bill is said to be now before the Bundesrath to authorize the German government to borrow 60,000,000 marks for expenditure on the army, navy, railways and telegraphs.

The Irish Secretary, Balfour, is a bachelor and his sister, Miss Balfour, accompanies him in all his travels.

To protect the banks of the river Nile £381,000 are to be spent in masonry and breastworks.

The natives of Cook Island are rejoicing that the British government has taken possession of the island.

Grattan's Library, at Dublin, Ireland, of 5,000 volumes, has been sold. The special value of the books was in the marginal notes made by Grattan in his reading.

The Empress of Japan has established a College for Women, which is to be ruled by a committee of foreign ladies. Two of these are Americans, two English, and the other two French and German.

The authorities in Havana propose to levy a tax on all eatables, drink and fuel to take effect on January 1st.

A railway is to be built from Jaffa to Jerusalem. The Porte has granted a charter to a Mr. Mabo, a jew.

Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Sleeplessness, &c. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well-developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

At Potnt Caswell, N. C.; Nov. 18th, by the Rev. J. P. Faison, Mr. JAS. N. GILLIS, of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., extension, and Miss MAMIE BRONSON, of Lisbon, N. C.

In Greensbero, N. C., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 20, 1888, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, D.D., ADGER GRIFFIN ALEXANDER, son of Rev. Jas. C. Alexander, deceased, and Miss BERTA LETHA DONNELL, of Greensboro.

At the home of the bride's father, on Moore's Creek in Pender county, on the 11th of November, 1888, Mr. GEORGE J. MOORE and Miss MAMIE MURPHY, all of Pender county, N. C., Rev. K. McDonald officiating.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Vance county, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 14th, Mr. ROBT. R. BELLAMY, and Miss LILLY D., youngest daughter of Col. John Hargrove. No cards.

November 21st, at the residence of the bride's mother, near Gibsonville, N. C., by Rev. R. W. Culbertson, Miss MAMIE E. SMITH, and Mr. ED. B. WHEELER, of Greensboro, N. C.

In the First Presbyterian church, in this city, Nov. 14th, by Rev. P. H. Hoge, Mr. PEARSON ELLIS, of Whiteville, and Miss ANNIE TOON, of this city.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obitnary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

In Carthage, N. C., September 10th, 1888, FLORA MARGARET DEATON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Deaton, aged 15 years and 11 months. "Mittie" was a sweet girl, kind, gentle obliging, affectionate. About three years ago she joined the Presbyterian church. She was seemingly a bright, cheerful, happy Christian. An empty pew in the church she loved tells of the absence of one, who, we trust, is worshipping God in the "upper and better sanctuary." Rest, reward, a home in heaven. A. R. S.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday, (21st) and Thursday 43 cents; Friday and since 42½ cents.

ROSIN—Strained 80 cents and Good Strained 85 cents—closing steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.35 and Soft $2.25 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.50.

COTTON.—Middling 9 7 16 Wednesday, Thursday and Friday; Saturday, 9⅜; Monday, 9¼ cts.—closing steady.

TIMBER—None offering.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

When death was hourly expected, all other remedies having failed, and DR. H. JAMES was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that **Consumption** can be positively and permanently cured. The doctor now gives this recipe free, together with certificates of cures from physicians, ministers, and other eminent persons, only asking that each remit two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

The Great Secret of the Canary Breeders of the Hartz. **BIRD MANNA** restores song to **cage birds** and preserves them in health. 15c. by mail. Sold by druggists. Directions free. *Bird Food Co.*, 400 N. 3d St., Phila., Pa

CHRISTMAS BOX FREE!

THE LADIES' WORLD is an elegant and refined periodical for ladies and the family. Each number consists of 16 large pages, 64 columns of entertaining and instructive reading matter and beautiful illustrations. It contains Serial and Short Stories, beautiful Poems, "Housekeepers' Department," "Ladies' Fancy Work," "Fashion Department," "The Family Doctor," "Our Boys and Girls," "Mother's Department," "Etiquette," "Home Decoration," etc. Every lady is delighted with this charming paper. We desire to at once double its already mammoth circulation, and in order to introduce it into thousands of homes where it is not already known, we now make the following extraordinary offer: *Upon receipt of only* **Twenty-five Cents** *(postage stamps, silver or postal note), we will send* **The Ladies' World** *for* **Three Months,** *and we will also send to each subscriber, Free and post-paid, our new* **Christmas Box,** *containing all the following valuable and useful holiday presents: A Package of Fine Assorted Christmas Cards,* beautiful imported goods, warranted to give satisfaction; 35 *Perforated Stamping Patterns,* finest quality, on parchment, with which ladies may do their own stamping, for embroidery, etc.; 1 *Perfume Sachet,* to be placed in bureau drawer, handkerchief box, or elsewhere—elegant and durable; 1 *Ladies' Specie Pocket Purse* of fine grained leather, with nickel clasp and trimmings; 1 Copy "*The Commonsense Cook Book,*" containing a large and valuable collection of cooking and other recipes; 1 *Copy "How to Be Your Own Doctor,"* a valuable book, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies; 1 *Fine Imported Japanese Handkerchief,* 1 *Ladies' Glove Buttoner,* 1 *White Bone Crochet Hook,* 1 *Fine Button Hook* and 1 *Ladies' Collar Button.* Remember, we send the Christmas Box, containing all the above, also our paper three months, for only 25 cents; five subscriptions and five Christmas Boxes will be sent for $1.00. *Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.* We refer to any publisher in N. Y. as to reliability. Do not miss this chance! Address S. H. MOORE & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Miles H. Bass, Plaintiff,
against
Alwelda Bass, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore, is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held in the said county of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in March, 1889 and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant

[SEAL] GIVEN under my hand and official seal at office in Wilmington, this the 24th day of November, A. D., 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

HEDRICK.

—:o:—

SUITINGS AND PANTALOONERY

FOR

1,000 ONE THOUSAND 1,000

MEN AND BOYS.

—:o:—

Your choice of Tailor, Goods made to order, and fit guaranteed. Nothing for labor spent abroad. The money-cost for work feeds our own people, comes back to you again and builds up your city. This is true economy.

We have Domestic Goods from dear old North Carolina, the Queen of States and the Home of Chivalry, Tennessee, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Imported Goods from England, Ireland, Scotland, France, and Germany. We levy tribute from the reputable factories of the world to supply our customers, and will do it at satisfactory prices.

Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs direct from the maker, all of which are offered at prices appalling to our competitors.

While catering to the needs of Gentlemen we do not slight the Ladies.

We are showing the largest stock of DRESS GOODS in the city, all first-class goods. No jobs, no seconds, and no catch prices. We lopped off one quarter in all Dress Goods, and have made reduction of prices of all other goods. Wearers of fine apparel and judges of value will find our prices startling.

In every department our stock is complete. White Goods, Hosiery, Laces, Trimmings, Velvets, Table Linen, Napkins, Doylies and Handkerchiefs. We are receiving now for Christmas trade the handsomest stock of Handkerchiefs that we have ever had. Besides the cheaper kinds, we have a great variety of Embroidered Handkerchiefs, some of them marvels of beauty, the handiwork of not alone industrious but truly artistic workers.

We have many desirable goods to show the Ladies if they will honor us by a call. We do not quote prices in our advertisement; that has become hackneyed and altogether common, but can and will name prices at our counter that we guarantee cheaper than elsewhere for same class of goods.

We are selling our 50c. Corset for half a dollar, and vouch for its being as good as any 75c. Corset on the market; 300 of them received direct from the factory this day. We keep many other desirable styles of Corsets, including J. B. and Dr. Warner's Health Coraline and Abdominal.

Buyers of Gloves should not forget our Five Hook Foster at $1.00 per pair, every pair warranted. Gentlemen are advised that we have a $1.50 Kid at $1.00.

SPECIAL—100 dozen Towels at $1.00 per dozen, the creditable production of Wilmington Cotton Mills. Until the 20th of December we shall receive daily additions to our stock. We invite all.

JNO. J. HEDRICK.

101 & 103 Market St.,

1 & 3 N. Front St.

A FRESH CARGO.

PREPARED OYSTER SHELL LIME, for agricultural purposes.

1600 BBLS. ROSINDALE CEMENT, on consignment, add must be sold.

300 NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER.

LIVERPOOL SALE, KAINIT, &c.

THOS. F. BAGLEY, Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies		10cts
Three	"	25cts
Ten	"	75cts
Twenty	"	$1 00

PROMPT MEASURES.

When children pick their nose, grind their teeth, are restless, unnatural in their appetite, they are quite likely troubled with Worms, prompt measures should be taken and **B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge** be given them according to directions it has saved many a child from death and may preserve your sweet child from an early grave

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

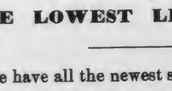
Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.

W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.

T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,

Raleigh, N. C.



PIANOS GRAND Summer Sale ORGANS

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.

GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs

To be sold in August, September and October at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash. And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Great Bargains*—Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. 10 makes 300 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. ☞ Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular. LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th

Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.

REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,

N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

VOICES OF THE YEAR.

BY REV. JAMES CARTER.

I.

AUTUMN.

The Summer days are o'er, the laughing sheaves
Are peeping from the barn's half-open door.
The trees are ankle-deep in burning leaves,
Their branches bare as when in days of yore
Our fathers landed on a frozen shore.
It is the twilight of the year; and we,
For whom the glad new year may dawn no more,
May in the burning leaves a symbol see
Of light at eventide, of Heaven-sent grace,
That brightens, at life's close, the Christian's face.

II.

WINTER.

The year is dead; and o'er the fields the snow,
Earth's winding-sheet, all pure, unspotted lies;
The branches, 'neath their burden bending low,
Sway slowly to the sad wind's sobbing sighs:
But yet above the dead earth flits and flies
A bird as gay as bird can ever be,
Whose red breast shames the tints of sunset skies;
Fit emblem of that deathless mystery
Which o'er the grave takes its triumphant flight,
While still the body lies, enshrouded white.

III.

SPRING.

The Spring has come; and to the field once more
The lowing cattle full sedately go;
And, standing at the barn's wide-open door,
The farmer looks on meadows lying low,
Where greenest grasses spring, and still the snow
Lies in the hollow, though the sun shines bright;
And there the snow-drop's curling petals grow
Expanding all their beauty in the light.
So in the righteousness of Christ, the Lord,
Shall rise the body, passing Heavenward.

IV.

SUMMER.

Across the yellow fields long billows sweep,
Chased by the Summer breeze in playful glee;
While, in the meadow, broadbrowed cattle sleep,
Beside the spring beneath the maple tree;
And overhead, in far-off majesty,
A fleecy glory in the sunlight glows,
Casting faint shadows on the grassy sea;
Type of the passionless estate of those
Who now—the conflict and the conquest o'er—
Repose in light celestial evermore.

COLOGNE.

Cologne is chiefly interesting to visitors on account of its cathedral and cologne-water. To see the one and to buy the other are the two great objects of travelers here. But, apart from these principal attractions, we shall find the city very interesting. Most of the streets are queer and old, some of the houses dating from the thirteenth century; and the Rhine, which is here crossed by a long bridge of boats, presents a very busy and lively scene with its crafts of many kinds.

The real cologne water is made by Johann Maria Farina, but when we go out to buy some, we may be a little perplexed by finding that there are some thirty or forty people of this name, all of whom keep shops for the sale of cologne water. There are a great many descendants of the original inventor of this perfume, and the law does not permit any one to assume the name who does not belong to the family; but the boy babies of the Farinas are generally baptized Johann Maria, so that they can go into the cologne water business when they grow up. There are two or three shops where the best and "original" water is sold, and at one of these we buy some of the celebrated perfume, generally sold to travelers in small wooden boxes containing four or six bottles, whiich we get at a very reasonable price compared with what we have to pay for it in America. We cannot take much more than this because cologne water is classed as spirits by the custom-house authorities in England, and each traveler is allowed to bring only a small quantity of it into that country.—*Frank R. Stockton, in St. Nicholas.*

THE COMMON SALVATION.

There was once a boy in Cromarty called Hugh Miller. He was an apprentice mason, and was taken by his master to work in a quarry. One day he happened to see a little stone, round and rough, on the ground and he took his hammer and split it in two. To his surprise and joy, he beheld inside the picture of the bones of a tiny fish, and the shadow of the very fish itself. It had once been a real fish, and this stone was its tomb. Once it lived and swam like other fish, in some stream. And then, on an evil day, it was wrapped round by dust of lime and shut in, until the moment, hundreds, perhaps thousands of years after, when the Cromarty boy brought it out into the light, its flesh all wasted away, its bones all turned into stone, and only a shadow of shadow of its form remaining. The boy felt as if he had suddenly passed into fairyland. He could not have been more astonished if he had fonnd a king's palace. Here was a rough looking pebble at his feet, and yet inside of it was this picture of the fish silently telling the story of its life and death.

Now it is to a little heap of pebbles like that I should liken this Epistle of Jude, which we have read from the lesson to-day. It is a rough, hard to read, hard to understand part of the New Testament. It is not easy reading for grown up people. It is far from easy reading to you; but it has many beautiful sayings in it. It has a verse in which Jude declares that he had given all diligence to write nnto them of the common salvation. "The common salvation"—that is the saying which a child may understand, and in which I wish to help you to be glad. It lies in the heart of this third verse, as beautiful, as great a miracle as the picture which Hugh Miller found in the heart of his pebble. And it has a finer story to tell.

It tells the story of the good thing which Jesus brought down from heaven. And what it tells concerning that good thing is that it is "common"—"the common salvation." It is common to rich and poor, the black and the white. It is the one same salvation by which everybody who will may be saved. The saved who are now in heaven were saved by it. The saved who are still on earth, have been saved by it. It is salvation for the whole world—for whosoever will have it. He is the Saviour of children all the same as of grown up people. He is the common Saviour—a Saviour for fathers and mothers, a Saviour for children as well. I read not long since of a little girl nine years old into whose heart came this very thought. She said to her mother one Sunday: "Is Jesus a Saviour for children of nine years old?" "But why do you ask such a question as that?" the mother said. "Because our minister was offering salvation to the big people this morning, but he did not offer it to me."

My dear children, Christ is a Saviour for nine years old as much as for nineteen or ninety. He was nine years old Himself once. He is the common Saviour. He is the Saviour for people who have gray hairs, and for you who have still the flowing locks of youth. He has salvation for boys and girls of all ages, He has salvation for the baby in its mother's arms. And it is the very thing He meant when He said. "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not." But you will not always be children. Sooner than you can imagine, you will be old and gray haired. And it may come to be, as you rise in years, that you shall be, in the good providences of God, set over homes where you shall have servants under you, or over work places where you will have work people to rule. If such a lot should ever fall to you, I hope hat God may give you grace to remember what has been said to-day. Do not fall into the evil way of thinking that there is a wall dividing you from the humble people who serve you. Remember that those who do you so many services in your father's house, are the people for whom Jesus died. For in Christ's kingdom there is no respect of persons, and what He offers to rich and poor alike is common salvation.—*Alexander McLeod, D D.*

THE METROPOLIS OF ICELAND.

Reykjavik, poor little metropolis of 2,000 inhabitants, has, nevertheless, its sights and sounds. Its houses, with but few exceptions of wood, consist usually of a single story, but in isolated instances rise to the dignity of two. Through the town runs a wide and tolerably straight street, on which live several of the dignitaries of the island, the Bishop, the Governor, the Chief Justice, and other members of the Government. Upon one side, surrounded by wooden palings, is the public square, in the centre of which stands a bronze statue of Thorwaldsen, presented by the Danish Government to the native country of the sculptor. At the farther end is the little cathedral, which contains a marble font by the artist himself. Around the different sides of the square are grouped the new parliament house, the post office, and a school for girls, which draws its pupils from all parts of the country. One of the most imposing buildings of the capital is the jail, and two of the most awe-inspiring of her citizens are the policemen, who in turn patrol the streets in felt helmets and uniform. It was not discovered, however, that they ever arrested anybody, because nobody ever so far forgot himself as to warrant arrest. The jail consequently is always empty, a fact that can be but imperfectly understood when one sees its manifest superiority to all other dwellings. One of the policemen exercises, in addition to his function of guardian of the public weal, that of librarian of the Icelandic Literary Society, which was established as long ago as 1816, and has published many works. He is also an author, and has written at least one valuable book.

SCIENCE.

Independent:—Scientific students are usually pronounced to be a very unbelieving set; but their doubts come in chiefly when popular evidence is being sifted. When one of the brethren promulgates a statement it is usually taken without objection, unless it does not bolster some favorite proposition, when it stands a very good chance of being torn to pieces. Few statements ran more deeply into scientific favor than that the famous *Eucalyptus*, the gum trees of Australia, would dry up swamps. Its rapid growth, so it was said, enabled it to evaporate an immense amount of moisture, and hence to plant a swamp with them was like planting a myriad of powerful steam-pumps to raise the water out of the earth. And then came the accounts of the planting of the marshes of the Tiber, near Rome, with them, the drying of the ground, and the measurable disappearance of the Roman fever from these famous places. All these statement have been received as absolute facts, and no one has until now dared to challenge them. But now appears an Australian. He knows all about the gum trees. He is Franz A. Velschow, and has written a book about the climate and forest vegetation of Australia. He ridicules the idea that the gum tree can remove the moisture from marshy places, because, he says, it is impossible. The leaves do not evaporate moisture except when very young. They have scarcely more evaporating pores than a cactus. They take up moistnre as a cactus does—and just as a cactus does they retain it within their structure. He attributes much of the aridity of parts of Australia to the prevalence of gum forests. Facts are stubborn things, we are told; but it is bad when they become no fact at all.

The cement used for cisterns should be made from water lime, which grows harder by continued contact with water. No constituent in the cement can then be soluble enough to give the water any disagreeable taste or smell. When poor cement has been used and the water has become effected, it must be filtered before being used for drinking purposes.

Within the last two or three years eminent French engineers have undertaken the sowing of railroad embankments with poppy seeds, as, when once established, that prolific plant covers the soil with a network of roots that prevent it from washing away during heavy rains, or from upheaval when frost is coming out of the ground in the spring.

Employment statistics have recently been collected which show that in England alone 100,000 persons owe their living directly to electricity, and 5,000,000 in the entire globe are engaged in the services of the electric fluid. Fifty years ago this source of income did not exist, and even now it has not supplanted other branches of industry but merely created new ones.

Drilling Holes in Glass.—Spread some wax on thinly after warming the glass. Remove the wax where you wish the hole to be made; with a piece of iron wire put on the spot a drop or two of fluoric acid. This will eat through the glass. If not sufficient, make a second or third application of the acid. After the acid has eaten through the glass the hole may be enlarged or shaped by a copper wire with rotten stone and oil, or use dilute (1.5) sulphuric acid with the ordinary drill. When shaping or enlarging the hole apply this fluid to the file while using, afterwards washing the file thoroughly.

Poteline is the name of a mixture of gelatine, glycerine and tannin, to which sulphate of barium, or of zinc, may be added, and which may be colored by vegetable colors. It may be kneaded while warm. When cold it may be used for numerous purposes. It can be turned, filed, bored, polished, and can be used for hermetically sealing bottles, etc. The proportion of ingredients varies according to the uses. For sealing bottles, of course, it must be used liquid. Potel, the inventor, uses it with success for preserving meat, by applying it liquid, at a temperature of 50 degrees to 60 degrees Cent.

A new and curious alloy is produced by placing on a clean crucible an ounce of copper and an ounce of antimony and fusing them by a strong heat. The compound will be hard and of a beautiful violet hue. This alloy has not yet been applied to any useful purpose, but its excellent qualities, independent of its colour, entitle it to consideration.

An elevator for canal boats, as a substitute for five or six locks, is in successful operation at Arques, near St. Omer, France. The boats are lifted to the height of nearly fifty feet by hydraulic pressure, inclosed in a reservoir made of wrought-iron plates, and separated from the rest of the canal by iron gates. When the required height has been reached, the gates are opened and the boat is drawn out into the main channel.

ITEMS FOR LADY READRS.

How to Put on Gloves:—A great deal depends on the first putting on of gloves. Have the hands perfectly clean, dry and cool, and never put on gloves while the hands are warm or damp. Where a person is troubled with moist hands it is well to powder them before trying on the gloves; but in most cases, if the hands are dry and cool, this is not needed. First work on the fingers, keeping the thumb outside of the glove and the wrist of the glove turned back. When the fingers are in smoothly put on the thumb and work the glove on very carefully, then placing the elbow on the knee, work on the hand. When this is done smooth down the wrist and button the second button first, then the third and so on to the end. Then smooth down the whole glove and fasten the first button. Fasten the first button last when putting on a glove for the first time makes a good deal of difference in the fit, although it may seem but a very little thing. It does not strain the part of the glove that is the easiest to strain at first, and prevents the enlarging of the button-hole, either of which is sure to take place if you begin at the first button to fasten the glove. When removing gloves never begin at the tips of the fingers to pull them off, but turn back the wrist and pull off carefully, which will, of course, necessitate their being wrong side out. Turn them right side out, turn the thumb in smooth them lengthwise in as near as possible to the shape they would be in if on the hands; and place away with a strip of white canton flannel between if the gloves are light, but if dark-colored the flannel may be omitted. Never roll gloves into each other in a wad, for they will never look so well after. There is always some moisture in them from the hands; consequently when rolled up this moisture has no chance of drying, and must work into the gloves, making them hard and stiff and of very little use after, as far as looks or fit are concerned.

The friends of the late Mrs. Craik are going to show their admiration for the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," by erecting a memorial to her in Tewkesbury Abbey. The memorial will be in the form of a medallion. Mr. H. H. Armstead, the English artst, is at work on the design.

Above the pew in Christ church, Hartford, where she used to worship, an alabaster tablet has just been placed to the memory of Mrs. Lydia Huntley Sigourney, the poetess, who died in 1865. The memorial cost $500, and it has taken over twenty years to raise the money with which to purchase it. So long, that all the original contributors but two are dead. For this tablet Mr. Whittier composed these lines:

"She sang alone, ere womanhood had known
The gift of song which fills the air to-day,
Tender and sweet, a music all her own,
May fitly linger where she knelt to pray."

The Japanese Maiden:—A pretty Japanese maiden, dressed in soft embroidered silk, sitting on the mat on the floor, bending over a koto on which she strums an accompanament to her voice would in all probabilities touch the heart of a young Japanese, but no matter how much he might be touched, he must appear utterly indifferent to her and ignore her charms and her presence. For, progressive as is Japan, young men and women are never allowed together alone, and such a thing as a flirtation or coquetry is unknown. Unlike China and Corea, Japan allows parents to invite a young gentleman to their house as their guest, but he devotes himself to the parents, and the daughter may play the koto or entertain him in other ways, but she is noticed no more than is a colored servant woman by a guest in a Southern home. It seems strange to us that custom can so control feeling and sentiment, especially when every day we see here at home young men doing the exact opposite, ignoring parents and other members of the family and feign more interest in the young women than they really feel. Marriages in Japan are carried on much as they used to be, the parents making the choice, but nowadays if it chance that either the young lady or young gentleman, seeing the other, object to become husband or wife, the parents do not force the matter, and, as a rule, babies are not betrothed by their parents, as they are in some of the Asiatic countries. Neither are women so secluded as they are in those countries, for nearly as many Japanese women are to be seen on the streets in Japan as are American women in this country. In fact the Japanese woman or girl is to Asia what the American girl is to Europe.—*American Magazine.*

THINGS USEFUL.

Green Tomato Picalilly.—Take one gallon sliced green tomatoes, one pint grated horse raddish, two-thirds or three-quarters pound brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of salt (fine), two tablespoonfuls ground mustard. Put sliced tomatoes in a crock (larger than a gallon), sprinkle the salt over them, let stand over night, with a press to keep under the juice that accumulates. In the morning do not pour off the juice, but add to tomatoes and juice the other ingredients; set in a warm place until sour, as it makes its own vinegar. It will take three or four weeks, set in a cool place tightly covered, and they will keep until hot weather. Always keep a press on to keep the tomatoes in liquor (you can chop fine if preferred.) If some are slightly turning they will make the more juice. The pickles are rich and palatable.

To make furniture paste to cement or fill in blemishes in furniture, especially mahogony, the following directions are given: Moisten four ounces of scraped beeswax thoroughly in turpentine, then a quarter of an ounce of powdered rosin add enough Indian red to bring it to a deep mahogony color. Stir all thoroughly together.

If you want to fatten poultry in a very short time, feed them with ground rice scalded with milk and sweetened with sugar. Feed twice a day, not too much at once, making the mixture rather thick.

When out of machine oil use kerosene and fresh lard, equal parts, well mixed, and it will answer the purpose.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Nov. 11'88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15.
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 16p m	12 37 p m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence	12 10a m	1 20 a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 54p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 10p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6:40 p. m., Manning 7.19 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter	11:52pm	† 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 00 am	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	10 42 am	8 55pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.30 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 59 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railw a



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Mouday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dat ion.
Leave Bennettsville	5 45 A. M.	6 00 A. M
Arrive Maxton	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	9 00 "	1 25 P. M
Leave Fayetteville	9 15 "	9 25 A. M
Arrive Sanford	11 15 "	1 40 P. M
Leave Sanford	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "	10 15 A. M
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "	5 15 P. M

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy	3 45 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	7 45 "	4 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 15 "	6 45 A. M
Arrive Maxton	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville	7 45 "	2 30 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 30 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	3 30 P. M.
Arrive Millboro	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 50 A. M.
Leave Maxton	11 12 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 43 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	12 43 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	4 10 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton	5 46 P. M.
Leave Shelby	6 51 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	8 15 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	6 40 P. M.
Leave Maxton	11 57 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	12 32 A. M
Leave Hamlet	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 10 A. M.
Leave Shelby	8 33 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	9 38 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 21 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 51 P. M.
Leave Maxton	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 40 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 49 A. M.
Leave Maxton	3 19 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 40 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

WILLIE LEE'S THANKSGIVING.

"I wish I was a turkey,"
Burst out this little Will.
I should always do's I want to,
And not have to keep still.

"And never learn a lesson,
Through all the long, long day;
I wish I was a turkey,
Now that is what I say."

In the month of chill November,
One morning little Will
Is standing in the same wide yard
Most wonderfully still.

Looking down in deep dejection
Upon a slaughtered row
Of plump and comely turkeys
Which made a goodly show.

They are ready for Thanksgiving,
The only end they had,
In all their Summer living
In the sunshine warm and glad.

And Willie's brain is busy:
And this is what he thinks
As he stands by the dead turkeys,
And a little from them shrinks.

"This is just what turkeys grow for,
They haven't any soul,
Only just nice turkey bodies,
And that is just the whole!

"Mamma says I have a lot of things
To be thankful for each day,
And the real Thanksgiving's coming,
I heard my papa say.

I can think of lots of things I know,
But one thing most of all
Has come to me to think of,
And 'tis new to me this fall.

"I'm glad I'm not a turkey!"
And his voice rings out with joy,
"Glad I'm not a poor killed turkey!
But just Mamma's little boy."

—*The Pansy.*

I DIDN'T THINK.

Hannah Green came running in from school, her face flushed with excitement, her hat swinging in one hand, and almost out of breath with haste to tell her mother something she wished to say.

"Well, Hannah," said her mother, "what is it?"

"O, mamma," said Hannah, "the girls are coming here pretty soon and we are all going down under the oak tree by the brook to play keep house, and I want to take my dishes and some cake in a big basket. Can I?"

"Did you ask the girls to come, Hannah?" her mother questioned.

"Why, yes, of course I did. It is such a nice cool place to play down by the brook under that tree. They are going to bring their dollies and something nice to eat," said Hannah.

"Very well, Hannah, as you have asked the girls to come you will have to go and play with them. But, you forgot your papa asked you to go riding with him this afternoon, and you accepted his invitation at the breakfast table this morning, I suppose," said her mamma.

"O, mamma, I didn't think," said Hannah, "I must send the girls right back when they come."

"Indeed, you must no," said her mamma. "I cannot have my little daughter guilty of such discourtesy to her invited guests. You must stay and play with and entertain them."

"But mamma, I had ever so much rather go with papa," pleaded Hannah.

"No, my little girl, you cannot go with papa. If you had cared so very much about it you would not have forgotten so easily. You must go down under the tree with the little girls," said her mamma.

"But, mamma," said Hannah, with the tears coming into her eyes, "you see, I didn't think."

"That is just the trouble," said mamma, "you must learn to think."

"How can I," said Hannah, "when the think don't come?"

Mamma could hardly repress a smile, but she quietly said:

"I am trying to teach my little girl to think in the future by insisting upon her doing her duty to her guests to-day. It would be very wrong to send them away just for her pleasure when she so freely offered to entertain them. It will cost something to do it this time. Then on another occasion she will not be so thoughtless as to ask them unless she really wishes them to come."

Hannah went over in the corner for a little cry, while mamma went to the pantry for some sandwiches, cake and fruit for the party under the tree. When she had packed a nice little basket she spoke to Hannah.

"Come, Hannah, you must now go and change your dress; put on your gingham one and your heavy shoes, bathe your eyes and brush out your hair. The little girls will be here before you are ready for them if you don't hurry."

"But, mamma," said Hannah.

"Hannah—" her mother's voice was a little sterner now—"You must do as I bid you directly. Stop crying at once and get ready to go to the tree."

Hannah felt a little sulky still, but it was useless to question her mother's word any further. So she went to her room to get ready for her playmates. Just then her father came driving up to the door.

"Where's my little girl?" he asked.

Mamma stepped to the door to tell him Hannah had made other arrangements for the afternoon.

"So Hannah has mittened me, eh? Well, that's good, after begging me to take her the very next time I drove over to "The Meadows," said her papa.

"You might take Jamie Stout along with you," suggested mamma.

"I presume he would enjoy the ride, but perhaps Hannah will think better of her decision when she sees me with the pony," said her papa.

"O, yes, Hannah has repented already, but she must stay and entertain the guests she has invited," said mamma.

"O, a case of discipline, is it?" said her papa. "Well, I suppose, I had best not interfere." So he drove off and picked up Jamie Stout, the lame boy down the street, who had been wishing all the afternoon he could go off somewhere.

Presently the little girls came. There were five of them, and Hannah was down-stairs ready to go with them. She did not seem so very pleased to see them, as she had been eager to invite them, Molly Fancher thought, but Molly was a wise little girl, who could rule her speech, and so she said nothing. And as the afternoon wore on Hannah regained her spirits considerably, so that the play under the tree was pronounced "a real good time" by all the little girls, when it came time to go home.

Papa did not home until late in the evening. He brought Hannah a dozen very fine peaches from "The Meadows" which had the effect of pretty nearly starting the tears again, when she thought of the fine drive she had lost. She will hardly forget to "think" next time papa invites her to go anywhere with him.

THE LITTLE BEAUTY.

"I know I am homely," said little Rosie Oppenheim, as she peered from the top of the chair into her looking-glass and scanned every feature. I was only too true, for the face she saw was far from fairy-like. There was no pretty dimples in the cheek, no bright, winsome eyes, no tiny, clear-cut nose, no smooth white forehead and drooping eyelashes. It was a dark countenance—small eyes, thick lips, large nose, and huge ears.

"Goodness! What a fright!" she exclaimed, as she got off the chair and turned her face from the mirror. "Well, I am glad that I know it, anyway; and so, if the girls call me names, they won't sting me at all, because it is true." And she laughed such a merry little laugh that the sunbeam through the window caught its echoes, and passed them to the clouds beyond.

Rosie took up her sewing by the window but after a time grew tired of the work, and, picking up "Alice in Wonderland" was deep in its mysteries. With what interest did she follow the adventures of that pleasant little maid! How excited she grew as page after page was quickly scanned! How—

"Rosie"—it was Mrs. Oppenheim who spoke—"Rosie, dear, I would like you to run to the corner and match this silk."

Quick as a flash she threw down the book, and returned in a few minutes with the article desired. Then she resumed her book.

"Sister Rosie—Posy"—The voice came from a little chubby boy of five. "Won't you please tell me a little story?"

"Why, of course, I will, my precious," said the young girl, seizing the little fellow; and he eagerly listened while she told him such a fairy story that his eyes grew larger and larger, and his month wider and wider, until he soon fell fast asleep.

"I don't think I shall read any more now," said Rosie to herself. "It is time to go to the piano. I have to run over those scales," and she darted up the stairs and had just opened the piano, when her father appeared in the doorway.

"You would oblige me, my darling," he said, "if you would close that piano. My head aches dreadfully."

"All right, papa. I will get up early to-morrow and finish the exercises." And she closed the piano softly, then quietly left the room as her mother entered.

"What a beautiful disposition that child has!" said Mr. Oppenheim. "It is your training, my love."

"But I do wish that she was a little prettier, Joseph."

"Not for the world, not for the world, Hannah. Believe me, she is a little beauty, as she is; and if God spares her, her features will grow more regular."

Rosie did not hear her father's remarks, although she felt that she was loved even more tenderly from that hour. But the sunbeam that caught her merry laughter and bore it to the clouds heard the words of praise, and shone in extra lovely colors that evening.—*Jewish Messenger.*

"I'LL KEEP MY EYES SHUT."

Little Henry had been very sick. When he was slowly getting better, and was just able to be up and about the room, he was left alone a short time; his sister came in eating a piece of cake.

Henry's mamma had told him that he must eat nothing but what she gave him, because it would not be safe for him to have what other children did till he was stronger. He was hungry; the cake did look so good; he wanted very much to take a bite of it, and the kind sister would gladly have given it to him.

"Jennie," said he, "you must run right out of the room away from me with that cake, and *I'll keep my eyes shut* while you go, so that I shan't want it."

Wasn't that a good way for a little boy of seven years to get out of temptation? I think so.

If other children, and big people too, would remember Henry's way, they would escape from sin and trouble very often.

THE BLIND GIRL'S GIFT.

A blind girl came to her pastor and gave him a dollar for missions.

Astonished at the sum, the minister said:

"You are a poor, blind girl; is it possible that you can spare so much for missions?"

"True," she said, "I am blind, but not so poor as you think; and I can prove that I can spare this money better than those that see."

The minister wanted to hear it proved.

"I am a basket-maker," answered the girl, "and as I am blind I can make my baskets just as easily in the dark as with light. Other girls have, during last winter, spent more than a dollar for light. I have no such expense, and so have brought this money for the poor heathen and the missionaries."

MOTHER'S JOURNEY.

There is a hint in the following incident of the way in which children may be trained so as not to regard death as the king of terrors:

That night, before they went to bed, they were allowed to go in and kiss their mother good-night. This privilege has been denied them lately, and their hearts responded with joy to the invitation. Mamma was better, or she could not see them. The doctor had cured her. They would love him for it all their lives! She was very pale, but smiling, and her first words to them were: "I am going on a journey!"

"A journey!" cried the children. "Will you take us with you?"

"No; it is a long, long journey."

"Mamma is going to the South," said Katy; "the doctor has ordered her to. She will get well in the orange groves of Florida."

"I am going to a far distant country, more beautiful than even the lovely South," said the mother, faintly, "and I will not come back."

"You are not going alone, mamma?" asked Katy.

"No," said the mother, in a low, sweet voice, "I am not going alone. My Physician goes with me. Kiss me good bye, my dear ones, for in the morning, before you are awake, I shall be gone. You will come to me when you are made ready, but each must make the journey alone."

In the morning she was gone. When the children awoke their father told them of the beautiful country at which mother had safely arrived while she slept.

"How did she go? Who came for her?" they asked, amid their tears.

"The chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof!" their father told them, solemnly.

People wonder at the peace and happiness expressed in the faces of these motherless children. When asked about their mother they say, "She has gone on a journey," and every night and morning they read in her Guide-book of that land where she now lives, whose inhabitants shall no more say, "I am sick," and where God shall wipe all tears from their eyes.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THANKSGIVING DAY.

I always seems so funny, "said Laura to Kate, as they walked to church Thanksgiving day morning, "it always seems so funny to go to church without going to Sunday-School."

"Yes," said Kate, "it does seem queer to have a day so much like Sunday and so not like Sunday. Going to church, and having papa home all day, are like Sunday, and the company and games are not like it."

Laura's grandpapa and grandmamma Sturges and an unmarried uncle lived at the other end of the town, and on Thanksgiving days Mr. Sturges' family went there, or else grandpapa and grandmamma and uncle John came to them. To-day it was Laura's mamma's turn to have the dinner, and she had invited another family of dear friends, named Jackson, besides; so there were in all nineteen to sit down to the table. Eight on each side, and little Ralph in his high chair by his mamma at her end of the table.

There were a great deal of laughing and talking, and Laura couldn't understand much of what it was all about, but she laughed when the rest did, and felt quite as jolly as if she had known exactly what she was laughing at, and little Jocky sang so loud that he had to be put into the hall. Laura had given him a piece of sponge-cake, and a piece of apple, and a piece of celery top for his Thanksgiving dinner, and I suppose he thought he had a right to make a noise with the rest of the people.

After dinner the grown people, even grandpapa and grandmamma, played games with the children, just as if they were children themselves, for two or three hours. First they played "Jacob, where art thou?" because that was a game Laura's mamma always played Thanksgiving days when she was a little girl. One person was blindfolded, and all the rest joined hands in a ring around that one, and then he called one person from the ring into the circle with him, and the game was to catch the one called in; and then when he was caught he had to be blindfolded and call in another. Whenever the one that was blindfolded wished, he could say, "Jacob, where art thou?" and then the one he was trying to catch would have to answer; but if he answered, and jumping away from where he had been standing, "real quick," the question wouldn't do much good. There were so many playing, it seemed to Laura that her turn to be called into the ring would never come, but finally it did. And who do you think called her? Her grandpapa! He was as nimble as a young man, and a fine chase they had of it. He had long arms, and he would swing them around like a wind-mill, but Laura would dodge under them like a little shadow, and she would run behind him and say, "Here I am!" and be in front of him before he could turn round. Everybody laughed till they could hardly stand, till finally she was caught and they changed the game for another.

They play "Spin the plate," and "Hide the thimble," and all the old-fashioned games they could think of, till everybody was tired, and Mr. and Mrs. Jackson said they must so. When the "good-bys" were over, grandpapa asked Laura if he should tell her a story. Of course she said "Yes," and we too will hear what the story was. —*Henrietta R. Eliot.*

BABY'S DINNER PARTY.

It was a very small dinner party, and the guest was not invited. Baby Charlie sat in his high chair with his bowl of bread and milk before him, when Kitty came and jumped up beside him.

"No, no!" said Charlie, shaking both his spoon and his curly head at the intruder.

"Mew!" answered Kitty very longingly.

"No; Charlie's dinner," said the little fellow, earnestly.

"Mew!" said kitty again, creeping still nearer, until her nose almost touched the bowl.

Charlie put one little dimpled hand on her back to push her away, and then suddenly stopped and looked at her with his serious baby eyes.

"Charlie like milk; Kitty like milk, he said slowly, as if trying to think what to do about it. "Kitty hungry!—poor Kitty!" Then in a moment he called out gleefully, "Charlie eat! Kitty eat!"

And they did both eat until Charlie's little sister May, running into the room, found what she called a dinner party. Mamma came too. She did not think the two quite belonged at one table, but she smiled at the baby's readiness to divide his bread and milk with puss.

"For I guess that's his way of being kind and not selfish," said little May thoughtfully, "though he isn't big enough to tell about it. Mamma, shouldn't you think it was a pretty good way of getting ready to be good to folks when he's older?" —*Sunday-School Visitor.*

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND-HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

T. D. LOVE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

A COMPLETE STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!!

I wish to extend an invitation to all of the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to call and examine one of the most *Complete Stocks* of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
House Furnishing:
Poles, Curtains,
Window Shades, &c., &c.,

Which I have ever shown. All Goods are sent free of Express or Freight when the amount is $10.00 or over.

CHURCH CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

Samples on application.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 7th, 1888.

BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL. DURHAM TOBACCO

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AN TIES.

We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO., VA.,
JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.

New buildings, heated by steam; Laboratory; and other advantages and comforts of a first-class Schools. Fifty boarding pupils. Three Assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community, with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887–'8. Send for Catalogue.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY. AND MODERATE COST.

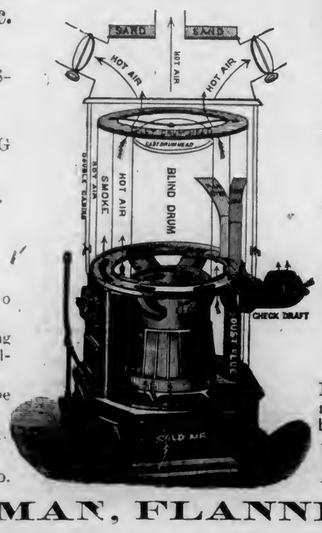
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

WE HAVE ON HAND

A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

OUR STOCK OF
HARDWARE
Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

We Will Save You Money.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. RHODES BROWN, President.

ORGANIZED 1859. GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO. COLUMBUS, GA. Assets $210,745,12.

WM. C. COART, Secretary.

A Home Company
SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint. Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.** No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

SAY-SOES.

A rule that works both ways: Some of the richest men in England owe all their wealth to beer. And some of the poorest men there owe all their poverty to beer.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The finest collection of rubies in this country is said to be owned by Mrs. Davis, wife of Senator Davis, of Minnesota. They were inherited from a Scotch relatives, who collected them before they because so highly prized.

A WIFE'S OPPORTUNITY.

Write your name and address plainly on a postal card (mentioning this paper) send same to j. d. larkin & co., buffalo, n. y., and they will send you on 30 days' trial, one of their **Great Christmas Boxes** (advertised in a recent issue of this paper) of "Sweet Home" Soap and presents. Better accept the offer at once as you run no risk.

A song with the title, "There's a Sigh in the Heart," was sent by a young man to his sweetheart, but the paper fell into the hands of the girl's father, a very unsentimental physician, who exclaimed: "What wretched unscientific rubbish is this? Who ever heard of such a case?" He wrote on the outside: "Mistaken diagnosis; no sigh in the heart possible. Sighs relate almost entirely to the lungs and diaphragm!"

Health, wealth, and happiness follow in the wake of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

To frostbites and bites of poisonous insects Salvation Oil gives immediate relief.

In the Forum Prof. Thurston remarks that the world is awaiting the appearance of three inventors greater than any who have gone before. The first is he who will show us how, by the combustion of fuel, directly to produce the electric current; the second is the man who will teach us to reproduce the beautiful light of the glow-worm and the firefly, a light without heat, the production of which means the utilization of energy without a waste still more serious than the thermo-dynamic waste, while the third is the inventor who is to give us the first practically successful airship.

In this, as in every community, there are those who are out of work, or who are employed at very unsatisfactory wages. To any and all such we would say, write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. They can show you "a better way." Capital not necessary.

For sore throat a pleasant remedy is the white of an egg beaten stiff with all the sugar it will hold and the clear juice of a lemon.

Littell's Living Age for 1888: During the forty-five years of its existence this sterling weekly magazine has steadily maintained its high standard. It is a thoroughly satisfactory compilation of the most valuable literature of the day, and as such is unrivalled. As periodicals of all sorts continue to multiply, this magazine continues to increase in value; and it has become quite indispensable to the American reader. By its aid alone he can, with an economy of time, labor, and money otherwise impracticable, keep well abreast with the literary and scientific progress of the age and with the work of the ablest living writers. It is the most comprehensive of mazagines, and its prospectus for 1889 is well worth the attention of all who are selecting their reading-matter for the new year. Reduced clubbing-rate with other periodicals are given, and to new subscribers remitting now for the year 1889 the intervening numbers are sent *gratis*. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

SEVERE CASES OF BLOOD POISON.

Thousands suffer from blood poison, who would be cured if they gave B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) a trial. Send to the Blood Balm Company, Atlanta, Ga., for book of wonderful cures, that convince the most skeptical. It is sent free

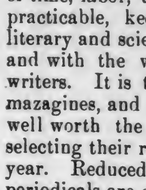
J. O. Gibson, Meridian, Miss., writes: "For a number of years I suffered untold agonies from blood poison. Several prominent physicians did me little if any good. I began to use B. B. B. with very little faith, but to my utter surprise it has made me a well and hearty person."

Z. T. Hallerton, Macon, Ga., writes: "I contracted blood poison. I first tried physicians, and then went to Hot Springs. I returned home a ruined man physically. Nothing seemed to do me any good. My mother persuaded me to try B. B. B. To my utter astonishment every ulcer quickly healed."

Benjamin Morris, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I suffered years from syphilitic poison which refused to be cured by all treatment. Physicians pronounced it a hopeless case. I had no appetite, I had pains in hips and joints and my kidneys were diseased. My throat was ulcerated and my breast a mass of running sores. In this condition I commenced a use of B. B. B. It healed every ulcer and sore and cured me completely within two months."

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

COLGATE & CO'S

SACHET POWDERS

For Perfuming

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

If you cannot obtain our Sachet Powders send 25 cts. in stamps to Colgate & Co. 55 John St., New York, who will mail you a package of one of the following odors sufficient to perfume several Holiday presents.

Cashmere Bouquet, Heliotrope, Caprice, Jockey Club, Violet and White Rose.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE

is the cheapest and best of the lady's-books, excelling all others as a magazine of literature, art, and fashion.

EIGHT original novelets will be given during 1889, besides numerous short stories, from the pens of some of the most popular writers of the day. Our list of contributors is unequaled.

THERE will be, in 1889, 14 elegant steel-plates; large double-sized colored fashion-plates, and handsome fancy or work-table patterns, printed in colors, monthly, besides hundreds of fine wood-illustrations.

EVERY number will contain a full-size paper dress-pattern, worth the price of the number in itself, as it will enable a lady to cut out her own or her children's dresses.

RENOWNED places and people will furnish subjects for handsomely-illustrated articles; these, with a series of papers—"Talks by a Trained Nurse"—will prove valuable features for 1889.

SICK-ROOM, toilette, cooking, and other recipes; articles on the garden, house-furnishing, and household management; also a mothers' department, make "Peterson" invaluable to every woman.

OUR fashion department will contain the newest and most stylish designs in dress for ladies and children, both for everyday and outdoor wear; also the latest styles in bonnets and hats.

NOW is the time to subscribe or to get up a club. Terms, $2.00 per year, with great reductions to clubs and elegant premiums for getting up clubs. Sample copies free to those desiring to get up clubs.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
MENTION THIS PAPER.

AGENTS Proof that $200 a month is made selling our New Book by Rev. Dr. **Talmage**, also **Mother, Home and Heaven.** 195,000 sold. Edited by T. L. Cuyler, D. D. $2.75. **10,000 Curiosities of the Bible.** Introduction by J. H. Vincent, D.D. Illustrated $2. L. B. TREAT, Publisher, 771 Broadway, N.Y.

Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. *For $1 a large bottle sent prepaid*

FOR GAS. **BAILEY'S** COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS **REFLECTORS!** A wonderful invention for *LIGHTING* Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa FOR OIL.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS IN BLYMYER BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut S., Philadelphia,

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN ALL AGES. By the Rev. Robert P. Kerr, D.D. Price, $1.25.

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Littell's Living Age.



IN 1889 THE LIVING AGE enters upon its forty-sixth year. Approved in the outset by Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams, historians Sparks, Prescott, Ticknor, Bancroft, and many others, it has met with constant commendation and success.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE, it gives more than

Three and a Quarter Thousand double-column octavo pages of reading-matter yearly; and presents, with a combined freshness and completeness nowhere else attempted,

The best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Sketches of Travel and Discovery, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the

FOREMOST LIVING WRITERS.

The ablest and most cultivated intellects, in every department of Literature, Science, Politics, and Art, find expression in the Periodical Literature of Europe, and especially of Great Britain.

The Living Age, *forming four large volumes a year,* furnishes, from the great and generally inaccessible mass of this literature, the only compilation that, while within the reach of all, is satisfactory in the COMPLETENESS with which it embraces whatever is of immediate interest, or of solid, permanent value.

It is therefore indispensable to every one who wishes to keep pace with the events or intellectual progress of the time, or to cultivate in himself or his family general intelligence and literary taste.

Opinions.

"No man who understands the worth and value of this sterling publication would think of doing without it. . . Nowhere else can be found such a comprehensive and perfect view of the best literature and thought of our times."—*Christian at Work, New York.*

"It is a *living* picture of the age on its literary side. It was never brighter, fresher, or more worthy of its wide patronage."—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

"It is one of those few publications, weekly or monthly, which seem indispensable. . . The only possible objection that could be urged to it is the immense amount of reading it gives. There is nothing noteworthy in science, art, literature, biography, philosophy, or religion, that cannot be found in it. . Such a publication exhausts our superlatives."—*The Churchman, New York.*

"Replete with all the treasures of the best current thought, the best fiction, and the best poetry of the day. . It stands unrivalled."—*The Presbyterian, Philadelphia.*

"It maintains its leading position in spite of the multitude of aspirants for public favor."—*New-York Observer.*

"By the careful and judicious work put into the editing of THE LIVING AGE, it is made possible for the busy man to know something of what is going on with ever increasing activity in the world of letters. Without such help he is lost."—*Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia.*

"Biography, fiction, science, criticism, history, poetry, travels, whatever men are interested in, all are found here."—*The Watchman, Boston.*

"In it we find the best productions of the best writers upon all subjects ready to our hand."—*Phila. Inquirer.*

"The readers miss very little that is important in the periodical domain."—*Boston Journal.*

"It may be truthfully and cordially said that it never offers a dry or valueless page."—*New-York Tribune.*

"It is edited with great skill and care, and its weekly appearance gives it certain advantages over its monthly rivals."—*Albany Argus.*

"It furnishes a complete compilation of an indispensable literature."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"For the amount of reading-matter contained the subscription is extremely low."—*Christian Advocate, Nashville.*

"In this weekly magazine the reader finds all that is worth knowing in the realm of current literature."—*Canada Presbyterian, Toronto.*

"It enables its readers to keep fully abreast of the best thought and literature of civilization."—*Christian Advocate, Pittsburgh.*

"It is indispensable to all who would keep abreast of our manifold progress. . It is absolutely without a rival."—*Montreal Gazette.*

Published WEEKLY at $8.00 a year, *free of postage.*

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS for the year 1889, remitting before Jan. 1st, the numbers of 1888 issued after the receipt of their subscriptions, will be sent *gratis.*

Club-Prices for the best Home and Foreign Literature.

["Possessed of THE LIVING AGE and one or other of our vivacious American monthlies, a subscriber will find himself *in command of the whole situation.*"—*Phila. Eve. Bulletin.*]

For $10.50, THE LIVING AGE and any one of the American $4 monthlies (or *Harper's Weekly or Bazar*) will be sent for a year, *postpaid;* or, for $9.50, THE LIVING AGE and the *St. Nicholas* or *Scribner's Magazine.*

Address, LITTELL & CO., Boston

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N.Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

From its combination of valuable medicines, is superior to the essence of Ginger in the cure of Cramps, Colic, Dyspepsia and Bowel disorders, and is invaluable for all Throat and Lung troubles. Use it without delay if you have Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs. 50c. & $1.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING. Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.

Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.

Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free. GEORGE ALLEN,
New Bern, N. C.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Manteis & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - CASH.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be **CURED** can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle **FREE.** DR TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS

Christmas Selections —FOR 1888.— Containing new Carols by eminent writers in this field of work, and preceded by an Instructive Responsive Exercise that may be used with or without the Carols. Price, 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail postpaid; $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid.

Services. **"Good Will to Men."** By J. E. Hall; "Noel," by P. F. Campiglio, and "Peace on Earth," by J. E. Hall: these consist of choice Responsive Readings throughout which are interspersed Beautiful Carols written especially for use in connection with the Readings. Price of each of the three Services is same as for the "Christmas Selections."

Cantatas. **"The New Santa Claus,"** by Butterworth and Murray. "Judge Santa Claus," by Burnham and Root. "The Waifs' Christmas," by Burnham and Root. "Santa Claus' Mistake," by Burnham and Root. "Catching Kriss Kringle," by Butterworth and Root. Price of the Cantatas, 30cts. each by mail postpaid.

Catalogue of all kinds of Christmas Music will be sent free on application.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c.

Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.

mch.2. 481-1y

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,091. WILMINGTON, N. C., DECEMBER 5, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,711.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

REWARD FOR WORK.

We Want the Paper Put in Every Family in the Church and Will Do Our Part.

We offer then a series of rewards to those who are willing to undertake the getting up of clubs for us.

PROPOSITION No. 1.—To the person who will send us the largest number of NEW subscribers (provided the number is over 25) we will pay $30.00.

PROP. No. 2.—The person sending us the next largest number of NEW subscribers, (over 20) we will pay $22.

PROP. No 3.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 15) we will pay $15.

PROP. No. 4.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 10) we will pay $8 00.

PROP. No. 6.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 5) we will pay $3 25.

And to any one sending us a NEW subscriber we will pay 50 cents for his trouble: this does not apply of course to those who are paid under any one of the propositions made above.

IN NO CASE WILL ANY ONE SENDING THE NEW SUBSCRIBERS—THAT IS PERSONS IN FAMILIES NOT NOW TAKING THE PAPER—IN NO CASE WILL SUCH PERSON ACTING UNDER THESE PROPOSITIONS RECEIVE LESS THAN 50 CENTS. SO NO ONE WILL LOSE HIS LABOR.

To put it in the power of any one to get subscribers, we will put the price to NEW subscribers at $2.15 *for the first year.*

But suppose over four persons get over 25 subscribers? Then the one who gets the largest number gets $30; the one who gets the next largest gets the reward for proposition No. 2; the next still the reward for proposition No. 3.

Similar action will be adopted with regard to those who send over the number of subscribers designated by notes No. 2 and 3, provided these lists are not exceeded by others sent under some higher proposition.

☞ A chance for workers desiring to get money for Foreign Missionary purposes, or for any other good cause—and to increase the circulation of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, which certainly will represent labor in a good cause. All is optional with the getter up of clubs—but we suggest it to the consideration of Ladies' Missionary Societies.

No credit subscriptions will be allowed—that is money must have been actually paid in by a subscriber and the fact reported to us, before his name will be entered.

TIME GIVEN:—This offer is to close 24th December—and will include only the subscriptions obtained previous to that date.

ACTION OF THE SYNOD.

The Synod reaffirms its sense of the value of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN in maintaining and diffusing throughout the Synod, in the families and communities where it is taken, a knowledge of our principles as a denomination, our position and progress and the spread of evangelical religion.

We believe that a large increase in its circulation will aid very materially in helping forward the cause of Christ and the extension of sound views in reference to the Presbyterian Church in our State and wherever its circulation extends. The Synod expresses its deep obligation and its sincere thanks to the Editor of this paper for past and unnumbered favors in printing without charge so many papers and records of Presbyteries and Synods that could not otherwise have been spread before our people, and for interesting and valuable communications on various topics adapted to interest and instruct its readers. We believe it has been and is an important, if not an indispensable, help to the success of our ministry in all the congregations where it is taken and read.

We unhesitatingly affirm that as a weekly religious paper for North Carolina, its merits and its claims are above and beyond any other paper that circulates among us or attempts to take its place, and we believe if more interest was taken in this paper by communications from our ministers and elders and gentlemen and ladies of Christian culture and ability, its value and influence for increased good would be greatly enhanced. In view of the foregoing and the past history and present needs of this paper, the Synod of North Carolina pledges to the Editor of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to endeavor to increase its circulation throughout all our congregations.

To accomplish this desirable end the Synod recommends to all its ministers and sessions to take special action and make special efforts and adopt measures to increase its circulation. We suggest and urge in order to effect this, that each session procure lists of persons living within the bounds of their respective congregations who now take the paper, to ascertain by comparing this list with the roll of members—how many persons or families fail to take this paper; that they use what influence they can employ by canvassing the congregation, or that by some other earnest and systematic effort, they endeavor, if possible, *to put the paper in every family.* We believe the paper, needs and deserves it, that such increased patronage will secure an increased value to the paper and that our Church and our State will be amply repaid in the good results that will follow.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

The news for this paper—religious and secular, mainly, is written and condensed, with great pains and labor, so as to present the greatest quantity in greatest possible variety. The "Mission Cullings" are culled and condensed from The *Missionary*, the *Missionary Review of the World* and the *Missionary Herald*, and from such other sources as are available.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. B. H. Dupuy, from Carrollton, Mo., to Higginsville, Mo.

Rev. R. A. Lapsley, from Vinehill, Ala., to Anniston, Ala.

Rev. C. R. Dudley, from Crystal Springs, Miss., to Corsicana, Texas.

Rev. Dr. John N. Waddell to Bay View, Florida.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Since last communion season eight persons were received into membership of St. Andrew's church of this city; four on profession of faith and four on certificate.

It seems there were some errors in the proceedings of the recent adjourned meeting of Orange Presbytery as they appeared in last issue:

1. Springwood, Burlington and Stony Creek were grouped together, and not the two first named and *Grassy Creek* as published.

2. The request from Reidville for all of Rev. D. I. Craig's time and the supplying of Speedwell church were postponed till the adjourned meeting on Dec. 11th, for final action.

2. Presbytery adjourned to meet in the First church, Raleigh, on Dec. 11th, at 9:30 a. m., and not to meet in the Second church, as stated.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

At a congregational meeting held Sunday Nov. 25th, Dr. P. B. Barringer and Prof. H. L. Smith were elected deacons, and that night were ordained and installed with very interesting services. Dr. Shearer presided. At the same meeting it was unanimously resolved to build a manse, and steps were taken to carry out the resolution.

Fayetteville Presbytery in making Rev. J. P. McPherson, "Stated Clerk Emeritus" passed resolutions of high regard for him personally and of high appreciation of his past services. He had been clerk for a great number of years and at his great age the Presbytery thought that the burden was more than rightfully should be imposed upon him. To Rev. A. R. Shaw, fresh in ministerial service and endowed with every qualification for the work, the active duties of the office have been committed.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. R. W. Boyd was installed pastor of Castanea Grove church, on Saturday before the second Sabbath of November by Rev. Wm. E. McIlwain, and at Unity church on Saturday before the third Sabbath. Rev. G. D. Parks presided, propounded the usual questions and charged the pastor and Rev. R. A. Miller charged the people.

The good people of these churches are taking hold of their pastor in a way that must be most encouraging to him. They are building an additional story to the manse and otherwise greatly improving it. Those of us who took part in Bro. Boyd's installation and heard such good reports of the pastor from his people and of the people from their pastor are constrained to look for brighter and better days from Castanea, Unity and Machpelah.

It was a great pleasure to your correspondent to be permitted to spend a night with that most venerable and honored servant of God, Rev R. H. Morrison, D. D. He has reached his threescore years and ten and twenty more and mentally at least, his eye is not dim nor his natural force abated. May he be spared among us to celebrate his hundredth anniversary.

* * *

VIRGINIA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On the fourth Sabbath of November the session of New Concord church, Rev. L. A. McLean, pastor, received five persons on examination of faith, four of whom were baptized.

The church at Manchester calls Mr. J. C. Hall. He will accept the call.

On 25th ult. Prof. T. J. Stubbs, of William and Mary College, and Capt. Charles B. Trevellian were installed as elders of the church at Williamsburg.

A ten days meeting which had been held at Shemariah church closed on 18th inst. Nineteen members were received into the membership of of the church.

Rev. John A. Preston has declined the call to the First church, Richmond.

Ten or eleven persons united with Rocky Springs church and others inquiring. Rev. J. H.H. Winfree was assisted by Rev. J. A. Preston.

GEORGIA.

Rev. F. H. Gaines has signified his willingness to accept the call to Decatur.

A Presbyterian church was organized at Tallapoosa, on 18th ult by Rev. Dr. Barnett, of First church, Atlanta, Rev. N. Keff Smith, of Third church, Atlanta, and Ruling Elder T. W. Dimmock, as committee of Atlanta Presbytery. There are eleven charter members.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A *pro-re-nata* meeting of Harmony Presbytery on 21st ult. dismissed Rev. H. G. Gilland to Concord Presbytery.

The church at Abbeville was dedicated on Sabbath, 18th ult. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. W. T. Thompson, of Charleston, and Rev. Dr. J. Lowrie Wilson, of Abbeville.

FLORIDA.

Recently at Braidentown one ruling elder and two deacons were ordained and installed. At the same time six members were added to the church.

TENNESSEE.

During the protracted services held in the Third church, Knoxville, there were fifty-seven additions—thirty-seven on profession and fourteen by letter.

The Presbytery of Columbia has taken in charge as candidates for the gospel ministry, two young men, Messrs. Hardin and Bingham.

KENTUCKY.

Six persons were received into the church at Harrodsburg on Sunday, 18th ult—four by certificate and two by profession, Rev. Dr. J. G. Hunter, pastor.

Recently eleven persons were received into Silver Creek church at Kirksville, and others by certificate.

MISSOURI.

The *St. Louis Presbyterian* says: Rev. B. H Dupuy, who has been serving the Carrollton church, General Assembly, U. S. A., returns to our connection and has taken charge of the church at Higginsville.

DOMESTIC.

At Hastings, Neb., a new church building is being erected to cost $50,000. It will be one of the finest buildings in the State.

The First church, Cincinnati, has called Rev. Hugh M. Gilchrist, who has had charge of the Pilgrim Mission of the First church for two years past, and for sometime has been supplying the pulpit of his new charge.

The youngest church in Minneapolis, Minn., is the House of Faith, Rev. Norman McLeod, founder of the Plymouth Congregational church, is its pastor. Its seating capacity is 300 and it cost $8,000.

The late Thomas Branch of Richmond, Va., left $15,000, to the Mission of the Methodist Church, South. His estate was valued at $200,000.

The First Presbyterian church of Minneapolis is the oldest Presbyterian church in the city—as its name implies. It has just occupied an elegant edifice, the cost of which building, lot and furnishing, will be $75,000. It will not be dedicated until the pipe organ is finished.

On Sunday, 11th ult., thirteen new members were received into the Third Avenue church, Detroit, Mich. Nearly one hundred have joined during the past twelve months and the membership is now 168.

In Sioux city, Iowa, Congregationalism is flourishing. The three churches are now supplied with pastors. The First church has nearly completed a house of worship to cost $50,000.

The Lutherans are about to establish a church in San Diego, Cal.

On Sabbath, 11th ult., twenty three persons were added to the membership of the Sixteenth Street Presbyterian church, of Chicago.

Mr. E. Q. Thompson, of Philadelphia, a native of Cedarville, N. J., promised to give the congregation of the Second Presbyterian church of that place $7,000 towards a new church building if the congregation would raise $2,000 for the purpose.

Rev. Geo. P. Hays, pastor of the Second church, Cincinnati, goes to the Second church, Kanzas City, Mo. He is to receive in the latter place the same salary as in the former, $7,000.

In the Synod of Illinois are 11 Presbyteries, 388 ministres, 480 churches and 50,000 communicants.

The congregation of Newport, Ky., Congregational church has a membership of one hundred, mostly young people in moderate circumstances.

The Reformed (Covenanter) Church recently held a conference looking to reunion between the Old Side and the New Side. A separation occurred in 1833, the former contending that properly no one should vote under a civil constitution which did not recognize the headship of Christ. The latter regretting that the Constitution of the United States does not contain that acknowlegment, but holding that, notwithstanding, it is the duty of all good citizens to vote.

Rev. Mr. Kendrick has been elected by the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church, missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona.

A novel question was decided by the Supreme Court of Iowa in favor of Methodist preachers. It was: In view of the fact that a Methodist preacher may be sent from one part of a State to another or even from one State to another by the Methodist Bishop, is such preacher legally a citizen. Answer, Yes!

Rev. J. Henry Smythe, D.D., LL. D., of Philadelphia, has given $10,000 to the Grant Memorial University of Athens, Tenn., to aid in educating ten young men for the southern ministry.

Mr. Lawrence Smith has given $50,000 to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky.

On 19th ult., his fortieth birthday, Rev. D. B. Duncan, of Ashland, O., was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain.

The Lynchburg, (Va.,) *News*, of last Friday, says: Rev. Mr. Pearson preached again at the First Baptist church last night and as on former occasions hundreds were turned away at the door. His discourse was one of great pathos and power, and engaged the rapt attention of the large assembly. At its conclusion Major Kirkpatrick arose and stated that it was the general desire that Mr. Pearson should continue his great work in Lynchburg, at least another week, and requested the distinguished divine to conform to the wishes of the people in this respect. Mr. Pearson responded, however, that his engagements elsewhere were imperative and that to-night would have to terminate his labors in this city. Mr. Pearson's series of revival meetings, which have been in progress for several weeks, have been productive of untold good in this community, hundreds having forsaken the byways and highways of sin and sought Christ under the ministrations of this great preacher. Our people will part with him with deepest regret. He will begin a series of meetings at Liberty Sunday night.

More than one thousand houseless children are cared for every year by the Cincinnati Children's Home.

More than one-tenth of all the churches in Minnesota are Lutheran—115,000 communicants.

Very few Congregational churches in Pennsylvania are self-sustaining, and only two are financially strong, viz: The Central in Philadelphia, and the First in Meadville.

Repetition of the Lord's Prayer, reciting the Apostles Creed and responsive readings are said to be gaining ground in the Congregational churches of Connecticut.

Forty Methodist churches in Cincinnati and suburbs with 7,653 members.

The Foreign Mission offerings of the Reformed (Dutch) church have not been sustained recently. The *Christian Intelligencer* says: The treasury is worse off than it was this time last year, by $2,002 for the month, $4,022 for six months, and $2,000 more due at the bank. In half the year, less than one-fifth of the amount required for the year has been received.

The recent Kanzas Methodist Protestant Conference was held in a village where, it is said, there was only one Methodist family, and yet the Conference was well sustained.

FOREIGN.

Maj. Whittle is meeting with great success as an evangelist, in Ireland, particularly among the Presbyterian churches.

There are thirty-five Methodist churches in Great Britain. This year the membership is 415,800, an increase of 3,510 over the year previous.

Last year the Church of England raised half a million sterling for church extension, restoration and endowment of benefices, provision of burial grounds, and erection of parsonages.

Thirty years ago in a house in London which had been used by nurses in the Crimean war, Lady Kinnard originated the Young Women's Christian Association. It has spread far and wide, and London alone has 129 branches and 13,500 members.

The total income of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland during the past year was £68,009, and the membership on 1st December last 182,170.

A Brandon correspondent of the Winnipeg *Freee Press* writes: Last evening as no minister appeared, one of the elders took charge of service in the Presbyterian Church conducting a very pleasant choral one, interspersed with Bible readings and prayers. The presiding elder noticing the rest informs of several mounted policemen who were in the church, and taking them for Salvationists, asked them to take part in the service. The feeling of the policemen of the plains in their new role is not known, but the greater part of the congregation noticed the mistake, as a broad grin could be seen on many faces. Elder Lockhart is perhaps puzzling himself yet as to why his quiet remarks and sober demeanour on that occasion should be the signal for smiles.

The Dean of Llandaff at the Landaff Conference made an attack on the enormous income of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Archbishop has an income of $75,000 a year. The plea for this extraordinary income is that the Primate is burdened with two enormous residences, in one of which he cannot live for any great length of time on account of his health. The Lord Chancellor of Great Britain only gets $50,000.

Of British Wesleyans there are reported 545,290 members at home and abroad, and 48,951 on trial. They have 2,225 fully ordained ministers. The Australian Wesleyan Church has 79,135 members, and the Canadian 200,479.

The official year book, issued by the Roman Catholic authorities, gives the number of Cardinals as 61, viz: 5 cardinal bishops, 43 cardinal priests and 13 cardinal deacons. Dr. Newman (aged 88), is the oldest cardinal. The whole Roman hierarchy—including bishops and above—is 1,254 persons.

The Moravians tested the matter to get exemption from tax on some of their property vested for missionary purposes. The Lord Chief Justice of Britain decided for the Crown.

Trinity church, Glasgow, Scotland, received seventy new members a week or two since. Over half were the direct result of special evangelistic effort.

Padre Agostosius, sometimes called the modern Savonarola, addresses congregations of 8,000 people in Italy. His sermons uncorrected have been published in that country in volume form, and will shortly be published here and in England.

From an elaborate comparison of increase in populatien of church statistics, made by Rev. James Johnston, Secretary of the Centennial Missionary Conference it appears that Protestants have increased in Europe during the last one hundred years nearly four-fold, the Roman Catholics and Greeks each a very little over two-fold.

MISSION CULLINGS.

The Gustavus Adolphus Society of Germany labors in Roman Catholic countries and during the last fifty six years has erected 1,398 church and 691 school buildings. It now needs 314 more church buildings.

To prevent missionaries from extending their influence over the children the Mohammedans of the Northern Punjab, India, are exhorting to the organization of girls' schools for the teaching of the Koran.

The American Board (Congregational) employs the *Morning Star* in service between the Hawaiian islands and the islands of Mircronesia. The present is the fourth vessel of the name that has been employed in this service. The first was built in 1856 and sold after ten years' service; the second launched in 1866 was wrecked in 1869; third finished in 1871 was wrecked in 1884; the present vessel, a barkentine of 430 tons with auxiliary steam power was built in 1884. She cost $44,280.62. The amount raised chiefly by the children for these vessels was for the first vessel $28,505; for the second $29,792; for the third $9,021; for the fourth $48,275—total $119,593.

The first convert of the Mission at Carmel, Alaska, is a white man, who had been left to look after the cannery in the winter. He has been a sailor since he was eight years old and never received any instruction. Strange that he should after all his travels find eternal life and peace at this far away mission.

We condense from the *North Star* of Sitka: The Moravian Mission at Nushagah, Alaska, is not yet two years old. In 1886, in obedience to a call for volunteers, Miss Haber, then a successful principal of a Young Ladies' Seminary in Pennsylvania, gladly responded. The party reached Nushagah, on June 11th, 1887. School opened January 17th, of the present year with nine pupils, afterwards increased to twenty one. The Russian priest denounced the undertaking and forbade attendance. One boy was beaten and attempts were made to frighten the scholars. Notwithstanding good progress was made. The Mission is 3,000 miles from supplies and trained workmen. On the 18th of December, '87, it was so cold that the moisture in the smoke congealed and filled up the chimney with frost, so that Mr. Wolff was compelled twice to go up on the roof and clear out the chimney so that the stove would draw. Notwithstadding the intense cold Mr. Wolff's family lost none of their house plants. During the month of January, '88, they had 449 grouse, a few pounds of moose steak and some fresh fish.

The number of scholars in Protestant Missionary schools is said to be about six times as great as the number in Roman Catholic schools. The Roman Catholics claiming 2,750,000 adherents report only 4,504 schools and 110,742 white Protestants have 11,880 schools and 645,886 scholars.

The civilized nations are willing to combine to put down slave-trading in Africa, and rightly enough but the rum seller plies his deadly trade free from molestation. It is said that during the five years beginning with 1883 Boston sent over to Africa 3,500,000 gallons of intoxicating liquor.

During the thirty years ending with 1881, the number of ordained native missionaries in India, increased from 21 to 575—twenty-seven fold and the number of lay preachers from 403 to 2,656—six fold.

On the Micronesian islands that is the Caroline, Marshall and Gilbert groups there are 12 native preachers and 55 native laborers, including 4 Hawaiians. There are 46 churches with 5,312 members. Twenty nine of the islands are occupied and on more than half of them Christianity is the dominant influence. School books, catechisms and books of Bible stories have been printed in five different languages. The New Testament has been printed in four different languages, and on the Gilbert islands, it has reached a fourth edition. These islands have been evangelized chiefly by Hawaiians (Sandwich islanders,) under direction of a few American missionaries, the whole under control of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, (Congregational.)

Rev. Maurice Phillips has recently started a religious paper at Madras, India, to defend and extend the Christian faith. It has a circulation of 5,000 copies already.

The Methodist General Missionary Confe assembled in New York city on 16th in propriated $3,000 for the regular wo Liberian Mission and $1,500 for reno the Monrovia Seminary for the youth, $109,490 for China, $30,300 fo $9,840 for Switzerland, and $62,96 America.

In the Missionary for November R Thompson, of Bagagem, Brazil, giv teresting sketch of "a missionary j the San Francisco River." He te in company with Mr. Tucker, age ican Bible Society, the little vi Anna where the reception wa where several Bibles were sold; o Ramos, during the Festa of the H having an opportunity to preac Scriptures after considerable opp Romish vicar. Farther the part Francisco and Januaria, the three thousand inhabitants, and thousand. In these places they success in presenting the Gosp named one hundred and th Scriptures were sold.

The Presbyterian.

For the N. C. Presbyterian.

THE EAGLET.

"O mother why getting so restless?
Is't time for thy pinions to spread?
Is dawning and daylight so early?
The sky shows no golden nor red.

We nestle so softly and snugly!
Thy wings are so warm and so strong!
What! tear up the nest, O my mother!
The nest you were building so long!

Your birdlings are keeping too sleepy!
Our wings are scarce feathered as yet,
Oh what will we do every morning,
Where rest when the sun goes to set?

What! pushing us over the ledges!
Our wings and our talons so weak!
O mother, would'st dash us to pieces
Adown from this terrible peak?

We flutter, we cling and we tremble,
Oh sure we will tumble below!
Wilt help us, dear mother, to scramble
And gain a sure footing once more?

Forever we've lost our dear nest-bed,
The twigs, the soft feathers, and all,
All torn is the satiny lining,—
The straws slowly twirl as they fall.

No more as the night dew approaches,
We'll see mother-eagle bear on
The dainties brought far to her nestlings,
A lambkin or bird for each one.

No more will we, huddling so warmly,
Gaze down from our eyrie on storms,
Our pinions so trembling and downy,
Will fail us at slightest alarms.

Wilt help us a while yet, dear mother!
Fly under and bear us above!
O yes! till we grow and get stronger
What depths has the great mother-love!

Not leave us, oh tenderest parent!
Not leave us in weakness to die,
But bearing aloft in thy pity,
Thine offspring to sunlight on high."

So take us, oh Heavenly Parent,
Whose nest thou hast seen best to tear,
So take us, and help us, in trouble,
Or else we must yield to despair.

The eaglet rests not in the lowlands,
The cliff is his dear native home,
Thus restless and eager our spirits
Till into thy presence we come.

Then tear up our nest if thou will it,
It sure will be best in the end,
We'll trust thee, for oh thou art better
Than father or mother, or friend.

—*Mary Mackie.*

Ellerbe Springs, Oct. 26th, 1888.

REPORTS.

[To the Synod of North Carolina at its Late Sessions.]

SYNODICAL REPORT ON SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

Two Presbyteries (Concord and Fayetteville) have failed to furnish your agent with their reports, as Synod has directed. By the aid of the minutes of the General Assembly the following meagre statement is presented:

Presbyteries	No. on Roll.	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Admitted to Communion.	Contributions for Schools.	Contributions for Benevolence.
Concord	28	304	2591	.....	.....	$	$
Fayetteville	41	.....	2624	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mecklenburg	36	408	3470	156	.....	.....	.....
Orange	46	413	3281	153	88	962	.....
Wilmington	20	198	1207	88	473	1131	633
Summary for 1887	171	1323	13173	397	2566	2861	1172
	186	1617	12732	692			1867

These figures and the few comments in the Presbyterial reports received, present so imperfect a picture of our Sunday-school work in this Synod, that there is little room for inference as to the status of this important department of the Church's labors. Your Agent therefore, only recommends that special attention be directed to the suggestion in last year's Sunday-school report, and to the action of last General Assembly (Pp. 417–419) this subject.

L. C. VASS,
Agent.

...ro, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE AGENT OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

...hurch has touched high-water ... the last year. More conver... ...gn soil; more contributing ...ome; the largest contributions ...as a whole; the greatest in... ...e exception of 1868 in our ...; the first year in which the ...held a balance after every ... and the nearest approach ...he unity of the Church in foreign lands. Thankfulness for the past and hopefulness for the future are justified by the reports before us.

I. *Organization:* Four new stations have been occupied during this year, one each in Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China, making in all 38 stations with 89 out-stations.

Nine missionaries have been added to the force in the field, making a total of 66 who have gone forth from our Church to the foreign work.

Four hundred and twenty-nine additions to the membership of the Church are reported from the field abroad, making a total of 1,897 at all of the stations.

The First church, Wilmington, has undertaken the support of Rev. Edgar Woods in China.

II. *Finance:* The receipts from all sources amount to $88,040.33, which is $3,967.68 in excess of any previous year, an advance of about 10 per cent. and an average of 56cts per member, as against 57cts last year.

This is in gratifying contrast to the reports of twenty years ago. In 1868 the total was $1,000 at an average of 15 cents per member.

Our contributing churches were 1,505, or 24 more than the year previous; missionary societies were 459 or 86 more; Sabbath-schools and children missionary societies were 337, over 36 more than the year preceding.

The following tables show the contributions of the Church in different lights:

AVERAGE OF OVER FIFTY CENTS PER MEMBER.

Synod	Memb.	Cont'bu'ns	Av'rge
Nashville	9,555	$ 5,930 69	.62c
Virginia	30,549	18,383 68	.60c
North Carolina	22,553	13,336 44	.59c
Arkansas	3,890	2,269 71	.50c
Kentucky	15,355	7,611 06	.53c

This Synod therefore, stands second in the total contributions and third in the average per member.

2. The four Presbyteries giving the largest totals are:

Mecklenburg	$5,173 66
Lexington	4'174 44
Nashville	3,636 24
East Hanover	3,468 41

3. The Presbyteries reaching highest average per member.

Presbytery	1887	1888
Maryland	$2.10	$1.98
Nashville	.....	83
Mecklenburg	51	82
Wilmington	42	71
East Hanover	68	67
Lexington	67	62

Two Presbyteries, Mecklenburg and Wilmington, have largely increased their average per member.

4. The Presbyteries of this Synod contributed as follows, as compared with 1887:

Presbyteries	Total	Av. 1887	Av. 1888
Orange	$2494 48	.63c	.52c
Concord	2340 79	.80c	.53c
Fayetteville	1750 57	.45c	.35c
Wilmington	1583 90	.42c	.71c
Mecklenburg	5173 66	.51c	.82c

5. The contributions of Synod are not equally distributed:

First church, Charlotte, $1,859.83; Second church, Charlotte, $1,582.67; First church, Wilmington, $1,150.78; that is, of $5,173.66 contributed by Mecklenburg Presbytery; $3,442.50 came from two churches. Of $13,336.44 contributed by the Synod, $3,593.28 is contributed by three churches.

III. *The Missionary* enlarged and improved is offered now at a dollar year. It is published upon terms which will make it self sustaining with 3,000 subscribers, but the last report shows only 2,099 paying subscribers, entailing a charge for the deficiency upon the mission's treasury.

The churches of St. Joseph, Mo., Greensboro, N. C., Charlotte, N. C, Macon, Ga., Lexington, Va., Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C., contain from one-third to one-half of the 2,099 subscribers. Of the 324 taken in our Synod, 119 are taken by the churches of Statesville, Charlotte, Greensboro and Wilmington and in the Synod, but one copy for every seventy members is taken. While this is not an accurate index of missionary interest, it is a state of things greatly to be regretted and to remedy it must greatly stimulate the general interest in this work.

The recent offer of the secretaries to clubs representing ten per cent. of the membership of every particular church is worthy of public announcement from the pulpits of this Synod.

IV. "*Children's Day*" which was observed last year in many of our Sabbath-schools was very fruitful in developing an interest in the great cause among the children of the Church. That day has been appointed for the ensuing year and a suitable programme will be issued for use upon that occasion, and furnished gratuitously by the Baltimore committee.

Resolved, 1. Synod places upon record its devout thankfulness to God for the unwonted blessings of the past year; its keen appreciation of the providential openings on every side; and its oppressive sense of the need of yet more systematic support for this work.

2. Synod rejoices in the progress made towards the unification of the Church in mission territory as set forth in the new Synod of Brazil and of the Church of Christ in Japan.

3. Synod suggests that *The Missionary* be commended from every pulpit of this Synod and that sessions be instructed either through the Foreign Missionary societies of their churches or through agents appointed for the purpose to canvass each congregation for subscriptions, and Synod enjoins upon its agent and the presbyterial agents to see that this resolution is carried out.

4. Synod commends the observance of Children's Day, and suggests that in each congregation suitable arrangements be made for the celebration of this day in all of our Sabbath-schools.

5. Synod commends the development of missionary interest among our congregations by the formation of ladies' societies and gentlemen's societies; the conventions of ladies' societies lately held in the Presbyteries of Mecklenburg and Wilmington; and also the efforts now of progress for the more systematic organization in these societies.

THE MISSIONARY "CONFERENCE."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

DEAR MISS:—You could not attend the second annual conference of the Home and Foreign Missionary societies of Mecklenburg Presbytery, held in the Second Presbyterian church, of Charlotte, on the 14th inst. Sorry for you! for you cannot realize how much you have missed. I call it a "*con erence*" for that name is more appropriate than convention, (*conventio*) which means simply, "a meeting or assembling together." You remember Webster defines Conference as "a meeting for consultation, discussion or instruction—examination of things by comparison;" that's just what this gathering was. A bleak November rain could not chill the ardor of about 500 delegates and visitors to the Woman's Missionary Conference. Curiosity *may* have brought some, as they were women, but zeal for the Master was the evident motive which actuated that intelligent assemblage of old and young ladies, rich and poor, from town and country. Perhaps some wise heads were shaking ominously over this possible "innovating step," but the agonized wail of of perishing *millions of women* in heathen climes is being listened to and regarded. The leaven which has for all these years been working in silent, patient labor, has now caused timid women to rise in a body and tell one another, with true womanly delicacy and tenderness, of the aims and hopes of each in her own church and missionary society; encouraging and stimulating each other by hearing what other Christian workers were doing for the extension of their Lord's kingdom; thus obeying the Scriptural injunction, "Provoking one another to good works." The *silent* attention during the reading of reports from so many societies, was something quite novel to some of us, who had often heard at Presbytery or Synod, the hum of voices only checked by the moderator's tap. We "made a note of it to woman's credit!

Are you curious to know *what* was done, and just *how* it was done, at this notable meeting? (If you wish to know exactly you had better attend the next meeting.) So much was accomplished in so short awhile, from 11 a. m., to 2 p. m., that I fear I can give but a meagre account; besides, my memory is not so long or deep as the Atlantic Cable.

At or about eleven o'clock, all solemnly arose and "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," sounded forth full and clear, as all present joined in the familiar strains. Then followed an earnest prayer, by Rev. J. Y. Fair, after which he spoke briefly, with much feeling and beauty of what woman had accomplished in the past, and of her abilities for the future.

Then bowing his adieu, he quietly withdrew; no *gentlemen* were admitted, as this was a "strictly private" meeting. Doubtless, you wonder how so many ladies would proceed in an organized body—why, as systematically, as a body of lawyers! Mrs. Gen. B. was chosen as President, and presided with ease and grace; her words of hearty welcome were responded to by one of the visiting members. Reports were read from the societies of the following churches: Pineville, Steel Creek, Sugar Creek, Gastonia, Monroe, Statesville, Center, Davidson College, Concord, Asheville, Hopewell, Sharon, *Rocky River*, (here the first missionary society was started in '47) Wilmington, First and St. Andrew's churches, Graham St. Chapel, of Charlotte, the missionary society of the Female Institute Charlotte. You see, only the societies of the two Presbyteries, Mecklenburg and Concord, were invited. A corresponding member of Wilmington told of good work done in that city, especially in Home Missions. There were also visiting members from the Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran and Associate Reformed churches, who gave us encouraging reports from their respective societies. Mrs. S. read interesting statistics and items concerning the missionary work that has lately been accomplished in the Methodist Church South. Our memories were refreshed by hearing read a roll of lady missionaries in heathen lands—could you mention them all? I suspect you could not. A sad impressive description of the farewell meeting" of nine more missionaries, en route to foreign ports, was also read. Pleasant variety kept undivided, the attention, ever and anon a good, old fashioned hymn cheered us. There were downcast eyes, and hearts throbbing with sympathy as the resolutions of respect were adopted in memory of the lamented Mrs. Johnston, a returned missionary from India and a prominent and earnest participant in the last conference; but the tears would not back at our bidding, when her two young daughters, beautifully, plaintively sang the wild weird songs of the Hindoos, telling of Jesus as our "Guiding Star," &c.

During the recess of ten minutes, when heart met heart, hand grasped hand, the previous "silence" was atoned for, by a *mighty buzz!* The afternoon session was chiefly devoted to that all important question, "How to increase interest in our missionary meetings, and therefore, in mission work." The nod of satisfaction now and then, showed that mind was kindling mind, and new ideas and suggestions were being eagerly received. The selections each month of a particular missionary as a subject of *special* prayer, and some one of the society notifying the person selected of the fact, seemed to me a most cheering thought for the chosen ones. In our busy, every day life, we too often forget to pray for the sorely tried laborers across the waters. Another good plan adopted by some of the societies, was having each member bring to be read at the meeting, a verse of Scripture, or a hymn bearing on the subject of missions; if possible, historical incidents and geographical facts relating to the place named; any personal information concerning the missionaries of said place, would greatly add to the interest of the meetings; and then each one would have something to do! In a spirited report from Rocky River it was stated that there were *two* meetings of the young ladies' society, one for the girls, the other at which the young men of the congregation were admitted, thus making *all* the young people actively interested in missions. The plan worked admirably, for the *pastors* and *elders* were co-laborers with them! One of the ladies argued that it took more grace and missionary zeal to keep up a "wide-awake" society in the country than in town or city. *I agree with her!* It was especially urged upon all present, that "*The Missionary*"—published in Richmond—be more widely circulated throughout the churches of the grand old Presbyterian faith. How can there be interest in that of which nothing is known. "Knowledge is power?" During the last campaign, the poorest laborer thought it necessary to procure or by some means read—a political paper, that he might know the news of the day; yet God's people are unable to pay 75 cents per year to know what progress is being made in bringing the untold millions to choose the Lord of Heaven and Earth as their Sovereign Ruler! You will be grieved, to know that in this Old North State" of ours only 324 copies of The Missionary are taken 1¼ to each church. 2100 names on its mailing list while other like periodicals have 10,000 to 30,000. To the Assistant Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions in Baltimore. I am indebted for the above figures. In a recent letter, to the writer, he also said, "I suspect we shall have to turn to the Deborahs of our church to help us in the matter." Let not the Deborahs disappoint him! It was noticed in the reports that where some Missionary Magazine was freely circulated the Societies were most flourishing. But my letter bids fair to be as long as the ladies' tongues are reputed to be! Another feature of this assemblage impressed me very pleasantly. The bright, happy, faces of the Charlotte Female Institute girls encouraging all by their evident interest in the cause of Missions. We were glad to see that they were being trained in the way they should go—that is having a Missionary Society of their own (from which a report was read,) and attending in a body this Missionary Conference. We took no note of time; so engrossed were the busy housekeepers in the all absorbing theme of Missions, that ere they were aware, the hour of dining had come and gone! You know ladies care much less for sumptuous "menus" than do the gentlemen. But the time for parting drew near; the meeting was closed with prayer, and our hearts were doubly united as we together repeated the "Apostles Creed," and sang that soul stirring hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name"—the interchange of views gave *new* zest to every one present and each one returned home feeling that it was good to be there, and wishing all earnest workers could have shared with us, the cordial welcome, the unrivaled hospitality (without display) of the Charlotte ladies, and, the *invigorating influence of the entire occasion!*

A grand finale to this memorable meeting was the address on Missions, from Prof. Henry Louis Smith, of Davidson College, in the First Presbyterian Church at eight p. m. He spoke to a large audience, (considering the inclement night) composed chiefly of ladies, who expecting a treat, went through mud and rain to enjoy it. Surely they were not disappointed! After a beautiful introduction this gifted young speaker carried his charmed audience back 100 years, and compared the Eastern and Western Hemispheres then, with the present time, as regards the progress of Christianity through Missionary efforts. Prof. Smith was at home with his theme, and spoke with much earnestness and dignified grace. But I could not if I would describe his lecture, for it is the earnest hope of the ladies that he will allow it to be published, so that all who wish may enjoy the valuable information therein contained. The ladies of this Conference, one and all, thank Mr. Smith for his noble effort for their instruction and enjoyment, and pray that God's blessing attend him wherever he goes!

Sincerely yours

BISHOP HARRISON.

The person to whom I refer has just been elected to the Presidency of the United States. It is not often that the highest offices in Church and State are filled by the same man. For the time Bishop Harrison will wield far more political power and influence than the Pope of Rome. This is once the Presbyterians have over-topped the Catholics. Never before in the history of our country has the Chief Magistrate's chair been occupied by a genuine successor of the first bishops of Ephesus. It is hardly probable that any other church than the Presbyterian could put one of its bishops in that position without exciting considerable comment from the watchful secular press. This shows the elasticity of our system: a bishop may pass without apology from Presbytery to the Presidency, and no one is shocked at the impropriety. That such a thing is possible might indicate that the people are not afraid of being priestridden at least of the Presbyterian priests. Or it might indicate that a man may hold the highest office in our church and still his ecclesiasticism be so inconspicuous as to attract no attention. How may people who voted for Mr. Harrison know that he was an officer in the church? Doubtless most who voted for him were ignorant of his membership in the church. He was known as a lawyer, a statesman, a politician, an ex-congressman but not as an elder. Does this imply that he had not been letting his light shine as he should? That while he had been industrious and efficient in these other vocations, he had been slothful in the Lord's work? Or does it imply that there is no scope for the exercise of his powers in the field of Christian effort? Can a man who has accepted the office of bishop discharge fully the duties of that office, seeking in all things first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and still have leisure to seek the first office in the Kingdom of men? Does the Kingdom of God demand so little even of its highest officials as that they may meet those demands without the world's knowing that they are even subjects of that Kingdom? The only object in asking these questions is to see if we cannot set the matter in such light as to make it appear that the office of Ruling Elder in our church is too much of the nature of a sinecure. I believe a sinecure is an office with stipend and without work. The eldership is a little less than a sinecure it is an office with neither stipend nor work. Mr. Harrison has discharged the duties of his office to the satisfaction of his church, he has met the customary demands on the eldership, and no reflection is cast upon him by the above questions. But is there not something remarkable in the fact that a man of national reputation may fill acceptably the highest office in our polity, and its demands on him be so slight that the fact of his holding the office will hardly be known beyond the bounds of the congregation to which he belongs? However this may be, there is one thing certain the man who has the qualifications for the

office of a bishop is not thereby disqualified for the office of President. "Faithful is the saying: If a man seeketh the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work. The bishop therefore must be without reproach, the husband of one wife, temperate sober-minded, orderly, given to hospitality, apt to teach; no brawler, no striker; but gentle, not contentious, no lover of money; one that ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity (but if a man knoweth not how to rule his own house how shall be take care of the church of God?) not a novice, lest being puffed up he fall into the condemnation of the devil. Moreover he must have good testimony from them that are without; lest he fall into reproach and the snare of the devil." If all this can be said about Bishop Harrison, the interests of the country, are not going to suffer through his exaltation. "When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice. but when the wicked bear rule, the people sigh." Much depends upon the relative estimate which the Bishop-President puts on his two offices. If he is primarily an elder, and secondarily President all will be well. But if he is chiefly President and only incidently and subordinately Elder, then the cause of righteousness will suffer. Let us hope that he will have a more profound regard for the interests of Christ's Kingdom than for the concerns of this great commonwealth though it be "the best government under the sun;" that he will esteem more highly his bishopric than the presidency. What a grand opportunity to let his light shine. All Christians ought to pray that God would give him a bright light. Such a light set on such a lofty pedestal would fling its radiance not only across the continent, but across the sea and around the world. The statue of "Liberty enlightening the world" is but a feeble type of this luminous reality. All we know is most favorable. Dr. Gray of the *Interior* who has known Bishop Harrison from boyhood says he is an "able statesman, a spotless gentleman and a devout Christian." Then he very appropriately adds that "for such a President we should thank God no matter from what party he comes." Common Fame who is not often too charitable, says that he has such reverence for the Sabbath that he will not receive his mail on that day, and the same vixenish old dame says that he was an active Sabbath school worker all this summer during the campaign. If she doesn't lie, we are not much to be pitied if we did get beat. CLARK.

JOE SMITH THE FRAUD.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

In 1844 where the Mormons had a church of thirty members in New Jersey, the writer was invited to hold Presbyterian service. Soon a Mormon convert wrote back from Nauvoo about Joe. Smith's dealings with him. Joe told him he (Smith) had a revelation to make Mrs. Ivins his wife. To this the husband objected, that he had become a Mormon through his wife's persuasion and had sold a good farm in New Jersey, to get near the healing power of the priesthood for her sake. Joe. Smith then said Gabriel at 8 o'clock should deliver Mr. Ivins a letter from a designated tree.

But the letter did not change the mind of the husband. The next day as Smith urged compliance, he still declined. He asked Joe. Smith to pray for a change in the dispensation, as Joe. had great influence in prayer. But Joe urged that Mr. Ivins must enter the kingdom by self denial and offered again Gabriel's service of a letter.

That night Mr. Ivins took an axe with him to have more familiar intercourse with the angel. So receiving a letter, he began to chop. But Gabriel offered to come down, when lo he looked just like Joe Smith and promised that Mr. Ivins might keep his wife if he would keep this plan of capturing her also a secret. But Mr. Ivins warned his New Jersey friends not only, but with eleven others published an exposure of Mormonism, saying Nauvoo was probably the wickedest city in the world: "This led to a separation of many families from the Mormons. Sidney Rigdon who was the brain of Mormonism, as Joe Smith was the brass, gave the same testimony as to Joe Smith's real character. S. R. tried to rally the New Jersey church admitting the fall of Joe Smith. But the Mormon church would not rally. In five years there was a Presbyterian building and thirty members. Two years ago that band received over one hundred members in one revival.

How strange that Mormonism stamped with fraud and steeped in immorality should gather converts in the 19th century.

GEO. C. BUSH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lee and Shepard, Boston, have issued for the holidays a handsome set of twelve little volumes entitled DAINTY MINIATURES. In each book we have a familiar poem, or hymn, beautifully illustrated and printed on heavy gilt edged paper. The covers are heavy bristol board, with pebbled surface and ragged edge, and are also illustrated with very graceful and pretty water-color designs.

Songs for Our Darlings:—Edited by Uncle Willis. This collection of poems and nursery rhymes will certainly please the little ones. The selections are from the best writers of the day, and are instructive and moral as well as entertaining. They are simple and the young folks can easily commit them to memory. Illustrated with over one hundred engravings. Price in paper, 30 cts.; in boards, 50 cts. Lee and Shepard publishers, Boston.

Margie at the Harbor Light, is a very interesting story, by Rev. Ed. A. Rand. The heroine is a young girl—brave and true—daughter of a light-house keeper. Her sunny disposition is the joy of her friends, her humble surroundings, and her pure Christian principle throws its influence over the entire settlement. The story is well written and is finely illustrated. Suitable for Sunday-school library. Price $1.00. American Tract Society, New York, and 1512 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Who Wins?—A story for boys, by Belle V. Chisholm: $1.15; Illustrated, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia. A simple story of ordinary country life, centering around two boys. One struggles against many disadvantages, but sustained by moral principle; while the other is a favorite of fortune The working out of the two different lives illustrates the value of integrity and piety in life, and the ruinous results of immorality.

Mr. Darwing's Daughter, by Helen B. Williams; $1.25. Philadelphia; Presbyterian Board of Publication. Some think this the best book Miss Williams has written. Many will remember "Dorothy Dorchester," "Dr. Trent's Cousin," &c. Mr. Darwing's Daugher is a young woman of ordinary gifts, without experience, and in trying circumstances. Her life is one largely of defeat and failure. The lesson of the book is how a girl thus situated may make something worthy of life and grow more noble under discipline, and adorned in moral beauty. Every one will be profited, who is deeply impressed with such truth.

The Boston Tea Party: This is one of a series of "Classics for Home and School," published by Lee and Shepard, Boston. The three survivors of the Lebanon Liberty Club, with other veterans, meet at Boston and celebrate the Fourth of July, at the old tavern by relating thrilling account of the part they took in the Boston Tea Party, and other events of the Revolution. The story is well planned and is written in a pleasant attractive style, and will not fail to interest the boys and girls.

Blossoms from a Believer's Garden, kept by the late Frances Ridley Havergal. This little book is composed of short expositions upon different selections from the Bible. The language of the writer is composed largely of Bible expressions so woven into her own speech as to form one beautiful whole. These little extracts from the author's experience are very comforting. American Sunday school Union, Philadelphia.

All Around the Year: What a dear little almanac this is with its cover daintily illustrated in water-colors, with two "rustic tots" with wide open eyes peering into the unknown. The illustrations on the separate pages are in forms appropriate to the months which they indicate. One we will mention; For the month of February we have two little dearies embracing each other in the most affectionate manner, with the inscription, "Me loves ou." Each leaf is heavy gilt-edged board. These are united in a very unique manner by two silver rings and a white silken cord. A silver chain is attached by which to suspend this charming little souvenir. Lee & Shepard.

Animal Memories. Part I. Mammals; Part II Birds, by Samuel Lockwood, Ph. D. These volumes are not text books, but comprise short and interesting articles from a variety of topics. These chapters are very instructive and entertaining and give information not found in the usual class book. The author is plain and easily understood, but weaves a great deal of scientific research into his writings. The subjects chosen are presented in a style attractive to the children, and tend to create within them a desire for personal investigation about the animal life around them. These "Readings in Natural History" would form an excellent book for reading classes at school or in the home circle. Ivison, Blakeman & Co., publishers, New York.

The Peerless Prophet; or the life of John the Baptist, by Archibald McCullagh, D.D., author of "Beyond the Stars." This is an extremely interesting book and the general reader as well as the Bible student, will find it quite an addition to his library. Dr. McCullagh is thoroughly conversant with his subject and knows what to say and how to say it, in a style plain, and to the point. We can best give the ground covered by the author by calling attention to the contents: The Holy Land; the Government of Palestine at the dawn of Christianity; the Angelic Announcement; the Birth of John the Baptist; the First Meeting of John and Jesus; Improvement; Despondency and Doubt; the Martyrdom of John; conclusion. Price $1.00. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., publishers, New York.

The Missionary Review of the World for December is an extraordinary number, and closes a volume of extraordinary interest and value. We are bewildered by the extent and richness of the table of contents. Nine articles in the literature section, several of which, as "the relations of missions and commerce," by Secretary F. F. Ellinwood; Missions in the Levant," by Rev. Edwin M. Bird; "the Religious State of France and the McAll Mission," by M. Baillens of Paris; "the Statesmanship of Missions," by Dr. J. M. Ludlow, and "Mission Work in Cathay," by Rev. Gilbert Reid, are papers of marvelous power. Then we have the latest reports of 20 leading Missionary Societies, and of 22 Woman's Missionary Boards. Besides highly interesting correspondence with China, India, Japan and Syria, the "International Department," by Dr. Gracey and the "Monthly Concert," by Dr. Pierson; while the "Monthly Bulletin" gives a *resume* of the world's mission tidings, and "Statistics," and five pages of "Editorial Notes," round out a number of great excellence. The number contains 16 additional pages, to make room for a full and laboriously prepared index of 10 pages, adding vastly to the value of the work, as the entire volume of 974 royal octavo pages(!) is made readily accessible.

Published by Funk & Wagnalls 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York. $2 per year; 25 cents for single numbers. In clubs of 10, $1.50.

The hiding places of man are discovered by affliction. As one has aptly said, "Our refuges are the nests of birds; in summer they are hidden away among the green leaves, but in winter they are seen among the naked branches.—*J. W. Alexander.*

THE HOPE OF HIS COMING.

Remember you have the hope of the second advent; if Jesus comes before you die, you will meet him—gladly meet and welcome the Son of God upon this earth. You shall be changed so that you shall be fit to inherit the incorruptible glories of the skies. You shall see your Redeemer when he stands in the latter day upon the earth. As Job said, "In my flesh I shall see God, whom my eyes shall see for myself, and not another." Have joy, then, at every thought of your Master's coming. Do not put it among dark prophecies or doubtful dreams. It is a clearly revealed truth that Jesus will come again and take his people to their eternal home. "Wherefore comfort one another with these words," and be not moved away from that hope of the gospel, which lies so sweetly in the second advent of our Lord Jesus Christ.

And, once more, we have this hope—that when we have passed through with all that time and are in eternity, that shoreless, bottomless sea, there remains for us no fear or dread; but we shall be "for ever with the Lord." Be not dismayed as though there would be an after-probation or a purgatory or a limbus patrum or any of those pretty places that have filled priests' pockets so long, and are now being newly vamped and pronounced by our proud thinkers as an aid to their speculations. We will have no purgatory under any form; it is the larder of priests, and the refuge of heresy mongers; but there is not a word of it in God's book, We stand to the text, "So shall we be forever with the Lord."

Jonathan Edwards, in one of his treatises speaks somewhat to this effect: "If any man can prove this form of the gospel to be untrue and a mere dream, the very best thing he can do is to sit down and weep forever to think that he has disproved the brightest hope that ever shone upon the eyes of man." And the loved ones will then meet to part no more. Home will then be reached. O beloved, let us wait in patience. and stand with the wedding garment on constantly. Oh, to be ready to exclaim, as the opening heavens reveal his fair form, "coming in the clouds of heaven," "Lo, this is our God, we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation." Isa. xxv. 9.—*Spurgeon.*

GOLD DUST.

How soon a smile of God can change the world;
How we are made for happiness—how work
Grows play, adversity a winning fight!
—*Robert Browning.*

***

Let us help the fallen still, though they never pay us; and let us lend without exacting the usury of gratitude.

***

Nature never did betray
The heart that loved her: 'tis her privilege,
Through all the years of this our life, to lead
From joy to joy.
—*Wordsworth.*

***

Kindness is the music of good will to men and on this harp the smallest fingers may play heaven's sweetest tunes on earth.

***

This Book, this Holy Book, on every line,
Marked with the seal of high divinity,
On every leaf bedewed with drops of love
Divine.
—*Pollok.*

***

Yet if we will our Guide obey,
The dreariest path the darkest way,
Shall issue out in heavenly day.
—*Trench.*

THE MISSION CRISIS.

We were informed from all quarters that the Church in all her branches had for the last fifty years been praying God specially to open the gates of the nations to the Gospel.

During this period, as everybody knows, unbelievers and scoffers and worldly-wise men, who looked to commerce and secular education, and the power of the sword to bring about great change for good, did not hesitate to sneer at such appeals to heaven as utterly useless. But what are the facts? Commerce and war have played their part. Nominally Christian nations have not been slow to pour out countless millions for this purpose, and with what effect? Did this enormous outlay conciliate the heathen in relation to the Gospel, or persuade them to open their hearts to the story of the love of Christ? No. The truth must be told. The heathen have been degraded, sunk to lower depths of immorality than formerly known to themselves, by the representatives of commercial enterprise. Rum and opium and European vices have laid waste, like a mammoth scourge, the heathen homes of Africa, India, China and Japan. And it goes unsaid that heathen nations have learned to hate Britain and America for what they have endured from their cannon and their sword, their selfishness and greed.

Secular education, too, has played its part very largely in scattering forms of infidelity before unknown to the heathen. Hence in India and China there is a keen demand for the latest utterances of English sceptics. Surely it is not thus that the way has been opened for the Gospel. But the God who hears prayer, who is constantly bringing good out of evil, and who turns the hearts of men as the rivers of water, has heard the cry of his own elect, and has thrown wide open the gates of empires to the message of His redeeming love. Verily God answers prayers. This was our conclusion.

For half a century and more the prayer of the Church has been for men and women to go to the foreign field. This prayer, too, is answered. Three thousand men and women in Britain and America are to-day willing, waiting, anxious to be sent. How has this come about? It is not the outcome of the intensely secular spirit of the age, of the mammonism, the luxuriance, the worldliness which everywhere prevail. It is not because the attractions, the influence and glory of secular preferments are not sufficiently advertised. Young men are beset on every hand with warnings to avoid ministerial and missionary poverty, and with solicitations to press on and make money, that they may have a social standing and be looked up to and honoured. The example of those who thus become famous, who live for money, who hold it fast to the end and seem afraid to look the cause of God and their own millions in the face and have not the courage to distribute them even in a last will and testament, are often held up in our parlours and by the press for the admiration of young men. What is it that enables so many to resist these blandishments? The power of the Spirit of God, in answer to prayer, calling those thousands to infinitely higher work and rewards. Again we conclude, let unbelievers say what they please, that God answers prayer; and we have the proof of it in these volunteer missionaries.

Seeing all the fields of the world, with the exception of two or three, are open, and seeing the missionaries are waiting to be sent to them, the thought was borne in upon on hearts that we should return to our homes and ask the Churches to pray God to sent down His Spirit to teach men the right and highest use of money, that there may be means forthcoming to send out and sustain thousands upon thousands to preach the Gospel.

It was felt that when men experienced a change of heart there should be a corresponding change of aim and of method in business—all should be done for the Lord's sake. As they consecrate themselves to the Lord this should involve the consecration of all they possess and control. Strong and true words were said in favour of men being the dispensers of their bounty during their lifetime, and against *post mortem* benevolence—against men postponing the employment of their means to serve God until after their death.

The belief was expressed that when the claims of the heathen are understood and the urgency of saving the millions who are yearly perishing is felt, and when the sacrifice which Christ has made is appreciated by those who say they believe in Him, and when men regulate their business and modes of life not by selfish considerations, but by the love of God and supreme regard to his glory, they will show as great eagerness to invest their capital in His mighty enterprise of saving souls as in the best stocks now upon the market. And when this occurs, and men count it not a hardship, but a joy to invest millions in missionary work, we shall be at no loss in sending out the coming thousands of godly volunteers sure to present themselves, and the closing years of this nineteenth century may witness the proclamation of the Gospel to all the tribes and kindreds of the world.—*Principal MacVicar in the Presbyterian College Journal.*

THE WAY TO AVOID THE REPORTER.

BY KNOXONIAN.

Congregational quarrels and clerical "troubles" in cities are armed with a new terror. The new terror is newspaper publicity. The morning after the "row," long reports with sensational headings tell the world how Satan is getting along in his work. The clever young men from the newspaper offices have been on the scent, and whether they were allowed to remain at the meeting, or were excluded, they write a report of the proceedings all the same. Everything done at the meeting, wise or otherwise, everything witty or wicked, everything that ought not to have been said or done is laid on the breakfast table. And a goodly number of people take the two columns of congregational trouble or clerical scandal along with their breakfast. In fact, if they did not want it along with their breakfast, it never would have been served up. The young men prepared the matter, and the publisher published it mainly because they knew a large number of their readers would like it in the morning before family worship. Whether that kind of literature prepares a family for their morning devotions is a question that need not be here discussed. A great many people read it whether it is good for them or not.

There is a short and easy way by which churches and ministers may avoid the terror of too much publicity. Just stick closely to the Master's work, and the young gentlemen of the press will not trouble you. They never hover around prayer meetings, or quiet congregational meetings, or church court meeting at which there is nothing but good plain work going on. Nobody ever heard of the reporters forcing themselves into a church in which the sacrament of the Lord's supper was being dispensed. When was a plain weekly prayer meeting invaded by pressmen? If there is any kind of revival meeting at which Sam Jones is to figure, or at which a "singing," or "weeping" or "boy" evangelist is to hold forth, two or three pressmen may turn up, but the people of Toronto or any other city may meet in every church in the city every evening for a twelvemonth and no pressmen will ever trouble them if they merely pray in a quiet, orderly kind of way.

Congregations that complain about the presence of reporters might make a little experiment. Just meet some evening and add $200 or $300 to the pastor's salary, and see if the young men of the press give you any annoyance. Not they. The most they would do would be to drop in at the close of the meeting and ascertain the amount. Next morning there would be a little paragraph in the local column saying that the congregation had added $200 to their pastor's salary. That is positively all there would be about it. If the people met to turn the minister out, and had a big "row" over the turning, they would get a two-column report with sensational headings. If they met to inquire whether the stuff he drank out of a bottle while away on his holidays was milk, or lemonade, or something stronger, they might possibly get four columns. A meeting held to inquire as to whether a popular preacher did or did not salute one of the sisters in apostolic fashion, would get all the space needed for a long descriptive report, accompanied by notes. Perhaps a portrait of the brother might adorn the head of the report, and his biography embellish its tail. Nothing that happens in modern society commands newspaper space so readily as the trial of a popular minister who is charged with following apostolic precepts too literally in social intercourse. A presidential election is nothing to it.

A plain Presbytery meeting, at which the members do nothing but the vital work of the Church, is generally considered a prosy enough affair. A skilful pressman or Presbytery Clerk can squeeze the proceedings into a report of two or three inches in length. But let it be understood that Dr. Boanerges and the Rev. Mr. Poundtext are going "to have it out" on some old sore, and the proceedings are likely to be spun out to a couple of columns.

A minister may visit the sick and dying for years; he may help the poor and do pastoral work among his parishioners for a life-time; he may write and preach good sermons for a quarter of a century, and in all this time no newspaper man may come near him. But if the report gets abroad that he followed too literally apostolic injunctions in the matter of salutation, a dozen reporters may interview him in one day, and ask him what he has to say about the rumor that he saluted Priscilla.

If you stick very closely and quietly to your Master's work the reporters never annoy you. The moment a church or minister is suspected of doing work of an opposite kind, then the pressmen want items and interview.

And why? Are these young men wicked above all others? Not by any means. Do they delight in church scandal? Not they. They are simply engaged in their daily work, and are hunting for the kind of stuff that they know very well the public like to read.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

BE CALM.

Why do you show so much temper. Your neighbor did not intend to impose upon you, when he accidently soiled your garment, and he is ready to apologise and make amends. Mishaps will happen to the best of men and even you who shows so much anger at a trifle, may have been guilty of something more serious in time past and were not censured. Is it not best to overlook trifles and not suffer the angry disposition to rise? How much trouble would be avoided, if we all should try to be kind to those who accidentally destroy property, or speak a thoughtless word, or commit a small offence? A good man is always ready to repair injuries he may have done, and who forgives for a thoughtless word he may have spoken, and certainly a Christian should be as ready to overlook and forgive. Guard against temper, never suffer it to rise and gain the mastery. Anger often separates friends, alienates neighbors and seriously obstructs the spread of virtue and religion. Be calm, whatever a fellow being may do, whether he be a foe or a friend. You will reap the reward of those who are slow to anger and who study to observe the interests of their neighbors by every course justified by God and man.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.

The late Henry Ward Beecher said he would as soon have a load of hay dumped into his parlor on Sunday as to have the contents of a secular newspaper dumped into his mind before going to church; and Joseph Cook, very properly argues that Sunday newspapers lead on other violato[rs] of the Sabbath day, venders of liquor i[n]cluded. They require Sunday work; t[hey] propagate slow taste and often evil opini[ons] they secularize the Sabbath, the ri[ght] of which for rest and worship is [sacred] to the sanctity of civilization. [They] struct the moral and religious educ[ation] the people, and have no good reas[on for] existence. They ought to be starved [out]. Their tendency is evil, only evil, and [that] continually. Their proprietors will [not] voluntarily cease to issue them, un[less] public withholds its patronage. [The] foundation is the money they [make]. profit, no paper. So long as ther[e is] in them morals will not be [considered]. When men reach this point [of] greed, society should call their [attention] it: demands in the most practi[cal] *Michigan Advocate.*

Difficulties, oppositions, per[secutions] misunderstandings are to [the] Church what weights are t[o a] they keep her going.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMB'R 5, 1888

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

The claim of Bishop CHATARD that the Romanists ought to receive money from the State treasuries for the support of Romish schools is being widely commented upon (as, indeed, it ought to be), and seems to be regarded with surprise. But why with surprise? Is it not simply an advance step toward what the Head Centre of Romanism claims, viz: that all government ought to be subordinate to the Church of Rome. Every government, he contends, should have a State Church, and conform its measures to her interests—and this, further: there is but one Church, really and truly, viz: the Roman Catholic Church. The logic is short and sharp enough; here you have the premises, major and minor—can you fail to draw the conclusion?

But we are prepared to find those ultra-charitable people who would not believe the Romish Church really aimed at anything so deadly to our cherished institutions, now defend the Romish Church in her plea that her schools ought to be supported out of public money, and not only so, but raise their pet cry of intolerance against all who do not choose to go with them.

The plea of the Romish hierarchy is that their children are not sent to the public schools—godless schools, as they call them. Note, they were foremost where they had the power in driving the Bible from the public schools; then they face about and denounce these very schools (deprived of religious instruction through their influence) as godless schools. But they claim now that they do not use the public schools, and so ought not to be taxed to support them. That is not, indeed, exactly the way they put it. They are willing enough to have taxation for school purposes, and when the money is raised to put their hands in and draw out what they may need for their own schools. But there could be on their own principles no equity in giving them one dollar beyond what they themselves put in, and how could the exact amount be determined? Is it injustice to them to say they would not wish the exact amount determined—that they would depend (their principles being taken as a basis for action) upon the politicians to give them vastly more than they contributed to the school fund? Clearly, if they ought to have back what they put in, and only that, the best method, the only equitable method, would be not to require them to put it in, in other words, to exempt all Romanists from taxation. That is their plea in another and much more reasonable form than the one in which they present it. Is it tenable even in that form? Romanists and pro-Romanist Protestants may think so, but let us see.

If reasonable at all, it is only so on the broad principle that those who do not choose to use the public schools should not pay taxes for their support. The Romanist prefers his parochial school because Romanism is not taught in the public schools, *ergo*, he ought not to be required to support public schools—this is the argument. With equal reason the Jew might insist on his distinctive religious principles being taught, or claim exemption, or the Swedenborgian, or the Universalist, or the infidel. If not, why not? But why should it be confined to religion. The politician might want his party principles taught, or claim exemption, and so every coterie or every individual might claim exemption if he did not use the schools, because of the teaching not conforming to his notions. Where would it end?

The truth is, the principle on which education is based is that the fund is drawn from the public treasury because that the community receives benefits derived from education, and simply do the individuals who receive education receive the benefit. Education for good citizenship and enables good citizenship is a common benefit to all the individuals in a community and to the community at large. If those who avail themselves of the advantages of public education were to contribute to the public school fund, you would have to require those to use the various Protestant parochial schools, as well as those using Romish schools; all who use by preference private schools; all childless persons, including unmarried persons and all childless married persons, not excepting those whose offspring had reached adult age, and, in short, have to exempt all except those who actually use the schools. Then the question would arise why should the State have anything at all to do with them? Why not let the contributiug parties build their own houses, supply their own teachers and direct in all respects the modes and methods of instruction, seeing they were not public schools in aught but name. Beyond all question the State, representing each and every individual Romanist and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, should not direct and control any institution supported by the property of only a part of the people.

From the *Presbyterian*.

DUTY OF CHRISTIANS IN SUPPORT OF DENOMINATIONAL JOURNALISM.

Multitudes neither know or feel their obligations to those religious papers which all through the life of the Church, through self-denial and the expenditure of intellectual force annd money, have carried her through all her trials, directed her in danger, have been eyes in darkness, strength in weakness and a defence when assailed. They have stood sentinels, warning of danger, and when she has been defeated, have been the first to gather her shattered forces together for future contests. The fact is indisputable that the wisdom of the Church becomes practical through these mediums. These papers go on week by week in their duties, have no vacations, not much appreciation, and often an unreasonable amount of fault-finding. Their conductors have no opportunities of getting better salaries, they are missionaries desiring to be fed by the crumbs that fall from the hands of the thoughtful and appreciative. They often lose money by the thousands, but no cries go up in behalf of the newspaper sufferers. No special collections are made for them; no famine among them ever drew a tear. They are the burden-bearers, ecclesiastical asses with panhiers across their backs into which the churches put their loads. Meetings of assemblies, conferences, classes and convocations are advertised gratis, and special meetings which often concern but a few, and about which multitudes of paying subscribers rave, calling it "dead wood," "dull trash," &c.

This has been the habit, and to break the habit of overloading newspaper editors with lumber which costs the publisher a good round sum a thousand items to set up, besides paper, ink, press work, postage, all for nothing, would be regarded a sin. But this might be endured if the Church, demanding so much, felt any sense of obligation to return these favors in seeing that papers which exist alone for the Church are circulated. But churches expect these favors all the time from their own paper, when the members oftentimes take another paper into the family. They would quite as soon take one of some independent order which has never spent a farthing to sustain the Church in her perils, or to help her in her denominational enterprises. The editors and publishers of the denominational journals they think ought to continue to do this because they always have done so. We are not objecting to independent or undenominational papers, they may be taken with profit when the obligation to those on which the Church is dependent is sustained. But how many notices of the meetings ecclesiastical bodies do they publish for nothing? how many columns of minutes do they carry for nothing? Nor do we blame them for this, they have no special obligations to do the work of any particular church.

Some of the older papers in the Presbyterian churches have carried the burdens of the church in her poverty; they have shared their profits with her all along, they have grown in years, but not in wealth. The same amount in capital and brain in other spheres could have brought large profits in the same time. But the Church is losing by weakening or neglecting her *forts*. It may do in prosperity; adversity will come again, and then she will need defence, but she will lose if her fortresses are neglected. The secular papers are constantly crowding the religious journals of the Church for place, and granting that they may be as good for the families who read them, how much defence has the Church received in her perils from the secular papers? In the contests between sound doctrine and heresy they have been almost universally against orthodox teachings and practices. In the contests concerning Church order and discipline the secular papers have universally been with the offenders in their efforts to destroy the Church. The secular papers publish items of church news which they cull from religions papers, but they expect from one to five dollars a week for the advertisement of church services, and thus more money is spent by the churches in advertising than would advance denominational papers to a position where they could hold place with any of them

Then, again, where do the attacks on Christianity come from? Through the secular press. Where the sneers and assaults at the ministry? Where constant assailment that the Church is effete or dying? Where the laudations of infidelity and Atheism and attack on the Word of Life? But for the neglected, half-supported church papers, compelled often to make bricks without straw, where would the defence of Christian principles and hopes of eternal life come from? No policy is so suicidal.

The churches of the land need before all things to build up their broken fortifications, their dismantled fortresses. They need to increase the influences of the organs of their communication and then they can command the resources of knowledge, money and men. We are not attacking secular papers in their place and time, nor are we regretting or undervaluing any improvement in their moral or religious tone, but calling attention of the church people of every kind to the amazing folly and short-sightedness of not supporting first their means of defence, their means of diffusion of Christian principle, their means of knowledge of Christian necessities and from Christian standpoints. If the religious papers of the Church at large perish, how long will the secular papers serve or even respect the Lazarus that lies at their doors desiring to be fed as beggars where they might have reigned as princes? This article is a plea for support to religious journalism, which will keep the Church of Christ in this stand, independent, progressive, defensive, educational and aggressive. "It the foundations be removed what can the righteous do."

DEATH OF REV. R. W. MILNER.

From Our Monthly.

We are much pained in heart to record the death on the evening of the Sabbath, the 25th, ult., of Rev. R. W. Milner. He had been ill over three months and for a half of that time his death has been constantly expected. While engaged as Evangelist in the service of Enoree Presbytery, he was violently stricken down by the sudden developement of a tumor in a vital spot, which laid him at once in bed. His iron constitution fought violently against the inroads of the terrible disease, but at last he succumbed and on Sabbath evening at 11 o'clock, he gently fell asleep. His whole illness was one of great pain, but never once was a murmuring word allowed to pass his lips.

Rev. R. W. Milner was born in North Carolina on the 7th, October, 1824. At an early age, he moved to Georgia, where most of his life was spent. Here at the age of 19 he united with the Woodstock Presbyterian Church. He was married in the fall of 1850 to Miss Lane, a sister of Dr. Lane of Athens. From the union sprang ten children, three of whom have preceded him to glory, and all the rest are now of adult years. In 1851, he was licensed to preach the gospel by Augusta Presbytery and three years afterward, he was ordained Pastor of New Hope and Danielsville churches. For many years he labored in this field, and was blessed in his work. For ten years he served Augusta Presbytery as Missionary and Evangelist, eleven churches having been gathered by his labors. He moved thence to Franconia, Ala., where he remained a short while, and then in 1886 moved to Clinton, South Carolina. For a year he was engaged in the service of Enoree Presbytery as Evangelist, two churches resulting from his labors. Owing to the appearance of the terrible malady that ended his days, and the necessity for repeated suggical operations, he resigned this work but was supplying Friendship, Cane Creek and Harmony churches, up to the hour of his prostration, and even when has doom was sealed and he was down to rise no more, he was still advising, aiding and encouraging his churches.

His funeral discourse was preached by Rev. Wm. P. Jacobs, and his remains were laid away in the Clinton Presbyterian cemetery. The sun had gone and the shadows covered the earth before the congregation had dispersed. There till the sun of the Resurrection morning rises, he will rest.

THE NEED IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MR. EDITOR:—I see that by some strange mistake it has been reported in some of our church papers that my services have been secured for the church at Mebaneville, Arkansas. Please allow me to correct. As far as I am informed there is no Mebaneville in Arkansas. There is a Mebane's, but we have no organized church there; only a few most excellent members. I am as you may know, General Evangelist for the entire Presbytery of Arkansas; which means that all the unoccupied and the unknown (*terra incognita*) constitute my field of labor.

Within our bounds there are now four separate fields with well defined boundaries and each of these four would afford abundant work for any consecrated preacher. Two of these have three churches in them; one has two and the other has one. Each group has also contiguous points that could be and are waiting to be worked up into self-supporting churches. These churches are waiting for and praying for pastors and some of them have been waiting for years, and yet no one comes. The salary offered is from $600 to $1,000. Besides the above destitution there is a vast amount of unoccupied region within our bounds that ought to be entered and explored at once. This last will properly fall to the General Evangelist, but at present almost his entire time is of necessity occupied with the unsupplied churches.

These statements are thus briefly made by way of preface to an earnest appeal to ministerial brethren in the eastern States to give a thought (and something more) to our western country. That there is greater need for earnest and manly and studious preachers of the word in China and Africa than here, none will be more ready to affirm than the writer, and he is equally ready to affirm that a Macedonian appeal for such preachers rises louder from Arkansas than *can* be heard from *any* of the *most waste* places in the East. Yours are the States where schools, and colleges and seminaries and trained and well established churches, with an educated ministry have been shedding their combined lights for decades past. Not so with the southwest. So far as the Presbyterian Church is concerned it has been sadly let alone. And now more than ever there is need of Presbyterian preachers here, for now is the saving time. This is a new State and much remains to be done before it is fully developed; but its *peoples* must soon begin to take on permanent and lasting characteristics and become more and more a harmonious *people*. Our Methodist and Baptist brethren have done and are doing a good work here; but the character of this work here is not up to the character of this work in the East. Why this difference? The writer believes that if more Presbyterian ministers were to come amongst us, in a few years this difference would largely disappear. It is evident, therefore, that the need for ministers of our church here is two-fold.

The writer would be glad to correspond with and lay particulars before brethren who may be disposed to consider the call to Askansas.

RICHARD B. WILLIS,
General Evangelist.

700 Rock St. Little Rock.

DID YOU GO TO SYNOD?

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

It met at the usual time. Though it was the middle of November the weather was fine. The facilities for reaching this lovely little city were excellent, and the hospitality and kindness of the people were unstinted. Yet we had about one-sixth of our members present. One Presbytery has two members. Another at first had no minister and two elders.

We note the same thing in accounts of the meeting of other Synods.

Now if this continues it will be in order to raise the question of Synods or no Synods. If this body be a "fifth wheel" in our Gospel chariot then the sooner we dispense with it the better.

The centennial year is not a good time perhaps to look up spots on the church records. But it may be as well as not to ask if it is a good time to ask why our centennial glorifications have not borne fruit. We do not know how those felt who were not present. But we who were, felt ashamed of our littleness. When the roll was called of those present, one brother rose and warmed into earnest words on his motion to call all the ministers and churches. He declared that the few who were present, were not a just setting forth of our strength before the wolrd, That we ought to show in some way how strong we were. But such an exhibit of numbers-absent most of them would have proclaimed the neglect and indifference of our brethren. So out of regard to them perhaps, the roll was not called.

Some one has said that "comparisons are odious." But they are often instructive and stimulating. Other denominations see and improve the opportunity given in these ecclesiastical meetings. They make an impression on their members who go home to talk and act with renewed energy for their cause. They make an impression upon the community where they meet. More than once as I mingled with the crowd, have I heard our body called a "conference," an "association." Now had there been six times as many ministers and elders present, there would have been six times as many to stamp Presbyterianism upon the people. Six times as many to talk about our church and our work, to form acquaintances and preach, and when they left there would have been more than six times a much talk about our visit, and the meeting would long be remembered by the church and people, entertaining it. As it is, it will scarcely be more than a drop rippling the lively stream of humanity in the stirring little town where we met.

Then when the members got home they would have had something to talk about. Our people will ask about Synod when we go back and I like to hold up my head when I tell them how many were there. One brother asked me "How many at Synod?" When I told him be said, "better quit and unite with some other church." Of course he was either jesting or something else of less worth. But you see that a small Synod is not a cause of glorification, among our people and that is sad in a centennial year. M.

TO THE LADIES OF THE COUNTRY

Wishing a market for their handiwork of all kinds, the Ladies of the Helping Hand Missionary Society propose opening an Exchange for Woman's Work in Wilmington, for the month of December,

They will offer for sale fancy work of all descriptions, Christmas gifts, large and small. Also pickles, preserves, etc., for table use.

Ladies out of the city, as well as those in, who have such articles to sell, can offer them to the public through this medium, by paying 10 per cent on sale. No sale, no charge.

Packages should be directed to Mrs. David Worth, President. If not sold will be returned in good condition at the end of December.

Orders for deserts of all kinds will be taken and filled on twenty-four hour's notice.

BY THE WAY.

PAID, IS IT? We mean your subscription!

"She teaches the Romish catechism, but not to Protestant children unless their parents are willing." Just so, perhaps, but the questions are asked and answers given in the hearing of Protestant children, no doubt, and all her personal influence is exerted in favor of Romanism. Now note this: Protestant children are sent to such schools; but again, note this: No Roman Catholic children are sent to Protestant schools, even where the catechisms are not taught.

Mr. P. C. ENNISS has been appointed by the Excecutive Committee of Publication, of our General Assembly, Synodical Colporteur, in place of Rev. A. MCMILLAN, resigned. We stated in last issue that Mr. P. C. ENNISS was publisher of the *North Carolina Farmer;* this was a mistake, he is the son of the Publisher, Mr. J. H. ENNISS.

The Roman Catholic club of Detroit gave Bishop FOLEY an ovation. It was all very well, for that is a part, and for aught we know the most important part, of the duties of such clubs. But Gov. LUCE, professing to act for the Protestant denominations (possibly you've heard of something like to this before) welcomed the Romish prelate to the State. Now just who authorized and requested the Governor to do this in the name of Protestantism is not stated—like enough that same Roman Catholic club aforesaid.

On Thanksgiving Day about 250 anarchists assembled in Chicago, and in most GOD-defying and blasphemous language declared there is no cause for thankfulness in this country. These are the wretches some people affect to believe we ought to import into this country in order to Christianize them. The occurrence is the fable of the man warming the viper to life in its distinct realization.

On Tuesday of last week a young man shot and killed himself in Raleigh. The papers all say: "It is supposed he was temporarily insane." A correspondent of one paper, writing from Raleigh, adds: "He had been drinking."

That last significant sentence suggests these questions:

Would that, in human probability, have occurred had Raleigh continued a "dry city"?

In view of all the consequences does all the revenue derived from State and county licenses for one year—aye, for ten thousand years—compensate for that one life?

Liquor-sellers would possibly answer, Yes, and many times over, but how is it with you who read this?

We beg that our friends will not make a mistake as to our propositions under the "REWARD FOR WORK," to be found on our first page. The propositions apply to NEW subscribers only.

There is no deduction of price (below the club rate $2.15) offered to any subscriber. We do not wish it to be understood that we are cheapening the price. We are only paying those who get up clubs for work actually performed; this pays us better than to employ a travelling agent and ought to be equally satisfactory to all concerned.

It is obvious there must be a limit—to the operation of the terms—and that limit is December 24th.

As fast as any name is sent to us, with the assurance that the money for the year's subscription is actually paid, or will be guaranteed by the collector, and to be paid when the club is sent, we will put name on the list and forward paper at once, charging, however, only from January 1, 1889—that is, giving the paper to January 1, 1889.

NOTICE.

Orange Presbytery stands adjourned to meet on Tuesday, Dec. 11th, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Raleigh, N. C. Important business.

F. H. JOHNSTON
Stated Clerk.

NOTICE.

The constitutional requirements having been complied with, I hereby call a *pro re nata* meeting of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, to meet in the Presbyterian church at Lumberton on Wednesday, Dec. 12th, at 11 o'clock a. m., to receive Rev. P. R. Law, and install him pastor of said church, if the way be clear.

DAVID FAIRLEY,
Moderator.

Manchester, N. C., Nov. 27th, 1888.

NOTICE.

The Constitutional provisions having been complied with, as required in Form of Government, Chapter V, Section IV, Paragraph VIII (numbered paragraph 79) I hereby call a special meeting of East Hanover Presbytery to be held in the First Presbyterian church, Richmond, Va., on Thursday, the 13th day of December, 1888, at 12 o'clock, M., for the following particular business;

"1. To consider the matter of the dissolution of the pastoral relations between the Rev. R. R. Howison and the Third Presbyterian church, Richmond, Va., and to take all proper order and action in reference thereto.

"2. To take proper order and action in reference to the examination, ordination and installation (if the way be clear) of Licentiate J. Cleveland Hall, to whom a call has been made for his services as pastor of the Manchester Presbyterian church, and to do all that is necessary and proper in reference thereto."

WM. S. LACY,
Moderator of East Hanover Presbytery.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1st, 1888.

In Washington Thanksgiving Day was observed in the usual, time-honored way. The executive departments were closed, giving the Government employes holiday, and business was almost entirely suspended throughout the city. From the pulpits scores of sermons were preached on topics affecting the Government, society and the individual. Many of the churches were decorated with flowers, and in some of them the musical programs were unusually elaborate and the music fine.

Nor were the poor forgotten. The inmates of

asylums, Reform Schools, Homes for the aged, for orphans and similar institutions were bountifully provided with good things by sympathetic hearts, and charitable hands even found their way through iron bars to criminals imprisoned there. Various civic and military organizations paraded the streets of the city to the sound of music. Taken as a whole the day was spent by everybody according to his own pleasure, the Thanksgiving dinner with the indispensable turkey and cranberry sauce being one of the principal events in every household. The President and Mrs. Cleveland had an old fashioned dinner at Oak View. Secretary Whitney gave a large dinner party at "Grasslands" his country residence near Washington, and Secretary Vilas entertained. The other members of the Cabinet spent the day in the quiet of their families. Chief Justice Fuller carved for his nine children and looked as happy as could be expected.

At the offices of the Inaugural Committee now the business is as great as if to-morrow were March 4th. Yesterday General Axline arrived to seek quarters for the Ohio National Guard, which will be represented by a brigade of 2,500. Indiana will also be largely represented in the Inaugura Procession by troops. As usual Pennsylvania will send the largest detachment, in fact, Gen. Hastings says that the entire National Guard of that State will be present. In order to secure a large civic parade, there will be appointed onl prominent man for each State to arrange for his State's representation by civilians. The subscription to the fund this morning reached $42,000.

The proposition to have a battalion of women in the Inaugural parade is being discussed. The idea comes from Indiana, where old time parades are more common than elsewhere, and where a whole family turns out. The wife of Postmaster Dalton of the House of Representatives, says that she remembers being on horseback in many an early political Procession. The inclement weather that is almost certain to be a visitor in Washington during the first week of March should of itself dispel the plan as unworthy of serious consideration. After Congress changes Inauguration Day from the fourth of March to the thirtieth of April, which it is pretty sure to do in the course of time, the woman feature of the Inaugural parade will be more feasible.

Congressmen are now coming to the city rapidly, though it is doubtful if there will be a quorum in either House when the roll is called next Monday. By the end of next week however, it is expected that both bodies will be pretty well filled up, because almost every Senator and member is anxious to get back to the city as soon as possible. The coming session is a short one and each member is interested in getting some pending measure through before its close.

A very large amount of legislation is likely to be crowded into the next three months, not only by reason of the immense number of bills left over from the first session, but because various important national measures will be presented for consideration. It will be a business session from start to finish, and prophecy is made that the usual Christmas week holiday will not be taken, but such unheard of industry can scarcely be expected from Congress, judging from the past.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Judge Thomas Settle, died suddenly in Greensboro on Saturday last of neuralgia of the heart. He had been suffering greatly during the forenoon and meeting Judge R. P. Dick on the street accompanied him to his room in the building of the U. S. court for the purpose of rest. Dr. Glenn was called and prescribed morphine, but the patient grew rapidly worse until the pain reached the heart when he suddenly expired. He was entirely rational to the last.

Judge Settle had held high political honors, and opposed Z. B. Vance for Governor of the State in 1876. Both political parties had out their strongest men, and in Judge Settle, Governor Vance found, it was conceded, a foeman worthy of his steel, President Grant appointed Judge Settle to the post of U. S. Judge for the District of Florida, which post he was holding at his death. He had been a justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and U. S. Minister to Peru. He was a native of Rockingham county and 55 years of age at the time of his death.

It is proposed to build another factory on the old Ireland property at Burlington on Haw river.

Winston has a cigar factory, said to be the largest in the State, that turns out 6,000 cigars per day.

A fire near Forest City burned the barn of Jeff. Smith on last Thursday night. One mule also was burned. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. No insurance.

A railroad from High Point to Asheboro is now the talk. It is predicted that it will be built by next summer. The R. & D. R. R. will build and operate the road if the citizens of Randolph will subscribe $35,000.

A fire in Hillsboro destroyed the post office, the *Recorder* office, and some other buildings.

Over 40,000 pounds of tobacco sold in Rocky Mount in one week at 25 cents per pound.

The murderer of James Philbeck. who lived three miles from Shelby, has been arrested and has confessed the crime. The murder was committed for purpose of robbery.

A special report to the *Manufacturer's Record* says a $500,000 company will build a manufacturing town near Asheville, N. C.

The residence of Mr. R. M. Orrell two miles south of Fayetteville, was destroyed by fire. No one was in the house at the time, Mrs. Orrell being in the town.

The sudden death of Maj. Alfred A. Erwin, of Marion, is greatly deplored. He will especially be missed by the church at Marion, of which he was a ruling elder.

There is said to less corn in Pittsboro than ever before known at this season of the year.

The state pension roll is complete and the State Auditor is ready to distribute. In all there are 3,700 pensioners—two-thirds of their widows or children of Confederates.

The quantity of granite shipped from Mount Airy to Greensboro says the *News*, is immense. This new enterprise is scattering thousands of dollars in this and vicinity. In a few years this will be one of our most paying lines of business.

We are glad to see that Mr. James W. Wilson has just been appointed by the Canadian government to inspect the Canadian Pacific Railroad from Ottawa to the Pacific Ocean. He was cheif engineer of the survey of the Western North Carolina railroad, and the projector of that marvel of railroad engineering, the horse-shoe mountain rise near Round Knob.

DOMESTIC.

A man some years ago bought a bit of land in Kanzas City for $2,000. Now his widow has a fortune estimated ot $10,000,000 from this venture.

Interference with due process of law is taking a new turn. In Wytheville, Va., last week a band of masked men took a prisoner from the jail and from a strong guard and spirited him away.

Two bales of cotton that had been ginned in 1864 recently were purchased at an estate sale of a widow in South Carolina, and shipped to Norfolk.

The Gulf Stream which left New York on 23d ult., arrived safely in Charleston on Thursday morning last. She was in the late storm and fears were entertained as to her safety. She was driven some 300 miles out of her course. Oil was poured upon the sea freely from pipes in her sides, and to this is ascribed her escape from destruction.

We find this in the Baltimore *Sun*: Elder Smith, who heads a Mormon colony in Alabama, says that church has 40 mission stations in Alabama and Tennessee and 10,000 converts are made by them annually. The elder is on his way to Salt Lake City with 200 converts, many of them mere girls recruited as victims to polygamy.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has contracted for enough steel rails at $28 per ton at the mills to build 410 miles of track.

Baltimore *Sun*: Two insignificant looking prints, purporting to be likenesses of George and Martha Washington, were sold at auction in Boston Thursday for a sum slightly exceeding $500. They were small pictures and yellow with age, yet there was a great rush on the part of curio seekers to secure them. The value of the prints lay in the fact that they were the first engraved prints of George and Martha Washington made in this country by J. Normad, the first American engraver. They were made in 1872. There is a duplicate of the print of George Washington, but that of Martha Washington is the only one in existence. They were a portion of the estate of the late Ben Perley Poor. They were knocked down to a Boston man.

A jury of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, decided, under instructions from the judge, that the sale of liquors by drinking-clubs, calling themselves literary associations is a violation of the law of the State.

Near Arkansas City, Kanzas, tin ore has been found.

The heavy frosts of last week it is said did very little damage to the truck farms near Savannah, Ga. They were expected and so provided against.

Mrs. Gruber, whose husband was a brakeman on a freight train on the South Carolina railway was killed in the caboose of a train; being run into by a special passenger train. The suit was for $10,000 The judge instructed that a nonsuit be entered on the ground that the fault was in the engineer and fireman of the freight train with whom the deceased was a co-servant.

The Brotherhood of Brakemen received $145,405 during the past year, and expended $121,000 for beneficent purposes.

Leprosy has broken out in British Columbia, and Dr. McInnes states that of the total Indian population of 40,000 probably not 5,000 will be living a quarter of a century hence as a result of the disease.

The Nacoochee, from Savannah for New York, went ashore 25 miles from Cape Lookout. Crew saved; vessel will probably be gotten off.

Chrysanthemums are still the rage. A single chrysanthemum plant called the Mrs. Alpheus Hardy recently sold for $1,500, and the florist who bought it expects to sell enough plants from it to more than reimburse himself.

India-rubber horse-shoes are now used as a substitute for metal shoes, and snow shoes have been contrived for them in the icy North.

Lord Sackville's furniture at the recent sale in Washington City brought $7,000.

The Cunard steamer Umbria recently came over in six days, two hours and fifty-five minutes, the shortest passage ever made coming this way.

New York pays in teacher's salaries over $2,500,000 annually.

The monument to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims, at Plymouth, Conn., and which was begun just about 30 years ago, has been completed at a cost of $200,000.

FOREIGN.

Premier Crispi of Italy, made a speech in the Parliament declaring that the funds for maintaining public almshouses would, if necessary, be required of those religious association whose revenues were habitually devoted to non-religious celebrations The majority of the members approved, but it raised the ire of the conservatives, and no wonder.

All of the Mexican ministers resigned to take effect Dec. 1st. This to relieve President Diaz of any embarrassment in making up his new cabinet. The only changes probably will be in war and justice.

Complaint is made, it is said, by the Scotch Universities of poverty, yet some of their professors have annual incomes of over $30,000.

There is something at once amusing and absurd, in the presumption exhibited by the Pope in solemnly inquiring through Baron Von Schloeser why in his speech to the Reichstag, the Emperor William did not refer to his visit to the Vatican.

Dominion land scales in Manitoba and the Northwest are largely in excess over those of last year.

In a certain Masonic lodge in London the temperance sentiment is said to be so strong that none but total-abstainers can be elected to office.

The railroads in New Zealand have 1,751 miles constructed and more under construction.

The Roman Catholic party in the German Reichstag have announced that they will support measures looking to the suppression of the slave-trade in Africa, and hope that other powers will unite with Germany in efforts to that end.

The Progressists of Germany declare their concurrence in arrangements between Great Britain and Germany regarding East Africa, but are opposed to any expedition whatsoever into the interior.

Over 60,000 families in London live in cellars, and over 27,000 in Paris in apartments having no other opening than a door.

The thermomater in the city of Quebec, Canada, on 21st ult., ranged at 10 ° below zero.

Numerous socialistic dsiplays in the mining regions aggrevated by strikes are seriously alarming the miners for their property.

The Prime minister of Spain. announces that he will introduce a universal suffrage bill at once. The conservatives will combine in opposition.

A certain plot of ground in Sydney, New South Wales, which sixty years ago was sold for a keg of whiskey was recently purchased by a syndicate for £50,000.

Cause and effect: Lancashire, Eng., last year spent nearly £12,000,000 in drink; Lancashire has this year 83,000 paupers to maintain at a cost of £883,000 a year.

M. Hertenstein, president of Switzerland, had his leg amputated recently because of disease of the arteries. He died last week.

The Italian senate refused to grant suffrage to illiterate voters or to women.

The annual Munster fair, now the largest in Ireland, has proved this year to be far better than usual.

Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, declares that unless boycotting shall cease he will close the church of the parish where boycotting prevails and suspend all masses, sacraments and burials. If he is in earnest it will cease.

Porfirio Diaz entered upon his third presidential term, in the city of Mexico, on last Saturday, amid great rejoicing.

A German syndicate has undertaken railroad building in Venezuela.

China has but one railroad. It is 27 miles long. Paid-up capital about $312,000. Earned about $65,000. Clear profit $24,500, Dividend to stockholders 6 per cent.

English capitalists engaged in railroad building in Brazil use first-class cars built in Wilmington, Del., and second-class cars built in Europe. Two barks are now loading at Philadelphia with Baldwin Mogul locomotives for the Brazilian roads.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Nov. 29th, in the Presbyterian church in Clarkton, N. C., by Rev. A. M. McFadyen, Mr. JOHN N. KELLY and Miss LIZZIE BALDWIN, daughter of Mr. C. K. Baldwin.

On Oct. 18th, in Cumberland county, N. C., by Rev. D. Fairley, Mr. JOHN C. BLUE and Miss ALICE KLARPP, daughter of S. P. Klarpp, Esqr.

On Nov. 28th, 1688, near Douglas, N. C., by Rev. S. O. Hall, Mr. ROBERT T. BAUGHN and Miss SUE M. CARTER.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

In Asheville, N. C., on the 25th day of November, 1888, Maj. ALFRED M. ERWIN, of Pleasant Gardens, McDowell county, N. C., in the eightieth year of his age. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church of Marion, N. C.

At her residence in Mocksville, Nov. 22d, 1888, Mrs. M. I. YOUNG, in the 64th year of her age. She passed away suddenly and unexpectedly while sitting in her chair, without a struggle or a groan.

"Her spirit with a bound
Left its encumbering clay;
Her tent, at sunrise, on the ground
A darkened ruin lay."

Chastened by the trials of life, which she bore with Christian submission, she has gone to receive her reward in the rest that remaineth for the people of God. A. L. C.

In Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 18th, 1888, Mrs. LAURA HOWARD, wife of Geo. C Walsh.

Mrs. Walsh was the daughter of W. J. Dickson, of Marion, S. C., and was born at that place on April 4, 1860. In early youth she confessed Christ by uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which her parents were members. On April 23d, 1885, she was married to Geo. C. Walsh, the son of Judge Joseph T. Walsh. On their removal to this city, Mrs. Walsh, with her husband, was received by letter into the First Presbyterian church. Absorbed in the quiet performance of the duties of a young wife and mother she spent her brief life among us, going out little, and so not widely known, but endearing herself to all with whom she was thrown into relations of intimacy, and winning by her unostentatious piety, gentle manners, and bright, cheerful spirit, the cordial esteem of her pastor and other Christian friends whose privilege it was to visit her in her joys and sorrows.

From her devoted husband and two helpless babes it has pleased God to take her, when to human eyes her life seemed all before her. Theirs is the loss, for of her we can say, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

IN MEMORIAM.

In Greensboro on Tuesday, Nov. 27th, 1888, WALTER PHARR CALDWELL, Esq., in the 65th year of his age, and after a protracted period of sickness and decline for two years.

Mr. Caldwell was the father of Rev. Robert Ernest Caldwell, a young and promising minister of Louisville, Kentucky. He was the son of Rev. Samuel Caldwell, and grandson of Rev. David Caldwell, D. D., a learned and influential minister of the revolutionary period of our country. Rev. Jno. M. M. Caldwell of Rome, Ga., and Rev. Cyrus K. Caldwell, deceased, were his brothers.

He was born in the county of Mecklenburg, N. C., in 1823—received his education at Davidson College—graduated in 1841, and studied law under Judge Pearson. He obtained license to practice law and settled in Statesville in 1845—was elected county solicitor of Iredell county in the same year, and held that office until 1853 when he was appointed Clerk and Master in Equity. In 1857 he was married to Miss Nannie L. Weatherly, of Greensboro. In 1866 he was elected solicitor of the 6th judicial district, and held this office by successive re-election until 1874—discharging its duties with acceptability to the people, and was considered a first-class lawyer. In the year 1874, he removed to Greensboro, where he resided till his death. He leaves a widow and the son above named and six daughters, two of whom are married and all are in the full communion of the church.

We have reason to hope that the many prayers offered for Mr. Caldwell, the religious training of his early life, the influence of a beautiful religious home circle, and the confinement and results of two years of affliction and discipline brought him to receive and rest upon Christ alone for salvation. S.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 42 cents until Monday when price advanced to 42½ cents.

ROSIN—Strained 82½ cents and Good Strained 85 cents—closing steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.35 and Soft $2.25 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.50.

COTTON.—Middling 9¼ on Wednesday (28th ult.,) and Thursday; since 9⅜ closing firm.

TIMBER—Since last report there have some ten or twelve rafts received, sold at prices $1.50 @$2.00 over prices for same quality at any time last year. Stock in purchasers hands, is light. Prices $4.50 to $9.00 from poor to fair in quality; better quality would command higher prices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Superior Court.

Joseph Ricks vs. Nannie Ricks. } Plaintiff, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the said Coonty of New Hanover at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on Sixth Monday before the 1st Monday in March 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and official seal at office this 4th day Dec. 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Harriet Hill, vs. Stephen Hill, } Plaintiff, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant—and it appearing that the Defendant is a non resident of the State of North Carolina, and cannot after due diligence be found in this State and that a cause of action exists against the defendant, this is therefore to summon the said Defendant Stephen Hill to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the said County of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, N. C., on the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in March 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint already filed herein, or the relief asked for in the complaint will be granted, and a decree made against said Defendant.

This 4th day of December, A. D., 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

A VALUABLE BOOK---10 CENTS.

☞ Be sure you get "THE OLD RELIABLE" *Turner's N. C. Almanac* for 1889. For 52 years it has been the STANDARD STATE ALMANAC.

☞ Look for the State Capitol Building at Raleigh on first page which is the *trade mark* of *Turner's N. C. Almanac*.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac is the Standard—Durham *Tobacco Plant*.

It is undoubtedly the most valuable Almanac we know of—*Roanoke News*.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac is valuable to all classes—Oxford *Torchlight*.

Turner's N. C. Almanac is the most complete and reliable—*Biblical Recorder*.

Turner's N. C. Almanac is brimming over with wit and humor—*Danville Va. News*.

No family should be without Turner's N. C. Alamac—Hillsboro *Recorder*.

Every citizen should have Turner's N. C. Almanac—Hickory *Press*.

Turner's N. C. Almanac is invaluable to our State—Asheville *Citizen*.

Turner's N. C. Almanac; there is no other to compare to it—Carolina *Watchman*.

Turner's N. C. Almanac is a favorite of North Carolina—Greensboro *North State*.

Everybody needs one and everybody will buy Turner's N. C. Almanac—*News and Observer*.

For sale by Merchants, Booksellers. Druggists and Postmasters, or J. H. Ennis, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C. For sale in Wilmington by P. Heinsberger, Bookseller.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

IN THE SELECTION OF

A CHOICE GIFT

For Pastor, Parent, Teacher, Child, or Friend, both elegance and usefulness will be found combined in a copy of **Webster's Unabridged.**



Besides many other valuable features, it contains

A Dictionary
of 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings,
A Gazetteer of the World
locating and describing 25,000 Places,
A Biographical Dictionary
of nearly 10,000 Noted Persons,
A Dictionary of Fiction
found only in Webster,
All in One Book.

3000 more Words and nearly 2000 more Illustrations than any other American Dictionary.
Sold by all Booksellers. Pamphlet free.
G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

A FRESH CARGO.

PREPARED OYSTER SHELL LIME, for agricultural purposes.
1660 BBLS. ROSINDALE CEMENT, on consignment, and must be sold.
300 NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER.
LIVERPOOL SALE
KAINIT, &c.

THOS. F. BAGLEY,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

HEDRICK. HEDRICK.

SUITINGS AND PANTALOONERY

FOR

1,000 ONE THOUSAND 1,000

MEN AND BOYS.

Your choice of Tailor, Goods made to order, and fit guaranteed. Nothing for labor spent abroad. The money-cost for work feeds our own people, comes back to you again and builds up your city. This is true economy.

We have Domestic Goods from dear old North Carolina, the Queen of States and the Home of Chivalry, Tennessee, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Imported Goods from England, Ireland, Scotland, France, and Germany. We levy tribute from the reputable factories of the world to supply our customers, and will do it at satisfactory prices.

Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs direct from the maker, all of which are offered at prices appalling to our competitors.

While catering to the needs of Gentlemen we do not slight the Ladies.

We are showing the largest stock of DRESS GOODS in the city, all first-class goods. No jobs, no seconds, and no catch prices. We lopped off one quarter in all Dress Goods, and have made reduction of prices of all other goods. Wearers of fine apparel and judges of value will find our prices startling.

In every department our stock is complete. White Goods, Hosiery, Laces, Trimmings, Velvets, Table Linen, Napkins, Doylies and Handkerchiefs. We are receiving now for Christmas trade the handsomest stock of Handkerchiefs that we have ever had. Besides the cheaper kinds, we have a great variety of Embroidered Handkerchiefs, some of them marvels of beauty, the handiwork of not alone industrious but truly artistic workers.

We have many desirable goods to show the Ladies if they will honor us by a call. We do not quote prices in our advertisement; that has become hackneyed and altogether common, but can and will name prices at our counter that we guarantee cheaper than elsewhere for same class of goods.

We are selling our 50c. Corset for half a dollar, and vouch for its being as good as any 75c. Corset on the market; 300 of them received direct from the factory this day. We keep many other desirable styles of Corsets, including J. B. and Dr. Warner's Health Coraline and Abdominal.

Buyers of Gloves should not forget our Five Hook Foster at $1.00 per pair, every pair warranted. Gentlemen are advised that we have a $1.50 Kid at $1.00.

SPECIAL—100 dozen Towels at $1.00 per dozen, the creditable production of Wilmington Cotton Mills. Until the 20th of December we shall receive daily additions to our stock. We invite all.

JNO. J. HEDRICK.

101 & 103 Market St.,

1 & 3 N. Front St.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Ragged wanderers out in the cold,
Waving defiance to Autumn's blasts,
Tossing and shaking your straight rough hair,
Out 'mid the unquiet breezes there,
Like tattered pennants on swaying masts.

Red and yellow and white and pink,
Smooth and jagged, quiet and gay,
What are you saying as you are playing,
Dancing and bowing, nodding and swaying,
To and fro' on this Autumn day?

You motley crowd in harlequin garb,
You stragglers bold, with spicy breath,
Who come at the end of the long procession
(Patient victims without transegression,)
Of blossoms marching on to their death.

What are you calling out to the wind,
As he flies on his course past your garden places,
That makes him stop on his blustering way,
And, half in earnest, half in play,
Strike with rough hand your saucy faces?

You are hardy and strong, oh flaming flowers,
As you carelessly laugh to the wind and the sky,
But stronger than you, or the wind or the rain,
Is the law—the beginning of mortal pain—
No matter how beautiful, all must die.

—*Robert Kerr Ellis.*

HOW THE SCOTTISH CROFTERS LIVE.

The gray wretchedness of the afternoon was a fit prelude to Barra. When we came to Castle Bay, rain was falling upon its waters, on the battlemented castle perched upon a rocky, seaweed covered islet, and on the town set against a back-ground of high bare hills. But the steamer stopped, and we went to shore to look about us. A few ugly new houses, shops with plate-glass windows, often cited as proofs of the island's prosperity, and then the real Barra; a mass of black cottages—compared to which those of Mull were mansions, those of Kilchrennan, palaces—running up and down the rocky hill-side. Only by a polite figure of speech can the stone pile in which the Hebridean crofter makes his home be called a cottage. It is, as it was described many years ago, but "a heavy thatched roof thrown over a few rudely put together stones." The long, low, walls are built of loose rock blackened by constant rain. The thatched roof, almost as black, is held in place without by a net work of ropes, within by rafters of drift-wood. The crofter has no wood save that which the sea yields, and yet in some districts he must pay for picking up the beams and spars washed out up on his wild shores, just as he must for the grass and heather he cuts from the wilder moorland when he makes his roof. Not until you come close to the rough stone heap can you see that it is a house, with an opening for doorway one tiny hole for window. From a distance there is but its smoke to distinguish it from the rocks strewn around it.

At Castle Bay, where many of these 'scenes of misery," as Pennant called them one hundred years ago, were grouped together, there was not even the pretence of a street, bu just the rock, rough, ragged. and broken, as God made it. The people who live here are almost all fishermen, and, as if in token of their calling, they have fashioned the thatch of their roofs into the shape of boats. One cottage, indeed, is topped with a genuine boat. There were a few chimneys, but smoke came pouring from the doors, from holes in the thatch and walls. Many of the roofs had a luxuriant growth of grass, with here and there a clump of daisies, or of the yellow flowers which give colour to Highland road sides. But this was all the green we saw on their hill side of rock and mud.

Through open doorways we had glimpses of dark, gloomy interiors, dense with smoke. We did not cross a threshold, however; to seek admittance seemed not unlike making a show of the people's misery. The women and girls who passed in and out, and stood to stare at us, looked strong and healthy. Theirs is a life which must either kill or harden. Many were handsome, with strangely foreign, gipsy-like faces; and so were the bonneted men at work on the pier. It may be that there is truth in the story which gives a touch of Spanish blood to the people of the Outer Hebrides. If the ships of the Armada went down with all their treasure, it is said their crews survived, and lived and took unto themselves wives in the Islands, from which chance of deliverance was small. We heard only Gaelic spoken while we were at Castle Bay. The people of Great Britain need not go abroad in search of foreign parts; but an Englishman, who only wants to see the misery and wrongs of nations foreign in name as well as in reality, would find little pleasure in Barra.—*Elizabeth Robins Pennell, in Harper's Magazine for October.*

HUNTING AN INSECT.

A lady correspondent of the *Christian* writes as follows:

I want to tell you a little experience of my husband's that is similar to many of those you see recorded.

One warm afternoon in the summer of 1886 he was irrigating a patch of potatoes. While busy with his work he noticed a small water insect, and as he is an enthusiastic naturalist he traced it, or similar ones, from the side ditches into the main ditch, and forgetful of work, he followed the ditch up towards the head.

Suddenly he looked up, and found that he had already gone quite a distance, he decided to go on up to the head of the ditch, where the water is taken from the river, to see if the gates needed attention. Arriving there, he worked awhile and then noticed an immense black cloud, a big storm close at hand, and he was a mile from the house, in his shirt sleeves. He ran hastily up the railroad—which passes through our ranch—around two short curves in the canyon, to a litle stone house under the cliff, built to accommodate an occasional watchman. There he took shelter from the storm which was now upon him. It was a "cloud burst," and the water poured in streams down the cliff. He said he thought the whole mountain was coming down.

When the storm ceased the sun came out brightly at once, and he stepped out upon the railroad. After he had gone a few steps he ound a huge rock on the track. With some difficulty he got it off, rolling it down the steep bank to the river. A few steps further on he found another. He threw that off. He rounded a curve, and stopped as if paralyzed! There just above that short abrupt curve, with a high cliff on one side, and a steep bank and a swift river on the other, was an obstruction of rock and dirt, covering the track about six feet deep for about fifty feet.

He recovered from his stupor enough to realize that he must work fast or lives and property would be lost. He ran home as fast as he could. The train was due in twenty minutes. He must flag it around the curve, for it couldnot be stopped in time to avert the danger after it came in sight of the mass.

He dashed past the house, calling to me, "A couple of red flags quick! He saddled the range pony, I handed him two pieces of red flannel I had hastily fastened on sticks, and he was off like the wind. He left one flag at the entrance of the canyon on our side, and tying his horse, ran up getting beyond the curve just in time! The train halted close to the edge of the debris.

The conductor 'turned pale, and shook hands with my husband. "You've saved our lives," he said, "and over twenty thousand dollars' worth of property. Without warning we should have plunged right upon that mass, and been turned down that bank in the river.', Soon a train came up from below—for they passed each other at our siding. It was then stopped and backed down to the station below for section men. They worked hours before the road was free.

Now if that was not Providence, what was it? My husband had not planned to go to the head of the ditch, he was led by the insects, and then took shelter in the canyon instead of coming home.

AN AGATE FOREST.

There have been exhibited lately in the well-known house of Tiffany & Co., New York City, some wonderful specimens of agate from Arizona. This agate is "petrified wood," but like no other petrified wood previously discovered. The coloring is brilliant and beautiful; glowing red, the delicate blending and tinting of grays, blues, and greens, with here and there a glistening quartz crystal, makes a rare combination.

These beautiful slabs, two or three feet across were sawn from great stone logs. The perfect likeness of the tree is there—the concentric rings, the radiating lines, the rough, gnarled bark—and even every knot has its fac simile in the stone.

Petrifications in wood have been discovered before, but they have been in neutral tints; the size and richness of coloring are what render this recent discovery remarkable, for, previous to this, agates thirteen inches in diameter were considered large.

The finding of this agate forest, as it might properly be termed, is interesting. When the Apache chief Geronimo led the frontiersmen such a lively chase in Arizona, he ran better than he knew. During the pursuit of the Indians, the heart of the Apache country was penetrated. It was on one of these wild chases that a cowboy named Adams found himself in the remote and before undiscovered petrified forests of Arizona.

As soon as he was able he reported his wonderful find to the Governor of Arizona. His story was laughed at. "All right," said the cow boy, "if my story isn't true, I'll bear all the expenses of the journey there and back."

The story was true, and there, down in the debths of the lava desert, they saw the remains of a forest, changed into a brilliant-hued, translucent agate, held in form by the petrified bark, every ridge and knot perfectly translated. For ages the water, impregnated with silica, played over and amongst these forest trees, wearing the wood away, and, cell by cell, atom by atom, replacing it by the stone. It is assumed that powerful geysers may have burst forth, and with their heated waters covered this forest, and then, perhaps, after centuries, settled away, leaving as monuments of their work these agate petrifactions Stumps, trees, twigs, fallen logs, are all represented in the beautiful stone.

The cutting and polishing of these great agates is a work of exceeding difficulty. Thirty-five days were consumed in sawing across one of the stone logs. No steel instrument can make an impression, can even scratch the polished specimens on exhibition. Diamond dust and saws with diamond teeth alone will cut them.

Of course, much of the work must be done on the spot. Hence a camp has been set up in the Arizona wilderness, in the midst of desolation, and here are sawn out of the blocks and slabs of agate, while the workmen, fearful of the treacherous Apaches, look carefully to their Winchester rifles, which are rarely left out of reach.—*Christian Advocate.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READRS.

One of the most lovely displays of flowers ever made in this city is that of the two days chrysanthemum exhibition of the Maryland Horticultural Society, which began yesterday afternoon in the concert hall of Harris's Academy of Music. Once upon a time persons were satisfied with the few simple blooms of chrysanthemums, which held about the same position towards hothouse plants as did the narcissus marigold, daffodil, sweet Williams, carnations and other old-fashioned garden flowers. But the introduction into this country of the more highly cultivated Japanese and Chinese varieties and the remarkable results obtained by hybridization have worked a wonderful change in public sentiment, and now the chrysanthemum proudly stands among the ruins of summer flowers as the Queen of Autumn.

Cultivation has not caused her to yield in hardiness, and when roses have shed their last petals, when the heliotrope has blackened under the touch of frost and the verbenas and geraniums have been gathered to their fathers or into conservatories, the chrysanthemum steps in to delight the eye with nearly every color and an almost endless variety of tasselled, rounded, quilled, incurved and clustered forms. The rather rank odor once attached to the more common kind has been nearly lost in intermarriage with higher orders, and in one variety, the Nymphea, the flower has a sweet scent. That was about all that was necessary to make the bloom perfect, and skillful, painstaking work of gardeners will probably result in the Nymphea's great grandchildren having a perfume as delicate as that of the tea rose, violet or mignonette. So much has already been accomplished by care that nothing seems to be impossible in the future, and the accidental blending of two specimens may produce a growth most unique and interesting.

One of the most efficient of mission workers is a woman in the mission of Monzai, Burmah. She never preaches nor ever appears even on a public platform. She is content to see her teachings reproduced in the native helpers she has taught. She is a real overseer of the church and guide and director of the pastor as well as teacher in theology and trainer in homiletics.

A large number of young ladies of high social position, are endeavoring to get the Sunday morning delivery of shop parcels abolished in Parish, and are pleading also for a whole holiday on Sundays for the employees of the large shops.

Mrs. Bishop Simpson, so long a resident of Philadelphia, and so active in its philanthropies is still active in the vast work of the great church her husband did so much to build. Not long ago a gentleman, who had given her the ground for a Children's Orphanage of the M. E. Church, told her hat if in four weeks she would bring to the bank at 9 a. m., a check for ten thousand dollars toward the new building, he would give her one for twenty thousand. The indomitable woman set at work, advanced as she is in years, and by the help of the M. E. churches to which she went with personal appeal, secured the sum and was promptly on hand at the designated time and place, whereupon Col. Bennett gave her five thousand more than he promised.

The Empress of Germany has sent to the Czarina a beautiful fan of violet wood, which, when opened, displays the portraits of the four sons of the Emperor William and herself. On the reverse side are biblical texts in the handwriting of the Empress, which bid the great ones of the earth to be united in friendship.

THINGS USEFUL.

A Sure Cure for a Sty: When you feel that pricking pain and see the fatal little spot of red on the eyelid that surely foretells the coming of a sty, have no fears for the result, but put in a small bag a teaspoonful of black tea, on which pour enough boiling water to moisten; as soon as cool enough put it on the eye, and let it remain until morning.

Rice Cream: To a pint of new milk add a quarter of a pound of ground rice, a lump of butter the size of a walnut, a little lemon peel, and a tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Boil them together for five minutes, then add half an ounce of gelatine, which has been dissolved, and let the mixture cool. When cool add half a pint of good cream whisked to a froth, mix all together, and set it for a time in a very cool place or on the ice. When to be used, turn it out of the basin into a dish, and pour fruit juice around it, or serve it with stewed apple or pear.

Seven grains of chrysophanic acid in one ounce of chloroform is a good application in ringworm, applied cautiously two or three times a day with a camel-hair brush; the inhalation of the vapour being avoided.

Sausage Meat: To thirty pounds of meat put nine ounces of salt and four of pepper; or to ten pounds of meat a gill of salt and a gill each of sage and the same of summer savory. Another rule is: For each pound of meat three teaspoonfuls of powdered sage, one and a half of salt, one of pepper. The fat in sausages should be about one-third of the lean meat.

Tom Thumbs: Make like sausages only a little more spicy, put into muslin bags four inches in diameter by eight in length, boil in water until a fork penetrates them easily. Slice when cold and use as a supper dish.

SCIENCE.

Blights, rusts, mildews, and moulds, often seem inveterate enemies of man, and yet it is becoming more and more evident that in many respects they are of the greatest blessing to our race. They are especially beneficial in keeping down the number of injurious insects. Most of our readers are familiar with the fly-fungus, a flossy organization that attacks the house-fly, and fastened it to a pane of glass, the wall, or anything the fly may be resting on. Innumerables flies are destroyed by it. To a much greater extent other fungi attack other species of insects frequently to such an extent as to keep them wholly from being mischievous to man. Professor Arthur has recently shown how the clover leaf weevil is kept in check by one of these little vegetable parasites. This weevil is known as *Phytonomus punctatus.* The larvæ appear in May. In the latter part of the month he found large numbers clinging to the leaves and upper part of the stem, apparently dying from the fungus attack. Soon after the 1st of June no living specimen could be found. The fungus produces the epidemic disease which carries off the larvæ in great numbers.

MULES ON THE FARM.

The value of the mule for farm work can only be realized through experience. One may learn of this matter in any Southern State. A mule is always worth about 25 per cent. more than a horse because 50 per cent. better. Close acquaintance with mules for about five years has taught me this fact. They are really more docile than horses; are hardier; do more work; eat less, and thrive upon coarser fare; are never sick unless shamefully ill-used or ill-fed; live longer and are more useful while they live. I never saw a mule team run away. Mules rarely stumble on the roughest roads; are scarcely ever balky and will pull heavy loads as steadily as oxen, hanging on in the traces with all their weight, without any jerks or giving back. Consequently the harness lasts longer than with horses. They may be made as kind in disposition as horses by the same kind treatment. A pair of young mules, coming eight years old, which I have raised, will come when I whistle for them from the far end of a 100 acre pasture lot; will eat corn or take salt from my hand; will enjoy petting as much as the horse colts, and have never yet lifted a foot to kick. The mule is made vicious by vicious treatment; it has the patience, hardiness, abstemiousness and docility of the ass, with the strength and intelligence of the horse. There is money in rearing mules and economy in using them anywhere.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, C[illegible]ckers, &c.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees &c, &c.
mch.2. 481-1y.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a.m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m.. 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday. 7.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Nov. 11 '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15.
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 p m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence.	1 2 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence...	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 54p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 10p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6:40 p. m., Manning 7.19 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	11:52pm	† 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 am	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 am	8 55pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.30 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 59 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

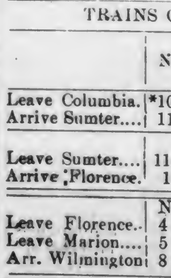
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Rail wa



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 45 A. M.	6 00 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	6 45 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	12 00 noon
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	2 30 P. M

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

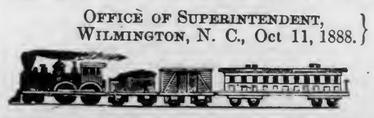
Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 50 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 12 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 43 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 43 P. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	4 10 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 46 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 51 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 15 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	6 40 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 57 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	12 32 A. M
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	7 00 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 10 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	8 33 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	9 38 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 21 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 51 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 40 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 49 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 19 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 40 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

DUPLICATE

from M Dickson 15 Jan 89

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,084. WILMINGTON, N. C., OCTOBER 17, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,704

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. Geo. C. Bush, (Northern Church) from West Chester, Pa., to Elwood, Atlantic county, New Jersey.

Rev. John Young to Turnersville, Coryell county, Texas.

Rev. R. Herndon from Waverly, Tenn., to Lock box No. 240, Clarksville, Tenn.

Rev. J. G. Patton from Nashville, Tenn., to Clarksville Tenn.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Four persons by certificate and one on profession of faith have united with the First Presbyterian church of Wilmington since last communion.

The First Presbyterian church of Wilmington have invited Rev. Wm. McC. Miller of Greenbrier Presbytery to take charge of their mission work. Mr. Miller it is understood will take charge in January. Mr J. W. M. Elder who has been laboring as city missionary for some ten months past, and preparing the field for ministerial work will remove to the upper country in a short time. Mr. Elder and Mrs. Elder have been indefatigable in their labors and have made many friends among us.

We note from the *News and Observer* of Raleigh that an exceedingly neat and comfortable mission chapel located at the corner of North and McDowell streets was dedicated on Sunday, Oct. 7th. The services of worship were conducted by Rev. Dr. John S. Watkins of the First church, with which the chapel is connected, and feeling remarks were made by Messrs. S. W. Whiting and Leo D. Heart.. A beautiful organ has been presented to the church by the manufacturers.

The *Robesonian* notes that at close of the night service on Sunday, 9th inst., by unanimous vote of the Lumberton church, a call was made out and ordered to be placed in the hands of Rev. P. R. Law.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Two were added to the Yanceyville church on fourth Sunday in September, and eight to the Stony Creek church first Sunday in October. Additional officers have been elected in each of these congregations. Rev W. R. Coppedge is pastor of these churches.

Yanceyville, N. C., Oct. 11th

VIRGINIA.

Rev. J. R. Crews was installed pastor of the Galena church on September 30th ult. Rev. Thomas Mowbray and Rev. I. N. Naff conducted the ordination services.

Rev. J. M. Spencer assisted Rev. Thomas Mowbray in a meeting at Bland, C. H. There were eleven accessions.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Southern Presbyterian: The Presbytery of Athens, Ga., has adopted an overture to the Synod of Georgia, asking that steps be taken for the removal of the Seminary from Columbia, with a view to its becoming a part of the proposed Presbyterian University in Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA.

A gracious outpouring was visited upon Mizpah church, near Athens. Rev. W. W. Brimm did the preaching. Three persons joined the Presbyterian and others probably will come in soon.

FLORIDA.

Rev. W. H. Dodge who has been sick for several days of yellow fever at Jacksonville, is reported as recovering.

ALABAMA.

A revival at Valley Head under the ministrations of Rev. P. C. Morton has brought newness of life to many Christians, made accessions to the church, and inspired a disposition to build a house of worship for which a lot has been offered.

Two persons recently joined the church in Arkadelphia on profession and others are expected to join soon on certificate.

TEXAS.

Five students on the roll of Austin Theological class. Dr. Dabney and Smoot and Prof. Cary Johnson, teacher of Hebrew, are at their posts.

KENTUCKY.

Twenty-seven accessions reported up to date at Jeffersontown.

Rev. I. S. McElroy assisted Rev. Dr. H. M. Scudder in services at Ellaville. Nine persons were received on profession of faith.

Six additions by certificate to the Second church, Louisville, on Oct. 7th.

MARYLAND.

Rev. F. P. Ramsay assisted Rev. M. D. Lambdin, the pastor of Hancock church in a series of meetings at Park Head, a mission point in Maryland Presbytery. Six persons professed conversion.

MISSOURI.

The *St. Louis Presbyterian* informs us that Rev. Dr. John F. Cannon, of Shelbyville, Tenn., has signified his readiness to accept the call to the Grand Avenue church in St. Louis.

Rev. John K. Hituer was installed pastor of the church at Palmyra. Rev. S. C. Alexander presided and preached the sermon; Rev. J. M. Travis delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. C. L. Hogue the charge to the people.

Rev. Charles S. Newman was installed over Blackburn and Maplewood churches on 30th ult.

DOMESTIC.

An effort is making by Rev. Thomas T. Coyoty, of Worcester, Mass., President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America to induce the eight hundred Societies of the Union to endow the Father Matthew Chair in the Catholic University at Washington City. It is desired to raise $50,000 before Father Matthew's birthday, Oct. 10th, 1890.

The *Herald and Presbyter* says. The American Presbyterian church of Canada, has had Rev. Dr. Geo. H. Wells as its pastor for eighteen years. It is connected with the Presbytery of New York and is a flourishing church.

At the meeting of the General Council of the Lutheran church in Minnesota the Michigan Synod withdrew because of the disposition to tolerate pulpit exchanges. Dr. Mann, of Philadelphia, thought it "weakness in his brethren to preach in un-Lutheran pulpits, and a greater weakness to have un-Lutheran ministers of any name preach in theirs. In charity he would not wholly condemn the first—in compassion for human infirmity, suffer it."

There are twenty seven churches with 764 members within the bounds of Choctaw Presbytery.

There are now in this country at least thirty institutions to train men and women for distinctively Christian and church work among the Germans. The greatest number of these are supported by the Lutheran

Mrs. Robertson, of Muscogee, Indian Territory, is a Mount Holyoke graduate, and the wife of a minister who has worked for forty-five years among the Creek Indians. She has translated the whole of the New Testament into the Creek language besides many hymns.

Independent:—At the Synod of the American Province of the Moravian Church, assembled at Bethlehem, Pa., President Reinke congratulated the new bishops, and a prayer was offered in their behalf. On Sunday, the ministers filled the pulpits of nearly all the churches in Bethlehem. In the afternoon the 101st anniversary of the Missionary Society was held. This society, with its own funds and from the funds received from the American provinces, supports the two Moravian mission stations in Alaska. Recent news from Alaska is of an exceedingly encouraging nature, the missionaries have succeeded in making spiritual impressions upon the natives. Two schools have been established. During the love-feast cake and coffee were served to over 1000 people by twenty-four deacons and deaconesses. The altar and pulpit were beautifully decorated with ferns, golden-rod and autumn flowers. In the evening according to the impressive ritual of the church, twelve Moravian ministers were ordained to the office of presbyter. Next Sunday the newly elected bishops will be ordained, and a special love-feast and communion will be held for the visiting clerical and lay delegates to the synod and members of the Moravian congregation.

Bishop Fallows, formerly a Methodist, but now of the Reformed Episcopal church, Chicago, announces his conversion to setting apart women, as well as men, to the Gospel ministry.

Philadelphia Presbyterian:—The church of Morrison, Ia., in the Presbytery of Waterloo, has secured the pastoral sevices of Rev. Willian Gay, recently of Anamosa, and proposed to install him. This is a brave step for this church, which less than two years ago dedicated their handsome new church free of debt.

The following churches of New York Presbytery received each fifty or more members on confession of faith last year: Fifth Avenue, (Rev. John Hall, D.D.,) 73; First Union, (Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts,) 53; North (Rev. S. B. Rossiter, D.D.,) 52; Union Taberhacle (Rev. George J. Mingids), 50; Knox (Rev. Davis G. Wylie,) 50.

Presbyterian Banner: The late meeting of the Presbytery of Dubuque was held in the city bearing that name. H. E. Mott, against whose reception at the spring meeting a complaint, signed by more than one-third of the members then present, had been filed immediately on such reception, staying the execution of the decision, was the first matter under consideration, and Presbytery refused to enroll him until the Synod shall decide the question at issue. Subsequently Elder B. M. Harger, for himself and others, gave notice that complaint against the action would be filed in due time, and Presbytery appointed Rev. Drs. Ruston, and Conkey, Rev. W. M. Robinson and Elder William Graham to represent it in Synod in the matter of this complaint. In the matter of the complaint in respect to the reception of Mr. Mott, Rev. A. L. Hutchins, Elder W. G. Donnon, Rev. Adam McClelland, D.D., and Rev. Daniel Russell were appointed the Presbytery's representatives. Rev. Robert A. Paden was received from the Presbytery of Fort Dodge and has already begun a good work at Sumner and Maynard. Every church in Presbytery, except four hopelessly vacant, is now supplied. While the increase of work has increased, the contributions to the Board have increased by $325.

Rev. Geo. C. Bush having accepted charge of Elwood church, has removed from West Chester, Pa., to Elwood, Atlantic county, N. J.

Presbyterian Journal: The Central Reformed church of Alleghany (Old Side Covenanter), last winter conducted successfully an Industrial School, which, was the principal occupation of last year, will be the leading one this season, but in connection there will be same arrangements made to include the boys in the industrial scheme. Classes in short-hand and gymnastics will likely be formed, and it is the intention also to start a penny savings-bank, which will be open to both boys and girls. The managers of the school depend almost entirely upon the contributions of kind friends for support and maintenance.

FOREIGN.

The progress of Bible work under the auspices of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in Russia, is very encouraging; more so than in almost any other country. In St. Petersburg the clergy and bishops of the Greek church treat the colporteurs most cordially. The soldiers receive the Bible gladly, and nearly 5,000 were distributed last year among the exiles of Siberia. The circulation at large was increased this last year by 22,000 copies.

The Duke of New Castle denies the report he has become a Roman Catholic.

Rev. Lewis R. Scudder, M. D., and wife, arrived at Glasgow on 18th ult., on their way to India, as missionaries of the Reformed Church.

Rev. Z. B. Woffendale, of Somers Town Presbyterian church, England, received forty new members into the fellowship of the church on a late Sunday; 146 souls have been drawn out of the world and added to the membership of this church during the past nine months.

Herald and Presbyter: The Bishop of Ely, England, has announced his solution of the "second service problem" by refusing to license his deacons to preach more than one sermon a week of their own making. If a second sermon is needed, it is to be taken from some volume of printed sermons selected by the bishop. This, however, is only a partial solution. It relieves the minister, but does not make the service more popular or profitable. Printed sermons are good where there is no minister, and perhaps once in a while for a change, but not as a steady thing.

Father Chiniquy has entered upon his eighteenth year. His sight is as good as it was in his youth; his hearing is as acute as ever it was. His memory is by no means defective. His lungs are strong, and his voice as clear as ever.

The New Hebrides Presbyterians are raising a fund for assisting aged and infirm ministers; and it is contemplated to give them a minimum of $250 and a maximum of $750. This is doing exceedingly well for the Presbyterian citizens in these distant islands of the Pacific.

The Congregationalists in Australia have 82 Sunday-schools, with an average attendance of 7,400. The Wesleyan Methodists are in predominance; their schools number 545, with an average attendance of 30,264. The Church of England comes next, with 430 schools; and then in order follow the Presbyterians with 392, the Roman Catholics with 312, etc. In all there are 2,157 Sunday-schools, with a total average attendance of 143,766.

MISSION CULLINGS.

In Yokohama and Tokio, Japan five years ago there were only five girls' schools. now there are over thirty and they are well patronized.

Mr. D. E. Hoste, writing from South Shansi in April, says: "China is now open to the Gospel. This region is so, not only in the sense that we foreigners can live here, but in a much deeper sense, namely, that owing to the presence and working of the Holy Spirit, in answer to the prayers of the church for some years past, the public mind is to a vast extent freed from the suspicion and dislike to foreigners which used to exist so powerfully. I cannot help wishing that the Church at home would pray almost more for those who are out here, that they may fulfil the ministry they have reached, than for fresh numbers. Both are deeply needed; and the grace which gives a hundred workers can keep them too."

The people of Foochow, China, it is reported, on order of the Viceroy, at the instance of the people, put fifteen images on trial for compassing the death of a popular military commander. Being found guilty they were beheaded and then pitched into a pond.

The Treasury: The mission houses of the French Protestant Churches were recently opened in Paris. This beautiful building which cost 242,000 francs, is more than the center of administrative machinery of French Protestant missions. It is an institution in which missionaries may obtain a training afforded by no other school. Apart from useful information upon the countries and the people they are to evangelize, they are trained in different kinds of manual labor, such as may be practiced in the fields to which they will be sent. The basement of the house is a real workshop.

The *Harvest Field* says: "We could mention some twenty or thirty places in which Brahmins have formed themselves into *sabhas* (societies) for the sole purpose of studying the Bible. No missionary has the *entree* to their meetings, and their existence is not talked about outside. Yet their questions come to us, sometimes anonymously, always secretly. During the month the writer of this has sent answers to more than a score of such questions—all of them serious, and many of them very acute. They were answers, not to an individual, but to various bodies of Brahmins, and would receive due discussion. Even in the monasteries of this land, and by some of the high-priests of Hinduism, the Sanskrit Bible is to-day a book anxiously studied."

Here is an interesting article from the *Presbyterian Record* on Protestant Churches in Rome: There are now ten fully organized Protestant churches in Rome. In Naples there are nine. The Episcopalians, Methodists and Presbyterians conduct English services, but all are more or less engaged in evangelical work among the Italians. A Presbyterian station was opened here in 1861, by Rev. A. F. Buscarlet, now of Lausanne, under the auspices of the Free Church of Scotland. It was through his efforts that the beautiful church and manse, with school-rooms for boys and girls, were erected on the Piazza dei Matiri—an admirable site—at a cost of over $50,000. Mr. B., ministered in Naples for twelve years with most encouraging success. At one time, over four hundred children attended the schools of which he had the oversight. He was also instrumental in founding the Naples Boarding School for the Education of Young Ladies, of which Mademoiselle Bech is now Directrice. In it there are nearly 150 pupils, of whom eighty are Roman Catholics. Towards its equipment the late Lady Harriet Bentinck bequeathed the sum of $50,000, which have been expended in the erection of new buildings, on a splendid site, to be opened about this time, with a competent staff of teachers. The curriculum of study is all that can be desired by those who wish to obtain a thoroughly good education, and the terms are very moderate. Dr. Gray, now of Rome, succeeded Mr. Buscarlet in 1875. The present incumbent is the Rev. T. Johnstone Irving, formerly of Canonbie, Scotland. The work in all its branches is prospering in his hands also. A very important and interesting part of it is the Harbor mission, which is supported by the English-speaking residents of all denominations. The floating Bethel is very popular with the English-speaking sailors who frequent the port, to the number of about 20,000 annually.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOME.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Presbyterian Home in Charlotte is yet in its infancy; having been established less than a year ago. It had its origin and foundation, in the faith and prayers of God's people; in His commands to "Love thy neighbor as thyself;" "Do good anto all men as ye have opportunity," "The poor ye have always with you," "And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you be shall in no wise lose his reward." This work of caring for the friendless orphan and of ministering to the suffering ones, appeals strongly, and in the highest sense to the sympathies and charities of all God's people. And it is not a work, which should be confined to the Presbyterians of Charlotte alone, but ought to be taken up by Presbyterians throughout the State. There is no other institution of the kind in the State under Presbyterian management. It is true there is both an orphanage and hospital in Charlotte under the management of the Episcopal Church; and they have done, and are doing a noble work; (for this branch of Christ's church is generally foremost in all good works,) still there is room for, and great need of our Presbyterian Home. It has already been the means of doing much good we trust; and if the Presbyterians of the whole State will come up to our help, with their prayers, as well as by pecuniary aid, then it will be made a power for great good, an important auxiliary to the Church in carrying on the Master's work, and will bring honor to our Presbyterian Church. There are now six orphans in it being cared for, and carefully taught and trained religiously and morally.

In the hospital department invalids and those who have no contagious diseases, are received and have medical treatment from one of the best physicians in the South; who is ably assisted by a rising young M. D., of our city. A number of cases has been successfully treated, and several operations most skillfully performed. The accommodations are necessarily limited for want of means.

Any who feel constrained to help in this good work, can do so, by sending donations or yearly subscriptions to the Presbyterian Home, care of the President, Mrs. A. G. Brenizer or Mrs. J. P. Smith, Treasurer,

EDUCATION COLLECTION.

One hundred and fifty candidates were aided by the Executive Committee of Education last year, and it is probable a larger number will need aid this year. The minutes of the Assembly report 285 candidates—18 more than last year. If the Presbyteries have been faithful in receiving only such as are worthy and promising the prospects of the Church for a speedy increase of her ministry are cheering. The committee earnestly hopes that all our ministers will give this collection their prayerful attention. For several years the committee has been able to pay the candidates only $10 each. Many of them need more. Many brethren need no exhortation to this or any other duty. But are there not some who fail to explain to their people the necessity of liberal contributions in aid of our candidates?

We specially call attention to the resolution of the last Assembly recommending all its ministers "to preach on the subject of ministerial education on the first Sabbath of November, or as soon thereafter as practicable, awaking the sympathies and calling forth the benefactions of their people towards the young men in their long and arduous course of preparation to preach the gospel." The heart will surely warm up with such a theme, and when the people are instructed, they will give something to help our young men. Much, very much depend upon our ministers. Brethren let not our work be hindered for the want of a few earnest words from your lips. On the first Sabbath of November or as soon thereafter as practicable, let there be a collection in *every* church. And will not our Sabbath-schools and ladies societies take a part in this noble work?

G. W. McRae,
Treasurer.

E. M. Richardson,
Secretary.

The Presbyterian.

MECKLENBURG PRESBYTERY.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF LITTLE BRITTAIN CHURCH SEPT. 26. 28, 1888.

(OEFICAL.)

Opened with sermon by the Moderator, Rev. C. W. Robinson on words: "Lord increase our faith"—Luke 17: 5.

Present 28 ministers and 20 elders. Rev. J. L. McLees was elected moderator, Revs. P. R. Law and J. L. McAlpine clerks, and J. M. Sample treasurer pro tem.

Rev. Roger Martin was received from Bethel Presbytery, and Rev. R. W. Boyd from Concord Presbytery. Rev. G. P. Perry, of M. E. Church, North Carolina Conference, was introduced as a visiting member.

The treasurer of Presbytery, Mr. C. N. G. Butt, resigned and J. B. Ross, of Charlotte Second Church, was elected treasurer in his place.

Rev. J. L. Williamson, W. B. Arrowood, J. E. Oates, J. M. Sample and J. M. Davis were appointed to organize a church in Mecklenburg county, on the Tuckaseegee road if the way be clear, and Rev. C. W. Robinson, Roger Martin, J. L. McLees, J. T. Kell and W. J. Stephenson were directed to organize a church at Waxhaw, in Union county, if they find the way clear.

The annual assessment of churches for the Presbyterial fund was revised and all arrears due this fund cancelled, and churches urged to pay their annual dues to this fund promptly at each spring meeting of Presbytery. (Each church will receive notice of its assessment in March next.)

Rev. M. A. Henderson was installed pastor of Little Brittain church for half his time. Licentiate Jesse W. Siler was ordained and sent to Murphy, N. C.

Rev. W. J. Erdman was directed to visit Hendersonville, and Revs. W. S. P. Bryan and W. H. Davis were directed to visit Oak Forest church.

The pastoral relation at Rutherfordton was dissolved, and Rev. I. N. Campbell was transferred to Concord Presbytery and Rev. G. L. Cook to Bethel Presbytery.

A memorial service was conducted:

1. Singing of psalm 127 (which was sung at close of Presbyterial meeting in same place Sept., 1874.)

2. Reading of portion of Psalm 105.

3. Reading of historical sketch of Brittain church (which was organized 1768, and is one of the eleven churches of the Presbytery more than 100 years old, and still self-supporting.) The service was closed by the congregation standing and singing hymn 422—Salvation, O the joyful sound."

Presbytery directed Rev. M. A. Henderson, A. B. Long, and Dr. Nabors to have the historical paper published in pamphet form.

A conference on the Desecration of the Sabbath was conducted, and Presbytery urged sessions to use all dilligence to instruct the people on duty of Sabbath observance, and admonish against such travelling on Sunday trains as can not be justified on the grounds of necessity or mercy, and againt visiting the post offices and reading secular newspapers on Sunday, thus filling the mind with worldly thoughts and business, unfitting for the public worship of God, and to exercise such discipline as in their wisdom will tend to correct these great and growing evils.

A call from Paw Creek church for the pastoral services of Rev. A. G. Buckner was placed in his hands.

Order was made to install Rev. Roger Martin pastor at Providence church on Saturday before the first Sabbath in November. Rev. G. D. Parks preach, preside and charge the pastor; Rev. J. L. McLees charge the people; Rev. P. R. Law alternate to Parks and Rev. W. B. Arrowood alternate to McLees.

Order was made to install Rev. R. W. Boyd pastor (half) at Unity church on Saturday before first Sabbath in November. Rev. R. A. Miller and G. D. Parks with Rev. R. Z. Johnston and J. R. McAlpine alternate; and at Castanea Grove (half) on Saturday before second Sunday in November. Rev. W. E. McIlwain and Rev. J. L. Williamson with Rev. P. R. Law and J. L. McLees alternates.

J. S. Morrow (colored) member of Rutherfordton church, was received as a candidate for the ministry; and on motion of Executive Committee on Education, it was ordered that a collection for education be taken up in the churches early in October to meet present and urgent necessities, and that all the churches respond to this important object, and sessions see that their respective churches have an opportunity to do so.

On motion of the Executive Committee on Home Missions the following appropriations were approved:

To Monroe field $100 for one year; Anson $200 for one year, if needed; Shelby $50 for six months; Rutherfordton $150 for six months, if needed; Buncombe $125 for one year; Haywood $150 for six months; Hendersonville $100 for six months, if needed; Transylvania $125 for one year; Franklin $275 for one year; Castanea Grove and Unity $100 for one year; Duncan's Creek $100 for one year.

The field of Cherokee and Clay was commended to the First church, Charlotte, as affording a splended opportunity for the development of Presbyterianism.

Rev. E. A. Sample was directed to preach once a month at Charleston and Dillsboro until next regular meeting of Presbytery.

On motion of Rev. W. E. McIlwain, Agent of Foreign Missions, the following resolutions were adopted:

Presbytery rejoices in the ever increasing contributions and constant enlargement of the work of Foreign Missions as conducted by our Assembly, and hereby commends our churches for the interest manifested in this cause by Sabbath-schools, Children's Societies, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Missionary Societies.

2. Presbytery regrets that so few copies of the *Missionary* are taken in our bounds (only about 85) and in view of the great improvement made recently in that periodical, and the great need of our people for just such information as is found there, and urges pastors and sessions to efforts to enlarge its circulation.

In view of the fact that it is not represented in the foreign field by one of its own sons or daughters Presbytery hereby records its disappointment, that in the all wise, but mysterious providence of God, our beloved brother Jesse W. Siler, has been by ill health prevented from entering upon this work.

4. Presbytery calls attention of pastors, licentiates and candidates and godly young women to the fact that, although supporting two foreign missionaries in the field, we are able to support others, and would hail with delight the avowal of their purpose to give their lives to Christ for this cause.

Letters of excuse for absence from Rev. W. H. Davis and D. P. Robinson were read and approved, and a report of A. G. Neel's atttendance as commissioner to the General Assembly was approved.

Revs. G. D. Parks and W. H. Davis were re-elected trustees of Davidson College. The same Executive Committee on Home Missions was continued with Rev. W. E. McIlwain chairman, in place of Rev. G. L. Cook resigned, and Rev. J. L. Williamson added.

Parts of trial were assigned to candidates Belk and Swann.

Presbytery directs attention of sessions to the following orders of the last General General Assembly:

Page 390, printed minutes.—Ministers are urged to preach on subjects of ministerial education on 1st Sabbath in November, or as soon thereafter as practicable, awakening the sympathies and calling forth the benefactions of their people towards the young men in their long and arduous course of preparation to preach the gospel, and to bring the course to the attention of their Ladies' Societies and Sunday-schools, and ask of them a collection.

2. Page 418.—Churches are urged to use our own publications, and thereby guard our young people against such helps as contain doctrines contrary to the teachings of our Church.

3. Page 419.—Teach the Shorter Catechism in our schools, and put the Bible itself in the hands of the children, and not merely lesson leaflets. The church which fails to teach our children the Shorter Catechism neglects its imperative duty and does injustice to the children committed to its care.

Gen. R. Barringer, chairman Committee on Church and Manse erection, presented a report and the committee was directed to endeavor to raise $1,000.

Presbytery urges sessions earnestly to carry out the above recommendations.

Presbytery appointed Rev. W. B. Arrowood, J. S. Reid and T. P. Pyron a Committee of Arrangements for next meeting, and by a standing vote extended thanks to the Brittain people for kind attentions and a bountiful hospitality, and adjourned to meet at Matthews church Wednesday before the second Sunday in April, 1889, at 2 p. m.

Attest:

R. Z. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

Lincolnton, N. C., Oct. 3d, 1888.

CORDIALITY.

How much a cordial manner does to sweeten and brighten life? So far as it can be done honestly and sincerely, we do not know of any quality which is better worth cultivating, or which brings back to its possessor larger returns. We, of course, do not mean a cordiality that is mere gush of words, but one that is heart-deep. From a merely selfish point of view there are strong arguments in favor of a cordial manner, but there are higher considerations also which should not be left out of view. What the first ray of sunlight is after a storm, streaming in through the window, and making the whole family glad by its presence, such is the entrance of a cordial person into the family circle. The little disappointments of the past are forgotten, "sour" faces break into smiles, pettishness becomes ashamed of itself, and the whole atmosphere seems changed by the advent of one cheery individual with a cordial manner.

One or two things are worth noting, and such a manner can be cultivated. We take it for granted, "gentle reader," as the old writers used to call you, that you feel kindly toward your fellow men, but you have done only half your duty when you feel kindly to them without giving expression to those feelings. There is the life and promise of many a beautiful flower hidden away in a dark, unsightly bulb under the earth, in the springtime, but it will do the world very little good, until it expresses itself by sending up its shoots, and opening its petals. Your kind heart, if it does not express itself in a cordial manner, is almost as useless. Again, this cordial manner, to be of real value, must spring from real love for fellowmen, and this, too, can be cultivated. Remember that for everyone Christ has died; remember that with everyone is something worthy of interest and regard; this very knowledge will beget the interest, and this interest can hardly fail to express itself in a kindly and cordial manner.—*Golden Rule.*

THE SUMMER SEA.

They sat and dreamed in the sunny land,
'Neath the golden orange trees,
They spake, with hearts that were beating high
Of the happy days to be;
For both were young and life was fair,
By the shore of the summer sea.

An unseen archer fought their haunt
'Neath the bending boughs of gold;
A shaft from love's unerring hand;
Ah, 'tis the story old;
For both were young, and one was fair,
Where the summer billows rolled!

And now? Ask of the fleeting years
Where the golden visions be
That smiled as the dreamers plighted troth,
While the waves sang merrily;
For Truth hath fled and they've wandered far
From the shore of the summer sea!

—*Mary Ann Gifford.*

THE AUTHOR OF AULD ROBIN GRAY.

BY MRS. E. T. BARRETT.

Leaving the important city of Bristol, with its fine public buildings, schools and manufactories, we passed along the great western road that for the first eight miles presents but few objects of interest. The dim outline of the Monmouthshire and Welsh mountains and an occasional retrospect of the great city being all that occurs to relieve the monotony of successive fields and downs. But just beyond the eighth milestone the whole aspect of the country changes; the bold sweep of the Minclip hills, with many a distant variety of knoll, peak and cliff, bounds the horizon, while at our feet was spread a valley of exceeding richness and beauty, not inferior in either respect to any in the country of Somerset. Just at the slope of the hill a road branches off to the right, which leads to Wrington, for half a century the home of Rev. William Leeves, the true author of Auld Robin Gray, the birth place of John Lock and the residence of Hannah More, the distinguished Christian and moralist.

The approach to this favored spot, so rich in associations of the past, is along a kind of terrace declivity, bounded by hills on the right, while on the left lies the broad, beautiful valley previously mentioned, rich in all the tints of nature and cultivation, vendure and foliage. In the distance is the Severn Sea with its vessels, the mountain barrier of Wales, and the shadowy Quantocks.

"While many a cottage, on to Wrington's smoke
(Wrington, the birth-place of immortal Locke)
Checkers the village crofts and lowly glens
With porch of flowers and bird cage at the door."

The village of Wrington is embowered in foliage and flowers, and conspicuous by its graceful church tower; the church is an exceedingly beautiful structure. In the arrangement and symmetry of its parts it is unrivalled by many edifices of more ambitious design, and the associations of the spot are such that we were moved far beyond what we had been when visiting churches of greater note. Beneath the chancel sleeps the mortal part of the sweet poet, the composer of Auld Robin Gray, who was rector of the parish upwards of fifty years. On the north stood the cottage where John Locke was born; on the south rests the ashes of Hannah More. The first contained the cradle of one of the greatest philosophers the world ever knew, the last holds the dust of a glorious woman, exalted in memory beyond most of her sex. The remains of Hannah More are deposited in a plain vault, covered with a flat stone and surrounded with an iron railing. The stone bears the following simple inscription:

"Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of five sisters." The names, dates of their deaths, and ages follow, and lastly we have

"Hannah More, Died 7th Sept., 1833
Aged 88 years.
These all died in faith
Accepted in the Beloved.
Heb. ch: 11, v. 13—Ephes. ch. 1. v. 6."

There is also a tablet to the memory of Mrs. More in the church.

The baptism of Locke is thus recorded in the parish register:

"Anno Dui 1737:
Julie 16. John, the sonne of Jeremy
Locke and Elizabeth his wife.

Wrington parish abounds in beautiful and romantic scenery. Private residences, elegant, picturesque, located to enjoy the varied prospects are scattered amid the slopes and woody eminences around the village. Here true English hospitality abounds; old English customs are observed and the stranger is sure to receive courteous treatment. As tourists in search of information, our inquiries were intelligently met and answered. In the broad domains of the Queen we believe few places offer more attractions than the quiet spot, once the residence of the distinguished trio, Locke, Leeves and More.

A FEARFUL ASPECT OF SIN.

Every aspect of sin is fearful. Involving, as it does, rebellion against the rightful authority of God and contempt of his goodness, doing despite to his holiness, and debauching his image in man, there surely can be no aspect of sin that is not fearful. He would be a bold man indeed, who select any one phase and call it the fearful aspect of sin. We shall not do so, hence we head the article "*a*," not *the* "fearful aspect of sin." The thought we wish to bring out needs a few words preliminary. Sin may be a moral offence only, or it may involve mental and physical aspects also. In the former case, it would seem to be entirely blotted out by the forgiveness of God, and, so far as we can judge, have no hurtful consequences. Not so when the mental and physical man is involved. Here it enters the sphere of cause and effect, a sphere where it is God's will that law shall march on to logical sequences, unlet and unhindered of divine power. In such case, a penitential confession and abandonment of sin secure its forgiveness, but do not avoid its consequences. The sinful forces set to work stop not with man's repentance nor God's forgiveness, but by the inexorable law of cause and effect perpetuated themselves for ever, and the forgiven sinner, though he should weep tears of blood, can no more stay their effect than he can "bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the band of Orion."

David found this to be true to his great sorrow. Surely, no sin was ever more grievously repented of, or more gloriously forgiven than his, and yet, as he had violated the sanctities of the home circle and despised the ties of family relationship, unnatural rebellion in his own household grew from the seed of his fearful example. He had put, by his violent course, "a sword in his own house that God declared should "never depart." There is no more plaintive cry recorded in human history than his wail of agony, as he goes to the chamber over the gate, weeping over lost Absalom—nor one more hopeless. He had "sown to the wind," and he must "reap the whirlwind." Must we not think that in his case "sorrow's crown of sorrow" was that his sin of the past was in its sequences, pressing the poisoned chalice to his lips—sequences that must be endured, and could be put away by no repentence or subsequent godly living.

The writer of this once knew a gentleman of magnificent talents. A statesman, an orator, a jurist, there was no position in his State to which he might not successfully aspire. But, alas, the demon of strong drink had him in its grasp. At times he would reform, and be immediately taken up by his fellow-citizens, and placed in an exalted position. Then the demon would seize him, and he would go down, down, to the very dregs of society. A universal favorite, his course was a great grief to all. The writer once had occasion to ride a few miles with his father, then an old man and an officer of high standing in the church. The conversation turned on the brilliant son. The father deplored his course, then bursting, into tears said, "I caused it all. In my early life I was an habitual drinker, and, though never drunk, never from under the influence of ardent spirits. After Edward began to show his taste for drink I eschewed it altogether, and for more than twenty years I have not touched a drop. But I was too late. My example, and above all, the law of heredity, had my brilliant boy in their fearful grip. Edward is doomed, and I am responsible for it." It was pitiable to see the old man's grey head bowed helplessly and hopelessly beneath a grief he felt to be the result of his own sin—a sin from the consequences of which not the most broken-hearted penitence nor long years of piety could deliver him. Like David, he found sin had consequences that came within the domain of stern and inexorable law, which tears of penitence could not wash away nor the forgiveness of God blot out.

Do we not well to call this a fearful aspect of sin? Reader, never forget that sin is the transgression of law; and that law, one that works to its conclusions with the unerring sequence of cause and effect. God may forgive, and, glory to his goodness, he will forgive, every penitent sinner; but he has nowhere promised to interpose, nor does he any where interpose with the certainties of the law-breaker reaping in this life the result of his sowing, in the legitimate consequences of his deeds. His sin may be blotted out, but its consequences—*never*. This truth alone should deter us from sin—we can never know what disaster may follow. With its perpetration, it passes from our power into the forces of the universe, to work on ruinously for ever. Repentance cannot reach it. Let us, then, cease from it. This is wisdom. This is safety.—*Christian Index.*

THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

It would be a most difficult task to summarize all the potent influences wielded by modern journalism. By swift and multifarious processes it gathers up the thought, life and activity of our civilization and presents them for the edification and instruction of the people. Every branch of science, art, politics and religion has its journalistic organ—the spokesman and defender of its tenets and methods. The religious press has become a power of unmeasured influence. It gives universal voice to the truths of the preached gospel, and aids in its extension to all lands. The missionary field is now, by reason of the facilities for obtaining information, under the constant knowledge and supervision of the various churches. Methods of missionary work and their actual results are speedily brought to the knowledge of the Christian world as an inspiration to greater liberality in the furtherance and establishment of the gospel.

The influence of the religious newspaper in Christian families is an indispensable ally to the Church. The church paper of any one of the great Protestant denominations is not only a record of the events and efforts pertaining to its progress, but an exponent of its teaching and polity, and a help to the religious life of its adherents. The editor of a religious paper preaches weekly to his readers on a variety of themes, and gives them the best results of his reading, thought and practical experience. His paper reflect, in so far as the methods of journalism can attain, the varied activities of the Church's life, and discusses the helps and hindrances which elevate or depress. The religious press is not restricted to a one-sided view of man's nature and wants. Fully recognizing the intricate blendings of secular pursuits with the religious life, it enters heartily into the practical consideration of social and economic questions. It displays no lack of interest in the urgent activities which so deeply concern men; but it connects them with Christian obligations and refers them to the divine will concerning men.

The religious journals of the day are fully abreast, and, in many cases, in advance of the movements for moral and social reform, and are their powerful advocates. They have the highest claims upon the support and sympathy of people. In our own Church the efforts to supply the people with wholesome periodicals have been well supported, yet not so much as they should be. It is a poor home that provides no religious paper for the family. Even when times are hard, there are other things that can better be spared than the weekly visits of the religious paper, with its treasures of lessons adapted to lighten the burdens of life.—*Christian Guardian.*

A SHREWD REPLY.

A working man was urged by his employer to do some work on the Sabbath. The man courteously, but firmly declined to do it. "Why?" said the employer, "did not our Lord himself say that 'the Sabbath was made for man?'" "Yes, sir,' replied the working man, "you are right; the Sabbath was made for man and is therefore not to be taken from man."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Century Magazine. The October number closes the 36th volume and 18th year of this periodical. The frontispiece is a portrait of the late Emma Lazarus and among the contents is found an interesting study of her. An English Deer Park, with illustrations. Theodore Roosevilt closes his Ranch series with an anecdotal paper on Frontier Types. The Tomsk Forwarding Prison, is well illustrated and very interestingly given by George Kennan. War subjects are still contributed and well discussed. A Mexican Campaign; A Strike; Two Runaways; Christianity the Conservator of American Civilization and Songs of the Western Meadow Lark. Address Century Co., N. Y. $5.00 a year.

The Popular Science Monthly, edited by W. J. Youmans. Published by D. Appleton & Co., 1, 3, & 5 Bond St. N. Y.

Contents for October:

I. Relation of the Sexes to Government. By Prof. E. D. Cope.
II. A Living Mystery. By Grant Allen.
III. The Growth of Jelly-Fishes. II. By Prof. W K. Brooks. (Illustrated.) Concluded.
IV. Man in Relation to the Lower Animals. By Prof. E. Emerson.
V. Hypnotism: What it is and What it is Not. By Dr. C. A. Herter.
VI. Ethics and Economics By Robert Mathews.
VII. Curiosities of Evolution. By Mrs. Alice Bodington. (Illustrated.)
VII. Spiders and their Ways. By M. Emile Blanchard. (Illustrated.)
IX What is Known of the Earth. By Richard Strachey, F. R. S.
X. The Last Stages in the Genealogy of Man. By M. Paul Topinard.
XI. Bird Courts of Justice.
XII. Sketch of J. B. Boussingault. (With Portrait.)
XIII. Correspondence: Women in Business. Population and the Food Supply.—The Earned Decrease.
XIV. Editor's Table: State Education in England.—The Cleveland Meeting of the American Association.
XV. Literary Notices.
XVI. Popular Miscellany.
XVII. Notes.

CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE.

I think the pain you have recently felt is meant to reveal to you that a separate, independent will—a will unsubdued to God's will—still lives within you. I know you have long since received the will of God as your law, and have made obedience to those written commands in which His will is expressed the only rule of your life; without some such submission of your own natural will as this implies, you could never have become a true convert of God. But God teaches His faithful servants ever deeper and deeper lessons concerning the surrender of the will, and in this way He prepares His people for the communication of that abundance of peace which it is His good pleasure to bestow upon them. When God is teaching us lessons upon this subject, we begin to see that *circumstances* as well as commands are but an expression of His will. We then feel that no outward thing can really hinder us. A vexatious interruption to duty we perceive to be a contradiction in terms. If we have ever formed to ourselves an ideal of moral dignity and beauty, after which we have sought to model our life, and which we have thus desired to realize for its own sake and without reference to the will of God for us, then we shall surely find ourselves disappointed, balked and baffled. Let us thank God and take courage when it is so with us; let us take the full comfort of this *fact*, that we are "servants," and have really no work of our own to do—nothing which we are striving to accomplish on our own account. We have no selfish schemes which circumstances may thwart; we acknowledge no selfish hopes which they may destroy. It is blessedness, indeed, to have accepted for our only portion that His will should be done in us and for us and by us forever.—*Home Life.*

WHAT AILS THE MODERN GIRL.

A writer in *Harper's Bazar* makes a pretty close diagnosis for a layman, as to what ails the modern girl, at least, a good many of her. It is well deserving of record as an *indicatio causalis* in the disease which is so often the despair of the doctor:

"This modern girl hardly knows what she wants, whether it is higher education, and æsthetic wardrobe, love or fame. She plays tennis and progressive euchre, and flirts, and does Kensington work, and reads Herbert Spencer, and very often writes; she dabbles in music and talks theosophy, and if there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in her philosophy, one questions what they can be. Withal she is as restless as the wind. She does not love the quiet of home; she lives on excitement; she goes to Europe, to the springs, the mountains, the theatres, the receptions, if she can get there, or to the *modiste*; she can always fall back upon clothes as a diversion, and when everything else fails, she has nervous prostration and a trained nurse.

"In fact, the chief trouble with the modern girl, be she rich or poor, is that she does too much, keeps her nerves on the strain, and by and by goes to the other extreme, and literally does nothing but consume drugs, talk of her ills, and consult the Christian scientists; or she has no real interests, fritters away her time in shallow pursuits, becomes pessimistic and dyspeptic, dissatisfied with herself and all the world: cries and questions if life is worth living, and feels especially blue on holidays.

"The remedy for all this is, perhaps, an object in life: those who are well and unselfishly occupied do not question if life is worth living; they know it is, and whether they are busy in the shoe factory, behind a counter, at the fireside, in the kitchen or the dining room, so long as they are busy and not shirking or reaching forward for something more congenial, and neglecting present duty, their minds are at rest and uninvaded by despondence.

"One of the best remedies for depression of spirits is the effort to bestow happiness; it has been known to prove effectual when all other methods have failed; when novels and new gowns and codliver oil and bovinine and bromide; when admiration and flattery are no more serviceable than an abracadabra or any heathen spell. Melancholy or other ills of this nature are the direct rule of a too strong egotism, and an absorbing interest in others is a safe and agreeable medicine, and is usually the last thing a modern girl tries."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

DECLINING YEARS.

Let no one say that "having fulfilled my earthly mission, it were better to depart." Wait! Do not abridge thy mission, O man or woman of God! the less experienced need thy counsels of wisdom. The traveller who has journeyed safely along the precipice down whose giddy steeps so many thousands have fallen, may be able to give many valuable suggestions to other tourists.

In an age of wondrous activities, it is of no small value to live in such a presence. It is a work of advanced civilization to venerate the character and honor the teachings of hoary age. It is a circumstance most favorable to the stability and glory of civil government to make ripe experience, rather than immature judgment, the controlling power in legislation. He who has grown to manhood without the wise counsels of long experience, has lost that which neither the knowledge nor treasure of after years can supply.

This is true, in the highest sense, when these counsels are regulated by the principles and sanctifying grace of the Gospel. The aged pilgrim, bending beneath the weight of years, yet pressing toward the mark of his high calling, is a royal personage among men. His hoary locks are woven into a crown more kingly than glittering diadems—a crown of glory, the sign of manly endeavor in many a conflict, of virtue in its supremacy, of wisdom enriched by the years of discipline and observation.

THE STRAIGHT PATH.

The following story is told of Dr. Judson in the Memoirs published by his son:

A native Christian woman told me that she was about to engage in something which Dr. Judson considered not conducive to her spiritual good. He sent for her and remonstrated; but she would not give up her darling project. "Look here," said he, eagerly snatching a ruler from the table, and tracing not a very straight line upon the floor, "Here is where you have been walking. You have made a crooked track to be sure; out of the path half the time; but then you have kept near it, and not taken to new roads, and you have—not so much as you might have done, mind, but still to a certain extent—grown in grace; and now, with all this growth upon your heart and head, in the maturity of your years, with ripened understanding and an everyday deepening sense of the goodness of God—here," bringing down the ruler with emphasis to indicate a certain position, "here you stand. You know where this path leads. You know what is before you. Some struggles, some honors, and finally eternal life and a crown of glory. But to the left branches off another very pleasant road, and along the air floats, rather temptingly, a pretty bubble. You do not mean to leave the path you have walked for fifteen years—fifteen long years altogether; you only want to step aside and catch the bubble, and think you will come back again, but you never will. Woman, think! Dare you deliberately leave this straight and narrow path, drawn by the Saviour's fingers, and go away for one moment into that of your enemy? Will you? Will you?"

"I was sobbing so" said the woman, "that I could not speak a word; but he knew, as he always did, what I meant; for he knelt down and prayed that God would preserve me in my determination. I have made a good many crooked tracks since," she added tearfully, "but whenever I am unusuall tempted, I see the teacher, as he looked that day, bending over in his chair, the ruler placed upon the floor to represent me, his finger pointing along the path of eternal life, his eye looking so strangely over his shoulder, and that terrible 'Will you?' coming from his lips as though it was the voice of God; and I pray just as Peter did, for I am frightened."

A CRISTIAN.

The Christian is a man who is as a city upon a hill. He may be unobtrusive, but he is none the less conspicuous. If he is faithful, his fellow-men perceive the fact; and if he is untrue to his most solemn obligations, if his life is one long denial of the faith which he professes, all who see him will be quick to note his delinquency. By the very terms of his faith he is a redeemed slave, and yet he belongs by a bond of grateful love to his Redeemer. He is not his own. Nor does he own anything in his own name. He is a steward of the Almighty, and as a steward he is ready to disburse as to keep the treasures committed to him. He loves his fellow disciples so fervently that he will not only be ready to share his bread with them, but, if the occasion demands it, to lay down his life for the humblest one among them. He is a pilgrim and a stranger in this world, and seeks a city which is out of sight, whose builder and maker is God. Hence he is not a man of this world, and does not set his heart upon the things of earth. He does not seek money with feverish eagerness, nor does he clutch it with the grasp of a miser. He rejoices more in giving than receiving, and in practical life loves his neighbor as himself.—*Bishop J. M. Thoburn.*

COMMUNION THOUGHTS ON MARK 10:32.

BY MARY HOGE WARDLAW.

"They followed Him with fear" (*Portuguese Reading.*)

They followed Jesus in the road,
And as they journeyed on, He showed
What sufferings at Jerusalem
He shortly must endure for them;
How He must be betrayed, denied,
Rejected, mocked and crucified;
Must taste the power of death, and then,
His work completed, rise again.
They listened, but their hearts were slow
To grasp the "needs-be" of such woe.
They only knew a change was near,
And so "they followed Him with fear."

These men had seen His power displayed
When storm and wind His word obeyed;
Had seen the scant loaf multiplied,
And famished thousands satisfied;
Had heard the deaf, the blind, the lame
His power to heal and bless proclaim;
With trembling hearts had watched Him glide
Serene across the swollen tide;
Had heard the voice that pierced the cloud,
And "God's beloved Son" avowed;
While some had viewed the dazzling sight,
Christ glorified on Hermon's height,
Had seen His saints from Heaven appear,
And yet "they followed Him with fear."

Yea, more; for three years had they dwelt
In that blest presence; they had felt
The gracious influence of His ways
Untouched by human blame or praise.
How often were their spirits stirred
By some sublime or humbling word!
What wondrous lessons had He taught!
What gleams of heavenly comfort brought
To sin-bowed souls! The weak, oppressed,
Aye found in Him, their strength, their rest.
E'en now He seeks their souls to cheer
Yet still "they followed Him with fear."

Behold Him foremost in the race!
Their footsteps cannot keep apace
With those devoted, eager feet
That onward urge their way, to greet
The cruel nails. Consumed with zeal,
He longs the covenant to seal
With His own blood that He might see
The victory won, His people free.
While such the thoughts that filled His mind
Disciples, could ye lag behind?
Could ye not read His meaning clear?
Ah no!" "they followed Him with fear."

Most patient Lord, could they forbear
That weary pilgrimage to share?
When face to face Thou couldst be seen,
No doubts, no clouds to intervene.
Methinks their feet, love winged, had sped,
In fellowship with thee to tread
The path of danger, did it end
In death to Thee, their precious Friend!
Thou wast brought low to set them high
Then let them run with thee to die!
Not so! They shrank from scenes so drear,
And only "followed Him with fear."

Ah! who are we that dare condemn
Thy chosen few whose garments' hem
We might not touch? why should we speak
Of "doubts" and "clouds" who do not seek
To have Thee ever at our side?
In Thine own presence to abide?
Oh! not for them alone—for us—
That holy zeal to suffer thus!
With *fear* they followed, yet we see
That spite of fear, they *followed* Thee.
While we Thy footsteps oft forsake
And paths of our own choosing take.
Lord let us go no more astray,
Whatever fear attends the way;
By rod or staff still draw us near,
'Till perfect love shall banish fear.

Ceara, Brazil.

THE CROSS OF CHRIST.

Let the cross of Christ, says F. W. Robertson, teach us to look calmly on this suffering world. Life is full of trials, and it is a perplexing thing to look around us and see the race of men groaning under their burdens. We know but one satisfactory explanation of this strange mystery—thoroughly satisfactory—which claims all doubt. The cross of Christ is the explanation. The cross is the distinct announcement to us of that wonderful law which fills all life—that "through much tribulation we must enter into the kingdom of heaven."

PLAINNESS IN THE PULPIT.

A man who cannot make things plain is not qualified to fill a pulpit. First of all, let a preacher think out his subject so thoroughly that his ideas shall lie clear and distinct, like crystals, in his own mind; and then let him remember that a "straight line is the shortest distance between two points," and speak accordingly, What right has he to use an involved and tortuous manner when declaring the great things of God—darkening counsel by words without knowledge?" What right has he to come before plain people in the strait-jacket of professional dignity, and talk of "volition" instead of will, "intellectual process" instead of thinking, and "moral obligation" instead of duty and the like, as if the very use of language were, as Talleyrand suggests, "to conceal one's thoughts? What right has he to give his hearers the hard stone of metaphysics, when they are dying for the bread of heaven? What right has he to bring forward profound disquisitions and curious speculations, when the command is "preach the preaching that I bid thee? And what right has he to hide that Christ whom he is to make known, amid the flowers of rhetoric, as Verelst in his portrait of James II. virtually hid his Majesty in a profusion of sunflowers and tulips? When the late young preacher, Erskine Hawes, was dying, he said, "I wish to live to preach the gospel more simply." How many at death's door have felt as he felt.—*Dr. H. C. Fish*

A PASTORAL REMINICSENCE.

A correspondent writes to the *Mid-Continent.*

Matthew Cowan was a typical Scotchman of the Campbell clan. At nineteen he ran off from home and came to America. When I first saw him he was bowed under the weight of almost four score years, and in his dotage. The rich brogue was still in his voice, but his words were the words of a child. His life had been one of hard toil, at one time crowned with prosperity, but ending in adversity. A few weeks later I was sent for to see him. He was dying. The giant frame was failing fast, but the giant mind had returned. Psalms, and hymns, and texts of Scripture, and questions from the catechism were on his tongue. "Father and mother," he said in his broad accent, "were pious people, and I had good training, but have not lived up to it. My prayer is the prayer of the Publican, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.'" All that he had been taught in his youth seemed to come back to him. Four days and nights he lingered where the path goes down into the valley of the shadow. At the going down of the sun on the fourth day he called to the wife of his youth, with whom he had walked hand in hand for more than fifty years: "Sarah, I wish you could go along; come and lay your head beside mine once more, I will soon be gone." Then a change came over his countenance and he was dead.

Two things impressed this scene upon me; the return of mental vigor with the loosening hold of flesh and blood, and that touch of nature, sweet and unaffected, with which he found comfort in the companionship of his aged wife.

ENOUGH TO POISON A PARISH.

A Romish priest accosted the daughter of an ex-Papist and wanted to know why she didn't attend catechism class any longer. She replied that her father had forbidden her to enter his church any more, whereupon this child of the devil, and enemy of all righteousness, tried to instil rebellion and disobedience into her young mind by saying that she should obey him not her father.

But she replied, "we are taught in the Bible to honor our father and our mother."

"You have no business to read the Bible," said the priest.

"But, sir, our Saviour told us to search the Scriptures."

"That was only to the Jews," said the priest, "and not to children, and you don't understand it."

But the little girl, who knew the Bible better than the priest, told him what St. Paul said to Timothy. "that from a child he knew the Scriptures."

"Oh," said his reverence, "Timothy was then being trained to be a Bishop and was taught by the authorities of the church."

But the little girl wasn't to be baffled by his false logic and gross perversion of truth, for she told him that Timothy's mother and grandmother did the blessed work.

Whereupon the priest of Anti-Christ turned away saying, "she knew enough of the Bible to poison a whole parish."

"SHE HATH COME AFOREHAND."

There was something very touching in the account of the farewell service in an old church edifice in Brooklyn previous to its demolition to make room for the new bridge approach. It seemed so fitting that the dear old church should be decorated with flowers before it was taken down, and that there should gather to it some of those that remained of its earlier generations of worshipers, to participate in the last services in the quiet old sanctuary.

And as I read I thought of other tabernacles soon to be taken down, and wondered whether we are careful enough to come "aforehand" with our flowers. We are expected to bring flowers for the bride to wear, and for the dead, and both are suitable; but are we careful enough to bring sweet flowers to the aged? They are soon to give way for the youth, on whom we look as the pride and hope of the future. Let us not forget to bring flowers and kindly words and deeds for those so soon to pass away. We shall never regret our alabaster boxes of ointments, even though very costly, when our dear ones are gone. Mary did not know that her precious ointment was anointing Him, the Master, for his burial.

Ay, how much there is in that word "aforehand!" So much precious ointment of loving appreciation often comes afterward, when it is too late. Pillows of flowers are given to the dead, who can not receive them, when perhaps one little bunch of violets would have made a resting for a tired heart, if bad only come "aforehand."

I have in my mind now a family where there are two very aged people, and it is one of the loveliest sights to observe the never-ceasing attention and almost worshiped love bestowed on these aged ones. Alas! it is not always so! but I forbear giving an opposite picture. Let us get a practical lesson for our daily life from this word "aforehand," which shall save us from the regrets of the "afterward."—*Advocate and Guardian.*

THE CLAN MACKINNON.

The Mackinnons are an Argyllshire clan, and one of the most ancient among the Gaels, nn one of the Dalriad race, which first gained a settlement in Argyllshire. Their first possessions were in Mull where they had several estates. "Griobunn" being their chief seat, along with the greater part of the Leithiocharach, or lower half of Mull, but it was afterwards reduced to the estate of Misinish, northwest of Tobermory. Latterly Strath or Strathordel in Skye was their principal seat, to which were attached the isles of Pabay and Scalpa, properties acquired partly by excambion or otherwise from the following circumstances:—The heir or the chief of the Mackinnons was sent from Mull to be fostered by a man named Gillies, who then possessed Strath and other islets above mentioned. This person had only one son and a nephew, who being on a hunting expedition to Pabay unfortunately both quarrelled and in the contest both were slain, when old Gillies, being without heirs, became attached to young Mackinnon, and left him his patrimonial estate, and consequently after that the chief of the Mackinnons established at Strath Castle his principal seat. The chief seat in Mull was afterwards transferred to Earray at Kilmore.

A LITTLE CAGE THE BEST.

I came across this illustration the other day. The writer said that if a linnet were put into a large cage, it would not realize that it was a prisoner and could not escape, but would fly frantically about and beat against the bars and sometimes destroy itself. If, however, the little, wild songster were put into a small cage, it would understand that escape was impossible, would accept the situation, eat its bird-seed quietly and sing its sweetest sons. Are there not many of us for whom the narrow cage is best? Is not our Heavenly Father both wise and good in appointing for us a lowly sphere where we are free from the temptations that wealth and fame would bring? Those whom the world calls favorites of fortune are not either, as a rule, the best or the happiest of our fellow-men. This life is our school-time. In it we are trained for the life to come, and the Teacher knows what are the most favorable conditions for our training.

BISHOP HEBER'S HYMN.

"I heard an old story the other day about Bishop Heber's beautiful hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," said a well-known Cincinnatian.

"What is it?"

"It relates to the music of the hymn. You remember that Bishop Heber wrote it while in Ceylon, in 1824. About a year later it reached America, and a lady in Charleston, S. C., was struck with its beauty. She could find, however, no tune that seemed to suit it. She remembered a young bank clerk, Lowell Mason, afterward so celebrated, who was just a few steps down the street, and who had a reputation as a musical genius. So she sent her son to ask him to write a tune that would go with the hymn. In just half an hour back came the boy with the music, and that melody, dashed off in such haste, is to this day sung with that song."—*Religious Herald.*

DRESSMAKING A FINE ART.

Dressmaking should be regarded not merely as a learned profession, but as a fine art. To construct a costume that will be at once rational and beautiful requires an accurate knowledge of the principles or proportion, a thorough acquaintance with the laws of health, a subtle sense of color, and a quick appreciation of the proper use of materials, and the proper qualities of pattern and design. The health of a nation depends very largely on its mode of dress; the artistic feeling of a nation should find expression in its costume quite as much as in its architecture; and just as the upholstering tradesman has had to give place to the decorative artist, so the ordinary milliner, with her lack of taste and lack of knowledge, her foolish fashions and her feeble inventions, wil have to make way for the scientific and artistic dress designer.—*Woman's World.*

A HAPPY ANSWER.

A street pavior in Lanark being at work was accosted by the minister of the parish as he was passing with the usual salutation of "Your busy, Thomas." "Yes," replied Thomas, "I'm just striving, as far as I can, to mak' the folk gang straught, sir." The minister observed that he had been engaged in a work of a similar nature for these five-and-thirty years with very little success. "Ah, but, sir," says Tammas, "ye're no near sae muckle on your knees as I am."

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1888.

"RELIGION IN THE BACK TOWNS."

Some years ago *The Nation* published a number of interesting letters on the decline of religion in the small towns and country churches of New England. About the same time we noticed in the *New Princeton Review* a most interesting article from the pen of Mr. PRIME on the Decay of the New England Country Churches. Many were the reasons assigned in explanation of this deplorable state of affairs, but however satisfactory or unsatisfactory the reasons, the facts were sad enough.

A recent editorial in *The Nation* comments on a number of articles that have appeared in the *Andover Review* on "The Problem of the Country Church," in which various solutions are prepared. The writer dismisses with well-merited contempt, as showing "the apparently hopeless nature of the problem" the various expedients that propose to revive interest in religion by "public entertainments, gymnasiums, amusement rooms, drawing schools and musical and literary societies." Then after giving various proposed solutions of a higher grade, he closes with the following paragraph:

"Nearly all the methods proposed require the condition desired to begin with. If right religious feeling were common, pastorates would be long, sympathy would be perfect between both churches and ministers, the New England people would go to meeting even three or four miles away. Mr. Sheldon says: "The Church of Christ can be made the most interesting organization on earth. Why is it not so, and why—so we think must be allowed to be the case—is it receding further and further from that rank? It is not for us to say that too much 'new theology' unsettles men's belief, or that the spirit of the age is intolerant of so much of the theology as is retained, or in fact anything further than this—that something there is, deeper than any of the *Andover Review* writers have sounded, which must be found before we shall know the reason why, in our day, there is no more power in the force which subdued the Roman world—the force, unique in history, of which a writer in an other part of this same *Review* says: "It was the most fiery energy the world had ever seen. It seized upon everything within its reach—the speech, and wealth, and buildings, as well as the manners and hearts of men."

While we do not admit in any sense the general loss of power of the Christian Church that is assumed in this paragraph—while we believe that since the days of the Apostles until now there has never been a time when the Church lifted up her eyes to wider conquests, still, as applied to the field under discussion, there is solid truth in these remarks. Many reasons have been given, such as the changes brought about by the railroads, the draining of the towns into the larger cities, the introduction of foreign population of their customs and religion, the entrance of different sects into a country formerly occupied exclusively by one denomination, etc., etc. All these things doubtless entered into the result, but do not touch the heart of the question. The comparison above cited suggests that deeper reason. Mr. GIBBON attempted to account for the triumph of Christianity by his celebrated series of "second causes," but failed. The "force that subdued the Roman world" was something above and beyond them. No more can the decay of churches in any section of county be accounted for by second causes—it must be the *absence* of the force that subdued the Roman world. To look for the same results when the force is present and when it is absent is irrational and absurd, even though the external name and organization be the same. That force was the GOSPEL OF CHRIST, THE POWER OF GOD UNTO SALVATION. Churches decay where that force is absent, as the body decays when life departs. It is the preaching of the wisdom of men, "new theology" and Andover "bypotheses," and the neglect of the old gospel that has been the trouble with New England. If you want to revive the decayed churches send a few evangelists among them with hearts aflame and tongues on fire with the gospel that Paul preached, and that same force will triumph over New England as it did over old Rome. *There is not much decay of religion around Northfield, N. H.*

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The Evangelical Alliance of this city discussed at its public monthly meeting on Monday night the subject of "Christian Influence and the Sin of Intemperance." Addresses were made by Rev. T. H. PRITCHARD, D. D., THOMAS F. WOOD, M. D., Rev. D. H. TUTTLE, and Rev. P. H. HOGE. A practical turn was then given to the discussion by raising the question of the duty of the County Commissioners in accepting evidence for the "good moral character" of those applying for license. COL. ROGER MOORE and B. G. WORTH, two of the County Commissioners who were present made statements as to the remarkable good moral characters that could be proved by the proprietors of some of the worst places in town, by witnesses of such standing that they were obliged to accept it in absence of rebutting testimony. The difficulty of getting testimony upon the other side was made subject of discussion, and to overcome it, two measures were adopted. The Alliance Committee on Temperance was directed to attend the monthly meetings of the Board of County Commissioners to offer rebutting testimony whenever persons of known bad character made application for license, and the Executive Committee of the Alliance was directed to memorialize the Legislature to amend the law so as to require applications for license to be published thirty days before license could be granted.

AGAINST THE CONVENTION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

MR. EDITOR: Allow me space to thank "Presbyter" for his timely and discriminating article in your last issue on the Home Mission Convention which has been called to meet in Goldsboro. If the end aimed at by the projectors of this Convention can be reached through Synodical action then the Synod is the proper body to hear, consider and determine the matter. No one will claim, we dare say, that such a Convention can be expected to discuss more thoroughly and profitably the question of Home Mission work in our borders than the Synod itself. Then why hold the Convention? Anything having the appearance of caucusing with its popular meaning in ecclesiastical matters is to be deprecated. Every stroke on Church work should appear to be from the shoulder, and aimed above the belt. It is no field for side shows.

Every thing that can be done for the advancement of every conceivable interest of the Church can be done in and by the legalized courts of the Church. The courts of the Church have the imprimatur of Him upon them who has never erred, and who has made for all time and every exigency ample and wise provision for the conduct of His work upon the earth.

A little reflection ought to convince the leaders of this movement that the project can do naught without Presbyterial authorization. But what can be expected from the Presbyteries? Every Presbytery in the Synod has in it great destitution which has not yet been overtaken. Home work and projects are absorbing in every Presbytery. Nowhere can a superfluity of either money or laborers be found.

This particular work is clearly and exclusively Presbyterial, in so far as it has not been parted with by Presbyterial action. But no one will, we opine, be so rash as to assert that any part of it has been delegated to the control of the Synod in North Carolina.

Let us walk in the old paths. Excrescences like this project should be scrutinized, and nine times out of nine avoided. We for our part, are content to abide in patience the issue of all matters pertaining to the Master's Kingdom when they are considered and issued by His ordained courts. X.

Oct. 12th.

TOO FAST.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

"Presbyter" thinks that the proposed convention to consider new methods in the Home Mission work, is going *too fast*. Of course it is too fast. We are already going at a wonderful speed. Moving at the present rate if we no back set—are not stopped by a *hot box* or the like of it, our ministry will double itself within a hundred years, and the Church *may* double its membership even within a half century. And who wants to go any faster than that—who but those enthusiasts in Kentucky? Within a year they have spent $10,000 on State missions, and largely increased their numbers, while the Assembly's agent has spent on the evangelistic work only $13,000. Suppose this state of things continues. In a few years the Synod of Kentucky may be larger than the whole Assembly. What then? Why Reuben, and Simeon and Levi, and the rest, will have to bow down before Joseph.

And "Presbyter" says this movement is unconstitutional too. Certainly it is. The Synod of South Carolina has so decided, and the Synod of North Carolina tacitly concurred.

It is perfectly clear that it is entirely constitutional for Synod to meet annually at the expense of $1 500—read the reports which have been previously published by the Assembly's Secretaries—about once in five years, hear a case of appeal, and once in twenty years erect a new Presbytery, or more probably divide an old one; but to do any *work*—any thing for the enlargement of the church—for the extension of the kingdom is no part of its business. Our Synod has immense brain and great muscular power, but it is not a working body. Indeed, it is hardly a body at all. It is rather a *place*—a place where we meet and rest from our labors—an oasis of social verdure—good dinners, and poor sermons, but no work. True the apostle says: "If one work not neither shall he eat." but this applies to individuals. Presbyteries and Assemblies. It has no inferential, indirect reference to Synods. Other men labors, but it is the glory of Synods, that they enter into those labors.

Let those conventioners when they meet in Goldsboro, and begin to talk of change, movement, action, remember that they are on dangerous grounds. Other things change, but not Synods. Other bodies move, men, armies, navies and nations; but Synods *never*.

He will be the hero of that convention who shall make the first utterance in favor of different plans, and more work. "Presbyter" that noble apostle of *caution*, will be watching him, and J. M. W., will be watching him, and the writer, of these lines hopes to be present, and many other conservators of our ecclesiastical equilibrium Let the convention discuss as profoundly as it may Synodical ethics, economics, and *statics*, (Synods have no dynamics); but let its report be in accord with the facts in the past history of the Synod of North Carolina, *i. e., semper idem*.

D. H.

THE CHURCH SCHOOLS OF ASHEVILLE.

BY REV. W. S. P. BRYAN.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

In the paper entitled "The Opportunity of the Church in Western North Carolina," the religious condition and prospects of this growing section were set forth with reference to the ministry of the Word and plans of church extension.

The statement, however, would be incomplete, if it was confined to these phases, for beside them is the educational work, now begun with a view to a successful seizure of the great opportunity.

The various schools of general learning located in Asheville have no place in the present paper, the object of which is to set forth the provision made by the Church for the training of the young committed to her charge, a training which is to be, first of all, religious and only secondarily secular.

These institutions are two: one the Home Industrial School, belonging to the Board of Home Missions in New York; the other the Parish School, belonging to the Asheville church. The former is for boarding pupils only and the latter is for day pupils only, and so, were the two General Assemblies one, the schools would be different departments of the same institution.

Differences of opinion prevail upon the question of organic union between the Assemblies, and these differences are worthy the most serious consideration, that the issue may prove the greater glory of our common Lord. But these differences need not and should not withhold from cooperation in the work of our common Presbyterianism; on the contrary, with a hearty and efficient cooperation established they become at once far less grave and hurtful. The church schools of Asheville are the expression of this practical cooperation, in one locality at least The Presbyterian population is partly Southern and partly Northern, and there are wide variations in opinion upon political questions. Yet in the practical life of the church no such variation is apparent, and the schools are regarded as institutions of a common Presbyterianism, in which organic differences have no place.

This cooperation dates from the resolution of the Asheville church to erect a chapel, somewhere in the southern section of the city, with a view to supplying the new population with the gospel, and at the same time developing the influence of the church upon the community. Before that time, there was but little in common between the church and the Home Industrial School. The church knew but vaguely the object of the school and felt no interest in it, and (as I have since been informed) the school authorities did not know whether they would be regarded as brethren in a common work or intruders upon an ecclesiastical preserve. It is no wonder, therefore, that each party stood waiting for some sign from the other, and it is evidence of loyalty to a common Lord that the sign once given was at once heartily responded to. For when the superintendent of the Industrial School, Rev. L. M. Pease, learned that a chapel was projected, he forthwith made overtures to the church to locate it near the school, and offered land of his own as a free gift thereto. In this he was afterwards confirmed by Rev. and Mrs. D. S. Dodge, of New York, who, as will shortly appear, are actively interested in the school, for among the problems confronting them was that of the church privileges of the pupils. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge wished no divided Presbyterianism, but rather the identification of the Industrial School with the Asheville church, and the same pastoral care for their pupils that was given to the congregation at large.

With unison of feeling, plans of cooperation were easy, and it was at once decided to build the chapel near the grounds of the Industrial School. The property is deeded to the trustees of the Asheville church, and the pastor and Session control the pulpit services and the Sabbath-school. The pupils converted during term time will be received by the Session into the Asheville church and if upon leaving preference for other denominations is expressed, letters of dismission will be granted. On the other hand, Rev. Mr. Pease, superintendent of the Industrial School, has, by act of Session, been appointed superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and the teachers will do good work there also. A commodious, substantial edifice has been erected, located on one of the popular avenues of Victoria, with a capacity of 300, and a basement to be used by the Parish School. The cost of the building when complete will not fall under $4,000, although the start was made on a basis of $1,500, of which amount Mr. Dodge has paid $500, and his mother, Mrs. W. E. Dodge, has paid $200.

That chapel stand as a practical illustration of cooperation. It marks the unification of Presbyterianism. It renders both division and attrition impossible. It reveals the largeness of the common faith, while it does not ignore our organic differences. And for Asheville, at least, it abates that urgency which in the work of the Church is felt for the final decision of the question of organic union. For, if union is accomplished, the relation between church and school could be practically no closer; if it fails, cooperation continues successfully despite organic separation.

These are the circumstances which give importance to this chapel at this time, and in the minds of many judicious persons warrant this extended notice. In other respects, it is the same as hundreds of edifices erected both South and North every year, in which precious souls are gathered into the fold.

What provision, then, is made for the education of the young by the Church in Western North Carolina? The answer in part is

THE HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The institution is located on the crest of the hill in Victoria, about a mile South of Asheville, in the midst of the new suburban residences, and near to the elegant "Oakland Inn," recently finished. It covers about thirty acres, and as a whole is valued at $40,000. The property is conveyed to the Board of Home Missions in New York, subject only to an annual charge of $1,800, during the life of the donor and his wife, and of $1,200 to either one of them after the death of the other.

Origin.—That donor is Rev. L. M. Pease, whose gift is only one of many proofs that he is a remarkable man. Born in New England, his education was the fruit of his own efforts, and consequently, his ministry in the Methodist Church was successful. About 1850 he organized the now famous Five-Points Missions of New York, under the auspices of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The House of Industry, his principal work, was originated by him, and when thoroughly established was by him placed under the supervision of a Board of Directors, representing all the evangelical Churches. Thus it has continued since 1850. For fifteen years Mr. Pease went through those dives and alleys with his life in his hand on his mission of love and mercy until his labors were crowned with success, but his health seriously impaired. About 1870 he came to Asheville and purchased the property now owned by the Board of Home Missions in New York, and erected upon it a large boarding house, which soon became celebrated not only for its table and equipment, but also for its strict religious regulations and the prohibition of tobacco, cards, and dancing. But the most peculiar feature of the establishment was that it was also a house for poor girls of humble life, and a training school for them in housewifely arts as well as an opportunity, at the expense of Mr. Pease, for education in the schools of the city. The girls gradually became qualified for self-support, and left the house to give place to others. It is doubtful if there can be found a more successful combination of business and benevolence than in the house of Mr. Pease.

The results of this experiment led to a plan for the perpetuation and extension of this work. Having heard two years ago, that Rev. D. S. Dodge was about to purchase property in an adjacent town for a charitable school for girls, Mr. Pease communicated to him his readiness to convey his place for that purpose. The gift would be munificent from a man to his own Church, but when made to a sister Church, it proves him remarkable for a broad and catholic spirit.

Upon the acceptance of the offer, no one was found who could organize the new institution as well as he who had originally projected it. Of a sympathetic yet positive nature, Mr. Pease is peculiarly gifted in the art of developing the self-respect and ability for self-support in his pupils, and his experience both in New York and in his own house made it essential that he start the new enterprise.

This he has done, not only in organizing the teaching force, but also in directing the enlargement of the building. Last year a new chapel was built, and eighty boarding pupils were accommodated, besides forty day pupils. This year an addition has been built, and one hundred and twenty boarders will be received.

Distinctive purpose.—Educators will agree that the purpose must be distinctive, indeed, which leads to the offer of a home in a furnace-heated house with supplies of fresh water distributed throughout, and excellent food for ten months with instruction in spelling, reading, elocution, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, English literature, elementary physiology, botany, natural history, kitchen-guarden, cookery, sewing, singing, and the cultivation of fruit, vegetables, and flowers, *for fifty dollars*. The purpose will appear still more distinctive when it is learned that not more than 25 per cent. of the pupils are able to pay even this rate. I have lately secured places for two young girls at the rate of $25 each for the session. When these prices are compared with those of female colleges, they appear at once to be absurd, and from a business standpoint ruinous.

But the Industrial school is not in competition with female colleges. It does not offer a premium to parental covetousness by giving for $50 what is worth $250. It is not intended for the class that can afford the advantages, and will not pay for them, and a twofold barrier operates to the exclusion of such from the school. First, it is plainly stated in the circular, "all will be expected to take care of their own rooms, to do their own washing, and to share in the cooking, washing, and general work of the family," which is enough to exclude the well-to-do. Second, enquiry is made concerning each applicant, and if the parents are in good circumstances, she is *for this reason* rejected. Surely, the purpose is distinctive indeed! That purpose is to bring a thorough, Christian, and industrial education within the reach of girls and young women of limited means. Only those who have interested themselves in educational problems know how difficult this problem is. Our female colleges are not extravagant in their charges, and yet comparatively few of our young women can meet them, and must perforce go uneducated. Besides, even if the charges were met, the result in many cases is that the pupil is educated above her circumstances, and finds the home of her childhood no longer congenial. Further still, her education in music and art, and calisthentics is of little use in the humbler methods of self-support, and educators only know how pitiful are the salaries paid to "lady teachers."

The Industrial School strikes out on a line of its own. It offers to train young women for self-support, not to "finish" young ladies for society It emphasizes, not music and art, but sewing, cooking, housekeeping, and the elementary branches. Many of its pupils of last year are already earning a support for themselves in various ways, and others of this year will readily step into similar positions. A normal class of about fifteen numbers is studying "the methods and science of teaching," and under criticism of the faculty teach half an hour each day.

Resources.—There is no endowment upon this school. The expenses both of equipment and maintenance are met by the Woman's Executive Committeee of the Board of Home Missions in New York, supplemented by the private funds of Rev. D. S. Dodge, and also by the unpublished gifts of Mr. Pease. The annual expenses can be estimated when one considers the salaries of five teachers (which are about one-third the market value of their services), the board of a hundred and twenty pupils, the clothing and room furnishing for the greater number of these, and the provision of the ordinary school supplies. These are the only sources of income of appreciable value. Sporadic gifts of clothing are sent, and scholarships are occasionally taken, and the salary of one teacher is paid; but these count very little in the annual expense account, and the sources indicated above continue cheerfully and even gladly to supply the means by which the school is maintained.

Opportunities.—These facts make appeal needless, they only require that the opportunities for participation in this work for God be indicated. These are threefold:

1. Scholarships of $75 each may be taken by churches, ladies' societies, and individuals with the privilege of naming the beneficiary, the only condition being that the choice be confined to those of limited means and reduced circumstances.

2. Boxes of clothing, bed linen, table linen, etc., will be gratefully received as the supply on hand is insufficient for even present needs.

8. Material for clothing ready to be made by the pupil under the direction of the sewing teacher is acceptable, both because of its value and the training to be had by the pupil in the making.

There are many of our people who can take these scholarships, and in this way do lasting good; and others, mothers and young ladies, who with womanly tact can help along this work in the other ways indicated.

Organization.—Mr. Pease is the superintendent, serving without salary. The counsel and practical help of Mrs. Pease in every department is invaluable. Miss Florence Stephenson is the principal, a woman of sound judgment and executive ability. Miss Dooly, the Misses Montgomery and Miss Irwin are the teachers. No effort has been made to secure pupils this year, and yet the house could have been filled many times over. As Mr. Pease remarked to me lately when seeking detailed information, "The poor who need the school knew more about it than the churches, whose support we would gladly have."

THE PARISH SCHOOL

is organized and controlled by the Asheville church. It is the result of a suggestion of Mrs. W. E. Dodge, who felt that day pupils had no real place in the Industrial School and that to teach them would require additional force without accomplishing the distinctive purpose of that school.

A large well-lighted basement to the chapel affords room for a hundred day pupils, with an assembly room and two recitation rooms and an interior stairway by which these can be used for infant and Bible classes on Sabbath.

The details are entrusted to a Board of Managers, consisting of ladies of the Asheville church, with Miss Stephenson as president. The Board of Home Missions in New York has offered free board and lodging at the Industrial School for the teacher, and Mrs. Irwin has been appointed to the place. The Board of Managers has undertaken the equipment of the school room without expense to the Church.

Scholarships of $10 annually are offered, each of which will pay the tuition of a pupil for the session. This is the only way in which pupils of limited means can be received, as the resources are insufficient to warrant free tuition. The school is designed for the children of the Church and others, both boys and girls, living in the neighborhood. The Bible and the Westminster Shorter Catechism will be taught regularly. Sacred music will form part of the daily exercises, and sewing will be taught to the girls. Kitchen garden will be introduced as soon as the means are forthcoming. The teacher will be assisted by the Normal class of the Industrial School. She will also visit two hours a week among the families of the poor in the neighborhood, and be assisted therein by the ladies of the Board of Managers. It is hoped by these means to mould the coming generation in the ways of God, and to provide for the future, active, useful members of his own most holy Church.

REVIVAL AT WINSTON-SALEM.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Three weeks ago Rev. R. G. Pearson, an evangelist of the Cumberland Presbyterian church began a meeting in our city, and times of refreshing have come from the presence of the Lord through his instrumentality. We write these lines not simply as a matter of news, but that others may rejoice with us, and sing with stronger faith the poetic prayer,

Lord, I hear of showers of blessing
Thou art scattering full and free;
Showers the thirsty land refreshing—
Let some droppings fall on me, even me."

Our city had become apathetic; the desire to make money seemed to consume almost all the time, thought and energies of the people, and many of their religious duties were either omitted altogether, or performed in a mere perfunctory manner. Family and secret prayer had been neglected and the love of many had grown cold. Some of the best people, too, thought that a tobacco town presented peculiar obstacles to over-

come, and that while God had blessed our brother's labors in other towns, He would not bless them in ours. But He did. A pentecostal benediction was the result. It has no parallel in the history of the Twin City. Hundreds of backsliders have been reclaimed. A hundred new members have up to this time joined the various churches, and religion is the one theme of conversation in the home, on the streets, in business circles everywhere. The spirituality of Christians has been remarkably increased. Their graces of faith, love, joy, peace gentleness, hope, liberality, self-control and humility have been developed, and many who did nothing before have gone to work for the glory of their Master and the salvation of souls. Many personal differences have been reconciled, and many who have long resisted the influence of the Spirit have yielded. Some of the bar-rooms have been closed; some of the liverymen have determined to sell their horses and buggies rather than encourage travel on Sunday, and "go to hell." as they put it, and many forms of sinful amusement have been abandoned. Not only do we see these negative forms of Christianity, but many positive features are manifest, such as the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association of 128 members; increased attendance on the regular church services; the continuation of the Union Prayermeetings, the voluntary contribution of a thousand dollars to Brother Pearson for his services two and a half weeks, etc. Our brother is no self-sent, irresponsible evangelist, who travels the land to create merely animal excitement by unscriptural methods. He preaches the word, not theology, science, philosophy, ethics nor self. God does not regenerate men by general platitutdes; rosewater discourses; formal essays or intellectual repast. It is easy to see the source of Mr. Pearson's power, it is simple reliance upon the Word of God, and the Spirit's blessing. His discourses are simple, searching, lucid and scriptural. He preaches the word as he understands it, and we found no occasion to differ with him except on the fundamental doctrine of atonement; on the question of God's Word not settling the destiny of the heathen without the Gospel, and on the final coming of our Saviour as an impending event. Concerning the first mentioned of these doctrines, he preached that Christ died for all men in the same sense, which of course is Arminianism, and its logical result is universal salvation. God did not design to save all men by the death of Christ. All of Bro. Pearson's Bible Readings were excellent, and two thousand people listened attentively every night to his gospel sermons. Seven hundred sometimes remained at the after-meetings, who were either seeking Christ or returning to Him, or laboring to bring sinners to the cross. There was no effort to produce undue excitement in these inquiry meetings. Many remained, however, who did nothing but occupy room, and thus hinder those who did work. May God's Spirit remain with us, that we may have a permanent revival, and make our place an exception to the rule, that reactions set in after the meetings have closed.

E. P. DAVIS.

THE CALL FOR THE HOME MISSION CONVENTION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

There are two or three words of explanation in connection with this call which should have been made before this, but which even at this late date it is hoped will obviate possible misunderstanding and prejudice concerning this "new departure."

In the first place, no discourtesy was intended or even thought of towards Synod's Agents of Sustentation and Evangelical Labor, by the Convention. The names of these Agents of Synod do not appear in the "call," and it may be that some have noticed this omission and wondered why it is so. So far as the writer knows they were not consulted "officially" in regard to the expediency of making this call, doubtless for the reason (if there is any reason for it other than thoughtlessness) that the conference was begun and carried on by the Presbyteries through their official heads in this department of the Church's work; the Convention was intended to be a conference amongst the friends of the cause throughout the bounds of the Synod, although these "friends" were considered more as members of their presbyteries than as members of Synod. It is freely acknowledged, however, that it would have been proper for these honored representatives of Synod to have been consulted in regard to this subject, and it is very much regretted by those whose names are attached to this call that these representatives of Synod were not treated with the courtesy which was their due. If the article in the PRESBYTERIAN of October 3d was written by the Rev. J. M. Wharey, Synod's Agent of Sustentation, as is supposed, it is gratifying to know that the Convention meets with his approbation and that he is in sympathy with the spirit which prompted the call.

In the second place, no reflection was intended to be cast upon these beloved agents of Synod, by this call for the Convention, in the 4th question proposed for discussion by the Convention, viz: "What should be done to secure a thorough consideration of this subject of Home Missions at each regular meeting of Synod." That a thorough consideration of this subject has not been given in the recent sessions of Synod is owing to no fault of theirs, and was not supposed to be.

In the third place, the callers of the Convention have not exercised any *authority* in sending out this call. Their presbyteries did not give them a "right" to make the call. But was any "authority" necessary? The call explains itself, and it is evident that it *binds* no one, nor does it speak with authority—it is simply an invitation extended by some who are very much interested in this department of the Master's work to others of like interest to come together to consult about, *not to conclude*, measures for promoting the prosperity and enlargement of the Church within our bounds." There is no fear of our going "too fast." If we do not go faster than we have been going we most assuredly will not "keep up" with the Master's work and the opportunities He sets before us.

Brethren, the importance of this Convention cannot be estimated. Do not, therefore, fear that there will be any trespassing upon the rights of Presbytery or Synod, or conclusions which will jeopardize our Presbyterianism; but come and let us talk together, with the spirit of the blessed Jesus within us, in regard to the work He has committed to us. The sentiment of Brother McMullen in his "Card" is most heartily endorsed, "Come, brethren, let us have a large and enthusiastic Convention." "It is hoped that this Convention will result in lasting good to the cause of Christ and of the Presbyterian Church in the bounds of the whole Synod."

Brethren, it will result in great good to the souls of men if we come together in the spirit of the Master and deliberate in the same spirit.

ORANGE.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

The following is the programme for the laying of the corner-stone of the new building by the Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina—Mr. Charles H. Robinson—October 16th at 3:30 P. M. The Grand Lodge, accompanied by members of the subordinate lodges, will be escorted from Masonic Hall to the ground by the Wilmington Commandery of Knights Templar. The services will be opened with prayer by the Pastor of St. Andrew's church, the Rev. John W. Primrose, officiating as Grand Chaplain. The corner-stone will then be laid with the usual ceremonies of the Masonic ritual, which closes with prayer by the Chaplain.

After an anthem by the choir of the First Presbyterian church, the Pastor will introduce the Rev. James Y. Fair, of Charlotte, who will deliver the address.

The whole will be concluded with prayer by Rev. P. H. Hoge, an anthem by the choir, and the doxology.

As the exercises will be concluded after our paper has gone to press, we can give no report in this issue of the proceedings.

BY THE WAY.

The New York *Observer* says:

The Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Wilmington, N. C., preached a sermon to his people last August on the Progressiveness of Christianity, that has just been printed. We are glad that it has been thus put into circulation, and wish that the circulation might be a very extended one. Mr. Hoge shows masterly skill in his handling of the Divine Word. He proves its fitness as a weapon wherewith to meet the assaults of anti-Christian sophistries by the use he makes of it against agnostic theories. Then it shows, also, conclusively, that no matter how rapid the world's progress, it can never outgrow Christianity, because the latter is the working principle in all real progress that the world has made or ever can make. His points are well taken, while his language is so plain that a very ordinary reader can appreciate them at once.

REDUCED PRICE FOR THE MISSIONARY.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,
Baltimore, Md., Oct. 9th.

The circulation of missionary intelligence, especially that which relates to the work of our own missionaries in the field, is a matter in which the whole Church has a vital interest. Not to know the facts of this work is not to feel for it; not to feel for it, is not to cooperate in it; not to cooperate in it is not to be in sympathy with Christ, who will have all men to be saved, and by whose express command the work is carried on.

The General Assembly, in order that all the people of our Church might be informed about this work, established the monthly magazine, *The Missionary*. Last year, to increase the efficiency of the magazine, the General Assembly ordered it to be enlarged. In the enlarged form, it has received the hearty commendation of the General Assembly and, perhaps of all who have it, and yet, its circulation has continued small. There is reason to believe that thousands of our people have never yet seen it in the enlarged form. We have, as reported in the minutes of the General Assembly, 2280 churches. The subscribers to *The Missionary* number only 2,100, that is, on an average, there has not been one subscriber to each church. It was with justice that the last General Assembly pronounced this condition of things "discreditable to our Church."

The Executive Committee of Foreign Missions has resolved to inaugurate a special movement, in order that *The Missionary* may be put into a good circulation in all our churches. For this purpose it has been determined to offer the magazine for the year 1889 at a reduced price to clubs. It has been cheap at $1.00 a year, and this will remain as the price to single subscribers, but to clubs the price is reduced to 75 cents a year, on the following conditions:

1. The number of copies subscribed for by the club must equal one tenth the number of communicants in the church in which the club is formed. In forming a club, a small church has, therefore, the same advantage as a large one.

2. All subscriptions must be pre-paid, the names of subscribers and the money to be forwarded at the same time to Messrs. Whittet and Shepperson, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.

3. Present subscribers, who have paid for part of the year 1880, may join the club by paying for the remainder of the year at the club rate. For example, a subscriber has paid up to July 1st, 1888; he may join the club by paying 38 cents, the half year's subscription. Club subscriptions all terminate December, 1889, when, it is hoped the club will be renewed.

And now will not pastors, elders, deacons, church members see to it that a club is organized at once in every church? As an inducement to form the club without delay, the following additional offer is made. To all new subscribers in a club, which sends its subscription to Messrs. Whittet & Shepperson before the 15th of next month (November) the magazine for November and December of the present year will be sent free of cost.

It is suggested that, in getting up a club, persons of means subscribe for two or more copies, to supply those who have not the means to subscribe. It may be added that the churches in Maryland have taken the lead in the new movement—several of these, including the three churches in Baltimore, having already pledged themselves to form clubs. What church is willing to be out of line in this advance? A list of churches forming clubs will be printed in *The Missionary*. Let us all see what can be done.

Very respectfully,
M. H. HOUSTON,
D. C. RANKIN.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

In Concord, N. C., Sunday morning, Sept. 30th, of malignant diphtheria, FLORA, second daughter of M. M. and Mary A. Gillon, in the 14th year of her age.

It is rare that a death occurs that quenches a lovelier, sweeter existence than that of dear Flora. A child of the covenant, she early received the outward seal, was reared in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and before she had completed her 12th year took upon herself the vows of a Christian, confessed Christ as her Saviour, and was received into the full fellowship of the Presbyterian Church.

Although of such tender years and of a very modest, timid nature she at once manifested the decided, consistent and faithful spirit of a true church member. She loved her Church, her Bible, the holy Sabbath, the services of the sanctuary, the prayer-meeting and the Sunday-school.

She was an obedient child, a devoted daughter, an affectionate sister and a faithful friend. Beauteous and blameless in all her ways, she was lamb like and lovely, amid all the pain and suffering of her last illness her sweet submissiveness and patient loveliness was wonderful to see.

"Talk to me about Jesus" was her last request, and then Jesus called her to be with Him forever, and she sweetly fell asleep in His loving arms." The "God of all comfort," *comfort* this heart-broken family and help them all to say the "Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

"But is she dead? Can goodness ever die?
Semblance of God who lives eternally?
Does spirit beauty perish with the breath?
Is love extinguished at the touch of death?
No, stars may pale, all finite glory fade,
Gems of life immortal, these live undecayed."

"They are not lost, the beautiful, the true!
A mystic veil but hides them from our view;
Their presence still is with us loving bright,
Though undiscerned by our dull mortal sight,
They wear this fading role of clay no more,
In fadeless grace, soul free, they walk the eternal shore."

PASTOR.

At her home, in Shelby, M. C., Oct. 1st, 1888, Mrs. ANN P. JENNINGS, aged 54 years. Besides other relatives, among the highly respected citizens of Shelby, she leaves a husband—Maj. E. B. Jennings—and six children, to mourn her loss.

She was one of the charter members of the Shelby church, and was a Presbyterian *ex animo*. Reared in the same house with her kinsmen the Bachmans of east Tennesee, and under the same influences, she developed a love for the very letter of the Westminster standards. A systematic Christian, she walked within her house with a perfect heart—spending much time in reading the Scriptures and in prayer. She was an efficient worker in the Sabbath-school; making conscience of her preparation for that work, and she loved to instill into the minds of the youth there—as well as of her own household—"the form of sound words" according to the Shorter Catechism. The fruits bear witness to a faithful sower, and a covenant-keeping God.

She leaves behind her a name "as of ointment poured forth;" touchingly symbolized in the beautiful floral tributes which literally covered her grave; mute witnesses of much grief and sweet hope. She was kind to the poor; and two commodious rooms added to the "manse" in the past year testify to her consecrated means.

It follows naturally, she was not startled at the approach of death. She went to her rest with perfect confidence in God. Years ago, she had declared to a very dear friend, that the Master's call would find her ready any hour of day or night. When anxious friends began to be apprehensive at the progress of her disease, she calmly assured them that whatever might be the Lord's will in the case, she would be satisfied.

Many ministers of the gospel, learning of her decease, will recall the hospitalities of her home, where they always had a warm welcome. The family were nearly ready to remove to an elegant new home in Knoxville. But God had prepared something better for her, and found her content to lay down life's plans and life's duties for the "saints rest" in the "house not made with hands."

E.

At midnight, Sept. 16th, 1888, with the expiring moments of the holy Sabbath that he loved so well, WILLIAM McLEAN PARKS, only son of Rev. G. D. Parks, sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, and entered upon the rest of the Sabbath, which is eternal. Thus passed away from the earth one of its noblest and rarest spirits. The child of godly parents, he was most carefully reared in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; and his expanding character furnished early and abundant proofs that these holy precepts and pious examples were not in vain. Although called to his reward at the early age of 22, yet divine grace set its beautiful and unmistakable seal upon his brief career, and distinguished him as a polished shaft in the temple of the Lord. He was, from childhood, remarkable for great truthfulness, perfect sincerity and general integrity of character. His life was symmetical and unspotted by contact with the world, for which he cared but little. One of his most prominent traits was his love for his mother, who shared all of his thoughts, and between whom and himself there existed such perfect sympathy and devotion that he was never so happy as when she was by his side. About eighteen months ago he gave himself to God during the precious revival which attended the Rev. R. G. Pearson's ministrations in Charlotte, and his untiring zeal by day and night in trying to lead others to Christ, had much to do in fastening upon his frail and enfeebled frame, the malady which terminated his life. With perfect calmness he contemplated the end, and when asked, "Are you very happy?" he replied, "Not yet, but sweetly content." His sister said to him, "Willie, do you know how much we love you?" The confident reply was, "Yes, but not like Jesus." When admonished of the fatal character of his disease and its rapidly approaching termination, he answered with the utmost composure: "My only desire to live is to preach the gospel, but God's way is always the best."

A few moments before his death he repeated part of 23d Psalm: 'Yea though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, for thou art with me."

His last words were: "Lord let it be soon," and on the flood tide of glory his pure spirit was borne away to stand before the Throne. Truly, his was a beautiful and happy and hopeful death. The great concourse, which followed his body to the tomb, testified the esteem in which he was held by our community, and his first night in the grave, "he slept beneath a wilderness of flowers," strewn by young friends who knew his kindness and his worth. How many bright hopes lay buried in that early grave? Yet we mourn not as those who have no hope, and comfort one another with these words.

At his home on Deep River, near Euphronia church, Moore county, N. C., July 23d, 1888, after a brief illness, WILLIAM D. HARRINGTON, Esq., in 90th year of his age.

Mr. Harrington was a man of more than ordinary natural endowments and of a character strong and noble. His opinions were positive and pronounced, and he had the courage of his convictions. Hence he was a man of decided influence as a citizen and neighbor, and was sincerely respected and honored in all the relations of life. He had represented his county in the State Legislature, and took a deep and active interest in all matters of public concern.

The writer knew him in the ripeness of his age and well-rounded Christian character, and never had pastor a truer friend or a better counsellor. For fifteen years my relations with him were most intimate, and it is difficult in brief limits to speak of him as he deserves. Mr. Harrington was an intelligent Christian, and could give a clear reason for his faith as a Presbyterian. He was devotedly attached to his Church, while charitable in his feelings to all. His nature was warm and impulsive, but his moderation was known unto all. He was free from pretence and guile, and condemned it in others. He was simple and childlike in his faith, and the grace of humanity was developed in his life. His courage, enthusiasm, intelligence and conscientiousness were illustrated to the last.

He united with the church comparatively late in life, and was soon entrusted with the office of elder, and served faithfully and usefully for more than a quarter of a century. Often in private, and sometimes publicly, he lamented not having earlier identified himself with the church, and he would plead with his hearers to give the dew of their life, the early strength and manhood to the service of Christ. His prayers were full of unction, and there was a pathos in his voice and manner very affecting. He delighted in the public worship of the sanctuary, and when the infirmities of advancing years impaired his ability to enjoy the sermon, he greatly enjoyed the singing. He sat for many years just at my right hand on the pulpit, and his venerable presence and his earnest prayers were always an inspiration and support. There was a freshness in his utterances, especially in his addresses and appeals, which was unusually effective.

When I first knew him he was quite seventy-five. But his bow abode in strength. He retained his physical and mental powers wonderfully, and was possessed of activity and alertness almost to the last. He did not live in the past but in the present, and for the future, and took deep interest in all matters of Church or State. His last illness was brief, but full of abundant consolation. He was prepared for the end, and met it with great composure and peace, and was laid to rest by loving hands of neighbor, kinsmen and friends. His long life was full of usefulness, and his death bore him to many who had gone before. His children rise up and call him blessed. He leaves among them a son in the ministry, Rev. Cyrus Harrington, of Red River Presbytery, and a son in the eldership. May God comfort the bereaved ones, and I am one with them, and prepare us for the reward of the righteous.

W. S. L.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday 10th 40 cents; Thursday and Friday 41; Saturday 41½; Monday 42—closing strong with 42 cents bid.

ROSIN—Unchanged—Strained 67½ cents and Good Strained 70 cents.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Up to Tuesday unchanged—$1.25 for Hard and $2.00 for Soft; on that day price advanced to $1.30 for Hard and $2.00 for Soft.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.60

COTTON—Market has ruled steady throughout at 9 3-16 for Middling.

TIMBER.—Very little coming in taken at full prices.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

BIBLE BAPTISM vs. IMMERSION.

MAILED FOR POSTAL NOTE, 40 CTS.

Book of Ninety-Three Pages.

Address GEO. C. BUSH,
West Chester, Penn.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

HEDRICK

FALL TRADE--1888.

OUR HANDSOME STOCK OF LADIES'

DRESS GOODS

CAN BE FOUND IN THE

CORNER STORE.

This Department is Devoted Exclusively to the Sale of

LADIES' GOODS.

The assortment is complete. We have possibly the Largest Stock of DRESS GOODS in the city. We name a few special BARGAINS.

ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA,

40-inches wide, in best Shades, of super quality, at 50c. per yard; would be cheap at 75c.

French Flannel,

54 inches wide, at 85c. worth a dollar if a cent,

EXTRA QUALITY.

Ladies' Habet Cloth,

Pretty Colors at $1.25 per yard. The Bargain of the season.

Embroidered Robes

in newest styles. Many have already been sold, though we receive a new supply weekly, and will be always able to offer something NEW.

TRICOTS, CHEAP GRADES OF DRESS FLANNELS, TRIMMINGS AND VELVETS,

with everything else to be found in a well ordered Dress Goods Department.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Towels, Napkinks, Fringed Table Cloths, with Napkins to match.

WE SELL THE BEST

ONE DOLLAR KID GLOVE

in the South. It is FOSTER'S Five Button Length, in Colors and Black. None better made. Every pair warranted.

LADIES' MERINO VESTS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

In the adjoining apartment we have concentrated our stock of

GENT'S GOODS,

where can be found a splendid stock of French, Scotch and English Suitings, All-Wool American Cassimeres, direct from the Mills in Pennsylvania.

Dicksey's Maryland Jerseys and a great variety of goods for Boys' wear.

Gents' Half-Hose, Merino and Camel's Hair Undershirts and Drawers, Collars and Cuffs, Scarfs and Neckties, &c. The success we have had heretofore in catering to the tastes of Gentlemen is a good proof of what we can now do with such largely increased facilities.

We also offer a large stock of Domestic Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Sheetings and Shirtings. Our 8c Bleaching is a wonder.

With a determination to greatly increase our rapidly growing business, we have made attractive prices that must command the attention of all all buyers.

JNO. J. HEDRICK,

101 & 103 Market St.,
1 & 3 N. Front St.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY, A situation in a family to teach the ordinary English branches and music.

Address L. H. * * * * *
Henderson, N. C.
Lock Box No. 31.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIONY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS!

LIVE MEN AND WOMEN WANTED IN every Town and County in the South to sell our elegant new set of Holiday Books (selling from 50cts to $3.50). One lady made an average profit of $7.00 a day from September until Christmas last year. A young man cleared $200 in five weeks. Terms liberal. Apply early for territory. D. E. Luther, Southern Manager Cassell & Co., 68½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.

Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.

Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.

Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free.

GEORGE ALLEN,
New Bern, N. C.

ARLINGTON INSTITUTE,

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 20th, 1888. Closes June 20th, 1889. Location healthful and pleasant, with easy access to Washington, D. C. Social advantages unrivalled. Pupils under the constant influence of a Christian Home. Health carefully attended to. Course of instruction thorough, embracing the various Eng. branches; Latin, French and German. Especial attention paid to Mathematics, Literature and Belles-Letters. Superior advantages in Art and in Vocal and Instrumental Music, under supervision of Mrs. M. C. Wallee, of New England Conservatory. Board and full Course in English, Latin and Math. — with washing and seat in church. — $235 per Session of 9 months. For circulars address Miss REBECCA C. POWELL, Principal, 621 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

LET HER DO WHAT SHE CAN.

Let her do what she can for humanity's sake,
Whatever the form that her service may take
Whether high in the councils of Church or of State,
Or down where the outcast and suffering wait;
In the love-circled home, be it cottage or hall;
In the school where the seed in the soft ground may fall;
In the African jungle far over the sea,
Or here in the land that the Lord has made free.

Let her do what she can, for the world's pleading will
Rises up on the breeze, is abroad on the gale;
If her heart for the good of her fellows be stirred,
Restrain not her efforts, in deed or in word,
Let her walk in your fellowship, brother and friend,
Wherever your steps for humanity wend;
Turn not from the proffer of service aside,
Let your strength to her wisdom and love be allied.

Let her girdle the world with her ribbons of love,
And lift the White Cross all its plague spots above;
Let her scatter Christ's leaven from shore unto shore,
'Till wrong and oppression shall vex us no more.
"She hath done what she could," said the Saviour to men,
Who scorned at the service she rendered Him then;
"She hath done what she could," be it said of us all,
When the curtain of silence shall over us fall,

—*Union Signal.*

A NEW STORAGE BATTERY.

M. Carriere has taken out a patent in France for a new method of constructing the electrodes of storage batteries. The object of his improvement is to reduce the weight of lead required for a given capacity, and to make the plates absolutely rigid, so that no short circuit can occur through buckling. In his patent the inventor points out that in batteries of light weight the lead frame of the plates must necessarily be mechanically weak, and if made sufficiently thick to resist transportation and rough usage, the battery becomes too heavy. Moreover the frame is continually subject to oxidation, and just when the battery gets into the condition of maximum capacity the plates are near mechanical destruction. Whatever may be the scientific value of these arguments, the inventor has certainly produced an ingenious combination, which is not open to the same objections, though, perhaps, practical use may reveal other and possibly more important faults.

NEW COMPOSITE SLOOPS.

The decision of the British Admiralty to build a number of new composite sloops to replace those of the Daring class is worthy of notice as indicating the views which prevail at Whitehall regarding the mode of construction best suited for small vessels, which are required to keep the sea for a long time on a distant station without docking. It is quite clear that their Lordships' professional advisers consider copper-sheathing to be the most effectual covering that can be placed upon a ship's bottom to prevent fouling, with a consequent diminution of speed.

ABOUT PIGEONS.

Audubon tells us their great power of flight enables them, when in need, to survey and pass over an astonishing extent of country in a very short time. Pigeons, for example, have been killed in the neighborhood of New York, with their crops still filled with rice, collected by them in the fields of Georgia and Carolina, the nearest point at which this supply could possibly have been obtained. And as it is well known that owing to their great power of digestion they will decompose food entirely in twelve hours, they must have traveled between 300 and 400 miles in six hours, making their speed at an average about one mile a minute.

Susan Fenimore Cooper, in writing upon this, pleasantly says: "It is supposed the birds were only a few hours on the journey, breakfasting on the Santee and dining on the Hudson. At this rate it has been calculated that our passenger pigeon might go to Europe in less than three days; indeed, a straggler is said to have been actually shot in Scotland. So that whatever disputes may arise as to the rival merits of Columbus and the Northman, it is very probable that American pigeons had discovered Europe long before the Europeans had discovered them as birds of this country"

Their great power of flight, it is said, is seconded by as great a power of vision, which enables them while they travel at such a swift rate, to view objects below, to discover their food with facility, and thus put an immediate end to their journey. This has been proved to be the case by having observed the pigeons when passing over a destitute part of the country to keep high in the air, and in such an extensive front as to enable them to survey hundreds of acres at once. But if, on the contrary, the land was richly covered with food, or the trees with mast, they would fly low in order to discover the portion most plentifully supplied, and upon these alighted progressively.—*Anon.*

THE JEWELER'S STORY

About forty-five years ago, in my youth, I had a small jewelery store in a side street off one of the principal boulevards. Business did not prosper. Sales were little or nothing. My small savings vanished, and I was tortured with the thoughts of debts that I had no means of liquidating. One day I was seated by my nearly empty show case in despair at the situation, and in doubt whether to close up my store and go out of business entirely, for I had not made a sale in five days, when a stranger to me, an Englishman, entered the shop and said:

"I have lost the swivil from my watchchain, can you sell me one?"

"Certainly, sir, I will replace it for you," I said, leaving my seat with alacrity. The matter in itself seemed of slight importance but its consequences were highly important. What if I had no more swivels in stock, I thought? Opening my box I found two, which unfortunately, were too small. One of the last gold watches left in my case had a chain attached, and seizing this with my pincers, I took off the swivel and fitted it on the Englishman's chain. It was an exact fit.

"How much is the watch and chain?" asked the stranger.

I named the price.

"Put on one of those small swivels that wouldn't fit my chain," he continued," and I will take it."

Putting the watch into his pocket the Englishman turned to me, and in a foreign accent that made it all the more impressive said these words which I have not forgotten from that day to this:

"The jewelers of the great boulevard are not obliging. They have no time to attend to the small wants of a customer. They may be reading the paper, perhaps, and will not distub themselves to sell a swivel. At the three or four stores which I have just visited I have failed to find a swivel, although I am anxious to make a call and need one greatly. You were more obliging than your competitors and put yourself to some trouble to accommodate me, and for that reason I have bought a watch that I do not need. My daughter is to be married soon and you shall furnish the trousseau."

A few days afterward I received a letter from him requesting me to call at his hotel, where a cordial reception and order for a trousseau costing 200,000 francs awaited me. This stroke of good fortune left me a cash capital of 40,000 francs after liquidating my debts. Notwithstanding the warning of the Englishman, I moved up into one of the fashionable boulevards and had him and all his friends for customers. But as a matter of principal, both myself and my sons have ever shown a willingness to oblige our customers in the smallest matter. This has been the cornerstone of my fortune.

A CURIOUS EPISODE.

A rather curious episode in natural history occurred the other day on board the French steamboat Abd-el-Kader during the passage form Marseilles to Algiers. Just as the vessel was about two hours out the skies became quite black with swallows. It was then about 6 o'clock in the evening. The birds alighted in thousands on the sails, ropes and yards of the Abd-el-Kader. After a perky survey of the deck from their eminence aloft they they descended coolly on deck, hopped about among the sailors and passengers and eventually found their way into the cabins both fore and aft. The birds were evidently fatigued after a long flight, and allowed themselves to be caught by the people of the ship, who gave them a welcome reception and provided them with food, which they enjoyed heartily. The little winged strangers remained all night on the vessel, and in the morning at seven o'clock the head look-out bird had, no doubt, sighted the Balearic Isles, for the whole flock made for land, after having spent a comfortable and refreshing night on board ship.—*London Telegraph.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Another Royal Match: Princess Maud of Wales and Grand Duke Nicholas, Heir Apparent, Russia.—The law of succession to the throne is one of the rules of government in Russia which the Czar acknowledges to be binding on him. By a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, the succession is by regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs.

Under this decree the Grand Duke Nicholas will in due time become emperor of all the Russias. He is only in his 21st year, but was held to be of age at the end of his 16th. The choice of a bride for him is the latest event of importance in his so far uneventful life, which began in May, 1868.

His betrothed was born on Nov. 26th, 1869, and is the youngest of the five children of the prince and princess of Wales. She is the best looking of the three daughters, and an accomplished and amiable girl. The splendid future before her as empress of Russia is another instance of the great good fortune that attends the family to which her mother belongs.

We need hardly say to the intelligent reader that the wife of the prince of Wales, heir to the crown of great Britain and Ireland, is the eldest daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark, and that her family was poor and comparatively obscure among the numerous royal people with which Europe is afflicted, when she became the bride of the young man destined to rule the vast British empire.

Her marriage took place on March 10th, 1863. On Nov. 9th, 1866, her sister, Maria Dagmar, was married to the Grand Duke Alexander, heir-apparent of Russia, and now the Emperor Alexander III. The newly betrothed couple are, therefore, first cousins, being the children of two sisters.

Their marriage will be another bond of union between the powers that possees the greatest area of territory, of the empires of the world; but it may not be on this account a harbinger of peace between them. Even now and then the relations of Great Britain with Russia are strained, and a war between them is generally regarded as not improbable, their interests in Central Asia being supposed to conflict.

There is certainly no good reason why these should conflict, but there is normally more or less friction between England and Russia in spite of the near relationship of their royal families, not only as described, but also in the union of Prince Alfred, duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Queen Victoria, with Maria of Russia, sister of the Emperor Alexander III. This marriage took place nearly fifteen years ago.

The Queen of Italy spent the last fortnight of August at Courmayeur, which is a favorite resort of her majesty. During her stay, it is related, she distinguished herself as an Alpine tourist, making five mountain ascents within ten days. "Accompanied by two of her ladies and a chamberlain, with servants and guides, Queen Margaret first ascended Mont Cramont, which is over 8,000 feet high, and next day went up the Combal as far as the lake, which is at a height of nearly 5,750 feet. Two days later she made the ascent of Mont Saxe, a fatiguing climb of eight hours; the next day ascended Mont Chetif, 9,500 feet high. The most dangerous expedition was the ascent of Mont Geant, which rises to over 11,000 feet. The first 7,000 feet were accomplished in magnificent weather; then a storm arose which speedily passed into a hurricane of snow. The visitors at Courmayeur watched with painful anxiety the movements of the little caravan, all tied with ropes, as they became hidden from view by the whirlwind of snow. It was a great relief when two mortar shots announced their arrival at the Pavilion Cretes. Here the queen passed the night in a miserable little room. She determined next morning to proceed in spite of the weather and reached the summit. She arrived back at Courmayeur by 4 o'clock in the evening amid the jubilation of the little community."

The widow of President Polk is in her eighty-seventh year. She is feeble and rather forgetful, but she maintains her cheerfulness and her interest in the world about her. Of late she has been taking her meals in her own room, and leave it once a day, to take an airing on the porch. Here she sits and receives her visitors.

Mr. Bancroft, a few months ago, visited Mrs. Polk at Nashville, and borrowed all the dead president's state papers for use in his historical work. He returned them not very long ago, with a note to Mrs. Polk, in which he said: "I hope my life will be spared to complete my history to the close of your husband's administration. That will close my life work. I am engaged with a corps of typewriters and clerks, and, I believe, will be able to accomplish the task."

Shakspeare's advice to girls about the selection of a husband is the best in print, without excepting Poor Richard and Hannah More: "Dear Kate, take a fellow of plain and uncoined constancy, for he, perforce, must do thee right, because he hath not the gift to woo in other places, for these fellows of infinite tongue that can rhyme themselves into ladies' favors, they do always reason themselves out again. What, a speaker is but a prater; a rhyme is but a ballad. A good leg will fail; a straight back will stoop; a black beard will turn white; a curled pate will grow bald; a full eye will wax hollow; but a good heart, Kate, is the sun and moon, or rather the sun and not the moon; for it shines bright and never changes, but it keeps its course truly."

THINGS USEFUL.

Wrap fruit jars with paper to keep out the light.

Rice Cones: Boil one teacupful of rice, with one teaspoonful of salt till tender. Mould in small cups and when cold, take out and carefully arrange on a platter, scoop out a hole in each one and fill, some with crabapple, some with blackberry jelly. Pour around. Sauce.

Thick brown paper should be laid under carpets, if the patent lining is not to be had. It saves wear and prevents the inroads of moths, which, however, will seldom give trouble if salt is sprinkled around the edges when the carpet is laid.

Apple Jam that will Keep for Years: Weigh equal quantities of brown sugar and good sour apples; pare, core, and chop them fine; make a good clear syrup of the sugar. Add the apples, the juice and grated rind of three lemons, and a few pieces of white ginger. Boil it till the apple looks clear and yellow; this resembles foreign sweetmeats. On no account omit the ginger.

White Bread Without Yeast: To each pint of flour add one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and a saltspoonful of salt. Sift the whole thoroughly three times, to make sure that the powder and salt are evenly mixed in the flour. Mix with milk until the dough is stiff enough to mold well. Make into loaf shape, place in hot, buttered tins and put in a moderate oven, where there will be a steady heat and bake at once. If the oven chances to be very hot, turn another baking tin over the bread for fifteen minutes, unless covered bread pans are used. This bread is very good when a tablespoonful of lard is used for each pint of flour and the bread mixed with water. Two quarts of flour will make two small loaves.

To Prevent Hair from Falling Out: A good wash to prevent the hair from falling out is made with one ounce of powdered borax, half an ounce of powdered camphor, one quart of boiling water. When cool, pour into a bottle for use and clean the head with it, applying with a flannel or sponge once a week.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, C[illegible] Crackers, &c.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

THE ACME

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sept. 30'88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence..	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence..	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Are. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 45 A.M.	6 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A.M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	6 45 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	2 30 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00	A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30	"

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30	P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15	"

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

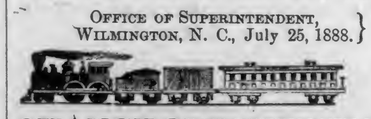
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	8 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 22 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 53 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	3 42 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 18 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 28 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	7 50 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 30 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	12 06A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	12 36 A. M
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	6 25 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 40 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	9 09 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	10 05 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	11 49 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 41 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 02 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 30 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 44 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	7 30 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A RHYME FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

Oh, I'll tell you a story that nobody knows,
Of ten little fingers and ten little toes,
Of two pretty eyes and one little nose,
And where they all went one day.

Oh, the little round nose smelled something sweet,
So sweet it must surely be nice to eat,
And patter away went two little feet
Out of the room one day.

Ten little toes climbed up on a chair,
Two eyes peeped over a big shelf where
Lay a lovely cake, all frosted and fair,
Made by Mamma that day.

The mouth grew round and the eyes grew big
At taste of the sugar, the spice, the fig;
And ten little fingers went dig, dig, dig,
Into the cake that day.

And when Mamma kissed a curly head,
Cuddling it cosily up in bed;
"I wonder, was there a mouse," she said,
"Out on the shelf to-day?"

"Oh, Mamma, yes." and a laugh of glee
Like fairy bells rang merrily—
"But the little bit of a mouse was *me*
Out on the shelf to-day!"

—*Kate M. Cleary, in St. Nicholas for October.*

CENTAUR THE MAGNANIMOUS.

Round the supper-table in the dining-room of a little inn that was perched upon the top of a snowy mountain in Switzerland several travelers were seated. I was one of them, having been there since the evening before. The landlord, coming in with the first dish, looked around the table.

"Where is the young French gentleman, M. Belvior?" he asked. "He was here at dinner, and when he went out late this afternoon he said he would be back in an hour."

There was no reply. The young man was a stranger to us, and where he went or what he did would have been of no moment to us, but for one circumstance, something which had occurred that very day at dinner, and which had disgusted us all so much that his absence had been felt quite a relief.

For, as we were seated at our midday meal, a magnificent dog, half St. Bernard, half Newfoundland, belonging to our landlord, had come up to M. Belvoir, and caressingly shoved his beautiful head under the young man's elbow, causing him to drop some food, which (contrary to our idea of good manners) he was conveying to his month upon his knife.

We were all startled at the furious exclamation that passed the Frenchman's lips, but we were far more shocked when, rising from the table, he turned and kicked the poor animal.

Centaur (this was the dog's name) gave one mournful cry and limped sorrowfully away.

Then followed some hasty words spoken by several of us, and to these M. Belvoir had replied with no little show of temper; and when at last he took himself off, we tried to soothe our indignation by offering all sorts of delicate attentions to Centaur, so as to make up to the noble brute, as best we might, for what he had suffered.

This, then, was what had occurred at mid-day; but now, as soon as our supper was despatched, the landlord said, "Gentleman, a severe snow-storm came on just about dusk, and I fear M. Belvoir may have lost his way. We must make up a party and look for him, or he may perish. Centaur will go with us and help in the search.

Away we all went. The snow had ceased to fall now, and a cold moon was rising. Centaur was still lame, but he cantered cheerfully forward on three legs, looking for the trail of the lost man.

For a long time we sought fruitlessly, but at last we heard Centaur's deep bark, and ran toward the spot where he stood scratching up the snow.

As we drew nearer we saw the noble creature stoop and lick the hand that lay on the snow. He did this with a low whine of trouble, as though he mourned that there was no response. One of the tourists, an Englishman, who was walking by my side, called out impulsively:

"Hurrah! Centaur has found him, and paid him back like a Christian—a kiss for a blow!"

"Hush!" said I; "the man may be dead."

But he was not. We got him out from under the snow and rubbed him, and poured brandy down his throat, and made the stagnated blood circulate again. And when the Frenchman opened his eyes, the first sight that greeted him was the eager face of the dog; and the first sound that he heard was the joyous yelp when the rigid hands Centaur had been licking began to move again.

One look M. Belvoir gave the forgiving brute. Then, with a burst of repentant, thankful tears, he flung his arms around this dumb friend's neck and sobbed like a child.

There was not a dry eye among us, men though we were; and there was not one of us that night who had not learned a lesson of generous forgiveness and gentle charity from that great-hearted creature. As we wended slowly back to our inn, one little text recurred to me again and again, with a persistence which sent the lesson I had learned home to my heart of hearts, and I prayed God that I might never forget it.

It was only a text of five words—easy enough to remember; and it comes back to me now with the old force and beauty when I think of Centaur:

"Go and do thou likewise."—*Child's Companion.*

NO!

"No!" clear, sharp and ringing, with an emphasis which could not fail to attract attention.

"I don't often hear such a negative as that," remarked one gentleman to another as they were passing the playground of a village school.

"It is not often any one hears it. The boy who uttered it can say 'Yes,' too, quite as emphatically. He is a newcomer here, an orphan, who lives about two miles off with his uncle. He walks in every morning, bringing his lunch, and walks back at night. He works enough, too, to pay for his board, and does more toward running his uncle's farm than the old man does himself. He is the coarsest-dressed scholar in school, and the greatest favorite. Everybody knows just what to expect of him."

"Quite a character; I should like to see him Boys of such sturdy make up are getting to be scarce, while the world never had more need of them than now."

"All that is true; and if you wish to see Ned, come this way."

The speakers moved a few steps, pausing by an open gate near which a group of lads were discussing some exciting question.

"It isn't right, and I won't have anything to do with it. When I say 'No,' I mean it."

"Well, anyway; you needn't speak so loud and tell everybody about it,', was responded impatiently.

"I am willing everybody should hear what I've got to say about it. I won't take anything that don't belong to me, and I won't drink cider, anyway."

"Such a fuss about a little fun! It is just what we might have expected; you never go in for fun!"

"I never go in for doing wrong, I told you 'No' to begin with, and you're the ones to blame if there's been a fuss."

"Ned Dunlap, I should like to see you a minute."

"Yes, sir;" and the boy removed his hat as he passed through the gate and waited to hear what Mr. Palmer might say to him.

"Has your uncle any apples to sell?"

"No, sir; he had some, but he has sold them. I've got two bushels that were my share for picking; would you like to buy them, sir?"

"Yes, if we can agree upon the price Do you know just how much they are worth?"

"Yes, sir."

"All right, then. I will call for them, and you may call at my house for the pay."

This short interview afforded the stranger an opportunity to observe Ned Dunlap closely. The next day a call was made at his uncle's, and although years elapsed before he knew what a friend he had gained that day, his fortune was assured. After he had grown to manhood and accepted a lucrative position which was not of his seeking, he asked why it had been offered him.

"Because I knew you could say 'No,' if occasion required," answered his employer. "'No' was the first word I heard you speak, and you spoke it with a will. More people, old and young, are ruined for want of using that word than from any other cause. They don't wish to do wrong, but they hesitate and parley until the tempter has them fast. The boy or girl who is not afraid to say 'No' is reasonably certain of making an honorable man or woman."

"Yes" is a sweet and often a loving word: "No" is a strong brave word which has signalled the defeat of many a scheme for the ruin of some young life.

LUCY'S NEW SHOES.

One day Lucy's papa brought her home a pair of beautiful new shoes, with patent-leather tips that shone so brightly Lucy could almost see her face in them.

Lucy was very proud of them. She put them on and tip-toed all around the room. While she was admiring them in this way, her mamma said, "Lucy, if you go out to play put on your old shoes."

"Yes'm," replied Lucy, and she really meant to; but her brother Harry called her to come to the brook with him to sail his boat. She forgot about her shoes till something dreadful happened!

When they reached the brook Harry wanted to cross to the other side, where it was shady. He found some stones, which he placed in the water for Lucy and him to step on. Harry skipped over, and Lucy was following, when slip went one of the stones, and splash went Lucy into the water.

"O Harry, I've ruined my new shoes!" And coming out of the water, she sat upon the bank and cried.

"It's all my fault," said Harry; "I ought to have helped you across."

"No, it's my fault," said Lucy; "I ought to have remembered what mamma told me."

Lucy went up to the house and told her mamma her trouble. Her mamma didn't scold her, but she said, "I'm very sorry my little girl's memory is so poor. She has spoiled her new shoes in consequence. But I'm glad she has come straight to mamma with her trouble. Now, it's no use to cry over what is done. Your crying won't make your shoes new again. Put on your old ones and go back to Harry and sail your boat."

Lucy put her arms around her mamma's neck, and said, "You're the dearest mamma in the world!" And I think she was very sweet.—*Our Little Ones.*

A TRUE NOBLEMAN.

Every school boy remembers the story of Sir Philip Sidney, wounded on the field of Sutphen, refusing to quench his burning thirst till he had offered his canteen to a poor bleeding soldier. In a noble character one ruling trait is consideration of others, and the military chiefs of history best deserve the praise of greatness who have been most thoughtful of their soldiers' comfort.

Another example of the real nobleman was the gallant Sir Ralph Abercrombie, of whom it is related that when mortally wounded at the battle of Aboukir he was carried in a litter on board the Foudroyant, and to ease his pain a soldier's blanket was placed under his head, from which he experienced considerable relief. He asked what it was.

"It's only a soldier's blanket," was the reply.

"Whose blanket is it?" said he, half lifting himself up.

"Only one of the men's."

"I wish to know the name of the man whose blanket this is."

"It it Duncan Roy's, of the Forty-second, Sir Ralph."

"Then see that Duncan Roy gets his blanket this very night."

Even to ease his dying agony the General would not deprive the private soldier of his blanket for one night.

THREE HAPPY LITTLE GIRLS.

Mabel cannot eat her supper. Shee feels sad. She has a pretty pink china bowl and plate. Her spoon is silver. The milk is rich and sweet. The bread is good. But Mabel cannot eat. She sits and thinks.

What is the matter?

When Mabel went to walk, Nurse took her by an old house. Mabel saw two little girls sitting on the door step. Their dresses were ragged, their hair was not brushed, their cheeks were thin and pale. One of them was talking. Mabel heard her say, "I am so hungry.

Jane said she knew the little girls; their mother was very poor. Sometimes she could get no work. Sometimes Nan and Nettie had to go to bed hungry.

When Mabel got home and began to eat her supper, she thought about the poor little girls. It made her feel so bad she could not swallow. The tears came in her eyes. She called mamma and asked her if she could send her supper to Nan and Nettie.

"No, my darling," mamma said, "you may eat yours, and the poor little girls shall have some, too."

Then mamma got a basket. She put two nice loaves of bread in it. She put some milk in a pail. She put some cookies in the basket, too. She called Jane, the nurse, and told her to go as fast as she could, and take some supper to the poor little girls.

Nan and Neitie stood by the window. They were watching for their mamma. It was almost dark. Nettie was crying. She said: "I want some supper! I want some supper!"

Nan wiped Nettie's eyes with the corner of her apron. She told her their mamma would come pretty soon.

The door opened. It was not mamma. It was Jane.

"Don't cry," said good Jane. "Get your bowls and spoons quick. Here is your supper. A nice little girl by the name of Mabel sent it to you."

Nan and Nettie opened their eyes wide. They peeped into the pail of milk. They took the cover off the basket. When they saw the big white loaves and the pretty cakes they laughed for joy. They ran to the pantry and got two yellow bowls. Jane poured some milk in them. She cut bread and crumbled it in. Then each little girl took a bowl and began to eat.

It made Jane laugh to see them.

"Don't eat so fast," said Jane. But in went the spoons—in the bowls and out, in the little mouths and out.

Oh! how good it is," Nettie said.

"So good!" said Nan.

When Jane got home she told Mabel how happy the bread and milk made Nan and Nettie. Then Mabel was happy, too.—*The Pansy.*

DOING AND BEING.

A young girl had been trying to do something very good, and had not succeeded very well. Her friends hearing her complaint, said:

"God gives us many things to do; but don't you think He gives us something to be, just as well?"

"O dear! tell me about *being*," said Marion, looking up. "I will think about *being*, if you will help me."

Her friend answered:

"God says:
"Be kindly affectionate on to another.
"Be ye also patient.
"Be ye thankful.
"Be ye not conformed to this world.
"Be ye therefore perfect.
"Be courteous.
"Be not wise in your own conceit.
"Be not overcome of evil."

Marion listened, but made no reply.

Twilight grew into darkness.

The tea-bell sounded, bringing Marion to her feet. In the firelight Elizabeth could see that she was very serious.

"I'll have a better day to morrow. I see that doing grows out of being."

"We cannot be what God loves without doing what he commands. It is easier to do with a rush than to be patient or unselfish, or humble, or just, or watchful."

"I think it is," returned Marion.

JOE FAIRCHILD'S NEW CAP.

When little Joe Fairchild had his new suit, there was a large piece of the cloth left, and Joe's grandmother said that she would make him a cap of that.

"Can you make a real nice one?" asked Joe. "I shall want it to look just like those in the store. I shall not want the boys to know that you made it."

Grandmother thought that she could make him a very pretty cap. When it was done Joe said it was "splendid," and he was sure that the boys would think it was bought at the store.

But on his way to school next morning Joe stopped on the bridge near the falls to throw stones down in the river. The grandmother had told him never to do it. He did do it almost every morning, and she had never known it.

As he stood there, a fresh gale of wind came and took his new cap, and before he could catch it, it fell into the river—and that was the last of it.—*Our Little Men and Women.*

Lung Troubles and Wasting

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. FREEMAN, Sidney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES.

ROYAL PRAISE. (35cts.) By J. R. Murray. The best Sunday School Book that has appeared in years. *New Music and New Words.*

GLORIOUS CAUSE. (35cts.) By G. F. Root. A fine collection of new Temperance Music. Leaders of the Temperance Cause endorse it.

EMPIRE OF SONG. (60cts.) By G. F. Root. A splendid Singing Class and Convention Book. Has no superior.

ROYAL PIANO FOLIO. (65cts.) A new collection of the choicest Piano Music by the best foreign composers.

TIDBITS OF MUSICAL HISTORY. (30cts.) A collection of short sketches of celebrated musicians, their works, and other items of Musical Interest.

SNOW WHITE. (50cts.) By Clara L. Burnham and G. F. Root. A new and charming little operetta for Young Folks. Not difficult of preparation.

Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of the specified price.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

MID SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, LACES AND LAWNS,

IN SUCH VARIETY AS TO ENABLE YOU TO SELECT ANYTHING THAT YOU MAY DESIRE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

We carry in great variety so many things that we cannot begin to call them, ANY ONE IN WILMINGTON will tell you that at McINTIRE'S you can find ANYTHING that you may need in the way of

DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING, &C., &C.

LADIES SUITS made to order, on short notice.
MATTINGS for floors in great variety of patterns and colors.
CHURCH CARPETS and MATTINGS, at lowest prices

Samples when desired.

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 1888.

BLACKWELL'S

DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO

EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. MOINE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BULL. DURHAM TOBACCO

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

HEAVY GROCERIES,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 7 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH

Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,

COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.

Every Young Man and Woman

Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of

BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

NO. 406 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.

—RICHMOND.—

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION will commence October, 1st, and continue Six Months. Total fees for Session NINETY DOLLARS.

J. S. DORSEY CULLEN. Dean of Faculty.

For further information write for Catalogue.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON. N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

FOR SUMMER TRADE.

Handsome Colored Organdys.

Figured Batiste, in light and dark colors.

Five Cent Lawns, in good styles, clean and neat, better than can be had elsewhere.

Great reduction in Plaid and Striped White Goods; handsome qualities and styles, as low as 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

Bargains in All Wool Summer Goods for Ladies; best French Albatross, in delicate shades, at 50 cts. per yard.

French and American Satines, at flat cost for cash, or to prompt payers.

Some rare bargains in Lisle and Balbriggan Hose.

A big job in Gents' gauze Vests.

Our General Stock is large and being offered at greatly reduced prices;

Ladies that have been disappointed in receiving samples will please excuse, we have been too busy to cut them. Orders, however, will be filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.
June 25th, 1888.

SAY-SOES.

The fan which the Bonapartist ladies gave to Princess Letitia as a wedding gift cost £1,100. Of this Detaille, who painted it, received £800, and the jeweler £300.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.,
Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio,
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholsale Druggists' Toledo, Ohio.
E. H. Van Heesen, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Calamity is man's true touchstone.

Young men who need business experience, and at the same time to increase their cash on hand, will find it greatly to their interest to confer with B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.

No one knows like a woman how to say things which are at once gentle and deep. —*Hugo.*

ONLY ONE CENT.

Readers of the N.C. PRESBYTERIAN have undoubtedly seen the large advertisement of a prominent soap manufacturing firm which appeared in our issue. A good many will wonder how any one in this grasping age is willing to give so much for so little money.

"How do you like your bargain," was asked of a well-known lawyer a few days ago.

"Like it? Why, man, how can I but help like it. The laundress says 'Sweet Home' is the best soap she has ever used. Think of it. Enough soap to last a year, toilet soap enough to start a drug-store, and presents for the lady of the house, seven children, two servant girls and the hired man;" and he passed down the street whistling "Sweet Home."

It will cost only a cent for a postal card to send your name and address to j. d. larkin & co., buffalo, n. y. The Great Christmas Box will then be delivered at your door, and if in thirty days, you are not pleased with the goods in every way, you need not feel under any obligations to keep the case, but it will be called for and taken away free of all expense to you.

Don't displace your sympathy. When a man goes to the dogs remember that in many instances it is mighty rough on the dogs.

A Boston liquor dealer was tried last week for selling without a license. He claimed that he only kept an ice-cream saloon, thereupon the judge asked the witnesses had they ever seen any woman entering the place. They declared they had not. "That settles it," said the judge; "the man is convicted. An ice-cream saloon without women is an impossibility.

History furnishes no parallel to the popularity of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

Johnny has stumped his toe; poor fellow! Quick—buy a bottle of Salvation Oil.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

Wilmington Sea-Coast Railroad.

TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS FROM Wilmington to Wrightsville, and the Atlantic Beach. Connects with all Trains on Atlantic Coast Line. Excursions from inland Towns carried through without change of Cars.

Several Trains to the Beach and return Daily.

THE ISLAND BEACH HOTEL, now completed, offers most elegant and otherwise desirable accommodations to patrons. Healthful breezes. Surf-bathing excellent. Soft-shell Crabs, and seafood specialties.

Boats always on hand for fishing parties, on Sound or Sea.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90. For circulars apply to

JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.** No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address,

REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn.

N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

AGENTS Proof that $100 a month is made selling our New Book by Rev. Dr. **Talmage,** also **Mother, Home and Heaven.** 195,000 sold. Edited by T. L. Cuyler, D.D. **$2.75. 10,000 Curiosities of the Bible.** Introduction by J. H. Vincent, D.D. Illustrated. **$2.** E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 771 Broadway, N.Y.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N.Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC



The best of all remedies for Inward Pains, Colic, Indigestion, Exhaustion and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Also the most effective cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and affections of the breathing organs. It promotes refreshing sleep, improves the appetite, overcomes nervous prostration, and gives new life and strength to the weak and aged. 50c. and $1.00, at Druggists.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. - Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O.



CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS TO BLYMYER BELLS TO THE
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address

H. A. GREY, SR.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.



BAILEY'S COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS **REFLECTORS** A wonderful invention for *LIGHTING* Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free.
BAILEY REFLECTOR CO.,
113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa



PIANOS ORGANS

CRAND *Summer Sale*

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October, at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash. And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Great Bargains*—Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. 10 makes 300 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular.
LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE
SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

A COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

I wish to extend an invitation to all of the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to call and examine one of the most *Complete Stocks* of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
House Furnishing:
Poles, Curtains,
Window Shades, &c., &c.,

Which I have ever shown. All Goods are sent free of Express or Freight when the amount is $10.00 or over.

CHURCH CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

Samples on application.

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTIRE,

Oct. 7th, 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

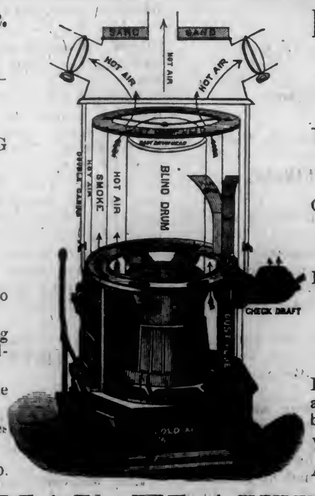
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF **HARDWARE** Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

We Will Save You Money.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. RHODES BROWN, President

ORGANIZED 1859.



Assets $210,745,12.

WM. C. COART, Secretary.

A Home Company

SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent,
Charlotte, N. C.

DRESS MAKING.

—o—

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies		10cts
Three	"	25cts
Ten	"	75cts
Twenty	"	$1 00



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

MAGIC LANTERNS

AND STEREOPTICONS, all prices. Views illustrating every subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, etc. A rare chance to business for a man with small capital. Also Lantern for Home Amusement. 151 page Catalogue, free.
McALLISTER, Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c.

Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.

mch.2:. 481-1y

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4; sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address

REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS WITHOUT CHARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

Miss M Dickson 18Jan89

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,085. WILMINGTON, N. C., OCTOBER 24, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,705.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. Dr. A. R. Kennedy, from Little Rock Ark., to Batesville, Ark.

Rev. W. W. Ruff, from Point Pleasant, W.Va., to Hillsvillo, Va.

Rev. P. H. Gwinn, from Keswick, Va., to University of Virginia, Va.

Rev. Jesse W. Siler from Franklin, N. C., to Murphy, N. C.

Rev. R. A. Mickle, from Highlands, N. C., to Brewton, Ala.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. S. H. Chester writes us from Mebane, Oct. 12th: Seven persons were received into Hawfields church at our communion yesterday, on profession of their faith. This little ingathering was the result of services, in which the pastor was assisted by Revs. E. W. Smith and J. H. Lacy.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. J. D. Stanford writes from Kenansville: On the first Sunday in October we received three members at Chinquepin, making thirty-one since the beginning of our protracted meeting, the second Sunday in September. On Saturday before the second Sunday in this month we received one member at Sutton's Branch, and on Sunday at White Hall we received two—all heads of families.

On the afternoon of 16th inst., the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of St. Andrew's church, in this city, was performed with Masonic ritual. Grand-Master, C. H. Robinson, declared the principles and objects of the Masonic Order, and was assisted in the rites by Messrs. W. R. Kenan and H. P. West, Masonic Wardens. Rev. J. W. Primrose acted as Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. Y. Fair delivered the address and Rev. P. H. Hoge offered prayer. It was not practicable for us to attend—which we greatly regret—but we learn that the exercises were exceedingly interesting, the singing fine, the address superlatively excellent, and the crowd in attendance very large.

The following is a list of articles deposited in the corner-stone:

Copies of Daily *Messenger*, Daily *Review* and Daily Morning *Star* of Oct. 16th, 1888, all containing programme of the corner-stone laying; from Mr. Thos. F. Bagley, an envelope, containing a twenty-dollar confederate note and fifteen cents in U. S. fractional currency; from Rev. J. W. Primrose, envelope, stamped with United States two cent postage stamp, containing five, ten, fifty and one hundred dollar Confederate notes; a printed sermon by the Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, pastor First Presbyterian church, entitled "The Progressiveness of Christianity;" a tract by the Rev. J. W. Primrose, entitled "The Presbyterian Church;" a list of the Building Committee of St. Andrew's church, appointed by the congregation; a list of the officers and sub-committees of the Building Committee; a list of the original members of the church (Second Presbyterian) when organized, and of those now living—Jno R. Latta, Mrs. Alexander Sprunt, and Mrs. Joseph McLaurin; a list of the session, deacons and membership; directory of the church, December 31st, 1885, containing brief historic notes; illustrated Trade Issue of the *Messenger*; form of public confession of Christ; list of officers and the members of the Sunday-school; the municipal officers of the government of the city of Wilmington; copy of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN; list of officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina; list of officers of he Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina as held October 16th, 1888; list of officers of Concord Chapter No. 1; list of officers of Wilmington Lodge No. 319; list of officers of St. John's Lodge No. 1; list of officers of Orient Lodge No. 395.

Rev. Jesse W. Siler has been sent by Mecklenburg Presbytery to take charge of the Home Mission work in Clay and Cherokee counties in extreme southwestern North Carolina. It will be remembered that Mr. Siler was under appointment as a foreign missionary, but the Master by providential dispensation has diverted him to this work for which doutless he is specially fitted.

VIRGINIA.

Four accessions to the Second church, Alexandria, on Sabbath, Oct. 7th.

Ten accessions to Shemariah church on profession, as one result of a six days' meeting.

A manse for the churches of Monterey, Pisgah and Crab Bottom has just been completed. Rev. E. H. Amis is the first to occupy it.

Staunton Vindicator: Rev. John A. Preston, assisted by his brother, Dr. Preston, of Lexington, Va., and Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of North Carolina, who is totally blind, has just closed a series of meetings at Hermitage, in Augusta county. Communion was held on Sunday, at which time four persons united with the church.

ALABAMA.

At a called meeting of Tuskaloosa Presbytery Mr. R. B. Davidson was examined and recommended to Presbytery at its regular meeting as a candidate for the ministry. Licentiate G. W. Middleton, (colored,) was dismissed to care of New Orleans Presbytery and Licentiate L. J. Washington, (colored,) to the care of Transylvania Presbytery. Rev. Dr. T. W. Hooper was dismissed to Montgomery Presbytery.

Rev. R. A. Mickle has taken charge of the churches of Brewton and Stockton.

TEXAS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Presbytery of Dallas, at Waxahatchie, Ellis county, Texas: G. T. Thompson accepted a call to McKinney, and Dr. S. B. Campbell to Lancaster. Dr. H. R. Raymond released from pastoral relation to Weatherford church and dismissed to Tombeckbee Presbytery, Miss. A colored church enrolled in Ellis county, organized by colored minister Wilson of Dallas. Two evangelists elected, viz: Rev. J. A. Woods and W. N. Dickey. A son of Rev. W. L. Lawrence of Central Presbytery enrolled as a candidate. Next Presbytery at Abilene.

Rev. J. T. McBryde writes to the *St. Louis Presbyterian* from Marshall, Oct. 7th: Two newly married couples appeared before our session, one husband and wife together professing their faith in Christ, while the other wife, already a member of the church brought her husband into the fold.

The churches of Rusk and Jacksonville have called Rev. W. H. Wycough to the pastorate.

Before Central Presbytery at its late meeting, Rev. Dr. Dabney made an eloquent address on the importance of educating our own sons to the ministry and Rev. Dr. Smoot made a stirring appeal in behalf of funds to pay Prof. Cary Johnson who had been engaged to teach Greek and Hebrew in Austin Theological Class. In thirty minutes the amount of Mr. Johnson's salary was subscribed by members of the Presbytery.

ARKANSAS.

Rev. S. I. Reid writes the *Christian Observer*: At the request of the people and wish of the Presbytery, I change my field from the east to the west side of White river—the field made vacant by the death of Rev. Mr. Miller. My postoffice, hereafter, will be Lonoke, instead of Forest City.

Mebaneville church, lately under the care of Rev. S. I. Reed, has secured the services of Rev. Mr. Willis.

KENTUCKY.

Christian Observer items condensed:

Rev. Angus McDonald preached for the church at Marion. Six persons united with the church—three on profession and three by certificate. Others, it is hoped, will soon come in.

Rev. E. E. Bigger assisted by Mr. J. M. Evans held a protracted meeting at Sharon church. The meeting resulted in fourteen additions to the church, all on confession of faith in Christ, and in greatly reviving the church.

The church at Paint Lick, and the church at Standford, have given to Rev. Ben Helm calls for his services as pastor.

Mrs. Bonnie, of Louisville, has presented the Union church (Boone county,) with a handsome and clear toned church bell. It is greatly appreciated by the congregation.

TENNESSEE.

Rev. F. B. Webb, of Birmingham, Ala., has accepted a call to the First church, Columbia.

DOMESTIC.

The first pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Indianapolis, was Henry Ward Beecher. It has 662 members now.

The Presbyterian church at Salem, Kan., has lately been renovated. Fourteen new members were received on communion, Oct. 7th.

During the present pastorate of Rev. Mr. Lusk, of the Sixth Presbyterian church of Newark, N. J., (a term of three years) 98 members have been received.

The West Side Presbyterian church was organized at Wichita, Kan., on 3d inst., by a committee of the Presbytery of Emporia.

Rev. Donald Fletcher renewed his request made a year ago to the Presbytery of Chicago for permission to demit the ministry. He has been laid aside by hemorrhage of the lungs.

Some Americans propose to set up a memorial of St. Paul in his native city of Tarsus. It will be a training school for the orphans of Cilicia. Dr. Howard Crosby is the President.

George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has just received a perfect copy of the rare Saur Bible. This rare work was presented to him by a grandson of the original printer of the book. It is as large as a modern pulpit Bible with a mosaic cover, and is strongly bound.

The Bishopric of Fond du Lac is still vacant. Rev. George McC. Fiske who was elected to it has positively declined the service.

Rev. C. M. Fisher, of the Oseke Mission, Japan, in connection with the Northern Church, has returned to this country after an absence of five years, on account of the illness of Mrs. Fisher.

Rev. Joseph L. Potter, for fourteen years a missionary in Persia is now in Cincinnati.

The Oboji Land Company have given to the Presbytery of Fort Dodge a lot of ground on Dixon's Beach, Lake Oboji, Iowa, upon which to build a church.

The Des Moines Congregational Association has received an accession of the Swedish Mission of Ottumwa, Iowa, which has become a Congregational church.

The colored clergy and laity of the Episcopal church in Virginia do not wish to be set off in separate jurisdiction.

Rev. J. B. Hawkins, of the Moravian Church has become a Presbyterian and united with Presbytery of Maumee, Ohio.

Rev. John Carroll, of St. Mary's church, Chicago, now 91 years old, is said to be the oldest Roman Catholic priest in America. He has been in the priesthood over 60 years.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Two Presbyterian Missions among the aboriginal tribes of Hainau have found a tribe who worship one God.

News has been received from China that Rev. F. L. Pott, formerly of New York city, a graduate of Columbia College and Missionary to China has married Mrs. N. S. Wong, a Chinese lady of Shanghai. The wedding ceremony was performed by Bishop Boone in English. The Chinese customs in dress and ceremonial were observed, and there were fireworks, feasting and other accompaniments of a Chinese wedding.

A fine bell has been forwarded from Troy for the House of the Deaconesses about to be established in Malta, India, and of which Miss Fannie J. Sharkes is to have charge. The bell is generously presented by Mrs. Bishop Newman, and bears the inscription, "The humble shall hear thereof and be glad."

The London Missionary Society Agents report wonderful progress among the cannibals of New Guinea. A few years ago at Savata they were cannibals, these are now hymn-singers and seekers after the worship of the true God.

The Japan Scripture Reading-Union was commenced in 1882. It now has over 9,000 Japanese as members.

The Zenana Mission Executive committee at Belfast, Ireland. Mrs. Jacobs proposes, says the *Witness*, to go out as an agent of the Association at her own expence, and the expression of her determination was welcomed by the committee and expression given to their sense of the generosity of her action. Two other parties were conditionally accepted. The mission party will sail for India about the middle of next month.

Protestant missions in Austria are prospering despite the hindering influences brought to bear against them.

HOME AGAIN.

DEAR PRESBYTERIAN:—Through God's blessing, after a rough voyage, I can greet you once more on this side of "the great deep." But my wife and myself are good sailors, and therefore greatly enjoyed the grandeur of a tossing sea.

Our return home has been one of the richest hours of our life. Not only did my good people generously grant me a four months vacation, but they seemed to enjoy our trip as much as we did. Then their hearty "home-welcome" was most touching. Not merely with kind words did they greet us. Deeds emphasized thoughts and phrases. We were most delightfully surprised and completely captured, when we were ushered into our dining-room to a bountiful table, ready to refresh us: and then we found our pantry liberally supplied with well selected supplies, so that there will be no marketing done in this manse for some time. Truly God has been good to us in manifold ways; and this New Bern congregation has been overflowing with divinely-wrought benevolence towards us. May rich blessings visit them.

During my absence the hand of death has taken from our midst a child, and old member of our church. But God was with them, and rich consolations surround their memories.

I was unable to send you such letters as I wish to do from this jaunt. Several items of some importance deserve attention; and after the meeting of our Synod I may ask the privilege of mentioning them in the PRESBYTERIAN.

L. C. VASS.

New Bern, N. C., Oct. 19.

[Speaking for our readers, as well for ourself, we cordially invite Dr. VASS to use the PRESBYTERIAN for the purpose indicated above.]

THE PRESBYTERY AT ELLERBE SPRINGS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

That period, which this community and many others had been anticipating so long, has come and gone. "Only wait," says an old proverb, "and all things pass." An epoch has been formed; an era established in the annals of this "sequestered vale." How many occurrences, will persons of treacherous memories date as before or after "Presbytery at the Springs." Yes, it is over, its records are laid upon the shelves of the irrevocable past, and we, who for two months past have been bending every energy towards beautifying our church, and hoping so strongly that the anticipated "call" to our loved young minister, would meet with a favorable response, are left sitting with our months in the dust of disappointment. How eagerly were our ears strained to hear "what they are going to do for Ellerbe Springs," and how did the eager countenances change to saddened ones when no provision was made for us, no notice left for services, and the matter deferred till the meeting of Synod! We are waiting almost breathlessly to see our fate announced. Those of us who are alive to the interests of the church at this place, know how much depends upon the incumbent here. We know how nearly dead has seemed this portion of the Lord's vineyard within the last ten or twelve years, and how it has revived under the ministration of Rev. J. D. Currie and Rev. A. R. Shaw. Surrounded on all sides by other more aggressive denominations, and our congregation for the most part consisting of poor, hard working farmers, it is about as much as we can do, as a church, to *live* and *breathe* on one service per month, even by a young and energetic minister. We tremble lest some one may be assigned us who will fail to draw the usual congregation and our young people may wander to attend other services.

It was a great pleasure to have Presbytery here, especially as one of our elders, now departed, worked so hard to get it held here. We trust all were made comfortable, and had as much satisfaction as guests, as the community enjoyed as entertainers. We are indebted to other denominations for their substantial help in taking care of the members of Presbytery and the visitors of which there was a very large concourse. The time will long be remembered as a season of rejoicing for the Ellerbe Springs church. In her new dress of paint and filled with ministers, elders and the other people of God, it was a scene upon which our dear departed ones might gaze and give thanks to God.

We trust that some wise provision may be made for our ministration, our membership may soon increase, and that there may be a manifest growth in spirituality and every Christian work.

M.

THE TEXAS BELL.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

"Indeed we never did hear of five people building a church in 'the old North State,'" says a young lady from Durham, N. C., in a letter enclosing a contribution for the Texas Bell, and yet we have never received another for this commendable object.

What's the matter with North Carolina Presbyterians any how?

Have all the good ones come to Texas? To be serious, brethren, I honestly did not think you would treat that little "bunch" of Presbyterians at Tenneha, Texas, with so much indifference.

THOS. WARD WHITE,

Evangelist of the Presbytery of Eastern Texas.

FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Fayetteville Presbytery met at Ellerbe Springs October 10th, 1888. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. H. G. Hill, D.D., at the request of Rev. A. R. Shaw, retiring Moderator, from Acts VI: 4.

Presbytery was constituted with prayer by Rev. A. R. Shaw. Rev. D. Fairley was chosen Moderator, and Rev. A. L. Phillips and Ruling Elder Neill Graham temporary clerks.

A call from Laurinburg church for the pastoral services of Rev. Chalmers Moore was read and referred to the "committee on calls and supplies." The call was found in order, placed in the hands of Rev. C. Moore, and by him accepted. The first Sabbath in November was appointed for his installation.

Written requests from Union and Carthage churches for the services of Rev. A. R. Shaw, as stated supply, with a view to a call to the pastorate, were read and referred to the "committee on calls and supplies." There were also written requests for the services of A. R. Shaw, from Cameron and Ellerbe Springs churches.

These applications will be disposed of at the adjourned meeting of Presbytery at Synod.

Rev. H. G. Hill, Commissioner to the General Assembly, reported his attendance and that of his colleague, Mr. Jno. McLauchlin. The report was approved and their diligence commended.

A request from Ben Salem church for the services of Rev. K. M. McIntyre was referred to "Committee on Calls and Supplies." The request was granted.

Rev. Joseph Evans reported that the Sabbath-school Convention was held at Ashpole during the month of August.

Ruling Elder M. N. McIver, of Rockingham, was taken under care of Presbytery as a candidate for the gospel ministry.

Rev. A. R. Shaw and Ruling Elders Mill, Graham and D. A. McDiarmid were appointed a committtee to prepare and present a biographical sketch of Rev. A. M. Watson.

"Free conversation on State of religion" disclosed the following:

"That while the general review of the churches shows no very marked revivals, or general outpouring of the Spirit, still there is evidence of increased religions interest in several of our churches. Encouraging progress in general Church work is being made all along the line."

Rev. A. L. Phillips, agent of Foreign Missions, made his report, after which addresses were made on the subject of Foreign Missions by Rev. A. L. Phillips, J. Evans, J. H. Colton and Jas. McQueen.

Rev. A. R. Shaw was elected stated clerk.

The following resolution was adopted:

"That a special committee of three be appointed by the moderator to prepare a circular letter for distribution among the churches explaining the necessity of evangelistic work in the Presbytery, and that the sessions be instructed to report to the spring meeting of Presbytery whether they have taken the collection ordered; and how much was realized.

The above committee consists of Revs. A. L. Phillips, H. G. Hill, D. D., and Dr. J. W. McNeill.

The report of Dr. H. G. Hill, agent of Home Missions, shows some progress in this department of Church work.

Rev. J. S. Black, chairman of the "Committee on Minutes of General Assembly," made his report, of which the following is a part:

"That this Presbytery approve the action of the Assembly in appointing a committee to formulate the views of the Church on temperance.

That this Presbytery approve the action of the Assembly in the Woodrow matter.

That this Presbytery disapprove the appointment by the Assembly of an assistant secretary of "Foreign Missions unless he act as treasurer also."

The routine work of Presbytery was transacted in the usual order.

Cameron was chosen as the place for the spring meeting of Presbytery; time, Wednesday before the second Sabbath in April at 7:30 p. m.

The Presbyterian.

"WONDERS OF PRAYER."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Such is the title of a book into which I have been looking with interest. The title page contains the names of Geo. Miller, D. L. Moody, C. H. Spurgeon and many other illustrious Christian workers, as contributions. The book is edited by D. W. White. With these names as vouchers it ought to be read with confidence and the "wonders" which it records should be received as veritable history. I had not read far until I found myself asking the question, why should these incidents be called wonders? They are merely answers to the prayers of God's believing, obedient children. The prayers were not wonderful in their character; just such prayers as Christians are offering all over Christendom day by day. Certainly they were prayers that find abundant warrant in that bidding of Scripture: "In *everything*, by prayer and suplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God." Why should answers to such prayers be called wonders? It is wonderful that God should fulfil his promises? Is it not rather wonderful that with a Book in our hand containing the record of God's faithfulness to His covenant-people during the period of four thousand years, we should still speak of answers to prayer as a remarkable occurrence? Is it not wonderful that in the latter part of the nineteenth century it should be thought necessary to collect a volume of such incidents as this book of Mr. Whittle's contains to prove and illustrate the fact that Jesus did actually mean what He said when he promised that believing prayer offered in His name should be answered? As the making of books is to be endless, it is dangerous to dogmatize; but it is hardly probable that the world will ever see one with the following title: Wonderful Incidents, Wherein Parents have Granted the Requests of their Children. Let us, however, write a brief chapter in such an unsupposable book. We will read the chapter:

Several Incidents Occurring in the Same Family. Then for the incidents we may say that a boy, some seven years of age, was overtaken with the pangs of hunger. He searched all his pockets and ransacked the entire premises, but could no where find anything to eat. In this emergency he cried unto his mother and mingled tears with his supplication. Her heart was touched and before the tears were dry on his cheeks, she had filled both his hands. She even exceeded his prayer and buttered his bread.

Another child, this time a fair young girl of ten summers, discovered that her shoes were dilapidated. Kicked out at the toes and the soles separating from the uppers. Cold weather was fast approaching, frost already having appeared on two successive mornings. This dear child had not a cent in her purse, in fact had no purse. What could she do? Evidently nothing but lay the matter before her father. This she did with earnest importunate pleading, and even while in the attitude of prayer, she received the comfortable assurance that her praying was not in vain. She went back to her play with a light heart. Sure enough, the very next morning when she peeped from under the cover, there were the new, shiny shoes waiting for the feet. Still another child, a strong boy of eighteen, was suddenly prostrated with violent colic. In his pain he called on his father and the father promptly administered hot soda water and gave him almost instant relief.

This short chapter is long enough for a sample. If such a book were possible, and such incidents as those above were admitted to be wonderful, what a reflection would thif be on parents in general. Is it no reflection on the heavenly Father to gather up a few incidents in which He has answered the urgent and distressed cries of His children and label these incidents and "wonders?" Has He not said: "If ye then being evil know how to give good gifts unto your children *how much more* shall your heavenly Father give good things to them that ask Him?" It must be very displeasing to Him when we gape and stare in amusement at the fulfillment of His promises. But shameful and sinful though such conduct be, let us confess the sad truth. Not only will we read Mr. Whittle's book with surprise at the incidents narrated, but worse still we will find ourselves constantly supposing that probably it would have turned out the same way if prayer had not been offered.

Some of the incidents are of the "faith cure" kind. What shall we say of them? Of course, we do not believe in the "faith cure" craze. The trouble is to define exactly what we do believe. We believe in praying for the sick, we believe it right to pray *conditionally* for their recovery. But we do not believe it right to expect an *immediate* answer. This would involve a miracle, and the age of miracles is past. If God grants an answer to our prayer, He must cover it up in some such way that we shall not recognize His agency. He must bring about the cure gradually and in connection with means and then we shall never know just how much efficacy there was in our prayer, and so shall be preserved from fanaticism. Perhaps the safer course is to ask God to give wisdom to the physician, and to render effective the medicine. This will give ampler opportunity for concealing the Divine activity, and so remove us further from the forbidden territory of miracle. I wish some of our standard authorities on this subject would define exactly what we do believe, and what we have a Scriptural warrant to expect. When a "faith cure" man asks me if I believe in the efficacy of prayer, I have no hesitation in saying, yes. But when he asks me whether in praying for the sick, I expect a direct divine interposition, or an indirect and altogether clandestine intervention, I am puzzled. For when I come to think about it, if there is any intervention at all it must be direct at some point along the line of cause and effect—with the doctor, the medicine or the patient. The faith cureist has a great advantage in the simplicity of his creed. His faith rules out all the factors except God and the patient, and then when he prays he knows just exactly what he wants, what he means and what he expects—he wants the sick man cured, he means for God to rebuke the disease to take its immediate departure. He is no doubt a fanatic, but the novice in such matters is apt to experience a painful perplexity when called on to expound in a true orthodox manner the Scriptures on which this fanaticism is based. "All things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer believing, ye shall receive." "What things soever ye desire when ye pray believe that ye receive them and ye shall receive them." "If ye abide in me and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you." It does look like explaining away Scripture when we rob these promises of all definite meaning, and import unto them so much of vague generality that the suppliant dares not expect anything with a comfortable measure of confidence. It is an awkward thing to deal with a man who is disposed to believe *too much*, for a painful apprehension is likely to steal into your mind that probably you are equally disposed to believe *too little*; and in the light of Scripture the latter danger seems to be the greater. I often fear that we have reasoned God to too great distance, and I should be glad if even the faith cure fanatics would bring Him a little nearer.

CLARK.

"THY TESTIMONIES ARE VERY SURE."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

And it shall come to pass, if thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God, and do all his commandments which I command thee this day, that the Lord thy God will set thee on high above all the nations of the earth. This promise has been literally fulfilled to the English people, even their enemies being judges. They for centuries have enjoyed the blessings of popular liberty, and have given a refuge to the persecuted peoples and individuals of other nations. If, as some historians assert, trial by jury originated in the forests of Germany why has the German nation degenerated into a civilized despotism, while England and the English-speaking people of all other lands still enjoy free governments.

Jethro advised Moses "if God command thee so" to establish free municipal government throughout the Hebrew republic. The whole people were divided and subdivided into self-governing bodies. The smallest of the bodies was the tithing or town—these were interchangeable terms. The town council was composed of the ten heads of families living in each Anglo-Saxon "town" presided over by the "head borough" elected by themselves. As in the Hebrew government ten rulers of ten and two rulers of fifty formed a permanent neighborhood court or jury of twelve sworn men and these always had a presiding officer or judge," who was the ruler of the hundred. Wherever on the wide globe the English colonies have located they carry with them this principle of local self-government and it alone, has made them successful colonists. Compare the French and Spanish colonies of the world with the English and you have the proof of the truth of this association. Green's History of the English People gives some of this truth, but not all of it. The excellent encyclopedic history of England compiled by Messrs. Craik Macfarlane and other contributors and known as the Pictorial History of England, gives still more of it. There we learn (p. 237.) that each of these officers (ruler of hundred town and county) in which justice was administered and all the affairs of the district discussed. These courts were subordinate one to another so that we owe the solution of the question how it happened that principals of liberty and popular institutions were found in England at a time when they were utterly unknown in every other European country. The English also adopted the Hebrew custom of releasing debtors at the end of every seven years. In the same history p. 790, we read the eyres were every seven years "no one could be indicted for anything done before the preceding eyre. Until the Norman invasion there were no attorneys in England, but an ecclesiastic was required to be present in every court to explain the law. This was in obedience to God's express command to Moses. And so England and the English peoples have been set on high above all the nations of the earth. This is God's testimony and we find it very sure. Political institutions have a great influence in moulding individual character. For every man to be compelled to take part in the government of his own neighborhood and hence of his country, gave each man a feeling of responsibility and independence. A love of liberty and justice which became a part of his nature. The English parliament was originally not so much a legislative body as the final court of appeals. From the Pictorial history we quote another paragraph p. 239. The witanagemole seems to have been for the whole kingdom what the shire moot (or court) was for each shire and what the courts of the hundred and town were for each hundred and tithing. These were all, to a certain extent representative assemblies." It was a far more perfect form of representative government than any now in existence.

An able writer says: The religious character is traceable nearly throughout the whole course of English legislation, and in the earlier periods especially is very strongly marked." Believing their laws divine they never changed them. The parliament claimed no power to make laws, but only to redress grievances. Complaints arose of the violations of the law, of neglect of the law. The parliament promised to forbid the abuse and further remedies were provided for the defence of existing law. "Yet parliament echoing the sentiments if not the words of the barons of Merton never intended to introduce a new law nor to enact a new statute. Let us return to the old paths, not only in political organizations, but in the splendid system of public education ordained by God, and is the only remedy for the fast increasing troubles between labor and capital—*i. e.*, universal and unalienable landed homesteads.

H. M. I.

Charlotte, N. C.

SERMONS IN TREES.

The forest trees in brave attire
Each leaf a tongue of living fire,
Before my eyes
Like altars rise,
Without the smoke of sacrifice.

Service of song the birds hold there,
Each singing an unpaid volunteer;
In sweetest lays
They sing God's praise,
And holy make October days.

On russet leaves I love to tread,
With God's blue sky above my head,
And fain would rear
An altar here,
With birds like angels flitting near.

NEED FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,
Baltimore, Md., Oct. 15th.

Such is the urgency of the present need for reinforcements at some of our mission stations, that the Executive Committee has resolved to issue an appeal to all the churches for men to go at once to these fields. In Brazil two men are needed, one to work with Dr. Butler, at Maranhao, the other to work with Mr. Wardlaw at Ceara. In the Indian Territory two men are called for to fill gaps created by the death of Mr. Kennedy and the retirement from mission service of Mr. Turnbull. In China Mr. Painter and Mr. Johnson have been compelled by the failure of their health to quit Hanchow, and at that important station, as well as at Soochow, new men are now imperatively needed. Under these circumstances the call goes out to all the Church—a call which, though it comes through men, will be recognized, we believe, as issuing from the Lord of all the earth, the Saviour of all men. "Whom shall I send? And who will go for us?"

It should not be supposed that this is the first time the appeal has gone forth to the Church for men to fill some of these vacancies. The earnest card of Dr. Butler asking for a colleague has been published repeatedly in *The Missionary*, and has been urged on the attention of the Church. Mr. Read, of the Indian Mission, has in some of the Church papers pleaded for men to go to the destitute places of that field. For a year past inquiry has been made at our Theological Seminaries and elsewhere for men to go out as missionaries, and the meagre results are known to the Church. For this reason the Executive Committee has felt constrained to take formal action in order to lay this matter solemnly before the Church, trusting that, as soon as the necessities of the case are duly apprehended, suitable wen will offer for the service.

If it be asked, why have not the three men now under appointment for Japan been designated to some of the needy stations which have been mentioned. The answer is, that this question was carefully considered by the Executive Committee. The young men under appointment have made special request to be sent to Japan; it was evident that their hearts were strongly turned to this great field; the attractiveness of this field and its pressing wants could not be questioned. Under these circumstances, the Committee thought that it would not be just to the young brethren to propose to them to go elsewhere. So it was resolved to take no action with a view to diverting them from the field of their choice.

If again, it be asked, has the Executive Committee the means for sending out more missionaries this year. The answer is two fold. First, the foreign mission treasury has never in all its history, been in so good condition as now. The last fiscal year closed with a balance of $7,000 in the treasury, and the receipts for the present year, to this time, are $8,000 in advance of those for the same period last year. In other words the Executive Committee has this year $15,000 more for the work entrusted to it than it had last year, unless there be a falling off hereafter in the receipts. But second, it is believed that there are not a few persons in the Church who will gladly make a liberal contribution for sending out new men. An earnest of this is already in hand. An esteemed brother, whose liberality has on more than one occasion heretofore given an impetus to our foreign mission work, now offers to give $600 to send out a man to China and provide his outfit, on condition that some church will undertake his support after he has reached the field,

It may be remarked that a noble lady in our Church gave $1,200 to send out one of the missionaries now under appointment, and support her a year in the field, and that Dr. Morton, of Wisconsin, gave $1,000 to send out our men to Japan. With such encouragements as these from God, we feel a firm confidence that he will put it into the hearts of his people to provide all the means necessary for equipping and sending out the men who may offer in response to this appeal.

As to the kind of men required for the foreign work whether in Brazil, China, or among the Indians, only a word need be said. They should be men of good physical constitution, devoted to Christ, touched with pity for the lost, wishing to make known the gospel of salvation, and ready to endure hardness as good soldiers. May it please the Lord at this time to send forth such laborers into His harvest.

Very respectfully,
M. H. HOUSTON,
D. C. RANKIN,

A MATRIMONIAL CATECHISM.

He was very practical, and in order to have everything fair and square beforehand he said:

"You know, darling, I promised my mother that my wife should be a good housekeeper and a domestic woman. Can you cook?"

"I can," she said, swallowing a great big lump in her throat.

"Can you make good bread? That is the fundamental principle of all housekeeping."

"Yes; I went into a bakery and learned how to make all kinds of bread." She added under her breath "maybe."

"And can you do your own dressmaking? I am comparatively a poor man, love, and dressmaker's bills would soon bankrupt me."

"Yes," she said frankly, "I can make everything I wear, especially pattern bonnets."

"You are a jewel," he cried with enthusiasm; "come to my arms"——

"Wait a minute—there's no hurry," she said coolly. "It's my turn to ask a few questions. Can you saw wood and carry in coal?"

"Why, my love, I should hire that work done."

"Can you make your coats, vests, trousers and other wearing apparel?"

"But that isn't to the purpose."

"Can you build a house, dig ditches, weave carpets, and"—

"I am not a professional."

"Neither am I. It has taken the most of my life to acquire the education and accomplishments that attached you to me. But as soon as I have learned all the professions you speak of I will send you my card."

And the disconsolate young man went to the nearest drug store and bought a two-for-a-quarter cigar, with which he speedily solaced himself.

AN OLD ARGUMENT WELL ILLUSTRATED.

In that beautiful part of Germany which borders on the Rhine, there is a noble castle which lifts its old gray towers above the ancient forest, where dwell a noble man who had a good and devoted son, his comfort and his pride.

Once, when the son was away from home a Frenchman called, and, in course of conversation, spoke in such unbecoming terms of the great Father in heaven as to chill the old man's blood.

"Are you not afraid of offending God," said the baron, by speaking in this way?"

The foreigner answered with cool indifference, that he knew nothing about God, for he had never seen him.

No notice was taken of this observation at the time; but the next morning the baron pointed out to the visitor a beautiful picture which hung on the wall, and said, "My son drew that?"

"He must be a clever youth," returned the Frenchman blandly.

Later in the day, as the two gentlemen were walking in the garden, the baron showed his guest many rare plants and flowers, and, on being asked who had the management of the garden, the father said, with proud satisfaction, "My son; and he knows every plant, almost, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall."

"Indeed observed the other. "I shall soon have a very exalted opinion of him."

The baron then took his visitor to the village and showed him a neat building which his son had fitted up for a school, where the children of the poor were daily instructed free of expense.

"What a happy man you must be," said the Frenchman, "to have such a son!"

"How do you know I have a son?" asked the baron, with a grave face.

"Why, because I have seen his works; I am sure he must be both clever and good, or he would not have done all you have shown me.

"But you have never seen him!" returned the baron.

"No, but I already know him very well, because I can form a just estimate of him from his works."

"I am not surprised," said the baron, in a quiet tone; "and now oblige me by coming to this window and tell me what you see from thence."

"Why I see the sun traveling through the skies and shedding its glories over one of the greatest countries in the world; and I behold a mighty river at my feet, and a vast range of woods, and pastures, and orchards, and vineyards, and cattle, and sheep feeding in rich fields."

"Do you see anything to be admired in all this?" asked the baron.

"Can you fancy I am blind?" retorted the Frenchman.

"Well, then, if you are able to judge of my son's character by seeing his various works, how does it happen you can form no estimate of God's goodness by witnessing such proofs of his handiwork?"—

FULL.

The fact that an editor puts one article in and leaves another over, does not mean necessarily that the one left over is inferior to the other in the editor's judgment, but being compelled to choose between the two, he holds over the one which will damage least by reason of delay. Correspondents sometimes complain at the delay in the publication of their articles, but an editorial experience of a week or two would open their eyes to the fact that when a newspaper is full nothing more will go in. — *Central Methodist.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Expositor* for August contains a most interesting discussion of the Book of Job with reference to chapter xix: 22–27. It is refreshing nowadays to come across an article of undoubted scholarship defending the references of this passage to the future life, and demonstrating with great ability that the whole argument of the book requires this outburst of a faith beyond his age. There is the usual array of excellent material. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $2.50 per year.

In the *New Princeton Review* for September our friend Woodrow Wilson reappears—this time in an essay on Adam Smith's literary style and method. There is a delightful aroma of choice literature in Prof. Wilson's own style that is winning him a high place among American writers. Andrew Lang will doubtless find many sympathizers in his spicy protest against the "realistic" novel. Other articles are "The New Psychology," "Irish Home Rule, and its Analogies," "Knights of Labor," "The American School of Art, "Pessimian and Recent Victorian Poetry" and a charmingly written story by Ruth McEnery Stuart. A. C. Armstrong & Co. $3.00 per year.

Isaiah: His Life and Times, and the Writings which Bear his Name, by S. R. Driver, D. D., New York. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. Price 80 cents.

This book of 212 closely printed pages is a valuable addition to the materials for studying the Bible, that are accessible to those who do not understand the Hebrew, while it will be a welcome help to those who do. It is hardly intended to be a *popular* book, in the strict sense of the term, as it requires too close study. It aims to present the historical setting of Isaiah's prophecies, and to give a clear conception of his mental outlook, as shown in his style, type of theology and mode of thought. Of course we can get no intelligent view of prophecy without knowing their immediate interest—their significance to those who heard them. The rich materials for a study of contemporary history that exist in the Assyrian records, Prof. Driver has arrayed with characteristic thoroughness and accuracy. As indicated in the title, and as was to be expected from one of Prof. Driver's school of criticism, he places the authorship of chapters XL to LXVI in the time of the Exile.

A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago, have laid before us *Bible Studies* on the International Lessons for 1889. Those who have had access to Pentecost's Bible Studies for 1888, need not that anything should be said by way of commendation of this volume. The "Studies" are serviceable beyond measure to teachers and for students, though they will prove interesting to any who may avail themselves of them. Dr. Pentecost writes with a freshness and clearness that makes of itself his writing most attractive, but the soundness of his reasoning and fertility of his thought make these studies a valuable commentary on the Bible topics presented. The book may be had in strong paper binding for 50 cents, or in cloth for $1.00.

Robt. Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, have just published a new book by M. Louise McLaughlin—*Painting in Oil*. The author of this book has acquired an extended reputation by her former works. Suggestions to "China Painters" "China Painting" and Pottery Decoration, and this last work will receive its due share of the patronage of the lovers of art. Miss McLaughlin is the recognized author in the art of which she treats, and her works are plain, concise and thoroughly practicable. We heartily recommend this manual to students. Price $1.00. Robt Clarke and Co., Publishers, Cincinnati.

The Pansy.—This monthly is specially intended for Sunday as well as week-day reading. "Pansy" herself is the editor. For children from eight to fifteen, there is no similar magazine that can compare with this. Many short stories and poems. Always has serials by "Pansy" and other favorite writers. Tales of travel at home and abroad, adventures, history old and new, religion at home and over the seas, and stories illustrating the International Lessons. *The Pansy* always inculcates moral lessons and teaches higher thinking and better living. It is full of pretty pictures, many of them full-page. Very liberal terms are made to Sunday-schools. Price $1.00 a year. Address D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

Babyland is a wonderful help to mothers who are wise enough to avail themselves of such a nursery help. Thick paper, clear engraving and very large type. 50 cents a year.

IS THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ADVANCING?

BY A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

The Roman Catholic papers are full of complaints of the indifference of the laity to Catholic interests. If these papers are to be taken as true witnesses in their own case this indifference exists to an extraordinary extent, even in this country, and it is not a "note" of ecclesiastical advancement. Now there must be a cause for this indifference, and we have some personal knowledge of this cause.

The holy Father has shown by acts, if not always in words, that he claims a divine authority to rule and direct the temporal as well as the spiritual affairs of the whole world. He is the final court of appeal, not merely in dogma but in diplomacy. It is quite true nevertheless, that the holy Father and others for him assure the public very earnestly that he does not interfere in politics; but this statement is qualified carefully by the remark that there are certain question of politics which trench closely on the Pope's particular province of morals.

Any man with common sense will see the inevitable outcome. The Pope does, can and will claim and exercise his divine right to govern the world morally; but since there is scarcely a question of politics which cannot also be made a question of morals, he governs it also politically. The Pope, therefore, and we have contemporaneous evidence of this, rules Protestant as well as Catholic states politically. It is a startling and amazing claim, yet it is a claim which has been recognized practically by both England and Germany, two powerful nations; and so long as the Pope's interference is on the side of the ruler it will be asked, accepted and justified. The world will use the Church just so far as it suits the world to do so; but the Church puts her own construction on all this, and says the world cannot do without her, even as a matter of political expediency.

And, clearly, once the principle is admitted that the Pope has a divine and infallible right to decide on questions of morals, no man can deny his right to decide certain questions of politics, since many political questions obviously involve questions of morals; and if this is not apparent at the first glance it is not difficult, with a little casuistry to make it apparent.

But if it is admitted that the Pope's decrees on such questions are infallible, there is a corollary to the proposition which is the key to the whole question. The Pope being infallible, he has the right to decide when a question of politics is also a question of morals. In plain words, according to the teaching and authority of the Roman Catholic Church as at present organized, any infallible Pope—and we know they are all infallible—can decide *infallibly* when a question of politics is a question of morals, and no Roman Catholic dare gainsay him under pain of eternal damnation.

Let us suppose, for example, there was a question of the election of a President of the United States, or of a Mayor of New York. The Roman Catholic might be infallibly deprived of his liberty to vote. The holy Father might make it a question of morals for whom he should give his vote. If, for example, Monseigneur Preston nominated for Mayor his friend Joseph J. O'Donohue, in whose favor he has already issued a political announcement, and let us suppose, merely by way of example, that Colonel Ingersoll or Henry George were also nominated, the Pope or his representative, the Archbishop and the Monseigneur, might make it a binding duty on Roman Catholics, under pain of sin, to vote for Mr. O'Donohue; yet there might be many Catholics who would think that Colonel Ingersoll or Henry George would make a better chief magistrate, since the nominee of the certain body of ecclesiastics would not be altogether a free agent. They might suppose, also, that other candidates might prove more efficient, or, who knows, even more honest.

Now, what is true of the general public and the influence of the Pope on national politics is true of the of the power and influence of every bishop and priest in local politics. As members of an infallible body they are practically infallible; as members of the most powerful combination on earth their power to control the Catholic laity is unlimited. If the commands of the Pope must be obeyed by all nations and rulers at the risk of eternal loss, the commands of the priest are practically if not equally binding, or to all purposes quite as effectually binding. Hence, if the Pope can change the policy or purpose of a king or emperor, the bishop can change the policies and purposes of the mayor or alderman.

The Roman Catholic laity have come to know this very well; hence, their marked unwillingness to interfere in any affair whatever which is in any way under ecclesiastical control, and what is there that is not so controlled? Nor are they willing to place themselves in any position where they may be made to feel the weight of the ecclesiastical arm. A priest, consciously or unconsciously, uses his spiritual powers to attain his temporal ends; if he did not he would be more than human.

Now, notwithstanding all the efforts which are made by Catholic ecclesiastics to prevent the true state of Catholic affairs from being known, facts will sometimes be told even through the Protestant press of New York, though it is more under Roman Catholic influence probably, from political motives, than is generally known.

Within the last few weeks there has been a news item very noteworthy to the many Catholics who are sadly watching the "signs of the times" where the Church is concerned. This item is dated from Chicago and concerns "the Polish National Alliance." The Polish National Alliance is a political, as well as a benevolent organization, It has a large membership. The Polish priests have been denouncing this alliance; they proclaim it to be more political than benevolent; the members of the Alliance are numerous and active; they sent in a petition to Rome in which they say:

"The priests want to control the private as well as the religious affairs of their parishoners and render them virtually slaves to do their bidding, and failing in this, the priests have maligned members of the Alliance and sought to create prejudice against them. The petitioners represent that they are true Catholics, do not belong to any socialistic, nihilistic or anarchistic organization, and in everything have deported themselves as true sons of the Church."

Now this incident is worth noting and shows why the Roman Catholic laity are unwilling to act with the Church. They find that they are only allowed to be a Greek chorus to the bishops. They are to obey the Pope, to accept all decisions, even when they are against their own interest and judgment, sometimes it is to be feared when they are against their own conscience. Is it a wonder that the Roman Catholic laity speak with anxiety for the future of their Church; and that the Roman Catholic journals have lately occupied themselves with very strong appeals to the Roman Catholic laity to support the Church and come forward actively?

A Southern gentleman, whose opinion would command extraordinary respect if I could give his name, said, not long since:

"We (the laity) have given up all interest in Church affairs. We do whatever we believe to be necessary to save our souls and we attend to our own business. Several times when we have tried to interest the Bishop in plans which we believed would greatly benefit the Church and advance the interest of religion, we found our suggestions were not taken in good part and were, in fact, considered as impertinent intrusion, and we heard so much of humility and obedience that we determined for the future to withdraw altogether from Church affairs. The Roman Catholic Church in the South" (he continued), "is dying of dry rot; we have indifferent bishops who are scarcely ever seen by the their people and who do not care in the least to consider any plan which they have not suggested themselves and who only express an interest in the laity when they want to get money."

It was well known in the South that the Roman Catholic laity there did not want Cardinal Gibbons to organize an immigration scheme; its immediate object and its probable result were too well known. The Cardinal likes to come before the world as a man of affairs, and there is no reason why he should not do so; but the consequences are of immense importance. The presence of his Eminence on public occasions and the singular respect which is paid him is all used to make the Pope and Propaganda believe that he has all America at his feet. Americans know that from political reasons the President must honor Catholic public functions with his presence, and why he must ask men like Cardinal Gibbons to public ceremonies; but in Rome all this is taken to mean that in a very short time America will become Catholic, and, as Catholic prelates are treated with such distinction, they soon will be able to govern the country at the pleasure of the Vatican. But with all this effort to spread the Catholic faith in the Southern States, what is the truth as to its real position there? Even Roman Catholic authorities declare that it is falling away. We know from the lips of a Jesuit father how true such statements are. Roman Catholic schools for higher education have only two or three pupils where they used to have a hundred, though the names of these instititutions still remain on the Roman Catholic Directory as prosperous. Sisters cannot find vocations among the few Southern Catholics, and their sisterhoods are dying out.—*Independent.*

GOLD DUST.

Warm lights are on the sleepy uplands waving,
Beneath soft clouds along the horizon rolled,
Till the slant sunbeams through the fingers raining
Bathe all the hills in melancholy gold.

***

A good conscience is the place of Christ; the temple of the Holy Ghost; the paradise of delight; the standing Sabbath of the saints.—*Augustine.*

***

Each day still better other's happiness
Until the heavens, envying earth's good hap,
Add an immortal title to your crown.
—*Shakespeare.*

***

In creation God shows us His hand, but in redemption God gives us His heart.—*Adolphe Monod.*

***

"We shall shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends His friend
And that, sometimes, the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon His love can send.
If we could push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within and all God's workings see,
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery find a key."

***

A child of God should be a visible beatitude for joy and happiness, and a living doxology for gratitude and adoration. —*Spurgeon.*

***

Age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress;
And as the evening twilight fades away
The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day.
—*Longfellow.*

***

We do not thank the Lord enough for the unspeakable blessing of the rain! The rainbow is God's smile on earth's tears. And after a hot wave and the cooling shower, the rainbow spans the heavens to remind us that He will never forget us, nor will permit any evil to destroy us.

A POPULAR PREACHER.

The Rev. Jedediah Jones was sitting in his study hunting a text for his next Sunday's sermon. He stumbled upon these words of our Saviour in Luke's version of the Sermon on the Mount. "Woe unto you, when all men shall speak well of you!" He was startled as if a serpent had sprung up hissing in his path. He knew that those words were there. He had read them often. But he had not paused to ponder their meaning. Now they seemed to flash upon him with a new and lurid light. He had been trying to be popular and had succeeded. He thought the best way to do men good was to conciliate them. And when he heard that one and another said, "I like Parson Jones. He is a first-rate fellow and the best preacher in town," he was glad. He thanked God and took courage. But now, with that woe ringing in his ears, he felt as if he wanted somebody to persecute him, and to say all manner of evil against him. In a moment his ideal of the ministry was revolutionized, and he determined to quit writing sermons that would please his hearers, and to hurl upon them the terrors of the law. The good man was morbid. He swung like a pendulum to the other extrome. He gained his immediate object. But he soon depleted his congregation and found it necessary to seek another field of labor. Having tried the two experiments of seeking popularity on the one hand and of seeking unpopularity on the other, he now determined not to seek either! Not to think of himself or care what men said about him, but with simplicity and fidelity to preach "Jesus Christ and him crucified." In doing this he found that he secured some warm friends—that he won some sinners to Christ, but they did not print his sermons in the daily papers, or talk about him on the street and in the saloons as an eloquent preacher. The lesson he learned ought to be taught in all our theological seminaries. The young men who go out determined to be popular preachers, and the young men who go out determined to antagonize everything and everybody, will both of them fail of the highest success that they might secure. The minister of the gospel has nothing to do with popularity or unpopularity. He is an ambassador with a specific mission and message. His business is to be faithful, to do his duty—to tell the truth, whether men bear or forbear. But an ambassador will not needlessly offend those to whom he is sent. On the contrary he will conciliate them as far as he can without compromising the rights or interests of the government that sends him.

That "woe" recorded in Luke vi. 26, what then is its true meaning?" It admonishes the Christian, and especially the preacher, of an insidious temptation, namely, to seek the praise of men more than the praise of God. We are to remember that we are in a fallen world—a world that despised and rejected our Lord—a world that is in rebellion, and that the friend of such a world, the man who is in sympathy with its tastes and habits, must be the enemy of God. But remembering this we are not to denounce the world and needlessly provoke its hostillity. By the manifestation of the truth we are to commend ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God. I don't think that the Apostle Paul was a popular preacher, indeed, he tells us that he was not. And yet his ministry was eminently successful? Why? Because he did not "go for the masses" as some modern preachers do, but labored as he had opportunity with individuals, even going from house to house. He believed that amid the chaos of man's moral nature there was a witness for God—a conscience smothered, crushed, but not destroyed. If he could resurrect that witness he might save the man. But this was largely a personal work. He writes that he tried to commend himself "to every man's conscience," not to the "universal consciousness" that some folks now prate about.

That "woe" in the sermon of our Saviour does not say when anybody speaks well of you, or even when many do so, but only when all men do. The kind of popularity which carries the mob, the unthinking multitudes, must not be sought by the ministers of Christ. It can be secured only by pandering to men's carnal tastes, by singing lullabys and administering anodynes to their conscience. When a man begins to do this there is no telling where he will stop. We had a young man out here a year or two ago who drew crowds for a time by announcing sensational topics. His church became known as one of the popular places of amusement. He meant at first only to tickle the itching ears a little and then preach the gospel. But he could not control the current he set in motion. It bore him away, and he is now a rationalist of the boldest type and is drifting to agnosticism if not to atheism. The only safety for the preacher is to preach Christ first and last and all the time, expecting that to many the cross will be an offense and his preaching foolishness. He cannot please all the fools in any community if he is faithful to God.—*Obadiah Oldschool, in the Interior.*

QUICK TEMPER.

A matter not unworthy of remark is the almost universal claim laid to that supposed-to-be undesirable possession, a quick temper. "I have a frightfully quick temper!" is an assertion often made without any sign of regret, rather with evident self-complacency. And how often, when, with the intention of saying something pleasing, we remark upon the sweetness of a friend's disposition to the friend in person, are we met with the reply, "Oh, you're quite mistaken; I'm one of the quickest-tempered people in the world!" given in a tone that does not imply modest deprecation of a compliment, but a decided sense of unappreciated merit.

Now, this willingness—eagerness, it may even, without exaggeration, be called—to be convicted of what is acknowledged to be a fault, strikes out as a curious anomaly. No one would answer, if told, "You are very truthful," "Oh, no, I'm a constant liar;" nor, if complimented upon consistent attention to her own business, would respond, "On the contrary, scandal-mongering is my favorite occupation." At least, no one would give either of these answers in the serious way in which the claim to the possession of a hot temper is made. May there not be, underlying this inconsistency, and explaining it, a misconception of the real meaning and source of a quick temper? To many minds, this undesirable trait seems to be the outcome of many very admirable qualities. To be hotheaded means, inferentially, in such mental vocabularies, to be generous, and large-minded, and unselfish, and—after a little lapse of time—forgiving. But I maintain that it means exactly the reverse of all these things. If a man be quick tempered, if he give way to anger quickly and unrighteously (for I leave out of the question entirely that righteous wrath which rises for good reason only, and is quite a different matter from temper), he is not generous, for he shows no regard for the comfort of those around him; he is not unselfish, for it is safe to say that in nine cases out of ten, if not in ten out of ten, his fury is kindled by some fancied slight to himself, and is allowed to blaze simply as an illustration in honor of his self-esteem; he is not forgiving, because, though he may recover quickly from his aberration, and soon be perfectly urbane to the whilom victim of it, the restoration is simply forgetfulness, and to forget the injury inflicted upon another by his own hasty words is by no means synonymous with forgiveness of injuries he himself may have received. Last of all, he is not large-minded. I am convinced that a quick temper is an unfailing indication of a limited intelligence and a lack of mental quickness. If the mind were large enough to grasp the true relations of things, to see how small a point in the universe this temper-rousing episode occupied, and if it could see this quickly—in a flash of thought—the outburst would be averted—*Presbyterian Banner.*

PRAYER AND WORK.

The great human duties are Prayer and Work; Prayer for every needed blessing and Work to realize it; Prayer, as though God must do the whole, and Work, as though we must do it all ourselves. These are the two poles of the great galvanic battery. But who that waits to know the philosophy of answered prayer, will ever pray? And who that waits to be sure there shall be no mistake, will ever work? The hand that beckons us to glory waves at us out of impenetrable clouds. We walk in a way that we know not. We labor for our Master, but never know beforehand which shall prosper, whether this or that. We lay wise plans, and they miscarry. We commit gross blunders, and they are overruled for good. We run towards the light and it goes out in darkness. We sink shivering into the darkness, and find it light. We pray for joys, and they mildew into griefs. We accept the griefs, and they blossom into joys. To-day the apple turns to ashes, and to-morrow the stones to bread. We exult in some prosperity, and get leanness with it. We murmur at some adversity, and find it big with blessings. We run towards open doors, and dash our heads against a granite wall. We move against that wall at the call of duty, and it opens to let us through. The lines of our lives are in God's hands. What shall befall us, we cannot know. What is expedient, we cannot tell. Only this we know, that God would shape us to Himself, whether it be by the discipline of joy or discipline of sorrow. To make us perfect as He is perfect, this is the choice of our Heavenly Father, this the end of all His revelation; while everything not helpful to this He hides away out of our sight. Verily, "the secret things belong unto our God, but those things which are revealed, belong unto us and to our children forever, that we may do all the words of this law." Partial revelation, then, is the method, and obedience the end.—*Rev. Dr. Hitchcock.*

MATERIAL WEALTH.

The increase of material wealth, it must be always remembered, is not the chief end of man; it is bought too dear if it costs—what is beyond measure more worthy of desire—the healthy, the mental, or moral development, or the rational happiness of human beings. In fact, material wealth has no other commendable use or function but to sustain and foster human weal. If it does not serve this end—if, either in the process of its production or of its consumption, it works against human life, towards the narrowing or weakening or destroying of healthy, happy spiritual activity towards the degrading, dehumanizing of men—it is then accurately "wealth" no longer, but rather what Ruskin appropriately calls "illth."

THE GREAT UNLEARNED.

Except in what are called the learned professions, few men who have risen to distinction have owed their success to book knowledge thrust upon them in early life. Amongst engineers I may instance James Watt, George Stephenson, Smeaton, Brindley and Telford, as men who have made a great mark in the world, some of them a transcendent mark, and yet none of them were loaded with information at school, but were left to educate themselves in after life, with scant facilities, in such knowledge as was necessary to the exercise of their talents and the attainment of their ends. Their receptive faculties might have been quickened by early cramming; but their originality would probably have been impaired, and their natural talents instead of being concentrated upon the line of thought for which they were best fitted, would have lost effect by diffusion in unprofitable channels. The well-known dictum that if the Romans had had to learn Latin they never would have conquered the world, is suggestive of what our loss might have been if these selfmade engineers had frittered away their energies upon inappropriate studies forced upon them at school.—*Lord Armstrong.*

A SHORT MEMORY.

Returning from meeting one Sabbath afternoon, the deacon was accosted by a man. "Sir, did you see a boy on the road driving a cart with a bag of cotton on it?" "I think I did" said the deacon musingly, "a boy with a short memory, wasn't he?" The man looked confused, and said, "Why do you think he had a short memory sir?" "Why simply this," said the deacon in a very grave and solemn manner, "because God Almighty has proclaimed from Mount Sinai, among other things, "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, and that boy has forgotten all about it. His memory must be *very short indeed*, very." The man had not been to church that day, but he had heard a sermon.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1888.

BOSTON ABLAZE.

The Boston School Board when they threw out Swinton's History because of its frank dealing with the matter of sale of indulgences by LEO X, created such an excitement as could harldly have been foreseen by those who dealt so recklessly with the truth of history.

The registration has closed and it is not impossible, if it is not indeed highly probable, that the Romanists have a majority on the registration lists. Such has been the enthusiasm that the women from highest to lowest—being voters on school matters—have visited from house to house to bring voters out. The Protestant women appointed a committee of one hundred for this and perhaps other kindred service, and the Romish priests marshalled all the servant-girls and others, it is said, and not without marked effect. It does not follow that registration means the ballot. The law requires an educational qualification, though of the simplest kind of course, and as a consequence the demand for writing books and writing instruments is said to be extraordinarily large among the servant-girls aforesaid and others of that kind.

So intense is said to be the engrossment on this subject that national politics is in the background with regard to it, and some amusing incidents are recorded as occurring. For instance: A lady called at an intelligence-office for a Protestant cook, and being told that one of that religious persuasion could not be had sadly wended her way back home to make her own coffee and bake her own bread. *Per contra:* A Methodist minister spoke from his pulpit against parochial schools. His washerwoman promptly boycotted him. Henceforth he may wear his garments uncleansed, or cleanse them himself; she serves no one so unmindful of the interests of Rome.

But good will come of this. Boston has nursed the viper and may have to suffer its sting, but the country at large will learn some things very necessary to be learned, and those good souls who will not believe that Romanism will interfere with the cherished institutions of this country, will have to take their position for or against service of the Pope of Rome.

The only persons who stood up in the school-board against the expulsion of the obnoxious history were two ladies—members of the board. Rev. Dr. DURYEA, a member of the Board, voted for compliance with the demands of the priests. Is it to be that Protestantism is to be saved to America by its women? They are foremost oftenest where nerve is needed—paradoxical as it sounds—at least where moral nerve is needed, and stand the test of martyrdom when the stronger sex will quail.

And here are a few facts, or what are supposed to be facts, gathered from the most interesting letter of a correspondent of the *Christian Intelligencer* from which we get the points we have been chronicling. In Boston it is said there are over one hundred and forty thousand persons whose parents were born in Ireland, and about fifty-one thousand whose parents were born in Massachusetts; many thousands in Boston, however, were born elsewhere than either Massachusetts or Ireland. So in Massachusetts there are largely more persons whose parents were born in Ireland than there are persons whose parents were born in Massachusetts. Still there is hope that the issue will prove the predominance of Protestantism in the land of the Pilgrim Fathers.

But be this as it may the lesson should not be lost upon those of us who have not yet come within the coils of the cobra.

SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Synod of South Carolina convened in Greenwood on 12th inst. It was notable specially for the strictly drawn antagonism which have come to be known as the WOODROW and anti-WOODROW parties—though it must be, we think, that a number of those known as WOODROW men are simply opponents of continued agitation of questions which they believe should have been put to rest.

Rev. W. J. MCKAY known as a special friend of Dr. WOODROW was elected moderator.

The first serious discussion had been anticipated even before the assembling of the Synod. It arose upon the majority report of the committee on the records of Charleston Presbytery, of which Rev. T. C. WHALING was chairman, and which was as follows:

"Your committee have examined the records of the Presbytery of Charleston and recommend their approval, with the following exceptions:

"1st. On page 314 the record shows that Presbytery adopted the following paper:

"'The Committee on Minutes of General Assembly call the attention of Presbytery to the judicial case decided by the Assembly (see p. 408), and recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

"'Presbytery hereby informs its ministers, ruling elders and deacons that the General Assembly has judicially affirmed the decision of the Synod of Georgia declaring that the belief of * * * James Woodrow D. D., as to the origin of the body of Adam was contrary to the word of God as interpreted in the Standards of the Church;" and, therefore, that this Presbytery regards the holding of said form of evolution as "contrary to the word of God as interpreted in the Standards of the Church," and forbids the public contending against the decision of the Assembly.'

"Your committee recommend for the adoption of the Synod the following resolutions:

"This Synod condemns this action as unconstitutional, irregular and unwise, for the following reasons:

"1st. This action is a trespass upon the sacred and inalienable right of private judgment, which belongs to every court, and to all the officers and members of the Church.

"2d. This action imposes a restraint upon the right of freedom in the expression of opinion which is unwarranted by the law.

"3d. This action assumes the infallibility of the General Assembly in its deliverances of judicial decisions, which is a doctrine foreign to the constitution and spirit of Presbyterianism.

"This Synod directs the Presbytery of Charleston to convene as soon as practicable and review and correct these proceedings, which the Synod has now condemned.

"2nd. On page 313 it appears that Rev. Francis R. Beattie, D. D., was received on probation for one year. This Synod disapproves this action as unconstitutional and corrects it.

T. C. WHALING,
R. M. COOPER.

The report was defended by Rev. T. C. WHALING, Rev. Dr. N. M. WOODS and Rev. E. C. MURRAY, of Charleston Presbytery—a protestant of the action at the time it was taken by the Presbytery—and was opposed by Rev. Dr. D. E. FRIERSON, a disagreeing member of the reporting committee, by Rev. Dr. J. B. MACK who contended that the intent of the action of Presbytery was mistaken, and briefly by Rev. Dr. J. L. GIRARDEAU.

The report was taken up *seriatim*. The first resolution was adopted by a vote of 96 to 53. The reasons for the resolution were adopted by a vote of 104 to 42. The section directing the Presbytery to reconsider and review, and to correct its action was adopted. The section disapproving action regarding Dr. BEATTIE was stricken out by *viva voce* vote. The paper was then adopted as a whole.

The next issue was made on the report of the Committee on Minutes of the Columbia Seminary. The report of majority—4 of the 5 members—was presented by Rev. Dr. J. B. ADGER, chairman, and is as follows:

"The committee to whom was referred the report of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary, having carefully examined the same, find that it informs us of the regular and successful conduct of the institution during the last scholastic year with three professors and twenty-two students; also, that the present scholastic year has begun with eighteen students, and reasonably good hopes for several more yet. Further, that the finances are in a satisfactory condition, although not adequate to the support of five professors, so that the chair of Pastoral Theology is still vacant; and, still further that we have no financial agent now in the field, Dr. J. B. Mack having resigned.

"Moreover, we are informed of Dr. Hersman's resignation of the chair of Biblical Literature, and that the Board has elected to fill that chair the Rev. W. M. McPheeters, of Virginia, and to fill the Perkins Professorship, the Rev. Dr. Beattie, of Canada.

"These are all the matters which the Directors make mention of to the associated Synods, but in the minutes of the Board, also, submitted to us, we find on the part of the Faculty the formal expression of its will touching the case of Mr. Elwang, to the effect that in view of the late action of a majority of the Synods controlling this Seminary, to be its consequent duty that Mr. Elwang should abstain from attending the lectures of Prof. Woodrow.

"We also find it recorded in the minutes that the Board of Directors, at its meeting in May, *Resolved*, That this Board hereby approves the Faculty's action in the case of Mr. Elwang.'

"I. Touching this matter, your committee recommend to the Synod the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, 1. That this Synod disapproves of this action of the Faculty in asking Mr. W. W. Elwang to cease attending the lectures of the Rev. Prof. James Woodrow in the South Carolina University, and also of the action of the Board of Directors in sustaining and confirming its interdict.

"2. This Synod disavows the interpretation placed on its previous orders touching the Perkins Professorship, on which the Faculty and Board claim to base their late action.

"II. Your committee also recommend to the Synod the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in present circumstances this Synod will deplore the consideration of the changes in the Constitution of the Seminary which are prepared by the joint committee appointed by the associated Synods for its revision.

"III. In reference to the professors-elect, your committee would remember that, inasmuch as both are entire strangers to the great majority in this Synod, and also, inasmuch as one of them, the Rev. Dr. Beattie, will not be received by Charleston Presbytery until after a year's probation, therefore this Synod deems it wise not to approve these elections, but will reserve its right to approve or disapprove at its next regular meeting.

"IV. Your committee calls attention to the fact that the Rev. J. H. Thornwell, though duly elected and having taken part in the proceedings of the Board, has not yet signed the requisite oath of office.

"V. Two members of the Board appointed by this Synod go out of office at this time. Your committee are not prepared to nominate."

Rev. Dr. D. E. JORDAN presented the following minority report:

"I dissent from the censure of the Board and Faculty in the case of Mr. Elwang. The Faculty were virtually authorized by the Presbytery of New Orleans to act in the case. We must assume that they acted conscientiously, and, unless there is some false principle in their action, it would be wrong to censure them. Mr. Elwang's rights were not invaded, and no wrong was done to any one.

That part of the report referring to Rev. J. H. THORNWELL, having been explained was stricken out.

The report was defended by Dr. ADGER and Rev. Messrs. W. S. BEAN, W. G. NEVILLE and J. W. FLINN, and opposed by Hon. D. S. HENDERSON, one of the trustees. Rev. Dr. W. T. THOMPSON and Rev. G. A. BLACKBURN—the last at length and with great thoroughness. The first section disapproving the action of the Directors was adopted by a vote of 73 to 45. The second and third sections were approved *viva voce*. The fourth sections postponing action with regard to the professors-elect was posponed till next meeting of Synod. The last section was received as information, and the report was then adopted:

Rev. J. G. RICHARDS and Rev. N. J. HOLMES, known as WOODROW men, were elected trustees of the seminary.

The following action adopted, report of a special committee, is self-explanatory:

"Whereas it is known to this Synod, through the official report of the proceedings of the Athens Presbytery, that it has overtured the Synod of Georgia to inaugurate measures looking to the removal of the Theological Seminary from Columbia to Atlanta, Ga., therefore be it

Resolved, That this Synod, by way of anticipating this contemplated removal, and with a view of forestalling any serious contention that might arise about this matter between the controlling Synods, does hereby declare that it deprecates the agitation of the matter, as it is opposed to the removal of the Seminary from Columbia, as proposed; and it respectfully requests the other Synods not to agitate the question. That the stated clerk send a copy of this resolution to the other associated Synods."

Rev. Dr. J. B. SHEARER addressed the Synod in reference to Davidson College and its affairs.

A correspondent of the *Columbia Register* reports under date, Oct. 16th, as follows:

At a meeting of the Charleston Presbytery held to-night, official notice of the action of Synod was received, with its directions for the Presbytery to review and correct its action. The matter was taken into consideration, and the Presbytery decided to obey Synod's instructions. It was voted to interpolate into the forbidding paper objected to, the words "in a constitutional way," taken from the answer to the protest adopted at Aiken. This action was opposed by the minority, who wished the whole order objected to struck out, but a motion to that effect was voted down. No complaint will be taken to the General Assembly on Synod's action by Charleston Presbytery, I am authorized to state by a member of the majority. Dr. Girardeau was nominated as principal to the next meeting of the General Assembly by the Presbytery to-night.

DEATH OF REV. H. M. ANDERSON.

The *St. Louis Presbyterian* informs its readers that Rev. HENRY MARTYN ANDERSON, son of Rev. Dr. S. J. P. ANDERSON (for many years pastor of the Central Presbyterian church) died in that city on 13th inst.

He was born in Nottoway county, Va., March 22d, 1841. He received a collegiate training at Western University, St. Louis, studied law, and from 1861 to 1868 was a practitioner. He served in the Confederate States army. He studied theology at Union Seminary, was licensed by Nashville Presbytery June 14, 1871, and ordained by East Hanover Oct. 25, 1873. From '74 to '78 he was pastor of Holmes church and supply of Bell Haven; for two years thereafter pastor of Olivet and Bethany. From '81 to '84 he was evangelist of Florida Presbytery:

The *Presbyterian* says:

"Some months ago, on account of the health of his family, he removed to Alabama, where in a short time there developed in his own person the malady which brought him to his grave. Coming to St. Louis a few weeks since for medical treatment, he was thought to be in a fair way to recover, but suddenly he took a turn for the worse, and sinking into unconsciousness he passed away. The sympathies of many friends are with his bereaved wife and children and his surviving brother and sisters. It is well with him.

SUBSCRIPTION PAID?

THE SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The annual meeting of this body, at Greenwood, S. C., Oct. 12–16th, had the largest attendance meeting upon record. There were enrolled during the meeting 158 members, 74 ministers and 84 ruling elders. The Synod this year tried the plan of meeting on Friday, and though there were objections urged against it, yet the Sabbath spent in the midst of the sessions proved a delightful and refreshing day, and it was decided to meet on Friday again next year.

Rev. W. J. McKay, of Harmony Presbytery, was moderator, and presided with eminent dignity, efficiency, fairness, and firmness. And Rev. N. J. Holmes, who had been ordained as an evangelist of Enoree Presbytery on the very day the Synod met, was assistant clerk.

THE READING

during the meeting was exceptionally fine. From the opening sermon by the moderator, Dr. W. J. Thompson, of Charleston, to a sermon Wednesday morning, after the Synod has adjourned, by by Dr. G. R. Brachett, of the same city, there was not an indifferent discourse delivered.

The ante-communion sermon by the moderator Sabbath morning; one by Dr. N. M. Woods, of Columbia, in the Presbyterian church that evening, and another by Prof. J. W. Flinn, chaplain of the South Carolina University, Tuesday evening, as well as two addresses to the children and the sermons in other churches on the Sabbath, seemed all to have been greatly enjoyed.

EDUCATION

received special attention; the claims of Davidson College being presented by its new president, Rev. Dr. Shearer, and of Clinton College, by Rev. W. P. Jacobs, and those of ministerial education by Secretary Richardson through a communication.

COLPORTAGE

was also brought before the Synod by Secretary Hazen through a communication, and the Synod resolved to co-operate with the plan proposed by appointing a synodical committee of one from each Presbytery to look after the work in this State.

HOME MISSIONS

were brought before the Synod by reports from the several Presbyteries as to their work in this department, which were followed by a free conference upon this and other Presbyterial work. All the Presbyteries of the Synod are now more or less extensively engaged in evangelistic work in their own territory, and unusual interest and activity are manifested in this direction.

FOREIGN MISSIONS

occupied the attention of the Synod in a mass meeting held Sabbath afternoon, when stirring addresses were delivered by Secretary Houston and the Rev. S. P. Fulton, a young member of the Synod who is to set out in a few days as a missionary to Japan. The latter incident lent a personal interest to the occasion, and moved the tenderest feelings in regard to this beloved and promising young brother, who is so soon to represent this Synod on heathen soil. A collection amounting to $72.45 was raised for this cause.

An overture came up to Synod proposing the organization of

A NEW PRESBYTERY,

centering at Columbia, the capital of the State. In response to the committee on Bills and Overtures recommended the raising of a committee to consider and report next year a plan for a general readjustment of Presbyterial lines and the division of the Synod with eight Presbyteries, instead of five as at present. The whole subject, however, was without discussion docketed for the next meeting.

[We omit the remainder of the communication as other matters referred to had been prepared and put in printer's hands before the communication of our obliging correspondent came to hand. We sincerely return our thanks for this opportunity to supplement the article referred to.]

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF SYNODICAL EVANGELISTS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

1. Synod may "appoint ministers to such work, proper to their office, as may fall under its own particular jurisdiction." F. of Gov. V. V. IV.

There is no question of the work being "proper to their office," but does it fall under "particular jurisdiction" of Synod?

2. Synod may "take such order with respect to Presbyteries, Sessions and churches under its care as may be in conformity with the Word of God and the established rules, and may tend to promote the edification of the church." Ibid.

(a.) The question of "edification" is a practical one not affecting the question of constitutionality.

(b.) The question of conformity to the Word of God cannot be raised, for, "All church courts are one in nature, constituted of the same elements, possessed inherently of the same powers and *differing only as the constitution may provide.*" F. of Gov. V. II. III.

(c.) The only remaining question is that of "conformity to the established rules." If it is not in conformity with such rules, the rule must be produced with which it is in conflict. The rule bearing on the subject most likely to be cited is where the Book says of the Presbytery that it has power "to set apart evangelists to their proper work." F. of Gov. V. IV. VI.

But the action proposed is not that of "setting apart evangelists" in the sense of the Book. It is (1) the erection of an office, and (2) the calling of a man to fill it. The duty of "setting apart" still belongs to the Presbytery of which he is a member, and is entirely within its own discretion. The distinction between "calling" and "setting apart" is clearly recognized in the practice of our church in the matter of the foreign evangelist, who is called by the General Assembly through its executive committee, but must be set apart by the Presbytery to which he belongs.

It may be further objected that the very nature of the evangelist's duties is such as to intrude him into the work assigned to the Presbytery such as the forming and receiving of new churches, the oversight of vacant churches, etc. F. of Gov. V. IV. VI.

The answer is that the measure proposed is intended to *aid* the Presbyteries in overtaking their destitutions; that the direction of the labors of the evangelist within the bounds of any Presbytery will be in the hands of Presbytery or its Home Mission committee; and that the evangelist will possess no powers other than preaching the gospel and administering the sacraments, that are not specially conferred upon them by the Presbytery in accordance with F. of Gov. IV. II. VI.

It appears then, that the selection of a Synodical evangelist is an order having respect to Presbyteries (and churches) entirely in conformity with the established rules, and may be taken by Synod, if Synod deems it for the edification of the church. And

3. Synod may "concert measures for promoting the prosperity and enlargement of the church within its bounds." F. of Gov. V. V. IV.

The destitutions of a Presbytery are (1) the care of the Presbytery, and (2) the care of the whole Synod. Synod can only be enlarged within the bounds of the Presbyteries which compose it. Destitutions that are beyond the ability of a Presbytery to care for are the common care of the whole Synod, that we may "bear one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ."

4. In the interpretation of the law the usage of courts is of the highest value. The Synods of Kentucky and Missouri have had their evangelists for years. The Synod of Virginia in 1884 elected a Synodical evangelist for colored people. The question of expediency was hotly discussed; that of constitutionality was not even raised.

The records of these Synods have been year by year before the General Assembly. Their actions in this regard stand unchallenged and uncondemned.

PEYTON H. HOGE.

BY THE WAY.

In the interview of the Sioux with the President and Secretary at Washington, Mad Bear spoke of the failure of the government to keep the treaties of 1868 and 1876, and asked how they could be expected to enter into still other agreements when the old ones had never been fulfilled. "Does a man," he asked, who sells a horse for money to be paid at a future date, sell another horse to the same man if he fails to pay for the first?"

Who will say this is not natural logic?

Do not misunderstand the terms of our "Reward for Work." We do not agree to put the paper down to an amount less the premium to new subscribers—and we do not agree to pay full price to any but the *one* who gets the highest over any proposition.

Nevertheless, no one will fail to get good and reasonable compensation for their labor. The time is short between now and November 1st.

READ THE TERMS CAREFULLY.

We wrote for the last issue of this paper a commendation of the Presbyterian Home at Charlotte—notice of which appeared in that issue—but it was along with much else crowded out.

We do so most cheerfully for certainly nothing is more practical in the way of practical work and nothing more Christian in the way of work for CHRIST. Here is a good work inaugurated and conducted under most competent management.

There is no other institution of the kind in our State. Already it has done much good, but as suggested by our correspondent if the PRESBYTERIAN of the whole State will assist by their prayers and their pecuniary means it will become an immense power for good. Six orphans now in the Home are carefully taught and trained religiously and morally.

Contributions in way of donations or yearly subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. A. G. BRENIZER, President, or Mrs. J. P. SMITH, Treasurer—at Charlotte.

We call attention to our offer of "Rewards for Work." Think of it! You do not need the cash premium. No, but to extend the circulation of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN—that is something. And when you have *earned* the money it will be heart-helping and joyous to give it to some good cause. To help on hospital work, or to make some poor home happy by expending it in comforts for the sick, or the needy. Make some heart happy? If you choose expend the premium in sending the paper to those who cannot pay for it.

Our secular friends tells us that there is great probability of a schism in Presbyterian circles growing out of the action of the Synod of South Carolina. Now, we beg those who are exercised herein, or hereabout, not to be alarmed; there will be no schism. We regard the state of affairs existing as a thing to be deplored, and have a feeling that some prudence and a fair deal of wisdom might have prevented in whole or in part the present unhappy status, still all will be overruled we hope and trust and believe without schism, or anything like unto it.

The notice of marriage of Rev. W. S. LACY did not get into our columns last week as it should have done. We regret the delay. North Carolina not only furnishes our sister Synod with one of our most esteemed and beloved ministers, but equips for his future work by bestowing upon him one of her daughters. May happiness and prosperity be their lot in life.

The *Durham Plant* is exultant, and considering its own valuable services in the matter, justly so at the extraordinary success of the Durham Exposition. It tells that on inquiry into the finances after the Exposition it was found there was sufficient funds on hand to pay every dollar of the indebtedness, and have a surplus of probably three hundred dollars in the treasury, notwithstanding the fact that every feature of the grand event was thrown open without any charge whatever to thousands of visitors. Every bill that has been presented has been paid, and if any one has an account against the Exposition the Directors are more than anxious to have it presented at once.

The *Plant* thinks it knows why they succeeded so well. Here is it's reason and it is not a bad one:

The secret of the success of the Durham Exposition is due mainly to just two facts, viz: Durham people worked for it and Durham people paid for it. In addition to this the reputation of Durham abroad for doing things in bang-up style, induced the people to come and see it. The expectation of the visitors was naturally, fixed at a high pitch and when they came they placed the reality upon a still higher pinnacle and Durham's fame shone with increased brilliancy.

You call that blowing your own horn. Well, yes, but it is done well, and the tune's a good one.

This from the *Mid-Continent:*

We receive many touching and sympathetic letters from friends that we deeply appreciate. The following tender and helpful note speaks for itself:

DEAR BROTHER:—Enclosed find two dollars for next year's *Mid-Continent*. We did not intend to keep on taking it, but have concluded to try you another season. Your paper doesn't amount to very much; but I reckon it's the best you know how.

Yours fraternally.

This reminds us of the notice on an organ in a Colorado mining town:—Don't shoot the organist, he is playing his level best.

REWARDS FOR WORK.

We cannot afford to put down the price of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN—but we want it placed in every household within the bounds of our Church. Persons getting it one year, we can and do trust will continue to take it; so we are willing to pay to get it introduced into families and communities. We offer then, a series of rewards to those who are willing to undertake the getting up of clubs for us.

PROPOSITION No. 1—To the person who will send us the largest number of NEW subscribers (provided the number is over 25) we will pay $30.00.

PROP. No. 2.—The person sending us the next largest number of NEW subscribers, (over 20) we will pay $22.

PROP. No 3.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 15) we will pay $15.00.

PROP. No. 4.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 10) we will pay $8.00.

PROP. No. 5—To the person sending us the next largest (over 5) we will pay $3.25.

And to any one sending us a NEW subcsriber we will pay 50 cents for his trouble; this does not apply of course to those who are paid under any one of the propositions made above.

In no case will any one sending us the NEW subscribers—that is persons in families not now taking the paper—in no case will such person receive less than 50 cents. So no one will lose his labor.

To put it in the power of any one to get subscribers, we will put the price for NEW subscribers at $2.15 *for the first year.*

But suppose four persons get over 25 subscribers? Then the one who gets the largest number gets $30; the one who gets the next largest gets the reward for proposition No. 2; the next still the reward for proposition No 3.—it being understood that in no case will any one who sends over 25 new subscribers receive less than 75 cents for each subscriber.

Similar action will be adopted with regard to those who send over the number of subscribers designated by notes No. 2 and 3—provided these lists are not exceeded by others sent under some higher note.

Here is a chance for workers desiring to get money for Foreign and Home Missionary purposes, or for any other good cause—and to increase the circulation of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, which certainly will represent labor in a good cause. All is optional with the getter-up of clubs—but we suggest it to the consideration of Ladies' Missionary Societies.

No credit subscriptions will be allowed—that is money must have been actually paid in by a subscriber and the fact reported to us, before his name will be entered.

Lists of subscribers now taking the paper at any office, or offices, will be forwarded on application.

TIME GIVEN: This offer is to close November 1st—and will include only the subscriptions obtained previous to that date.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Maj. John W. Young, formerly Instructor in Law in Trinity College was found dead in his bed at Portsmouth, Va., on Monday morning, Oct. 8th.

It is a season for successful fairs. The State Fair is pronounced a grand success. The largest crowd ever obtained was present on Wednesday of last week.

Wake Forest is fortunate. Mrs. Julian S. Carr has given it $1,000 to aid indigent men in obtaining an education.

The *Raleigh Advocate* learns from Rev. Dr. T. M. Jones that Greensboro Female College, of which he is President, is prospering.

The *Tarboro Southerner* informs its readers that the shipment of fish over the A. & N. C. R. is so large as to necessitate the running of an additional fish car.

The Durham Exposition was not an agricultural fair, but a trade exhibit, and was universally regarded by all who attended as completely successful. It was gotten up in about three weeks' time, and the work of setting up exhibits occupied little over two days. The street display was a marvel of good taste generally, with enough of the humorous to intensify and broaden the enthusiasm. Tobacco was uppermost of course, and the Blackwell factory at the fore-front. Julian S. Carr its leading spirit and owner lavished money on the display, and deserves large credit for the success of the undertaking. But tobacco is not the only business of this progressive town. Durham has numerous other enterprises, and these all made a fine display. We noted Allison & Addison, of Richmond's fertilizer display, but barring this we recall nothing that did not belong to Durham and represent Durham enterprise in the float movement. The parade of the veterans too was a feature of the occasion, and the fireworks; but our pen runs away with us. We give it as our unqualified opinion, that for the time given to it it could not be excelled by anything of the kind ever presented in North Carolina—and the Durhamites know it.

[We wrote this for last issue but it was crowded out, still we wish to put on record our appreciation of the Exposition.]

Arrangements will be made to light up more buildings of the Oxford Asylum with the electric light, the light in the main building having proved such a great success.

A new boat called the Vanceboro, eighty-eight feet on the keel has been put on as a freight and passenger boat and will run between New Bern and Vanceboro.

About 75@100 hands have been set to work on the Wilkesboro extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad.

The *Danbury Reporter* says: Many hogs are dying with something like cholera in parts of this county. It may be the effect, however, of their eating acorns.

The same paper says: We have information that the following named individuals of this county have sustained losses through the burning of tobacco barns: Wesley Morefield, four barns; Henderson Morefield, two barns; A. Moran, one barn; James Tillottson, five barns; Bird Tuttle, one barn, reported by us some weeks ago.

While engaged in pulling some scraps from the gin saws at the cotton-gin of Mr. Bruce Hall at Bogue Swamp, in Columbus county, a colored man had his right hand drawn in and so badly cut that it had to be amputated.

A correspondent of the Statesville *Landmark* tells that the farmers are very busy harvesting their corn, picking cotton and seeding wheat. The frost has injured cotton to some extent, especially the late cotton which had not matured. Corn is considerably damaged by the late freshet on the Catawba river.

Laurinburg *Exchange*: Between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock last Friday evening the Bundy House, occupied as a boarding house by Mrs. D. E. Cook, with a great deal of her furniture and that of her boarders with their clothing was burned. The house had fifteen rooms, was the property of Mrs. J. H. R. Bundy, and was insured for $850, and Mrs. Cook's furniture for $400.

Mr. Neill L. Anderson, of Clinton, but at present a student at Princeton Theological Seminary, has received the degree of A. M. from Princeton College, after only one year's past graduate course, instead of the two years course usually required.

The Salisbury *Watchman* says: The farmers are very busy now picking cotton, gathering corn and sowing wheat. The cotton in this section will not average much more than half a crop, and the freshets a few weeks ago damaged a great deal of corn along the river and creeks.

DOMESTIC.

William K. Vanderbilt has purchased the Stout villa at Newport and transferred it to his wife. He paid $200,000

News comes from Belvidere, N. J., that the effect of the local-option election in Warren county is to bankrupt the liquor-men. The keeper of a hotel has made an assignment and others are preparing to take the bankrupt act. [And yet we will be told that prohibitory laws do not diminish the sale of liquor.]

B. P. Hutchinson, alias "Old Hutch," it is said will make, or has made, $3,000,000 by the wheat corner in Chicago.

The richest woman in the world arrived in New York city last week. She owns mines, steamships and other immense possessions. She is Donna Isidora Consino, of South America.

A special to the Charleston *News and Courier* Oct. 15th says: A terrible accident occurred at Bishopville yesterday. A little daughter of Mr. David E. Durant, while playing at the house of Mr. J. P. Kilgore, fell over a rug and struck her chin against the edge of a trundle bed, which broke her neck, death being almost instantaneous. Her sister, only 13 years old, was so shocked by the accident that she died this morning from the effects. The mother and eldest sister are critically ill.

A correspondent writes to the Baltimore *Sun* from Philadelphia: As a result of the decision in the Wanamaker suit to recover excess of duties paid on ribbons, about a million and a quarter of dollars will have to be returned to local importers. It is unlikely that the government will appeal to the Supreme Court, as the question of law involved in the case has already been passed upon by that tribunal. The only issue was one of fact for the jury.

The Standard Oil Company within the next sixty days hopes to announce that natural gas can be supplied to Harrisburg, Lancaster, Philadelphia and intervening towns and cities in Pennsylvania. The company has leased immense tracts of land near Harrisburg and the drilling has begun.

The tonnage of anthracite coal sent to market in September is in excess of that sent any other September in the history of the trade. It exceeds by near 800,000 what was put out in September of last year. The largest put-out in any one month ever known was in August last, 4,097,532 tons.

One hundred and fifty years ago existed at Ephrata in Lancaster county, Pa., a German Baptist community holding all things common. The community has long since ceased to exist, but on 16th inst., one of its buildings which had acquired great historical interest was destroyed by fire.

The University of Mississippi opened at Oxford last week with between 135 and 150 matriculates—many of them new ones.

Natchez, Miss., is just now rejoicing in electric lights.

A visitor of a widow lady residing about four miles from Rayville, La., wishing to destroy a wasp nest in the widow's dwelling applied burning material to the nest and effectually destroyed it. She then retired and in a few minutes it was found that the dwelling was in flames. Three ladies only were at the place. The house with four other buildings and contents were consumed. The loss included 7 bales of cotton, 500 bushels of corn and a fine carriage. Total loss $2,500—no insurance.

The United States Supreme Court when the case of the North Carolina special tax bonds was called postponed the hearing, though both sides were ready, in order to have a full court. Justice Matthews who is sick it is hoped will soon have recovered.

Last week the National Convention of Railroad Brakemen assembled at Cleveland, O. The 16th was Railroad Day at the Centennial and the "Arabian" the oldest locomotive in the country was in the procession. It was built in 1836 for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by Phineas Davis.

The 25th annual International Convention of the Brotherood of Locomotive Engineers met in Richmond, Va., last Wednesday and was addressed by Gov. Lee, Col. A. S. Buford, Mayor Ellison and others.

In the examination for a fellowship in the Institute in Paris a woman left behind her five male competitors and took the prize for first place in German.

The Richmond and Danville railroad has leased the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia as was predicted.

The Supreme Council of Masons of the 33d Degree for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States met in biennial session in Washington City on the 15th inst. Albert Pike Grand Commander presided. The attendance was large including representatives from various Supreme Councils of the Rite, notably from Japan and Honolulu.

The Sherman, Texas, iron and machine works were destroyed by fire on Tuesday of last week. Loss $35,000.

A well known sporting man who had become totally destitute drove a tenpenny nail into the top of his head at Shreveport, La, last week. He walked about aimlessly in this condition for awhile, and was taken to a hospital where the nail was extracted. He died soon after. Whiskey!

A bill has been introduced into Congress for a grant of the necessary power to construct a bridge across the Hudson from New York city to the Jersey shore. The bridge is both for railway and general purposes and is to be at least 142 feet above high water mark.

FOREIGN.

Pulitzer, editor of the *New York World*, intends establishing a Sunday pictorial newspaper in London.

Victoria, the dowager Empress of Germany, has purchased Villa Reiss at Kronberg for $125,000.

Emperor William is lavish with decorations. He has bestowed the Black Eagle upon his wife.

On 15th inst., the Mexican Congress declared Gen. Porfirio Diaz to have been re-elected President of the Mexican republic.

The crop of apples around Bruce, Canada, is said to be enormous, and to exceed all demand. They are sold to cider-makers only, and at desperately low prices. In Toronto, however, they are quoted from $1.00 to $1.50 per barrel.

At the Glasgow exposition, even before its close, over 4,200,000 persons had entered.

Lord Craighill died at Edinburgh on 23d ulto. He was one of the best judges in the United Kingdom. He was made Lord of Justiciary in 1876, after having served faithfully in lower positions.

Matters are very unsettled in Spain, and a ministerial crisis is feared.

A quantity of petroleum exploded on board steamer Ville de Calais at Calais, and the vessel sank. It is feared many lives were lost, as portions of bodies have been found lying about on the wharves.

A young man walked into the Quebec bank at Montreal, set down a soap box, and standing upon it reached over and taking a package of $11,000 from the counter disappeared and escaped before the clerks realized what had happened.

The Sultan's Grand Vizier has issued a decree forbidding the publication of morning papers in Turkey.

The mackerel fisheries for the American market on the Skibbereen coast, Ireland, are said to be very flourishing. At present the fishing boats earn $350 per night.

20,000 Yorkshire, England colliers, threaten to strike unless wages are raised ten per cent.

An epidemic of typhus fever at Vera Cruz is one of the results of the great floods.

The enthusiasm among the inhabitants of Naples on occasion of the visit last week of Emperor William and King Humbert was tremendous.

The late Lord Sackville, of England, bequeaths everything unentailed to the Queen's maids of honor. The British minister at Washington, Sir Lionel Sackville West, inherits the estates and £10,000 yearly.

A terrible conflagration in Glasgow destroyed business premises to the value of about $700,000.

During the last three months $886,000 worth of lumber has been exported from the Ottowa district, Canada.

Commander Taylor, U. S. N., in charge of Nicaragua canal construction, thinks that with $60,000,000 the work can be completed in six years, but $100,000,000 would move matters more expeditiously.

A copy of the Bartholdi Liberty Statue in New York harbor is be erected on the point of the Ile des Cygues (Isle of Swans) in the Seine. It will be comparatively a small affair, the figure only 40 feet in height while the original is 151 feet.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On October 10th, at the residence of Mr. J. L. Ralph, near Chester, S. C., by Rev. J. L. McLin, Mr. O. P. A. SOWERS, of Statesville, N. C., and Mrs. E. S. BOYD, of Chester county, S. C.

On Oct. 10th, 1888, at the Gulf, Chatham county, N. C., at the residence of the bride's stepfather, W. L. Russell, by Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., Rev. WM. S. LACY, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Norfolk, Va., and Miss MARY C. SHEPHERD, of the Gulf, Chatham county, N. C.

On Oct. 7th, near Ellerbe Springs, Richmond county, N. C., by Rev. A. R. Shaw, Mr. WILLIAM GILLIS and Miss SARAH M. GIBSON.

In Greensboro, at the residence of Gov. A. M. Scales on Wednesday morning Oct. 7th, by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., Mr. JOHN NOBLE WYLLIE, of Danville, Va., and Miss KATIE LEWIS SCALE, of Greensboro, N. C.

In Greensboro, at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. E. Henry Smith, on Wednsday morning Oct. 17th, by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., Mr. JOHN H. HARRIS and Miss ANNIE G. SMITH—all of Greensboro, N. C.

DIED.

At her home, near Carthage, N. C., May 16th, in the 42d year of her age, Mrs. DOLLY SHIELDS, wife of Mr. William Shields. In early life she connected herself with the Presbyterian church. Her remaining days evinced the sincerity of her profession Before the summons came, she expressed her readiness "to depart, and to be with Christ; which is far better." Why did God call her away and leave the little ones motherless? "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL OF SHELBY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father in his providence has removed from us by death our beloved friend and teacher Mrs. A. P. JENNINGS, upon whose wise counsels, tireless devotion, generous pecuniary support and faithful attendance the very existence under God, of this Sunday-school has often in times past seemed to depend; whose cheerful Christian character, thorough preparation in the selected lessons and masterly knowledge of the Scriptures made her connection with the school a stimulus and inspiration, not only to her immediate class, but to the officers and teachers and all whose privilege it was to be associated with her here; who while a strict guardian of the standards and doctrines of the Church of her choice was a Presbyterian in no narrow spirit, but was catholic in her charity for Christians of whatever name. Possessing an unusually clear and logical mind enriched by extensive reading study, especially within religious lines, together with a retentive memory and a happy faculty of imparting knowledge, she was furnished with a rare equipment for Sunday-school work and

WHEREAS, While feeling keenly its own loss this school recognizes the deeper and greater affliction which has fallen upon the sorrowing family of our deceased friend, it is therefore,

Resolved, That the sincere and heartfelt sympathies of the officers, teachers and scholars of this school are extended to the husband and children of our departed sister in this time of their deepest bereavement, with the prayer that our merciful Father will grant unto them such consolation and comfort as alone can come from Heaven.

This is to certify that the foregoing preamble and resolutions were to-day reported by the committee upon resolutions, composed of Mrs. A. C. Miller, Miss Peggie Quinn and Messrs. J. F. Tiddy, J. M. Black and B. F. Wood, and that said report was accepted and the preamble and resolutions adopted by a unanimous vote of the school, and the secretary instructed to furnish a copy thereof to the family of the late Mrs. A. P. Jennings and also copies for publication to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, *The Shelby Aurora* and the *Cleveland New Era*.

R. L. RYBURN,
Superintendent.

Shelby, N. C., Oct. 14th, 1888.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 42¾ cents; Saturday and since 43; closing steady.

ROSIN—Strained 67½ cents and Good Strained 70 cents in fore part of our period of report, but price advanced 2½ cents on each grade on Saturdry—since firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.30 and Soft $2.10 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.60

COTTON—Wednesday, (17th,) 9 3-16 for middling; Friday and Saturday 9½; Monday 9 5-16—closing firm.

TIMBER.—Very little coming in taken at full prices.

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut S., Philadelphia,

The Great Secret of the Canary Breeders of the Hartz. MANNA BIRD restores song to cage birds and preserves them in health. 15c. by mail. Sold by druggists. Directions free. *Bird Food Co.*, 400 N. 3d St., Phila., Pa

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

HEDRICK

FALL TRADE--1888.

OUR HANDSOME STOCK OF LADIES'
DRESS GOODS
CAN BE FOUND IN THE
CORNER STORE.

This Department is Devoted Exclusively to the Sale of
LADIES' GOODS.

The assortment is complete. We have possibly the Largest Stock of DRESS GOODS in the city. We name a few special BARGAINS.

ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA,
40-inches wide, in best Shades, of super quality, at 50c. per yard; would be cheap at 75c.

French Flannel,
54 inches wide, at 85c. worth a dollar if a cent,
EXTRA QUALITY.

Ladies' Habet Cloth,
Pretty Colors at $1.25 per yard. The Bargain of the season.

Embroidered Robes
in newest styles. Many have already been sold. though we receive a new supply weekly, and will be always able to offer something NEW.

TRICOTS, CHEAP GRADES OF DRESS FLANNELS, TRIMMINGS AND VELVETS,
with everything else to be found in a well ordered Dress Goods Department.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Towels, Napkinks, Fringed Table Cloths, with Napkins to match.

WE SELL THE BEST
ONE DOLLAR KID GLOVE
in the South. It is FOSTER'S Five Button Length, in Colors and Black. None better made. Every pair warranted.

LADIES' MERINO VESTS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

In the adjoining apartment we have concentrated our stock of
GENT'S GOODS,
where can be found a splendid stock of French, Scotch and English Suitings, All-Wool American Cassimeres, direct from the Mills in Pennsylvania.

Dicksey's Maryland Jerseys and a great variety of goods for Boys' wear.

Gents' Half-Hose, Merino and Camel's Hair Undershirts and Drawers, Collars and Cuff's, Scarfs and Neckties, &c. The success we have had heretofore in catering to the tastes of Gentlemen is a good proof of what we can now do with such largely increased facilties.

We also offer a large stock of Domestic Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Sheetings and Shirtings. Our 8c Bleaching is a wonder.

With a determination to greatly increase our rapidly growing business, we have made attractive prices that must command the attention of all all buyers.

JNO. J. HEDRICK,
101 & 103 Market St.,
1 & 3 N, Front St.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY, A situation in a family to teach the ordinary English branches and music.

Address L. H. * * * * *
Henderson, N. C.
Lock Box No. 31.

ARLINGTON INSTITUTE,
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 20th, 1888. Closes June 20th, 1889. Location healthful and pleasant, with easy access to Washington, D. C. Social advantages unrivalled. Pupils under the constant influence of a Christian Home. Health carefully attended to. Course of instruction thorough, embracing the various Engl. branches; Latin, French and German. Especial attention paid to Mathematics, Literature and Belles-Letters. Superior advantages in Art and in Vocal and Instrumental Music, under supervision of Mrs. M. C. Walles, of New England Conservatory. Board and full Course in English, Latin and Math.—with washing and seat in church.—$235 per Session of 9 months. For circulars address
Miss REBECCA C. POWELL, Principal,
621 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—
DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.
Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.
Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.
Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free.
GEORGE ALLEN,
New Bern, N. C.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

BIBLE BAPTISM vs. IMMERSION.
MAILED FOR POSTAL NOTE, 40 CTS.
Book of Ninety-Three Pages.
Address GEO. C. BUSH,
West Chester, Penn.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

OCTOBER.

Over the hill and through the valley
That late were clothed in robes of green,
The work of some magic hand, outvying
The skill of the Master's old, is seen!
With cardinal, gold, with scarlet and crimson,
The sumachs and maples are all ablaze;
In browns and russet the oaks are painted,
The far horizon a purple haze.

The willow's yellow locks are streaming,
The stately pines of the forest nod;
In Tyrian dyes the asters are waving;
The pastures are gleaming with golden-rod.
The fluffy bloom of the woodbine lingers,
Crowning with beauty the shrubby copse;
The ivy covers with gayest mantle
The dead tree trunks to the very tops.

Over the marshes the sedges whisper;
Bordering the wayside the ferns grow sere;
Down by the brook the blood-red eye-bright
Shows where the shallow pool lies clear.
Up from lone nooks peers the blue fringed gentian,
The dry leaves fall from the clambering vine,
The blue birds twitter of summer regions;
The sun is tempering the grape-globe wine.

Out in the woods the nuts are falling,
The squirrels gather their winter's store.
The red-cheeked applies lie in the orchard,
The boughs above are laden with more.
From stubble field and wasted garden
Shrill is piping the cricket's song;
With muffled beat from the tangled thicket
The drum of the partridge reverbrates long.

Softly the mellow light is resting
Over the far off misty hills;
A murmuring plaint comes up from the valley,
The twirling cascade, the wandering rills.
There's a sigh in the air, with a hint of tears;
Everywhere symphonies pensive we hear,
Nature a threnode in undertone humming,
Grieving the fate of the failing year.

—*Mrs. A. Giddings Park, in Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

SPONGE INDUSTRY OF THE BAHAMAS.

Off the Nepolitan coast and in other parts of the Mediterranean, where these elastic articles are found, diving is the approved method of getting sponges. In the clear, white water of the Bahamas, however, cranes are used. Cranes are long poles, varying in length from twenty to thirty-eight feet, with curved prongs at one end, and are employed to detach the sponge from the rock to which it clings and to convey it to the boat in which are the fishermen. So clear is the water that, with the aid of a water glass, a pail or box, with a glass bottom, fishermen can easily distinguish sponges from other forms of marine plant life at the depth of fifty or sixty or more feet. When first taken from their fastnesses sponges appear and feel like pieces of raw, soft liver, being slippery, elastic, ugly and repulsive. In color they range from dirty purple to dull chocolate.

Having been brought to the deck of the fishermen's schooner the sponges are washed, rubbed and dried. They are then strung on strands, a dozen to a strand, and are washed down with buckets of sea water three times a day until the schooner reaches one of its crawls. Crawls are large, half submerged stockade of saplings, generally sapodillas and unfamiliar sub-tropical growths, bound together with manilla and palmetto fibre. The catch is deposited in these, and kept under water until the vessel makes its final round and draws its deposits preparatory to taking them to Nassau.—*New York Sun.*

VIRGINIA DARE.

The Romantic Story of the First American Girl Baby.

Roanoke Island was in sight as justice had been done to the baked shad and other delicacies, and the captain was reminded that he still had to tell the story of the Virginia Dare, says a letter to the *New York Times*.

"That's where the first white child was born in America," said Captain Southgate, pointing to the crescent-shaped, low lying island the Manteo was approaching.

"What was her name, captain?" inquired the curious passenger.

"Virginia Dare," was the captain's reply. There were loud calls for the story, and as there was time, the captain span it. Regarding the exact date of Virginia Dare's birth the captain admitted he was in doubt, but it happened so long ago that it was a matter of minor importance. She was born on Roanoke Island, and she grew into a very lovely and blooming maiden. White men and red men from far and near heard of the beauty of Virginia Dare, and came to lay themselves and their possessions at her feet. To all of them she turned a deaf ear. Suddenly she disappeared. Search was made all over Roanoke Island and the adjoining mainland, but to no purpose; not a trace of Virginia Dare could be discovered. There were many deer on Roanoke Island, and hunters noticed about the time Virginia Dare disappeared that one of the largest herds was always led by a beautiful snow-white doe. Many attempts were made to shoot this white doe, but with so little success that its wonderful sagacity and fleetness of foot were soon heralded for miles around. Noted hunters visited the island for the sole purpose of killing the white doe, but went away disappointed.

One day an old Indian wandered into the white men's settlement. He had lived all his life on the island and knew every foot of it. Had he ever seen the snow-white doe? A single grunt denoted that he had. Under the influence of frequent and and heavy potations the ancient red man became in his silent way loquacious. The white doe could only be killed by a most skillfull shot with a silver bullet. This information was dispatched to Jamestown and the most noted hunter in Virginia came to Roanoke island in response. A grand hunting party was formed. The grand hunter loaded his smooth bore with a silver bullet and took his station at a point which the herd of deer would pass in its flight from the rest of the party. In good time the hunter heard the flying deer approaching. He got ready, and as the white doe shot past him a hundred yards in advance of the herd he fired.

The white doe simply increased her pace, and when the rest of the hunting party reached the spot where the great hunter stood he was compelled to acknowledge his failure. He returned to his home but promised to return and try again. He was as good as his word. Again he loaded his gun with a silver bullet and took his station, while the other hunters scattered to discover and drive the game in the proper direction. For a second time the great hunter took careful aim as the white doe appeared, leading the herd. As the sound of the shot rang through the woods the white doe took a tremendous bound and then pillowed its head on the moss-covered roots of a giant pine. The silver bullet had struck it in the heart. The great hunter waited for his companions. He was possessed of a strange foreboding. In a body the hunting party approached the spot where the owner of the silver bullet had seen the white doe fall. In its place they found the body of Virginia Dare.—*Burlington (Wis.) Republican.*

SPECTACLES FOR HORSES.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Sporting Chronicle* tell the readers of that paper some interesting circumstances in connection with his good gray steed. He came to the conclusion that his equine friend was short-sighted. He couldn't see a carrot two yards off," he tells us. So he took the quadruped to an oculist living in the neighborhood, who made the necessary inspection and certified that the horse required concave glasses. The concave glasses were obtained and buckled on to the head stall. "The horse seemed a bit surprised," he says, "when I first put them on him, but his amazement rapidly gave way to demonstrations of the keenest pleasure. He now stands all the morning looking over the half door of his stable with his spectacles on, gazing around him with an air of sedate enjoyment. * * * When I take him out for a drive," continues the narrator, "his manner is altogether changed from his former timidity, and he has got over a bad habit of shying which troubled him." A week or to ago, however, he turned the animal out to pasture for a few days, of course without his specs, and he at once appeared uneasy and uncomfortable. All day he hung about the gate leading into the meadow, whinnying in a plaintive key, until his master sent up to the stable for the head stall. As soon as the spectacles were placed on he rubbed his master's shoulder with his nose, then kicked up his heels and ran to the pasture.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

At the associated *soiree* of the Literary, Scientific and Art Societies of Liverpool, Professor Hele-Shaw delivered a lecture on "Perpetual Motion," which was copiously illustrated by means of lantern pictures. The lecturer explained to his audience that the idea of perpetual motion was very ancient, and that its successful achievement was as far off as ever, because it is impossible. An old Sanscrit manuscript tells of an attempt at a perpetual motion machine, which was probably connected in some way with the praying wheels of the Buddhists. In Europe the first definite attempt at perpetual motion was made about the twelfth century; but many crude contrivances have been made. The favorite idea seemed to be that of a wheel so weighted with movable balls as to be whirled around in spite of the laws of gravitation. Professor Hele-Shaw exhibited a wheel thus arranged, which fled around at a most extraordinary speed, apparently by means of a clever arrangement of balls. The chairman examined the table and the machinery, but found no motive power except the weights on the wheel. The solution of the problem of perpetual motion seemed to have been solved; but the Professor called out for his "motive power," and a small boy appeared who had been hidden underneath the platform, and had worked the machine by a strap passed up through the leg of the table. Such was the motor of one of the most successful "perpetual motion" machines ever made.—*English Mechanic.*

THE SPIDER AND THE WASP.

Many years ago the writer, who was then residing at Durham, heard a remarkable loud buzzing in an outhouse attached to his dwelling. On going to ascertain the cause he saw a wasp attached by the foot of a hind leg to a single thread of a spider's web, which hung down considerably below the geometrical network. The buzzing was occasioned by the rapid action of the insect's wings in its effort to free itself from the above encumbrance, and it was marvellous how such an attenuated thread could withstand the strain of so comparatively heavy a weight, combined with the twisting to which it must have been subjected by all these innumerable gyrations. The spider, quite a small one, was patiently watching these struggles from above, far out of reach. But presently, observing that the wasp was endeavoring with the fellowleg of the opposite side to free the one which was enthralled, the cunning little spider ran down its rope and, rapidly attaching a fresh noose to the foot of this leg also, coiled it close to the other, and in such a way that the legs were drawn together behind the wasp's back, the scales of which, moving only inward and sideways, prevented it from darting its sting in that direction. Then the spider retreated again to its former secure position and watched the results of this last maneuver. In vain did the wasp continue its severe exertions till it became exhausted and comparatively still, when the spider slipped down again upon the body of his captive and inserted into it some poison of his own, at the same time neutralizing any remaining force in the wings by swathing them with fresh threads close to the body. The poison seemed to act rapidly. The wasp was soon bereft of all motion and life, and was with apparent ease dragged up by the victorious little spider to a convenient spot for being feasted upon.—*London Times.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Among valuable gifts recently received by the New Jersey Historical Society, is a marble bust of the Princess Pauline, sister of Napoleon Bonaparte, made by Canova. It was brought from Italy to Bordentown by Joseph Bonaparte, and stood for many years in the latter's house in Bonaparte park, Bordentown. When Joseph Bonaparte returned to Europe it was given by him to a Mr. Lawrence, who purchased the place, and Mr. Lawrence sold the place to a Mrs. Pinnocks. Mrs. Pinnocks, thinking the bust would be improved by a coat of paint, had it painted white, and set it out on the lawn to adorn the place. The bust was finally secured by Mr. Nathaniel H. Bishop, of Toms River, who presented it to the Historical Society. It was very badly disfigured by the paint, but the society will have it cleaned and restored, and it will again be what it once was, a beautiful work of art. Mr. Bishop also gave the society a valuable case of books.

Mlle. Beernaert, sister of one of the Belgian ministers, exhibits a fine landscape at the Antwerp exhibition. The daughter of the illustrious painter, Jules Breton, Mme. Dumont Breton, has at the same exhibition a remarkable work, the interior of a forge, painted with great skill and with something of that imaginative sympathy for the working classes that is the peculiar note of her father's genius.

Charleston *News and Courier*: Too much can scarcely be said of the Flower Festival which will be held during the Gala Week. As stated yesterday, the executive committee of the Agricultural Society will meet to-night to discuss the outlook of the Festival and to make for it the proper arrangements.

This is the first season in which the chrysanthemum, the distinctive flower of the Festival, will be brought into prominence in the way of competition. The Chrysanthemum Fair is an institution in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other centres of refined taste, and now Charleston, with a superior and more congenial climate for the cultivation of the October flower, is about to make a record.

The coming Fair will be a beautiful show and one that will be for many reasons especially attractive. Mr. Webb, the florist, said yesterday that the desire to compete amounted to a furor. There is scarcely a garden in the city in which the attempt has not been made to raise a flower for the Festival, and some of the efforts have met with eminent success. Those who have no gargens are cultivating in flower pots. Mr. Webb thinks that the open air cultivation is much preferable to any other, although he believes that very good results may be had from growing the plants in jars. The plant, however, should be transplanted twice or three times from spring to autumn, each time into a larger pot or jar, in order to keep up with the extension of the roots of the plant. He showed a reporter some excellent specimens in jars, some of which were seedings and some cuttings, or rather transplants.

He also showed for reasons of comparison some of the most beautifully and fully developed sprouts that possibly were ever grown in Charleston. A great many of these were bound up to stakes and were fully five feet in height, and are covered with buds that will burst into bloom towards the end of the present month and others about the middle of November. It was remarked that the plants which fell under the shade of the trees along the west fence of the garden were not nearly so well developed as those which grew near the centre of the garden.

Mr. Webb also pointed out among the larger specimens the plants which are to bear the largest flowers. Among these was the "Mrs. Cleveland," which figured very largely last year at the New York festival. There was also a grand bush already covered with bright yellow buds, the Japanese chrysantheum he called it, of which there are about seventy five varieties. The "Mrs. Cleveland" flower is a mixture of pink and white. There was also one of pure white, entitled the "Miss Virginia Webb," a "Mrs Huger," and a "Mrs. Frank Thompson." This latter flower often attains a diameter of six inches, and must be a rarely beautiful flower. Then there were the "St. Patrick" or "Trogide," which is a reddish tesselated flower which does not bloom until very late.

There were, in fact, so many varieties, with so many historic and fancy names that a catalogue of them would fill a column of *The News and Courier*. Nearly everbody in Charleston has one or other of these specially fine varieties, and there will doubtless be hundreds of competitors from Charleston alone at the show.

The Duchess of Hamilton is about to place facilities in the way of young momen who desire instruction in dairy work, and she has arranged with an experienced dairymaid to give lessons at Glenham Farm.

THINGS USEFUL.

Hiccoughs: To arrest a hiccough, close both ears with the fingers with pressure, while a few swallows of liquid are taken.

Sweet Pickles: Fruits, cucumbers, watermelon rind and even the parings of very fine peaches are cooked for sweet pickles by first boiling them in clear water until clear or until a straw will penetrate the solid pieces. To each quart of vinegar add three pounds of brown sugar, four ounces stick cinnamon, two ounces cloves. Bruise the spices, tie in a book muslin bag or "Swiss," and boil with the vinegar and sugar for five minutes. Pour the liquid over the fruit in a large jar. Repeat the process every day with the same spices and vinegar, taken off for the purpose, for three or four days.

To wash lamp chimneys so that they will not crack, place the chimneys in cold water, and then gradually heat until the boiling point is reached, then allow them to cool slowly. By repeating this operation several times the glass will become thoroughly annealed, and no fear of cracking need be had.

The following is a tested recipe for nice tea rusks:—In one pint of new milk dissolve one yeast cake; add three eggs, one cup of sugar, and two ounces of butter, with enough flour to roll out; let rise; when very light mold into small cakes and set to rise; bake in a quick oven; when done cover the top with sugar, dissolved in milk.

Delicate sponge biscuit for dessert may be made by the following rule:—Take half a pound of sugar, three fourths pound sifted flour. Beat the whites of six eggs by themselves, add the beaten yolks and toss them together. Put in them the juice of a lemon with a little grated peel, then the sugar, and flirt well with an egg whisk. Stir in the flour with a wooden spoon, and put the mixture in small patty-pans to bake, with sifted sugar to glaze sprinkled over the top.

To remove wet grass stains on white goods with water, rub in some soft soap and as much baking soda as will adhere; let it stand half an hour, wash out in the usual manner, and the stain will generally be gone.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, C[illegible] Crackers, &c.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sept. 30'88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter	11 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

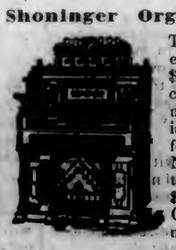
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadk in Valley way.



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	5 45 A. M.	6 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	9 00 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy	3 45 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	7 45 "	4 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 15 "	6 45 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville	7 45 "	2 30 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 00	A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 30	"

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	3 30	P. M.
Arrive Millboro	5 15	"

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	8 00 A. M.
Leave Maxton	11 22 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 53 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	12 50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	3 42 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton	5 18 P. M.
Leave Shelby	6 28 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	7 50 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	7 30 P. M.
Leave Maxton	12 06A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	12 36 A. M
Leave Hamlet	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	6 25 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 40 A. M.
Leave Shelby	9 09 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	10 05 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 49 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 41 P. M.
Leave Maxton	4 02 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 30 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 44 A. M.
Leave Maxton	3 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 30 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

GOING BACK TO SCHOOL.

A merry tramp of little feet,
Just hear the sweet vibration!
The children over all the land
Have had a long vacation,
And back again they haste to take
In school the dear old places,
To measure out the days by rule,
With fair, unshadowed faces.

They troop along the city streets,
Grave eyes glow young that see them,
And wistful hearts from every blight
Of sin and pain would free them.
Athwart the dusty ways of 'change,
With wafts of flowers and grasses,
As if to music sweet and strange,
The brilliant army passes.

Along the quiet country roads,
By purple asters bordered,
At nine o'clock and half past three,
The gay reviews are ordered,
And childish voices, clear and shrill,
Amaze the peeping thrushes,
The wrens and the orioles,
Housekeeping in the bushes.

We older people like to watch
Our little lads and lasses,
As sturdily they set to work.
In sober ranks and classes;
Such happy brows are overbent
To con the pictured pages,
Such earnest wills are wrestling with
The story of the ages.

And sometimes sighing as we gaze—
So fast the bairns are growing—
We think of darker skies to come
For these, so glad and glowing.
Fain would we keep the children still
Brown-cheeked and blithe and ruddy,
With nothing harder in their lives
Than days of task and study.

But God, our Father's wiser love,
Prepares them for the evil;
This army yet shall wage the war
With world and flesh and devil.
God bless them in the coming years,
And guard the waiting places
Which by-and-by He'll bid them fill—
His smile upon their faces.

—*Sunday School Times.*

THE WOUNDED LIP.

BY A. L. O. E.

"I do not see what I have to do with mission at all!" cried curly-headed Robin, in answer to his sister Annie's gentle request that he would put just one penny into her missionary box. "I can see the good of building our church here (I gave my new six-pence for that) of feeding hungry little children (we gave up buying sweetmeats last Christmas that they might have soup) but what do I care for work at the other end of the world, amongst black children whom I never shall see in my life?"

Poor Annie left the room with a sigh. Mrs. Mason had heard the conversation between her children.

"Do you know, my son, that all God's people form one body, though some are in India, some in China, some further off still? No part of the Lord's Church can say to another, 'I have nothing to with thee; I care not what happens to thee.'"

"I don't understand," said the child.

Not many minutes afterward Robin came back to his mother, a handkerchief pressed to his bleeding lip, and tears in his eyes.

"Mamma, my foot slipped; I fell on the gravel; I have hurt my lip!" he exclaimed.

Mrs. Mason examined the hurt, and was glad to find that it was not severe, but there was gravel on the wounded lip. "I must wash and bind it," she said. "Run to the kitchen, my darling, ask for a little basin of warm water, bring it to me, and we will, I hope, soon put matters to rights."

Robin soon came back, carefully carrying the basin, which was full and rather heavy.

Carefully and tenderly the mother bathed her boy's lip. "Now," said she, while binding it up, "does not my Robin see how various parts of his body united in helping the one part that needed help?"

"I don't just see it," said the child.

"The feet never thought, 'How far we are from the lip—almost as far as can possibly be!' Right foot and left, off they trotted to get the warm water. The ears had heard what I wished you to do, and quick as lightning had given their message to the brain. The tongue, like a kind near neighbor, did its part. The eyes."—

"O, the eyes did nothing at all!" cried Robin, laughing at his mother's amusing smile. He had quite forgotten his pain.

"What! did they not guide you to and from the kitchen? If they had ill-naturedly kept shut, you might have had a worse fall than that on the gravel. The fingers—yes, even the little ones—helped to carry the basin of water."

"It is a good-natured body," said Robin, "every part so ready to help the poor lip.'

"Now my boy, do you see my meaning?" said the mother with a smile. "The missionaries who speak to the heathen are like the lip in the body, and they are sometimes in great trouble and need our help and prayers. The ears are those who listen to the story of the wants of the heathen; and great societies are like the brain, to arrange how to send to them the Bible, and men and women to explain it. We who try to give and to collect may be compared to parts of the feet and hands. 'I must tell you something more about the body," said Mrs. Mason, "to show you how like it is the Church. There is always a life-giving stream of blood flowing through it from the heart to the head, from the head to the feet, as it were, joining the most distant parts together."

"I feel it beating at my wrist," said Robin. "What is like the life-giving blood?" Is it not to love the Saviour?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Mason, "and where that holy love joins the members of the Church together how is it possible for a Christian to say, 'I have nothing to do with missions?"—*Juvenile Instructor.*

THAT BONE.

"Aunt Maggie do tell us a story, please, we're so tired," said Maudie as she and Emma threw down their hats on the porch, where auntie was sitting. They curled themselves upon the garden bench right where they could look into dear auntie's face as she talked to them.

"What shall it be, an old one, or a new one, or the one I love best?" laughed aunt Maggie.

"Oh! a very new one," replied quick little Maud.

Auntie was always ready to tell a story, so after thinking a little while said, "I will tell you what a bone did"—

"Tibbie Gray and Minnie White loved each other dearly, so they said. They played together every day and were as happy as could be. One day they sat in the shadow of a great tall chimney. Tibbie had a red ribbon round her neck, which Minnie told her looked very pretty. Tibbie played with the ribbon and said 'Yes, I think I look very fine I wish you had one too.'

"Suddenly something fell out of a window and dropped right beside them; it was the leg of a chicken and was soon in Tibbie's month. Minnie loved chicken bones too; 'give me that, it is as much mine as your's,' she said, and tried to take it way, but Tibbie held it fast. They rolled over and over, both holding on to the bone until they came to the edge of the roof, when over they went, down into the garden below."

"Oh!" exclaimed both little girls. "But they were cats you know," continued auntie, "so came down on their feet and were not hurt a bit."

"Did they lose the bone?" asked Emma.

"Yes, they lost the bone, and their tempers, and a chance to be unselfish. 'Actions speak louder than words.' We may tell our friends we love them, but if we do not show it, they will not believe us," replied auntie, as she finished the story and left the little girls to think about it.—*Presbyterian Journal.*

BOYS WHO SUCCEED.

Thirty years ago Mr. H——, a nurseryman in New York State, left home for a day or two. It was rainy weather, and not a season for sales, but a customer arrived from a distance, tied up his horse, and went into the kitchen of a farm-house, where two lads were cracking nuts.

"Is Mr. H—— at nome?"

"No, sir," said the eldest, Joe, hammering at a nut.

"When will he be back?"

"Dunno' sir. Mebbe not for a week."

The other boy, Jim, jumped pu and followed the man out. "The men are not here, but I can show you the stock," he said, with such a bright, courteous manner that the stranger, who was a little irritated, stopped and followed him through the nursery, and left his order.

"You have sold the largest bill that I have had this season, Jim," his father, greatly pleased, said to him on his return.

"I'm sure," said Joe, "I'm as willing to help as Jim, if I'd thought in time."

A few years afterward these two boys were left by their father's failure and death with but two or three hundred dollars each. Joe bought an acre or two near home. He has worked hard, but is still a poor, discontented man. Jim bought an emigrant's ticket to Colorado, hired as a cattle driver for a couple of years, and with his wages bought land at forty cents an acre, and married. His herds of cattle are numered by the thousand, his land has been cut up for town lots, and he is ranked as one of the wealthiest men in the State.

"I might have done like Jim," his brother said lately, "if I'd thought in time. There's as good stuff in me as in him."

"There's as good stuff in that loaf of bread as in any I ever made, said his wife, "but nobody can eat it. There's not enough yeast in it."

The retort, though disagreeable, was true. The quick, wide-awake energy which acts as leaven in character is partly natural. But it can be inculcated by parents and acquired by a boy if he chooses to keep his eyes open, and to act promptly and boldly in every emergency.—*Selected.*

BEING HIS OWN PILOT.

A bright boy, who loved the sea, entered on a sailor's life when very young. He rose to quick promotion, and, while quite a young man, was made the master of a ship. One day a passenger spoke to him upon the voyage, and asked if he should anchor off a certain headland, supposing he would anchor there, and telegraph for a pilot to take the vessel into port.

"Anchor! no, not I. I mean to be in dock with the morning tide."

"I thought perhaps you would signal for a pilot."

"I am my own pilot," was the curt rely.

Intent upon reaching port by morning he took a narrow channel to save distance. Old, bronzed, gray-headed seamen turned their swarthy faces to the sky, which boded squally weather, and shook their heads. Cautious passengers went to the young captain and besought him to take the wider course; but he only laughed at their fears, and repeated his promise to be in dock at daybreak. He was ashore before daybreak.

We need not pause to dramatize a storm at sea; the alarm of breakers shouted hoarsely through the wind, and the wild orders to get the life-boats manned. Enough to say that the captain was ashore earlier than he promised—tossed sportively upon some weedy beach a dead thing that the waves were weary of—a toy that the tempest was tired of playing with, and his queenly ship and costly freight were scattered over the surfy acres of an angry sea. How was this? The glory of that young man was strength; but he was his own pilot. His own pilot! There was his own blunder—fatal, suicidal blunder.

Oh! young men beware of being your own pilots. Take the true and able Pilot on board, who can stride upon those waves, who can speak, "Peace, be still," to that rough Boreas, so that "with Christ in the vessel, you may smile at the storm." To be empted of self, that is your need. Send a message to heaven for help. Telegraph for a pilot. You won't ask in vain.—*Midland.*

USEFUL MICE.

About forty years ago an ingenious Scotchman in Kirkcaldy trained two mice, and invented a machine which they could run to spin cotton yarn. The mice worked the machine for more than a year with success. The machine worked like a small tread-mill, and a common mouse would twist, twine and reel about one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-five threads per day. To do this under the old spinning system, the little mouse had to travel about ten and one-half miles each day.

It required about a penny's worth of oatmeal, it is said, to feed one of these little culprit spinners for five weeks. Thus, if the mouse spun one hundred and ten threads a day, at the rate cotton thread then brought it would earn nine pence each five weeks, or seven shillings and five pence each year. Count a sixpence for food, and twelve pence for the machinery, and the mouse would earn a clear profit of six shillings, or about one dollar and fifty cents per year.

The Scotchman became so enthusiastic over his experiment that he proposed to rent an old empty house which would hold ten thousand cotton mouse-mills, with room for their keepers and many spectators. He showed that, after making full allowance for rent, keepers, machinery and interest, he could make a clear profit of ten thousand dollars per annum.

We never heard how his novel proposal came out, or, indeed, whether it was ever actually carried out on this large scale. Probably the care needful to train the mice, and to make the machines so that the mouse could not do otherwise than run them if he would, were not so easy as it seemed to the ingenious inventor. But the fact that he actually did attempt it on a small scale, and proposed to do it on so large a one, shows what possibilities lie in the smallest and humblest creatures, which, although despised by us, may yet be trained to do us great service.—*Youth's World.*

UNDER A ROCK.

"I'm going to try 'em," said Grandpa Gray, and his eyes twinkled. Grandpa Gray's eyes were always twinkling. He meant three small grandsons, Hal, Herbie, and Had. So, at dinner grandpa said to grandma:

"I wish I had time to take that rock out of the yard there. It's a real eye-sore to me."

"Can't we, grandpa?" asked the boys.

"Well—yes, if you want to," said he, "and I'll be much obliged to you."

So directly after dinner they set to work. It didn't look like a very large rock. But it was a good deal larger than it looked, really.

"Pooh!" said Herbie, "I'll take it out in no time!" and he got a stout stick and tried to pry up the rock. But the stick broke, and Herbie got a fall, from which he jumped up red and angry.

"Mean old thing!" said he; and he put his hands in his pockets and watched Hal and Had tug at it until their faces were red too.

Then the three of them lifted together; but it wasn't a mite of use.

"Let's get the hoe!" said Had.

"And the littlest crowbar!" said Hal.

"And the shovel!" said Herbie.

So Had hoed around it, and Herbie shoveled. Hal pushed the crowbar under the rock, and bore down on it with all his might. The afternoon was very warm, and the three little scarlet faces needed a great deal of mopping. But the boys wouldn't give it up.

"Poor little fellows!" said grandma, looking out through the vines.

But just then a great shout announced that the work was done; and there—there where the rock had lain were four silver dimes: one a piece and one for luck!

"Hurrah for grandpa!" cheered the boys; and at that very minute grandpa walked out of the house.

"Pretty well done!" said he, giving each little head a pat as he came to it. "Pretty—well done!"

And now the boys are anxious to dig out another rock; but grandpa thinks maybe silver dimes won't grow under the next one.

TOO COSTLY.

"It is a jolly knife!" said Ted admiringly.

"There are three blades, besides the cork-screw," said Tom; "it could not have cost less than half a dollar."

"What made him give it to you? said Ted. "I wish he had taken it into his head to give it to me."

"Why, I'll tell you," said Tom, laughing. "He's so green, you know. I gave him my red alley for it and the medal I picked up in the road, and I told him the medal was silver and the alley was real marble and worth a lot of money, and he thinks he's got a great bargain."

"Oh," said Ted, "that alters the case. I would not have it at that price if you gave me a hundred pounds as well."

"Why not," said Tom, "if he's such a soft as to believe everything you tell him?"

"He is welcome, as all his knife how he likes," said Ted, turning on his heel, "but I would not sell my character for all the knives in the world."—*Boys' and Girls' Companion.*

Lung Troubles and Wasting

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. FREEMAN, Sidney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES.

ROYAL PRAISE. (35cts.) By J. R. Murray. The best Sunday School Book that has appeared in years. *New Music and New Words.*

GLORIOUS CAUSE. (35cts.) By G. F. Root. A fine collection of new Temperance Music. Leaders of the Temperance Cause endorse it.

EMPIRE OF SONG. (60cts.) By G. F. Root. A splendid Singing Class and Convention Book. Has no superior.

ROYAL PIANO FOLIO. (65cts.) A new collection of the choicest Piano Music by the best foreign composers.

TIDBITS OF MUSICAL HISTORY. (30cts.) A collection of short sketches of celebrated musicians, their works, and other items of Musical Interest.

SNOW WHITE. (50cts.) By Clara L. Burnham and G. F. Root. A new and charming little operetta for Young Folks. Not difficult of preparation.

Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of the specified price.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies	10cts
Three "	25cts
Ten "	75cts
Twenty "	$1 00

A COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

I wish to extend an invitation to all of the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to call and examine one of the most *Complete Stocks* of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
House Furnishing:
Poles, Curtains,
Window Shades, &c., &c.,

Which I have ever shown. All Goods are sent free of Express or Freight when the amount is $10.00 or over.

CHURCH CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

Samples on application.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
Oct. 7th, 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.



DURHAM TOBACCO

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO

EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST.**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

HEAVY GROCERIES,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 7 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH

Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,

COTTON BAGGING AN TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.

Every Young Man and Woman

Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of

BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

NO. 406 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

THE ACME

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

SAY-SOES.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio,
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholsale Druggists' Toledo, Ohio.
E. H. Van Heesen, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

A large metal bell, weighing about half a cwt., has just been found in the bay at St. Mary's Isle Point, Kircudbrightshire, Scotland, a few yards within low water. The bell, which is singularly pure in tone, may have belonged to some war vessels which were wrecked there in time of Elizabeth, or to a large Indiaman which also foundered at that point. It was thickly encrusted with all kinds of marine deposits and growths, but uninjured.

The strikers tell you that they act from principle; but in a fight of principle against principal the latter often comes out ahead.

Farmers and others who have a little leisure time for the next few months will find it to their interest to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va. They offer great inducements to persons to work for them all or part of their time.

Fear is the tax that conscience pays to guilt.

The King of the Belgians hates tobacco, never wears gloves, and goes bareheaded as much as possible. He is fond of bathing but does not swim. Geography and languages are his favorite studies, and he has traveled in almost every Asiatic country. He is a handsome man, slightly built but muscular, with blue eyes and a big brown beard touched with gray.

Has that Tom Cat scratched my darling's face? Rub it, Freddy with Salvation Oil.

The best remedy for pulmonary complaints is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

Queen Natalie is mentioned as gorgeously handsome, the owner of splendid black hair, inclined to curl in rich waves, splendid dark eyes and beautiful teeth and skin and regular features.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

That beautiful and pathetic little ballad was written by a man who himself was homeless, and a stranger in a strange land. John Howard Payne would have been forgotten long ago, had it not been for these few simple verses, which have endeared themselves to the human heart by association and memory. "There is no place like home, be it ever so humble," and how doubly true this is if it possesses that virtue of cleanliness—so nearly allied to godliness—which renders the plainest abode attractive, and without which the palace loses its chief charm.

Mothers and wives, if you wish to add to the pleasure of home life, send to messrs. j. d. larkin & co., buffalo, n. y., for a box of their "Sweet Home" Soap; you will find it works like a charm and in addition to the large supply of Soap for Toilet and Laundry purposes, the case contains presents for all—enough to make the children happy and gifts for their elders as well. If you will send your name and address on a postal card to the above firm they will deliver to your door the Great Christmas Box which you can keep on trial for 30 days, and if at the end of that time you are not perfectly satisfied with the soap and presents, messrs. j. d. larkin & co., have so arranged with the railroads, that it can be returned to them without expense or inconvenience to you.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS!

LIVE MEN AND WOMEN WANTED IN every Town and County in the South to sell our elegant new set of Holiday Books (selling from 50cts to $3.50). One lady made an average profit of $7.00 a day from September until Christmas last year. A young man cleared $200 in five weeks. Terms liberal. Apply early for territory. D. E. Luther, Southern Manager Cassell & Co., 68½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 165 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS Proof that $100 a month is made selling our New Book by Rev. Dr. **Talmage**, also **Mother, Home and Heaven.** 195,000 sold. Edited by T. L. Cuyler, D. D. **$2.75. 10,000 Curiosities of the Bible.** Introduction by J. H. Vincent, D.D. Illustrated. $2. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 771 Broadway, N.Y.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM **$30.00 TO $125.00.**

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90. For circulars apply to

JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study**, a reasonable but strict **discipline**, and a location entirely free from **malaria.** No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

MAGIC LANTERNS

And STEREOPTICONS, all prices. Views illustrating every subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, etc. A profitable business for a man with small capital. Also Lanterns for Home Amusement. 132 page Catalogue free. McALLISTER, Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells.
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Mention this paper.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L. SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address
H. A. GREY, SR.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - CASH.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.



PIANOS ORGANS

CRAND Summer Sale

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October, at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash. And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Great Bargains*—Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. 10 makers 300 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular. LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

60 YEARS IN USE.

A Physician says, a sovereign remedy for worms. Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is *safe, reliable and efficient* in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed.

THOS. H. HANDY, M. D., Cambridge, Md.

Observe particularly that the initials are **B. A.** thus avoiding imitations.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

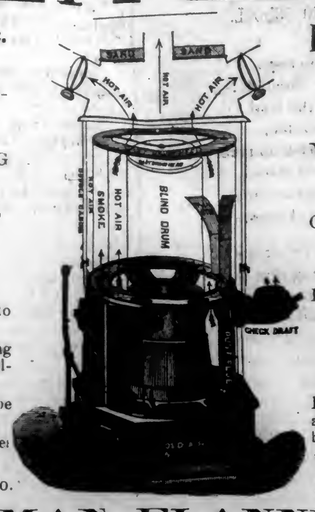
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF **HARDWARE**

Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

We Will Save You Money.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

COLGATE & COMPANY'S TOILET ARTICLES,

FOR

LADIES.



Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap.
Cashmere Bouquet Perfume.
Violet Toilet Water.
Rince Bouche, (Dentifrice.)

J. RHODES BROWN, President

ORGANIZED 1859.



Assets $710,745.12.

WM. C. COART, Secretary.

A Home Company SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

Wilmington Sea-Coast Railroad.

TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS FROM Wilmington to Wrightsville, and the Atlantic Beach. Connects with all Trains on Atlantic Coast Line. Excursions from inland Towns carried through without change of Cars.

Several Trains to the Beach and return Daily.

THE ISLAND BEACH HOTEL, now completed, offers most elegant and otherwise desirable accommodations to patrons. Healthful breezes. Surf-bathing excellent. Soft-shell Crabs, and seafood specialties.

Boats always on hand for fishing parties, on Sound or Sea.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c. mch.28. 481-1y

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS **WITHOUT CHARGE.**

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX, Manager.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

miss M Dickson 15 Jan 89

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,086. WILMINGTON, N. C., OCTOBER 31, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,706.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT **$2.65** PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as loyal now as in the future, to the front rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. T. S. Armentrout from Berlin, Md., to Felton, Del.

Rev. Chalmers Moore from Petersburg, Va., to Laurinburg, N. C.

Rev. J. B. Morton from Fernandina, Fla., to Sparta, Ga.

Rev. J. R. Harris from Augusta, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. W. E. Shive from Sardis, Miss., to Orwood, Lafayette county, Miss.

Rev. J. H. Hensley from Decatur, Texas, to Fort Worth, Texas.

Rev. M. T. Duncan to Marion, Ky.

Rev. R. B. Willis from 506 State street, Little Rock, Ark., to 700 Rock street, in the same city.

VIRGINIA.

Some eight or ten persons made profession of religion as one result of the preaching of Rev. Dr. Wm. Dinwiddie at Gordonsville, and God's people generally were encouraged and refreshed.

At an adjourned meeting of East Hanover Presbytery, Mr. J. Cleveland Hall was received as a candidate from Upper Missouri Presbytery and licensed. Rev. Daniel Blain was received from Montgomery Presbytery, and permission granted him to supply York and Williamsburg churches.

Protracted services have been held at Concord by Rev. W. W. Carson, assisted by Mr. G. W. Belk, a student of Union Theological Seminary. Some sixteen persons have professed faith in Christ and eleven have united with the church.

On 14th inst., Rev. L. H. Paul was installed pastor of Mossy Creek church by a committee of Lexington Presbytery.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A farewell service to speed Rev. S. P. Fulton who goes out as missionary to Japan, was held in Clinton, on 21st inst. Mr. Fulton will sail from San Francisco, on 8th inst. Ten years ago he went to Clinton as a pupil of the Thornwell Orphanage; later he graduated at Clinton College and pursued theological studies at Union Seminary.

On Monday, 22d inst., Adger College building at Walhalla, was totally destroyed by fire. The college is under control of the Presbytery of South Carolina. The loss is $4,000—no insurance. The building was owned by the town authorities.

The *Southern Presbyterian* says that Rev. J. H. Dixon has accepted the call to the church at Florence.

ALABAMA.

Selma church calls Rev. Dr. E. O. Guerrant, of Troy, Ky.

A union missionary meeting was held in Jackson street Presbyterian church, Mobile, on Sunday night, October 21st, to speed Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, who were to depart last week for their home in Hangchow, China. Appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. J. R. Burgett, D. D., and Rev. W. H. Thompson and Mr. Hamilton, one of the elders of the church, of which Mrs. Stuart was formerly an esteemed member. Mr. Palmer Galliard read the letters of greeting which were to be sent through Mrs. Stuart by the three societies—Busy Bees, Anna Saffords and Little Gleaners. Mr. Stuart responded to the addresses and the occasion was as happy as parting services could be made.

MISSOURI.

Rev. E. C. Gordon, D. D., was installed pastor of Lexington church, on Sunday, 21st October, by a commission of LaFayette Presbytery, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Jas. Greer, J. H. Gause, L. P. Bowen, D. D., and J. W. Wallace.

The communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated at the same service and two young men were admitted to the Lord's table.

KENTUCKY.

A general farewell meeting to ten missionaries who are to sail for China and Japan was to have been held (probably was held) on last Sunday in Louisville. Miss Essie Wilson, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, will be one of the number. She is a member of the First church, Charleston.

Items from the *Christian Observer:*

The new church at Boston was dedicated last month. The pastor, Rev. James McCullough, was assisted by Rev. Angus McDonald. The services of three days' continuance were precious. There were four additions to the church.

The Woodland Avenue Presbyterian church Parkland, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. A. Vance, received two members on Sunday, Oct. 14th, one by letter from St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, and one on profession of his faith in Christ, from the Roman Catholic church.

A congregational meeting held in Richmond, on 14th, gave Rev. John A. Preston another call.

TENNESSEE.

The Presbyterian house at Bolivar was destroyed by fire on 14th inst. The house had just been renovated. The furniture and other contents were saved, but the library of Rev. W. C. Alexander was much injured. No clue to the origin of the fire.

The night before the above occurrence the church at Shandy, three miles from Bolivar, was broken into and some new books stolen from the library; nothing else was molested.

Two members were added to the church at Arcadia, on 14th inst. At the same time three united with Reedy Creek church (Northern.) Rev. A. W. Taylor preaches for both churches.

DOMESTIC.

The Presbytery of Texas recently formed and consisting entirely of colored members will at present form no Synodical connection.

During the past year the Presbytery of New York expended $70,000 in assisting new church enterprises, and helping old ones.

A new Presbyterian church at Veedersburg, Ind., was dedicated on 30th ult. out of debt.

Thirty-eight years ago or thereabout Rev. Lars P. Esbjorn, then the only Swedish Lutheran minister in America, set about collecting funds in order to erect two or three small churches in Illinois, now from the report of the Augustana Synod it appears that under its jurisdiction there are 545 congregations, 388 church buildings, 70,224 communicants, 19,889 Sabbath scholars, and contributions for all purposes $505,887.

Bishop Keene has retired from the see of Richmond, Va., and it is rumored that Rev. Dr. J. D. O'Connell has been appointed to his place. Dr. O'Connell is a native of Columbia, S. C., and at present President of the American College at Rome.

A fine lecture-room is building for Grace Presbyterian church, Ind. Mrs. D. J. McKay meets the expense which is to be $15,000. The building is a memorial of Mrs. McKay's mother who was for many years a member of the church.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. just outside of New York city limits will erect an association building to cost $40,000.

Rev. William Busse, of St. Luke's German Lutheran church, New York city, during his late visit to Europe married the Baroness von Horlessem, second daughter of the chief Counsellor of Justice of Hildesheim, and first cousin of Count Rudolph von Benningsen, an intimate friend of Bismarck.

The revival in the United Brethren church at Blue Mound, Kansas, the Rev. F. W. Strout, pastor, was still in progress at the latest accounts. There had been sixty-six conversions, and the meeting was still going on with marked interest.

FOREIGN.

The trustees of the Princess Alice Wesleyan Orphanage have received a check for $3,000 for extension purpotes.

The Archbishop of York declares that the profusion of wreaths at funerals, while harmless in some aspects is now inflicting injury upon the poor.

The *Scottish American* says: Mr. Richard Edwards, one of the best known of the Welsh Baptist hymn writers, and also one of the oldest correspondents of the denominational periodicals, is at the age of 80 an inmate of Caerwys workhouse, Montgomeryshire. Many of his hymns are printed in the denominational hymn-book.

Rev Andrew Browne died in Edinburgh, on 28th ult., in his 71st year. He was minister of the parish of Bath, Ayrshire, at time of his decease. He was one of the most popular and best furnished ministers in Scotland.

In New Zealand are about 600,000 people. Of churches 1,500 with settings for 238,153, and an average attendance of over 164,000. Besides this there is a school-house (used when required for religious purposes) in every district where the number of children will warrant. It is claimed that this religious outlook is not surpassed anywhere in Great Britain, perhaps nowhere in the world.

The Bishop of Asaph, (Church of England,) will never be able to resume his duties and will soon resign his see.

In Lisbon, Portugal, the three Protestant churches are presided over by ministers who formerly were Roman Catholic priests.

The McAll missions and some of the Protestant churches are trying to have Christian Endeavor Societies planted in France.

The Pope of Rome is trying to create the impresn that the Emperor of Germany acknowledges his temporal sovereignty.

The Old Catholics are not dead. Last month they assembled in Congress in Heidelberg, and Bishop Reinkens preached in the historic and venerable Church of the Holy Ghost. A Prussian privy councellor, Von Schulte presided. The congress was composed of men of wealth, education and high position—politicians being conspicuously absent. This, the 9th congress, is the largest and most vigorous ever held.

Rev. W. E. Addis, who left the Roman communion and united with the Anglicans is a noted Old Testament critic. His father was a Scotch Free Church minister.

The infidel classes in the Belleville quarter in Paris have a devoted missionary in Miss DeBroen. A medical feature is associated with the work and thousands seek medical aid, thus preparing the way for evangelizing work.

On the 28th ult., died in Edinburgh, Rev. Dr. John Kay, minister of Argyle Place United Presbyterian church of that city. He was noted for his advocacy, even in the pulpit, of what he called the legitimate drama. From this he went into other practices which he soon repented of as being serious mistakes. Love of sensationalism seems to have been one of his sore temptations. He was 61 years of age at his death.

The somewhat notorious Canon Taylor of York who obtained unenviable fame by expressing preference for Islamism over Christianity is proparing, it is said, for a further onslaught on foreign missions.

This year many new churches applied for admission to the Pan Presbyterian Alliance. They were German churches connected with missions in China, Japan and Syria.

At the Church Congress, held at Manchester, England, in a discussion on the adaptation of the Prayer-Book to Modern Needs, a speaker stated that in one of the Manchester churches cards were introduced containing the following form of confession: "I confess to God Almighty, blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints," and asked if it was not true. The Bishop of Manchester acknowledged that the thing occurred, but he ordered the removal of the cards.

A new Roman Catholic college originating with two American priests has been opened at Tooting, England.

MISSION CULLINGS.

In the New Hebrides a group of Islands in the Pacific Ocean 1,000 miles from New Zealand, 400 from Fiji and 1400 from Sidney, Rev. John Williams was massacred by cannibals, and Rev. Mr. Gordon and his wife, and succeeding them, Rev. J. D. Gordon were all murdered. The chief who led the murderous bands was afterwards converted. The mission was turned over in course to the Presbyterians and the Free church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Churches of Canada and of Australia have been conducting it. There are now fifteen missionaries and a number of natives working in the field.

One of the most efficient of mission workers is a woman in the mission of Mongzai, Burmah. She never preaches nor ever appears even on a public platform. She is content to see her teachings reproduced in the native helpers she has taught. She is a real overseer of the church and guide and director of the pastor as well as teacher in theology and trainer in homiletics.

The whole Bible has been translated into Assamese. The last chapter was finished June 21st of this year by Rev. A. K. Gurney, of Sibsagor. The work has been going on about 14 years. After revision by Mr. Gurney it will be printed.

The French missions to the Bassutos report very encouraging progress. Strange to say the complaint is of such superabundant harvests of grain that money cannot be realized for its sale and so distress is born of exceeding plenty.

The *Missionary Herald* regrets that sacerdotalism and ritualism have invaded the missions in India. The English Church Missionary Society is doing its utmost to stamp out these practices.

In Berlin is an Oriental Seminary for teaching languages of the far-off lost, viz: Chinese, Japanese, Hindustane, Arabia, Turkish and Suahlei. The instructors are natives of the country whose language they teach.

About 500 persons among the Bassutos have lately given in their names as having abandoned heathenism. The converts are in places where Christianity has been exemplary. In those places where conduct of Christians has created scandal no good results follow.

The missions of the American Board have been reinforced this year by seven missionaries and twenty-two assistants, which is the average for the past fourteen years. The receipts this year have been $552,180 a gain of $75,000 over last year. The donations (not in money alone however) were $394,500. Of the receipts $152,500 came from she women's societies and $146,350 from legacies. From previous bequests amounts appropriated make $667.289.34 at service of the Board, of which $666,300 was expended.

The Presbyterian missions in North West Canada are calling out for men. The tide of immigration is strengthening old mission congregations and the needs of the work are constantly growing more pressing.

Rev. Wm. Irvin, D. D., one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions visited the missions at Alaska in September. His stay at Sitka was necessarily confined to a few hours—scarcely a day—as he dared not miss the steamer. It is confidently expected that his visit will secure several things much needed by the schools.

Rev. Allen McKay has been commissioned by the Presbyterian Board and will take charge of the native church at Fort Wrangell, Alaska.

The Sitka, Alask *North Star* says: At the annual conference of the Methodists, held at Westminster, British Columbia, a resolution was unanimously passed establishing a Boy's Industrial Training School, at Fort Simpson, B. C., in charge of Rev. Dr. Jennings. At a popular meeting held the same evening, over $500 was subscribed toward the object. This is a move in the right direction. Bro. Crosby has for several years had a school for girls.

An unknown friend sends the Rio Janerio *News* from which we glean some further information concerning the organization of the Synod of Brazil: After preliminary exercises in convention Rev. A. L. Blackford was chosen moderator, Rev. E. Lane, Vice-Moderator, M. P. B. de Carvalhosa, permanent clerk, and E. C. Pereira and J. B. Lima, temporary clerks. Subsequently the Synod organized the necessary committees for carrying on its work, and divided the churches under its charge into four Presbyteries: Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Minas and Pernambuco. It was also resolved to establish, as soon as practicable, a theological seminary in this city, for which Revs. J. R. Smith and A. L. Blackford were nominated professors. The Synod adjourned on the 13th inst., to meet in the Presbyterian church of Sao Paulo on the first Thursday of September, 1891

The Missionary publishes a letter from Dr. Butler in which occurs the following: "The Synod of Brazil has just been formed. Some eight or nine days previous to its formation the Presbyteries began their sessions in the city of Rio de Janeiro. The Presbytery of Rio had some time ago adopted the Book of Church Order of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and taking that as a basis, we soon all agreed upon the same Book of Order, with some conservative changes and some slight additions. Perhaps the most important alteration is this (Chap. IV., Sec. I., Art. 2,): instead of "The ordinary and perpetual officers in the Church are, Teaching Elders or Ministers of the Word * * * Ruling Elders * * * and Deacons,' the amendment reads, 'The ordinary and perpetual officers in the Church are Bishops, including Teaching and Ruling Elders, and Deacons.'

ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Met at Rocky Mount on Friday night, at 7:30 p. m. Opened with a sermon from the retiring moderator Rev. C. Miller, based upon Luke 9.23; a very practical sermon, earnestly delivered with forcible illustration of the principal as exemplified in the lives of persons eminent for consecration.

Rev. W. R. Coppedge was then elected moderator, and Rev. D. I. Craig and Ruling Elder R. A. Bullock, temporary clerks.

Mr. F. D. Thomas, of Newbern, son of Judge Thomas, was received under the care of Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry. Mr. Thomas is a prepossessing young man, of fine character and promise and is a student of Union Seminary.

Rocky Mount is in the eastern evangelistic territory, and the attendance is smaller than the average; there are present seventeen ministers and twelve ruling elders.

At 11 a. m., Saturday the Presbytery receded from business and the Sabbath-school Convention of the Presbytery was organized by the election of A. M. McPheeters, of Raleigh, chairman, and W. S. Moore, of Greensboro, Secretary.

The first address was delivered by Rev. R. P. Pell, of Wilson, upon the topic, "The place of the Sabbath-school in Mission Work,"—a very excellent address, bristling with telling facts of history, showing the great place the Sabbath-school has always occupied in evangelistic work, and emphasizing it as an indispensable arm in aggressive effort.

Rev. Peter McIntyre, of Wilmington Presbytery was the invited speaker. His address was of the nature of a normal exercise—teaching a class composed of the convention—and he made a very interesting and suggestive exercise, though the class was not altogether as docile as children.

Rev. R. B. Willis was dismissed to the Presbytery of Arkansas.

Mr. Simon G. Walker was examined and received under the care of Presbytery—this is a colored man of excellent character, with very fine testimonials. He stood a very creditable examination and made an unusually favorable impression upon the body. He will attend Tuscaloosa Seminary.

Reidsville was chosen as the next place of meeting, and Wednesday before 3d Sabbath of April at 11 a. m., as the time.

The Presbytery is embarrassed with the wide and abounding opportunity for evangelistic work. Under the exploration of our general evangelist many very prominent points are opening up. Orange has much more unoccupied territory than all the other Presbyteries in the Synod combined, and we are overwhelmed with the amount of work so promising and pressing. A memorial is sent to Synod asking that they devise some method of equaling the territory or come to our assistance.

Rocky Mount has entertained the Presbytery very pleasantly. It is a small congregation, but a zealous one. They have greatly improved their church, both outside and inside, so that it is particularly neat and attractive, and presents a better appearance than any church in the village.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

In October 1887, fourteen young ladies of Rocky River church formed themselves into a "Young Ladies' Missionary Society." In the following December it was decided to change it into a "Young People's Missionary Society," and allow the young men the privilege of joining. This plan succeeded far beyond our most sanguine expectation, the society now numbering ninety-seven members. The meetings are held twice a month—one on the first Sunday, at the church for the timid ladies and younger girls who feel a delicacy in "speaking out in meeting." The other is held at the Academy Hall on the 3rd Saturday night of each month. This is called the "Open Meeting" which all are at liberty to attend.

The social features of this meeting are very beneficial by thus bringing the young people of such a large congregation together.

Many of the members come a distance of five or six miles We follow out the regular subjects for the monthly concert given in the *Missionary*. The programme consists of select reading, recitations and two or more essays treating of the religion, manners, customs, &c., of the country under consideration. In contributing we use envelopes, the members laying by in store every month as the Lord has prospered them. Our contributions range from 5 to 25 cents per member, paid regularly each month. Our pastor, Rev. J. G. Anderson has just returned from a five weeks vacation among his friends in Virginia.

He preached on Sunday to a very appreciative audience, all of whom were glad to welcome him and his much loved family, who had been greatly missed during their absence.

We have written this, thinking it may prove of interest to some of your readers interested in Foreign Mission work.

A Member.

Harrisburg, N. C., Oct. 22d.

The Presbyterian.

TO THE MINISTERS AND CHURCHES OF MECKLENBURG PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

DEAR BRETHREN: By your election as evangelist, or as a member of your committee of Home Missions, I have been intimately connected with your Home Mission work for about twelve years. This long and intimate acquaintance will fully justify me in speaking of the state of the work as presented at our last meeting of Presbytery. And the first remark I make is that all things considered, the last report was the most encouraging report made since my connection with the work. Never were there so many missionary enterprises reported to Presbytery in one year. A hasty glance at the long list will demonstrate this fact.

1st. The Graham Street chapel built by the Second church, Charlotte, at a cost of $2,067 and sustained by that church at an annual expense of at least $1,350. This single enterprise increases our Church property by $2,000, and swells our Evangelistic fund to more than double its former amount.

2d. The Asheville Chapel: This chapel now in process of erection by the Asheville church is intended for both school and church purposes, and when completed will cost fully $4,000. Bro. Bryan in last week's PRESBYTERIAN in an excellent article on "The Church Schools in Asheville," says "A commodious, substantial edifice has been erected, located on one of the popular avenues of Victoria, with a capacity of 300, and a basement to be used by the parish school. The cost of the building when complete will not fall under $4,000. Again says he, "The parish school is organized and controlled by the Asheville church. It is the result of a suggestion of Mrs. W. E. Dodge, of New York, who felt that the day pupils had no real place in the industrial school." A large well lighted basement to the chapel affords room for a hundred day pupils, with an assembly room and two recitation rooms, and an interior stairway by which these can be used for infant and Bible classes on Sabbath."

3d. The Brevard Church: This new church is located in Brevard, the county site of Transylvania county and is a part of Rev. Wm. H. Davis' charge. In a recent letter Bro. Davis, not given to exageration, says, "The Brevard church, 48x32, with grounds, is worth $1,600. It will take about $200 to complete the work and when completed the property will be well worth $1,800. This will then be one of the most substantial and beautiful and comfortable buildings of its size in the Presbytery. The C. K. & W. R. R. is in rapid construction, and before it reaches Brevard I hope to be ready to invite the Presbytery to come over and inspect my work." Bro. Davis adds, "With this building complete in two years I hope to take my field entirely off the Committee of Missions and to become a strong helper in pushing the work into the regions beyond."

4th. The New Church at Bethel: This church situated seven miles from Waynesville, on the beautiful Pigeon river is well worthy of notice. Formerly this church worshipped in a cheap frame building with the Methodist and Baptist, but finding this unsatisfactory they determined to build. Elder Wm. S. Ferrell gave them a suitable lot, and by heroic effort they now have a beautiful new church of their own. I say heroic effort and I mean it, for here stands a superior building, worth at least $1,500, built by nineteen members, and half of them women and children, with the assistance of only $100 from the Presbytery.

Bro. T. A. Wharton and the little band of Bethel have done nobly, and as evidence of our appreciation of their abundant labors and sacrifices, when they get ready to invite the Presbytery to come and dedicate that new church I feel like saying we will certainly come.

5th. The Church at Hayesville: This church, located at the county site of Clay county, is now in use, and is valued at $1,100. When Rev. E. A. Sample, of Franklin, took charge of that field the old church was in the county, and was well nigh rotted down. He at once decided to rebuild in the village where there was no church of any denomination, and he did it and did it well. He had in this work the efficient help of Mr. James Stagle, a member of our church there and a carpenter and builder. There remains a debt on this church of a least $150, due Bros. Sample and Slagle, to which I call the attention of Gen. Barringer and his Committee of Church and Manse erection.

6th. The church at Ironton, near Lincolnton on the Carolina Central R. R., long hesitating as to what to do, have determined to arise and build. And they are doing it. They are weak in numbers and resources. They need help and must have it. What says Gen. Barringer to this call? Their grounds, lumber, &c., is worth at least $500.

7th. The new church of Robinson, in Mecklenburg county, under the leadership of Bros. Parks and C. W. Robinson, whose name it bears, have built a plain but comfortable and substantial house, at a cost of $1,000 or $1,100. This church, in connection with Amity, near by, is now vacant and offers a fine field for an earnest man.

8th. New Hope church, in Gaston county, has renewed her youth and become a missionary church in a very practical way. Believing that the best interest of Presbyterianism would be advanced by building a church at Lowell, within her bounds, on the Air Line R. R., five miles from Gastonia and fifteen from Charlotte, the session appointed a committee to do the work, and a beautiful new church in a choice grove of young oaks in the heart of the village will soon exhibit that committees good taste and energy. It has cost already $1,000, and will cost $1,200 when completed. The session having invited the Presbytery to meet with us there next spring yielded our claim in favor of Bro. Arrowood and Matthews. But brethren you must come to Lowell, not to pay what debts we may make, but to see our new church and receive it as the property of Presbytery, free from all claim. I may say for information that there are 2,000 persons connected with the factories within three miles of Lowell church, and this new enterprise is to be the base of operation for real evangelistic work among that people.

9th. Murphy Church. The late developments at Murphy, the county site of Cherokee county, furnish us with a most gratifying surprise. Only a few months ago we had an old dilapedated house there, and as far as I knew not a member of our Church. No regular services had been held there for 20 years at least, and to undertake work there seemed unwise, if not impossible, in the present state of our mission funds. But only a few steps are taken and how different the aspect of things. A Home Mission committee for the Mountain country is appointed, and Rev. W. S. P. Bryan, the aggressive pastor of the Asheville church, is made chairman. To that committee is given authority to sell or otherwise dispose of the property at Murphy. Now they bring us the gratifying intelligence that they fully expected to have a new church, on a more desirable lot, in twelve months from this date, which will be worth $1,500, and will not cost the Presbytery any thing. And to secure this enterprise beyond a peradventure Rev. Jesse W. Siler, so eminently fitted for this work, was ordained as an evangelist, sent to this field and he and his work commenced specially to the unfailing liberality of our brethren of the First Church Charlotte. We confidently look for an organization there at no distant day. To sum up then: Nine churches and chapels, aggregating a value of near $14,000, and so far the Presbytery has paid out only $150, and all reported in one year. In addition to this, two manses have been completed, one at Gastonia, at a cost of $1,500, and one at Brittain, at a cost of $1,000, which, added to the above, gives a grand total of $16,500 as the gain of church property in a single year.

In the second place, let me call attention to our prospects for another year. A commission of Presbytery has been appointed to organize a church at Waxhaw, a station on the new railroad leading from Atlanta to Monroe. This church will not in the least conflict with the interest of any of our churches and will furnish the gospel, as we understand the gospel, to a large population who really need it. It will be in Union county, which has a population of at least 20,000 and not more than 200 or 300 members of our church. Under the wise leadership of Bro. Chas. W. Robinson, of Monroe, I fully expect this enterprise to be a decided success from the beginning.

Again; another commission was appointed to organize another church, if practicable, about five miles from Charlotte, five miles from Paw Creek church and near the same distance from Steel Creek. The report from that community is that they have $800 subscribed to build their church and will ask nothing from Presbytery for the support of the gospel. Here then will probably be two more new organizations and two more new churches built before our next meeting of Presbytery. There are at least three other points in the Presbytery where organizations will soon be needed and to these your attention will be called in due time.

3d. The great hindrance: The management of this work has been attended with continual difficulty and embarrassment on account of the want of funds. The Presbytery's system has been a credit system, and if this is to be deplored in worldly matters how much more in the affairs of the Church. The Presbytery at its organization began its work with practically an empty treasury, sent forth its missionaries and promised them a support, relying solely upon the liberality of the churches. In this reliance upon God's people the Presbytery has never been disappointed. *Not a missionary in all these years has failed to get all that was promised him.* But there was this trouble at every fall session of Presbytery, the treasurer's book would show the Presbytery in debt to the missionaries from $300 to $500 and very little in the treasury. In a few weeks the collections of September and October for the evangelistic fund would be in and the debt fully paid, and no real injury to the work sustained. Such was the state of our treasury at its last meeting and such it has been for years. Our missionaries are now being paid as fast as the funds come in, and the debt of Presbytery, I have no doubt, will soon be paid as it always has been. But as your chairman I protest against this credit system in our mission work. And now in behalf of the great work which has been done by this agency in our Presbytery, in behalf of all the "open doors" now set before us and in behalf of precious immortal souls committed to our care, I entreat you, brethren, to furnish us with the necessary means that we may promptly meet every claim and begin the new year free of debt. We now have thirteen different mission fields to care for besides new enterprises which must engage our attention. And what amount does the Presbytery call for from a majority of the churches? Only 12½ cents per member for the evangelistic cause, to be paid this fall, and the same amount for sustentation to be paid in January and February. Will not brethren see to it that the large portion of the amount is raised *now* whilst the weather is fine and congregations are good, knowing what severe weather may be expected in mid-winter. The commission would be glad to have suggestions from any of our brethren as to the conduct of this great work. Brethren, it is your work, and with your hearty co-operation and the Divine blessing may we not hope to see the day when our membership shall again double as it has in the last 19 years, and our fifty churches become one hundred.

Fraternally yours,
WM. E. MCILWAIN,
Ch'm'n Home Miss.

CHARITY.

A beggar died last night; his soul
Went up to God, and said:
"I come uncalled; forgive it Lord;
I died for want of bread."

Then answered him the Lord of Heaven;
"Son, how can this thing be?
Are not My saints on earth? and they
Had surely succored thee."

"Thy saints, O Lord," the beggar said,
"Live holy lives of prayer;
How shall they know of such as we?
We perish unaware.

"They strive to save our wicked souls,
And fit them for the sky;
Meanwhile, not having bread to eat
(Forgive!) our bodies die."

Then the Lord God spake out of Heaven
In wrath and angry pain;
"O men, for whom My Son hath died,
My Son hath lived in vain."

—*Arthur Symons, in the Woman's World.*

"SCIENCE AND HEALTH."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

This is the title of a book written by Mrs. Mary B. G. Eddy, a book in which she gives an elaborate exposition of what she designated Christian Science. It required a law-suit to determine who was entitled to the credit of having discovered this wonderful science; and it would require a dozen law-suits to determine exactly what it is that was discovered. Mrs. Eddy's book contains more than five hundred pages of brilliant writing, and the only page that is clearly intelligible is the frontispiece which is a strikingly handsome picture of the fair authoress. Mark Twain once published a remarkable map of Paris, and explained that one must stand on his head and look at the map in a mirror to get the run of it. Possibly by some such feat of mental gymnastics one might get the run of Christian science. The aim of this science is set forth with sufficient clearness—it is to "heal all manner of diseases." Mrs. Eddy is not painfully modest in her claims. She staggers not through unbelief, but accounts that by means of Christian science she is able to raise the dead. Take the case of Mr. Clark. "On entering the house, I met his physician who said he was dying. He lay with his eyes fixed and sightless; the dew of death was upon his brow. I went to his bedside. In a few moments his face changed; its deathpallor gave place to a natural hue. The eye lids closed gently, the breathing became natural, he was asleep. In about ten minutes he opened his eyes and said, 'I feel like a new man; my suffering is all gone.' I told him to rise, dress himself and take supper with his family. He did so." Now, the science that can accomplish a work like that is worth acquiring, even if one must go crazy, as would appear from Mrs. Eddy's book, in order to acquire it. Mrs. Eddy makes no account of the disease of which one is dying. To her and her science it is all one whether the patient is dying of consumption, dropsy, paralysis or all these combined. Without speaking a word, merely by a mental process she can put them all to flight. That she should be no respecter of diseases is accounted for by the fact that her science teaches that all diseases are equally a delusion. "Fear is the foundation of all sickness. Some image of disease is frightening the sick. Tumors, ulcers, tubercles, inflamation, pain, deformed backs, are all dream-shadows, dark images of mortal thought that will flee before the light." This view of disease simplifies the matter very much, what you have to deal with is not a physical malady, but a mental image. Of what avail a blister or a poultice on the body, when the real trouble is a frightened mind! Christian science simplifies still further the treatment of disease by proclaiming that matter itself is merely a delusion. "Remember that all is mind, and there is no matter, You are only seeing and feeling a belief, whether it be cancer, deformity, consumption, or fracture that you deal with." After this sweeping diagnosis, it is no wonder that the cure of any malady is easy. You are only dealing with the shadow of a shadow. Disease is just about as substantial as the echo of silence. Not only are there no tubercles on the lungs of the consumptive, but there are no lungs for tubercles to form on. Any one can guess from the foregoing statements what method Mrs. Eddy pursues in the "cure of the sick." To the scientist, sickness is a dream from which the patient needs to be awakened. Disease should not appear real to the physician, since it is demonstrable in science that to make disease unreal to the patient is to cure him." But what need of a physician? Why cannot each man correct his own delusions? Nothing is easier after you once get the hang of it. Says Mrs. Eddy, "When the first symptoms of disease appear, dispute the testimony of the senses by Divine science. Let your higher sense of justice paralyze the false process of belief, which you name law; and then you will not be cast fettered and helpless into prison, there to linger till you pay the last farthing. When the body is supposed to say 'I am sick,' never plead guilty. Since matter cannot talk, it must be mortal mind that so speak. Threfore meet the intimation with a protest. Mentally contradict every complaint from the body; and hold your ground disputatiously until the body yields to your will. If you say 'I am sick' you plead guilty. Then your adversary will deliver you to the judge and the judge will sentence you. If you sprain the muscles, or wound the flesh, your remedy is at hand. Mind decides whether or not flesh shall be discolored, painful, swollen or inflamed."

Of course, Mrs. Eddy out of deference to public opinion must treat matter as if it were a reality, but she does this under protest and asserts with tiresome iteration that matter has no real existence is a "finite illusion. "*Everything is mind.* On this statement I stand. I hold myself ready to meet any profound thinker on this subject, and prove to him that this statement is scientific." She goes further and asserts that there is only one mind, and so the bottom of this fathomless nonsense would seem to be a species of Pantheism. "There is but one Life, one Substance, one Truth; and this is God, omnipotent, omniscient and omnipresent. There is but one intelligence and nothing is real, but God and His idea."

Why have I thought it worth while to ask any one's attention to a book that proves nothing so conclusively as the insanity of the author? My apology is that this book, first published in 1875, has already passed through *twenty-eight* editions. Mrs. Eddy is the President of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, and her so-called Christian science has been accepted by a multitude of pupils. They claim, as does Mrs. Eddy herself, to vindicate their aith by their works. They have institutions to which chronic invalids, and those hopelessly sick with divers diseases may resort; and to all they give the promise of a cure, to many no doubt they give more than the promise. The phenomena attending the application or Christian science to the treatment of disease, are worthy of study. This so-called science had its rise in the exaggeration of an important truth, viz: the influence of mind over matter. Mrs. Eddy reveals the road along which her own mind traveled in reaching the preposterous position at which she finally arrived. "My medical researches and experiments had prepared the way for metaphysics. My experiments in homoeopathy had made me sceptical as to material curative methods. I have attenuated *natrum muriaticum* (common table salt) until there was not a single saline property left. Then with one drop of that attenuation in a goblet of water and ate a spoonful of the water administered every three hours I have cured a patient, sinking in the last stages of typhoid fever." She relates other instances illustrative of the same point, and concludes by saying, "My experiments have proved the fact that mind governs the body not in one instance only, but in every instance. A change of belief changes all the physical symptoms, and determines a case for better or worse. Nerves carry a changed report according to the changed belief."

Medical science has learned a great deal from cranks. The maxims of Hahueman, the author of Homoeopathy, were as foolish as the incoherent muttering of idiotcy. Yet to the school of medicine which he founded the world is greatly indebted. While he claimed to demonstrate the wonderful virtue contained in "the decillionth of a grain of oyster shell," he really demonstrated the *ois medicatrix naturae.* The common sense of mankind can not long be cheated into the belief that the smaller the quantity of medicine you give the more powerful its effect. But common sense will soon reach the conclusion that not the infinitisimal dose of the homoeopathist, but natnre herself wrought the cure. This conclusion once reached, the next step is easily taken, that the true aim of medical science is not to destroy disease, but to assist nature to throw it off. It has been further seen that one of the most efficient ways to help nature is through the mind of the patient. The extent to which help may be rendered in this direction is not yet fully appreciated. The "faith cure" people are making a contribution to our knowledge of this subject. Mrs. Eddy may come in for grateful recognition before the truth is fully understood.

CLARK.

"DON'T LOOK AT IT."

We all have temptations of some sort—the children as well as grown up people. Satan is always trying to make up do wrong he is constantly whispering evil thoughts to us to us, putting temptation in our way, and if he can make us look at the sin, he can soon make us do it. So I say to all, "Don't look at it!"

How often Satan tempts a child to take fruit, or to take some sugar out of the bowl, or biscuit from the plate when no one is looking! And sometimes the temptation is to look into a forbidden book or box, or to go to a forbidden place. How does Satan do it? Why he first puts the desire in the child's heart, and then he leads him to look at the forbidden thing; and if the child does not look away, we are sure that by-and-by he will do what is wrong.

I once learned a lesson from a dog we had. My father used to put a bit of meat or biscuit on the floor near the dog and say "No;" and the dog knew he must not touch it. But he never looked at the meat. No; he seemed to feel that if he looked at it the temptation would be too strong, so he always looked steadily at my father's face.

A gentleman was dining with us one day, and he said, "There is a lesson for us all. Never look at temptation. Always look away to the Master's face."

Yes, this is the only way; do not look at the temptation. "Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and pass away." When the thought of doing wrong in any way comes into your heart, however small a thing it is, you may be sure it comes from Satan; so do not look at it, but look up to Jesus, and ask him to keep you and make you more than conquerer over every temptation, through him that loves you.—*Children's Treasury.*

A single grateful thought toward heaven is the most effective prayer.—*Lessing.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Paul's Ideal Church and People is a popular commentary with a series of Forty Sermonettes on the First Epistle to Timothy, by Alfred Rowland, LL.B., B. A. (London University.) E. B. Treat, 771 Broadway, New York.

We are much pleased with the book: Pleased with its catholic spirit, and with its decided and positive practicalness of application of the truths of God's Word to the Christian life. The discourses as implied by the title sermonettes are short, but they are not stinted, nor is their thought too highly concentrated, or too much condensed; on the contrary the treatment is decidedly popular in style. We have tried to find what is the theological bias of Mr. Rowland—and it would seem in treatment of the Epistle of Timothy that bias would be apparent—but we have failed beyond discovering that with sacerdotalism or ritualism he has no sympathy. Ultra-Presbyterian it does not seem to be, yet we find nothing in its pages to which a Presbyterian should object—nothing that we consider as antagonistic in any degree to Presbyterian doctrine.

The book will certainly prove helpful to those who desire to understand the teachings of the book of Timothy.

We have felt much interest in a pamplet of some 60 pages 16 mo., in full clear type entitled "The Old Paths" or "Questions and Answers About the Good Old Way." by Rev. Angus McDonald, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Henderson, Ky. The pamphlet treats of "Faith," "Uniting with the Church," "The Presbyterian Church," "Choice Truths," "Mode of Baptism," and "Tithes." As might be inferred from the title these subjects are dealt with in their relation to the Word of God and its teachings on these subjects are set forth by texts and illustrations drawn from its own pages. Not much is said on any topic, but the treatment is lucid and original. We consider the book one calculated in a popular way to do much towards disseminating correct and truthful ideas on the subjects treated.

The Treasury for pastor and people for October is an excellent number, being filled with the richest, freshest and most suggestive sermons and articles on a a great variety of subjects, intensely interesting to every preacher and Christian worker. The portrait of Dr. J. G. Mason, of Metuchen, N. J., is the frontispiece, and a capital sermon commemorative of God's goodness, to the old Church which he serves, is given the first place. A view of the Church is also given with a biographical sketch of Dr. Mason. Dr. W. M. Taylor's sermon on Christ's Estimate of Christian Works, and Dr. Phillips Brooks' sermon on Christ and the Children will stimulate thought and must prove helpful. The Leading Thoughts of Sermons, by Drs. Whyte, Rowland, Hendrix, Henson and Maclaren, are worthy of those noble men. Dr. Moment gives a closing article on the Song of Solomon. The article by Prof Austin Phelps, Why I Believe Christianity to be a Revelation from God should be read by every one and every hearer will appreciate Dr. F. G. Clark's article on Preaching with the Eye. The Prayer Meeting Service, Sunday-School Lessons, Mission Fields, Light from the Orient are admirably attended to in their several departments. Dr. J. Hall's Good Reasons for Smoking should be read in every household. Helps in Pastoral Work, by Dr. T. Cuyler, and Romanism in the United States will attract deserved attention. Crisp and timely editorials are given "Cut the Taproot." The Puritan Sabbath, Boys and Girls, "Christian Idol." The Moulding of Youth. Other departments full.

Yearly, $2.50. Clergymen, $2. Single copies, 25 cents. E. B. Treat, Publisher, 771 Broadway, New York.

FRIENDS AND FRIENDSHIPS.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

There is no finer test of what a man really is than the way in which he makes and keeps his friends. In the first early bloom of life friends are easily won and often as easily lost. The youth at school, or the maiden in her teens, wears the rose of friendship as a lady dressed for a ball wears a rose upon her bosom. It is prized while it is fresh, but as the heat and dust of the swift hours cause it to wilt, it is cast aside without a pang. Some other flower will take its place—there are so many flowers ready to one's hand in the bright gardens of adolescence. But later on, when life's powers have, in some sort, arrived at maturity, and its simplest acts are infused with a deeper and sterner meaning than lies on the surface, men and women grow into a truer appreciation of the value and worth of friends and friendships. Those who have been by our side alike in our joys and sorrows are to us as precious gems to be treasured in the safest places of our love and care. We regard them with the reverent affection that the soldier feels for the decoration on his breast. A jewel to be guarded and delighted in, a sign of promotion, a guage of merit is a friend in whom one confides without the shadow of a doubt.

Almost insensibly we take on something of the color of our friendships. That "a man is known by the company he keeps" is more than a mere truism. Hearing it said, for instance, of an obscure man that he is the chosen companion and intimate associate of another who is eminent in literature, or art, or politics, or philanthropy, we at once decide, by an inevitable process of induction, that the man of whom we have not heard before must be the peer of the man whose praise is on all lips. Else, why should they affiliate? There must be common ground of sympathy before men can meet on equal terms. In all true friendships there is reciprocity. We give, but also we take. We grow, unconsciously to ourselves, like those whom we love. Thus we not infrequently see happily married people who, as they grow older, seem to grow liker in countenance. This is not mere fancy, since the spiritual transcends the natural, and the soul likeness comes out in time on every face. All true marriage is the realization of the highest possible type of friendship. So, though originally the features were cast in diverse moulds, the eyes of different colors, and the hair of contrasting shades, the inner life triumphs, and each face gains somewhat of the other's best in expression and feeling. There is something very beautiful to the thoughtful observer in seeing such transmutation as this. All friendships, of whatever kind, are honored in the persons of these serene and satisfied ones, who have reached the broad table-land of middle age, strong in their unquestioning faith in each other, equipoised in their unwavering love, and fearless of nothing in the future, not even of the parting by the river of death, since love reigns supreme in all God's worlds. In a lesser degree, as opportunity is less favorable, all our friends affect us and we affect them. We catch their tone, and they are set to ours. Our lives move to music, and our daily acts are the librettos which interpret only partially the grand sweeping chords, or the lighter symphonies which are sounding in our hearts.

"A man that hath friends must show himself friendly," is one of the adages in that book which conserves with its salt of homely sense the wisdom of the ages. No philosopher, however gifted, has ever crystallized into brief and sententious phrase so much of the pith and marrow of profound good sense as did King Solomon of old. The Book of Proverbs sparkles as if it had been sown with diamond dust. None of its aphorisms are more facile of proof than the one we have quoted. It is not the morose, sullen, disagreeable or selfish man who has troops of friends, who attracts genial and glowing mates among his acquaintance, and whose coming in any circle is always hailed with gladness. Such a man may keep the loyal love of the wife who fears him, of the sister who played with him, and of the mother to whom he was once an infinite possibility of joy and delight. But he is either disliked, tolerated or treated with indifference by the men who meet him in the contacts of business. He is not missed or mourned when he goes away, and his death casts no shadow. To have friends, one must be friendly. One must be willing to make sacrifices, to be patient, to think little of self and much for others, and to do it all, not capriciously or ostentatiously, but as benignly and as constantly as the sun whose waves of light encompass us with continual blessing. Because our friendships are so interwoven with all that is closest and best in our lives, nothing hurts like the defection of a friend. Disappointment here cuts to the quick. By all the sweetness of the past, and by its thousand confidences, by the broken hopes and blighted expectations of the future, we measure the loss when a friend proves false. It is not that special friend alone for whom we grieve; a blow has been struck at all friendship, and our faith in our kind is shaken. In this pass, if its sad experience ever come to us, we may gather some consolation from the thought that we are lamenting not so much a faithless friend as a lost ideal, for it is of the very essence of friendship that it shall be immortal—*Christian Intelligencer.*

HOW SOULS ARE SAVED.

A dying publican's wife, in England, recently gave the following encouraging testimony, as narrated by the evangelist who visited her. He says: "I was asked to go to a public house in Nottingham and see the landlord's wife, who was dying. I found her rejoicing in Christ as her Saviour. I asked her how she had found the Lord. 'Reading that,' she replied, handing me a torn piece of newspaper containing an extract from one of Spurgeon's sermons, which extract had been the means of her conversion. 'Where did you get this newspaper from?' I asked. She answered: 'It was wrapped round a parcel which was sent me from Australia.' Talk about the hidden life of a good seed! Think of that—a sermon preached in London, conveyed to America, and extract reprinted in a newspaper there, the paper sent to Australia, a part torn off (as we should say, accidentally), for the parcel dispatched to England, and after all its wanderings conveying the message of salvation to that woman's soul. God's word shall not return unto him void."

THE LOVE OF MONEY.

A greed for wealth grows with years.

A rich miser, of New York, at the age of four-score, one day tottered out into the street. A friend asked him how he felt. "I feel better to-day," the old man replied, eagerly—"*Stocks are up.*"

Ah! what *fare* that old millionaire had to pay for traveling farther and faster than others on the road to wealth. It shriveled up his very soul. It is not easy to own gold without its burning us. No man can make money safely and wisely, unless he holds his earnings as a trust from God. And "what shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own *soul*?"

WHINING.

What is the reason that some people are always whining and making a poor mouth, as if they were the most afflicted under heaven when they are really highly favored. Here is a man for whom nothing ever seems to be right; if it is not one thing it is another thing; and he is a poor, miserable sinner. So he is, but possibly not in the sense he meant it. Or there is a woman who can never see the bright side of anything; if her husband has work, then he is overworked; if he is slightly ill, then he is almost a corpse; if he has $100 at free disposal, he has nothing. And so it goes on. Why do not men and women who claim to be Christians, followers of him who gave up everything for poor humanity, stop such silly behaviour, and quit themselves like men and be strong? Such whining is not only unchristian but silly, indicative of mental weakness. Alas, that it is so often accompanied by bitterness. Or is it a purely physical affection, caused by the liver? Would that it were; for then we could have more patience with the manifestations. But it is a sign that the heart is not right; not the physical heart which propels the blood through the veins, but the Scripural heart, "out of which are the issues of life."—*The Moravian.*

FAITH.

The patter of little feet at my office door,
and a glad voice exclaiming, "Papa, I'se come to 'scort you home!" made known to me the presence of my little six year old darling, who often came at that hour "to take me home," as she said. Soon we were going hand in hand on the homeward way.

"Now papa, let's play I was a poor blind girl; and you must lead me along, and tell me where to step and how to go."

So the merry blue eyes were shut tight, and we began—now step up, now down, here we go around the corner, and so on, till we were safely arrived at home, and the darling was nestling in my arms, saying: "Wasn't it nice, papa? I never peeped once."

"But," said mamma, "didn't you feel afraid you would fall, dear?"

With a look of trusting love came the answer: "Oh, no, mama! I had tight hold of papa's hand, and I knew he would take me safely over the hard places."

"Oh, that we might, with just this loving trust, clasp the heavenly Father's hand, and go down the steep paths, round the sharp corners, and over the rough places of this troublesome, changeful life, never letting, go and never opening our eyes to wonder or to doubt as to his way, knowing that it will at last bring us, when the weary walk is done, to rest in his loving arms forever.

A TWILIGHT ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

The Day sat by with banner furled;
His battered shield hung on the wall:
One great star walked the upper world
All purple robed, in Stately Hall;
Some unseen reapers gathered golden sheaves
And heaped the westmost reach of burning eaves;

God's poor by Hebron rested. Then
Straightway unto their presence drew
A captain with his band of men
And smote His poor, and well-nigh slew,
Saying, "Hence ye poor! Behold the king this night
Comes forth with torch and dance and loud delight."

His poor! how much they cared to see!
How begged they prone to see, to hear!
But spake the Captain angrily
And drove them forth with sword and spear
And shut the gate; and when the king passed through
These lonely poor—they knew not what to do.

Lo, then a soft-voiced stranger said:
"Come ye with me a little space,
I know where torches, gold and red,
Gleam down a peaceful, ample place;
Where song and perfume fill the restful air
And men speak scarce at all; for God is there."

They passed; they saw a grass-set hill.
"What king hath carpet like to this?
What king hath music like the trill
Of crickets mid these silences?
These perfumed silences that rest upon
The soul-like sunlight on a hill at dawn?

"Behold what blessings in the air!
What benedictions in the dew!
These olives lift their arms in prayer;
They turn their leaves; God reads them through.
Yon lilies where the falling water sings
Are fairer-robed than choristers of kings.

"Lift now your heads! yon golden bars
That build the porch of Heaven, seas
Of silver sailing golden stars—
Yea, these are yours, and all of these!
For lo! the king he hath not yet been told
Of silver seas that sail these ships of gold!"

They turned, they raised their heads on high;
They saw, the first time saw and knew
The awful glories of the sky,
The benedictions of the dew.
And from that day His poor were richer far
Than all such kings as keep where follies are.

—*Independent.*

CHURCH WORK.

Vacation is over; the last straggler has returned, and people everywhere are settling down to their normal condition. Those accustomed to chronic vegetation have resumed the listless, lethargic and purposeless routine in which they pass so much of their existence. Others with no high or holy pupose are laying their plans for the active season of work, driven by pleasure, ambition or necessity. Activity will bring with it more or less enjoyment, since nothing is so productive of misery as idleness, but profitable work properly directed will be a source of unfeigned pleasure, and a source of blessing.

The idea that it is the duty and the privlege of all professing Christians to do, as well as enjoy; to give, as well as receive, and to labor, as well as to pray for the advancement of Christ's kingdom, now meets with general assent. The easy going impression that the pastor and the officers of the church are the only people whose duty it is to seek the good of others and engage in the advancement of God's glory is rapidly falling out, though in too many instances it lingers still. That it is the special duty of all who bear office and rule in the church to engage actively, in the ways to which they are most fitted, to commend to others the preciousness of religion is fully recognized. The minister who lives an indolent and indifferent life incurs a fearful responsibility; the elder who makes only a honorary office of his eldership can lay but little claim to the respect which is due to him who faithfully discharges its duties. By evoking the latent working powers of the church, the efforts of minister and elder will be better sustained, and much more effectively directed; but just as the church, member cannot do his work by proxy, even though that proxy be the minister himself, so neither can minister or elder sit complacently by while they set others to work. In this sense also the Scripture is true, "Every man must bear his own burden."

The difficulty with present methods of Church work is that it is not properly distributed. In every congregation are to be found some who do nothing, and some who do everything. There are timid ones as well as lazy ones. They do not think it possible for them to take an active part in a kind of work to which they have hitherto been unaccustomed. These need encouragement and it may be kindly urging before they will venture to do anything for the good of others. There is not so much done in endeavoring to enlist the services of the diffident and timid as might be. Those who court the shade are allowed to remain in their obscurity. Another class are ready to take hold of anything, proposed or attempted. In fact they would not be satisfied except they were consulted and their plans adopted. If affairs are not initiated and carried on to their liking, whoever else may be pleased or displeased, they will easily find some convenient cave of Adullam in which they can sulk till they are propitiated. Much as is the activity in Christian effort these days, the church has scarcely begun to organize or bring into exercise her incalculable working resources. In this respect there is much culpable neglect.

There is not a little human nature inside as well as outside the church. Various motives, varying in altitude, are constantly at work. In proportion to the purity and exaltation of the motive will be the value of the work done. Whatever may be the immediate object of the worker, all work done for Christ and in His name will be tested by Him. He and He only is the Master, and He will give to every man according to his work. To work for Him ought to be the one purpose, and it will be a sufficiently sustaining motive. Here, as elsewhere, the worker needs encouragement. The applause of fellow-men and high places of honor are not for every one, yet the worker must keep steadily at his post. It is not agreeable even to sanctified human nature to have your work ignored or its results appropriated by others, but that gives no absolution from labor. Christ's own work was ascribed to Beelzebub. It is enough for the disciple that he be as his Lord. Through good and through bad report the faithful worker has to remain at his allotted task, and continue there till the coming of the night when no man can work. The true and honest worker in the Lord's vineyard may at times feel dull and dispirited, but faithful service never fails of the excceeding great reward in store for it. The ordinary observer may not be able to discriminate between scamp and genuine work, but He who is to try every man's work will decide with unerring certainty.

The kind of work that tells, the kind that is fruitful in blessing, the result of steadfastness and endurance. He who is driven by every wind of doctrine will lose his way in bewilderment and confusion; he who engages in Christian work in fits and starts will be an unhappy and an unprofitable laborer. It is for each member of the church both old and young, to find out by actual experiment what he or she is best fitted to accomplish. The one honor is doing the work for which each is best fitted. The little child may be just as effective a worker in God's kingdom as the metropolitan who rules a diocese. It is not the rank of service that forms the true test; fidelity is its measure. The award will be to him that is faithful whether in that which is greatest or that which is least.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

THE OUISTRETCHED HAND.

Some years ago a member of the church to which I ministered was lying very sick. The daughter who watched with her noticed her mother's arm thrust out from under the covering, and stretched out upon the pillow. Fearing that her mother might take cold, she gently replaced the arm and hand, but erelong it reappeared. Again and again it was replaced, only soon again to reappear. In the morning the daughter asked her mother why she persisted in keeping her arm extended and her hand upon the pillow. She replied: "I was too weak to pray, and I knew Jesus would see my open hand and know what it meant."

A NEW SCHOOL PROPOSED.

The Christian Register realizing the importance of the vocation of the church sexton to the comfort and edification of the congregation, proposes a school and curriculum for his training, in these words:

The school for sextons will teach the art of bell-ringing; it will have a special course for those who need to ring chimes; but it will not overlook the weightier or more prosaic duties of the profession. It will teach methods of church ventillation; it will show how to make a furnace fire which shall warm up the church without burning up the building or the congregation; it will show how to prevent creaky boots; it will establish a sign language for communication between sexton and preacher during public service—in short, it will teach the principles and the methods which pertain to every branch of the duties of the modern sacristian.

FREE AND ACCESSIBLE.

The salvation of Christ is free and accessible to all. You need no intervening priest, or service; the word of the Gospel is nigh thee; believe and enter into his rest. You have been long looking far off; it is here and now. We are told of a vessel disabled and tossed for many weeks on the seas until the water supply gave out. When just ready to perish they descried a sail against the sky. At the signal of distress, the ship drew nigh the suffering crew to hear the cry: "Send us some water. We are dying for lack of water." And the captain on the vessel that was hailed responded: "Dip your buckets where you are. You are in the mouth of the Amazon, and there are scores of miles of fresh water all round about you, and hundreds of feet deep." And then they dropped their buckets over the side of the vessel, and brought up the clear, bright, fresh water, and put out the fire of their thirst. So I hail you to-day, after a long and perilous voyage, thirsting as you are for pardon, and thirsting for comfort, and thirsting for eternal life; and I ask you what is the use of your going on in that death-struck state, while all around you is the deep, clear, wide, sparkling flood of God's sympathetic mercy, O, dip your buckets and drink, and live forever! "Whosoever will, let him come and take of the water of life freely."

HOW GOD DEALS WITH US.

While the water is quiet, the mud lies at the bottom; but when it is disturbed, it rises to the top. Every cock-boat can swim in a shallow river; but it must be a strong vessel that ploughs the troubled ocean. "The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord." He gives before he takes, and takes but what he gives. The hour-glass of outward happiness soon runs out. To-day Job is the richest man in all the east; to-morrow Job is the pooreet man in all the world; yet his heart was like a fruitful paradise when his estate was like a barren wilderness. Though God burnt up his outhouse, yet his palace was left standing. Outward mercies are like the tide, which ebbs as well as flows; like the sky, which sometimes is clear, and at another time clouded; or like a budding flower, which a warm day opens, and a cold day shuts again. If God bless us in taking as well as in giving, let us bless him for taking, as well as for giving.

TRUE GREATNESS.

A man builds a bridge, and he is a great man; another man puts up a cathedral, and he, too, is a great man. I won't take away any one iota from the just fame and honor of such men. We can't do without them. We should be poor if we hadn't such men amongst us. They are the glory of civilization, But is it nothing to give a man an idea that shall change his life? to tame the tiger heart and make it gentle as a lamb's? to put into man's thoughts, and stir in him impulses, that shall heal him in his sorrows, chasten him in his joys, interpret to him the darkest problems of his life, and hold a light over his way when he passes into the wonderful dark Unknown—*Parker.*

STENGTH IN QUIETNESS.

Quiet women are the women of power, The noisy, blustering, arrogant, self-asserting among them make the air hot with their voices, and trouble the world with their superabundant activities. But this cannot be called real strength—it is more generally a sham and a show, which breaks down under the pressure of personal and private trial; while the true power of those who, as wives, influence the present, and, as mothers, mould the future, lies hidden from the public, all the more valuable because of its reserve.

PROVERBS.

A white glove conceals a dirty hand. The remedy for injuries is not to remember them. Be a friend to yourself and others will be your friends. Go into the country to hear the news of the town. Faint praise is disparagement. Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy. Zeal without knowledge is like fire without light. Youth and white paper soon take an impression. Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms. The church is out of temper when charity is cold and zeal is hot. The sting of reproach is the truth of it. Envy shoots at others and wounds herself. A goose-quill is more dangerous than a lion's claw.

For our guide in life we want something that our passions of fancies cannot alter, our fingers cannot touch; as we need not a mechanical instrument alone, but the north star and the sidereal time of the heavens, to direct us on an earthly voyage. Conscience, independent of religion, of God's will, is not enough; all history, in every land, shows it is not enough. It is but like a lantern on the vessel's mast, casting a light around, but swaying and turning with every motion of the waves, or eclipsed by the tempest and incapable of illuminating the whole course.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1888.

WHAT OF THE SYNOD?

A perfectly natural question and one exceedingly proper to be answered in the columns of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN; but it must be answered with a running pen for time is scarce, and in meagre space for space is limited. Well, then, in general terms, it was a notable court. In general terms we say, for Synod's prompt Stated Clerk has already placed the official abstract in our hands, and it will appear next week with particulars in full.

The number of delegates present was not large. One hundred and one members of the court were present, and this number was well distributed among the Presbyteries.

For the first time in the history of the Synod its deliberations were presided over by a ruling elder. Hon. A. M. SCALES, the worthy Governor of our Commonwealth, was unanimously called to the Moderatorship, and here, as everywhere—and there are many wheres—he fully sustained the confidence reposed in him. Gov. SCALES presided with dignity and manifested acquaintance not only with parliamentary forms and modes of procedure—this was to have been expected—but much of interest in matters discussed and due appreciation of their merits from an ecclesiastical standpoint. We might say much more, but must hasten on.

Rev. C. W. ROBINSON and Ruling Elder J. G. BYNUM were elected temporary clerks.

The discussions were animated without acrimony, thorough and exhaustive. The ruling elders took a lively part in the discussions, especially on the matter of employing a Synodical Evangelist. Their presence in debate was specially called for, the Moderator being directly invited to express his views. Gov. SCALES, with evident reluctance, responded to the call upon him in one of the most ringing speeches and one withal so everywise appropriate, we have ever heard. It was a bugle call to action, to forward movement, and it stirred the Synod to its very centre. This discussion following the reports on evangelistic labor and sustentation was by far the most important during our stay at Synod, and was indeed that which most thoroughly engaged the time and attention of the Synod. The day previous to the convening of Synod was fully taken up with consideration of questions which would bring out different phases of the subject of synodical evangelization. Through the kindness of a friend our readers will find a full report of the meeting of this convention in another column.

The Synod unanimously resolved to put one evangelist in the field, and duly to respect the authority of the Presbyteries. The committee appointed to carry out the wishes of Synod consists of Rev. JOHN W. PRIMROSE, ALEXANDER SPRUNT, R. B. ANDERSON, D.D., H. G. HILL, D.D., P. H. HOGE, W. E. MCILWAIN, Hon. A. M. SCALES, Gen. RUFUS BARRINGER, Dr. M. W. HILL, Dr. J. W. MCNEILL and Mr. B. F. HALL.

The same persons as a special committee were appointed to consider the question of redistricting the Synod—their report to be published at least two months before the meeting of Synod.

Rev. W. S. P. BRYAN, was elected Agent of Foreign Missions in place of Rev. W. S. LACY removed to Synod of Virginia.

The memorial sent up from the Evangelical Alliance of the city of Wilmington was not agreed to. This overture asked the Synod to unite with the Alliance in memoralizing the Legislature to make sundry changes in existing liquor-laws so as to render them effective. The Synod adopted the following report from the committee on Bills and Overtures:

The Synod approves the effort of the Evangelical Alliance, to have the liquor license law improved and believes the people represented by the Synod, will do all they can to have the law amended, but does not deem it proper or necessary to memoralize the Legislature on the subject, *as a Synod.*

Dr. J. B. SHEARER, President of Davidson College was heard on Friday night. His presence in the Synod was welcomed by the Synod and the interests he has in hand were forwarded by his efforts in that regard.

An overture was ordered sent up to the next Assembly asking that court to decide whether licensure is a prerequisite to ordination.

We need say nothing of the hospitality dispensed by the good people of Goldsboro—that goes without the saying.

Purposely, we have left to the last, reference to the exceedingly kind and gratifying manner in which the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, through its representative, was received and treated. Words cannot be framed to express the sense of obligation we feel to be imposed upon us. Relying upon the Strong Arm and Helpful Providence, which thus far has brought us forward, we will endeavor as far as human infirmities will permit, to merit the esteem of our brethren of the Synod of North Carolina.

The Synod adopted the following report in relation to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN:

The committee appointed to bring in a paper expressive of the views of the Synod in reference to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN would report the following:

The Synod reaffirms its sense of the value of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN in maintaining and diffusing throughout the Synod, in the families and communities where it is taken, a knowledge of our principles as a denomination, our position and progress and the spread of evangelical religion.

We believe that a large increase in its circulation will aid very materially in helping forward the cause of Christ and the extension of sound views in reference to the Presbyterian church in our State and wherever its circulation extends. The Synod expresses its deep obligation and its sincere thanks to the Editor of this paper for past and unnumbered favors in printing without charge so many papers and records of Presbyteries and Synods that could not otherwise have been spread before our people, and for interesting and valuable communications on various topics adapted to interest and instruct its readers. We believe it has been and is an important if not an indispensable help to the success of our ministry in all the congregations where it is taken and read.

We unhesitatingly affirm that as a weekly religious paper for North Carolina, its merits and its claims are above and beyond any other paper that circulates among us or attempts to take its place, and we believe if more interest was taken in this paper by communications from our ministers and elders and gentlemen and ladies of Christian culture and ability, its value and influence for increased good would be greatly enhanced. In view of the foregoing and the past history and present needs of this paper, the Synod of North Carolina pledges to the Editor of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to endeavor to increase its circulation throughout all our congregations.

To accomplish this desirable end the Synod recommends to all its ministers and sessions to take special action and make special efforts and adopt measures to increase its circulation. We suggest and urge in order to effect this, that each session procure lists of persons living within the bounds of their respective congregations who now take the paper, to ascertain by comparing this list with the roll of members—how many persons or families fail to take this paper; that they use what influence they can employ by canvassing the congregation, or that by some other earnest and systematic effort, they endeavor, if possible, *to put the paper in every family.* We believe the paper needs and deserves it, that such increased patronage will secure an increased value to the paper and that our Church and our State will be *amply repaid* in the good results that will follow.

J. HENRY SMITH, Chm. (of Orange Pres.)
J. RUMPLE, (of Concord Presbytery.)
H. G. HILL, (of Fayetteville Presbytery.)
W. E. MCILWAIN, (of Mecklenburg Pres.)
J. W. PRIMROSE, (of Wilmington Pres.)

A resolution, a copy of which we have (not now in hand) was offered by Rev. W. E. McIlwain and unanimously adopted. It provided that a conference of the Synod on the subject of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN would be held at next Synod and inquiry be made as to how those immediately concerned had carried out the directions and suggestions above given.

THE SYNODICAL CONVENTION.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A call was issued (prepared by request) signed by the chairmen of Home Missions in the different presbyteries for a convention for the purpose of giving the subject of Home Missions a more thorough consideration than it usually receives in the Synod. The convention was appointed for Tuesday, October 23d, at 7:30 p. m., one day previous to the meeting of Synod. The call was responded to with alacrity by fifty members of Synod, coming from all parts of the State and testifying by their presence to the deep interest felt in the evangelization of the State.

Rev. J. M. Wharey of Concord Presbytery was elected chairman and Rev. C. W. Robinson, of Mecklenburg Presbytery, clerk.

The first session was occupied by Rev. F. H. Johnston, D.D., evangelist for Orange Presbytery, whose labors have qualified him to speak forcibly concerning the waste places in the State. Then the chairmen of the various presbyteries addressed the convention upon the particular work entrusted to their care.

These addresses were illustrated and enforced by a new Synodical map, drawn by Thos. C. Harris Esq., of Raleigh, on which were shown the presbyterial boundaries and the location of individual churches. The map was hailed with great pleasure by the convention and much of the success of the meeting was attributed to the graphic presentation of the cause by the map.

Four questions were proposed for consideration and the action taken was upon these lines.

A committee was appointed to memorialize the Synod to raise a committee to thoroughly consider the question of the more equal division of the territory of Synod among the presbyteries, to report at the next meeting of Synod and to publish their report in the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN at least two months before next meeting of Synod. This was the more needed because the mother presbytery of Orange includes one-half the population and almost one-half of the territory, leaving to the four to divide the other half among them.

The same committee was instructed to present to Synod the unanimous opinion of the convention that the exigincy of the case required the immediate appointment of at least one Synodical evangelist. The presbyteries are overtaxed, the waste places lie, many of them, untouched and though prayers have been made all along the line the complete evangelization of the State is impossible by present methods and with present resources.

The convention did not stop here, but ordered a canvass for the funds needed to undertake the work. The sum of $2000 was fixed upon as necessary and after a brief consultation $1,735 was pledged, notwithstanding the fact that not a half of the Synod was present.

Synod was further memorialized, with a view of bringing the subject of Home Missions prominently before the Synod, to make a standing order to consider the subject embracing the causes of sustentation and evangelistic work at 11 o'clock on the second day of its session, and to give this subject preference over all other subjects.

The committee to present these memorials was composed of Rev. John W. Primrose, Synodical Agent; Rev. A. Sprunt, Orange; Rev. H. G. Hill, D.D., Fayetteville; Rev. P. H. Hoge, Wilmington; Rev. W. E. McIlwain, Mecklenburg.

The general impression was that the convention was a success. A harmonious spirit pervaded the deliberations and a tone of encouragement was struck which went from convention to Synod and made it, as one said, the most eventful meeting of that venerable body for years. A resolution of thanks to Rev. W. E. McIlwain and his efficient co-workers for the conception and execution of the idea of the convention.

It may not be out of place to record here the action of Synod upon these memorials. The spirit of the convention found ready response in Synod and after full discussion the following was adopted:

1. Synod grants the petition of the memorialists and agrees to place at least one evangelist in the field.

2. A committee shall be appointed with instructions, if the way he clear as to support, to select such evangelist or evangelists, fix his salary and direct his labors, until the next meeting of Synod.

This committee shall be composed of the agent of evangelistic labor in the Synod, the chairmen of Home Missions in each presbytery with Gov. Scales, from Orange Presbytery, Gen. Barringer, from Mecklenburg Presbytery, Dr. M. W. Hill, of Concord Presbytery, B. F. Hall, Esq., of Wilmington Presbytery, and Dr. J. W. McNeill, of Fayetteville Presbytery.

While laboring within the bounds of any presbytery the evangelist shall be under the direction of the committee on Home Missions in that presbytery.

3. His powers within the bounds of any presbytery, with reference to the reception of members, organizing churches, ordaining and installing ruling elders and deacons, shall be only such as are conferred upon him by the presbytery.

W. S. P. B.

FIVE HUNDRED VACANCIES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The work of education lies at the base of all the aggressive operations of the Presbyterian church, so that if this cause suffers every arm of the service is weakened. No work can be done without men to do it. The supply of ministers continues to be the vital question. There are more than five hundred vacant churches in our Assembly! Both the Home and Foreign fields are asking for men. The Church is praying for an increase of ministers. God is answering that prayer. There are eighteen more candidates this year than last. These young brethren need assistance in prosecuting their studies for the ministry, Will not the Church meet this need which her own prayers have created? There are students in the Seminaries now who do not know whether they can remain and complete the term, so straitened are they. Reader the collection for the cause of paramount importance will be taken up next Sunday. What will you do towards supplying these five hundred vacant churches with the ministry of the Word?

What will you do towards sending missionaries to the frontier and to foreign lands?

W. W. M.

SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

MR. EDITOR:—It was my pleasure to visit the Synod of South Carolina at its recent meeting at Greenwood, in the interests of Davidson College. I was the guest of Prof. J. R. Blake, who with his estimable wife takes as lively an interest in the college as when they were more closely connected with it. Stranger as I was I had many a warm greeting from the brethren of the Synod, many of whom are alumni of the college; some also were trustees and had taken an active part in calling me to this important post. The Synod generously gave me the best hour during their sessions to present the interests of the college and the yet wider cause of Christian education. Saturday evening at 8 o'clock a densely crowded and highly sympathetic audience listened to my plan for making our educational methods more distinctively Christian than in the past. I could but feel that the Synod gave the college almost an ovation through its humble representative, for which I was profoundly grateful. I trust it was an earnest of a yet deeper interest in her welfare.

I set out, however, to write my impressions of the Synod. In common with many others who had been looking on from the outside, I had supposed that the Synod was so occupied with matters of strife and war, so rent and torn with internal contests, as to paralyze their zeal for Christ, if not destroy their very power of usefulness in building up the kingdom. I find that I was greatly mistaken. The routine work of the Synod elicited an interest that I have never seen excelled. I listened to the reading of the narratives with great interest, for they showed a grade of spiritual life of which no Synod need be ashamed. The conferences and reports on Home Missions and Evangelistic work were highly profitable and showed an activity and zeal in these causes which promise a rapid extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom. I heard it stated more than once from members of both the great parties that their contests concerning one great church interest had rather stimulated and promoted their efforts in all departments of church work. In fact the Synod seems keenly alive to all the enterprises of the church and seems to be taking hold of them with increasing efficiency.

Perhaps the event of the Synod was the Foreign Missionary Conference held Sunday afternoon. The first address was made by Dr. Houston, Secretary of Foreign Missions, with his usual fervor and force. His line of thought was out of the beaten track and he brought much that was new out of the good treasury of his heart. He called for men rather than money, crying, "I seek not yours but you." He was followed by Rev. Mr. Fulton, who sails this month for Japan under the care of our committee, with seven others for different parts of the foreign field. It is sufficient to say that the young speaker sustained fully the interest excited by the Secretary's address. His argument was clean-cut, conclusive and timely, and he carries with him to his work the sympathies and prayers of all who heard him. Oh! that some Peter the Hermit would take the field and preach a crusade for Christ, not with carnal weapons, but with the word of His power, not against Moslem and Turk, but against the Prince of this world, not to redeem the empty tomb of our risen Lord, but to conquer the nations for Him.

J. B. SHEARER.

Davidson College, N. C.

THE SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

October 23, 1888, at New Providence church, in Rockbridge county, Va., the Synod of Virginia celebrated its centennial meeting—the Synod having been constituted in the old church at that place, October 23, 1788. Rev. Dr. Theodorick Pryor, now about 85 years old and the oldest minister in the Synod, preached the opening sermon from Heb. xiii: 8. In the afternoon a historical essay was read by Dr. Jas. Waddell covering the date from 1688 to 1788, in regard to the Rise and Progress of Presbyterianism in this country, and four introductory chapters covering the same period were also read by Rev. P. B. Price, and Hon. Wm. Wirt Henry.

Dr. Barnett, the representative from the Redstone Presbytery, Pa., made an interesting address in connection with the centennial bearing the salutations of his Presbytery. Rev. J. P. Lapsley, the representative of Transylvania Presbytery, Pa., not being able to be present sent a history of his Presbytery, which was read.

Dr. Moses Hoge sent a letter giving reasons why he was not able to preach the centennial sermon, which he had been appointed a year ago to preach.

The centennial address by appointment was delivered by Hon. J. Randolph Tucker on "The Influence of the Presbyterian Church as an Organization in the Cause of Civil and Religious Liberty."

A number of short addresses were made by the members of Synod giving historical reminiscences.

Major Jed Hotchkiss prepared and presented a map of the Synod's bounds, showing the boundaries of the Presbyteries and the location of the churches in the Synod. Major H. also exhibited a sermon by Rev. John Brown, who preached the opening sermon of 1788 from Col. iv: 17—a number of "tokens" by which in those days persons were admitted to the communion table—and a Lochabar axe used for protection from the Indians when assembled for Sabbath worship.

The names of members constituting the first Synod were read and also those constituting the Synod of 1838 or fifty years ago. Three members of this last Synod now remain. Cordial and fraternal greetings were forwarded to the Presbytery of Red Stone.

The meeting of Synod in 1889 will be held in Winchester.

Dr. Bullock resigned as Director of U. T. Seminary.

The following ministers have died during the Synodical year: Revs. Jos. Washburn and J. M. Hershey, of Chesapeake Presbytery; E. C. Brown, of Abingdon; J. H. Lefevre and D. H. Riddle, D. D., of Winchester.

The interests of U. T. Seminary were presented by their agent and by Rev. Dr. Quarles.

WHAT CAME OF THE ORANGE CIRCULAR.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The circular issued last March to the ladies of the churches in Orange Presbytery has certainly waked some of them up to considerable interest and activity in the work for Foreign Missions.

Would it not be well if now and then we sent the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN a short account of our doings?

Nothing is more interesting than personal experience, and sometimes nothing is more helpful than a detail of other people's exertions, their successes, or even their failures. Our church in this place has achieved something—not enough to be boastful upon, but enough to encourage us to keep on. And this is how we responded to the circular.

Our people were a good deal dejected last spring when the appeal reached us. We had lost some of our best members, and were to lose more, and a further misfortune awaited us, that we were to lose our pastor also. We certainly felt in no mood for new enterprises just then.

But we took hold of this. It seemed such a plain duty. At the first weekly meeting held by our Ladies' Sewing Society, it was unanimously agreed that we would organize a Foreign Mission Aid Society, and pledged ourselves to give it two dollars a month from the Sewing Society treasury. One very great obstacle to the success of the new society was that our ladies, one and all, were unwilling to conduct the meetings. Not one in ten of our female members are willing to lead in prayer, or to consider themselves competent to engineer a "meeting." Objections of this sort lie at the threshold of every such enterprise among us. However, we agreed to allow a prayer to be read, if necessary; we arranged to meet once a month and omit the Sewing Society on that day; we elected our President and Secretary and drew up a set of "by-laws," which we consider a model. The only trouble with them is that nobody wants to be bound by them. Ladies are arrant law-breakers always.

One of our regulations provides for the election of a new President and Secretary every three months. We think this diffuses the interest and leads to more activity. The President appoints two of the members at each meeting to prepare essays to be read at the next, on some part of our Foreign Mission field. The topics are suggested in *The Missionary*, and each member is expected to read up on it during the month so that we may talk about it when we meet. We open with prayer and singing, and close with a hymn, and do not allow the meeting to occupy over an hour. So far, I think we may say we have succeeded, at least in benefitting ourselves. Some of us can really tell how many foreign missionaries our Church has sent out, and we could'nt have done that a year ago. Our little Sewing Society had $12.00 ready in May, paying its promised subscription in advance to September. Individual donations raised this to $18.00, which we were glad and thankful to send on at once to Mr. Houston.

During this summer we kept on with our crochet work, and outline work and pin-cushion work generally, but Chapel Hill is not a very good place for fancy work. Too much stern reality prevails. When fall approached we had only $10.00 in the treasury, and the Missionary Society had not a cent.

Just then we read in the *Christian Intelligencer* of the highly successful giving of a Chinese tea party somewhere in the North for some church purpose. Why could not we have a Japanese tea party? This way of raising money is strongly objected to, we all know, by many of our best people, and there is ever so much to be said on both sides of the question. But when all is said, the fact remains, that man is a gregarious animal, and the prospect of spending an evening with a cheerful crowd in cheerful rooms, and with a cheerful supper in the near future, is infinitely more attractive to most folks than a bare contribution box handed solemnly round.

Our ladies discussed it, and the ayes had it, and we sent our precious ten dollars to a friend at the North to be invested in Japanese gimcrack. Was there ever a well constituted Northern Christian woman, who did not spring to "lend a hand" on such an occasion? I have never found one. How interested they are at once, how helpful, how animating! This friend sent us a barrelful of Jap-ware in return for ten dollars, and though nothing was expensive, yet as it all came from Vantines great establishment, everything was good of its kind, and suitable for our purpose.

So the tea-party went forward and prospered. We decorated a large dining room with Japanese draperies, Japanese umbrellas, fans, lanterns and what-not. We dressed six pretty girls in Japanese costumes for waiters, we had *real* tea sent for the occasion from the same Northern Samaritan lady to whom we owe so much, and real Japanese tea-cups and napkins to match. Our oysters and our cake were Japanese "so called," but we took care that they were good, and in short, our tea party was a success, and we quadrupled over ten dollars. After paying all expense we sent off $13 to Baltimore at our next meeting, and have $16 left in our treasury.

I doubt altogether if we could have made this money by "assessing" the members of our society and going along quietly without any tea, or any oysters. or any bright gay evening at all. We enjoyed it greatly. It brought us all out and raised, our spirits, and various good neighbors in the other churches joined in and gave substantial aid; and so did themselves good while doing us good. People need to be stirred up in this way together once in a while. We made not a cent unfairly. But we *made it*, and part of it is already on its way round the world, and we are inspired to go on looking forward, and not backward, looking up and not down, looking out and not in, and lending a hand.

To crown our comfort, a few days after the party, arrived a letter from our missionary at Soochow, Rev. Dr. Davis, in reply to one we had written him asking for information about his work. A long letter, an excellent letter, a letter full of interest, full of suggestions and of valuable hints for our further improvement. The great difficulty in our remote village and country churches is in rousing an interest. Where people do not know, they will not care. Dr. Davis points the remedy for this at once. We must read, read, read. We must keep up with missionary news and journals. We must wake up from our slumbers and shake off our sloth and make ourselves keep step with march of the day.

Mr. McLaurin, we really mean to do it. And we herewith send a greeting to every other church similarly engaged. J. S. L.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Oct. 26th.

THAT TEXAS BELL.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian,]

The readers of the PRESBYTERIAN saw some time ago a notice from the Texas Evangelist, that a church had been built there by five people, and this week this quotation from a letter, "Indeed we never did hear of five people building a church in the Old North State." The Evangelist asks, "What's the matter with the

N. C. Presbyterians any how? Have all the good ones come to Texas?"

We believe there are many in North Carolina who are as faithful as these, but who have not made known their good works. I know of one church in North Carolina built by five people. Polkton church had only five members when they held their first protracted meeting in their own church. Only two of those were male members who had been elected elders. *They* have bought a "bell" although none of them are rich in this world's goods.

Perhaps there are many such. L.

CALLED MEETING.

The requirements of the book (page 79—viii) having been met, I hereby call a meeting of Mecklenburg Presbytery to be held in the First church, city of Charlotte, on Tuesday, Nov. 8th, 1888, at 11 a. m., for the transaction of the following business:

1. To dismiss H. M. Dixon, Jr., to Presbytery of Charleston.

2. To consider the request of Rev. R B. Morrow, for a dissolution of the pastoral relation between him and Mallard Creek church.

3. To consider the call from Ouachita Presbytery for the services of Rev. R. B. Morrow, as evangelist, and to attend to whatever business may come before it in connection with the above matter.

4. To receive under care of Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry, if the way be clear, Mr. John R. Wilson, of the Second church, Charlotte, now a student of Davidson College.

J. L. McLEES,
Moderator.

WASHBOURNE PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Washbourne Presbytery held a very profitable Sunday-school Convention at Van Buren, Ark., on 18th inst. The Presbytery convened on 19th.

New members: Rev. T. B. Lunsford and Rev. E. D. Gregory. Licentiate W. L. Downing was ordained an Evangelist.

Rev. Mr. Gregory accepts the call of the Fort Smith church, and arrangements are made for his installation on the 29th inst.

Rev. W. A. Sample was granted permission to labor without the bounds for six months.

A memorial of Rev. R. H. Kinnaird will be presented at the next meeting of Presbytery.

All the reports were encouraging and earnest in tone.

The recommendations of the Assembly were heartily commended to the churches.

Fort Smith is the place for the next meeting, and a Foreign Mission Convention is to be held the day before Presbytery. R. S. B.

NOTICE.

To the Ministers and Sessions of the Churches of the Presbytery of Mecklenburg:

DEAR BRETHREN: The General Assembly at its last meeting took the following action, viz:

Ministers are urged to preach on the subject of ministerial education on the first Sabbath in November or as soon thereafter as practicable, awakening the sympathies and calling forth the benefactions of their people towards the young men in their long and arduous course of preparation to preach the gospel, and to bring the cause to the attention of their Ladies' Societies and Sunday-schools, and ask of them a collection.

This recommendation our Presbytery urges sessions earnestly to carry out.

As the chairman of the committee of Education it is my duty to call your attention to the foregoing action, and to ask your very prompt and liberal response. We have fourteen candidates under our care; and four of them are dependnet on your aid to secure the preparation needed for the work of the ministry. To meet their wants will require at least $500. To make this sum, it will be necessary for each of the churches to raise about half their respective assessments for Home Missions. Send in collections at once. G. D. PARKS.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

W. H. Blount, Esq., of Wilson, has been invited to deliver an address before the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers which will assemble at Richmond.

The Sam Jones meetings at Durham are the great talk. The business houses in Durham are closed and notices upon them such as these: "Closed to hear Sam Jones", "Will open at 12." "This office is closed during the services at the warehouse." "Closed for the Sam Jones meeting." The *Recorder* says: Judge Shipp adjourned his court this morning in order that the bar and jury might attend these meetings. We have never seen such interest manifested as is here shown at this time.

The Newton *Enterprise* tells it: Capt. R. P. Reinhardt this week has gathered 150 bushels of "Leather Coats" from eight trees, and about 50 bushels had been gathered from the same trees. They readily bring 50 cents a bushel.

The residence of Col. John Robinson, five miles from Raleigh, was entirely destroyed by fire last week.

Greensboro *Workman*: In the year 1887 Mr. H. T. Hurley, who lives near Worthville, Randolph county, found a terrapin, and upon examining his under shell he found engraved thereon this writing: "D. T. 1882." In this same year, 1887, Mr. Hurley's name was added, with the date. Then in 1888 he found the same terrapin again, and put on him his initials and the date. Upon inquiry in 1888, Mr. Daniel Trogdon was fouud to be the man who marked the terrapin in 1882 with the date and his initials.

The Goldsboro *Headlight* says: The cotton crop in this section seems not to be so short after all.

The Greensboro *Workman* says: One of the workmen had an eye blown out, the hand of another was badly torn, and the third, who handled the drill, was seriously shocked. A large piece of rock was blown out of the well, as was also a large hammer, which broke the windlass at the mouth of the well and knocked a man down who stood near by.

On the Western N. C. Railroad between Glen Alpine and Bridgewater stations on last Thursday a collision occurred between two freight engines. The engines were reversed, but not in time. Fifteen cars were damaged. One brakeman was killed and another missing.

The Rockingham *Rocket* says that Mr. Dowdy, living near Laurinburg, has picked, packed and marketed this season eighteen bales of cotton averaging more than 500 pounds to the bale, and that he would gather two bales more—making ont twenty bales to a one mule crop. His grain crop will turn out a sufficient year's support, besides. On three acres, from which he took a crop of oats in June, he planted the Red Ripper pea which yielded twenty-one horse loads of pea-vine hay.

The Ada factory at Charlotte is now running, though as yet cotton is not run through. This week's cotton will be put to the cards. On January 1st, or thereabout, the Victor Mills will be in operation.

Dr. Wm. B. Phillips, formerly of the University of North Carolina, but now of Birmingham, Ala., delivered an instructive and humorous addresses before the Bingham School on his experiences in the School of Mines in Freiberg, Germany. Prof. Phillips was one of the "Bingham Boys" sixteen years ago.

The death of Col. John F. Hoke is announced. He died suddenly of heart disease while standing on the porch of his house. He was in his 69th year. In the Mexican war he was a captain. In the late war he commanded the 23d N. C. regiment. He frequently represented his county in the Legislature and was in all respects a good citizen.

Maj. W. A. Guthrie, so the Durham *Plant* tells us, has specimens of bituminous coal which were found near Patterson's Mills in Orange county embedded between red and gray sandstone. He has secured an option upon twelve hundred acres of land and proposes to organize a stock company and push investigation.

Maj W. J. Yates died at Charolotte, last week in his 62d year. He was one of the most noted and most successful journalists in the State. A man of exceptionally good judgment, and a thorough North Carolinian.

A company has been formed in Salisbury for the purpose of manufacturing knit goods. T. F. Klutz is president.

DOMESTIC.

The will of Samuel J. Tilden has been sustained by the Supreme Court of New York. If sustained by the highest court, to which it will be appealed, the wishes of Mr. Tilden will be complied with, and the greater part of his wealth will go to found a library and reading room in New York city.

A young lady of Powhattan, Va., committed suicide by drowning, on the day she was to be married. No reason is assigned for the act.

The real estate business in Florida has been greatly depressed as might be supposed by the yellow-fever calamity. Mr. Hugh McCallum, a native of Scotland, who for a few years past has been engaged in real estate transactions at Winter Park committed suicide by hanging. It is supposed that insanity resulted from despondency caused by the depression in real estate.

At the sale of premium tobacco at the Richmond Exposition last week one hogshead brought $4,300.

Reports come that unless government aid is extended large numbers of Cheyenne Indians must die of starvation. Game has become so scarce that the Indians cannot obtain enough to support life.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company at San Francisco has executed a deed of trust to the Central Trust Company of New York, to secure a mortgage of $38,000,000.

The Virginia Medical Society has been in session at Norfolk, Va. A paper was read by request on "Curvature of the Spine," by Dr. Josiah Roberts, of New York. An interesting paper on "Atypical Forms of Typhoid Fever in the Mountainous Section," was read by Dr. C. T. Lewis, and a paper on "Antagonism Between Amyl Nitrate and Prussic Acid," by Dr. J. S. Pedigro, of Roanoke. The subject of the "Advances in Surgery" was taken up in order to allow the giving of a clinic to show the working of the woven wire corset. Dr. Edward McGuire opened the subject with a fine paper, which he read to an attentive audience.

The goods, chattels, franchises, etc., of the Newark, N. J., base-ball club are advertised to be sold at auction to satisfy a mortgage of $6,350.

The mines of the Cumberland coal region are 271,763 tons more for the present year than for the year preceding.

A man and his daughter, twelve years old, perished in the flames that consumed the residence of the former at Ilion, N. Y., last week. They had each rescued a child and returned and lost their way probably amid the smoke and flames. They were together when found.

While hunting quail in California, Joaquin Miller accidentally shot himself through the left hand.

The steamer Phil Armour snagged and sunk at Wilson Chute, on the Mississippi river, last Wednesday, in eighteen feet water. No lives were lost. One man succeeded in saving $3,000 he had with him.

A Quaker wedding took place at Mt. Airy, Md., last week. The groom is an editor, and the marriage certificate was signed by one hundred and seventeen persons.

A man was found guilty in Kent county, of selling liquor. He was not suspended—neither was the judgment, (it was in Maryland,)—but he had to pay $100 and costs.

Several Railroad passenger agents held a meeting in Lonisville, Ky., looking to the establishment of a European immigrant business through New Orleans. The project is, says the *N. O. Picayune*, for the West India and Pacific Steamship Company to run steamers between Liverpool and New Orleans weekly and connect with the railway lines represented here.

Mrs. Maria Louise Genet Von Renselaer died at Greenbush, N. Y., recently, aged 86. She was the daughter of "Citizen Genet," ambassador to this country from the first French Republic in 1783.

The National Convention of the British-American Association held at its sessions last week in Chicago adopted resolutions introduced to bring about, if possible, the plan of voting practiced in Australia where every ballot is absolutely secret, and to abolish local primary machines and political bossism.

The Sitka *North Star* tells us that the Secretary of the Interior has recently increased the Alaska Territorial Board of Education from three to five. The new members are Hon. James Sheakley, of Fort Wrangell, and Mr. Wm. Duncan, of Metlakahtla, both deeply interested in the welfare of the schools.

Daniel Hand, of Guilford, near New Haven, Conn., has given to the Missionary Association of New York city $1,000,000 to be held in trust for the education of colored people in the old slave States. He was a grocer in Charleston, S. C., and being of Northern sentiments left for the North on the outbreak of the late war. He left about $130,000 of property in the hands of Mr. G. W. Williams, of Charleston. The money was used to advantage and Mr. Williams has since paid Hand the original amount and interest amounting to $648,000.

FOREIGN.

At Cherbong there has been a most significant interchange of courtesies between the Mayor of the city and the officers attached to the Russian squadron in the port. The Mayor's toast of a union of the French and Russian peoples, was cordially responded to by the officer in command in a toast to President Carnot and the French army and navy.

An official report from Zanzibar declares that Arab leaders engaged in the slave trade are the real opponents of the Germans in East Africa.

Swiss socialists threaten trouble.

Fifteen thousand Yorkshire, England, colliers are on a strike.

The Spanish gunboat, Lealtad, which was sunk in Batobano harbor in the cyclone of last month has been raised and towed into Havana.

Rio *News*:—The Santos municipal council has resolved upon the opening of another lazaretto, owing to an increase of the epidemic of small-pox raging there. The appeals to Our Lady of Montserrate do not appear to have been heard, and the people are therefore paying the natural penalty of their imprudence.

The sale of property under the will of the late Lord Sackville will give to each of the Maids of Honor of Queen Victoria $5,000.

The Pope has not yet recovered from his chagrin at the ill-success of his plans connected with the German Emperor's visit.

Emperor William II., of Germany, will honor Bismarck with a visit to the latter's home. It is supposed this is to quiet rumors of estrangement between them.

A terrible state of affairs exists in Port au Prince, Hayti. On the night of the 28th ult. revolution was abroad and firing from opposing factions continued over ten hours. Some 300 persons including many women and children were killhd. Generals Seide, Telemaque, Charles Borno and Ducasse were killed.

Says the Rio *News*: The town of Macapa, on the Amazon, is suffering from both yellow fever and small-pox.

The people of Ceara are greatly exercised over the miraculous appearance of the Virgin Mary, the infant Jesus and St. Joseph at Canoa, in that province. The apparition was seen by children, and the priests are busily strengthening the hallucination and preparing to build a chapel on the spot. It is also said that the figure of Jesus bearing the cross was also seen.

The Rio *News* gives the above and adds: This is perhaps another reason for protecting and preserving a church capable of nourishing such absurd superstitions and frauds.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

In Greensboro, at the residence of Gov. A. M. Scales, on Wednesday morning, October 17th, by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, D.D., Mr. JOHN NOBLE WYLLIE, of Danville, Va., and Miss KATIE LEWIS SCALES, of Greensboro, N. C.

In Richmond county, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 18th of October, by Rev. A. N. Ferguson, Mr. K. C. CAMERON and Miss EMELINE McDUFFIE.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

In Statesville, September 10th, 1888, Miss GEORGIE W. FLANAGAN, being a little more than 19 years of age. She had just finished her education and was prepared to enter on the great work of life with the brightest promise. Endowed with a mind of nnusual power, and being a diligent student, she became a fine scholar for one so young. She won some handsome prizes and attained high distinction in Statesville college. Destitute of every element of selfishness, and sparkling with wit and humor, she was a favorite alike with her teachers and her companions. She was an earnest Christian and her purpose was to be a foreign missionary. But in a few months after her graduation the Master called her to yet higher service in that "better country" whose "inhabitant shall not say I am sick."

"We followed her down to the dark, silent shore,
Our hearts fondly round her clinging;
But we saw not the angels who guarded her o'er,
We heard not the songs they were singing."

In Cumberland county, N. C., Oct. 9th, 1888, Mrs. MARGARET JANE BETHUNE, wife of M. D. Bethune, Esq. She was in the 46th year of her age, and for many years a consistent member of Bethesda Presbyterian church. In her sudden death her sorely stricken husband has lost a kind and amiable companion, her children a most affectionate and tender mother and the church a highly esteemed member. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." COM.

MALCOLM BLACK was born at Lismore, Argyleshire, Scotland, February 17, 1818; moved to Cumberland county, N. C., in 1841; married Janet McNeill in 1849, and moved to Austin county, Texas, in 1850; and died at Yellow Prairie, Texas, October 8, 1888. He was a member of the Presbyterian church over forty years. He was an earnest Christian and a faithful officer. He spoke calmly of his departure, saying he was ready and willing to go, and his end was peace. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, on the 1st day of Oct. 1888, our beloved brother Dr. A. A. HILL, a deacon in the Lexington Presbyterian church, has been removed by death from the Church Militant to the Church Triumphant; therefore be it

Resolved 1st, That we, the elders and deacons, together with the whole church do deeply deplore our loss, but rejoice in believing that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved 2d, That our heartfelt sympathies be extended to the bereaved family, and pray that the consolations of the Holy Spirit may come to them in this dark hour of affliction.

Resolved 3d, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, to the *Davidson Dispatch*, to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN and that a page in our minute book be dedicated to his memory and that these resolution be spread thereon.

T. C. Ford, W. B Hamner, A. C. Hege, R. L. Payne, W. D. Biggers, L. B. Wheeler, W. E. Hege, R. L. Payne, JR.

Lexington, N. C., Oct. 19th, 1888.

The Young Women's Christian Association, of Charlotte, N. C., at their meeting Oct. 25th, 1888, read and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen best, in his wisdom and loving kindness, to call home our dear friend and fellow member ANNA B. LEE; be it resolved,

I. That we bow in humble submission to His will in taking from us one of our most useful and best loved members.

II. That the memory of her lovely Christian character, her cheerful spirit and devotion to the Master's service shall ever be tenderly cherished by us.

III. That we extend our deepest sympathy to her sorrowing one's and pray that His grace may be sufficient for them.

IV. That a page of our minnte book be devoted to her memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

C. HUTCHISON,
B. YATES.
Committee.

The sad and tragic death of SAMUEL J. McLEAN, the former efficient secretary of our Sunday-school, justly calls forth some tribute to his memory. Therefore we, the officers, teachers, and pupils of Montpelier Sunday-school do hereby resolve.

I. That we have heard with deep grief of the death of our active fellow-worker, Samuel Jennings McLean.

II. That in his death we have lost a faithful friend and an intelligent working member, that his parents have lost a devoted son, and his sisters a loving brother.

III, That we tender to his family our sincere sympathy while they "pass under the rod," and commend them to the tender love and mercy of our Father in Heaven.

IV. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and a copy to the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN for publication.

C. A. PURCELL, Supt.
W. G. SHAW, Sec'y.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday, (24th,) and Thursday 42½ cents; Friday, and until Monday, 42 cents; on that date 41½ cents—closing steady,

ROSIN—Strained 70 cents and Good Strained 75 cents—closing steady.

TAR—On Wednesday $1.60; since receipts taken day by day at $1.50.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.30 and Soft $2.10 throughout.

COTTON—Wednesday, (24th,) 9 7-16 middling Thursday 9 7-16@9½; Friday 9 7-16; Saturday 9 7-16@9 3-18; Monday 9 5-16—closing steady.

TIMBER.—None coming in—arrivals would bring full prices.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.
Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct.
Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.
Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.
Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free. GEORGE ALLEN,
New Bern, N. C.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.
Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.
For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.



BAILEY'S COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS REFLECTORS! A wonderful invention for LIGHTING Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free.
BAILEY REFLECTOR CO.,
113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa

Southwestern Presbyterian University.
Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.
Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.
Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

PAINTS & OILS
5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.
Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at
W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

HEDRICK
FALL TRADE--1888.
OUR HANDSOME STOCK OF LADIES'
DRESS GOODS
CAN BE EOUND IN THE
CORNER STORE.
This Department is Devoted Exclusively to the Sale of
LADIES' GOODS.
The assortment is complete. We have possibly the Largest Stock of DRESS GOODS in the city. We name a few special BARGAINS.
ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA,
40-inches wide, in best Shades, of super quality, at 50c. per yard; would be cheap at 75c.
French Flannel,
54 inches wide, at 85c. worth a dollar if a cent,
EXTRA QUALITY.
Ladies' Habet Cloth,
Pretty Colors at $1.25 per yard. The Bargain of the season.
Embroidered Robes
in newest styles. Many have already been sold, though we receive a new supply weekly, and will be always able to offer something NEW.
TRICOTS, CHEAP GRADES OF DRESS FLANNELS, TRIMMINGS AND VELVETS,
with everything else to be found in a well ordered Dress Goods Department.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Towels, Napkinks, Fringed Table Cloths, with Napkins to match.
WE SELL THE BEST
ONE DOLLAR KID GLOVE
in the South. It is FOSTER'S Five Button Length, in Colors and Black. None better made. Every pair warranted.
LADIES' MERINO VESTS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
In the adjoining apartment we have concentrated our stock of
GENT'S GOODS,
where can be found a splendid stock of French, Scotch and English Suitings, All-Wool American Cassimeres, direct from the Mills in Pennsylvania.
Dicksey's Maryland Jerseys and a great variety of goods for Boys' wear.
Gents' Half-Hose, Merino and Camel's Hair Undershirts and Drawers, Collars and Cuff's, Scarfs and Neckties, &c. The success we have had heretofore in catering to the tastes of Gentlemen is a good proof of what we can now do with such largely increased facilities.
We also offer a large stock of Domestic Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Sheetings and Shirtings. Our 8c Bleaching is a wonder.
With a determination to greatly increase our rapidly growing business, we have made attractive prices that must command the attention of all all buyers.
JNO. J. HEDRICK,
101 & 103 Market St.,
1 & 3 N. Front St.

HINDERCORNS.
The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N.Y.
PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
From its combination of valuable medicines, is superior to the essence of Ginger in the cure of Cramps, Colic, Dyspepsia and Bowel disorders, and is invaluable for all Throat and Lung troubles. Use it without delay if you have Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs. 50c. & $1.
AGENTS Proof that $100 a month is made selling our New Book by Rev. Dr. Talmage, also Mother, Home and Heaven. 195,000 sold. Edited by T. L. Cuyler, D. D. $2.75. 10,000 Curiosities of the Bible. Introduction by J. H. Vincent, D.D. Illustrated. $3. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 771 Broadway, N.Y.

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.
UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.
The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.
For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.
Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.
Circulars forwarded on application.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"
A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,
BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.
THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.
Single Copies..... 10cts
Three " 25cts
Ten " 75cts
Twenty " $1 00

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

REGRET.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

Oh, that word regret,
There have been nights and morns when we have sighed,
"Let us alone, Regret! We are content
To throw thee all our past, so thou wilt sleep
For aye." But it is patient, and it wakes;
It has not learned to cry itself to sleep,
But plaineth on the bed that it is hard.
We did amiss when we did wish it gone
And over; sorrows humanize the race:
Tears are the showers that fertilize this world;
And memory of things precious keepeth warm
The heart that once did fold them.
They are poor
Who have lost nothing; they are poorer far
Who, losing, have forgotten; they most poor
Of all who lose, and wish they might forget.
For life is one, and in its warp and woof
There runs a thread of gold that glitters fair,
And sometimes in the pattern shows most sweet
Where there are sombre colors. It is true
That we have wept. But oh, this thread of gold,
We would not have it tarnish; let us turn
Oft and look back upon the wondrous web,
And when it shineth sometimes we shall know
That memory is possession.

WHERE THE DAY BEGINS.

According to the way in which this arrangement is now carried out, the first land that the new day dawns upon is Easter Island, about 230 miles west of the coast of Chili, South America. That is to say, the 2d of July breaks here within a few hours of the 1st, having broken on the American coast to the east, and the two days run on alongside—the 2d in Easter Island and places west, the 1st in all places on the American continent. We may, therefore, realize the idea—that at 7.20 o'clock any morning of our lives in Great Britain the next day is commencing in the world, and is to be found at the little island in the Pacific ocean, whence, in due course, it will travel round to us. But to have thus the start of the world is not an unmitigated advantage to these islanders. Suppose one of them sails east to America, what is the result? He will find that they keep the day there under a different date, and he will have to reckon one day in his calendar twice over to put himself right with their notions. On the other hand, if an American crosses from east to west this wonderful magic line where the day begins he will find the dates in this fresh part of the world are one in advance of him, and he must needs strike a day out of his calendar to keep up with the times. This fact was curiously illustrated in the case of Magellan, the Portuguese captain, who sailed around the world from east to west in 1522, and having crossed the magic line of "day's birth" in his wanderings, his calendar became, of course, a day in arrear. The sailors were completely ignorant of this, and finding, on landing at home that their Sabbath was falling on a Monday, they accused one another of tampering with the reckoning. It was not for sometime that the true and simple explanation of the wonderful loss of time was discovered.

NECESSITY OF SALT AS FOOD.

Several countries in old days adopted as a punishment deprivation of salt. One of the old laws of Holland ordained as the severest punishment that can be conceived, that certain malefactors should be fed on bread in which there was no salt. The effect, we learn, was horrible and painful in the extreme; and, of course, it was aggravated by the moist climate of the country. The wretched creatures sentenced to this penalty are said to have died the most horrible deaths, and medical men know that that there is a tendency to disease in those who have an aversion, individual or inherited, to salt. Not only is salt a great and necessary element in the blood, but it is a wonderful aid in exciting the gustatory nerves, and it is also a great assistance to digestion. In the stomach the salt is decomposed into what is called hydrochloric acid, and a soluble sodium salt. The acid is essential to digestion, and the sodium salt is absorbed to sustain the alkalinity of the blood, and to preserve the density of the fluids of the body. Its anticeptic action, also, should be remembered—its power in preserving flesh from decomposition. Salt miners and sailors are among the most healthy and robust classes of workers. The amount of salt needed by individuals varies, and it will vary by a slight degree with certain kinds of food, because some foods contain less salt, some more. But half an ounce a day may be set down as a safe allowance, always remembering that here there is more safety in excess than in defect, and that moderation may hardly in this case be the golden mean. Any excess the system easily carries off, whereas too little can only have injurious results. Rice and other farinaceous foods demand more salt than any other kinds of food to prevent the appearance of certain diseases—Gastrodynia amongst them—from which the poor Hindus are wont to suffer, through an enforced economy in salt.—*Dr. A. H. Japp, in the Argosy.*

CHINESE GORDON.

A Soldier's Tribute to the Great Martyr of Khartoum.

Writing in *The Fortnightly Review* of the illustrious hero whom he failed to rescue at Khartoum, Lord Wolseley remarks: "His courage was an instinct, fortified by faith in God and in a future life. This life had no intense pleasures for him, and he shrank from the applause of men He did whatever came to his hand with all the loyalty of an English gentleman, and especially with the earnestness and zeal of a servant of Christ. The world was to him a sort of prison, beyond the precincts of which lay that New Jerusalem from which his waking thoughts, and very dreams, even, never wandered. While in this mundane prison, he tried to do God's bidding with that unbounded sympathy for the sufferings of all animal creation that was one of his most remarkable characteristics. And yet, he had absolutely no regard for human life. To die, or to be killed, or to kill, was as natural, as much a matter of course to him, as to be born. He cared nothing for his own life, and could not understand why others should set any value upon theirs. It always struck me, when conversing with him, that he was, more than any man I ever knew well, made up of opposite qualities- The God whom he worshiped was at one time the sternly just God described in the Old Testament; at another, He was the God of love revealed to us by Christ. Not that these two conceptions contradict each other: rather is each the complement of the other; but yet the union of such widely different qualities which seems to us natural, necessary even, in God, strikes us as strange in a man. And so the union in Gordon of stern severity and exceeding gentleness always seemed to be extraordinary. It was not that Gordon was simply brave in action, but that danger had actually and positively for him nothing terrible about it. There is a curious page in his Khartoum diary where he discusses the question of whether he should or not allow the Mahdi to take him alive. Death to him was really the open door to a new life, and whether he passed through it in action or under any other circumstances was all the same. Death to him was merely a release from all the paltriness of human life. When shall we see his like again?"

WHAT IS PRODUCE.

In Mayer v. Davis, 6 W. & S. 279, the court said: "Swine, horses, neat cattle, sheep, manure, cordwood, hay, and many other things not more savory, would be out of place in a market-house for the sale of poultry, vegetables, fruit, eggs, milk, butter, lard, and other provisions for the mouth; yet they are strictly the produce of the farm; much more so indeed than beef, which though it comes like everything else primitively from the soil, is as much a manufactured article as leather, cloth or charcoal. The ox is the produce of the farm; beef is the produce of the slaughter-house and shambles. It is manufactured by the professional skill of the artisan, whose business is as distinct from that of a farmer as is that of a flax-dresser or a wool-comber. That the farmer sometimes works up his own raw materials cannot prevent it from taking a new denomination from the additional labor expended on it. The versatility so conspicuous in the American people often makes him his own weaver; yet it follows not that his linsey-woolsey, though cut from his own sheep, is the less manufactured, or the less improperly denominated the produce of his farm. The blending of trades does not change the nature of the wares. When the farmer slaughters his own ox the beef is not the less the product of the slaughter-house." And it was held that beef is not "produce of a farm." In State v. Borroum, 23 Miss. 477, the court took judicial notice that cotton is a "product of commodity."—*Albany Law Journal.*

HOW OREGON WAS SAVED TO THE NATION.

All that northwestern slope of our continent beyond the Rocky Mountains was saved to the United States nearly fifty years ago by the earnest and timely work of Dr. Whiteman, a *Medical* Missionary of the American Board.

All the far west that is drained by the Columbia river was ours, by right both of discovery and of purchase, but it came to be held by British fur companies and by various Indian tribes.

To these Indians a few missionaries were sent, Dr. Whiteman among them. He soon saw that the British were trying to get permanent foothold and possession of this valuable territory, and resolved to save it to the United States. His plan was to lead an American colony to those parts. He crossed the Rocky Mountains in mid-winter, gathered his colony and hastened to Washington to get transportation from the government. He explained his plan to Hon. Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, but was told he was too late, as they were about to exchange that northwest country (as of no value to us) for fishing ground owned by England on our coast.

An enemy, to undervalue the country, had told the government that emigrants could not cross the mountains with wagons, but President Tyler and Mr. Webster told Dr. Whitman, "if your colony can cross, then the territory will not be sold or exchanged."

Dr. Whitman did lead his colony of a thousand souls across the mountains in wagons two thousand miles into the great valley of the Columbia, now Oregon, and so the great northwest was by missionary activity saved to the United States. Otherwise, it would have fallen into the hands of a foreign government.

More than this: Our Government now having a new interest on the Pacific coast, a desire was awakened to get California, and in the settlement with Mexico after the war our government bought this conquered province of California, giving us the entire width of the west.

Securing Oregon gave us California; but who secured Oregon? A missionary, about the year 1843. Do missions pay?—*From "These for Those."*

ROMANTIC CAREER OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

The career of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, reeently re-elected President of Mexico like that of all Mexican leaders, is full of romantic adventure. He was born in the rich state of Oaxaca, which was also the birthplace of Juarez, Mejia, Romera, Mariscal, and others famed in politics and literature. Don Porfirio's parents designed him for the law and sent him to the Colegio Carolina, in Puebla, which celebrated institution has graduated many of Mexico's most eminent men. But Diaz, at the age of 24, enlisted as a private in the National Guard, against the government of Santa Anna. Again, in the so-called war of reform in 1858 and 1861—he won more substantial honors than the straps of an officer, and when his country was convulsed by the French invasion of 1863, Diaz, then a general took a promiuent part in the struggle. Once during those wars, when a prisoner at Puebla he escaped by letting himself down from the tower in which he was confined by means of a rope spliced out with his clothing. Another of his numerous hair-breadth escapes was during the bloody struggle by which he made himself President for the first time. Having captured Matamoras by daring strategy, he was seized on shipboard by the Lerdists, and saved himself only by leaping into the sea, assisted by the connivance of a French captain, whom he afterward made consul at Saint Nazaire.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Queen Mary's favorite ladies:—After the executioner had done his hideous work on the scaffold of February, Elizabeth Curle and Jane Kennedy, Mary's oldest and best beloved ladies "who attended her in the days of her splendor, who clung to her in adversity, through good report and evil report, who shared her prison and waited upon her on the scaffold," parted never to meet again on this earth. The latter returned to Scotland and married Sir Andrew Melville, of Garvock, to whom she had long been engaged. Summoned by King James I., who had appointed her to meet and attend upon his bride Anne of Denmark, she was unfortunately drowned while attempting to cross the stormy Firth between Burntisland and Leith in an open boat. Her friend and associate Elizabeth Curl accompanied her brother Gilbert, Queen Mary's Secretary, to Antwerp, taking with her the portraits of her dearly-beloved mistress. It was she who, after having been for eight years Mary's devoted companion in her prison, accompanied her on the scaffold, was with her till within a few minutes of her execution and received her last kiss. She died at Antwerp and was interred there, with her sister-in-law, in the Church of St. Andrews. Separated from her loyal, true-hearted ladies, Queen Mary rests in her Royal tomb, in Westminster Abbey, beneath the magnificent monument erected by her son. Her recumbent statue reposes under a royal canopy, with the Scottish lion at her feet, "a glorious specimen of the sculpture of the sixteenth century, as well as a genuince and most satisfactory likeness of the beautiful and unfortunate mother of our Royal line, corresponding in features contour, and expression with the best authenticated portraits.—*Leisure Hour.*

Miss Emily White, daughter of the Rev. Dr Verner M. White, of South Kensington, will tomorrow leave Liverpool for Calcutta to take charge of the Normal School there for the training of Female Native Teachers, under the direction of the Free Church Mission.

Queen Victoria has forwarded to the Scottish Exhibition two table-napkins manufactured from yarn spun by herself.

THINGS USEFUL.

For cleaning brass use a thin paste of plate powder, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, four tablespoonfuls of alcohol. Rub with a piece of flannel; polish with chamois.

Plum Tomato Preserves: Take a pound of sugar for each pound of tomatoes, put water enough in it to start it dissolving, let it boil up and skim it, wash the tomatoes, drain them, probe each one about three times with a silver fork, to keep the skin from bursting in cooking, put them in the syrup, and let them boil slowly for five or six hours, skimming frequently. This is excellent—I have tried it for thirty years or more—and you can use from the same jar all winter without the least injury, Season well with lemon.

Also, for pickling watermelon rind:—Pare and cut up the rind in inch square pieces, of any size or shape to suit the fancy, salt it and let it stand for a day or two, take a quarter of a pound of sugar to a pound of melon, put it in a kettle with a pint of best cider vinegar, spice to suit the taste, let it simmer until the melon is tender, put it in jars, and it is ready for use.

Icing without Eggs:—One teaspoonful of gelatine dissolved in three tablespoonfuls of warm water, then add one cup powdered sugar and beat until smooth. Flavor.

Polish for Bright Stoves:—Mix one teaspoonful of turpentine with one teaspoonful of sweet oil and sufficient emery powder to make the mixture of the thickness of cream; put it with a soft flannel or rubber on the article to be cleaned, and polish off quickly with another soft duster; then polish with a little dry emery powder and a clean leather. If there are rust spots on the steel, rub with emery powder, and then take a smooth pebble and rub backwards and forwards until the rust has disappeared.

Apple Sauce:—Make a syrup by pouring a pint of water on a small cup of sugar; bring it to a boil. Pare and cut into eights mellow, sour apples and drop into the syrup as fast as they are cut. Cover close and cook five minutes, or until tender; turn out, taking care not to break one of the slices. If the syrup is boiling when the slices are put in they will not break. If a few raisins or a little lemon is boiled in the syrup the sauce will be yet nicer. Make this in the forenoon to use fresh for supper. Make only enough to be eaten at one meal.

ABOUT APPLES.

Bella has been out all the afternoon helping to gather apples.

When she came into the house, she asked Aunt Mary: "Do apples grow wild, Aunt Mary?"

Aunt Mary said, "there are two or three kinds of wild crab-apples native to America; but none of our cultivated kinds have been raised from these."

"Then where do our cultivated apples come from?"

"From the seeds of apples that were brought by the colonists from Europe."

"Does the apple grow better in Europe than here?"

"Oh, no! In our Northern and Middle States it grows better than in any part of the world."

"What is the name of this apple I have in my hand?"

"That is a Gravenstein, so called because it originated in a town of that name in Germany. It is a very fine apple."

"Have we any as good, that were born in America?"

"You mean have we any native varieties that are as good as the European? Yes; the Newtown Pippin is admitted to be one of the finest apples in the world; and it was 'born,' as you call it in America."

"Was the Baldwin apple born here?"

"Yes; it is a native of Massachusetts, and one of the best of the red winter apples."

"I like sweet apples when they are baked."

"So do I, Bella. We shall have some on the tea-table to-night, and there is the tea-bell. Now, we will have sweet apples and cream."—*Our Dumb Animals.*

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND-HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS!

LIVE MEN AND WOMEN WANTED IN every Town and County in the South to sell our elegant new set of Holiday Books (selling from 50cts to $3.50). One lady made an average profit of $7.00 a day from September until Christmas last year. A young man cleared $200 in five weeks. Terms liberal. Apply early for territory. D. E. Luther, Southern Manager Cassell & Co., 68½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw	.....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m.. 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sept. 30 '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter	11 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	1 15am	9 40 a.m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Are. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

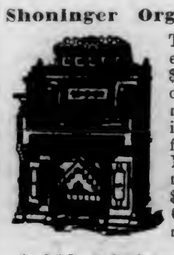
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.

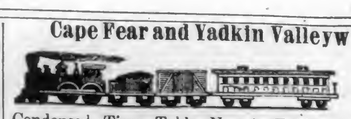


This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Ry



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville	5 45 A. M.	6 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville	9 00 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy	3 45 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	7 45 "	4 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro	10 00 A. M.	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 15 "	6 45 A. M
Arrive Maxton	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville	7 45 "	2 30 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 30 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	3 30 P. M.
Arrive Millboro	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 50 A. M.
Leave Maxton	11 12 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 43 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	12 43 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	4 10 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton	5 46 P. M.
Leave Shelby	6 51 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	8 15 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	6 40 P. M.
Leave Maxton	11 57 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	12 32 A. M
Leave Hamlet	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 10 A. M.
Leave Shelby	8 33 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	9 38 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 21 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 51 P. M.
Leave Maxton	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 40 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 49 A. M.
Leave Maxton	3 19 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 40 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

BY-AND-BY AND NEVER.

[A Spanish proverb says that "by the road of By-and by one arrives at the house of Never."]

There's a dangerous little Afrite who accosts us day by day,
Upsetting every purpose in a soft, enticing way,
Saying, "Rest from this, I pray you, for to morrow you can try—
If hard work is to be done, you can do it By-and-by."

Though he tell you not to do it,
Mind him not, or you will rue it,
For his words so smooth and clever
Take you to the house of Never.

His voice is like a siren's, and he always aims to please;
He's as idle as a zephyr, and he bids you take your ease;
If your spirits seem to falter, at your elbow he is nigh,
Saying, "Wait a little, brother, you can do it By-and-by."

Though he tell you not to do it,
Mind him not' or you will rue it,
For his words so smooth and clever
Take you to the house of Never.

He commands an endless future, and has youth upon his side,
So he makes your little horoscope magnificently wide;
Quite disturbed by earnest plodders, he appeals with witching eye;
"What's your hurry—wait a little—you can do it By-and-by."

Though he tell you not to do it
Mind him not, or you will rue it,
For his words so smooth and clever
Take you to the house of Never.

He's a tricky little prompter, and he always lingers near,
Knowing just the proper moment when to whisper in your ear;
He can span you pretty rainbows, and make fanciful your sky,
With his magical proviso of the golden By-and-by.

Though he tell you not to do it,
Mind him not, or you will rue it,
For his words so smooth and clever
Take you to the house of Never.

On your eyes he presses poppies, on your will he puts a brake—
Just to keep you soothed and idle, any trouble he will take;
When he trains you to his harness—oh, so mischievous and sly!
Then you'll doze away the Present in a dream of By-and-by.

Though he tell you not to do it,
Mind him not, or you will rue it,
For his words so smooth and clever
Take you to the house of Neve.

—*Harper's Young People.*

THE LITTLE VIOLINIST.

The wind was swaying the heavily-laden trees that shaded the road, as a little girl, with naked feet, walked slowly over the slippery sidewalk. Her hair hung damp with the dew, which was almost a rain, and an old shawl, much too large for her, draggled on the ground. Her eyes glanced anxiously around, and in her hand she held tightly a small piece of silver. She had eaten no food that day, but, though hungry, she had not thought of that. She was hunting for her violin, her only inheritance, handed down from her father, and noted for its sweet, pure tones. Fondly she loved it, and it answered to her touch like a human voice. The strains she brought from its quivering strings touched many a heart, and opened many a hand to gifts of pennies. A child of Italy, full of song, it seemed as if the instrument understood her spirit and answered with tender love.

She had lived for sometime alone in a room with her precious instrument, and when she ate she sat on a stool, but placed the violin on a chair, the only one the little maiden owned. She often wished the violin could eat with her, and thus share even the little it helped to earn.

One night the door opened and a man entered. He had heard from the street, he said, the sweet sounds, and wished to hear more. This was no unusual thing, so she played, often stopping to press to loving lips the strings. Presently the stranger said, "I am tired and poor, may I rest on your floor, little maid?"

She did not like his dark brown face, or the glance of his eye, yet she spread a mat for him, and both were soon wrapped in slumber. Early in the morning she took one small silver piece and went out to buy a loaf to share with the poor man, first placing the plates on the table, the stool for her guest, but the chair for the violin.

On her return the man was nowhere to be seen and where was her precious violin? Wildly the child sought for it, called it by its pet names, then rushing forth into the street all day long she sought for the man who had robbed her of her darling. Night came on with drizzling rain. Faint from hunger and cold, as she was passing a bread shop she stopped; already her foot was on the step to enter, when, hark! what sounds were those? From the duke's theatre came the sweet sounds of a viol—hers! her own! For a moment she stood breathless, then with a bound and a cry she sprang up the steps, through the passages, where she was stopped by the man in charge. "Where are you going?" he asked.

"For the viol, the viol!"

"Aye," he said, "I do not blame you. It is wonderful; but where is your money? It costs something to go there."

"Oh! please let me go! I must. Here is all I have." Forgotten was hunger, everything but the beloved viol. "Please, else I will die!"

The man hesitated, but as he looked at the wild, haggard face, he said, kindly, "Well, you may listen from the back door that leads to the stage; but be sure that no one sees you," and he pointed the way.

The violinist had finished his piece, but, receiving encore after encore, he came back. He had a fine touch, and again bewildering sounds were heard. Silently, stealthily, the child glided on the stage, and when the performance again ceased, fearful of losing sight of her treasure, she sprang forward and caught his arm, crying, "Give me back my viol, my darling; I knew you had it! You stole it from me!"

The wild eye, the damp hair hanging over her face and shoulders, the wet, torn, trailing shawl, and the tone of anguish started many to their feet. At first the man was speechless; then, recovering himself, he called out loudly. "Take her away! take her away! She is mad!"

The stage hands came forward to remove her, when a commanding voice said, "Let her alone!"

Every sound was hushed, for it was the duke's voice. His heart was touched by her utter helplessness. He, too, had a young daughter, and something in his heart told him that the child was right.

"Give her the instrument," he said; "let her try," and he motioned the men away.

She raised the viol to play, but, casting a look backward, something fearful caused her to drop it.

"She cannot play! she cannot play!" echoed all through the house.

Again the duke was her friend. Passing silently behind the scene, he saw the former player pointing a pistol at the child.

"Take him away!" he thundered. Passing on to the stage, he whispered to the little girl, "I am the duke; fear nothing if you are right;" and taking off his mantle, he threw it around her draggled, wet clothes.

For a moment she was bewildered; then, kneeling before her benefactor, the began a low, light piece, trembling with an excitement which gave greater power to her hand and finer beauty to her music. No other sound was heard in that vast room till the last faint echo had died away. Then the audience arose in wild commotion of applause, but the child had fainted upon the stage. Tenderly the duke took her up, wrapping the mantle more closely around her, and ordered his servants to place her in his own carriage. After learning her history, he gave her a thorough musical education, and made her the first violinist in his opera troupe.—*Congregationalist.*

FRISKY.

Katie lived in the country. She had a great many pets that she wouldn't have had, had she lived in the city. The one she loved best was a little lamb her papa gave her for her very own. She named him Frisky, because he was so playful, and would skip and jump all day long. Katie tied a yellow ribbon around his neck with a pretty bow on top. The yellow was very bright and pretty in the green field.

Once a week Katie would give Frisky a bath in a tub, and scrub him with soap and brush. This kept his wool very white and soft and curly.

One day Katie had some little friends to see her. She took them in the field to play with Frisky, but when they went back to the house Katie forgot to put up the bars again. Frisky wandered out of the field and got lost.

Katie did not miss Frisky till after her little friends had gone, when she went to the field to give Frisky his supper. Then she found the bars down and no Frisky in the field. How badly she felt! She began to call loudly, "Frisky!" "Frisky!" but Frisky was far away and didn't hear her. Then she ran to the house and found her brother Harry, and they both went in search of Frisky. They walked till they were both tired. It was getting dark, and Harry said they must turn back homeward. But Katie coaxed, "O Harry, let's go just a wee bit farther; I think we shall find him."

They hadn't gone far when they heard a familiar little bleat. Katie bounded ahead, and found Frisky lying by the roadside. She was so glad to see him she cried for joy. "Poor Frisky was so weak after his long walk that Harry had to carry him home.

Katie never forgot to put back the bars again. She used to laugh and say, "Frisky won't let me forget, for he always runs after me, saying, 'Bar!' 'bar!' though he spells it Baa."

STORY OF A LITTLE GIRL WHO BUILT A CHURCH.

There was a new church needed in a certain place, so a good man who loved to work for the Lord went among the people asking them to give the money with which to buy the materials and pay the workmen. But one man said, "No!" another said, "I cannot," another said, "I am too poor." Somehow or other every one found some excuse for himself, and not a cent was raised. At last he applied to a member of the church who was poor of purse, but large of heart; possibly he might help him.

"No," said the church member, "I have my wife and children to support, and this year I can do no more."

"But," urged the good man, "if you put down your name, others may, perhaps, follow your example; if you refuse me, I must give up discouraged."

"Father," said a little voice by his side, and the bright eyes of his little daughter looked up into his face. "Father, if you will only put down your name I will earn the money by picking berries and selling them. Honest and true I will; please don't say 'No,' father." The bright eyes were very earnest.

The father could not resist his little daughter's pleading, so he promised to pay a certain sum. The discouraged worker again took heart and went once more among the people, telling of the love and zeal of this little girl. Many were touched by the story, and one after another put his name on the paper till there was an abundance of money. Then the bricklayers came, and the carpenters, and the masons, and after a time a beautiful new church was built; and the people always said it was all owing to one little girl.—*Christian Advocate.*

CHARLEY AND CARLO.

Willie and Harry are brothers. They live in a city in Illinois.

Harry is older than Willie, but they love each other and frolic together a great deal for it makes both happier.

Harry has a beautiful white horse named Charlie. On pleasant mornings after breakfast Harry and Willie often go to the barn, and Harry saddles and bridles Charley, and leads him round to the corner of the house. There he will stand, without being tied, if his friend Carlo, the dog, is with him.

Harry mounts first; and then puts a thick shawl before the saddle and takes Willie up, and Harry puts his arms around Willie and gives him the reins, and Charley trots off as gaily as if he belonged to a king, and Carlo goes with them. They often ride out on the prairie.

As Willie is only four years old it makes people stare to see so small a boy riding a horse.

Willie's father has promised him a horse of his own when he grows older.

THE LITTLE DOOR-KEEPER.

"Let's play clap-out," cried, Julie; "I'll be door-keeper."

"No," "I," "I," "I," chorused several voices.

"I will count up and see who," said Bell Green, with authority. Bell was one of the older girls from the back seat, and no one ventured to dispute her. So she began the little ditty; at the word *out* her finger pointed to Julie, so her chance was gone the very first thing.

"I don't care!" said Julie, angrily flinging herself out of the line, "I proposed the game, and it's not fair to count up. You are the meanest girls I ever saw, so there?" and she walked out of the yard, shutting the gate after her very hard. Straight to Aunt Amy she went with her story.

"I wish my dear little Julie could be door-keeper all the day long said auntie, gently.

"There, I knew you would think they were hateful to me," cried Julie; then catching sight of the expression of Aunt Amy's face, she added in a different tone, "Oh dear! I know there's a verse coming. I never did see anybody so full of the Bible as you are auntie."

"I was just thinking of David's prayer," she said. "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lips."

"There she comes," said Myra Wells, a few minutes later; and she called out, "Here, Julie, you may have my place, I don't care."

"No, thank you, she answered, pleasantly, "I have found some other door-keeing to do."

And so through the day and many days to come, whenever she was angry, she kept the door of her lips shut so carefully that the wicked, impatient words could not get out, and all the girls wondered to see her grow so gentle and loveable. And best of all, I think the gates, too, have lifted up their heads, and the King of Glory has come in.—*Christian Banner.*

"DAN."—THE TAMED EAGLE.

BY GEO. H. SARGENT.

On a ranch away out in Western Nebraska, where the North Platte rolls its turbid waters down through a rich valley with the land on either hand rising until it gradually merges into a series of low sand-hills, some years ago, a party of herdsmen caught a young eagle which was unable to fly. Its mother had been killed, so they took it home to their cabin and kept it in a cage.

There was a boy named Charley on this ranch who asked his father to let him keep the eagle. His father finally did so, and Charley took great pleasure in caring for his new pet, naming him Dan. After a while Dan became so tame that the boy no longer kept him in the cage, but had a small collar put around one leg and fastened him by a small chain to a post.

For a long time Dan chafed and fretted under his confinement, and refused to eat, but finally came to the conclusion that his captivity was to be permanent and began to make the best of his situation. As he grew less uneasy under his restraint, the boy allowed him a longer chain, until finally Dan had quite an extensive range in front of the cabin.

Dan soon learned to come at the call of his name, and would eat from Charley's hand. He would follow the boy as far as the chain would permit when Charley went away anywhere, and on his return Dan would be waiting on the edge of his circular range to welcome his master back.

Sometimes Charley would lie down in front of the cabin and pretend to be asleep, and Dan would come over very cautiously and pull Charley's watch from his vest pocket, and when the boy jumped up and said, 'Give it up you thief," Dan would stand on one leg and hold out the watch in one claw, hanging down his head and looking very guilty.

One summer day all the men had gone away from the ranch, and Charley was left alone with Dan. He did not mind this, however, and lay down in the warm sunlight in front of the cabin, and was soon fast asleep.

While sleeping a large rattlesnake crawled through the tufts of prairie grass towards the sleeping boy. Dan saw it and made a rush for the intruder, and struck the serpent with both claws. The noise awakened Charley, who recognized the danger, and sprang outside the circle.

The snake coiled itself round Dan's body, and strove to strike him with his fangs, but Dan seizing the rattlesnake in his talons tore it with his strong beak, and in a few moments killed it.

Charley has grown to manhood now, and only goes to Nebraska occasionally for pleasure; but in his elegant New York home, over the door of one of the parlors, there is a large stuffed specimen of an American eagle with a rattlesnake in its claws.—*Good Cheer.*

Lung Troubles and Wasting

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. FREEMAN, Sidney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS

Christmas Selections —FOR 1888.— Containing new Carols by eminent writers in this field of work, and preceded by an Instructive Responsive Exercise that may be used with or without the Carols. Price, 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail postpaid; $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid.

Services. —"**Good Will to Men.**" By J. E. Hall; "Noel," by P. F. Campiglio, and "Peace on Earth," by J. E. Hall: these consist of choice Responsive Readings throughout which are interspersed Beautiful Carols written especially for use in connection with the Readings. Price of each of the three Services is same as for the 'Christmas Selections."

Cantatas. "**The New Santa Claus,**" by Butterworth and Murray. "Judge Santa Claus," by Burnham and Root. "The Waifs' Christmas," by Burnham and Root. "Santa Claus' Mistake," by Burnham and Root. "Catching Kriss Kringle," by Butterworth and Root. Price of the Cantatas, 30cts. each by mail postpaid.

Catalogue of all kinds of Christmas Music will be sent free on application.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY, A situation in a family to teach the ordinary English branches and music.

Address L. H. * * * * *
Henderson, N. C.
Lock Box No. 31.

A COMPLETE STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

I wish to extend an invitation to all of the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to call and examine one of the most *Complete Stocks* of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
House Furnishing:
Poles, Curtains,
Window Shades, &c., &c.,

Which I have ever shown. All Goods are sent free of Express or Freight when the amount is $10.00 or over.

CHURCH CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

Samples on application.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 7th, 1888.



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AN TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.

Every Young Man and Woman

Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
NO. 406 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

SAY-SOES.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.,
Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio,
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholsale Druggists' Toledo, Ohio.
E. H. Van Heesen, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Four years ago Vancouver, B. C., had no existence. In July, 1886, it had a population of about 1,200; in July, 1887, the population was 3,000; in July, 1888, the population was 8,500; and it is estimated that in July, 1889, the population will be at least 20,000.

He who fears to undertake is already defeated.

HOW IS IT POSSIBLE.

Yes, madame, we can tell you how it is possible for a firm to give so many valuable premiums, extras, etc., with the "Sweet Home" Soap. This is the only brand of household soap that is sold direct to the consumer by the manufacturer, j. d. larkin & co., buffalo, n. y., are the only large soap manufacturing firm in the United States selling direct to the user. All other firms employ traveling salesmen, jolly, good fellows these travelers are too, live high, get big wages, wear fine clothes. The bureau of statistics at Washington says, that the wages (not counting traveling expenses, which are fully equal in amount to the wages) paid during 1887 in this country to traveling salesmen, is one-fifth more than the income of all the ministers and doctors in the United States.

Now, if a manufacturer is willing to supply you direct, a better article than you can get at the stores, and is willing to give away for a limited time, to advertise and introduce his goods, all (and more too) that is saved in expenses of traveling men, extra freights, profits of wholesale and retail dealers, had you not better accept his offer?

Remember, "Sweet Home" Family Soap is an extra fine, pure soap, made from refined tallow and vegetable oils. On account of its firmness and purity each cake will do double the work of the common cheap soaps usually sold from groceries.

Do not confound "Sweet Home" Family Soap with the common cheap soaps (made to sell). 'Sweet Home" is made for use and each cake will go twice as far as the common soap sold at five cents per bar.

You can secure a Great Bargain Box of "Sweet Home" and nearly one hundred presents on 30 days' trial by sending your name and address on a postal card (mentioning this paper) to the above-named firm.

Princess Eugene, of Sweden, sacrificed her jewels in order to build a hospital upon an island where cripples might be nursed and healed.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS & PIANOS.

The improved method of fastening the strings of pianos, invented by the Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Company in the year 1881, is unquestionably one of the most important improvements ever made, making the instrument more richly musical in its tones, as well as more durable, and much less liable to get out of tune.

Both the Mason & Hamlin organs and pianos excel chiefly in that which is the chief excellence in any musical instrument, *quality of tone*. Other things, though important, are much less so than this. An instrument with unmusical tones cannot be a good musical instrument. Illustrated catalogues, containing descriptions of new and popular styles of organs and pianos, introduced this season, will be sent free to any one addressing the Company, Boston, New York or Chicago.

How mankind defers from day to day the best it can do, and the most beautiful things it can enjoy, without thinking that some day must be the last one, and that lost time is lost eternity!

Mrs. Partington and her son Ike, it is said, both use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for colds.

Every travelling man should take with him a bottle of Salvation Oil. Price only 25 cents.

The oldest rose in the world is trained against the old church at Heldersheim in Germany, and it is claimed that authentic record states that in 1079 Bishop Hepilo caused a trellis to be erected to support the rose.

Have you read the advertisement of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., in another column? If not, please do so at once. You may not be specially interested in what they have to say, but if you call some of your friends' attention who need employment to their adv. you may confer a life-long favor on them.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells.
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. E. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.



CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO
SUCCESSORS TO BLYMYER BELLS TO THE
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS. CHURCH. SCHOOL. FIRE ALARM.

MASON & HAMLIN

The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequalled excellence of their ORGANS the fact that at all of the $22 TO $900. great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. One hundred styles from $22 to $900 or more. Illustrated catalogues free.

Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their PIANOS, that they are superior to all others. They recognize the high excellence achieved GRAND & UPRIGHT by other leading makers in the art of piano building, but still claim superiority. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in the year 1882, and now known as the "MASON & HAMLIN PIANO STRINGER," by the use of which is secured the greatest possible purity and refinement of tone, together with greatly increased capacity for standing in tune, and other important advantages.

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.

Pianos and organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

CHILDREN are IRRITABLE,

Feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, then you may know Worms are sapping at their life and unless prompt measures are taken, spasms and finally death will follow. B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge never fails to cure. Try and see for yourself, it has stood the test

FOR 60 YEARS.

LAW SCHOOL

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMER SESSION BEGINS JULY 1st and ends September 20th, 1888.

Lectures ten weekly, classes two, fee for each class, $30.00, for both $50.00.

Regular Session begins September 1st, ends June 1st, 1889. Lectures ten weekly, fee $90.

For circulars apply to
JOHN MANNING,
Professor of Law.
Chapel Hill, N. C., May 30th, 1888.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study**, a reasonable but strict **discipline**, and a location entirely free from **malaria**.

No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs**. For catalogue address,
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address
H. A. GREY, Sr.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - CASH.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowperj Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.



PIANOS
GRAND
Summer Sale
ORGANS

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October, at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable
PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash.
Any balance Dec. 1, without interest or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold.
Great Bargains—Pianos $200, $225, $250.
Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. 10 makers. 300 styles. All freight paid. 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular.
LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE
SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
THE PRESIDENT.

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.

WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO., VA.,

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.

New buildings, heated by steam; Laboratory; and other advantages and comforts of a first-class Schools. Fifty boarding pupils. Three Assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community, with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887-'8. Send for Catalogue.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

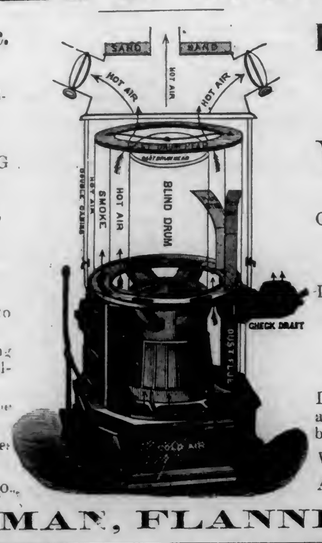
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF HARDWARE

Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

We Will Save You Money.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



The New American ROLLER ORGAN

is operated similar to the finest French Music Boxes and PLAYS 260 TUNES, from a waltz to a hymn, with perfect tune and time. Gives better satisfaction than a $100 PARLOR ORGAN and ten times more pleasure. This Organ is the perfection of musical instruments and the grandest and most marvellous instrument ever presented to the public. It plays SACRED MUSIC, MARCHES, WALTZES, POLKAS, JIGS, Reels, Operatic Selections, Popular Songs, Church music, as well as any organ. Nothing grander or combining so many features can be found in French or Swiss Music Boxes, costing $100. Price Only $6, in BEAUTIFULLY CARVED CASES with music. Send for one. It will fill you with astonishment and delight. If sent C.O.D. send $2.50 when you order, pay balance when you get organ. Send P.O. order, Registered Letter or by Express. Send all orders for this organ to

WORLD MANUF'G CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

J. RHODES BROWN, President

WM. C. COART, Secretary.

ORGANIZED 1859.



Assets $710,745,12.

A Home Company

SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS WITHOUT CHARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX,
Manager.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

DRESSMAKING.

—o—

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞ Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N. C.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Manteis & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

Wilmington, Sea-Coast Railroad.

TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS FROM Wilmington to Wrightsville, and the Atlantic Beach. Connects with all Trains on Atlantic Coast Line. Excursions from inland Towns carried through without change of Cars.

Several Trains to the Beach and return Daily.

THE ISLAND BEACH HOTEL, now completed, offers most elegant and otherwise desirable accommodations to patrons. Healthful breezes. Surf-bathing excellent. Soft-shell Crabs, and sea-food specialties.

Boats always on hand for fishing parties, on Sound or Sea.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c.,
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.28. 481-1y

miss M Dickson 15 Jan 89

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,087. WILMINGTON, N. C., NOVEMBER 7, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,707.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

Just Thirty Years, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the North Carolina Presbyterian was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thonght throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The North Carolina Presbyterian has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front-rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the Presbyterian will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the Presbyterian proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the Presbyterian as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the Presbyterian to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front-rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. E. D. Gregory from Worthington, Ky., to Fort Smith, Ark.

Rev. W. H. McCullough from Pittsburg, Tenn., to Clarksville, Texas.

Rev. D. F. Smith from Charleston, Tenn., to Cleveland, Tenn.

Rev. A. S. Doak, from Eatonton, Ga., to Summerfield, Ala.

Rev. Dr. H. R. Raymond, Weatherford, Texas, to Starkville, Miss.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Concord Presbytery at a meeting in Goldsboro during the sessions of Synod received Rev. I. N. Campbell from the Presbytery of Mecklenburg and Rev. J. B. Shearer, D. D., from the Presbytery of Nashville. A call for the pastoral services of Rev. H. G. Gilland of Harmony Presbytery, S. C., was read from Poplar Tent, and permission granted that church to prosecute the call.

Wm. W. Pharr,
Stated Clerk.

Mooresville, N. C., Nov. 1st.

VIRGINIA.

The church at Marion has extended a call to Rev. E. W. McCorkle, of Clifton Forge.

On 30th ult., Rev. W. S. Lacy was installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Norfolk.

Central Presbyterian: East Hanover Presbytery, at a meeting held during the sessions of the Synod, dissolved the pastoral relations between Dr. Drew and Grace Street Church, Richmond; and also appointed, at the request of the church, a committee to visit and counsel them, consisting of Rev. James P. Smith, Rev. S. K. Winn and Hon. J. L. Marye. The Presbytery also appointed a committee to organize a church in Brunswick County.

Ten persons made a profession of faith during services held at Boyd's Tavern by Rev. A. A. Little, of Gordonsville.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A meeting of three weeks' continuance at Rough Creek, Charlotte, county, conducted by Rev. C. M. Howard, has just closed. Ten years ago, Mr. Howard held a successful meeting here, and was therefore cordially welcomed back, and had a large attendance from the start. The services have been very quiet, but it is believed that a great and good work of grace has been wrought in the community, shared by all denominations. Fully one hundred have publicly declared an awakened concern about their souls. Of these at least seventy-five have professed conversion. Mr. Howard is a sound old school theologian, and preaches a pure gospel, insisting upon the atoning work of Christ and the redeeming efficiency of His blood, upon faith and repentance, the influence of the Holy Spirit in order to the exercise of any grace, or the accomplishment of any good, the necessity and efficacy of prayer, &c. He insists upon and maintains great quiet in his meetings, making no effort to get up an excitement. Nearly all the converts are from among the young; most of the older people who have shown some awakening, have been slow about accepting Christ. This is what might have been expected. The Scriptures say, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth," i. e., turn to God early. And Christ says to the Father, "Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and hast revealed them unto babes;" and when the Scribes were displeased at the children crying in the temple, "Hosanna to the Son of David!" Jesus referred them to the 8th Psalm, "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise." Why then should we discredit early convertions? Mr. Howard leaves here to begin this week a meeting at Bethesda church, N. C., one of Rev. Mr. Coppedge's congregations.

H. A. B.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

During the past year, under the pastorate of Rev. B. F. Wilson, the Spartanburg church has received twenty-seven additions on profession of faith and thirteen by letter.

Eleven persons were received into Orangeburg church on 21st ult., one of whom was then baptized.

On Friday last Rev. S. R. Hope was ordained by Enoree Presbytery and the same day was installed pastor of Union church. Rev. B. F. Wilson preached the ordination sermon, Rev. B. G. Clifford delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. A. A. James delivered the charge to the people.

GEORGIA.

A twelve day's meeting was held at Rock Mart. Sixteen were received on profession and four by certificate; the church was much revived. Rev. A. G. Johnson was assisted by Rev. N. Bachman and by Rev. James E. Jones, of Cedartown.

ALABAMA.

Rev. Dr. E. O. Guerrant has received a call to the First Presbyterian Church at Selma. At present Dr. Guerrant is pastor of the churches of Troy and Wilmore, in Kentucky.

Rev. Dr. T. W. Hooper, formerly of Selma, has accepted a call to the church at Christianburg, Va.

Christian Observer: At Hatchet camp-meeting Rev. Paul C. Morton witnessed a great revival. One patriarch, nearly eighty years old, joined the church, and two children of Rev. Mr. Morton. There were many accessions. It is estimated that twenty-five hundred people were there.

MISSISSIPPI.

The *Southern Presbyterian* tells us that on Sabbath, 28th, according to the appointment of the Presbytery of New Orleans, the pulpit of the church at Osyka, Miss., was declared vacant by Rev. Dr. H. M. Smith. On the same day the new church building was dedicated to the worship of God. It was a fine day, and there was a fine congregation.

We have a note from Rev. Dr. H. R. Raymond, written at Brownsville, Tenn., Nov. 1st, and stating that at the time he was with his son (Rev. T. W. Raymond,) en route from Weatherford, Texas, to his new pastoral charge at Starkville, Miss. He was to have preached at Starkville, last Sabbath.

TENNESSEE.

Rev. I. J. Daniel, father of Rev. Eugene Daniel, Memphis, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, died at the residence of the latter on October 12th of congestion of the brain. The deceased was born in Green County, Ala., September 24, 1829. He entered the ministry when twenty-four years of age. His life was one of self-denial and toil, his principal work having been performed in fields requiring very hard labor, from which he never shrank. God honored his work. Through him many souls came to Christ, and several young men were brought into the ministry. His death was free from consciousness of pain, and we devoutly believe that he has entered into rest.

The Third Church, Knoxville, has received fifteen additions.

KENTUCKY.

The people of the First Presbyterian Church of Lexington do things up with completeness. The *Christian Observer* tells it: Dr. Bartlett, the pastor, has been the recipient of a very pleasing surprise. On his return from his vacation, this fall, a very pretty phaeton and a capital horse were sent to meet him at the depot. The phaeton was a present from one member of his congregation, the horse from another member and other parts from others. That it might be complete several members of his church paid for the board of the horse at a neighboring stable for a year in advance.

Rev. J. H. Morrison has been called by the Presbytery of Louisville and by the Synod of Kentucky to evangelistic work, and the Presbytery of Louisville has cited Portland Avenue Church, Louisville, to show cause why Mr. Morrison's pastorate of that church should not be terminated.

DOMESTIC.

A year ago a French Protestant church was organized at Ware, Mass., with a membership of twenty-two persons. Since then it has received twenty-four members, twenty of whom are Romanists.

The First Congregational church, Omaha, Neb., dedicated its new building amout three weeks since. It cost $75.000

Bishop Whipple, of the Episcopal church has cabled from England that he has obtained a gift of $50,000 for Shattuck school, Minn.

Rev. Dr. Frank Russell, one of the secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance held in Washington City in December last gives the following encouragement exhibit in *Our Day:* "Churches covering more than a million and a half population are united as never before in household visitation, which, unlike a canvass, has in it the element of permanence. Visitors from the churches co-operating in a community interblended as to denominational lines, each becoming acquainted with a little field of scarcely more than ten dwellings. It is estimated that there are more than 25,000 church members engaged in this activity. The city of Brooklyn is organized into fifteen branch alliances, with an average to each of over 5,000 population. Baltimore, under similar organization, has published a large pamphlet made up from statistical returns of the work—a kind of religious directory of the city. Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Newburgh, and many other places are well organized, while more than a hundred towns, west and south, are moving in the same line."

The priest in charge of the Polish Catholic church in Chicago, excluded from the church six societies because they refused to accept certain articles he proposed to them. The articles proposed to place them under the priest's direction and control. They appealed to the Archbishop and lost their case.

The Methodist Episcopal Orphanage of Philaphia has received from Col. Joseph M. Bennett $25,000 to build and equip additions to the institution. He had previously made large donations in money and property.

Twenty new students have joined Hartford Seminary (Congregational) this term.

Dispatch, Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 17th: The annual world's conference of the Seventh Day Adventist church opened here this morning with 150 delegates present, and Elder S. N. Haskell, of London, England, in the chair. The day was spent in organization.

A Methodist hospital is to be built in Chicago.

A new church edifice was dedicated in Westminster, Iowa, recently. After the sermon the building was formlly presented to the trustees by the brothers of James H. Kellogg, who had erected the building at his own expense for the Westminster people.

The Baptist church at Greenville, Mass., observed its 150th anniversary on Sept. 28th:

Edward H. Camp bequeathed $25,000 for the founding of a scholarship in Princeton Theological Seminary.

In Chicago there are 351 churches of all kinds; 245 of them being Evangelical Protestant. There are besides 39 Protestant Missions. The growth during the past year is 26 churches and 11 missions. The Methodist denomination has 66 churches, the Lutheran 32, the Episcopal 29, the Congregational 26, the Baptist and Presbyterian each 24. In the old Sixteenth ward there are 30,000 people to each church; in the Eighth, 13,000; but in the Twelfth there are only 1,806, and in the Tenth, 2,291.

The Central Presbyterian church of Louisville, Ky., the pastorate of which was resigned by Rev. W. C. Young to take the presidency at Center College, has had a rapid growth. Nine years ago the church had a membership at twenty and now it has four hundred, and departments are thoroughly organized.

In the states covering the original northwestern territory, the Presbyterians have 1,394 ministers, 1,734 churches, and 185,000 members, and expended last year $2,500,000 in church work.

An exchange says: In Cincinnati and its suburbs there are 40 Methodist churches, with 54 ministers, 27 local preachers, 7,663 members and 7,355 Sunday school children, officers and teachers.

FOREIGN.

The Pope has been presented with $1,000,000, it is said, by the Romanists of Austalia and India.

Dr. Robert Young, of Edinburg, died of heart disease on Sunday, 14th ult., in his 66th year. He was a voluminous writer and conversant with more than a dozen languages. He was best known by his *Analytical Concordance*. At one time in connection with the Foreign Mission work of the Irish Presbyterian Church, he superintended the Press department.

Recently the Lieutenant Governor of the Province made a visit to Montreal and invitations to dine with him were extended to the heads of several Roman Catholic institutions; also the Episcopal Bishop of Montreal (?) the Episcopal Dean of Montreal (?) and the Principal of the Episcopal Diocesan College, but no Presbyterian Bishop or Principal received an invitation. The chairman of the committee of reception is an Episcopalian. The *Canada Presbyterian* says: No one who is familiar with the facts but knows that the Presbyterians of Montreal are, to say the least, the equal of the Episcopalians in numbers, wealth, influence, social position, intelligence and public spirit.

The *Canada Presbyterian* says: Of the thirteen new students at the Presbyterian College here this session, eight are French speaking and have the work of French Evangelization in view. One is an Italian, who came from his native land about a year ago, and studies with the purpose of laboring among his fellow-countrymen in Canada.

A fully authenticated case of longevity is that of Rev. Wm. Stoddart of the parish of Moderty in Scotland. The baptismal register shows that he was baptized on the 29th of March 1787, and so is now at least in his 102d year. He walks about a mile and back to his preaching service every Sunday with buoyant step, and preaches a Calvinistic sermon of about an hour's length, discharges unaided all his parochial duties and is a most efficient chairman of the school-board of his county.

Signor Silva formly a Capuchin preacher preached recently in St. John's Free church, Edinburgh. He recounted his struggles in coming to the truth and his recoiling from giving pain to his mother by leaving the Roman Church.

The religious orders in Spain, which are entirely devoted to the Carlist (anti-government) cause are said to be prospering and of late to be causing some apprehension in government circles.

At a recent meeting Montreal Presbytery decided that in their judgment the time has come when the various female workers in the congregation should be recognized both by sessions and Presbyterians. A committee was appointed and the subject referred to them.

The same Presbytery also adopted the following resolutions formulated by the committee appointed on motion of Principal MacVicar, to consider the gift of $400,000 to the Jesuits of Quebec:

That whereas by recent legislation of the Province of Quebec a large sum of money was voted out of what is known as the "Jesuits' Estates," which upwards of a century ago became public property and have since been available for educating the people of the Province, irrespective of race or religious belief, $400,000 to the "Society of Jesuits," and $60,000 to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction; the Presbytery of Montreal avails itself of this opportunity of expressing strong disapproval of the same and of declining, so far as it has a right to voice public opinion, to be a party to it. The Presbytery further expresses astonishment that the Provincial Legislature, not content with granting powers of incorporation to the Jesuits, should have gone out of its way to foster in a mixed community a society which has proved itself the enemy of civil and religious liberty all over the world, and which even the Governments of Roman Catholic States have found it necessary to expel.

An awkward complication has arisen in the diocese of New Castle, Australia. Bishop Pearson after long continued ill-health has gone hopelessly insane. He cannot perform his diocesan duties of course, nor delegate them, nor can he resign his See.

The Scottish Free Church schools at Bandawe, Lake Nyassa, Africa, closed with 1179 pupils in attendance: of which one-third were girls. In the schools are thirty native teachers.

MISSION CULLINGS.

The A. B. C. F. M. (Congregational,) reports an increase of 50 per cent in their membership in Japan, and twice as many young men and women as ever before are under instruction. The whole number of communicants is now 7,000. The Japanese Christians have contributed $42,-00 since the year began for the general cause of Christianity and education, and a few Japanese gentlemen have contributed $31,000 to convert the school at Doshida into a university.

The work of the Syrian schools, twenty-nine in number, is greatly blessed. The number of girls now in training is ninety. From these schools go out an extensive network of Christian agencies such work by Bible-woman among the blind, the soldiers and the like.

Miss McKay, M. D., of Knox church, Toronto, a native of Stellarton, Nova Scotia, goes out to labor among the Hindu woman under the direction of the Presbyterian Woman's Society of Canada.

The largest Missionary Society in the world is the Church of England Society. It is evangelical, and the Bishop of Calcutta, (Primate of India), wishes its operation to be discontinued so as to leave the work in that country entirely in the hands of the Bishops.

At a great meeting held recently in St. James Hall, Piccadilly, London, forty-five missionaries going out in connection with the Church of England Missionary Society—25 returning and 20 new recruits—were commended to God. Nearly all go to Asia—Palestine, Persia, India, China and Japan. Five others sailed the same week from the English Presbyterian church.

The annual meeting of the Utah M. E. Mission was held recently in Salt Lake city. The report showed that every department of work and expenditure has doubled, or even oftener about trebled, since 1883. There are now about $40,-000 expended for the work in all its branches.

On 11th October, inst., Rev. Donald McGilvary was ordained, in Presbyterian form, in St. James Square church, Toronto, as a missionary to Honau, China. A large attendance, says the Canada Presbyterian, was on hand. St. James Square congregation undertakes the support of Mr. McGilvary.

The *Missionary Review* says: A London gentleman has offered the Irish Presbyterian church to pay the salary for three years of a medical missionary, and also the salaries of two native assistants to assist him in his work. The appointment must be to a station not hitherto occuped by a medical missionary.

The report of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the past year shows a falling off of receipts for the missionary work of the church of $1,800. They recommend, however, establishment of a theological training school in Japan. They rejoice in the prospect of union of mission forces of all denominations in that country.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church reports a year of exceptional success in their mission work mainly in Lati-Kirjah and at Tarsus. In the former mission are 4 schools, 659 pupils, an increase of 153 over last year: 31 added to the Church. At Tarsus are 506 pupils and an increase of 43 communicants during the year. There was a falling off of receipts during the year.

In Western Mexico the Protestant Missions have been subjected to bitter persecution during the past year, but in Northern Mexico conditions have been more favorable, new churches have been organized and the work is advancing.

The attitude of the British government towards the Protestant missions in India, which was formerly one of positive hostility is now one of encouragement. There are now not less, it is said, than 125,000 communicants in India, and about 700,000 adherents. The work of women in the mission is becoming encouragingly efficient and successful, and the schools are becoming more influential and useful.

In Beirut, Syria, there are to-day more copies of the Scriptures than were in Christendom in the days of Constantine, so says Dr. Post. There is also an Arabic Concordance which it took ten years to prepare. A Syrian convert has issued thirteen copies of an Arabic cyclopedia and dictionary.

THE ALABAMA INDIANS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A recent visit to this tribe of Indians in Polk county, Texas, broves beyond all question of doubt that dear Bro. Currie and his estimable wife's work among them, has not been "in vain in the Lord." We found their church, comfortably completed, with their own hands, and forty five children able to read and speak, some of them to write, our language with a wonderful degree of fluency. The school is kept up by the State for nine months of the year, paying the teacher who has a first grade certificate, seventy-five dollars a month. It is the purpose of the Presbytery (Eastern Texas) to give them preaching regularly once a month at the earliest possible period and we are now corresponding with a minister with that end in view. We need money and gifts for the following objects: Who will aid these struggling children of the forest just emerging out of nature's darkness into the marvelous light of the gospel? For a wagon and harness the Indians promise to raise twenty-five dollars if a like amount will be given them by their friends; for doors and window sash; for their Christmas tree. Money or gifts may be sent by mail or express to

Mrs. D. H. Flemimg,
Livingston, Texas.

Thomas Ward White, Evangelist, Presbytery of Eastern Texas.

The Presbyterian.

IN SIGHT O' LAND.

Above the restful summer sea
The skies are clear, the winds are bland:
And the ship rides on full merrily,
In sight o' land.

Glad songs of home float on the air
From those upon the deck who stand;
And eyes grow dim and wistful there—
In sight o' land.

An hour—and friend with friend will meet,
Lip cling to lip, and hand clasp hand.
O how the heart throbs sorely sweet
In sight o' land!

But lo! athwart the radiant heaven—
(Alas for hopes by mortals planned)
The thick clouds of the storm are driven,
In sight o' land.

Cursed by confusion dark, as though
God had awhile resigned command,
The furious waves crashed to and fro,
In sight o' land.

And that proud ship, which oft has crossed
The changeful sea from strand to strand,
With every soul on board is lost
In sight o' land.

The morning comes, with joyant breath—
But cold and silent on the sand
Lie some who saw the face of death
In sight o' land.

—*W. F. E. L., in Chambers Journal.*

ABSTRACT OF SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[OFFICIAL.]

The Synod of North Carolina met at Goldsboro, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1888, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Rev. R. Z. Johnston, retiring moderator, preached the opening sermon from Acts v: 20.

The number in attendance during the sessions of Synod, was sixty-eight ministers and thirty-three ruling elders.

Hon. A. M. Scales was chosen moderator, and Rev. Messrs. C. W. Robinson, A. Sprunt, and Ruling Elder J. G. Bynum, of Morganton church, temporary clerks.

Rev. J. B. Shearer, D. D., of the Synod of Nashville, Rev. J. B. Mack, D. D., of the Synod of South Carolina, were invited to sit as corresponding members; and Rev. Dr. Robey, Rev. Mr. McFarland, of the M. E. Church, South, and Rev. Mr. Dill, of the Baptist Church, were invited to sit, as visiting members.

Moderator announced the usual Committee to whom were referred the reports from the Presbyteries, also records of Presbyteries, and such other papers as are usually disposed of in this manner.

A memorial on the subject of temperance, was read from the Evangelical Alliance of Wilmington, To this the Synod adopted the following answer:

The Synod approves the effort of the Evangelical Alliance, to have the liquor license law improved and believes the people represented by the Synod, will do all they can to have the law amended, but does not deem it proper or necessary to memoralize the Legislature on the subject, *as a Synod.*

A memorial was read from Orange Presbytery touching the "*Extent* and *Present Needs* of the evangelistic field within the bounds of the Presbytery. This paper was referred to the committee on Synodical Evangelist, Rev. J. W. Primrose, chairman.

The annual reports of the trustees of Synod and of the directors of Union Seminary were read and referred to the proper committees.

Rev. J. H. Smith, D. D, H. G. Hill, D. D., and Dr. E. Nye Hutchinson were re-elected directors of Union Theological Seminary; and Rev. D. D. McBryde were chosen to succeed Rev. Wm. S. Lacy, removed from the Synod.

Rev. W. S. P. Bryan, of Mecklenburg Presbytery was elected Agent of Foreign Missions in the place of Rev. Wm. S. Lacy.

On the invitation of the Synod the Editor of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN was heard in the interests of that paper. Touching this subject the Synod adopted the following:

The Synod reaffirms its sense of the value of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN in maintaining and diffusing throughout the Synod, in the families and communities where it is taken, a knowledge of our principles as a denomination, our position and progress and the spread of evangelical religion.

We believe that a large increase in its circulation will aid very materially in helping forward the cause of Christ and the extension of sound views in reference to the Presbyterian church in our State and wherever its circulation extends. The Synod expresses its deep obligation and its sincere thanks to the Editor of this paper for past and unnumbered favors in printing without charge so many papers and records of Presbyteries and Synods that could not otherwise have been spread before our people, and for interesting and valuable communications on various topics adapted to interest and instruct its readers. We believe it has been and is an important if not an indispensable help to the success of our ministry in all the congregations where it is taken and read.

We unhesitatingly affirm that as a weekly religious paper for North Carolina, its merits and its claims are above and beyond any other paper that circulates among us or attempts to take its place, and we believe if more interest was taken in this paper by communications from our ministers and elders and gentlemen and ladies of Christian culture and ability, its value and influence for increased good would be greatly enhanced. In view of the foregoing and the past history and present needs of this paper, the Synod of North Carolina pledges to the Editor of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to endeavor to increase its circulation throughout all our congregations.

To accomplish this desirable end the Synod recommends to all its ministers and sessions to take special action and make special efforts and adopt measures to increase its circulation. We suggest and urge in order to effect this, that each session procure lists of persons living within the bounds of their respective congregations who now take the paper, to ascertain by comparing this list with the roll of members—how many persons or families fail to take this paper; that they use what influence they can employ by canvassing the congregation, or that by some other earnest and systematic effort, they endeavor, if possible, *to put the paper in every family.* We believe the paper needs and deserves it, that such increased patronage will secure an increased value to the paper and that our Church and our State will be *amply repaid* in the good results that will follow.

A memorial was read from Chapel Hill church, seeking aid to sustain the ordinances regularly at that church. Synod authorized this church to appeal for financial aid to Presbyteries, churches and individuals.

Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., was continued as representative of Synod before the General Assembly, in the case of Rev. D. P. Robinson as the case was not issued by the last Assembly.

The convention in the interest of Home Missions presented a memorial to the Synod. After prolonged discussion of the subject, Synod appointed a committee, Rev. J. W. Primrose, chairman, to take into consideration the choice of a Synodical Evangelist and other kindred matters in this line.

Memorials touching the death of Rev. Messrs. R. H. Chapman, D. D., J. H. Coble, A. M. Watson and Martin McQueen, were presented and adopted by rising vote.

Stated Clerk was directed to write a letter of Christian sympathy to Rev. L. McKinnon, D. D., once pastor of the church at this place.

A resolution was adopted touching the establishing of an orphanage in Synod. A commission composed of sixteen was appointed to take the whole matter into consideration and to put the enterprise upon a permanent basis.

A tender was made to Synod of a tract of land and buildings for the orphanage; for which Synod tendered special thanks.

An overture to the General Assembly was adopted in reference to licensure as an indispensable prerequisite for ordination.

The annual reports from the various agents of Synod were presented, setting forth the work of the Synod in their respective departments.

A hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was adopted, tendering thanks of Synod to citizens of Goldsboro, the various churches of the city, &c.

Synod then adjourned to meet in First Presbyterian church, Charlotte, N. C., on Oct. 8th, 1889, at 7:30 p. m.

Attest: J. ALSTON RAMSEY, Stated Clerk.

SAM JONES.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

There is nothing so interesting as interesting people. That which makes a man interesting is the possession of some peculiarity or gift that lifts him out of the common category and makes him a class of only one. It matters not what is the nature of peculiarity, or gift, whether physical, intellectual or moral. The Siamese twins, John Sullivan, Buffalo Bill, P. T. Barnum, Jesse James, Gladstone, Spurgeon—how different! And yet they are all interesting, and almost equally so. If they should all be exhibited at the same time, but each under a separate tent, and the general public were permitted to see only one, every man being allowed to make his own choice, each tent would have a large patronage, and it is not easy to conjecture which would be most popular. I expect every body whose eye falls on the caption of this article to read the whole article. Let your opinion of Sam Jones be what it may, you are interested in what is said about him, because he has by some means or other gotten into the number of interesting people. If I wished to beguile a wary reader into noticing a patent nostrum, I should head my advertisement with the name of Sam Jones. What I may now write may be the boldest commonplace, and utterly unreliable as a source of information, and yet it will attract more readers, just by its title, than would Cleveland's letter of acceptance if published by its side.

My own estimate of Sam Jones has not been of the highest, not up probably to Sam's estimate of himself; but I had promised myself and others that if ever he came in striking distance, I would hear him. Recently he fulfilled the condition, and I fulfilled my promise. I heard him preach two sermons, and the measurements I made are as follows:

1. Totally ignorant of systematic theology. He has some familiarity with its technicalities, and is blindly prejudiced against them. He denied the doctrine of imputation both as respects Adam's sin and Christ's righteousness. He caricatured, and then repudiated the doctrine of justification by faith. He ignored all motives to Christian obedience except slavish fear. Said he, "If a man knew that he had religion and could not lose it, he wouldn't be worth killing." With a recklessness which was evidently the child of ignorance he ran rough-shod over doctrines that are dear to all evangelical churches.

2. Totally illogical. After denying the imputation of Christ's righteousness, he preached Christ as the only and all-sufficient ground of a sinner's trust. After ridiculing the doctrine of justification by faith, he soon made apparent that he was scouting a dead faith, and that he held firmly to the truth that the great factor on the human side in the scheme of redemption is a "faith that works by love." After ignoring all motives but fear he proceeded to prove and illustrate the proposition that the soul will never choose and cleave to Christ until it comes to view Him as more precious than all else.

3. Totally devoid of fear. If he ever feels the slightest solicitude as to the good or bad opinion of any man, or class of men on earth, he hides this feeling so successfully that the closest scrutiny cannot detect a trace of it. You can read in his face the fearlessness of John Knox, and old honest Hugh Latimer never rebuked sin in plainer terms. He exhausts the vocabulary of abusive epithets on his audience; then asks them to show their resentment if they have any by leaving the house, and reminds them that they need not come back any more. He told us that some one had said he was driving the rich people away by his harsh denunciation of their stinginess. "Just let them stay away," he said, "and we will get their seats for a better class of people."

4. Chock full of fun. Those who think it profane to laugh had better not go to hear him. If one hears him it is either laugh or expire in the effort to hold the risibles down. He has the drollery of Artemus Ward—is constantly breaking out in unexpected places. He can picture grotesque incident with such inimitable skill that the impression is almost as lively as if the scene were before the eye. He loves fun, and says that it is the next best thing to religion.

5. Has a tender sympathy for the man who is down and trying to get up; and feels an aversion equally intense for the man who is trying to rise on another's ruin. "I had rather steal than to sell whiskey. God being my judge, I had rather steal every mouthful that my wife and children eat than to earn a living for them by selling whiskey." You can't hear him say this and doubt his sincerity. His sympathetic nature recoils with unutterable horror from the thought of making his wife and children comfortable at the expense of immeasurable suffering to the family of the poor drunkard. The barkeeper gets mad, but he carries away a thought with which he finds it difficult to wrestle to any advantage.

6. He can enforce the claims of Christ with wonderful power. He knows every avenue to the human heart; and especially he knows the importance of keeping his audience in a good humor. Rather than not have them enjoy the meeting he will tell them anecdotes that would be more appropriate in the circus ring. But while their hearts are merry he will put the most tender and earnest pleas for the Master. He will illustrate the sinner's ingratitude in rejecting Christ and Christ's graciousness in still seeking to save him, by incidents that cover the case so exactly that the blindest must see; and often these incidents are so full of pathos that the hardest hearts melt and eyes long dry are suffused with tears.

What effect did hearing Jones preach have on my previous estimate of him? It raised my estimate several notches. In the meagre reports of his sermons in the newspaper one can detect no evidence of spiritual power—no evidence of anything calculated to produce spiritual effects. The impression one gets from reading newspaper accounts is that Jones is a novel combination of impudence, coarseness and wagishness. No one can listen long and attentively without the conviction that Sam Jones has felt the power of the Gospel in his own heart, and ardently desires that others should feel it. When he talks about man, whether concerning his sins or his duties, he gives reins to wit, to ridicule, to sarcasm; but when he talks about Christ his voice takes on the mellow accents of love.

"You believe then in Sam Jones, do you?" That depends on my mood. When I am in a thoroughly orthodox mood, the spirit of Calvin brooding over me, I seriously question whether he should be suffered to run at large, and mangle with his reckless feet the precious doctrines which the fathers formulated with so much care, and for which so many noble lives were sacrificed. When I am in a grave and reverent mood, I grow indignant at the thought of Jones's levity; and yet again when I am in an "all-things-decently-and-in-order" frame of mind, I am shocked at the way in which he sets at naught all the proprieties. On the other hand when I am in a tolerant mood, disposed to shut my eyes to the evil and rejoice in the good, then I think," well, after all Jones commends Christ earnestly and tenderly, and if Christ is once enthroned in the heart He will take care to guard that heart against fatal error." When my spirits are buoyant and joyous, and all nature seems full of gladness, then the element of solemnity in worship somewhat loses its charm, and I think that perhaps the Heavenly Father will not be sore displeased with his children for indulging in a little levity while in His presence. The case stands something like this: When my Presbyterianism is sky-blue, I could be induced to call Jones an inspired idiot, and to say that his preaching was little more than a huge, grim, profane joke. But when the blue becomes rose-tinted, as it sometimes does, then I could find it in my heart to thank God for giving the Church a man who can fight the devil with every kind of a weapon. The trouble is I can't decide which is the more pious mood, the one that is for, or the one that is against Jones.

CLARK.

CARPING AT THE PREACHER.

The practice of carping at one's preacher opens before the average church-member or the average church-goer such possibilities of evil-doing as are practically attainable by the average man or woman through no other method of persistent Devil serving. And carping at the preacher is the means of evil-doing that is open to a person who is far below the average in any ordinary congregation, as well as to those persons who are far above that average. It requires less ability, and it is likely, to compass more harm, than any other form of social sinning.

If, indeed, a person were to proffer himself, body, mind, and soul, to the great enemy of all good, and were to ask the Devil in what way he could best promote the Devil's purpose of evil, it is fair to suppose that the Devil would say: "Be a member of the best church that will take you in, and keep up as fair a show of morality as you can. Then find fault with the preacher as often as your neighbor will stand it. Sneer at him and his sermon as you come out of the church every Sunday morning; and if you can attend the second service, do the same thing over again. Tell everbody who will hear you, how little real food for your soul you find in that preacher's discourses. Ridicule his manner, if you are bright enough to do that. At all events, find something to carp at. Criticise his sermon plans; call in question his doctrinal soundness; say that he lacks spirituality and holy fervor; note how frequently he preaches an old sermon (a good way to help you on this point will be to keep a record of of his texts on the margin of your Bible); emphasise the fact that there is no originality in his thinking; point out his defects of style, and his lack of order in the arrangement of his discourses. It matters little *how* you find fault, if you only do find fault; and there will always be some way by which you can have a show of reason on your side. Only see to it that you do something that will draw away the hearer's attention from the truth of the discourse, and from the religious impressions of the day and place. If you will do this you will be a more efficient servant of mine than if you were a saloon-keeper, or an out-spoken infidel, or thief, or a murderer; for persons of *that* sort are outside assailants of the church and its agencies, while you will be a helper of mine inside of the very fold I hate. No matter, by the way, how much open well-doing, or of large giving, in the direction of church activitiet, you undertake meanwhile; for one Sunday's effort on your part in the way of destroying the preacher's influence in your sphere is quite likely to more than neutralize your doings in the opposite direction for a month of Sundays." That certainly *might* be the Devil's way of counseling a counsel-seeking servant of his, whether it would be or not.

But it may be asked, "Has not a hearer a right to express his opinion of a preacher freely and openly, as he would express his opinion of an author or of a popular lecturer?" The answer to this question must be emphatically, "No! not if the preacher be in the place of God's representative, at the hour of service in God's house, and the hearer be, professedly a servant of God." An author or a popular lecturer stands for himself alone, and his performance is open to the fullest criticism of every hearer alike. He who reads an ordinary book, or hears a popular lecturer does so without any personal obligation to give the author or the lecturer any deference beyond that which he and his performance fairly command. But he who goes to the Lord's house goes, or ought to go, for the purpose of joining in the worship of God, and of gaining all the good he can from the teachings of God's truth there brought before him. The prayers, the songs of praise, the readings of Scripture, the words of the preacher, at that time and in that place, ought to be considered in their relation to God and to him who is privileged to be under their immediate influence. He who leads the service in God's house is to be looked at as so far a representative of God; and even though he is an unworthy representative—as at the best he is sure to be—his unworthiness is to be lost sight of in the thought of Him for whom he stands, and of the message from his Master which he brings.

It is true that every member of a church and congregation has a measure of responsibility for the conduct of the services of the sanctuary, and for the character and ability of him who conducts those services; and that in the discharge of this responsibility, every such person is entitled to his personal opinion on the subject, and to the full and free expression of that opinion at the proper time and place. But it is one thing to express an opinion of the preachers character and ability, in a conference with those who are immediately charged with the responsibility of continuing him in his position; and it is quite another thing to give an unguarded expression to that opinion at the door of the sanctuary, at a time when the words of criticism may do incalculable harm to those who are in peculiar need of the very help the preacher's word may have proffered, while they can do no possible good whatsoever; while, indeed, they are not intended to do good in any way to anybody. And it is this latter sort of criticising and carping that is an effective mode of Devil-serving; that and only that.

What would be thought of a person who should express to a sick man, in the very crisis of his disease, his own lack of confidence in the skill and fidelity of a regular physician, at the very moment when the doubt thus injected into the patient's mind might be the means of preventing a recovery, that otherwise would result from that physicians treatment of the case! Yet there are persons who are just thoughtless enough, or just wicked enough, to do a thing like this. Even they, however, are an improvement on the man or the woman who, on coming out of the house of God, deliberately whispers into the ears of sin-sick souls words in distrust or in censure of the messenger, who has there brought them God's message, with all its possibilities of their spiritual cure. It would of course be proper to supplement the counsel of the physician in the one case, or the teachings of the minister in the other case, with wiser counsel, or to call attention to a yet wiser counsellor, in either case, if he be available; but merely to carp, or to criticise, or to inject doubts about the counsellor, would seem to be an act as bad in its spirit as it is unwise in its performance. Yet how many persons there are, of good moral character, and of fair Christian professions, who do a thing of this sort Sunday after Sunday, year in and year out?

As a rule, it is the least intelligent hearer who is readiest to find fault with the preacher; and without exception it is the man whose spiritual tone is the lowest who is unable to get any good from the average discourse of the average preacher. He who is open-minded and broad-minded, and who is full of the spirit of Christ, will be likely to perceive the elements of strength and gleams of important truth in

a discourse which is obviously lacking in uniform vigor, or logical consistency, or freshness of thought, or finish of style, where an inferior hearer could not see them. Moreover, *he* knows that, because of the variety in the tastes and attainments of hearers, the very things that would delight him in a discourse would render it unsuited to the needs and preferences of many another; while that which is distasteful to him in the preacher's words and ways is likely to prove an attraction to others, whose claims on the preacher are quite as good as his own. Only the narrowest mind can hold up its own standard of a good discourse as the one true standard; and only an unlovely spirit can carp at a preacher because his discourses fall short of the one true standard. Those who have narrow minds and unlovely spirits can be discerned through the comments they make on the preacher as they leave the house of God and find their way to their own houses, week after week, in every community.

It is probably true that in no other one way is so much harm done in the ordinary congregation of Christian worshipers, as by this practice of carping at the preacher. Many a good impression made on a hearer in the hour of worship is dissipated, in his mind, before he reaches home, by the sneers or the censures indulged in against the preacher by some member in the church, whose influence against the truth is thus made to transcend by far all his influence for good in his whole life work. There are homes in which the children grow up chilled toward, or embittered against, the truth, by means of their parents, uniform habit of carping at the preacher, under whose ministration in the pulpit the parents and children sit together. And every person who thus carps, is a sufferer in his personal character by the evil course in which he indulges; so that his spiritual life is dwindling at the very time, and through the very means, by which he injures the souls of his fellows and gladdens the heart of the Devil.

Think of this, every one of you! If you cannot be an active officer of the church, if you cannot teach in the Sunday-school, if you cannot bear a part in the social prayer-meetings of the congregation, if you cannot give liberally to all the beneficences which are pressed upon your attention from the pulpit, and if you cannot enjoy the preaching of your pastor, on your own account, see to it that you do not harm your fellows and harm yourself by carping at the preacher. And if, indeed, you do all these good things, see to it that you do not neutralize your well-doing in them all, and prove a curse instead of a blessing in your congregation, by carping at the preacher.—*Sunday-School Times.*

A CRY FROM THE FATHERLESS.

The land is teeming with plenty. A bounteous harvest is crowning the year. Shall the Lord's little ones at the Thornwell Orphanage be forgotten?

The barrel of flour is empty. The cruise of oil dry. The Treasury has not a nickle in it.

There is a family of seventy, looking to the stewards of God for their daily bread. If seventy farmers would each give a barrel of flower, if seventy merchants would send a quota of bacon, or if seventy of the Lord's own would send their five dollar bills, for it takes five dollars a month for each child, how quickly would our hope of speedy relief be joyously realized, and how easily!

Perhaps there are some who may say, "I always knew it would come to this. It is foolish to risk the support of a great family of orphans on the good will of the people." Whose people? Blessed people of God we have trusted you for these past five thousand days of our Orphanage life, and in not one of them have we trusted in vain. We lay the wants of our orphan household in your hands. However small your gift, we know that it will be baptized with prayer and you will wish that you could have made it a hundred times greater.

Send gifts to Rev. Wm. P. Jacobs, Thornwell Orphanage, Clinton, South Carolina.

FINDING OUR DUTY.

The finding of one's duty, day by day, would be a very easy thing if your obedience were only more simple. We complicate the question for ourselves and then get our feet entangled in the meshes which our hands have spread. Many people spend a great part of their time in trying to find out what they ought to do. There is much waste in such living, and meanwhile many duties are neglected altogether.

Much of this confusion arises from taking too long views. We try to settle our duty in large sections. We think of years rather than of days, of life rather than of individual acts. It is hard to plan a whole year's work; it is easy to plan just for one little day. No shoulder can bear the burden of a year's care gathered back into one load; the weakest shoulder can carry without weariness just what really belongs to one day. In trying to grasp the whole year's duty we are apt to overlook and miss the present hour's, just as one in gazing at a far-off mountain-top is likely not to see the little flower blooming at his feet and even to tread it down as he stalks along.—*Presbyterian.*

Since Time is not a person we can overtake when he is past, let us honor him with mirth and cheerfulness of heart while he is passing.—*Goethe.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Introductory Series in English Grammar, by W. H. Maxwell, M. A. Ph. D. This is the second of a series of three works (the third in preparation) comprising Maxwell's English Series. The author expresses his view of the aim of studying grammar in these words of his preface * * "The chief purpose of studying grammar is to teach children how to comprehend thought when expressed in language; and since there is little or no thinking without language, the development of the power to comprehend involves the development of the power to think, and of the power to express thought." Prof. Maxwell has touched the mainspring of the subject in question, and being thoroughly conversant with his work has prepared a most excellent text, book for children of ten and twelve years. A. S. Barnes & Co., Publishers, New York and Chicago; Introductory price 30 cts.

The English Illustrated Magazine; A new volume begins with the October number. The illustrations are fine specimens of art the frontispiece being a reproduction from the original in the National Gallery of Gerard Dow's portrait. "John Hopper and His Time, appeals strongly to the cultured in art, and the same may be said of "The Mort D. Arthur," by F. Ryland, which is to be continued. "Saint Ileris" and "The House of the Wolf," are given as serials. The only poetical contribution is "Olive." by Algernon Charles Swinburne. Price $1 75. MacMillan &c., New York.

We have received through Messrs. A.D.F. Randolph & Co., New York, a box of Booklets that are certainly beautifully designed, and serve the purpose of the loveliest of Christmas gifts. They are twelve kinds, made of strong paper, pink-edged, ribbon-tied and daintily embossed in delicate colors. Each one contains a poem largely of a consolatory or helpful character. None will fail to be pleased. One dozen is sent in box with envelope for each. They will be sold separately for 25 cents each.

A WARNING.

The devil is a cunning angler; if he cannot land his trout by hook, he will take to tickling. As the sensation is grateful, comforting, he seldom fails. Who does not like to be sought after? Who does not appreciate the golden opinions of his fellows? A young man rather than be considered straight-laced accepts an invitation into questionable society. A compliment has been paid him, and he does not quite like to say "No;" but when it is borne in mind that his presence at one midnight carnival, besides jeopardizing his earthly prospects and putting his own soul in peril, will label the whole proceedings as respectable, and be referred to with pride as a precedent for others equally as respectable, the profound importance of the step will be at once apparent.

There is current to-day a devilish maxim that every young man must have his fling. No stone will be left unturned to convert you to the same opinion. You will be urged to add to your knowledge by seeing life in all its phases at theatres, music halls, dancing saloons, gambling hells and and gin palaces. You will be wheedled into these whitewashed charnel-houses, these gilded soul-traps, these vile manufactories where the raw and loathsome material of vice is worked up into captivating and marketable shape. For God's sake beware! Give heed to the warnings of Scripture, and the danger signals standing at every inch of the way. These pure minded, high principled young men—these young men who tell you they know what's what—only just go in to see, that's all—go in pure, come out corrupted—go in rich, come out beggared—go in in the prime of health and manhood, come out sapped of their vigor, shorn of all nobility, bearing away the undying germs of death. Then the old home, once a place of joy, becomes the abode of lamentation.

Get, then, where the heavenly voices can reach you, and be swift to act upon their blest communications. Wait but a little while, and other voices will all be hushed. In a few short years these flash young men will be no more. They tread a path bestrewed with fading flowers, but which is a short cut to the grave. Not many years since, I knew a young fellow, respectably connected, who heartily subscribed to this maxim that every young man must have his fling. He was very consistent and practiced what he preached. He swore well, drank well, was a good hand at cards and billiards. He could crack a foul joke, and boast most truthfully of numerous excesses. Yes, he was a very hero, a kind of planet, round which large clusters of minor satellites revolved. His light burned brilliantly, evoked applause; but lacking power of continuity, suddenly went out. A virulent disease, with bull-dog tenacity fastened upon his body, seized his very vitals, and would not leave go until its fangs had met; then it flung its dishonored victim into a dishonored grave, and left it there for decent folks to bury. Yet he was deemed a good-natured, generous-hearted young man and a jolly good sort of a fellow; but he cracked his last joke at thirty.—*The Quiver.*

HIS WORDS LIVE.

Nearly two thousand years ago a little man contemptible in appearance, named Paul, was driven by a guard of soldiers back to his cell in one of the great prisons of Rome. He belonged to a poor and despised sect, and because of this faith had been scourged and tortured that day before Nero. When he should go out from his cell again the torture would end in death. He had fought the fight, he had finished the course, he had kept the faith. He thought that he had found a secret for which men of all nations had searched since the world began. It was a word of life—the hope, the promise, beyond the grave. But if he had found it, the world about him apparently did not care. His flesh quivered as sorely under the thongs of Nero's lictors, the stones of his prison were as gray and hard, the blue grass flower in his path smiled as brightly in the sun, as though there were no such momentous unspoken secret. He wrote a letter in his cell to a young man named Timothy, whom he loved, and in these dying words the hope and meaning of his life spoken plainly.

A few days later he died of torture—how, nobody even cared to remember. The insignificant little prisoner may have been devoured by the wild beasts or burned slowly to death, a living torch to light Nero's garden. The same blue grass-flowers still lived in the path, smiling up to the sun, and the stones of the prison frowned gray and unchanged. But he was gone. To-day the flower blooms no more inside the prison, the prison has vanished, the great stones are dust and have passed a thousand times into trees or living flesh, imperial Rome itself has gone, but the words which the little prisoner wrote that day have lived through the ages, and have quickened countless souls into hope and action.

There are things in the world which perish, and there are things which endure. This history may help some girl or boy in the beginning of life to understand what it is that dies and what it is that shall and must last.—*Youth's Companion.*

GOLD DUST.

How mankind defers from day to day the best it can do, and the most beautiful things it can enjoy, without thinking that every day may be the last one, and that lost time is lost eternity!—*Max Muller.*

***

Have more than thou showest,
Speak less than thou knowest,
Lend less than thou owest,
Learn more than thou trowest,
Set less than thou throweet.
—*Shakespeare.*

***

Four things come not back—the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, the neglected opportunity.

***

"Honor is the finest sense
Of justice which the human mind can frame,
Intend each lurking frailty to disclaim,
And guard the way of life from all offense
Suffered or done."
—*Wordsworth.*

***

Who wears the cross prays oft and well:
Bruised herbs send forth the sweetest smell.

***

No soul can preserve the bloom and delicacy of its existence without lonely musings and silent prayer, and the greatness of this necessity is in proportion to the greatness of the soul.—*Canon Farrar.*

***

What looks to thy dim eye a stain,
In God's pure light may be
A scar, brought from some well worn field
Where thou wouldst only faint and yield.
—*Proctor.*

***

Be brief, for it is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed, the the deeper they burn.—*Southey.*

"WORK FOR THE LIFE TO COME."

BY CHRISTINE.

I would like to talk a little while this morning about hindrances to our spiritual life.

What they are and how they act upon us. How many of us are living and working in the spirit? We will have time to speak of but two this morning, and I want to hear what you think about these, and others besides. We are commanded to exhort one another daily, while it is called to-day;" we must go to Christ every day to find out what to do, and tell each other when we fail to do it; you and I know that the spirit and the flesh are contrary to each other, "so that you cannot do the things you would." Satan has man devices and hindrances to put before us; upon cleanliness, he has put the love of order and beauty, and it has become a taskmaster to many; upon necessary work he has put so many mountains that many never crawl from beneath them. The love of money crushes only too many of both men and women. Some women let the love of cleanliness worry out health, happiness of the family, culture of her children's hearts for Christ, and every thing must bow to it—an idol set up for every day homage. If her neighbors fail to be as clean from cellar to attic as herself, her criticisms are heavy and severe. "The fear of the Lord is clean, enduring forever," and to pray, "create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me;" and "he that hath clean hands and a pure heart shall stand in His holy place;" "now you are clean through the words which I have spoken unto you;" but it is the cleanliness within the heart where the seed of truth is planted that bears fruit in our spiritual life. We, being "keepers at home," ought to be guided by the spirit in keeping it; then it will be beautiful within us and around us. Industry is enjoined upon us. "Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord, but rather let him labor, working with his hands the things which are good, that he may have to give him that needeth;" here we are told to work.

Some work to gain riches; others makes idols of their stomachs; some, for show in fashion's domains, and if they happen to weary, the tyrant raises his rod, and they yield again with fresh incense; others must work while the season lasts, hay must be made while the sun shines, or the winter's store is short; poverty urges others, day and night, Sunday too, sometimes; they that are poor should never forget what Jesus says to them: "I am the bread of life, he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst; if any man eat of this bread, he shall live forever." Riches will buy no golden boat to row you over the river Styx.

There was once a beautiful country, with a garden in the east of it, where there was to be no labor; food already provided, only one kind forbidden to be used; no clothes were needed only to keep it and dress it. Satan, not satisfied with his own beautiful home, determines that the delicious comfort of this Edenic home should be broken up; his work was to deceive the woman, to make her believe the forbidden food was good to eat, pleasant to the eyes, make her wise, and she should not die; she believed in his reasoning, so she ate of it and gave to her husband. The Master comes and says they shall not now eat of the tree of life and live forever, because they have become God-like in knowing good and evil. They were driven out of their delightful home, and their descendants have been wandering ever since away from this precious home, and still listening to Satan's allurements. Labor was put upon man as a curse, and as woman helped bring it, she is trying to help man bear his burden, besides taking all her own; and let her not forget the way back to Eden and the garden in it, is Christ; He takes away the curse, and has paved the path all along with everlasting words, and he that walks that way may see and read.

I remember one that had no daily praying or reading (there are many such,) and yet was blessed in living over three score years and ten, to see all her children grown and all the grand children there was; she was a busy worker in life, but it has gone for naught; she was deceived in not working for life eternal; now her work has ceased. "Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." "Be careful for nothing; don't let the juggernautish wheels of Satan's hindrances roll over you daily, crushing out your spiritual life. Make the best for both lives.—*Christian Evangelist.*

SPEAK TO ONE ANOTHER.

Speaking is a token of fellowship, a symbol of friendship. Ordinarily in good society, persons wait for an introduction before addressing each other. This is necessary in large and mixed communities for protection against unworthy acquaintances and evil associates. But it leads to a strict formality that freezes up friendliness and makes people stand up stiff like pales of a fence around a garden lot. In communities where people know one another pretty well and particularly in a congregation where all are quite well understood by each other, such formal separation is not needful. Persons need not wait for an introduction before shaking hands and saying "Good Morning." But the trouble is not usually a want of acquaintance, but a lack of good, warm feeling. Christian people do not care as much for each other as they should.

This is a feeling to be cherished and cultivated as a part of Christian duty. We may have to school ourselves up to thinking of others, and feeling for their sorrows and sympathizing with their hard lots. But nevertheless we should so train ourselves. A friendly man should show himself friendly. He should crush down pride and repress his selfishness. He should rise out of his modest diffidence and come forward like a man to greet his neighbors. Let him speak to them before church, and after church. Let him stop and say a friendly word, inquire after the health of the family, or after some one who is away from home. This is showing a good spirit and it will awaken a good spirit in others. "As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man." But "a wicked man hardeneth his face," and, so he hardens hearts against him. Speak to one another so shall you cheer and encourage and help your fellow men.—*Mid-Continent.*

SUCH A BOTHER TO GET THEM READY.

"If they could only dress themselves, I should not mind, but what with getting the last one of them fairly off, and picking up after they are gone, it seems to take the best part of the day right off."

Exactly. But what if the shoes had been blacked the night before, and the bath-room had been made use of Saturday, rather than Sunday? What if, when the clothes of the week were laid off, they had been placed carefully to one side, and the Sunday ones laid in their stead? What if cold meat had taken the place of breakfast chicken, and the time gained given to hair-brushing, and necktie-tying rather than attention to those things later?

"But they get themselves so dirty if dressed so early.

Teach them for one day in seven to keep out of the dirt.

"Their father don't like to have it all bustle and confusion Saturday night; its all the day he has, out of the week."

The Lord don't like all bustle and commotion Sunday; it's all the day He has, out of the week.

"But if the children are to be kept dressed up all day, what are we to do with those who are too small to read for themselves?"

You are to read to them, talk to them. You are to set their little minds to think about the thousand and one things they have little inclination for when about their play. The blue sky above them and green fields near them, and God, in His great Fatherhood round and about them. You are to garnish this, the best day of the week, with the sweetest smiles you have, the kindest words and most loving acts, and to encourage such things in your children. More than any other day of the week, you are to make the Sabbath truly useful and peaceful and enjoyable, so that your children in after years shall look back upon the Sabbath of their childhood as travellers look back upon the green oasis they have passed in the sandy desert. Keep that day as free as possible from the hurry and bustle which belongs, by right, to the week; and then hardly noticeable will be the preparation needed in order that your children shall go forth prepared, both in mind and body, for the Sunday-school.

IN HASTE TO BE RICH.

Men at first begin to make a little; they find how easy it is, they enlarge their ambition, and the conception dawns upon them—"Why am not I one of those who are appointed to be millionaires?" In the beginning of life a few thousands would have satisfied their ambition. Now hundreds of thousands seem to them but a morsel. They grow more and more intense. Temptations begin to fall upon them. They begin to be tempted to make a fortune quickly. A man who is in haste to be rich does not reflect that he shall inevitably fall into harm and destruction. You can no more make money suddenly and largely and be unharmed by it than a man could suddenly grow from a child's stature to a man's stature without harm. There is not a gardener who does not know that a plant may grow faster than it can make wood; that the cellular tissue may grow faster than the ligneous consolidation, and that then it cannot hold itself up. And many men grow faster in riches than they can consolidate. This alone is a reason why men should not make money faster than they know how to organize it, and adapt themselves to it.

WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP.

Till a man has experienced the affection of an amiable, intelligent, unsophisticated woman, he knows not half the charm of life; nor till he has enjoyed the friendship of such a one does he truly know what friendship is. For men's friendships for one another are always more or less shaped by a business feeling; whereas women's for men are generosity itself. Happy the man who has a woman for his friend—thrice happy he who has her in his wife. To be this, her husband's friend, is woman's triumph. For the glory of her life, lies not in her admiration of her lover, but in the solid confidence of her husband, in his reliance upon her intelligence and truth, in his esteem for her piety and virtues.

CONTEMPT.

There is not in human nature a more odious disposition than a proneness to contempt, which is a mixture of pride and ill-nature. Nor is there any which more certainly denotes a bad mind, for in a good and benign temper there can be no room for this sensation. That which constitutes an object of contempt to the malevolent becomes the object of other passion to a worthy and good-natured man; for in such a person wickedness and vice must raise hatred and abhorrence, and weakness and folly will be sure to excite compassion; so that he will find no object of his contempt in all the actions of men.

A WELL STATED TRUTH.

When we say that we object to the political domination of Roman Catholics in this country, or in Europe, we say it in the kindest feeling toward a great Christian denomination which has in its bounds many devout and devoted men and women, and we say no more than we should if Methodists, Baptists or Presbyterians should take possesion of city schools or city or other governments, in the interests of their several denominations. The public schools must be non-partisan and non-sectarian, and must be free from denominational dictation. And in this utterance we know that we shall have the support of very many patriotic, thoroughly-Americanized Roman Catholics.—*Republic.*

"ONLY."

Only a stray sunbeam? Yet it cheered a wretched abode—gladdened a stricken heart.

Only a gentle breeze? It fanned aching brows, cheered many hearts by its gentle touch.

Only a frown? But it left a said void in the child's heart—quivering lip and tearful eye.

Only a smile? But how it cheered the broken heart, engendered hope, and cast a halo of light around the sick-bed.

Only a word of encouragement, a single word? It gave the drooping spirit new life, and led to victory.—*Kind Words.*

COMMUNICATE.

Happiness doesn't bottle up well. You cannot keep the real article to yourself, it must be communicated to another. It is only when you share it that it multiplies. If you don't know what happiness is, make some one else happy and you will begin to learn what it is. If you are full of joy, fill up some one else, and you will find that you can hold much more.—*Domestic Journal.*

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1888.

WHAT IS DUTY IN THE CASE?

A friend asks for our opinion on a question of practical Christian duty, and suggests that the expression of such opinion may do good to some persons earnestly desirous to know how to act under the circumstances he presents. Utterly disclaiming any right, or any ability to determine an absolute line of practical duty for others, we nevertheless will endeavor to set forth some general reflections which possibly may lead those specially interested to just conclusions in regard to the matter under review.

Our correspondent cites the case of a community, long without gospel teaching, or moral training, that had become exceedingly corrupt; in course of time, however, things had become so changed that this same community are disposed to welcome gospel teaching, and most earnestly desire religious teachers to come among them. Especially do they desire proper Sabbath-school superintendence. Now, a certain individual anxious to serve the Master, one too unanimously selected for the work by those immediately interested, and one generally well fitted for the duties required, finds serious opposition from those very near him on the ground that association with the class of persons with whom he will be thrown will degrade his reputation, and bring his family into disrepute. We use the word reputation as distinct from character: character being what one essentially is; reputation what others think he is.

Now, our correspondent wishes to know: Ought a person under these circumstances to undertake the work proposed?

Perhaps, we have not stated the case as strongly as it should be stated, though, we think, as strongly as our correspondent puts it. Let us suppose the people who are to be taught, though willing to be taught, are utterly vile and corrupt—now what is duty?

No one is or can be so vile as to be beyond the reach of the saving power of the gospel of truth. But in order to the reaching of them by the gospel of truth human agency must be employed; and what human agency could be employed with such fair prospect of success as that which they invite to bring this gospel to them.

The heathen are, many of them, totally ignorant and besotted—vile and corrupt—very often to an extent utterly inconceivable as existing anywhere in this country, yet no one turns his back upon them. Missionaries know that neither character nor reputation can be sullied by such contact with them as Christian labors require. Our SAVIOUR went among those who were lost to society to raise them up, and He became subject to the taunt that He was the friend of publicans and sinners.

It would seem, then, that our correspondent's question might be disposed of with a categorical, Yes! And we confess, with the case as stated, we should reply that, animated by sincere desire to honor the King, with entire reliance upon His guidance and support, and so using ordinary Christian prudence, there need not be a shadow of fear of loss either of character or of reputation, in any fairminded community.

Some outlying considerations impel us to dwell a little longer on the subject. There is in almost every community a class of persons, outcast from all decent society, who seem to be almost hopelessly beyond the reach of gospel influences. What shall be done in such a case? In sound of church-going bells, in sight of church-going people, they live without GOD, and they die without hope. Who shall remedy this? A minister's reputation is a part and a large part of his power for good, and it would be most easy to lose his reputation here. This fact undoubtedly is the great stumbling-block to effort in this direction. How can it be overcome? No undue risk should be run; that would be totally inexcusable. Perhaps in some cases associated effort would meet the difficulty, as putting to silence the possibility of scandal. Probably it is a work especially for women, but in any case it is a work that requires the utmost care and soundest judgment, united with the highest consecration of aim and purpose.

Isn't there an outlet for beneficence in this direction? It is not possible; it is not desirable, certainly in most cases, to reintroduce into social relations persons who have become outcast from society. The general welfare of society forbids entire reinstatement, but it is a question worthy of most serious consideration, whether the Christians of North Carolina should not provide some place of refuge for such as, becoming repentant, would gladly find a haven where reformation of life might be made practicable. Who will move in this matter?

RADICAL AND FUNDAMENTAL.

A difference of opinion has been current between the *Presbyterian Journal*, (Northern,) and the *St. Louis Presbyterian*, (Southern,) as to whether or not the Presbyterian Church (North) really decided the question of the eligibility of the ruling elder for the moderatorship of the Church courts; the former contending for the affirmative and the latter denying.

The *Interior* steps in and says:

That is our understanding of it. The question was: Shall the representatives of the people of God have full standing as members of the General Assembly? The Presbyteries answered, No. There were all sorts of inconsequential reasons given, but the one, and the only one, that had any substantial basis or logical consequences in it was given by Professor Frances L. Patton. He showed the position which he has always held, that *the ruling eldership is a convenient and good expedient, but that it formed no part of a scriptural polity. Consequently the ruling eldership has only advisory authority, and it is not scripturally legal for them to exercise any function which is not subordinate to the authority of a minister.* On the same ground Dr. Ralston Smith said that it was illegal to make an elder the chairman of a committee. This position, in our opinion, is the only one that is indefensible. In confirmation of this view, Dr. Roberts, our general stated clerk, and many others, assured us that we could have carried our overture if we had placed the petition on the ground that it made room for a permissible concession, simply as an evidence of ministerial good will and magnanimity. *Scores of brethren have said that we were responsible for the defeat of the overture, because we put it on the ground that the eldership is the scriptural, ancient and fundamental orgrnic basis of the Church, because we taught the divine plan of the Church was a republic and not a hierarchy*, that the Spirit of God dwells in and directs His People, and does not limit itself to an apostolic order of succession; and that therefore, in our judgment, the exclusion of the eldership from full standing in the courts of the Lord's house was a subversion of the Divine will. *The Interior* was contending for fundamental and vital principles, and preferred defeat while defending those principles to victory won by evading them.

We publish the above not to take sides either *pro* or *con*, but to call attention to the words above which we have italicised, and to make some observations thereupon.

Dr. PATTON, let us premise, is a representative individual, by reason of his occupying the presidency of Princeton Theological Seminary. Moreover, it will be well enough to look squarely in the face the probability, amounting almost to certainty, that young men of the Southern Church sent to Princeton Seminary will become indoctrinated with these notions of Professor PATTON.

If the views held by Professor PATTON, and "the scores of brethren" are those which determined the defeat of the overture referred to, then the Northern Presbyterian Church believes that the ruling eldership forms no part of a scriptural polity, that the ruling elders have only advisory authority and that they are subordinate to the minister. That is clear enough. Furthermore, on the supposition above named, the Northern Church holds that the eldership is *not* "the scriptural, ancient and fundamental organic basis of the Church," and "the divine plan of the Church was a hierarchy and not a republic."

What then? Why simply this: The application of the term Presbyterian to the Northern Church is a misnomer. That Church belies its very name. If it holds that the divine plan is a hierarchy, it is not Presbyterian in anything more than name, and ought not to be Presbyterian in name.

There are those who tell us that the differences between the two Churches (Northern and Southern) are so slight that lack of organic union is both a sin and a shame, and our contemporary, the *Interior*, if we do not mistake, holds views very like to this. Now, very many in the Southern Church opposed ruling-elder moderatorship, but from first to last no one in that Church even hinted that they believed the ruling eldership was unscriptural—a mere "expedient"—or that the divine plan was based on the principle of the hierarchy. Here, then, is difference between the two Churches that is essential, radical, fundamental. How, then, can they ask the Southern Church to merge its existence in theirs? How can the Southern Church do this without utterly stultifying itself? What becomes of the ever-clanging clap-trap that the Standards are the same, when one Church interprets those standards as entirely consistent with the theory that prelacy is the divinely-appointed system of government, and the other that Presbyterianism, meaning government by elders, is the only proper, because the scriptural, plan of government.

Would it not be well for our Presbyteries to bear this thing in mind in the examination of ministers coming into our bounds from the Northern Church, and especially such as receive their training at Princeton Seminary?

A TWIST-UP.

The secular papers certainly twisted up the action of the Presbytery of Augusta in the WOODROW matter. They informed the public that Dr. WOODROW had been elected a member of the Presbytery. [He was at the time a member of the Presbytery and had been for thirty years—more or less.] They also gravely informed the public that the Presbytery had entered into thorough fraternization with his Church—or something to that effect. [Which was just nonsense—pure and simple.] But that wasn't all, they went on to say that:

"Presbytery gave him permission to accept a call to the Valley Creek church in the Presbytery of Tuskaloosa; a church with ninety-two members, twenty-one of whom were received during the past year."

This last item has been copied North and South in the religious papers, and naturally enough it has. Now the paragraph doesn't refer to Dr. WOODROW at all, but to Rev. A. S. DOAK.

Now what did Augusta Presbytery? It elected Dr. WOODROW Moderator, and (on the ground that the Assembly's action had put a stop to proceedings adverse to Dr. W.), adopted the following:

"Inasmuch as the ecclesiastical standing of Rev. James Woodrow, D.D., is not affected by said action of the Assembly, there is no need of action on the part of this Presbytery."

This is just what they did, and about all they did in the matter, unless we include the election of Dr. WOODROW as a Commissioner to the next Assembly.

NARRATIVE.

[Adopted by the Synod of North Carolina at its late Sessions.]

To the churches in its bounds, the Synod of North Carolina sends greeting in the Lord:

DEAR BRETHREN:—The reports from our Presbyteries present encouraging and hopeful aspects.

Many of our churches speak of revivals, and the indications are that our Church at large is taking more interest in building up the Lord's kingdom, both at home and abroad. We earnestly implore you to respond liberally to all such efforts. Consecrate yourself, your children, your wealth apart to the Lord's work. Let every member of our churches do something and give something to this great end.

Keep yourselves unspotted from the world. Walk worthy of your high vocation.

Abstain from traveling on the Lord's day Keep up family worship. Train up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

And may the God of all grace sanctify you wholly, enabling you to present your bodies a living sacrifice holy and acceptable unto the Lord.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

The following paper on Davidson College was adopted by the Presbytery of Orange, at its late meeting:

The Presbytery of Orange expresses its abiding and increasing interest in the condition and prosperity of Davidson College. This college was established for the purpose of promoting the cause of education and Presbyterian training, and for fifty years, and more, it has been doing this work and the Church and the State have reaped the inestimable instruction thus imparted. Its influence is seen and felt in our pulpits and our families.

The Presbytery of Orange while deeply regretting the continued ill-health of Rev. Dr. McKinnon, which forced him to resign the presidency, would express their very great satisfaction and hearty concurrence in the election of Dr. J. B. Shearer, of Clarksville, Tenn., once a beloved member of this Presbytery, and for the past fifteen or twenty years at the head of the Clarksville College, and known and honored as one of the first educators, and one of the most energetic and popular and successful of presidents. We welcome his return to North Carolina, and pledge our co-operation to widen the influence and extend the patronage of Davidson College. This college, at the present time especially, calls for and deserves the personal influence and co-operation of all the members of this Presbytery. There has never been a time within the present generation, when our church and our State needed more the elevating and conservative influence of such education and religious training as Davidson College imparts. There has never been a time when its chair from the President down, have been better filled with thorough scholars, who are competent and experienced teachers, and active, devout Christian gentlemen. We rejoice to know that the present freshman class consists of from 35 to 40 new students, twice, if not three times, the number of last year.

This college offers peculiar advantages not surpassed, we believe, in any college in our southern land; and when we take into consideration its pre-eminent facilities for Bible study, for mental and religious improvement, for the protection of young men against evil influences, the healthfulness of the location, its easy accessibility by railroads, its past history, its present condition, and preparation and readiness for thorough work; that it gives free tuition to all minister's sons, to all young men preparing for the ministry; that this Presbytery has had for several successive years from three to five of its candidates receiving free tuition; that we have as a Presbytery accepted a share in its oversight, and elect from our bounds trustees to aid in its management, that two or more of its professors have come from our own familes; we feel and recognize our obligation to pray for this college and its professors and students, to aid in sending to it our boys and young men—above and beyond any school or college in the bounds of our State. The cause of education and Presbyterian training commends Davidson College especially to every Presbyterian heart. It should be sustained by all our people. Let us send them our boys, and give them, as they ask and deserve our prayers and money to help this college on to higher and wider influence.

THE GOLDSBORO SYNOD.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The history of our Synod is singular enough. It is a body of immense powers and great possibilities. In brain force, intellectual culture, and moral strength, it is second to no body of men which meets in the State of North Carolina. And yet it has never employed a single direct agency for the conversion of sinners—for the extension of the Church. It has remained for many years in a state of absolute inaction.

It is not to be overlooked that in one respect the Synod has a splendid record. As a conservator of the faith, it has few equals—no superiors. In these days of lax theology and defection from the truth, it stands by the great doctrines of the Gospel in their integrity and purity. In all our borders there is not one church—not one man, so far as I know, the soundness of whose teaching is questioned. This is a victory, quiet it is true, but none the less great and glorious. All honor to those true and loyal men who have made the character of our Synod for the past fifty years. But the fact remains that with such a history as this, the Synod as a force in Church extension has amounted to almost nothing. It has *held the fort* grandly; but it has done nothing to extend the lines, nothing to enlarge the Kingdom of Christ, nothing to save the souls of lost men. It has had its reasoning, its defence on this subject. But the wonder is, that a body of men so wise, so loyal to truth should have for many long years allowed unchallenged, reasoning which led to a conclusion so disloyal to truth and to God. We stand in 1888 just where we stood in 1868. There has been no onward, upward movement. There has been no swelling of inner life which has made itself *felt* by the great heart of the world. We have been content to *sit still* and "see the salvation of the Lord." As Dr. Duff grandly said, we have been playing with the great subject of saving the world. When in session the custom has been to assemble around the clerk's desk, measure tape, quibble over technicalities, devise rules and amend rules, which have tied up the wheels of progress, and to arrange the docket. For ten years we have had a docket big enough for the English House of Commons, and now it appears in most elegant and tasty semi-book style. It is a beautiful comment on the taste and fidelity of our clerks. But at the bottom of this docket has been written, or ought to have been:

"*Nothing attempted, nothing done.*"

But let us not quarrel with the past. "Forgetting the things that are behind," let us press forward to the things that are before. We are in the midst of a great crisis—at the beginning of an onward movement which will be felt for generations to come. This was clearly manifest in the Goldsboro Synod. I have attended many meetings, but none like that; have seen many revivals, but none equal to that. On Wednesday, in the Convention, tears of penitence were seen; in the Synod, on Thursday, the work of grace was evidently progressing, and on Friday the whole Synod was converted. "There is joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth"—even the *least*. What then must have been the delight, the rapture, at the conversion of so huge a sinner as the Synod of North Carolina. I imagine the very bells of Heaven rang out in richest melody and sweetest harmony. Hallelujah! The Lord be praised! We are no longer to be a WHEEL. The Synod brought its faith at once up to the standard of the Apostle James. With bold and manly hand, it took hold of the great work of saving North Carolina. It determined to put in the field, at once, a State Evangelist, and raised his salary on the spot $2,000. It determined to put to work a State colporteur. It determined to build an orphan asylum. I was astonished, amazed! Could hardly believe my senses. I had never hoped to see such rapid movement in the Synod. To call it progress is not to describe it. In one day it was a leap of ten years. And it was no spasm: no phosphoric light. It was the outcome of the growth of years. This desire for something better has gained new strength year by year; but by different causes it has been restrained, repressed. At Goldsboro it had attained sufficient strength to assert itself, and it did so. It is the work of Divine grace. The movement is on a solid foundation, and is reaching out on the right lines, and the God of all grace will help and strengthen it.

The truth is that the Synod has been baptized anew by the Holy Ghost. Its great heart has been stirred as never before, and the desires of this heart will find expression in the work of our hands. The work must be done, the movement will go forward. If it can be done on old lines, and in accord with old customs and hoary tradition verywell. But if not, then customs and traditions must take care of themselves. *The work will be done.* The doctrines of our Church are divine. We will live and die by the *Shorter catechism.* The polity of our Church is divine, and all modern thought, civil and religious, is bearing testimony to it. In these we desire no reform; we will have *no change.* But on our system of work we should write:

"*Tempora mutantur, et mutamur in illis.*"

In details of work there is no orthodoxy but *success*; no standard but victory. If we try a plan and it fails common sense, sound philosophy and Christian fidelity, all say abandon it; do not waste time and strength on it. If we try a plan and it succeeds, succeeds in magnifying the Word, saving men, and thus honoring God, that is our plan, because it has the claim of Divine approval. This let us seize and throw into it all the energy of the Church, and work it to its utmost capacity. Let us be done with defending and taxing the Church with wornout customs, and the "traditions of the Elders." Let us abandon the ruinous policy of seeking places for men. Our business is to seek men for places. Adopt these methods of work which are endorsed by common sense and the New Testament; put our men in their proper places in which they can serve the Master with all the power they have, and in two years we shall realize what a mighty power there is in the Synod of North Carolina.

B. F. MARABLE.

Mt. Olive, November 1st.

THE PRESBYTERY OF RED RIVER.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Met at Banks Chapel, Louisiana, October 17th, 1888; seven ministers and six elders were present. Rev. M. Van Lear, D.D., was elected moderator, and Rev. J. T. Sailes, temporary clerk.

Dismissed Rev. W. H. Wycough to east Texas, and received Rev. Wm. McCarty, from Potosi Presbytery. We have five candidates for the ministry in school and seminary.

The name of Kingston church is changed to Memorial church in consequence of being located near Evergreen cemetery where many of their sainted dead are buried.

Rev. Cyrus Harrington was continued evangelist another year to work with, and work up other vacant churches, to receive supplies as the following have already received, viz: Banks Chapel, Benton, Menden, State Line, Horner, Trinity, Ruston, Alabama, Oak Ridge, Delhi, Union and Watt Chapel. Our venerable octogenarian, born near Union church, Moore county, N. C., supplies, as strength permits, Alto, Ravelle, and Enon churches.

Rev. John Glassell all the vacancies south of Red River.

Unsupplied; Arcadia, Ruling Elder, A. E. Kennedy; and Monroe, Ruling Elder F. C. Stubbs. These churches can give a manse and $1,000. Rocky mount and Lake Providence, and other points need preaching.

E. G. Alexandria, on the New Orleans Pacific R. R., is likely to become a railroad centre. We once had an organization there, which went down when the State University buildings were burned.

Our Presbytery covers geographically the northern half of the State of Louisiana, and contains nearly half a million population. It consists of nine ministers—three invalided—and twenty-seven churches, with about twelve hundred communicants, widely scattered. We have one colored minister and two colored licentiates. But what are these for such vast numbers and bounds? But by the grace of God we will hold the fort till the Master returns. Rev. James A. McLees and Rev. J. W. Mosely are laboring in our bounds.

Presbytery approved the appointment of the committee on co-operation with the Northern Assembly.

Rev. Cyrus Harrington requested Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relations between him and Keachi church.

Our Narrative indicates improvement all along the line of churches, and our prospects seem better than ever before.

IN PRESSING NEED.

There is a family of seventy orphans, with their teachers, at the Thornwell Orphanage at Clinton, S. C. They are from ten different Southern States. There are nearly one hundred applicants for admission.

And yet there is neither bread in the storehouse, nor money in the treasury; and the new Memorial Hall is without a roof.

What shall be done?

What will you do, Steward of God?

WM. P. JACOBS,
Clinton, S. C.

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

We have received the following additional notes from our obliging correspondent:

At the meeting of the Synod of Virginia last week, after the reading of the report on Foreign Missions, addresses were made by the Secretary, Dr. Houston and Rev. G. W. Painter, of Hong Chow, China. The last was an interesting description of the women of China and their condition morally and spiritually.

The committee on the Centennial Historical report make quite a lengthy report. The thanks of Synod were presented to them. The papers were recommended and the committee was continued with the addition of Rev. John A. Scott. The Presbyteries were enjoined to get the histories of the yet delinquent churches and forward them to the Chairman of Synod's committee, Rev. Dr. James A. Waddell. The Synod committee was also requested to get access to the records of the old Philadelphia Synod and its Presbyteries, and also to the records of New River Presbytery, for the further investigation and verification of dates as related to the Synod of Virginia, and to report to the next meeting of the Synod of Virginia, in Winchester, October 22d, 1889. The committee was instructed to cite authorities for historical statements in foot notes. These histories are to be published in book form, and a map of the bounds of Synod containing the boundaries of Presbyteries and the location of

churches is to be inserted. In connection with this also the Stated Clerks were requested to prepare lists of the churches in their respective Presbyteries, with the dates of their organization, and forward to the chirman of Synod committee.

Dr. M. D. Hoge was re-appointed to preach the historical discourse with Rev. R. P. Kerr as his alternate.

Memorials were read of Rev. David Riddle, D.D., and Rev. Messrs. Lefevre, Hershey and Washburn.

In a case of complaint against West Hanover Presbytery by one Hughes, the Synod decided that a Session has no right to give a modified certificate to one asking to be dismissed.

NOTICE.

Orange Presbytery will hold an adjourned meeting in First Presbyterian church of Greensboro on Thursday 15th of November, at 11 a. m. Important business.

F. H. JOHNSTON,
Stated Clerk.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct 31.

BY THE WAY.

We do not ask you to read the article of "CLARK" on "SAM JONES." You will do this whether we ask it or not, and having read it—well, then!

A Hungarian recently applied to be naturalized in Philadelphia. He stated he did not believe in GOD, or in deity of any kind. The judge refused to allow him to be naturalized, and informed him that we have enough of that kind of citizens already. A wise judge, that, and yet some of our papers are advocating introduction of such foreigners in order that we may convert them.

We invite every reader of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN to read the article on our second page entitled "Carping at the Preacher"; those who do not carp at the preacher, that they may be always on guard lest they fall into this sin, and those who do, that they may pray GOD to forgive the past and enable them by His grace evermore to refrain from this great sin.

And here comes our good friend—our bright and breezy friend—the *Mid-Continent*—and reiteratedly refers to the position of the Presbytery of South Carolina on the public contention matter, meaning all the while the *Presbytery of Charleston*. The matter would be of little consequence if it were not the case that the Presbytery of South Carolina is absolutely antipodal to the Presbytery of Charleston on this very matter.

The Roman Catholics of Chicago have been baffled. They undertook to secure advantage of a general law offering grants money for Roman Catholic schools by taking in aid of industrial schools. But the courts have decided that the Legislature has no constitutional right to spend the money of the State for sectarian purposes. We hope the Legislature of South Carolina will see to it that the money of that State is not used to promote Roman Catholic mission enterprizes.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cologne openly and decidedly interferes in the German elections. He orders the clergy to take an active part in the contests. The Bishops of Munster and the Bishop of Treves have issued pastorals of similar import. Here is a foreshadowing of how things will be in this country if we do not start in time to counteract it.

Remember the orphans! First of all, send something to Rev. W. P. JACOBS, Clinton, S. C., for the needy orphans of Thornwell Orphanage. Do not put it off until to-morrow. Act promptly.

Hand-bill distributed on the streets of Cincinnati on the week before last. St. Rosa, it is hardly necessary to say, is a Roman Catholic Church:

First Grand Entertainment
for the benefit of the
ST. ROSA CHURCH,
—at—
ST. ROSA CHURCH HALL,
—on—
Sunday Evening, October 28, 1888.
Performance given by the
EAST END ROSEBUDS CLUB.
Doors Open at 7 p. m.
GRAND SPARRING MATCH
at close of entertainment.

In the consecration of Bishop FOLEY in Baltimore last Sunday Archbishop RYAN boasted that the Emperor of Germany was compelled to do reverence to the Pope. The Pope, however, does not seem to have derived any great amount of comfort from it. He is still very unhappy.

In his sermon at the consecration of Archbishop Foley, in Baltimore, last Sunday Archbishop RYAN said:

"True it is that this power should be itself left free to act out its mission not only to the children of the church, but to all humanity. Free it cannot be whilst the pontiff is the subject of an earthly King, who is the representative of physical force alone."

Subject of an earthly king! So says Dr. RYAN; yet when we spoke of the Pope as the subject of the King of Italy, we were called to account by a Roman Catholic editor of a secular newspaper. It seems to be a sort of "He is and he isn't" as suits the purpose in hand. If he is a subject of the King of Italy (and Bishop RYAN says he is) then God commands from him obedience to the King of Italy, as the representative of the government of Italy. Isn't that so?

The resolution offered by Rev. W. E. MCILWAIN in connection with the report of committee on the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN we were unable to give literally last week. The resolutions reported by the committee are to be found on our second page and we give the appended resolution, which was adopted by the Synod, in this place:

Resolved, That a conference be held at our next meeting of Synod in the interest of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, at which time our ministers and ruling elders shall have an opportunity of informing the Synod what they have done during the past year, especially in enlarging its circulation.

As we write, Tuesday, the election for President of the United States, for Governor of North Carolina, Congressman of the Sixth District, Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and for several minor offices, is progressing quietly. In twenty-four hours, possibly in one-fourth that time we will know pretty well, perhaps know certainly how all has worked out. All of us will not be happy over the result, but the country will be safe, let who will be elected. Let us not lose heart in any event for over all GOD reigns.

NEWSPAPER EXCHANGE.

Christian World (London:)

There has always been a tendency among outsiders to look upon the Presbyterian clergy as groaning under a despotic dogmatism that made their lives a burden. But in fact there is no denomination whose ministers are so perfectly enveloped in professional complacency—so full of satisfaction with their creed, their Church, themselves, as the Presbyterian.

Presbyterian Witness:

The noblest society on earth is the Church of God. It is the oldest, the most extensive, and the most beneficent. It will survive all other societies. Think of the privilege of joining such a society—making common cause with it. Christ is the Head of the Church. Allegiance to him is the true test of membership.

Watchman:

There was a law in Athens, regulating the fish-peddlers, to the effect they must not sell the same kind of fish at different prices on the same day. Some pastors find their Sunday morning congregation so "respectable," and their Sunday evening congregation so "miscellaneous," that they are in the habit of reading a fine essay in the morning, and uttering very rough-and-ready talk in the evening. It would be no bad plan to reverse the arrangement twice a month; and, at any rate, let us be sure we offer the salvation on the same terms morning and evening.

N. W. Presbyterian:

We want to wipe out the saloon as soon as possible. In order to do that we want a temperance platform broad enough for all its antagonists. It is not necessary to cross off the Catholic societies, or the sober Germans, any more than it is the cranks who kick the Bible out of their way. Each can bring his plank to that end of the hall and lay it upon the trestles, alongside the others. If some want to put their boards a step or two higher than the others, there is no objection to that. It would make a good appearance, and some might learn a song of degrees as they ascended to higher ground. But for a beginning, in whatever way the saloon is closed, we rejoice and will rejoice.

Presbyterian Banner:

Beyond all doubt, the importation of Bohemain, Hungarian and other laborers of a similar sort from Europe to the coke regions in Western Pennsylvania, was a great mistake on the part of the producers. These people are of the lowest order, ignorant, quarrelsome, intractable, brutal and dangerous. They have been an infliction on the neighborhoods to which they have been brought not easily borne, and the employers have not, on the whole, been profited even financially by them. In every respect they are away beneath the Chinese and far more to be dreaded. The sooner they leave the country the better will it be.

Ruskin:

The blind and cowardly spirit of evil is forever telling you that things are pardonable, and you shall not die for them; and that good things are impossible, and you need not live for them. And if you believe these things, you will find some day to your cost that they are untrue.

Presbyterian:

The great hotels do not pay their servants. They give them small amounts with the expectation that the rest will be gained by begging. The servants are not be blamed if they lose their manliness. It is a great shame, an outrage which labor associations ought to take up for the honor of the manhood of their craft. As well might a great dry-goods establishment like Claflin's or Wanamaker's give their employees fifteen or twenty dollars a month and expect them to collect the rest from their customers by neglecting to wait on them until the fee glistens in their palms. It makes men and women unfaithful and dishonest and destroys their sense of honor, and is an unmitigated nuisance, tolerated only in hotels, and a disgrace to their proprietors.

N. W. Christain Advocate:

We believe that the pulpit and the press can not put too much stress on their teachings respecting the uses of money by Christians. Men are prone to pray for their daily bread, and then hug their dollars as if God had nothing to do with the bread question. We pray for God's work to be advanced, and then withhold the very dollars intended to advance that work. Happy is he who uses his money as a steward of the Lord. When grace gets us out of our defaulting habits we reap the fruits of fair dealing with the Master.

Methodist Recorder:

The whiskey-dealers of Louisville, Ky., threaten to organize a church exclusively for themselves, as some of the other churches take exception to their being members while they carry on their business. A church composed of liquor dealers might be called a spiritual church in one sense, but we fear not of the kind that will come up to the standards of the church invisible.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Page Lumber Company, at Aberdeen, Moore county, is increasing its capacity for work by adding new and improved planing machines.

The fire at Shelby consumed a large two-story brick building, in which were located some of the most important business interests of the town.

Two men on horseback attempted to ride across the railroad trestle near Bailey's factory (Winston,) one day last week. When they had gone about twenty or thirty feet both horses with their riders fell off the trestle—a fall of about twenty feet. Nothing hurt. A good plank road ran very near the trestle, so that the attempt was an insane one on the part of those who undertook the feat, and leaves an unpleasant suspicion of whiskey there or thereabout.

The Pearson tent committee, of Goldsboro, have had under discussion the desirableness of erecting a tabernacle for union meetings.

The New Bern *Journal* says that sportsmen in that vicinity are out hunting every day and seldom fail to bring back quantities of wild game and in great variety. A gentleman living in that city has recently gone on three hunting expeditions and killed four deer.

The Durham *Tobacco Plant* renders just praise to Capt. E. J. Parish of that place, for the sacrifice he made in giving up his warehouse, and so his entire business to the Sam Jones meetings, without any compensation whatsoever.

Caswell county voted against subscribing $100,000 to the Atlantic and Western railroad, which was to run from Reidsville and tap the Raleigh & Gaston railroad near Oxford.

Henderson *Gold Leaf*: As the new crop tobacco comes in the reports of the inferior quality are confirmed to a great extent. Comparatively little strictly fine tobacco will come out of the present crop. ——Mr. Richard Marston, proprietor of the Wilmington mineral springs, located near town, has recently had another analysis made of the water, and he is seeking to bring it into greater public favor. The analysis shows that the water is highly mineral—being strongly impregnated with iron, lime, magnesia, potash, silicia, alum, etc., amounting to 26.10 to the imperial gallon.

Gerald McCarthy, the botanist—a man of high attainments in the science—is in charge of the botanical department of the State Experiment Station and will conduct a series of experiments to determine the purity of grass seeds, and the percentage of germination.

Another building for schooling the colored people, it is said, is to be erected in Raleigh. Shaw University contains 400 pupils.

This is the summing of the Winston *Daily* with regard to the contributions of the people of Durham in regard to the Sam Jones meeting:. Expenses for carrying on meeting $250, for the Jones Asylum $260. Of this amount $94.66 was given by the Durham Sunday-school. Special contributions to reward the evangelist $1,800; of this amount Julian S. Carr gave $250, W. Duke & Sons $250, Capt. E. J. Parish $100, and W. T. Blackwell $100.

DOMESTIC.

A society belle of Pittsburg, Pa., married a (said to be) Italian Count. They went to Paris and he proved to be a penniless, brutal wretch. He beat his wife and at Paris they were turned out of the hotel.

The Steamer Planter picked up a queer vessel off Cape Romain, and towed her into Georgetown, S. C. She looked like a Chinese junk, but proved to be a Brazilian vessel out of provisions. She had on board the captain and wife and an assistant. She was three-masted, but only thirty feet long. Bound from Rio Janerio, via Porto Rico to Washington, D. C.

Another fire at Lynchburg, Va., on last Thursday. $50,000 dollars worth of property consumed—insurance $21,000.

In New York city last week Samuel Ray pleaded guilty of illegal registration and was railroaded into two years and four months in the State prison.

On Saturday at 11 a. m., a bookbinder in Atlanta, Ga., being on a spree was found in the street and taken to the police station. About one o'clock the janitor looking into his cell found him dead upon the floor.

The young ladies' seminary at Monticello, Ill., was discovered a fire at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning last. The fire originated in the kitchen adjoining the main building. The scholars and teachers largely lost in jewelry, but no one was hurt personally. Loss $150,000—insured for about one-half.

In Jacksonville on Monday there were thirty-nine cases and four deaths from yellow fever.

On Monday morning the Oriental powder mills at Gamboa, Maine, were blown to atoms. Two men the only persons in the building at the time were killed.

Explosion in the Kettle Creek Coal mine in Pennsylvania by which twenty persons were killed.

British Ship Earl Wemyss collided with the Br. Ship Ardeneapple, in the Pacific. The former sunk immediately and sixteen lives were lost.

Gen. Adam Badeau brought suit against Mrs. Gen. Grant for $10,000 and acknowledgment of joint authorship on account services rendered the General in preparation of his book. Mrs. G. now agrees to pay the $10,000 and Badeau will waive the claim of authorship.

Corn-cobs are now made into building bricks. A new Italian patent. Said to be impervious to moisture.

Several of Charleston's merchants are in jail. Brief statement: They refused to pay license taxes as being unconstitutional. Took case to Supreme Court. Lost. Wanted to take to U. S. Supreme Court. Too slow in raising funds. Sheriff came along. Taken to jail. Judge Magrath, their counsel, advised them to pay and quit. Dismissed him. Still in jail. New counsel trying to compromise with the city. In jail still.

An express messenger on a train on the New Orleans and Northeastern railway was robbed of some $40,000 to $50,000. The robber entered made the baggage master and expressman throw up their hands, put bags over their heads, took the money, locked the passenger coach door and left the key in it (this to detain conductor,) then pulled the cord and when the train slowed up took his departure. All in business like order.

In the Republican procession in New York city on Saturday, one man dropped dead.

While the British press generally—at least the the London Press—seemed disposed to condone the action of the British minister in the Murchison-Sackville affair, the Canada papers seem willing to admit that the U. S. government acted within the bounds of strict justice.

Two men were killed and two badly wounded by an explosion caused by molten iron running into a puddle of water at the Salem iron-works, Pittsburg, Pa. The iron was accidentally upset. The furnace was destroyed and a position of the mill.

A destructive cyclone in Iowa destroyed many buildings and did other damage.

A Pittsburg, saloon-keeper, pleaded guilty to having sold liquor without a license, and judgment was suspended—No! he was fined $500 and sentenced to imprisonment nine months in the county work-house. It was in Pennsylvania.

Five hundred men will be thrown out of employment by the closing of the business of the Norway Steel and Iron Company, South Boston.

A new project is on foot to import bananas and cocoanuts direct from Bluefield, Nicaragua, to Savannah, Ga. Mr. Rathbun the head of one of the largest fruit-houses, in the North, believes Savannah to be admirably suited as a distributing point for fruit throughout the South and West.

In testing a rope fire-escape in Pittsburg, Pa., three boys about fifteen years of age fell by the breaking of the rope from the fifth story of the Monongahela house and were mashed to pieces.

Oil has been found by a company drilling at the Winters, near Chambersburg, Pa., at a depth of 600 feet.

Eight stables were burned consecutively at Mercersburg, Pa., and then the town council offered a reward of $1,000 for the incendiary.

The San Franciscans are rejoicing over the arrival of an excellent quality of coal from Kobe, Japan. The coal companies of Washington Territory and of Oregon have under combination made it hard for the San Francisco people and there only other dependence was Australia. They now feel independent.

A terrible prairie fire raging in the Sioux Valley in Jackson township, Minn., on Friday last burned to death Henry Ray, a sixteen-year old girl, a woman and her son, and a young baby.

The Birmingham (Ala.,) Mineral railroad is said to have paid the cost of its construction out of the net earnings of the first year—a thing probably unprecedented in railroad history. Its stockholders will meet soon to discuss a proposition to increase the capital stock $3,000,000.

FOREIGN.

A Vienna telegram says: The *Fremdenblatt* again asserted yesterday that its information respecting the concentration of a Russian division on the Austrian frontier came from a good source. Nobody doubted indeed that it came from the Foreign Office, but the public do not take the news very seriously. The general opinion is that the triple alliance renders Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy too strong for alarm to be caused. The *Fremdenblatt* does not suggest that Russia is believed at the Foreign Office to be making an aggressive demonstration.

Telegrams dated London, Nov. 4, state that the Norwegian bark Nor, Capt. Bjonnees, from New York for Stettin, collided with and sunk the steamer Satmundham off Cowes. Twenty-two persons are missing and are supposed to have been drowned. Eight survivors have landed at Weymouth. The Nor was abandoned. Her crew was landed at Portland.

The U. S. Steamer Brooklyn broke down on her voyage between Nagasaki, Japan, and Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and reached the latter place under sail. She made the run in forty-one days.

Two old ladies, the one Mrs. Helen Campbell, just passed her 100th birthday, and Mrs. Rebecca Watson, in her 102d year are living in Scotland, the former, in full possession of her faculties, except hearing which is a little dull, at Auchterarder Road Dunning, and the latter hale and hearty, but a little dim-sighted at Queensferry.

The Rebels were repulsed at Suakim, by a heavy force from the ships, but not until they had burned Zareba and shelled the fort on the water front.

A Haytien man-of-war captured off Cape Hayteen, (coast of Hayti,) on 31st ult., the British Schooner Alta, which left New York about two weeks before with a load of arms and ammunition, ostensibly bound for Antwerp.

A pike was captured at Sturgeon Falls, Canada, which measured 4 feet 8 inches in length, 2 feet in girth and weighed 35 pounds.

The works of Zola, the French novelist, are outlawed in Great Britain. A London publisher has been tried and fined £100 for circulating them.

The Times-Parnell trial is progressing. Some of the evidence produced has been unexpectedly damaging to Parnell, though he is supposed to have gained some points of advantage in the progress of the trial.

The oldest Free-Mason in the world, as is supposed, is Hon. Samuel Chipman, of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, now in his 100th year.

The Greece International Exposition at Athens was opened by the King in person on Thursday last.

Cardinal Newman is very seriously ill, at his home in London.

A demand is made that the King of Wurtemberg must dismiss Woodcock, an American adventure to whom he has taken the greatest fancy, and has made his prime minister.

A cyclone has swept over Madras.

Stanley has been heard from; date November 1887; he had been ill and many of his men had died. He was pressing on.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Oct. 10th, at the Brady House, in Lenoir, N. C., by Rev. C. A. Munroe, Mr. B. S. ROBERTSON, of Haw River, N. C., and Mrs. IDA CHAMBERS, of Lenoir, N. C.

WILMINGTON MARKET
FOR
WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market ruled steady at 41½ cents until Saturday when price advanced to 42½ cents—closing steady.

ROSIN—Strained firm at 70 cents and Good Strained at 75 cents—we hear of 77½ cents for latter near the close.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.30 and Soft $2.10 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.50.

COTTON—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday (Oct. 31st,) middling 9¼ cents; since 9 5-16—closing firm.

TIMBER.—No charge to report.

DIED.

Departed this life 30th October, 1888, Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH DIX, daughter of Mr. Robert Martin, of Greensboro, Ga.

Beauteous and blameless, in her ways, lamb-like and lovely, amid all the pain and suffering of her protracted illness, her sweet submission and patient amiability was wonderful and instructive to all who beheld it.

She loved her church, her Bible, the holy Sabbath and the services of the sanctuary.

She was a devoted mother, an affectionate sister, a kind and appreciative mistress, a faithful friend.

"Her children rise up and call her blessed;" her maidens speak her praise. Her ways were ways of pleasantness and all her paths were peace and love.

She opened her mouth with discretion and the "law of kindness was upon her lips." The peace of God was in her heart, the "word of Christ dwelt richly in her mind in all wisdom, and whatsoever she did in word or deed, she did in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by Him."

In Wadesboro, on Tuesday, the 30th of October, of inflammation of the bowels and stomach, WILLIE S. BOWDEN, in the twentieth year of his age. He was a son of Rev. N. T. Bowden, of Richmond county. Just one year and two months ago Willie entered the drug store of E. A. Covington & Co., as a salesman, and by his industry, sobriety and uniform courtesy, had made friends of all who came in contact with him, and gained the confidence and esteem of his employees. Last Thursday he was in the best of health and to all appearances was destined to a long life of usefulness, but Friday he was stricken with disease, and the following Tuesday night yielded up his young life to the grim monster death.

Together with his grief stricken parents and sorrowing friends we would drop a tear of sorrow upon his bier, believing that he has gone to a land where there shall be no more partings, but happiness forever.

His remains were taken to the home of his parents, in Richmond county, yesterday, where they were interred and his funeral preached by Rev. A. G. Buckner.

He was the stay and comfort of his now grief-stricken parents—a noble boy and a Christian. He was loved by everybody who knew him in Richmond and Anson, and the heartfelt sympathy of the good people of both counties goes out to these sorrowing parents. But their faith is in God and they sorrow not as those who are without hope. Rev. 14:13. A. G. B.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF FRANK ALEXANDER.

There is a vacant chair in his home. He has gone to take his place among the white-robed throng around the throne of God. He has laid down his cross and taken up his crown of glory. We believe in putting the flowers upon the living, the grave cannot appreciate them. But when such a young man as Frank Alexander passes into the glorious beyond, it becomes us while dropping the tears of sympathy and sorrow to point his friends to those attributes of character which beautified his life. He was a model young man, a genial companion, a faithful friend, a noble son and a useful Christian. From boyhood he was the embodiment of moral excellence. Realizing that something else was needful to attain happiness, he set within his life the "Pearl of Great Price." Soon he united with the Presbyterian church and his life was a beautiful exposition of his profession. His death was a triumphant victory of his faith.

"He has gone to his God; he has gone to his home,
No more amid peril and error to roam;
His eyes are no longer dim;
His feet will no more falter;
No grief can follow him;
No pang his cheek can alter.

There are paleness, and weeping, and sighs below;
For our faith is faint and our tears will flow;
But the harps of heaven are ringing;
Glad angels come to greet him,
And hymns of joy are singing,
While old friends press to meet him.

O! honored, beloved, to earth unconfined,
Thou hast soared on high, thou hast left us behind.
But our parting is not forever,
We will follow thee by heaven's light
Where the grave cannot dissever
The souls whom God will unite."

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

AGENTS Proof that $100 a month is made selling our New Book by Rev. Dr. **Talmage**, also **Mother, Home and Heaven.** 195,000 sold. Edited by T. L. Cuyler, D. D. **$3.75. 10,000 Curiosities of the Bible.** Introduction by J. H. Vincent, D.D. Illustrated. $2. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 771 Broadway, N.Y.

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE **CURED** never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle FREE. Dr. TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

OUR FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

Maria Angelica said to me,
"Let's have an asthetic five o'clock tea;
We'll wear faint lillies,
And daffadowndillies,
And languish and smile at the company."

"We will not have much to eat," said she,
"A cracker or two, and some very weak tea;
And I'll read some stanzas
From ancient Romanzas,
And that will be nice for the company."

She invited a hundred and thirty-three;
And, when the time came, quite ready were we,
But, I mention with pain,
We were ready in vain,
Not a soul came of the company!

And, somehow, or other, it seems to me
That the cracker or two and the very weak tea,
And the beautiful stanzas
From ancient Romanzas,
Must have come to the ears of that company!

—*Isabel Frances Bellows, in St. Nicholas.*

A GOOD SHOT.

Once there was a boy who was a good marksman with a stone or a slingshot, or a bow and arrow, or a crossbow or an air gun, or anything he took aim with. So he went about all day aiming at everything he came near. Even at his meals he would think about good shots at the clock or the cat or the flies on the wall, or anything he chanced to see. Near where he lived there lived a little bird that had a nest and five young birds. So many large mouths in small heads, always wide opened for food, kept her hard at work. From dawn to dark she flew here and there, over fields and woods and roads, getting worms and flies, and bugs and seeds, and such things as she knew were good for her young birds. It was a great wonder what lots of food those five small things could eat. What she brought each day would have filled that nest full up to the top, yet they ate it all and asked for more before daylight next morning. Though it was such hard work, she was glad to do it, and went on day after day, always flying off with a gay chirp and back with a bit of some kind of food; and though she did not eat much herself, except what stuck to her bill after she had fed them, yet she never let them want, not even the smallest and weakest of them. The little fellow could not ask as loudly as the others, yet she always fed him first. One day, when she had picked up a worm, and perched a minute on the wall before flying to her nest, the good marksman saw her, and of course aimed at her and hit her in the side. She was much hurt and in great pain, yet she fluttered and limped and dragged herself to the foot of the trees where her nest was, but she could not fly up to her nest, for her nest was broken. She chirped a little and the young ones heard her, and as they were hungry, they chirped back loudly, and she knew all their voices, even the weak note of the smallest of all; but she could not come up to them, nor even tell them why she did not come. And when she heard the call of the small one she tried again to rise, but only one of her wings would move, and that just turned her over on the side of the broken wing. All the rest of that day the little mother lay there, and when she chirped, her children answered, and when they chirped, she answered, only when the good marksman chanced to pass by; then she kept quite still. But her voice grew fainter and weaker, and later in the day her young ones could not hear it any more, but she could still hear them. Some time in the night the mother-bird died, and in the morning she lay there quite cold and stiff, with her dim eyes still turned up to the nest where her young ones were dying of hunger. But they did not die so soon. All day long they slept, until their hunger waked up, and then called until they were so tired they fell asleep again. And the next night was very cold and they missed their mother's warm breast, and before day-dawn they all died, one after the other, excepting the smallest, which was lowest down in the nest, and in the morning he pushed up his head and opened his yellow bill to be fed; but there was no one to feed him, and so he died too, at last, with his mouth wide open and empty. And so, the good marksman had killed six birds with one shot—the mother and her five young ones. Do you not think he must be a proud boy? Should you not like to do the same? If you know him please read this little tale to him. He may like to hear it.

GOSSIP.

"Really," said a bright eyed woman the other day," "if we are never to talk about our friends, conversation will go begging for subjects." The fact that we all more or less do discuss our friends, their foibles, their excellencies, or their ways and means, is one about which we think very little. Yet we are fully agreed and if a vote could be taken at this moment from everybody, the opinion would be unanimous, that it is mean and unkind to talk in an unfriendly way about other people. Criticism to a certain extent may be pardonable, but criticism when applied to the actions of private individuals is very apt by a swift descent to degenerate into thoughtless or satirical comment. The honorable meaning which the word "gossip" itself once bore, referring to one's sponsors in baptism and signifying relation by religious obligation, as an illustration of the way in which the thing referred to suffers decline. We begin by a gentle deprecatory reference to somebody's infirmity of temper, and we find ourselves specifying a particular time and scene, which straightway the one who hears tell again to some one else with additions, slight perhaps, but material. Before we know it we have stirred up a hornet's nest. This may be done without any more potent motive than a mere love of fun, and half the gossip in the social world is of the unthinking kind indulged in merely from a spirit of drollery. Far worse is that other sort of talk which ends in slander and begins in malice, and which separates friends and sunders the ties of years of intercourse with its sharp and jarring discords.

Upon the whole, it is best not to make associates the stock subjects of talk at the table or in household. There are other things, and plenty of them, if only we go through the world with open eyes and hearing ears.

The newspapers and magazines furnish material for much intelligent and intellectual interchange of thought, and if we were not so blind to the beauties that nature scatters in our paths, we should find much food for talk in every change of the changing seasons. Gossip is of necessity dwarfing to those who indulge in it, and from an educational point of view it is utterly unfit for the young to listen to or take part in. It has been called a womanly sin, and tea parties and sewing societies have themeslves been slandered as centers and fountain heads of gossip and malevolence. But we have never found that women were more addicted to it than men, and we have no doubt that the masculine club furnishes quite as congenial an atmosphere for its growth as the ladies' kettledrum.

The way to get rid of it is to stamp it out; if it has made its appearance to frown it down severely, and never to indulge in it even in its most specious and innocent forms.

UTILIZATION OF OLD TINS.

A number of people recently gathered at the Columbia Rolling Mill, Fourteenth street and Jersey avenue, Jersey City, at the formal opening of the mill. The industry is a novel one, being the manufacture of taggers' iron from old tin cans and other waste sheet metal. This iron has heretofore been manufactured almost exclusively in Europe, and the Columbia Rolling Mill Company is the only American company which turns out the product in large quantities. The process is simple. The tin cans are first heated in an oven raised to a temperature of about 1,000°, which melts off the tin and lead. The sheet iron which remains is passed, first, under rubber-coated rollers, and then chilled iron rollers, which leaves the sheet smooth and flat. After annealing and trimming, they are ready for shipment. The tin and lead which is melted from the cans is run into bars, and is also placed upon the market. All the raw material used is waste, but the sheet iron turned out is said to be of good quality. It is used for buttons, tags, and objects of a like nature. The material used costing little and the demand for taggers' iron being considerable, it is thought that this is a good opportunity to build up another American industry.

"JUST RIGHT," "OR A LITTLE WRONG?"

Norman and Anna were practising drawing. Their lesson was to draw a row of perpendicular lines.

"That does not suit me!" exclaimed Norman.

"Why?" replied Anna; "if I could only draw as well I should think it almost perfect."

"Ah, but there is precisely the difference between just *right* and *a little wrong*," replied Norman.

"They are as *straight*, I am sure, as straight can be," said Anna.

"That may be," replied Norman, "but they are not *upright*, and my lesson is perpendicular lines. Now just go on after that beginning, and see how soon they will be almost horizontal."

Anna took the pencil, and tried to make a row of perpendicular lines—the first five being Norman's. The result was, that after she had about a dozen, the last one sloped very much.

"Not perfectly upright?" Ah, is there not a lesson contained herein? You started right, and when you went away it was but a *very little* wrong, perhaps a slight act of disobedience; yet at last bad habits became confirmed. Take care, take care; perfect uprightness is the only safe standard.—*Children's Record.*

A CURIOUS NURSE.

In India, where the elephant is treated by his mahout almost as one of the family, the grateful animal makes a return for the kindness shown it by voluntarily taking care of the baby. It will patiently permit itself to the mauled by its little charge, and will show great solicitude when the child cries. Sometimes the elephant will become so attached to its baby friend as to insist upon its constant presence. Such a case is known where the elephant went so far as to refuse to eat except in the presence of its little friend. Its attachment was so genuine, that the child's parents would not hesitate to leave the baby in the elephant's care, knowing that it could have no more faithful nurse. And the kindly monster never belied the trust reposed to him.—*St. Nicholas.*

CELLULOID AS A SHEATHING FOR SHIPS.

The *Annales Industrielles* contains an account of a novel application of celluloid. From the results obtained by a French company, it would appear that celluloid is a suitable substitute for copper as a sheathing for ships. In a series of experiments conducted by M. Botsine plates of celluloid were applied to various vessels at the commencement of the present year, and after a lapse of five or six months they were removed and found to be perfectly free from marine vegetation. The company undertake to supply the substance in plates 1 millimetre thick at 9 francs per square metre. The color of the material is indestructible, and its qualities of elasticity, tenacity, and resistance to chemical action are all in favour of its employment in the manner described.

A NEW LAMP.

A Perthsire inventive genius has produced a new lamp. It is a cross between a candle and a paraffine lamp, but it has all the advantages and none of the defects of either. There is no fear of explosion or of flooding the place with oil (in case of a breakage), and there is no waste. The way the wax is kept liquid round the wick is so ingenious that it has been patented, and a company have bought it. It is having a great sale amongst shipowners, to whom its qualities are especially valuable.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Recovery of a Long Lost Tapestry: "When Marguerite of France was married to Victor Amadeus of Savoy, she took with her to Italy twenty pieces of the very finest Gobelins tapestry, illustrating classical legends," says *London Truth*. "This unique tapestry, which was of immense value, disappeared mysteriously when Napoleon invaded Italy, for it had been hidden away in case the French might think proper to carry it off, which they would certainly have done. It had been so carefully concealed that, after some years, when calm was restored, it was found impossible to discover it, and the two officials who had put it away were both dead. The tapestry had been almost forgotten till about a month ago, when the Marquis Villamarina, the master of the royal household, was making a thorough investigation of the palace at Turin from roof to cellar, and behind some huge chests in a storeroom in the highest story he found a secret chamber, in which was concealed the long tapestry, and it had been very little injured by its hundred years of hiding. King Humbert has ordered that the tapestry is to be carefully repaired and cleansed, after which it is to be sent to Rome and hung in the Quirinal in the apartments which the Emperor William is to occupy during his visit next month."

The Toilet of a Pompeian Lady: Splendid clasps of gold for the outdoor tunic, a long, wide mantle, often richly dyed, one end of which was thrown gracefully over the shoulder; silky veils of flimsy texture embroidered with gold, and a profusion of jewellery, rendered the toilet of our Pompeian an intricate and serious business. On the table lay for choice the earrings and rings, the bracelets, armlets, and anklets, of gold and silver, and precious stones, in designs of infinite variety. Fine cameos were usually employed for the rings; the earrings took the form of hoops of pearls and other stones, or little figures in gold. Cupids being a favorite design; and rows of coral and malachite, beetles and pendants in arabesque patterns, and ornaments in the Etruscan style, formed the necklaces. The bracelets are often in the form of serpents twining many times around the arm, or were thick circlets either plain or embossed with precious stones or pearls. There, too, lay boxes for rouge and other cosmetics, with numberless ivory combs, perforated in graceful patterns, and small tools, as pincers, nail-polishers, and the like; numerous vases and jars for perfume, hairpins twisted and ornamented in various ways, safety-pins of all sizes, and in all kinds of metal, from iron to gold; gold ribbon for girdles or fillets, and nets of the finest gold-thread for head-dresses; mystic armlets of every sort giving the finishing touch to the varied collection.

A Lamp-Shade: From the *Home Maker* we quote something in the decorative line: "A shade that has made an old lamp handsome enough for promotion to the parlor, has for its basis a plain white porcelain shade of the shape used for student lamps. This the owner stained inside and outside with orange family dye, dissolved in gum water. It was necessary to make the mixture very dark, but when applied it appeared like amber.

Procuring clear, large amber glass beads, the artist, one surely might call her so, fastened a string of them around the neck of the shade, using it as the beginning of a network which reached to the lower edge. Passing a needle, threaded with twist, into one of the beads of the foundation, she took seven beads on the string, passing the needle through the fifth bead of the chain, and making another loop of beads and thus continuing all round. A second row of loops was secured to the central bead of the first row of loops, and so on till the shade is covered. The slope is obtained by putting more beads on the loops every third row. The edge is finished with a row of four-inch width fringe, made of double strands of the same beads.

An unstained shade, covered in the same way with "looking-glass" beads, would be very pretty, especially in rooms where there is already too much yellow to make amber desirable.

THINGS USEFUL.

Orange Float: One quart of water, the juice and pulp of two lemons, one coffee-cup sugar. Let it come to a boil and put in four tablespoons corn starch. Stir it continually until it has boiled about fifteen minutes. When cold pour it over four or five oranges that have been sliced thin, and over the top spread the beaten whites of three eggs sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

Yeast from the Start: Boil for half an hour one ounce of hops in two quarts of water. Strain and cool to milk warmth, and add half a handful of salt and half as much brown sugar. With this mix smoothly one-half pound of flour. Cover and keep where you would keep bread to rise, stirring frequently. The eighth day wash, boil, and mash without paring one-and-a-half-pounds of potatoes. When milk warm add to the yeast and return to its place, stirring as before. Let it stand till the next moring, when after straining through a fine colander, it is ready for use. One large spoonful of yeast to a pint of water for bread. It will keep three or four weeks in summer and in winter till used up. Even when it seems quite sour it does not affect the sweetness of the bread.

Ripe Tomato Pickles: One half peck of small hard tomatoes. One ounce of bark cinnamon. In each tomato put one clove and place in a stone jar. After scattering the cinnamon among the tomatoes, nearly cover them with vinegar that has been sweetened to taste. Have ready a pot of boiling water in which to put the jar. In the bottom of the pot should be laid something to prevent the jar from touching it. Cover the jar and also the pot. The pickles are done when the skins of the top layer begin to pucker. A good way is to test them with a broom splint.

Spirits of ammonia diluted with water, if applied with a sponge or flannel to discolored spots upon the carpet or garments, will often restore the color.

Plush goods, and all articles dyed with analine edges, which have become faded from exposure to the right, will look as bright as ever if sponged over with chloroform.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND-HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, C[illegible] Crackers, &c.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sept. 30 '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence.	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence...	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	‡ 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Are. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.

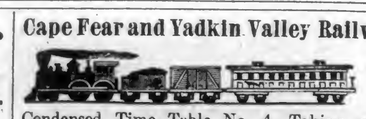


This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) *"See cut,"* with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 45 A.M.	6 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A.M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	6 45 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	2 30 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00	A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30	"

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30	P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15	"

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 50 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 12 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 43 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 43 P. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	4 10 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 46 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 51 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 15 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	6 40 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 57 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	12 32 A. M
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	7 00 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 10 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	8 33 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	9 38 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	11 21 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 51 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	7 40 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 49 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 19 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 40 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

The farmer came in from the field one day,
His languid step and his weary way,
His bended brow, and sinewy hand,
All showing his work for the good of the land;
For he sows,
And he hoes,
And he mows,
All for the good of the land.

By the kitchen fire stood his patient wife
Light of his home and joy of his life,
With face all aglow and busy hand,
Preparing the meal for her husband's band;
For she must boil,
And she must broil,
And she must toil,
All for the sake of the home.

Sun shines bright when the farmer goes out,
Birds sing sweet songs, and lambs frisk about,
The brook babbles softly in the glen,
While he works bravely for the good of men;
For he sows,
And he hoes,
And he mows,
All for the good of the land.

How briskly the wife steps about within—
The dishes to wash and the milk to skim,
The fire goes out and flies buzz about—
For dear ones at home her heart is kept stout,
There are pies to make,
There is bread to bake,
And steps to take,
All for the sake of the home.

When the day is o'er and the evening has come,
The creatures are fed and the milking is done,
He takes his rest 'neath the old shade tree,
From the labor of the land his thoughts are free;
Though he sows,
And he hoes,
And he mows,
He rests from the work of the land.

But the faithful wife, from sun to sun,
Takes the burden up that's never done,
There is no rest, there is no pay,
For the household good she must work away;
For to mend the frock,
And to knit the sock,
And the cradle rock,
All for the good of the home.

When autumn is here with chilling blast,
The farmer gathers his crop at last,
His barns are full, his fields are bare,
For the good of the land he ne'er hath care,
While it blows,
And it snows,
Till the winter goes,
He rests from the work of the land.

But the willing wife, till life's closing, day,
Is the children's and the husband's stay,
From day to day she has done her best,
Until death alone can give her rest.
For after the test
Comes the rest,
With the blest,
In the farmer's heavenly home.

JOE BLACK.

The first time I ever saw Joe Black he was on the sidewalk in front of the house where he lived. It was a sharp winter morning. He had a coat on, but no hat. A boy who goes out of a winter morning without any hat on will be almost sure to catch cold, get a sore throat, and perhaps have the croup and be very sick indeed.

There were a number of boys out on the sidewalk, too, and Joe was looking on to see them play, rather than playing with them. Some of them were sliding along on the ice in the gutter, others were snow-balling, and all seemed to be having a fine time.

Pretty soon a man came along, Joe was busy watching the boys, and did not see or hear the man until he was close upon him. The man had a heavy bundle upon his shoulder, and called out rather angrily to Joe: "Get out of the way."

Joe was not a little frightened at the harsh tone in which the man spoke to him, and got out of the way himself; but Joe took the roughness very meekly.

The next morning Joe was out again, only this time he had not got as far as the sidewalk, but was standing on the doorsteps, looking up and down the street, and wondering what he should do. While he was so standing and wondering, the same man came along who had spoken to him so unkindly the day before. He had what looked like the same bundle on his shoulder. The man did not see Joe, but Joe saw him and recognized him. But he kept perfectly still and watched him go by.

Presently the man, as he walked along, put his hand in his side pocket and pulled out his handkerchief. In so doing he pulled out one of his mittens too. It fell out on the sidewalk, directly in front of Joe. Now what do you suppose he did? Did he recollect how rudely the man had spoken to him the day before, and in order to be revenged, permit the man to pass on, and thus lose his mitten? No, indeed; such a thought apparently did not occur to Joe. Instead he quickly picked up the mitten and hurrying after the man touched him on the hand.

The man turned around to see who touched him.

There stood Joe holding up the mitten.

"Well done," said the man, recognizing the mitten and feeling in his pocket the same moment. "Well done! Where did you find that?" And he took the mitten and put it back in his pocket.

Joe only wagged his tail; for he was nothing but a great Newfoundland dog, Joe Black, and he couldn't speak a word. But I have sometimes thought he was more of a gentleman than the man who dropped his mitten. At any rate he knew how to return good for evil. Do you?

NELLY'S NEIGHBORS.

"It seems to me, mother," said little Nellie Fox, "that I haven't got any neighbors to do anything for. Anything, I mean, like 'I was thirsty and ye gave me drink, naked and ye clothed me,' and all that, you know."

Mrs. Fox did not answer in a hurry; this desire of Nellie's to help somebody somewhere was a very sweet and solemn sign to her that the covenant-keeping God was moving upon the young heart.

"Well, little daughter," she said presently, "I have often heard my mother say that our work was not thown at us nor pushed into our hands; it is our business to look for it, asking every day, 'Lord what wilt thou have me to do?'"

There was a little silence, and then the mother spoke again: "I don't think the poorest people are always the one's that need money. For instance, I think Miss Temple is very poor."

"Oh, do you, mother?" said Nellie in surprise. "She lived in such a beautiful house!"

"She lives all alone; she does not know how to make anybody, even her own servants, like her: and, so far as I know, nothing sweet and homelike ever comes into her like."

"Do you think I could help *her*, mother?" asked Nellie timidly. She did not like this idea at all, but she tried to face it bravely.

"You might try," said Mrs. Fox.

I am afraid Nellie's footsteps were very slow and lagging that afternoon as she set out to carry Miss Temple a big bunch of purple lilacs. She was almost sure she would be turned away from the door. She rang very gently, but she had to ring a great many times before the door opened.

There stood Miss Temple herself, with such a frown on her face that Nellie forgot for a minute what she had come for.

"Well," said the lady impatiently.

"I have brought you some lilacs, ma'am," said Nellie; "but if you don't like them," for she thought Miss Temple was frowning more than ever, "I'll take them back."

But who can resist lilacs? Who is not carried back to childhood and holy memories by the dear old-fashioned scent? Nellie presently found herself in Miss Temple's elegant drawing-room, and before she remembered it was time to go home a shower had come up, and she was rather alarmed to think that she must stay so long.

But a sight from the window made her forget herself and her nervousness about her hostess.

"Oh, Miss Temple," she cried, "look at that little boy and his funny umbrella!" For the small boy outside the fence had turned his coal basket over his head, and with his hands in his pockets was sauntering along stopping every now and then to look about him. The raindrops and he seemed on the best of terms.

"Is he one of your neighbors?" asked Nellie eagerly;" I wish he was one of mine."

"What would you have such a dirty litte boy for a neighbor for?" asked Miss Temple reprovingly. She had no interest in dirty little boys.

"Oh, he looks as if he would be somebody to help," sighed Nellie: "and I haven't got any neighbors to fit that verse you know about: 'I was naked and ye clothed me.'"

When the rain was over Nellie went home: "No, I didn't get wet mother, and I had a nice time; and Miss Temple asked me to come and take tea with her next Friday, and bring Susie White with me. Instead of my having *her* for somebody to help," added Nellie, laughing, "I think she's going to have *me*."

But Nellie had left something at Miss Temtemple's that evening—a precious thing, and yet she had never missed it nor knew that she had left anything. It was a tiny little desire, as small and as insignificant as the first leaf an acorn puts up, but destined to grow in the old maid's heart and spread its leaves over Nellie herself, over the little boy under the coal basket, and over many others—a desire to help somebody somewhere.—*Morning Star.*

CALLING THE ANGELS.

"Deed, mamma, we didn't mean to be fussy," said one of a bright-eyed little group, pressing round the mother's knee; "but we's so many of us together that if one of us says a teensy-weensy mad word all the rest must say one, too, and then how can we stop?"

"I think I know a good plan for getting stopped," said mamma. "There are some little sweet-voiced angels that just hate fusses, and, if you will call one of them, he will fly right away with the ugly words."

"But oh, Mumpsie! how can we call them?" asked another of the little folks.

"Listen now, and I'll call one;" and the mother began to sing softly.

"There is a happy land,
Far, far away."

In a minute five little voices joined hers, and when they had sung the last "aye" every face was bright and smiling.

The next day that mother heard a rather angry clatter in the nursery; and presently one thin little voice piped up

"Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand."

The verses were sung all through, but some of the voices kept the debate up as well.

No sooner had "drops of water" died away, than another voice began, "Where, Oh! where are the Hebrew children?" and as none of them could keep from singing that chorus, no more fussing was heard.

"But it took two of the angels, mamma, for that job," said one of mamma's boys afterward —*Canada Presbyterian.*

STELLA'S VICTORY.

Stella Vinton had been down town all alone for the first time in her life to make some purchases for her mother. She had walked down and was riding home. Mrs. Vinton had told her that she might have five cents for herself if there was any change left, but she had been obliged to spend every cent, and was naturally just a little disappointed. She sat in the car with the fare in her hand waiting for the conductor to come for it.

He came along presently, and she held it out towards him, but he did not see it, and went on to the front of the car, then he stepped off the front platform, and, waiting a moment, jumped on the rear again.

"He's forgotten me. He is not coming for my fare. I shall have to give it to him when I get out," she thought.

"No, I wouldn't, it is his place to come for it," the tempter suggested.

"That would be cheating. You have had your ride, and ought to pay for it," whispered conscience.

"Of course, but it is not my place to make the conductor take it."

"It is everybody's business to be honest."

"Ma promised me five cents, too."

"But she would not like you to get it this way."

"She need never know. I would not tell her."

"But you would know, and Jesus would know, and you profess to be a little Christian."

"So I do: and I won't cheat."

Just then the conductor called out Baker street, and Stella Vinton rose to leave the car. As she did so she put the five cents in the conductor's hand.

"Thank you," he said, smiling.

Stella went home and told her mother of her temptation.

Mrs. Vinton opened her purse, and taking out a twenty-five cent piece, put it in Stella's hand.

"This is for my honest little girl," she said kissing her.

So Stella had double reason to be glad that she had gained the victory.

"ME AND BETSEY."

Dick and Dotty were at play in the back yard, while their father wheeled wood into the shed, and piled it up. He had wheeled in nearly all of it, when he was called away, but before starting, he spoke to the children:

"I feel anixous to have the rest of this wood in, for it looks like rain; but I cannot stop to get it in. There is so little of it, you might carry it in your arms."

The children went to work, and their mother, sewing at her chamber window, watched them.

Dotty worked like a little woman, loading down her short, fat arms with as many sticks as she could carry, and moving back and forth with a very business air. Dick carried in one armful and then tried the wheelbarrow.

"I'm going to get it in faster than you can!" he said, boastingly, to Dotty, but it was an empty boast. The wheelbarrow was quite too big for him to handle, and he spilled the wood one side and the other. So he gave up the wheelbarrow, and went for his sled.

"Oh!" laughed Dotty. "Shedding on bare ground!"

"You'll see what I'll do!" cried Dick, loading up his sled. Then he took hold to draw it, and made believe he was a horse; and he pranced and kicked and squealed, and finally dragged the sled into the woodshed, with two sticks that hadn't rolled off. By that time Dotty had the rest of the wood carried in, and piled up.

Their mother came out just then.

"O mother," cried Dick, 'just see this little pile of wood here! Me and Dotty got it in didn't we do well?"

His mother smiled as she sat down on the wheelbarrow. "Let me tell you a story," she said.

"One day a woman who lived in a log cabin in deep, wild wood, was busy at work when the door was suddenly thrown open and in rushed her husband. Without stopping to shut the door after him, he run up the ladder to the loft overhead, and just then a bear that had been chasing him came in at the open door. For fear that the bear would climb the ladder, the man drew it up after him as quick as a wink, and left his wife to fight it out with the bear.

"She had a dipper of hot water in her hand, and she threw it square in the bear's face, nearly putting his eyes out. He rushed at her, and she seized the great iron poker and pounded him over the head. So they flew around the room, she pounding him with the poker, and dashing hot water on him, and the man up above doing all he could to encourage her by shouting: "That's right, Betsey! Give it to him! Hit him over the head! Good for you, Betsey! and so on." By and by Betsey managed to seize the big butcher knife and stick it into the bear, and he soon fell down and died. When the man was sure the bear was dead, he came down the ladder and looked him over. 'Ain't he a big one, Betsey?' he said. 'I tell you, I am glad we killed him!'

"The next day he went to town, and told everybody he met. 'I tell you what, me and Betsey killed an awful big bear, yesterday!"

Dick listened carefully, and looked rather sober as his mother went on with the story, and he didn't seem to think that it had a very nice ending.

As she finished he looked up wisely, and said, "Dotty got in most of the wood, mamma."—*M. C. W. B., in Companion.*

A PRAYER.

The most beautiful and efficient features of the order of King's Daughers is "The Prayer of Consecration," which each King's Daughter offers every morning upon rising. It is this:

"Each morning I seek to give myself to my heavenly Father for the day, saying, take me, Lord, and use me to-day as Thou wilt.

"Whatever work Thou hast for me to do give it unto my hands.

"Whatever work Thou wouldst have me to help in any way, send them to me.

"Take my time and use it as Thou wilt.

"Let me be a vessel, close to Thy hand and meet for Thy service to be employed only for Thee and for ministry to others 'In His name.'"

Lung Troubles and Wasting

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. FREEMAN, Sidney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS

Christmas Selections —FOR 1888.— Containing new Carols by eminent writers in this field of work, and preceded by an Instructive Responsive Exercise that may be used with or without the Carols. Price, 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail postpaid; $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid.

Services. —"Good Will to Men." By J. E. Hall; "Noel," by P. F. Campiglio, and "Peace on Earth," by J. E. Hall: these consist of choice Responsive Readings throughout which are interspersed Beautiful Carols written especially for use in connection with the Readings. Price of each of the three Services is same as for the 'Christmas Selections."

Cantatas. —"The New Santa Claus," by Butterworth and Murray. "Judge Santa Claus," by Burnham and Root. "The Waifs' Christmas," by Burnham and Root. "Santa Claus' Mistake," by Burnham and Root. "Catching Kriss Kringle," by Butterworth and Root. Price of the Cantatas, 30cts. each by mail postpaid.

Catalogue of all kinds of Christmas Music will be sent free on application.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY, A situation in a family to teach the ordinary English branches and music.

Address L. H. * * * * *
Henderson, N. C.
Lock Box No. 31.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

A COMPLETE STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

I wish to extend an invitation to all of the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to call and examine one of the most *Complete Stocks* of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
House Furnishing:
Poles, Curtains,
Window Shades, &c., &c.,

Which I have ever shown. All Goods are sent free of Express or Freight when the amount is $10.00 or over.

CHURCH CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

Samples on application.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
Oct. 7th, 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AN TIES.

We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.

Every Young Man and Woman

Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
NO. 408 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

SAY-SOES.

An angry subscriber (to editor): "I'm mad all the way through, an' I want my paper stopped!" "Yes, sir; do you want to pay what you owe? "No; I ain't mad enough for that!"—*N. Y. Sun.*

CATARR CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from the loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipt which completely cured and saved him from death. Any suffer who this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A Lawrence, 88 Warren St.. New York City, will receive the receipt free of charge.

A splendid ration for chickens is to take cracklings and onions and chop them up together, and feed once a day.

A California company has been organized to manufacture soap out of a material that is skimmed from a boiling spring in that State. The substance hardens by exposure to the air, is like the soft clay, and is supposed to be a mixture of borax, alkali, and lubricating oil.

"The best thing yet!" That is the way a young man put it who made arrangements to work for B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va. You can get further information by dropping them a card.

There is a worthy office-bearer in St. Andrew's church, Woolwich, who is determined to teach the rising generation how to give. As he carries round the collection plate he supplies with pence the children who have not come prepared for the occasion.

Salvation Oil is guaranteed to effect a cure in all rheumatic and neuralgic affections.

Chinese eat rice off sharp-pointed sticks, but take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup naturally.

From the report of the directors of the Caledonian Railway Company to the half-yearly meeting, it appears that the increase in revenue for the period amounted to £39,581.

No soul can preserve the bloom and delicacy of its existence without lonely musings and silent prayer, and the greatness of this necessity is in proportion to the greatness of the soul.—*Canon Farrar.*

AN UNUSUAL OFFER.

In a previous issue of this paper is an offer made by j. d. larkin & co., buffalo, n. y., which will no doubt attract the attention of nearly every one who sees it. It is made by a firm known to be reliable and which ranks among the best soap-makers in the country. Their offer shows, too, that they have confidence in our readers, as they will send on 30 days' trial a case of soap (laundry and toilet), enough to last an ordinary family a full year. There is included in the case of soap 90 useful and ornamental articles for which no charge is made. This offer smacks of honest intentions and dealing, as no advance payments is required—all that is asked is that name and shipping address shall be sent to them on a postal card. This offer should not go by unheeded.

Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. *For $1 a large bottle sent prepaid*



PIANOS
GRAND
Summer Sale
ORGANS

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October, at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash. And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Great Bargains*—Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. 10 makers 200 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular. LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

HEDRICK

FALL TRADE--1888.

OUR HANDSOME STOCK OF LADIES'
DRESS GOODS
CAN BE EOUND IN THE
CORNER STORE.

This Department is Devoted Exclusively to the Sale of
LADIES' GOODS.

The assortment is complete. We have possibly the Largest Stock of DRESS GOODS in the city. We name a few special BARGAINS.

ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA,

40-inches wide, in best Shades, of super quality, at 50c. per yard; would be cheap at 75c.

French Flannel,

54 inches wide, at **85c.** worth a dollar if a cent,
EXTRA QUALITY.

Ladies' Habet Cloth,

Pretty Colors at **$1.25** per yard. The Bargain of the season.

Embroidered Robes

in newest styles. Many have already been sold. though we receive a new supply weekly, and will be always able to offer something NEW.

TRICOTS, CHEAP GRADES OF DRESS FLANNELS, TRIMMINGS AND VELVETS,
with everything else to be found in a well ordered Dress Goods Department.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Towels, Napkinks, Fringed Table Cloths, with Napkins to match.

WE SELL THE BEST
ONE DOLLAR KID GLOVE
in the South It is FOSTER'S Five Button Length, in Colors and Black. None better made. Every pair warranted.

LADIES' MERINO VESTS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

In the adjoining apartment we have concentrated our stock of
GENT'S GOODS,
where can be found a splendid stock of French, Scotch and English Suitings, All-Wool American Cassimeres, direct from the Mills in Pennsylvania.

Dicksey's Maryland Jerseys and a great variety of goods for Boys' wear.

Gents' Half-Hose, Merino and Camel's Hair Undershirts and Drawers, Collars and Cuff's, Scarfs and Neckties, &c. The success we have had heretofore in catering to the tastes of Gentlemen is a good proof of what we can now do with such largely increased facilties.

We also offer a large stock of Domestic Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Sheetings and Shirtings. Our 8c Bleaching is a wonder.

With a determination to greatly increase our rapidly growing business, we have made attractive prices that must command the attention of all all buyers.

JNO. J. HEDRICK,
101 & 103 Market St.,
1 & 3 N. Front St.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.** No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

The Great Secret of the Canary Breeders of the Hartz. **מאנא BIRD** MANNA restores song to **cage birds** and preserves them in health. 15c. by mail. Sold by druggists. Directions free. *Bird Food Co.*, 400 N. 3d St., Phila., Pa

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—
DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.
Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.
Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.
Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free. GEORGE ALLEN,
New Bern, N. C.

T. D. LOVE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,
HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address
H. A. GREY, SR.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - CASH.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. DRS. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:
FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM
$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.
mch.28. 481-1y

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO., VA.,
JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.
New buildings, heated by steam; [illegible]; and other advantages and comforts of a first-class School. Fifty boarding pupils. Three Assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887. Send for Catalogue.

NOVELTY HEATER

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

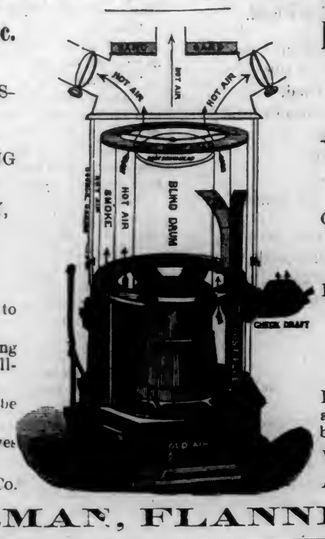
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND
A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF
HARDWARE
Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

We Will Save You Money.
ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. HODGES BROWN, President **WM. C. COART, Secretary.**



ORGANIZED 1859. Assets $710,745,12.

A Home Company
SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.
MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
THE PRESIDENT.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut S., Philadelphia,

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.
Box 139, Richmond, Va.
Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS
WITHOUT CHARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
WM. F. FOX,
Manager.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

miss M Dickson 15 Jan 89

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,088. WILMINGTON, N. C., NOVEMBER 14, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,708.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO CLUBS.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Special Notice.

We mean it. We will send the N. C. Presbyterian to any minister of the Gospel one year for $1, if paid for in advance. We will be glad to have currency given to this offer.

We shall feel at liberty to withdraw this offer, or to cease to extend it, at any time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Presbyterian.

JUST THIRTY YEARS, from the first issue o this year, the initial number of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN was laid before the Presbyterians of North Carolina. From that day to this it has been its mission to serve the Synod of North Carolina in keeping its people informed of the current of religious thought throughout the world, and to note for their instruction and guidance the work of the Church at home and abroad. The interests of the Synod of North Carolina have claimed and received, as they will continue to claim and receive, prime attention at its hands, and as always closely connected and sometimes combined with this, the interests of our own Southern Church will meet due measure of attention.

We are living in a critical time, a time that demands watchfulness, and courage and faithfulness on the part of those who control the Protestant religious press. The NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN has never wavered when the path of duty was clear, and it may be expected to be as in the past so in the future, in the front rank of the battle for truth and righteousness.

Distinctively the PRESBYTERIAN will be a

PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER,

It will furnish news from our churches, and as occasion may warrant from churches of other denominations. During the past year no religious journal has surpassed it as a news gatherer, and it is the purpose of the publisher that in the future none shall do so.

Events are constantly occurring which have a distinct and decided moral bearing and influence upon society—events which cannot be discussed from our pulpits, and which it would be ruinous to allow to pass unchallenged. To these

TIMELY TOPICS

the PRESBYTERIAN proposes to give in the future as in the past, marked and special attention.

It will be the aim of this paper to guard its readers against error, and to stimulate them to active exertion in behalf of truth and especially, to prompt and to encourage them to the sustaining of the various benevolent enterprises of our Church.

It is designed that the

PRESBYTERIAN

shall be a welcome visitor to every family that will patronize it, near or far. And to this end, besides providing first of all by judicious selections for the moral welfare of its readers of every age and condition, it will contain such secular matter, instructive, useful and attractive as will fully entitle it to recognition as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

During the past season this paper received the commendation and endorsment of its past course by the various Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina, and he Synod itself—after expressing "deep interest in the PRESBYTERIAN as a wise, conservative and sound representative of the welfare, faith and probity of our beloved Zion"

Resolved, That we do heartily commend the PRESBYTERIAN to all our people; and express our candid opinion that its wide circulation and reading will greatly stimulate and advance all our important Church interests and enterprises.

Resolved 2. That we do advise all our ministers, elders and deacons to put the paper in every Presbyterian family in the State, and that they assist the editor in every practicable way to sustain the paper financially and keep it in the front rank of our Church journals."

Readers may expect from the large number of able contributors to the paper such enrichment of its columns as it has enjoyed during the past twelv months.

On our 3rd page we offer most valuable premiums in connection with subscriptions. The price of the paper remains unchanged—$2.65 per year—but we offer specially favorable terms to clubs, and invite those who will undertake their formation to correspond with us.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. F. B. Webb from Birmingham, Ala., to Columbia, Tenn.

Rev. J. W. Dabney, from Jundiahy, Brazil to box 35, Campina, Brazil.

Rev. J. A. Woods from Bryson, Tenn, to Sherman, Texas.

Rev. S. B. Ervin, from Cleburne, Texas, to Walker, Mo.

Rev. H. C. Moore from Magnolia, Ark., to McNeill, Ark.

Rev. I. P. Osborne from Dobyville, Ark., to Bingen, Ark.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On Saturday 13th of October, Rev. T. J. Allison was installed as pastor at Fifth Creek church by Rev. W. A. Wood, D. D., and Rev. W. R. McLelland. Dr. Wood preached on the Sabath. There were fourteen persons announced as additions to the church on examination. There have been eighteen additions during the year to this church. On last Saturday Nov. 3d, Rev. T. J. Allison was installed as pastor at Third Creek church by Rev. J. Rumple, D, D., and Rev. J. A. Ramsay. Rev. J. A. Ramsay preached on Sunday. There were three additions to the church, two on examination and one by letter. There have been seven additions during the year to this church.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. F. H. Johnston, D. D., began a protracted meeting at the Littleton church on the first Sunday in October, which lasted twelve days. Bro. Spruut, of Henderson, rendered valuable aid for five or six days. The Lord was with his word and eight persons professed a hope in Christ. Three of these united with the Presbyterian church; two of them being young men of fine character and much influence, who will add materially to the strength of the little band of Presbyterians in the place. Others are expected to unite before long, and some will unite with sister churches.

The *Robesonian* tells us that Rev. P. R. Law has signified willingness to accept the call to the Lumberton church in Fayetteville Presbytery.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On the first Sabbath of November the Rev. Chalmers Moore was installed pastor of the Laurinburg church. Dr. H. G. Hill preached the sermon, Rev. A. L. Phillips, of Fayetteville, charged the pastor, and Rev. A. N. Ferguson the people. There have been eight additions to the membership of the church during the past five weeks.

VIRGINIA.

Sunday, Nov. 4th, communion day, in First Church, Richmond, nine members being received by certificate and one on profession of faith. Rev. R. P. Kerr, D.D., pastor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rev. T. P. Burgess, who recently resigned the pastorate of Ebenezer church, Charleston, has withdrawn his resignation.

MISSISSIPPI.

In the Hattiesburg church much interest was developed during the meeting at Tombeckbee Presbytery and meetings were continued after its closed by Rev. J. D. West. Results: Great increase of spiritual life among the people and twelve persons added to the church.

S. W. Presbyterian:—Presbytery of New Orleans held an adjourned meeting on November 1, for the purpose of considering a call from the church at Ocean Springs for the pastoral services of Licentiate John N. Lyle. Having signified his willingness to accept the call, Presbytery proceeded to the usual trials for ordination, all the parts of which were sustained.

A commission was then appointed to conduct the ordination and installation at Ocean Springs on Thursday, November 8th. Rev. C. W. Trawick to preside and propound the constitutional question, Rev. C. A. Hyland to preach the sermon, Rev. Dr. C. M. Atkinson to charge the pastor, and Bev. D. O. Byers to charge the people.

The Presbytery of North Mississippi, held an adjourned meeting at Tupelo, Miss., during the session of the Synod of Memphis, and transacted the following items of business:

1. The pastoral relation between Rev. D. C. Rankin and the Holly Springs church was dissolved, he having accepted the position of Assistant Secretary of Foreign Missions.

2. Rev. J. W. Allen declined the call to the Edmondson church.

3. College church presented a call for the pastoral services of Rev. J. W. Allen, which, being found in order, was placed in his hands and accepted by him. Rev, Messrs. J. D. Leslie, E. P. Palmer, D. D., and Elder R. B. Fulton were appointed a committee to install him.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. B. F. Peters was received into Louisiana Presbytery on certificate from Tombeckbee Presbytery, and leave was granted to the Plaquemine church to employ him for six months for one-half his time, and to Atchafalaya church for one-fourth of his time.

TEXAS.

Western Texas Presbytery has placed a call to the church at Corpus Christi, into the hands of Rev. A. W. White.

Corsicana church has had added to it under the preaching of Rev. C. R. Dudley, some ten persons, and six children were baptized. The church has called this brother to the pastorate, and he has signified his willingness to accept if the Presbytery of Central Mississippi shall place the call in his hands.

The Hutto church during October received six members on profession. Rev. J. W. Tidball was assisted by Rev. J. P. Robertson.

At the late meeting of Brazos Presbytery: Rev. Jas. G. Torrance was received from the Presbytery of East Texas, and Mr. Clarence Cavitt, candidate for the ministry, was tranferred to Dallas Presbytery. Willis church was added to the roll of our churches, and two committees were appointed to visit two other points within our bounds, and organize churches at each place, if the way be clear. Rev. R. M. Carson, of North Mississippi Presbytery, was elected Evange list of this Presbytery to serve for the ensuing six months, and it is earnestly hoped that he will accept this work. The pastoral relation between Rev. O. B. Caldwell and the LaGrange church was dissolved, and Navasota employs half the time of this brother for the next six months. A committee was appointed to report a suitable memorial of Rev. J. W. Miller, D. D., deceased. A call from Second church, Houston, was placed in the hands of Rev. J. G. Tanner, and arrangements made for his installation at an early day.

KENTUCKY.

Madison Avenue church, Covington, has given a unanimous call to Rev. W. H. Neel, of Farmville, Va.

DOMESTIC.

The merging of the Northwestern Independent church of Philadelphia into the Spring Garden Baptist church is likely to lead to litigation to prevent transfer of the property.

The Presbyterian church of Elkhart, Indiana, undertakes to raise $800 in support of a foreign missionary. It is the third church in the state to do this.

The Congregational Church Society of Deerfield, Mass., celebrated its the two hundred anniversary recently. At its origin the society embraced the entire community of Deerfield.

In nine counties in Pennsylvania there are no Baptist churches. In the state there are 608 congregations with 72,577 members.

A convention of colored catholics is to be held in Washington City on January 9, 1889. The intention is to as certain the "status of the race in their relation to the Church, and, if found advisable, to submit a basis of a permanent organization as an auxiliary to co-operate with the venerable clergy in the conversion and education of their race in the United States."

Rev. Dr. Philip L. Jones resigns his pastorate of the South Broad Street Baptist Church, after eighteen years service. He found the interest a mission school and it is now a flourishing church and one of the wealthiest in church property in the city.

The Thanksgiving sermon of the denominations represented in the Evangetical Alliance of the city of Wilmington, N. C., will be preached in Grace Methodist church, by Rev. Dr. T. H. Prichard, pastor of the First Baptist church.

The Universalists of the United States have 926 parishes; their church membership is 37,630, an increase during the past year of 1,333, and their church property clear of debt is set down at $7,369,771.

The members of the Presbyterian and Reformed churches of Constantine, Mich., united pretty generally and formed the First Congregational church with two hundred members and $20,000 of property. The pastor of the former Reformed church has charge of the new congregation.

The smallest revenue af any Episcopal Bishop in this county is that of the Bishop of Maine—$1,300. The Bishop of New York has the largest $10,000.

The United Presbyterians are undertaking to endow four professorships in Allegheny Seminary, and are meeting with some success.

The Charitable institutions in New York City, there are three hundred of them, annually receive and disburse $4,000,000.

Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, pastor, of the Central Congregational Church of Boston, has been called to the Congregational church at Sioux Falls, Dak., and probably will go there.

The late Rev. Dr. B. M. Schumacker, of Pottstown, Pa., left his valuable liberary to the Luther and Theological Seminary at Philadelphia.

We find this in the Baltimore *Sun*: The gasometer in the Welsh Presbyterian church at Edwardsville, Pa., three miles from Wilkesbarre exploded this morning, setting fire to the building. All efforts to save it were unavailing, and the edifice, with all its valuable furniture became a total loss. The loss will reach $16,000; insurance, $6,000.

FOREIGN.

During the past half century the Presbyterian Church has been making considerable progress in Australia. During that time the Church has grown to its present proportions, viz: 51 Presbyterians with 471 ministers and 672 charges.

Extensive tracts of land are being bought up by the Russians with a view to increasing their ecclesiastical establishments or to increasing the endowments of those already existing.

A Glasgow minister is making a bycicle journey from the River Clyde to the Jordan.

The Primate of the Church of England sent a congratulatory letter to the Church Festival held in Russia commemorative of the 90th anniversary of the Greek Church. It counseled united effort in opposition to Papacy.

Rev. Euardo C. Pereira of Compaha, Brazil, has been called to the pastorate of the church at Sao Paulo.

Scottish American: By the will of the late Crawford Ross, Cadboll, Ross-shire, the trustees are enabled to intimate a gift of £2,000 to specified agencies in connection with the U. P. Church. An anonymous subscriber gives to the same Church £200, per Rev. Professor Calderwood.

The Presbyterian church at New Edinburgh, Canada, is to be called St. Matthews.

Rev. John Black, stated clerk of the Presbyterian Church of England, died in London, on 19th ult., aged 56 years.

The Presbyterian church of London is pushing forward. The memorial stone of a new church to be called St. George, in Brondesbury, a suburb in the northern quarter, was laid recently by Sir Charles E. Lewis, Burt., M. P.

It appears says the *Gurdian* that, in spite of the depression, the thirty-four English bishops have managed matters so dexterously that they receive their Episcopal stipends, which amount to £170,500 a year, in full by cheques on the Bank of England. The net annual incomes of thirty Cathedral Chapters amount to £283;000. Last year the Ecclesiastical Commissioners paid £177,000 to eighteen Chapters whose estates have been commuted. There are thirty deans whose stipends amount to £45,172, and 133 canons (including two who filled what Sydney Smith would have described as "the lean and ill-fed" stalls at Truro) who draw £137,052. Fifty-nine canons hold livings in addition to their stalls, and the average annual income of each canon is £1,030.

The Scandinavians are peculiarly inclined to religious influences. Usually they are Lutherans, but in Stockholm, there are said to be 100,000 Congregationalist, 25,000 Baptists and 15,000 Methodists.

Rev. Dr. G. M. Matthews, of Quebec, who at the last meeting of the Alliance of Presbyterian Churches was elected general secretary has sailed for England.

The annual report of the George Muller Orphan Houses near Bristol, England, is exceedingly interesting. The houses were started in 1734. Since then, without employing even the ordinary means for collecting contributions, the amount that has come into the treasury amounts to £1,153,004—say $5,000,000. In May last the balance on hand was £1,078 not more than enough for two week's support, but the cruise of oil has never failed. The institution has taught 106,672 persons, besides assisting other schools. Five large houses have been erected since the schools began at a cost of £75,000. During the past year 2,014 orphans have been under charge, and there are now many vacancies.

The Congregationalists of Toronto, Canada, propose to utilize the theological students by employing them during vacation in evangelistic and home missions labors.

The deaconnesses in Germany are employed in schools and hospitals and are sent out to foreign mission fields in Syria, Palestine Asia Minor and Constantinople. The Kaisersworth Deaconnesses Home has looking to it as their home-place 600 deaconnesses.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Sir Charles Atchison writing in regard to missions in India says: "In the Madras Presidency the increase of Christians is vastly in advance of that of the population. In the North-West Provinces the increase of Christians has been exactly nine times as fast as that of the total population. In the Punjab the population has increased 7 per cent. The Hindoo and the Mohammedan religions are practically stationary, that of the Sikhs has declined, whereas the Christian religion has increased 38½ per cent.

On the same subject Sir William Hunter states that "in the nine years preceding 1881, while the general population of Bengal increased 10.39 per cent., the Mohammedan population at the rate of 10.96 per cent. and the Hindu population at less than 13.64 per cent., the Christians of all races, the natives excluded, increased at the rate of 40.71 per cent., and the native Christians at the rate of 64.67 per cent."

It seems to be evident that the protests made by the Protestant papers and by the Evangelical Christian bodies against the Romanizing the Indians, not so much through government agency as through government neglect, to supervise its subordinate agencies—we say it seems clear that these protests have borne good fruit. Entire satisfaction is expressed at the change made by the President, of Mr. Oberly for Mr. Atkins as Commissioner of Indian affairs.

The Presbyterian church at Bryn Mawr, Pa., it said will assume the entire expense of supporting a married missionary in Japan—over $2,000 being pledged to the effort. The Second Presbyterian church, Scranton, Pa., the Second Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, and Bethany church, Philadelphia, are also reported as doing something of the same sort.

The Japanese University has one hundred and twenty professors and teachers, and is modeled after the German University. It is situated in Tokyo, where also is a school under care of the Presbyterian Synod, and in charge of J. C. Hepburn, M. D., LL.D., which prepares students either for the Theological Seminary or for the University. It is known as the Meiji-Goku-In.

In the Sandwich Islands Rev. F. W. Dawson sometimes has occasion to address his audience in five different languages, as being composed of Portugese, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians and Gilbert Islanders.

Among the accessions to the churches of the Ceylon (A. B. C. F. M.) Mission says the *Missionary Herald*, eight are from the Jaffna college at Batticotta, and ten from the Oodoopitty Female College, at least five of the latter are from heathen families. Fifteen other girls from the school asked to be admitted, but were deferred.

Great activity characterizes the Swedish missions of the present day. The total contributions (not including Lapland missions) amount to $20,000. They have missions on the Congo—two stations with six ministers; in India, nine stations with fourteen ordained missionaries, nine female assistants, and 57 native assistants; two missionaries at Behring Straits, and five among the Jews; in Africa (South and East), they have seven stations, eleven ordained missionaries, eight female missonaries and nineteen native assistants. Besides these they have fifteen ordained pastors to Scandinavian seamen in foreign countries.

The Moravians sustain fifteen missions in foreign lands. Five of these are over 150 years old. They have 107 mission stations, 335 missionaries, (male and female), 1,457 native helpers, of one sex or the other, and 83,032 members. Every Moravian is trained to regard it as a possibility that he or she may be called to mission work, and so, is expected to be at all times ready for such a call.

The Boy's school at Kumamoto Japan, closed with one hundred students. The work in charge of the A. B. C. F. M. One building erected by the Japanese, with slight assistance, cost $750, and they now needed another.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Davis tells in the *Missionary* of the death and burial of a little baby girl of one of the Christian Chinaman in Soochow. The child was buried without show and in accord with Christian rites. Dr. Davis says it is a fact full of significance when one born and bred a heathen weeps over the death of a female child, by preference buries her with Christian rites, in a Christian cemetery, and in hope of immortality through Christ for her and for himself.

A report from the Marathi, (India,) mission states that now that the Brahmins see converts to Christianity are beginning to come in they are using all their influence to counteract Christian missions. Heretofore they have been indifferent about it.

Miss M. L Cort writes to the *Missionary Review* from Patchabura, Siam, that the Presbyterian Mission will soon begin the publication of a religious newspaper. A newspaper upholding Buddhism, but loyal to Siam and advocating many important changes for the better has been compelled to suspend for want of patronage, after less than a year's trial. The editor was a young native who got a start at education under Dr. McFarland in Siam, and afterwards went to England where he studied law and was admitted to the bar.

Dr. Dalmar, a worker in the Leipzig Seminary, for the education of Jewish missionaries, counts up 47 Protestant missionary societies to the Hebrews independent of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the American Tract Societrg. has published 60,000 copies of Deiletsch's Hebrew translation of the New Testament, which is exceedingly serviceable in Southeastern Russia and Siberia.

Rev. Edward Lane of Campinas, Brazil finds it necessary to return to the United States with his family and Rev. John W. Dabney will remove from Jundiahy to Campinas. These are missionaries of the Southern Church.

NEWSPAPER EXCHANGE.

Western Christian Advocate:

"The Jesuits are upon us. When Rome can lay her iron hand on the public school system of Boston it is time for lovers of freedom to "awake out of sleep."

Sunday-school Chronicle:

Let us never forget, even in dealing with children, that fault-finding is sacred work; and we had better pray about it before we begin doing it. We must never crush self-respect, never show anger, never exaggerate the evil, never needlessly assume bad motives, We must take it quite plain that the fault-finding hurts us worse than those to whom it is addressed. It should be the serious work of grieved hearts and have in it very little complaint.

Canada Presbyterian:

The besetting fault of old age is to disparage and belittle everything new and over-estimate the value of everything old. No amount of reverence for the past can keep even the best of men influential for good if they make a habit of sneering at every attempt men of to-day make to glorify God and help their fellowmen. No man, however wise, should bar up his windows against new ideas simply because they *are* new. Ideas are not necessarily good because they are old, nor necessarily bad because new. Every old idea was once new. Many a man thinks an idea new simply because it is *new to him*. Thousands of men have had it a century before he was born, though he may have heard it for the first time yesterday.

Sunday School Times:

Every noble character, every admirable personality, every winsome and lovely self, whom God permits us to see and to know, is revelation of God to us, and is a call to us to aspire Godward. Unless we saw and knew those to whom we must look up with reverent and trustful affection, we could have no true understanding of a personality above our own, no forceful impelling toward a standard higher than our personal conceptions. Hence it is that a worthy friend is a gift of gifts from God.

Christian Intelligencer:

From the secrecy of the closet, from the sanctity of the home, from the gloom of the prison, from mammon and the roar of the busy mart, from the quiet of the sick chamber, from the awe and solemnity of the death-bed, prayer may be offered, men may call unto God, and he will hear and answer them. Whenever and wheresoever the heart prompts then and there we may pour out our soul to God. We have the sanction of our Saviour's beautiful example for this.

The Presbyterian.

For the N. C. Presbyterian.

IN THE STORM.

BY MARY MACKIE.

"Let me lie in Thy bosom my Father,
The storm is so fierce and wild;"
"Fear not; I am with thee in trouble—
My arms are around my child."

"Oh, I tremble! the lightning is vivid
The thunder is loud and deep."
"Fear not; there is nothing to harm thee,
Lie still in my arms and sleep."

"But I hear in the forest the crashing—
The wind leaves destruction behind:"
"Fear not, trust thy Father to guard thee
I hold in my fists the wind."

"Let me feel, but Thy presence my Father,
I'll be no longer afraid."
"Fear not, I am mighty to save thee—
Cling close, till the storm is stayed."

"Oh, in danger and trouble be with me
Forever as now to save."
"Fear not; I am pledged to redeem thee
From every o'erwhelming wave."

"I would lie in thy bosom my Father,
Cry 'Abba' and hear thee reply"
'Fear not' to my trembling spirit,
'Fear not' when terror is nigh.

"Till this life of probation be ended
Till sin and temptation cease
Till fearful no longer my Father
I gaze on thy glorious face."

Ellerbee Springs, May, 1888.

THE MODERN GIRL—WHAT AILS HER?—NOTHING!

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

An article entitled, "What ails the Modern Girl," is going the rounds of the newspapers. It originated in *Harper's Bazaar*, was added to and commented on by the *Boston Medical Journal*, and now is being copied by the religious papers, and disseminated throughout the land. What *is* the matter with the modern girl? Take her as a class, and we see nothing the matter with her; and we think it time for some one to raise a dissenting voice, and show what the modern girl really is. She is represented, in the above mentioned papers, as a restless, nervous, selfish being, with no object in life, except it be to enjoy herself. Let us examine and see what her capabilities are, and where she is found, and see whether the press has given her her just merits or demerits. *What can she do?*

Sew, make her own dresses, darn and embroider.

Cook, from a loaf of bread and a cup of coffee, to the most complicated of salads, with Mayonnaise dressing.

Work on a farm, chop wood, hoe corn, and pick cotton.

Teach from the lowest grades of a. b. c. and to the most intricate of 'ologies and 'ometries.

Sing a tired child to sleep, or charm an audience of thousands.

Play on the violin, cornet, flute, harp, piano, organ and all the rest of the musical intruments. Make home life attractive or earn her own living on the concert stage.

Write—as proved by Charles Egbert Craddock, Miss MacGruder and Mary Halleck Foote, who is also an artist and illustrates her own writings.

Practice law (there are forty-eight female lawyers in the United States.)

Practice dentistry and medicine.

Speak and preach, but we wish she would not.

Set type, and run a barber shop.

In Art, she is at home. She paints, she works in crayon, she models in clay, she carves on wood.

As a business woman she is a success. She runs the whole gamut of trade, from a 5ct. ribbon sale to double entry. Sometimes she owns the store, and who ever heard of a woman failing in business? She has a horror of debt. She can ride, drive, row, skate, dance, play tennis, baseball, and we have even heard of her playing football. Now we do not mean to say any one girl can do all these things. But as a class she can. Let us take an average girl in moderate circumstances, and see what she is and does. It is not necessary for her to make her own living; so she stays at home and is a comfort to the old folks. She plays and sings a little, enough to entertain her friends. She paints perhaps, or embroiders, decorating the walls and mantles, and making them bright with the work of dainty fingers. If necessary she can make a dress or trim a hat. If Bridget is not well versed and practiced in the ordinary art, she descends into the kitchen, and with plain common sense, and a modern cook-book, manufactures delicacies that rival Delmonico's. She entertains company in a graceful and cordial manner. She is a blessing in a sick room, and a streak of sunshine everywhere. But some may object to her because she has a smattering of everything, and knows not much of any one thing. That may be for she makes a specialty of nothing. She is only an ordinary, lovable girl, and somehow she always marries. Now let us see what the modern girl, or the girl of the age accomplished, when she is talented and adopts a particular line of study. Where do we find her? Visit the art exhibits in our cities, and see how many of the finest paintings are executed by women. Open the leading magazines of the day, and read the articles from the feminine pen. Go to the Boston Art Museum, and admire Harriet Hosmer's exquisite bit of statuary, "The Will o'the Wisp." While you are in that vicinity, take the train and ride out to Wellesley, and examine the beautiful grounds, magnificent buildings of one of the most complete institutions in this country. There you will find girls rowing on the lake, girls exercising in the gymnasium, girls paring potatoes for dinner, girls sweeping the halls, girls studying the sciences, mathematics, literature, art, music, &c., and over all as president, a girl of twenty-five years of age. This was several years ago, before the young lady president married. Stop in New York and watch the fingers of Julia Rive King or Madeleine Schiller, as they master that most perfect of instruments, the piano. Hear Emma Nevada, the American songstress. Look at the modern girl in society, where she reigns supreme, and for an example of grace, dignity, and polish, meet Winnie Davis, he daughter of the confederacy, and if you wish to behold the modern girl in all ther perfection, go to the White House, and see the most popular lady of the land—beautiful and accomplished—a modern girl in every sense of the word.

BY A MODERN GIRL.

Nov. 3d, 1888.

ABSTRACT (OFFICIAL) OF ORANGE PRESBYTERY, AT ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., OCT. 19.

Presbytery of Orange met on the 19th October and adjourned on the 23d.

Present: eighteen ministers and fourteen elders.

Rev. W. R. Coppedge was chosen moderator and Rev. D. I. Craig and Elder R. A. Bullock temporary clerks.

Rev. Messrs. Kendall and North of the M. E. Church were invited to sit as visiting brethren.

Rev. R. B. Willis was dismissed at his own request to join the Presbytery of Arkansas.

Mr. Fred. D. Thomas, member of New Bern church and now student of Union Theological Seminary, and Simon G. Walker, colored, were received under the care of Presbytery as candidates for the ministry. The latter will go to Tuskaloosa Institute as a student this fall.

Presbytery took the following action in reference to the Education Cause: In view of the fact that we have an increasing number of candidates for the ministry (at present eleven), that most of them are receiving aid from the funds of the Committee of Education, and to an extent much more than this Presbytery contributes to this cause, thus making us—an old and large Presbytery—to be actually pensioners upon the bounty of others; in view further of the loud call that the needs of this cause make in the present increasing number of candidates all over our Church, the Presbytery enjoins and urges all our ministers and churches to give this cause a more prominent place in their thoughts and prayers, to make special efforts to increase their contributions, and not to neglect giving the congregations information on this subject, and opportunity to contribute to the same.

The following paper on Davidson College was adopted. [This paper was published last week.]

HOME MISSIONS.

The report of Rev. Alex. Sprunt, Agent, and of the evangelists, Rev. Messrs. Johnston, Peel, and Coppedge were heard and were of an encouraging tone.

The Presbytery adopted and forwarded the following memorial to Synod in view of its immense mission territory, and ever widening fields.

Presbytery of Orange respectfully memorializes Synod to take into consideration the subjoined statement of the extent and present needs of the evangelistic field within the bounds of the Presbytery; and to take such action as its wisdom may suggest for the assistance and relief of the Presbytery in the prosecution of this great work.

The Presbytery of Orange—the oldest existing Presbytery south of the Potomac, and mother of all the Presbyteries which now compose this Synod is, in *territorial extent*, nearly as large as all the others combined. It embraces about one half the population of the State—not far from 700,000 souls, 432,000, or nearly two-thirds being white. There are forty-four counties and parts of counties in the Presbytery, in twenty of which there is not a single organized church of our faith and order. With three exceptions these counties are massed together in the eastern part of the Presbytery between the Atlantic Coast Line Railway and the ocean. The Presbytery thus presents to view a territory about evenly divided by the railway mentioned, one-half of which, as to Presbyterianism is missionary ground. And this ground, unoccupied by our Church, is nearly, if not quite *two-thirds*, of the active missionary field in the bounds of the Synod—that is to say—Orange Presbytery has twice as large an evangelistic field, for her share of labor, as the other four Presbyteries together have. The disproportion in the extent of their respective fields of Home Mission labor and enterprize is felt, justly as we believe, to be a burden far beyond her strength by the mother Presbytery. And the Synod, the only court which has according the constitution of the Church authority to determine the metes and bounds of the Presbyteries within her bounds is respectfully asked to consider this matter, and if it be possible, to equalize the shares of the Presbyteries respectively in the work of home evangelization.

2. The Presbytery is moved at this time specially to present this appeal to the Synod for the reason it has for believing its large unoccupied field to be one which invites a far more extensive planting of our Church, than it is possible for the Presbytery to accomplish with the resources at its command. Recent special exploration of the eastern district of the Presbytery has shewn open doors which should be entered at once, and would be if it was within the power of the Presbytery. It has done something in this region in the last fifteen years. Half a dozen churches have been organized, one of which is already self-supporting, and two or three new fields of hopeful labor are at this moment being entered in counties which until lately had not heard the words of a Presbyterian preacher. But other fields also remain to be occupied, and will remain thus because of the sheer inability of the Presbytery to occupy. It has reached apparently the limit of its strength in keeping as it does now four or five evangelists in the field, and yet four or five more are sorely needed, if the Presbytery is to keep apace with the widening area of labor. The Presbytery therefore earnestly desires that the Synod give this subject the consideration to which it seems to be entitled, and in its wisdom suggest or invite, some mode of procedure which may relieve the Presbytery in the present emergency. Whether it shall be by a readjustment of the boundaries which define the existing Presbyteries; or by the erection of a new Presbytery; or by a scheme of Synodical evangelistic labor; or by a consensus of the Presbyteries by which a practical co-operation may be secured in the work whether by any one, or by all these, or by any other feasible method the Presbytery does not venture to say—but it does desire, and it hopes that some way may be found for removing the disproportionate and unequal burdens of the Presbyteries and so for more effective prosecution of the great work of State evangelization.

The following recommendation of the Agent of the Home Missions was adopted:

Inasmuch as the last General Assembly appointed another object of Christian benevolence to be presented to our churches every year for an annual collection, and this cause is that of church erection—and first Sabbath in February (the day appointed by this Presbytery for a collection in our churches for Home Missions work in the bounds of our own Presbytery.)

Resolved, That, therefore, we as a Presbytery again co-operate with the General Assembly Committee on Home Missions in prosecuting our Home Mission Work, and that we will take up the annual collection for Home Missions in the first Sabbath in January, and a collection for the cause of church erection on the first Sabbath in February—sending in these collections to the Central Treasury, and receiving therefrom appropriations to our work of Home Missions and church erection according to the plan pursued by the Executive Committee of Home Missions.

A call from Bethlehem church was placed in the hands of Rev. J. Horace Lacy, and Rev. Messrs. Darnall and Wilhelm appointed a committee to install him on the second Sabbath in December.

Revs. Chester and Darnall, and Elder C. W. Johnston were appointed to visit this church before the installation and adjust the matter of arrears of salary due from the church to their late pastor, Rev. T. J. Allison.

Call from Yanceyville, Grier and Stony Creek churches, for the Rev. W. R. Coppedge were retained by the Presbytery for the present.

Chapel Hill church received permission to memorialize the Synod in behalf of its own and the interests of Presbyterianism as connected with the State University.

Rev. Messrs. Harding, E. W. Smith and Miller, and Elders J. A. Womack and J. M. McIver were appointed a commission to visit and adjust difficulties in the Mount Vernon church.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The report of the Agent Rev. J. L. Currie was heard, and it was resolved,

1*st*. That this Presbytery does, as heretofore, heartily commend the cause of Foreign Missions to all the churches under its charge, and urges upon them to support this cause with more ardent devotion and increased liberality.

2*d*. That the pastors, stated supplies and evangelists of the Presbytery be directed to present the recommendations 3d, 4th, 5th, 9th and 10th of the General Assembly (min. p. 430) with reference to Foreign Missions, to the churches under their charge, and that they urge and encourage the adoption and carrying out these recommendations by the churches.

3*d*, That every Session within our bounds be instructed to aid in forming, if practicable, and to encourage a Ladies' Missionary Society in its church, and that each Session make effort, and if possible, secure the services of one or more active, zealous Christian women of the church to solicit subscriptions to the "Missionary."

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Presbytery held its annual convention on this subject on the second day of its session. The following action was taken:

1. That the session of each church in Orange Presbytery be urged to establish, if practicable, one or more mission Sabbath-schools, either within or without the bounds of the congregation.

2. That the Presbyterial Sabbath school convention be hereby discontinued, and that the Sabbath-school work of Orange Presbyterybe made the special order for the second day at 11 a. m., during the fall meeting.

3. That the Agent of Sabbath-schools be directed to prepare a programme of work for the consideration of Presbytery.

The various recommendations of the Assembly on this subjects (min. p. 418. 419) were also directed to be sent down to the churches for their information.

Missionary supplies were ordered as follows:

Chatham Field—Messr. Miller, Culbertson and E. W. Smith.

Caswell Field—Messrs. Chester and Craig.

Neuse River—Dr. Vass.

Randolph—Drs. Harding and J. H. Smith, E. W. Smith.

Elizabeth City—Dr. S. M. Smith,

Kenansville—Rev. E. P. Davis.

Littleton—Dr. Atkinson, and Rev. C. Moore.

The spring meeting will be held in Reidsville, on Wednesday, 17th, before third Sabbath in April next, at 11 a. m.

F. H. JOHNSTON. S. C.

Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1888.

THE MAN OR THE WORK.

I went to Smartville last week to visit an old friend. He is an elder in the church there. I stayed over Sunday, and the preacher gave us two first-rate sermons. They were full of ideas, but the language was so simple and the illustrations so familiar that every child could understand him. He did not try to show off his learning, yet I could see that he was an excellent scholar and mighty in Scriptures. I said to my friend: "You are highly favored in Smartville; Mr. A. is an unsually good preacher." "Yes, I know he is, but yet he is not popular, and some of our folks want mighty bad to get rid of him." "Why?" I asked. "Isn't he faithful as a pastor? Isn't he building up the church?" "Yes, we have never done as well before as during the three years that he has been with us. But, as you see, he is a very plain man. He does not wear a white cravat, even; and his style, though clear and forcible, and free from vulgarisms and slang, is familiar. He avoids high-sounding words. But the very people who wouldn't know what those words meant if he used them seem to hanker after them. He exchanged not long with young Mr. D., the new minister at Smithton, and he gave us a heavy dose of Greek and Latin. He told us how much better he could translate certain passages than the revisers have; and he quoted a good deal of poetry, which he declaimed as well as any of our boys in the high school could. The people were delighted. They said: 'Oh, if we had such a preacher as that; so scholarly, so eloquent!' When I asked some of them what they remembered of the sermon, they could not even tell me the text; but insisted that it was splendid. And they said: 'Mr. D. is so graceful, and he had such a lovely necktie, and his coat was of the true clerical cut.'"

"Well," I said, "what are you going to do about it?"

"O I suppose we shall have to give Mr. A. a hint that he is not satisfying a portion of the congregation, and that he had better try to get a call to some other church."

"Are not your best people—those who attend the prayer-meeting and want spiritual food on the Sabbath, satisfied with Mr. A.?"

"O yes, but they are the old folks, you know, who never give us any trouble. They always yield their preferences to the young people and the outsiders."

"So the young people and the outsiders choose the pastors here and run the church, do they?"

"No, not exactly; but we must have a man that is popular or we can't draw a congregation. If we could get a minister like Mr. D., the Shoddys, the Stuckups, and all that set would take pews, and so help us to support the church."

"And what good can they do the church, or the church do them? They would come here just as they go to lectures or concerts. They don't want the gospel, and will not go where it is dispensed, but where it is 'dispensed with,' as Mrs. Partington says. I tell you my old friend, this whole business of managing churches so as to please worldly pew-holders because they are wealthy, or gay, and giddy young people because they have social influence, is as foolish as it is wrong. When a good man is doing good, good people ought to sustain him. It is the especial duty of elders to stand by a faithful pastor, and not let him be drawn away or discouraged by the opposition of those whose tastes are carnal and who need the very kind of preaching that they criticize."

This conversation made me think of what Paul says in Second Thessalonians: "And we beseech you, brethren, to know them that labor among you and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you, and to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake." The minister is not to flatter his hearers, or cater to their carnal ideas, but to admonish them; and they are to esteem him very highly, not for his own sake, but for his work's sake; not because he is handsome and graceful and has a fine voice, but because he is faithful and useful. Paul, in his second letter to Timothy, exhorts him to be 'a workman * * rightly dividing the work of truth." He did not tell him to try to be popular, i. e., be thinking always of the people and how to please them; but to think of his work, and to show himself "approved unto God."

If you want a house built you don't select the best looking or the best dressed carpenter, but the best workman. What you seek is good work. And should it not be so in the building of the spiritual house? I have heard of a preacher who boasts that he can fill any place of worship. He has unbounded confidence in powers of attraction. And he does draw crowds. But there are no conversions under his preaching. The people go as they would go to a theater. They admire the messenger, but pay no attention to the message. It is the manner that interests them, and not the matter. Now, I don't believe there is anything gained by getting people to go to church if the church has to be turned into an opera house, or a lecture hall in order to secure their attendance. I would try by all means to bring men to hear the gospel. But if they will not come to the wells of salvation to draw water out of them, I would not fill those wells with rum, or even with lemonade, and then stand and cry: "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters." It is sad and humiliating to see men with the vows of God upon them, resorting to stage tricks in order to fill their houses. And it is equally sad to see good people turn the cold shoulder to earnest and faithful preachers, because they will not preach themselves, but Jesus Christ, the Lord.—*Obadiah Oldschool, in the Interior.*

A CHILD'S FAITH.

Mrs. C.——is a widow lady of refinement and culture. Within the past few years, misfortune has pressed so hard upon her that she is compelled to labor as she has never done before to support her two little children. Working late and early, she is just able to get enough to live on and that is all. Of course every article of property she has about her neat little premises is appreciated at its full value. Amongst other things about the house, she has a goat, which supplies the little household with milk. It is gentle and kind, a great pet with the children, and almost invaluable to the head of the family. Not long ago the "Nannie" was wounded; she had gotten into some one's yard and received a small load of shot in the hip. She made a great noise, and there was much distress in that little household. The mother wept for poor "Nannie," and the children cried for their pet. Neighbors were consulted, and the greatest care was bestowed on the wounded goat, with many doubts in the minds of all as to whether she would live or not. When night came her wounds were carefully dressed and she was put to bed in her little house. Then the children came in to retire. Little C——, three years old, kneeled down on her mother's lap and said her prayers more quietly than usual. The closing part of her prayer was "God bless dear mamma, and make C—— a good girl, for Jesus sake, Amen." Just before she said amen, she looked up inquiringly and said, "Mamma, may I ask God to make the 'Nannie,' well?" Her mother said, "Yes," and the little innocent fervently, in her simple manner, prayed that "God would make the little 'Nannie' well." A few days passed, during which the milk of the goat could not be used. The family felt the loss sorely, but no complaining word was uttered. Such was the anxiety to cure the "Nannie" that the thoughts of the whole household were entirely concentrated on that one subject. In a week or so Mrs. C—— discovered that the milk could be used, and placed it in its usual place on the table. Little C—— inquired eagerly if that was "Nannie's" milk. When told it was, her bright little face actually glowed with joy and gratitude as she said, "I thought God would make the 'Nannie' well when we asked Him to do it."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

St. Nicholas for November begins a new volume and we speak for its readers, young and old, a delightful prospect. Illustrations and reading are entertaining and instructive. There are to be stories pertaining to Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the Arctic Regions by authors which guarantee interest. The stories are excellently told, pictures beautiful and type clear. $3.00 a year. New York.

The Baby's Journal: What a unique conception this book is! An attractively bound volume containing eight well selected and pleasing poems, beautifully illustrated, and with blank pages for Items and Gifts can but attract and charm all lovers of the beautiful. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York, Publishers. Price $1.50.

From Flax to Linen: The numerous admirers of the writings of Mrs Nathaniel Conklin (Jennie M. Drinkwater) will note with pleasure this last of her works. The story is very interesting and readable. The heroine first appears as a young girl, impetuous and quick-tempered, but after the various trials of life is transformed from the flax to linen. This book makes an excellent addition to a Sunday-school or home library. Price $1.50. Published by Robt. Carter & Bros. New York.

Turner's N. C. Almanac 188 is on our table, Jas. H. Enniss, Publisher, Raleigh. Like an old familiar face it makes its annual visit to the homes of our people. It is valuable for reference the year round and so true has it been that it is termed the old Reliable. Every cititizen ought to have one. Price 10cts, to be had of merchants and postmasters or of the publisher.

RUB LIGHTLY.

A story is told of a dignitary of the Church who somewhat astonished an audience of young clergymen by taking the above words as the text of an address, in which he impressed upon his hearers the importance of tact in dealing with their lay brethren. Speaking generally, it may be said that in every walk of life delicate treatment and gentle handling are often the secret of success in dealing both with persons and things. The great gift of tact, so difficult to define, so easy to appreciate and admire, is nothing more than the art which enables its possessors to "rub lightly" in all the relations of life. The instinct which helps us to understand characters widely different, which gives us a quick perception of the susceptibilities and peculiarties of others, is essential to all who aspire to deal successfully with their fellowmen.

Even in the most commonplace duties of every-day life the art of rubbing lightly will often enable us to overcome difficulties and obstacles which have resisted all rougher methods. The servant who possesses a "light hand" is indeed "a treasure" in the eyes of her mistress, and will succeed in many little domestic duties where clumsy fingers would utterly fail.

Though of most importance, and seen in its highest form in the world at large, there is ample scope for the exercise of tact in the narrower circle of home-life and social gatherings. And here it may be observed that this natural instinct and insight into character, connected as it is with the finer feelings of our nature, is seen more commonly and in a higher degree among women than among men. Who does not admire the ready tact which enables a popular hostess to make a mixed party "go off," or, in other words, to harmonize the somewhat discordant elements of a micellaneous assemblage, "What can equal woman's tact," says Oliver Wendell Homes; "her delicacy, her subtlety of apprehension, her quickness to feel the changes of temperature, as the warm and cool currents of talk blow by turns?"

If we consider the importance of tact in the wider relations of life, we shall find that those who can rub lightly achieve a large measure of success in dealing with others.

Perhaps the value of tact will be most readily and most commonly recognized in the region of diplomacy. And while it may be said to attain its highest development in the successful ambassador who carries on negotiations of the most delicate nature, on which the issues of peace or war may depend, it is of almost equal importance to the great party leader, the popular bishop, the eminent physician, the successful head-masters. One and all of these in their different spheres carry out more or less unconsciously the principle of rubbing lightly in their intercourse with their fellow-men. If it be too much to say that "tact is success" in life, it may at any rate be safely asserted that to those whose work consists mainly in managing or influencing others, the art of rubbing lightly is a most important factor in the attainment of popularity.—*Chamber's Journal.*

OUR THOUGHTS.

Did you ever think what sort of a world it would make if all your feelings and thoughts took form around you? Just suppose that your thoughts which flit about so actively from one attractive subject to another, should be seen as birds and insects flying here and there around you. Let us think whether sweet birds and lovely butterflies would delight our eyes, or whether we should be stung and bitten by a swarm of noxious flies. Bright, cheerful thoughts they must be which would become good birds and insects. Thoughts of delight in lovely things around us, and of gratitude for such gifts; thoughts which love to linger around the sweet plans which are blossoming into useful work; thoughts which delight to sport in the sunshine of love and kindly cheerfulness, never turning to any event but to see some hopeful sign, some cause for gratitude, never turning to another person but to think kindly of him and to wish him well. But are there also thoughts less kind, which sting and bite, and do their best to kill the happiness of others, which would surround us with stinging wasps and biting insects? Are there complaining thoughts, and thoughts which are not true, loving to disparage others and to accuse them? Such will add themselves to the buzzing, stinging swarm. And are there thoughts which delight to linger around forbidden pleasures, trying to make what is wrong seem allowable? These, too, will increase the swarm of vile insects which gather about dead and unclean objects. Do you wish to live in such a hateful swarm? Then drive away the foul and unkind thoughts. Keep your thoughts busy with what is pure and sweet and useful. Compel them to think kindly and truly, and to find out ways of doing good. Compel them to see the bright side of events as they pass, and to rise to the Lord in gratitude. Then if this change should take place, you would be delighted by the sweet-songed birds and lovely insects which fly among the sparkling flowers.. Next time let us think of the change very like this which does take place with all the other world.—*New Church Messenger.*

BEAUTY IN WOMAN'S FACE.

"No cosmetics are so capable of enhancing beauty as the smile of good temper and a desire to please," says the author of "The Five Talents of Women."

"Beauty of expression is, more than any other form of loveliness, capable of cultivation. A woman may not have perfectly regular features, but her face will be so lit up with the beauty of goodness that she cannot fail to please, if she strive to obey the spirit of some such rules as the following, which may be multiplied or diminished according to particular cases.

"1. Learn to govern yourselves and to be gentle and patient.

"2. Guard your tempers, especially in seasons of ill-health, irritation and trouble, and soften them by prayers and a sense of your own shortcomings and errors.

"3. Never speak or act in anger until you have prayed over your words or acts.

"4. Remember that, valuable as is the gift of speech, silence is often more valuable.

"5. Do not expect too much from others, but forbear and forgive, as you desire forbearance and forgiveness yourself.

"6. Never retort a short or angry word. It is the second word that makes the quarrel.

"7. Beware of the first disagreement.

"8. Learn to speak in a gentle tone of voice.

"9. Learn to say kind and pleasant things whenever opportunity offers.

"10. Study the characters of each and sympathize with all in their troubles, however small.

"11. Do not neglect little things, if they can affect the comfort of others in the smallest degree.

"12. Avoid moods and pets and fits of sulkiness.

"13. Learn to deny yourself and prefer others.

"14. Beware of meddlers and tale-bearers.

"16. Never charge a bad motive in a good one is conceivable.

"17. Be gentle and firm with children.

"The last rule refers to children, but often a husband is far more difficult to manage. If, however, a wife can keep her temper, and persevere in her efforts to please, she will in the end conquer by kindness.

DOING GOD'S WILL.

The best and broadest description of religion is, that it is doing God's will; the surrender of the personal human will to the Divine will. This, of course, includes the spiritual worship of God and trust in Christ for our salvation, holiness and righteousness of life, and love and helpfulness of all human beings. But it leaves a great deal to the individual conscience and the common judgment and consent of those who are associated in church fellowship. And we find, in the New Testament writings especially, much in the relation of advice and exhortation which is hardly obligatory, yet the following of which will not fail to produce good results. And as it is the characteristic of the good and faithful servant to do without special command whatever seems to subserve his Master's interest, so if we are intent on doing God's will we will be ready to do whatever the Holy Spirit prompts. The greater number of human lives that are failures have become so because they have not followed their better impulses. There is no truer mark of a child of God than not to wait for specific orders but instead to seek opportunities to do whatever is pleasing to God.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A thing immortal; Time cannot change it; Death does not quench it; Eternity cannot waste or destroy it! From the cradle to the grave it compasses us about, growing stronger when temptations beset us, becomes holier when adversity tries us, and more God-like to save when the blackness of despair gathers its horrors around it. Forsaking us not, though deserted by all others, it clings to us with a spell which no heart can dissolve, with a strength which no power can sunder.

In the morning, at noonday and at noontide, it is always ours; and though the heart whose every throb was actuated by it is hushed in that bosom forever; though the once soulful eyes glow not with it now, and mute lips breathe it no more—yea, though the coffin and the shroud, the cold clods of the valley, and the long grasses of many a year hide from our tear-dimmed eyes the sweet form that ever transfigured into angelic radiance by its presence, yet from the shores of the receding past this mother love drifts over us with all the vividness of the days when she was with us; and it comes to us from beyond, in its infinite tenderness still yearning over us, and brings up a hope as we struggle in the close contests of life.

Going not out forever and setting not, it is a guiding star by whose far-reaching light we may pilot our frail barks from billow to billow across the stormy sea of Time, and anchor at last on the fadeless shore of a country whose mansions are home indeed, hallowed and made pure by the prayerful vigils born of a mother's love—*The Little Christian*

MELANCHOLY.

Never give way to melancholy; resist it steadily, for the habit will encroach. I once gave a lady two and twenty receipts against melancholy; one was a bright fire; another, to remember all the pleasant things said to her; another, to keep a box of plums on the mantelpiece, and a kettle simmering on the hob. I thought this mere trifling at the moment, but have in after life discovered how true it is that these little pleasures often banish melancholy better than higher and more exalted objects; and that no means ought to be thought too trifling which can oppose it either in ourselves or others.—*Sydney Smith.*

CROWDED OUT.

The day was done: with weary hands and brain
I watched the twilight's shadows deeper grow,
And with unquiet spirit thought of all
The hours had failed to bring; so weak, so slow
Had been the hands to do the mind's behest,
While in the heart remained a vague unrest,
Till backward, like a flash of light there came
This saying, that sometime, somewhere,
I must have read, in years long since gone by,
Ere yet the world had brought to me a care,
These were the words, their truth I could not doubt,—
"In every life, something gets crowded out."

Yes, something, surely; yet a mighty truth
Lies back of this; that we, ourselves, may choose
In greater part the work that we must do,
And whether we the best or worst refuse,
Determines everything; on this must rest
The life, the character by each possessed.

Yet, much is crowded out of every life,—
Strive as we will, some things are still undone;
A friend lies ill; "We'll go to-day," we think;
"We'll go before the setting of the sun"
Night comes; 'tis unfulfilled; and morning light
Takes her forever from our mortal sight.

And distant friends we hold in memory dear,
Yet send no word of greeting; every hour
Is full, it seems, so full of work, we feel
We have no time to write. And thus the flower
Of friendship oft is blighted; hearts grow sad,
Because we have not time to make them glad.

Deep longings lie within the inmost heart,—
We feel a hidden power to do, to be
What lies beyond our grasp; we try in vain
To quell the longing, hoping still to see
The day when Fortune's wheel shall turn about,
And these shall be no longer crowded out.

Oh, happy thought! That in the life to come
There will be time for all; all friendship true,
All aspiration deep, our hearts' desire
All the good work we have so wished to do.
Then why should we complain, and wherefore doubt,
Because in this life much is crowded out!

—*Good Housekeeping.*

WHAT THEN?

I am a Christian. What then? Why, I am a redeemed sinner, a pardoned rebel, all through grace, and by the most wonderful means which infinite wisdom could devise.

I am a Christian. What then? Why, I am a temple of God; and surely I ought to be pure and holy.

I am a Christian. What then? Why, I am a child of God; and I ought to be filled with filial love, reverence, joy and gratitude.

I am a Christian. What then? Why, I am a disciple of Christ, and must imitate Him who was meek and lowly in heart, and pleased not himself.

I am a Christian. What then? Why, I am an heir of heaven, and hastening on to the abodes of the blessed, to join the full choir of glorified ones in singing the song of Moses and the Lamb; and surely I ought to learn that song on earth.—*Payson.*

WIDE OPPORTUNITIES.

We often speak of wide opportunities for usefulness — meaning by the expression enlarged fields for personal activity, and not the inner sanctuaries of suffering where the soul may reach its highest spiritual development, and where those who witness in us the sustaining grace are led to magnify the Prince of Life. Do we not often err in this? What an opportunity to honor God and strengthen the faith of others in him is offered us in seasons of trouble. By our silent submission, our freedom from impatience, our tender expressions of attachment to the Saviour, our unshaken confidence in his promises and power to succor, and by our bright assurances of eternal felicity—by all these we preach Jesus as it is not possible to do in health. Equally true is it when suffering earthly reverses of other kinds. The firmness of our integrity is an unanswerable demonstration of spiritual verities, the composure of soul under assault is the sign of God's presence which the beholder is unable to resist. Tempted, suffering, child of sorrow, yield thyself to thy great opportunity. Here the fields are "white unto harvest." Rewards may be greater for thee in the victories here achieved than ever thou couldst win in the open field. Satan, through thy faith, may be seen to "fall as lightning from heaven." Be patient, be strong, be true to thy Saviour. More thou canst do for him while in the furnace than was possible during thy whole life-time of activity.

MAKE HASTE.

Some years ago, when traveling through Palestine, we were nearly benighted. We had left Hebron in the morning, and had come leisurely along, passing through Bethlehem, and visiting the gardens of Solomon on the way. The sun began to get low ere we caught our first glimpse of Jerusalem, and on reaching the plain of Rephaim we had to increase our speed. In a little the sun set, and we saw a man come out from the Jaffa gate and stand upon a small hillock, shouting with all his might, as if forewarning of danger, and gesticulating wildly, as if to call our attention to what he was announcing.

"What is the man saying?" we asked our guide.

"He is shouting 'Yellah! Yellah!'"

"What does that mean?"

"Come along! Come along!"

"We now found we were about to be shut out, and this messenger had come out to warn us that the gate was about to be closed. We made haste, as we did not all relish the thought of being kept all night outside the walls. We were just in time; no more. We entered, and the gate closed behind us. "The door was shut" (Matt. xxv. 10).

The lesson we learned was, "Make haste!"—a lesson which some of us never forgot. So near being shut out of the earthly Jerusalem! What if we were to be not almost but altogether, shut out of the Heavenly City!

GIVING FOR JESUS' SAKE.

Give for Christ's sake. This implies—giving in Christ's name. "Whatsoever ye do in word or deed do all in the name of the Lord Jesus," Col. iii: 17. Giving like Christ. "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, though He became poor, that ye through His poverty might be rich." Christ gave all He had; He gave Himself. "He loved me and gave Himself for me," Gal. ii: 20. Giving to Christ. "For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; I was naked and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison and ye came unto me." * * * "*Inasmuch* as ye have it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." If we aim lower than this we aim too low.

If the gift be not given to Jesus He cannot acknowledge it. *Inasmuch* as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me," cannot and does not mean that those on the left hand never gave anything. Many of them gave largely and liberally; large sums doubtless appeared opposite their names; nay, some of them may have built churches, chapels, hospitals, etc., solely at their own expense. But all this may be done and not done to Christ; sometimes we give that we may appear liberal; sometimes to please our friends. How often the collector for religious and charitable purposes hears the expression: "If any one but yourself had called, they would not have got so much?" This is not giving to Jesus, and Jesus cannot and will not acknowledge receipt of what He does not receive. The next time you write your name in the collector's book and place your gift in his hand, or when the basket, or box, is pased around your pews, remember you are giving to Jesus Himself. You are, as it were, laying your gift in the hands which He so tenderly showed His disciples bearing the print of the nails.

The late Frances Ridley Havergal says: "Ah! if we had stood at the foot of the cross and watched the tremendous payment of our redemption with the precious blood of Christ—if we had seen that awful price told out drop by drop, from his own dear, patient brow and torn hands and feet till it was ALL paid, and the central words of eternity uttered—'It is finished'—should we not have been ready to say, 'Not a mite will I withhold?"—*From Gold and the Gospel*

NOT SELF, BUT CHRIST.

There is more pulp than pluck in a great deal of what passes for piety. It is an audacious attempt to get a free ride to heaven in a drawing-room car, with plenty of select company and good fare on the road. "Will Dr. A—— be in the pulpit to-day? Will the music be up to the mark? Is it likely to clear off? Then I'll try to go to church to-day." With such a soliloquy on Sabbath morning, how much grace is there likely to be left after the wear and tear of the week? The piety that Christ smiles upon is a piety that will stand a pinch and face a storm; that would rather eat an honest crust than far sumptuously on unholy gains; that gladly gives up its couch of ease to sally on its missions among the outcasts; that sets its Puritan face like a flint against fashionable sins. We talk glibly about "taking up a cross," but a cross is intended for somebody's crucifixion. On Calvary's cross we know full well who bled away his precious life. On our cross self is to be the victim. Paul, the heroic, was emphasizing that fact when he commanded Christians to mortify their members which are upon the earth. The American revision of the New Testament hits the sense of this passage more accurately: "Put to death your own members," etc. Loyalty to Christ often demands the plucking out of the right eye and the amputation of the right arm. The sublime glory of Abraham's offering really was that he was willing to thrust the knife through the very heart of self. O, it is not the taking up, it is the giving up, that makes a strong athletic, heroic Christian.—*Dr. T. L. Culyer.*

YOUTH.

How delightfully dost thou revel in the full flow of nature's bounteous stream, swelling to expected perfection. To the present feeling of enjoyment and to the unbounded anticipation of future bliss, how open his youth! How full of delight and how beauteous in infancy, although, like the early blossom of spring, it feels the chill that its nature is heir to. We press the elastic muscle, full and soft, of the healthful child, and pass our fingers through the glossy curls, and fondly pinch the rosy, dimpled cheek, and gaze in the laughing eyes, and express with enthusiasm our admiration of the promise nature gives of its future perfection—we know not what—but we feel and know that we love youth, even in its imbecility. As it approaches to and attains maturity, how admirable, how lovely is youth in its pristine purity! Though man may not measure the power of God by his own weakness, he may, and must, love youth, beauty and purity; and while such love is active in him, he must adore his infinitely good Creator.

LEARN TO FORGIVE.

Learn how to forgive. Do not carry an unforgiving spirit with you through all your life; it will hurt you more than any thing else. It will destroy the happiness of many around you, yet its chief feeding ground will be found in your own heart. You hate your neighbor. Yonder in his dwelling one hundred and fifty yards away. You pass by a wood-fire; you pluck a half-consumed brand from it, flaming and gleaming, and thrusting it under your garment to hide it, you start for your neighbor's dwelling to burn it. Who gets the worst of it? You find your garments on fire, and your own flesh burned before you can harm your neighbor. So is he who carries an unforgiving spirit in his bosom. It stings his own soul like an adder shut up there. I know of some who call themselves Christians who are miserable because of their own revengefulness. Forgive your enemies and get down on your knees and pray for them, and salvation will come into your own soul like a flood. "Father, forgive sthem." Sweet prayer and blessed example!

WHO IS YOUR PILOT?

With many it is ebb water before the tide be at the full. The lamps of their lives are wasted almost as soon as they are lighted. The sand of their hour-glass is run out, when they think it is but newly turned. When men feel sickness arresting them, then they fear death is approaching. But we begin to die, as soon as ever we begin to live. Every man's passing-bell hangs in his own steeple. Take him in his four elements, of earth, air, fire, and water. In the earth, he is as fleeting dust; in the air, he is as disappearing as vapor; in the water, he is a breaking bubble; and in the fire, he is as consuming smoke. Many think not of living any holier, till they can live no longer; but one to-day is worth two to-morrows. Reader, you know not how soon the sails of your life may be rolled up, or how nigh you may be to your eternal haven; and if you have not Jesus as your pilot within you, you will suffer an eternal shipwreck.—*Rev. W. M. Secker.*

TWO RULERS.

"The Bible is so strict and old-fashioned," said a young man to a gray-haired friend who was advising him to study God's word if he would learn how to live. "There are plenty of books written nowadays that are moral enough in their teaching, and do not bind one down as the Bible."

The old merchant turned to his desk and took out two rulers, one of which was slightly bent. With each of these he ruled a line, and silently handed the ruled paper to his companion.

"Well, said the lad, "what do you mean?"

"One line is not straight and true, is it? When you mark out your path in life, do not take a crooked ruler."

WATCHING.

The essential of purity of heart is to keep the evil *out*. This requires constant vigilance; For a Christian to maintain an intimacy with the ungodly is like letting a company of carousers into his house. They will leave their ugly marks on the furniture—their odors of evil drinks and noxious fumes in the air—and the recollections of their poisonous talk in the memory.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMB'R 14, 1888.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

Our readers know that the Synod of North Carolina, with most encouraging unanimity, resolved to place in the field a Synodical evangelist. Many of them know that this was done, not hastily, but after full discussion and thorough canvass of the difficulties which might lie in the way, or which do lie in the way. It was well it should be so. It was not difficult to see that the land was there—the land to be possessed—nor difficult to recall how long it had been there unpossessed. Time had been that the Synod disliked to be reminded that within its bounds such a state of things existed, and the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN had been chided, gently, indeed, and in the spirit of entire kindness, for proclaiming to the world how much we lacked of coming up to the full measure of duty in providing for these destitutions. Now, the fact is admitted that the work is before us, and the work must be done.

But returning to the Synod: The land beyond the Jordan was plainly to be seen, and the Jordan, too, with its overflowing banks between. "The LORD has commanded" was the clarion note that inspired the Synod, and the ways were planned and the means evoked with that cry upon their ears and that call upon their hearts.

"The LORD has commanded," and there is throughout our Synod—we believe it, we feel it—a determination that this work shall be pushed forward with earnestness and vigor.

"The LORD has commanded," and now let the people sanctify themselves, for the LORD has great things in store for us; let the priests and the Levites bearing the ark move forward—let the ministers of GOD, GOD'S presence with them, go on, and it shall be that when their feet are dipped in the brim of Jordan, the people will closely be following them, the waters will recede and the people will haste to pass over and possess the land.

The means to prosecute this work will be forthcoming—the Presbyterians of North Carolina will not prove recreant to the duty that presses upon them. Let our leaders "speak to the children of Israel that they go forward," for the LORD has commanded, and the people will haste to the conquest of the land.

Inquiries are made by persons not present at the meeting of Synod as to the meaning and purpose of the Synod's new departure, the methods by which the work is to be done, and its relations to the work done by the Presbyteries.

Before endeavoring to answer these questions we may be indulged in a little retrospection.

When North Carolina was an outlying district of the Presbytery of Hanover, its scattered Presbyterian families were visited, encouraged and organized into churches by evangelists sent by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia. To this work Presbyterianism in North Carolina, for the most part, owes its organized existence. For the *methods* of this work we would refer inquirers to the journal of one of these missionaries, Rev. HUGH MCADEN, in FOOTE'S Sketches of North Carolina.

After the Presbyterian Church had secured a firm foot-hold in our soil, the Synod of the Carolinas was organized, embracing North and South Carolina, and parts of Virginia and Tennessee. In this Synod the Presbytery of Orange covered about the territory now embraced in the Synod of North Carolina. One of the earliest acts of this Synod was the appointment of a Synodical missionary, or evangelist, and afterwards the number was raised to three—not including missionaries to the Indians—whose express duty it was "to itinerate within its bounds." Looking over the records of those early sessions of the Synod, it is evident that the most interesting and important part in its proceedings was the annual report of these missionaries.

In the years 1811 and 1812 arrangements were begun and consummated for the transfer of the whole missionary business of the Synod to the General Assembly. So far as the missions to the Indians in the Mississippi Valley were concerned, this was a wise move. But to missionary work in the bounds of the Synod it was the death-blow, substituting red-tape methods for the hearty, active interest of those in immediate connection and sympathy with the field. According to the plan it was to be "the duty of Presbyteries from time to time to inform the Assembly where missionary labors appear to be wanted, and what missionaries they may have it in their power to provide." (FOOTE, p. 472.)

We have no statistics to show the relative growth of the Synod before and after this date, but there is one fact that may serve as an index, so far as that portion of the Synod embraced in our present Synod is concerned. The division of Presbyteries is within certain limits a fair index of the growth of the Church. In 1799 the Presbytery of Concord was set off from Orange, and the Presbytery of Fayetteville in 1812—the year when the above change of method was consummated. And from that date to 1868, when Wilmington was set off from Fayetteville, there was not a single new Presbytery erected. After the fatal error of 1811–'12 Presbyterianism in North Carolina settled on its lees.

After the war direct missionary activity by the Presbyteries was begun, and we can see indications of its results in new subdivisions of Presbyteries, and the erection of Wilmington and Mecklenburg. Here, it would seem, was the true solution of the missionary problem. If the consequence of removing the centre of mission work away from the field was so disastrous when the Synod gave its work into the hands of the Assembly, would it not be an equal error to transfer it from the Presbyteries to the Synod? Unquestionably; but let us ask another question: Would it not be better still to put into the hands of each congregation the work of evangelizing its environs?

We have now reached the point of view from which we can enfold what we believe to be the true theory of missions—if theory it can be called.

We believe in *congregational* missions. The churches of Charlotte, Wilmington, Raleigh, Greensborough, for example, among our city churches, with a large number of our country churches, are doing a work of extension and reproduction that is a vital and indispensable factor in our growth.

But could we leave the work to the congregation? Manifestly not. There is need of a broader outlook—a larger massing of resources, to cover the ground properly. And so we believe in *Presbyterial* missions, and would regard it as an evil day to this Synod, and in all respects a backward step, were the work now done by the Presbyteries taken out of their hands and placed under the care of the Synod.

Nor would we be for a moment understood not to be believers in the Assembly's Home Mission work. The same reasons that make it impossible for individual congregations composing a Presbytery to evangelize the Presbytery, make it impossible for the individual Presbyteries composing our Church to evangelize its outlying regions. There is need, again, of the broader outlook, the larger massing of resources, to bring the whole strength of the Church to bear upon the work of evangelizing its more destitute parts. But why should the *Synod* be left out in the application of this principle? If in the bounds of a Synod some Presbyteries are stronger than others, what is the Synod for if not to unify the resources of the whole and bring the strength of the whole to bear upon the work of overtaking its destitutions? If Synod cannot do this—if it has no direct responsibility in the work of evangelization—it has no sufficient reason for its existence. It is no wonder that some regard Synod as a fifth wheel, if it has a name to live and is dead. But we are persuaded that there are in it vast stores of latent, unused power, and that that power under the present plan is about to be put into exercise.

With regard to the details of the work, it is needless for us now to speak. It is in the hands of a Committee equally representing all the Presbyteries, and representing them in part by their own chosen Agents of Home Missions. In the hands of a Committee so constituted the interests of each Presbytery must be safe. For that Committee, in its important duty of choosing the man or men, and for the man, when chosen, and the work, when inaugurated, we bespeak the sympathy, co-operation and prayers of all who love the Church of our fathers, and who long to see its influence spread over the whole of this Commonwealth.

The inclement weather of winter will soon be upon us. We suggest this fact to be taken into consideration by those who will canvass for the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.

THE OUTLOOK.

The result of the national election is a very great surprise to many of us, and some of us are quite unhappy over it. But in this, as in the affairs of life generally, nothing is to be gained by presaging evil. The President who is to retire has made a good record. He has sustained himself, sometimes in spite of his friends, and always in spite of his enemies. We are free to say we are disappointed; still BENJAMIN HARRISON, whom the people have called to the head of affairs, has much in his favor. His personal integrity has never been impeached. He is a Christian worker, and his past life and his present mark him as a GOD-fearing man; withal his friends claim for him more than average ability and exceptional decision and firmness of character; so that we need not seek the depths of despondency just yet. Many things he will not do that we would be glad to have him do, and he will do many things we would gladly have him not do, still things might be very much worse, and our strength and our happiness is cheerfully to accept the result and bear our part as good citizens in working out the future of our country.

We have not spared to speak out when we thought Mr. CLEVELAND was yielding too much to the enemies of our Protestant institutions, and assuredly we shall not be less forward to call attention to any delinquencies of General HARRISON if manifested in the same direction.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY.

The elections in Germany, just over, seem to indicate that the papal influence so openly and vigorously directed against the government has been measurably successful. The Romish bishops and priests exerted their influence in direct antagonism to the established and recognized powers of the State, and in obedience to a foreign power aiming at subversion of the rule of the State; and their influence was, and in every case will be, far superior to any power, of any State, that can be brought into exercise, even as the power of one who claims no more than authority over the person in the realms of time, must pale before that of one who is believed to possess unlimited power to control the fate of the soul even to a boundless eternity.

Germany has within her borders a foe that is directed and controlled by a foreign power, and Germany has a Chancellor who, to suit his own ends, will bow before this foreign power and yield to his dictation, as the past has fully proved. But recent events go to show that Germany's new Emperor is not so pliant as was his grandfather before the papal influence. WILLIAM II. doubtless has some most unlovely traits, but he has given the Pope the best of reasons for knowing that he is to be the Emperor of Germany, and not the puppet of Rome. In the late visit to the Italian King he placed the Pontiff in the most undignified attitude of pleading for recognition, rather than demanding it, and of receiving the dole of a mere acknowledgment rather than the cordial outgiving of genuine friendship, such as was bestowed upon the King of Italy.

The Pope felt the rebuff, he had been more than human, or less, had he failed to feel it; but stronger natures would have borne the blow in silence. Not so the Pontiff: all Europe, all the world was made to know the mortification and chagrin he felt. And now he will take revenge—if he can. The contest promises to be long and bitter, unless, indeed, in an hour of weakness, the Emperor, who starts so well, shall yield, as under the spell of the Chancellor, his grandfather yielded, to the enemy of his religion and his throne. There seems, indeed, at present, no need for fear that WILLIAM will yield. Though the late elections developed the full power of the Roman Catholic party, the government returns a large plurality, though not enough to overcome a combination of all antagonistic elements. It must not be overlooked, however, in reviewing German politics, that a ministry does not stand with victory, or fall with defeat, as in Britain. The government is held to reside primarily in the Emperor, and despite the Reichstag, if WILLIAM so determines he can, and he will, maintain his policy. It may be a risk to run, but the government has incurred the risk heretofore and sustained itself—and with a large plurality of the Reichstag at its back and the army at command, it can safely be depended upon to do the same again.

Of all things not absolutely certain, one thing seems most certain, viz: that the Vatican has abandoned all hope of using the German government in its attempts to secure temporal sovereignty.

LOCAL OPTION IN GEORGIA.

The New York *Press* thinks local option in Georgia is a failure, and says that the people of this State are becoming convinced that what they want is high license, if, indeed, they want to place any restraint upon the sale of intoxicants.

The *Press* bases its opinion on two things, viz: that local option in this State does not decrease the amount of intoxicants consumed, and that it injures trade wherever it is in operation.

The *Press* fails to state that other argument, if it may be called such, against prohibition, viz: that it interferes with a man's right to drink. Perhaps the *Press* appreciates the fact that this so-called argument does not amount to anything. Prohibition does not and cannot take away the right of any one to drink. What it does is to prohibit the sale of intoxicants within a prescribed area.

There are several reasons why local option in Georgia is not a failure. Under the law the people are left free to decide the question of prohibition for themselves, and after it has been decided fairly those who voted with the minority are very likely to accept the result as gracefully as possible. It does not prevent the use of intoxicants. What is known as the jug business is carried on somewhat extensively, but the amount of intoxicants consumed after the adoption of prohibition is not nearly so great as before. It reduces taxation by reducing court expenses, and it diminishes crime. If it does not help trade, certainly it does not injure it. There are people in prohibition counties who go to towns where whiskey is sold, and who do a good deal of their trading there, but there are many more who, having spent, formerly, a considerable amount on whiskey, under prohibition spend more for the necessaries of life, and are much better paying customers than they were. Prohibition benefits the colored people, making them better laborers and providers. But while the benefits of prohibition to this generation are great, the strongest argument in its favor is that it removes temptation, in a large measure, from people who have not formed drinking habits, and will give to the State generations of good citizens and good business men. The longer prohibition remains in force, the more apparent will become its benefits.

If the *Press* will send an unprejudiced man on a tour of inspection in every county in Georgia, and if its representative will make a thorough investigation, it will change its opinion with regard to this matter. Local option in Georgia is a success.

The New York papers published a thousand miles—more or less—away from Georgia, or from Kanzas, dogmatize most oracularly on the matter of local option in these States; a failing this not uncommon with those who write upon subjects with which they have little or no acquaintance. The singular part of the matter is that many readers will give more credence to their vaporings than to the clearest and most direct, positive statements of those who are fully informed upon matters discussed.

The above is from the *Savannah Morning News*, of Savannah, Ga.—a thoroughly informed and thoroughly reliable paper. It comments on the statements of the New York *Press*. Few of *our* readers, we suppose, will insist on believing the unsupported dictum of the New York paper against the clear, and certainly very modest and evidently unbiased, statements of the *News*. Which would stand best as testimony in a court of justice?

TO THE BRETHERN IN THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It is known to all readers of the PRESBYERIAN that the Synod in Goldsboro determined to put in the State at least one Evangelist, and appointed a Committee of Eleven with instructions to carry out this design. All the Presbyteries but one were canvassed for subscriptions before the adjournment of Synod, and an amount almost sufficent for employment of one home missionary was pledged. In the East and in the transmontane country there is great destitution. There are thirty-one counties in which we have no Presbyterian churches. At last the Synod is moved to inaugurate the much needed work of supplying this great destitution. Will the membership to whom God has entrusted the means come promptly forward to support the scheme? The plan of operations—and we think that herein we fairly express the mind of the Synod—is that our Evangelist shall visit the most commanding points in the destitute fields with a view to the organization of churches, and the weak and languishing churches with a view to their resuscitation. It is not meant that our Evangelist shall visit the strong churches, except in rare cases, and then not for the conduct of protracted services, but it recount his operations after the manner of Paul at Jerusalem, and to encourage the strone to support the weak.

All are invited to contribute to this much needed work. Let us have two Evangelists if possible That the committee may proceed without delay you are asked to send your contributions at once your Presbyterial Agent of Home Missions.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN W. PRIMROSE, Chairmnn.

PRESBYTERY OF TUSKALOOSA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Presbytery of Tuskaloosa met in Vine Hill church, Nov. 2d. 1888. Present: 36 delegates, 16 ministers and 20 elders.

Rev. G. E. Chandler was made moderator and Rev. W. D. Spurlin, clerk.

The Narrative on the state of religion was hopeful, and contained much cheering news. The Spirit has been present in many of our churches; more than 300 members have been received on profession during the year. We have eleven candidates for the ministry—six white and five colored. The colored work amongst us is in a promising state. Several ministers received: Rev. Messrs. J. D. McLean and Jas. Lapsley, from North Alabama Presbytery, and Rev. A. S. Doak, from Augusta Presbytery. Rev. Mr. Doak was called to Valley Creek church for three-fourths of his time.

Rev. John Woodruff, of Central, Texas, Presbytery was granted leave to labor within our bounds for next six months.

The pastoral relation between Vine Hill church and Rev. Mr. Lapsley was dissolved and Mr. Lapsley was granted leave to labor outside our bounds.

Rev. R. B. McAlpine was appointed corresponding member of Assembly's Committee for Foreign Missions in place of Rev. W. C. Clark, resigned.

Rev. W. D. Spurlin accepted a call to Faunsdale church, and a commission consisting of Rev. Messrs. McAlpine, Triplett, McLean, and Elders Hale, Asken, and Long, to install him fifth Sabbath in December.

The Presbytery sent down to Synod two overtures. The first overture was in reference to the feasibility of establishing an Institute under care of Synod for the education of colored girls. The second overture was to ask Synod to set apart one entire day for the consideration of the important subject of Home Missions.

Gainesville was chosen the next place of meeting, April, 1882. M.

ENVELOPES FOR HOME MISSION COLLECTIONS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

We have at the Assembly's office of Home Missions, in Atlanta, Ga., boxes containing five hundred envelopes of five different colors, one hundred of each color, each one hundred marked with the name of one of the five Home Mission causes for which collections are taken, viz., Evangelistic, Sastentation, Church Erection, Invalid and Colored Evangelistic Funds. These boxee, we find, with postage prepaid, will cost a little less than 85 cents, and we will, for 75 cents, send a box to any address.

I propose, also, as the time for each collection shall draw near, to prepare a brief leaflet, setting forth the nature and condition of the cause for which the collection is to be taken. Now, then, for each 85 cents which shall be sent us by a pastor or church session (or a larger amount in proportion, if they wish to get more than one box) we will send a box of envelopes, and then through the year as the collections draw near we will send so many leaflets as many desired, to be given out by the pastor or session with the envelopes, and thus the pastor or session will be equipped in his respect for all the collections to be taken for Home Mission causes for a year.

Three of these collections are near at hand, viz., for Colored Evangelistic work, first Sabbath of December; Sustentation, first Sabbath of January. Experience shows that by the use of these envelopes and leaflets, the amounts contributed by many churches have been doubled, trebled and quadrupled. Address,

REV. J. N. CRAIG,
P. O. Drawer 26, Atlanta, Ga.

BY THE WAY.

United Ireland, a Dublin, Ireland, paper, expresses indifference as to the result of the recent elections, and says Ireland has friends in both countrys, and it is intimated that the Irish in America control the situation. The question then becomes pertinent, Who controls the Irish? It may be the question of questions sooner than we like to think.

We are requested to call attention to the fact that Oxford Orphan Asylum now has 245 children within her walls, and will need a generous offering from the good people of North Carolina on Thanksgiving Day to help her get these "little ones" through the winter months.

November 29th, inst., is the day appointed for Thanksgiving, and we gladly bring this cause before the Presbyterians of North Carolina and commend it to their assistance.

We were in error in speaking of Dr. PATTON as President of Princeton Seminary. He is the head of Princeton College, occupying the chair lately vacated by Dr. MCCOSH and was before this change Professor of Theology in Princeton Seminary. He is a representative man, however, and wields large influence in the direction indicated in our editorial.

One other thought: It is sometimes given as a reason why no subscriptions can be gotten in neighborhoods that there are few or no Presbyterians there. But the paper need not be confined to Presbyterians. It discusses a very great deal in the interest of all denominations. Its standing on the liquor question and its opposition to Romanism ought to commend it to Christians generally, and much of its selected matter is entirely undenominational. Its religious news embraces all denominations of Christians the world over. We do not offer it in rivalry to papers of other denominations to members of those denominations, for we thoroughly believe in and advocate the sustaining of your own paper; but in some neighborhoods, or in some families, no religious

paper is taken, and we see no reason why in such cases the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN should not be offered to such families.

The election is over, and we suppose we all feel more like buckling down to good, hard, solid work. We shall have to visit our friends who have forgotten us with reminders—duns some call them, but the softer word is ours—and we hope they will not become offended at our doing so.

We trust the friends of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN intend to make a positive, personal and vigorous effort to put the paper in every family. We already have intimations that this certainly will be done. Now, to help this on, we suggest, when it has been found who do not take the paper, to send the names to us, with the post-office addresses, and we will send out sample copies some three or four weeks, during which time a canvass can be made. *Please send names promptly.*

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A most villainous report was circulated North on election day, aa emanating from Raliegh and stating that there was rioting with murder to prevent the negroes from voting. In very truth the city was exceedingly quiet and there was no semblance of disorder.

In Durham on the night of election day while Mr. Green a poll-holder, was away from home in the performance of his duties, his residence some distance away was fired and came near being entirely consumed. The miscreants who did the deed are said to have poured kerosene oil over the outside of the house before setting the fire. Mr. Green had been told the day before by friendly negro to look out for himself, for harm to him, was intended, because of his work for the Democratic ticket and he had provided against a personal attack which naturally he apprehended. We have heard that the fright to Mrs. Green, who with her children was in the house that was fired, may prove very serious.

North Carolina has elected a Democratic Governor, and that party has gained largely in the Legislature, having a good working majority in both houses. The Republicans have gained one member of the lower House of Congress.

A man named Harding committed suicide in Northampton county by crouching down on the railroad track with his head to the engine of a train that was approaching. Two other men under the influence of liquor were run over by trains.

At the Durham agency $72,273 worth of revenue stamps were sold in October.

Tobacco is fed to hogs in Stokes county as a preventive of cholera.

The Cuthbert machine shops of New Bern, were burned recently. Loss said to be $2,000; insurance half the amount.

Notice is given by John W. Graham, trustee, that the mortgage bonds of the North Carolina railroad, due November 1st, will be paid at Burlington.

The Charlotte *Chronicle* says:—A portrait of Rev. R. G. Pearson, the evangelist, painted by Mrs. Col. John E. Brown, of this city, has been presented by her to the Y. M. C. A. The portrait is faithfully executed.

Wild game is reported as more plentiful near Winston than usual.

The *New York Herald* says that the Vanderbilts have made large investments in Western North Carolina, near Asheville, and some of them will spend a part of their summer seasons there.

DOMESTIC.

An accident caused by a broken rail occurred last Friday on the Camden branch of the South Carolina railroad. Two passenger coaches were overturned and broken, but of nine passengers none were seriously hurt.

In the big fire at Rochester, N. Y., eleven persons are known to have been killed and twenty-seven are still missing.

An explosion of a coal mine at Pittsburg, Kanzas, last week completely shattered the shaft and buried one hundred and sixty men in the ruins, 112 feet beneath the surface of the earth.

A bar-keeper in Atlanta, Ga., sold liquor on Sunday in violation of law, and judgment was not suspended on payment of costs—it was in Georgia. He was fined $250 and costs.

The Republican party elects its candidate for President of the United States—General Benjamin Harrison—secures a majority in the U. S. House of Representatives and is sure of an increased majority in the U. S. Senate.

Two men in St. Louis have gone crazy from excitement incident to the late election.

Business failures are not so large as in corresponding week last year—226 against 275.

A $200,000 fire at Rochester on Friday.

The express box, containing bullion and coin to amount of $22,500 was rifled on the stage line near Downieville, Cal. The mail bags have not been found.

A scaffold fell in Stamford, Conn., killing two men who were upon it and seriously wounding two others.

A furious snow-storm raged in Kanzas last Friday. In Atchison the telephone lines became so broken and tangled up with electric light wires that the electric lights works were suspended to prevent accidents.

A train on the Savannah and Western Railroad bound for Macon Fair was wrecked near Ellaville, last Wednesday. Two persons were killed and about a dozen wounded.

An electric light bug bit a gentleman in Savannah. He suffered great pain from the act of biting, immediately his hand swelled and within twenty-four hours his face and head broke out in small pimples, accompanied with excruciating pain. The doctor attending him says he never heard of a similar case. The gentleman picked up the bug to throw it out of the window.

Govinda Row Sattay was cremated recently at Fresh Pond, and in accordance with his request, his ashes were sprinkled, or will be, upon the surface of the Hudson river. He was born in India. He tried to get a footing in this country for his peculiar views of theosophy, but failed and for a year or two had been in retirement. He was forty years of age, a scholar and a man of culture and refinement. He strongly opposed the liquor traffic. He died believing fully, it is reported, that his soul would again animate a human body.

An immense cave is said to have been discovcovered near Blacks, S. C.

Abbeville, S. C., is to have a street car system run by electricity.

FOREIGN.

Phonography has been adapted to the Malagasy language by Mr. A. Tacchi of Madagascar.

The ninth edition of the *Encylopedia Britannica* commenced in 1875, is about completed.

Mr. John Fleming, a local solicitor of New Castle, England, is erecting a hospital for sick children as a memorial to his wife. It will cost $115,000.

It is believed that if an East Indian prohibition law be passed the sale of liquor can be prevented.

Tawhiao, the Maori king while in England joined the Good Templars. Since his return to his own country he has done good service in the cause of temperance.

Mr. Sosaki, secretary of the Tokio, Japan, W. C. T. U. has resigned her office to take charge of a temperance magazine.

In Germany are 176,718 tooacco planters and 247,777 fields of tobacco—the acreage is 1,084,304.

A party that started from Copenhagen on May last to explore the interior of Greenland have arrived at Godthaab.

The cereal crops on Prince Edward Island are reported as abundant and they have been housed in good condition.

Another brutal murder of a woman similar to so many that have occurred heretofore in London last Friday. The murderer is still at large.

The negotiations for a commercial treaty between Germany and Turkey have been concluded and the draft submitted to the Sultan.

To keep the rabbits out of Queensland, Australia is building a wire-netting fence 8,000 miles long.

Judge Church of Queen's Court, Montreal, advocates a system of government detectives, and denounces private detectives.

Miners have gone on a strike in Sidney, New South Wales, in consequence of the coal-mine-owners and miners being unable to agree.

Admiral Possiet, who was minister of railways when the recent disaster occurred to the Czar of Russia's train, has been displaced and Prince Ineritinsky gets the position.

A dymatite explosion occurred in the registry offices in the Rue Boucher and Rue Francaise. Seven waiters and anarchists have been arrested in Paris as in complicity with the matter.

A house collapsed in Litchfield street, London killing six persons and wounding twenty.

Cotton and woolen mills are to be erected in Japan. Two Japanese manufacturers have been to England to purchase machinery and while in London one of them, Mr. Kikuchi was made a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineering. The mills will employ about five hundred persons and get their cotton and wool principally from China.

The banks in Montreal are doing well. The Bank of Montreal declares a half-yearly dividend at rate of 10 per cent annum; Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Ontario and Standard and the Merchants 7 per cent; Bank of Toronto, the Imperial, and the Bank of Hamilton 8 per cent.

A man named Edward Hugh McKenzie under pretence of being heir to a millionaire married the daughter of a New Brunswick farmer. He has since been cast into Somerset county jail and the romance ends with the poor girl going to the county poorhouse.

The Cunard steamer Nantes came into collision off the Lizard with the German ship Theodore Puger from Hamburg. Both vessels sank with (so far as known) all on board. The news comes from Havre.

The elections in Germany make the standing of the parties as follows: One hundred and thirty-three conservatives, 64 free conservatives, 98 centrists, 87 national liberals, 29 members of the freisinnige party, 13 Poles, 2 Danes, 2 Guelphs and 1 independent. Stoecker, Richter; Rickert, Friedberg, Voss, Gneist and Virchow are elected.

China, it is reported demand the dismissal of Mr. Denny, the adviser of the King of Corea.

An American syndicate, supported in part by the Russian government, is to be formed for the purpose of building railroad in Siberia.

Near Velleta, United States of Colombia, a fire took place in which many children lost their lives, many cattle and much produce was consumed.

At Carthagena, Colombia, drought and forest fires had caused great distress. Entire crops have been lost. An immense sugar plantation and 15,000 coffee plants were consumed.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

MARGARET C. MORRISON, the youngest child of Robert H. and Mary A. Morrison, was born Oct. 15th, 1863, at Pioneer Mills, Cabarrus county, N. C., united in marriage with F. Ws Morrison, Nov. 1885, and died at her home near Poplar Tent church, Oct. 3d, 1888, in the 24th year of her age, and the third year of her married life.

This dear child of the covenant was reared in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, professed her faith in Jesus as her Saviour in her early youth, and ever after trusting in Him for salvation, she went cheerfully along the King's highway, till in early noontide of her existence she was called away from a husband who idolized her, a little, boy too young ever to remember her, and friends who esteemed her price above rubies. to the presence of her Saviour, and so.

"She is not dead, but sleepeth."

E. P. P.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the afternoon of the 20th of September, 1888, at the advanced age of 74 years, the gentle spirit of Mrs. SUSAN A. ROBARDS passed from her earthly home near Oxford, N. C., to the mansions prepared for God's chosen ones. She was the widow of Col. William H. Robards, of noted La Grange, and daughter of Dr. Joseph Watkins of farfamed Ben Lomond, Goochland county, Va. and sister of the late eminent, lamented Dr. F. B. Watkins. Having come of the very best blood in old Virginia, and enjoying in her youth all the advantages that wealth, social position and religious training combined could afford she developed into an elegant Christian lady, of the purest type, and was for sixty years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, in which she was reared. She was lovely and winning in disposition; modest, unobtrusive and refined in all her tastes and feelings; but her rare guilelessness and innocence of heart rendered her utterly unconscious of the personal and mental attractions which drew so large a number of attached, admiring friends. In all her life she was never known to have a feeling of enmity or malice to even the most unworthy; her actions being ever guided by a patient, Christian forbearance and forgiveness, making her life a beautiful sermon. She seemed to be living in a constant preparation for the life on high, and to her Bible, her most treasured reading, she gave most unsparingly her daily attention. There was something exceedingly touching in the affection and reverence with which she was regarded by motherless children, towards whom she freely gave her tender, generous sympathy. To her own children, she was all that could be embodied in the holy word mother, and in the home circle in which she ever found her greatest happiness, and where she shone brightest in her lovely unselfishness, she is mourned and missed unceasingly. Thus, one by one the strong, noble characters and cultured minds of the olden time are passing away, leaving aching voids in the home circle, and many a heartfelt pang that such piety, influence and worth should be lost to the church and world! But for them

"Up there these saints of all ages in harmony meet,
Their Saviour and brethren transported to greet;
While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll,
And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul."

The remains were interred in the cemetery in Henderson, the funeral services conducted from the Presbyterian church, by Rev. John Dinwiddie, of Oxford, and Rev. Alex. Sprunt, of Henderson; text: Rev. 14:13, "And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from from their labors; and their works do follow them."

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

In Greensboro, N. C., on Wednesday Nov. 7th, 1888, at the residence of the bride's father, Peter D. Price, by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, D.D., Mr. PERCY R. ALBRIGHT and Miss LILLIE B. PRICE, all of Greensboro.

On the evening of the 1st inst., in the Seminary Chapel, at Hampden Sidney, Va., by the Rev. Chas. White, D.D., the Rev. W. C. ALEXANDER, of Bolivar, Tenn., formerly of Chester, S.C., and Miss JULIET M. DICKINSON, of Worsham, Va.

In the Presbyterian church, in Henderson, N. C., by the Rev. Alexander Sprunt, Oct. 24th, 1888, CHARLES ARCHIBALD LEWIS and CARRIE LYLE SMOOT.

In Guilford county, Nov. 8th, 1888, by Rev. C. Miller, Mr. W. P. WHITE, of Hawfield, and Miss LILLIE C. INGLE.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 13, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Has ruled firm throughout at 42½ cents.

ROSIN—Strained firm at 70 cents and Good Strained at 75 cents until Saturday when price advanced 5 cents on each quality.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.30 and Soft $2.10 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.50. until Monday, when price receded to $1.40.

COTTON.—On Wednesday, (7th). middling 9 5-16; Thursday 9¾ Friday and since 9 7 16—closing firm.

TIMBER.—No cheap.—market about bare.

Just What I Want?

One Sugar-coated Pill, such as the natives of India call a Hemp Pill, because it not only

Cools the Blood,
Controls Perspiration,
Sharpens the Appetite
Promotes Digestion,
Regulates the Bowels,
and cleanses the Kidneys,

But produces sound and refreshing slumbers, preventing headache, and giving a good flow of spirits to the otherwise languid dyspeptic.

These pills are an East India herb flower, and vegetable compound; 75 pills in a box—each pill a dose. Price, $1.25. Ask your druggist for Dr. H. James' Purifying and Regulating Pills.

CRADDOCK & CO., Proprietors,
1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

FRESH, USEFUL

BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN ALL AGES. By the Rev. Robert P. Kerr, D.D. Price, $1.25.

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address

REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

The Great Secret of the Canary Breeders of the Hartz. **מאנא BIRD** MANNA restores song to cage birds and preserves them in health. 15c. by mail. Sold by druggists. Directions free. *Bird Food Co.*, 400 N. 3d St., Phila., Pa

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

HEDRICK

FALL TRADE--1888.

OUR HANDSOME STOCK OF LADIES'

DRESS GOODS

CAN BE EOUND IN THE

CORNER STORE.

This Department is Devoted Exclusively to the Sale of

LADIES' GOODS.

The assortment is complete. We have possibly the Largest Stock of DRESS GOODS in the city. We name a few special BARGAINS.

ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA,

40-inches wide, in best Shades, of super quality, at 50c. per yard; would be cheap at 75c.

French Flannel,

54 inches wide, at **85c.** worth a dollar if a cent,

EXTRA QUALITY.

Ladies' Habet Cloth,

Pretty Colors at **$1.25** per yard. The Bargain of the season.

Embroidered Robes

in newest styles. Many have already been sold. though we receive a new supply weekly, and will be always able to offer something NEW.

TRICOTS, CHEAP GRADES OF DRESS FLANNELS, TRIMMINGS AND VELVETS, with everything else to be found in a well ordered Dress Goods Department.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Towels, Napkinks, Fringed Table Cloths, with Napkins to match.

WE SELL THE BEST

ONE DOLLAR KID GLOVE

in the South It is FOSTER'S Five Button Length, in Colors and Black. None better made. Every pair warranted.

LADIES' MERINO VESTS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

In the adjoining apartment we have concentrated our stock of

GENT'S GOODS,

where can be found a splendid stock of French, Scotch and English Suitings, All-Wool American Cassimeres, direct from the Mills in Pennsylvania.

Dicksey's Maryland Jerseys and a great variety of goods for Boys' wear.

Gents' Half-Hose, Merino and Camel's Hair Undershirts and Drawers, Collars and Cuff's, Scarfs and Neckties, &c. The success we have had heretofore in catering to the tastes of Gentlemen is a good proof of what we can now do with such largely increased facilities.

We also offer a large stock of Domestic Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Sheetings and Shirtings. Our 8c Bleaching is a wonder.

With a determination to greatly increase our rapidly growing business, we have made attractive prices that must command the attention of all all buyers.

JNO. J. HEDRICK,

101 & 103 Market St.,
1 & 3 N. Front St.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC



The best of all remedies for Inward Pains, Colic, Indigestion, Exhaustion and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Also the most effective cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and affections of the breathing organs. It promotes refreshing sleep, improves the appetite, overcomes nervous prostration, and gives new life and strength to the weak and aged. 50c. and $1.00, at Druggists.

AGENTS Proof that $100 a month is made selling our New Book by Rev. Dr. **Talmage**, also **Mother, Home and Heaven.** 195,000 sold. Edited by T. L. Cuyler, D. D. **$2.75. 10,000 Curiosities of the Bible.** Introduction by J. H. Vincent, D.D. Illustrated. **$2.** E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 771 Broadway, N.Y.

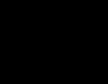
ASTHMA CURED Any one who wants to be cured of Asthma can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle FREE. Dr TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y. never fails to Cure.

DON'T RUN THE RISK

of losing your child by permitting Worms to work out its destruction. When a child fails to sleep well, is restless, unnatural in its appetite and grinds its teeth, you have strong indications of Worms; the positive cure for this is **B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.** Ask your druggist for it. Its timely use may save your child from its grave.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

CHARLOTTE

FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address

H. A. GREY, SR.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - CASH.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains,

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING, FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c. Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c. mch.2. 481-1y

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

A LITTLE GIRL'S REFLECTIONS.

I'm sweeter so my mamma said,
Than any sugar plum,
Than dollies made of gingerbread—
Cook often bakes me some;
I'm worth a bag of yellow gold,
Of diamonds, or of pearls;
I am, or so I have been told,
The preciousest of girls
I'm fairer than the brightest star
To my own mamma dear,
Than all the lovely roses are
That blossom through the year;
No Paris doll—I s'pose it's so—
Was ever nice as me;
And yet—I don't exactly know.
How quite all this can be.
For sugar-plums are made of sweet,
And 'lasses cakes are too;
And bags of gold I never meet.
Nor diamonds—now do you?
And shining stars are made of light;
But who can ever tell
Of what the roses red and white
Are made? I'm very well,
But dolly must more beautiful
And better be—she must—
For she is made of cotton wool,
But I am made of dust.

—M. C. Crowley, in Our Little Men and Women.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

Now and then it is announced in the newspapers that some eminent man—usually an Englishman, but occasionally a foreigner—has been "presented with the freedom of the city of London in a gold box." The last to receive this honor was the Marquis of Hartington, upon whom it was conferred in April, in recognition of his political character and services. This custom is an ancient one, and is attended with much elaborate ceremony. It is voted to a distinguished man by the corporation of the city of London; a day is appointed; the common council gathers in official costume in the ancient Guildhall; certain members are appointed, who vouch for the worthiness of the recipient of the honor, and who are called "compurgators," the new "freeman" signs the roll, and then the lord mayor, clad in the robes of his office, presents the eminent man with a richly ornamented gold box, in which is placed the certificate of his "freedom of the city." There are four ways in which a man may become what is called a "freeman of London." The first is by inheritance. The sons of one who is already a freeman have the right to be also enrolled as freemen of the city. The second is by "servitude or apprenticeship to a master already a freeman." The third is by redemption or purchase, and the fourth is by vote of the corporation conferring the freedom of the city as a gift, this being an honorary distinction. All these methods are a part of the very ancient system of the municipal government of London city, features of which, indeed, may be traced as far back as to the Saxon period of English history. The freedom of the city is conferred upon eminent men for a great variety of achievements. It is given to statesmen when they have done some signal act of statecraft or have won some notable success in diplomacy; to great captains or sailors who have given lustre to British arms, or, in other countries, have had a brilliant career; to men of science, discoverers, explorers and philanthropists. It is also frequently conferred on royal personages. On the roll of the freemen of the city by gift during the present century are to be found the famous names of Pitt, Brougham, Peel, Russell, Cobden, Beaconsfield and Salisbury for their success as statesmen; Wellington, Nelson, Garibaldi, Napier, of Magdala, and Wolseley for deeds of war; Jenner, Rowland Hill and Shaftesbury for philanthropy; M. de Lesseps for engineering science, and Livingstone for discovery. The royal Dukes of Kent and Sussex and Prince Albert were added to the list, and the Prince of Wales and his son, Prince Albert Victor, derive their "freedom of the city" by inheritance. Mr. Gladstone is a freeman by purchase. Three great Americans—Gen. Grant, George Peabody and Henry M. Stanley—have also been presented with the freedom of the city. As a practical fact, the receiving of the freedom of the city by gift of the corporation is an honor, high indeed, but without many substantial privileges. A freeman of the city has the right to vote for aldermen and councilmen, and is eligible for those offices.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S GENEALOGY.

"Queen Victoria is the niece of William IV. who was the brother of George IV. who was the grandson of George II. who was the son of George I, who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister-in-law of William III. who was the son-in-law of James II. who was the brother of Charles II., who was the son Charles I., who was the son of James I., who was cousin of Elizabeth, who was the sister of Mary who was the sister of Edward VI. who was the son of Henry VIII. who was the son of Henry VII. who was the cousin of Richard III, who was the uncle of Edward V. who was the son of Edward IV. who was the cousin of Henry VI. who was the son of Henry V. who was the son of Henry IV., who was the couin of Richard II. who was the grandson of Edward III., who was the son of Edward II. who was the son of Edward I, who was the son of Henry III, who was the son of John, who was the brother of Richard I, who was the son of Henry II. who was the cousin of Stephen, who was the cousin of Henry I, who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqurer 800 years ago."

THE ORIGIN OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

According to the strict sense of the word the navy did not come into existence until the reign of Henry VIII. Before that period the King of England had the power of calling upon a certain part of the people to serve against his enemies at sea, and to supply ships and arms; but there was no permanent naval force, although some of the sovereigns had ships which were their personal property. Henry VIII began the modern navy by the appointment of a comptroller, and by setting aside a portion of his revenue every year to meet the expense of building new vessels and of keeping his ships in fighting order. It was, however, long before an organized body of naval officers was formed. Until the reign of James II. it was the custom to appoint a captain who might or might not be a seaman, and who had a master to navigate for each voyage. The captain then collected his crew by voluntary enlistment or press. When the special service for which the ship had been commissioned was performed, the whole crew were paid off, and ceased to have any further necessary connection with the royal service. The pay of the captains was largely made up by fees for convoying, &c., until the abuses of the system induced James II. to abolish it, and compensate the captains by the large increase of sea pay, known as service-and-table money. James II also established the system of giving half pay to officers not on active service. It seems to have been regarded as a species of retaining fee, and even until the beginning of the eighteenth century naval officers in the intervals of active service commanded merchant ships and traded on their own account. There are well-known cases of merchant skippers appointed to command war ships as late as the end of the seventeenth century. Captain Cook is an example of a man who worked his way to command through the rank of sailing master from before the mast. Step by step, however, our organization has become more strict and today naval officers are a highly trained professional body.—"*Dictionary of English History.*

HEATING WATER FOR COWS.

I pump water by horse-power from a well in my barnyard near the barn. It is 32 feet deep, and about 20 feet to the water. The temperature of the water in winter is about 42° or 43°, in summer 40° to 46°. I keep about twenty-five cows; they drop their calves in Spring, and I milk them all summer, and as long as I can all winter. I fed, milked and fattened five farrow cows last winter, and intend to do the same this winter. Now, with regard to this warming water in winter for stock: The first I ever thought much about it was after attending the Farmers' Institute held in Utica last winter. It was discussed there, and it struck me as being a practical thing providing it could be done and not cost too much. I once saw this query in a newspaper: "Which is the cheapest, to warm the water for stock to drink, with coal at $4 per ton, or let them drink it cold and then warm it with meal at $20 per ton?"

Now, if I understand this matter right, the temperature of a cow is about 98°. Prof. I. P. Roberts said it should be warmed up to from about 80° to 100°; had read of it being warmed to 100° for steers being fattened, and they drank it and gained faster. Mr. F. D. Douglass, from Vermont, who claimed to get on an average three hundred pounds of butter a year per cow from a dairy of I think about twenty-five cows, said he warmed the water to from 82° to 00°. Another thinks warm water good for milch cows. If good for milch cows, why not for dry cows? Will not a cow eat less if given warm water than she would if she drank cold and then warmed it with animal heat? Of course we suppose cows are kept in comfortable, warm stables. I would like to see the matter discussed more fully, and perhaps some one will tell us of a cheap and practical way of heating the water so that dairymen with limited means can adopt it.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Some of the exhibits seen by "Catharine Cole" at the Baton Rouge Fair. She says:

With the exception of a creditable farming exhibit from Mr. S. Doherty's Highlands place and stock exhibits, East Baton Rouge was mainly represented by women. They filled three large rooms, with beautiful fancy work, and in another room showed a lot of preserves, butter, cake and bread. They managed a flower show that exceeded in beauty and equaled in scope any flower show ever given in New Orleans. They justified one in calling Baton Rouge the city of roses, and represented the average grace of their gardens in beautiful ways. One lady, Mrs. J. L. Walker, living six miles in the country, made an exhibit of roses that was wonderful. She had cut from her garden nosegays of more than 40 distinct varieties of roses of the rarest and loveliest kinds. Her flower table was a bed of blooms of velvet petals and richest hues—pink and alabaster, purple and gold, crimson and white—and over all the announcing triumphant bit of blue ribbon that spells out "first prize."

The sewing department of the Woman's Club, one of the best features of that excellent institution, made a very large display of fine machine-made underwear, and the premium committee, composed of notable needle-women, trimmed this exhibit up quite handsomely with blue ribbons. The same decorations fell to the Christian Women's Exchange for a rare exhibit of unusually fine and artistic work, and which was a sensation to those interested in drawn work and art embroideries.

In the art room about seventy five pictures hung on the walls or were placed on easels, while a handsome cabinet was covered with the art pottery and bric-a-brac from the Tulane Decorative Art League for Women. This exhibit included outer flower pots, panels, cemetery vases, water jars, and ornamental vases, all made by women in New Orleans. A superb green vase by Miss Malochee, decorated with peppers, was universally admired. It was sometimes difficult for me to convince a visitor that it was the result of a lump of clay in the deft hands of a girl. The lovely mask of a baby, done in terra cotta by Miss Dever, was also one of the beauty pieces of the collection.

The exhibit from the Art League of wool-growing was a fine one. It was of especial value as suggesting a practically new industry for women. Mrs. Woodward sent a fine linen chest beautifully carved, Miss Sulakowski a wall bracket of elegant designs, and there were also panels, table tops, and umbrella rack panels by Miss Seymour, Miss Remfort and Mrs. Wardlaw. This exhibit attracted curious attention and its display will probably substantially advantage the Art League.

The Art League also displayed water colors in considerable numbers and the prizes for the best water color and for wood carving went to this school, with a special diploma for the art potteries for which no prize had been prepared. The Art School for the Artists' Association took the blue ribbon for their display of unmounted drawing and paintings. I am sure I am glad they will get the $15 premium that goes with that particular bit of millinery. Miss Marie Seebold exhibited seven beautiful fruits and flowers, an ideal head of a Creole girl and a landscape. She was awarded a special premium. Miss Cora Townsend sent a lovely study of golden rod. The picture was that of a large reddish tinged Mexican water jar crammed with golden rod displayed against a faded blue background. It was the perfect work of an artist and deserved the special diploma it received from the art committee. A compliment of this nature was also paid Miss Ida Peyton by the art committee who awarded her a special premium of $10. Mrs. Brice exhibited a collection of ten paintings from her easel; they included landscapes of southern scenery and Colorado mountains, flower fields, Mme. Delphine's house and studies of golden rod and magnolias. This collection took the prize offered for such an exhibit. A crayon portrait in imitation of statuary by Miss Ida Peyton took the prize for crayon, and Miss Mary Roddis was given the prize for an artistic plaque, representing a laughing negro boy. The prize for painted china was awarded to Miss Fannie J. Kelly for a very fine tea set painted in wild flowers and apple blossoms.

Women are notably enterprising and our southern women, all things considered, do more work and accomplish more than the women of any other section. In the South is the only place in America where in the best society it is no disparagement to be a working woman. Our shop-girls and sewing-women are in a general old-fashioned sense "ladies." They command respect and their employment is satisfactory. They do good work and are constantly evincing the desire to do better work, to learn more and to be worthy of better wages. This is enterprise.

Too much praise cannot be given to the New Orleans women for the enterprise that led them to make the costly and beautiful exhibition of handiwork that they did at the state fair. It was appreciated by the people, and its inspection was enjoyed by hundreds of women who may never look upon its like again.

THINGS USEFUL.

To purify rancid butter, melt the butter in a very clean saucepan or other vessel, and, after it has stood for a few minutes to settle, pour off the clear liquid, leaving the sediment at the bottom: then throw into the butter a piece of well toasted bread. In the course of twenty minutes the butter will lose any offensive taste or smell, but the bread will have become fœtid.

How to preserve autumn leaves:—Have a board about eighteen inches square. Lay over it two or three thicknesses of yellow wrapping paper. Have a warm flat-iron and a cake of yellow wax. Place a leaf on the paper, pass the iron over the wax and iron the leaf on both sides until dry. The iron must not be so hot as to make a hissing sound on the leaf. After preparing several leaves this way there will be so much wax on the paper that to iron the leaf with the freshly waxed iron on one side only, the under side, will be sufficient.

Imitation black walnut:—A remarkable imitation of black walnut may be manufactured from poor pine, the quality and appearance of the article being such as to defy detection except upon very close examination. To accomplish this, one part of walnut peel extract is mixed with six parts of water, and with this solution the wood is coated. When the material is half dry a solution of bichromate of potash with water is rubbed on it, and the made walnut is ready for use.

A dainty Desert of Pineapple Gelatine:—Beat the white of an egg and a cupful of fine white sugar together until stiff, then add the pulp of four baked apples, mashed fine, beating all together. Soak one-fourth of a box of gelatine in a little cold water, and add half a pint of boiling water, stirring until dissolved. To this add the beaten white of an egg, mixing thoroughly, and flavor with extract of pineapple. Serve cold with cream. It is a nice dessert.

Oatmeal Crackers:—Mix three cups of the finest oatmeal, a tablespoonful of white sugar and a little salt, with enough sweet cream to wet it. Let it set in a cool place an hour or two; then knead in enough fine flour to make a dough that can be rolled out and cut in shape; roll thin, cut out and bake in a moderate oven about ten minutes.

SCIENCE.

A German is said to have perfected a process whereby a softer quality of wood is rendered equally as good as lignum-vitæ for such purposes as stern bearings for propeller shafts. He forces oil into the pores of the soft wood, then subjects it to intense pressure, thereby solidifying it.

M. E. Ducretel, of Paris, has devised a filter for filtering the oil used in lubricating gas engines. An unnecessary quantity of oil is generally used for this purpose, and it is important to save as much as it is possible. In the device referred to the heat of the escaping gases is used to raise the temperature of the oil, thus facilitating filtration.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies..... 10cts
Three " 25cts
Ten " 75cts
Twenty " $1 00

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a,m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw.....	.....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m.. 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sept. 30 '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15,
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 a m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence.	12 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence...	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 47p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 05p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6.35 p. m., Manning 7.12 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	11 52pm	† 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 pm	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 pm	8 55pm
Are. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.29 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 66 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

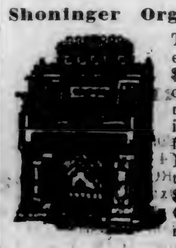
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.

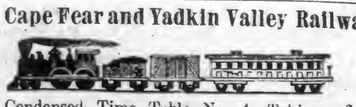


This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut.*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 45 A.M.	6 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville....	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A.M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	6 45 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	2 30 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "	

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.	
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "	

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

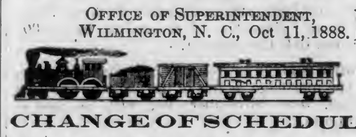
Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 50 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 12 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 43 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 43 P. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	4 10 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 46 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 51 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 15 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	6 40 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 57 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	12 32 A. M
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	7 00 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 10 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	8 33 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	9 38 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	11 21 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3,51 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 40 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 49 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 19 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 40 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A LITTLE.

So little made me glad, for I was young;
Flowers, a sunset, books, a friend or two,
Gray skies with scanty sunshine piercing through—
How little made me glad when I was young!

So little makes me happy, now I'm old;
Your hand in mine, dear heart, here by the fire;
The children grown unto our heart's desire—
How little keeps us happy when we're old!

And yet between the little then and now
What worlds of life and thought and feeling keen!
When spiritual depths and heights unseen!
Ah me! between the little then and now.

For little things seem mighty when we're young;
Then we rush onward through the changing years,
Testing the gamut of all smiles and tears,
Till mighty things seem little; we are old,

—*N. O. Picayune.*

DOROTHY'S KEY.

"I want that book! Give me that book, Jack!" exclaimed Dorothy.

"Well, so do I want it, too," responded her brother. "You've got to wait till I've finished with it."

Dorothy's face wrinkled up as if she was about to cry, but just then she saw her aunt coming downstairs in her out-door costume and a new thought diverted her mind.

"O, I'm going down street, too, Aunt Gracie. You've got to take me, too, so you have. Now you just wait till I get ready."

"No, I can't," answered Aunt Grace, opening the street door and passing out.

Dorothy threw herself down on the stairs in a perfect passion of tears.

"O dear! everybody is ugly and cross to me," she fretted. "They never will do as I want them to, and I think it's mean."

Nobody noticed her tears, so after a little while she dried her eyes and went down into the kitchen to see what she could find to amuse her there.

Cook was making a pie for dessert, and rolling out the crust in delicate layers.

"O, I want to make me a little pie!" exclaimed Dorothy. "Bridget, give me a little piece of dough to roll out with my little rolling pin."

"I can't just now," answered Bridget. "The oven's hot and I must make haste. Wait till I'm done and I'll save ye a bit."

"No, I won't wait. I've got to have it right away this minute," fretted Dorothy. "Give it to me now, Bridget, I want it."

"Well, you shan't have it at all if you can't have a little patience," answered Bridget, and as Doroth began to snatch at the dough in an effort to break off a piece for herself she picked her up in her strong hands and carried her out into the hall, where she put her down, returning into the kitchen quickly and locking the door behind her.

"Let me in—let me in," screamed Dorothy, pounding at the door, but Bridget began to sing and would not pay any attention to the little girl.

"Dorothy! Come upstairs!" called her mother. "I have something nice to tell you."

Dorothy ran eagerly upstairs to hear what her mother had to tell her, and when she heard what it was she was so glad that all the frowns on her face vanished as suddenly as if a fairy flatiron had been smoothed over it, and she began to clap her hands and jump up and down in delight.

Dorothy was an only daughter, and she had always longed for a little sister, so she was very happy when she heard that her little cousin May was coming the next morning to pass a month with her.

May had not been there many days before Dorothy noticed that it was very seldom her little cousin was refused anything, and she wondered why even Bridget was always willing to stop, no matter how busy she might be, to give May anything she asked for.

"May, what makes people so good to you?" she asked abruptly one day. "When I want anything everybody is always too busy to give it to me, yet they will do anything for you."

"I suppose it's because I've got a little key," May answered.

"A little key?" Dorothy asked in surprise.

"Yes," answered May, smiling at her little cousin's bewildered face. "Mamma gave me a little key to use whenever I want a favor and it almost always makes people do it for me."

"How funny!" exclaimed Dorothy. "Won't you lend me your little key, May?"

"Always say 'please,' and that is the key to win favors," May answered.

"Is that all it is," said Dorothy, rather scornfully, but she tried it nevertheless, and she found it was just as May had said.

A little girl who said "please" politely when she wanted a favor was far more apt to be gratified than a child who cried fretfully, "I want that, Give me this."

Won't some of my little readers try Dorothy's key?—*Presbyterian Banner.*

WHAT CHRIS LIKED.

Chris had bright red hair and bright blue eyes. When he came into the street-car, the March wind had blown a rosy color into his cheeks, so that he looked like a very bright boy. He went to the front end of the car to put his fare into the box, and when he came back a young lady was entering the door. Chris sat down opposite to her, and waited until she had drawn from her purse the little black circle which was the ticket used on the line. Before she had time to even raise her eyes, she saw a red mitten held out before her, and dropped the ticket into it with a pleased, "Thank you."

But before Chris could get back again his seat was taken. Three or four passengers had come in, and the car was full. The pretty, young lady had for a neighbor an old woman with a brown veil around her head, and who wore a shiny alpaca dress, with coarse, black lace sewed in the sleeves. She had placed on the floor a thick, brown paper bundle, fully two feet long; and, of course, with such a thing at her feet, she could not get up very easily. So Chris offered to carry her fare for her, and she thanked him with a grateful smile; she had a very pleasant face. It took her some time to find her pocket, and while Chris was waiting he collected tickets and five-cent pieces, quite like a young conductor. The old lady finally handed him a quarter, and, as he had to get change from the driver, he was away so long that the car had stopped again before he returned. This time it was to let some of the passengers out; ann the young lady looked up at Chris, and motioned for him to take the vacant place at he side.

"I am very glad that you have a seat at last," she said, "for you lost yours by your kindness to me; and you have been kept busy ever since."

"Oh!" said Chris, "I like to put money in the box."

"I think you like to be obliging, don't you?" asked the young lady.

At this the red color in the boy's cheeks, which had grown a little paler since he was sheltered from the wind, became bright again. He did not know what to say, but was sure to make some reply.

"I guess so," he answered, and then tried to let the young lady see that he was looking very earnestly at the store-window in front of which they were stopping. But for all that he saw a thin-faced gentleman come slowly in, and was instantly on his feet again, saying eagerly, "Here is a seat, sir."

The gentleman looked very tired and pale, and Chris thought he must be just recovered from a sickness. Of course there was another fare to be paid, and he did it with a business-like air, as of one quite accustomed to his work.

"Have I taken your seat?" asked the gentleman. "It was very kind in you to give it up to an old man."

Now Chris had not thought him old, though he looked feeble; and he was all at once afraid that in his haste he might have forgotten to be polite For without knowing how to put it into words, he knew that we are seldom really kind when we act as if we think ourselves so.

"I like to stand and hold on to the strap," said he.

Then, his eye happening to fall on the old woman's big bundle, he began to wonder whether it was heavy and she had far to carry it, and if she would let him take it a little way? All at once he became aware that they were crossing the street in which he lived, and that it was already supper-time. He gave the bell-rope a quick jerk, and the car stopped. Three faces looked up as he passed, and gave him three bright smiles. One was the gift of the pale gentleman, one was from the pleasant-faced old woman, and one from the pretty young lady. Although it was six o'clock in the evening, he had a feeling as if the sun were shining on him, and he had always liked to be in the sunshine.

HOW GEORGE RAN AWAY.

The story that George was reading was "Whittington's and his Cat." He thought it rather hard when his mamma asked him to put it by and do something for her. I am afraid he was naughty; for all the time he kept thinking how nice it would be to do just as he pleased. After a while he said:—

"Mamma, I think I'll run away."

"I do not understand you, dear," she answered.

"Well, I don't like to be bothered," he said, "and I want to be like Whittington."

"Very well, you may go if you are not happy in your home," replied his mother. "I will help you to get ready. You need not run away."

Then she tied some of his clothes in a large handkerchief, and put the bundle on a stick, over his shoulder, like the picture of Whittington. She kissed him good-by when she opened the street door for him. George looked pretty solemn as he went down the steps. In a minute he went back and rang the bell. Mary let him in, and he ran to his mamma's room.

"May I sleep on the back porch to-night!" he asked. His lips trembled a little.

"No, dear, your papa doesn't like to have tramps sleep on the porch," she replied.

"Then can I stay in the stable with John?"

"Oh, no! You had better run away at once, long way off where you can do as you please."

Poor George was in tears now.

"O mamma, mamma!" he cried, throwing himself in her arms, "I do love you so, and I don't want to run away. I hate to do as I please. May I come home again to live?"

"Dear little boy! Mamma is glad you have learned your lesson with so little heart-ache," answered the mother, as she took her sobbing boy in her loving arms.

George never wanted to run away again.

THE ELEPHANT AND THE FOX.

These two animals fell into a dispute one day as to which had the greater powers of persuasion, and as they could not settle the matter themselves, it was agreed to call an assembly of the beasts and let them decide it.

When they had all taken their places the elephant began his oration. He spoke eloquently of the beauty of truth, justice and mercy, and the wickedness of falsehood, selfishness and cruelty. The wiser beasts listened with interest, but the larger portion yawned as if it was all stupid business.

But when the fox began to tell his cunning tricks, they showed the greatest delight; so he went on sneering at the elephant and all who loved justice, truth and mercy, and extolling the pleasures of knavery.

Upon counting noses, the majority were in favor of the fox.

Months passed, and as the elephant was browsing in the woods one day, he heard a piteous moan. Proceeding to the place, he found Orator Fox in a trap, with both his hind legs broken. Said the fox, sharply, though nearly dead with pain, "So you have come to jeer at me in my affliction."

"Surely not," said the elephant; "I would relieve you if I could, but your legs are broken, and there is no relief but death."

"True," said the fox: "had I been satisfied with an honest life and innocent amusements, I had not thus come to a miserable end. Knavery, artifice and cunning may be very good topics with which to delude those who are inclined to be vicious, but they furnish poor rules to live by."

BETSY'S DOOR-PLATE.

Betsy was spending the summer at the seashore. Her cousin Lucy, was there, also, in another part of the hotel. The corridor was long and Betsy was too young to read numbers. In order to find cousin Lucy's room she would go through the passage shouting "Lucy!" Lucy told her this would never do, for it disturbed every one who had a room near. She must learn the numbers or get some one to show her the room.

"There!" she cried, rushing into her mamma's room the other day, "I have found a way to know Lucy's room. I am going to tie this blue ribbon to the door-knob, and then I need not call 'Lucy!'"

In a few minutes she returned quite pleased with her idea. Her brother, who was eight years old, thought her plan a very good one.

When she went to Lucy's room she looked for the door with a blue ribbon tied to it. She found it and went in. Lucy was not there, but two ladies sat there reading. Betsy sat down very quietly in a corner and waited for Lucy to come. The ladies looked at her and smiled, and began to talk to her. She had become quite well acquainted before Betsy asked:—

"Where has Lucy gone?"

"Who is Lucy?" asked the ladies.

"Why Lucy lives in this room."

The ladies had never heard of Lucy, and Betsy showed them the ribbon on the door. She told them of her idea of marking the door; but it was all news to them. They were in their own room, and knew nothing of Lucy. Betsy, however remembered Lucy's number, and the ladies showed her where the room was, and invited her to come and see them often.

How did the ribbon get on the wrong door? Well, that naughty brother wished to tease his sister, and as soon as she had tied it on Lucy's door he took it off and put it on another one.—*Our Little Ones.*

THE TEST OF THE HIGHEST POETRY.

The test of the highest poetry is that it eludes all tests. Poetry in which there is no element at once perceptible and indefinable by any reader or hearer of any poetic instinct may have every other good quality; it may be as nobly ardent and invigorating as the best of Byron's, or as nobly mournful and contemplative as the best of Southey's: if all its properties can easily or can ever be gauged and named by their admirers, it is not poetry—above all, it is not lyric poetry—of the first water. There must be something in the mere progress and resonance of the words, some secret in the very motion and cadence of the lines, inexplicable by the most sympathetic acuteness of criticism. Analysis may be able to explain how the colors of this flower of poetry are created and combined, but never by what process its odour is produced. Witness the first actual instance that may be chosen from the wide high range of Wordsworth's—

Will no one tell me what she sings?
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago.

If not another word were left of the poem in which these two last lines occur, those two last lines would suffice to show the hand of a poet differing not in degree but in kind from the tribe of Byron or of Southey. In the whole expanse of poetry there can hardly be two verses of more perfect and profound exalted beauty.—*Swinburne*

GOLDA'S TEMPTATION.

Right in among the bushes what do you think Golda's bright eyes spied? A dear little bird's nest with four tiny eggs in it.

"Oh! oh!" she cried. "What beauties! Wouldn't our Harry like 'em? I mean to carry 'em home."

But just as she was putting her bits of fingers in to take the eggs she heard a sharp cry, and there was the mother-bird. It seemed as if she were saying "Don't touch! don't touch!"

Golda started. She was not afraid of the bird; oh no; she loved the birds; but it seemed as if she had been caught doing something naughty. She hadn't really done any wrong, only she was just going to.

"But I will not," she said, talking to herself; "I will not touch 'em.—No, birdie, I wouldn't hurt your dear little eggs for anything. I guess I'd better run right away, and then birdie will know I am not going to touch."

So she ran away as fast as she could.

Golda did the very best thing any one could do: she ran away from temptation.

Little reader, when you are tempted to touch anything you ought to, do as Golda did—run right away.

Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Sleeplessness, &c. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well-developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS

Christmas Selections —FOR 1888.— Containing new Carols by eminent writers in this field of work, and preceded by an instructive Responsive Exercise that may be used with or without the Carols. Price, 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail postpaid; $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid.

Services. —"Good Will to Men." By J. E. Hall; "Noel," by P. F. Campiglio, and "Peace on Earth," by J. E. Hall: these consist of choice Responsive Readings throughout which are interspersed Beautiful Carols written especially for use in connection with the Readings. Price of each of the three Services is same as for the 'Christmas Selections."

Cantatas. "The New Santa Claus," by Butterworth and Murray. "Judge Santa Claus," by Burnham and Root. "The Waifs' Christmas," by Burnham and Root. "Santa Claus' Mistake," by Burnham and Root. "Catching Kriss Kringle," by Butterworth and Root. Price of the Cantatas, 30cts. each by mail postpaid.

Catalogue of all kinds of Christmas Music will be sent free on application.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY, A situation in a family to teach the ordinary English branches and music.
Address L. H. * * * * *
Henderson, N. C.
Lock Box No. 31.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

A COMPLETE STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

I wish to extend an invitation to all of the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to call and examine one of the most *Complete Stocks* of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
House Furnishing:
Poles, Curtains,
Window Shades, &c., &c.,

Which I have ever shown. All Goods are sent free of Express or Freight when the amount is $10.00 or over.

CHURCH CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

Samples on application.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
Oct. 7th, 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST.**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AN TIES.

☞We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, Etc.

Every Young Man and Woman

Who desires to better his or her condition in life, should write for the Catalogue of
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
NO. 406 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9, 1888.

The President takes the result calmly and philosophically. As usual he is the most self-contained of all the interested parties to this defeat. Of course he is disappointed, deeply disappointed, but he has wonderful self-control. He is smiling and agreeable to those who see him, and talks freely about the increased Republican vote, the situation, and the fact that his position on the tariff, with the decided stand he took in favor of revenue reduction, lost him a great many votes. Mr. Cleveland has never been known to express a regret at any action he bas taken during his administration, and he maintains that if it were to do over again, he would in like manner follow the dictates of his convictions. It is said one of the bitterest truths to him is the partisan action of a number of Republicans whom he has kept in office, and who have voted and worked against him with all their power. Still he lays his defeat at no one's door, and says Hill and Tammany Hall treated him squarely.

The city streets have been thronged with anxious seekers after news. On Tuesday evening every body, it seemed, went down town to await the returns, and from dark until dawn, crowds at the various places where the election returns were received, lingered, some hoping against hope, and some too full of enthusiasm to find their way home. The crowds were mainly composed of office holders, and about evenly divided as to politics.

In the Goverment Departments, there has been too much excitement for the performance of much work since the election. Now there is an unsettled feeling among the employes. They fear a clean sweep as soon as the Republican Administration is in power. The Democratic clerks are particularly down cast, and in offices not under the civil service rules, such as the Government Printing Office, many changes are expected. None of them think any favor will be shown to democratic officials, and an application of civil service reform, such as has been practiced by President Cleveland, is beyond hope.

Speaking of the President's coolness under fire, his self control was especially noticeable while listening to republican guns celebrating his defeat. Early on Wednesday morning Republican cannon were being fired so near the White House that the windows rattled with the vibration of the explosion, but no one would have suspected from his appearance or from anything he said, that defeat had at last fallen upon him. Col. Lamont's visage is also imperturbable and sphinx-like as usual. At the White House everything seems to move in the customary channels. The same messengers and attendants, of course, are around as usual, and as alert, polite, and ready for duty, and yet frequenters of the old mansion cannot but feel that there is a change somewhere.

Already the new Cabinet is being discussed and the re-orgnaization of the House is a fruitful source of conversation. The control of the House of Representatives is considered of more importance than the Presidency by many Democrats, and the manner in which the popular branch of Congress has gone over into the hands of Republicans has astonished politicians. The Speakership question is regarded on all sides as settled, and that to Representative Reed of Maine, will go the much coveted honor. Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, it is thought, will at once be recognized as the leader of the House, and Mr. McPherson is mentioned as the clerk of the House in the 50th Congress.

As to the Cabinet, Mr. Blaine's friends say he will not accept the Secretaryship of State if it be offered him that he never did want anything; but the others say he will undoubtedly succeed Mr. Bayard. It is asserted that at least two Cabinet portfolios have been promised. First, that Gen. Dyer, of Michigan, will be Secretary of War, and that John C. New, of Indiana, will be Secretary of Treasury. Then guesses are numerous and varied as to the other Cabinet positions. Nathan B. Goff, of West Virginia, is probable to be Secretary of the Navy, and Senator Frye is a rival for the honor. Gossip assigns the Attorney Generalship to L. F. Michener, of Indianapolis, and thinks General Mahone would have been the next Postmaster-General, if he had been successful in Virginia. I.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending November 9th, and reported for this paper by C. A. Snow & Co., patent lawyers, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.:

J C Bird, Rising Sun, Md, cultivator spindle.

T W Boyle, Augusta, Ga., shovel plow.

A C Burner, Green Bank, W Va, saw.

J Cissell, Golden Lake, Ark, animal trap.

R E Clarke, Fort Motte, S C, insect powder duster.

C S Ellis, Memphis, Tenn, cigar lighter.

J F Hawley, Charleston, S C, mechanical movement.

Wm H Jennings, Roberts, Fla, mail grab.

Joe E Morrison, Waldo, Ark, journal box.

C Keiser, Baltimore, Md, combined car starter and brake.

W M Lerch, Baltimore, hame tug.

T Lumsdon, Marion, Va, hillside plow.

G W Lutz, Wheeling, W Va, gas burner.

Samuel L Madden, Louisville, Ky, horse-shoe attachment.

O Mergenthaler, Baltimore, matrix delivering mechanism.

T W Moran, Louisville, Ky, barrel filler.

H Northwood, Wheeling, W Va, making glassware.

J A Phillips, Baltimore, button.

A H Pine, Pine Bluff, Ark, cracker box cover.

H A Ridley, Newport, Ark, combined shearing and punching machine.

G P Smith, Louisville, Ky, vehicle coupling.

W A Sparger, Bristol, Tenn, drawing out steel ingots.

J P Roach, Vicksburg, Miss, distributing poison on wormy plants.

J. Winger, Harrison, Ark, drag saw.

SAY-SOES.

The swiftest bird on the wing is the frigate bird, a sort of nautical bird of prey. Sailors believe that it can start with the peep of dawn from the coast of Africa, and, following the trade wind, land on the American coast before sunset. It can undoubtedly fly more than 200 miles an hour, but we do not know of any trustworthy record of the speed of which it is capable.

If you want to cure a cough, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the reliable remedy. 25 cents.

Salvation Oil is the cheapest and best pain cure on earth. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

The pansy, as we now know it, is a creation of the last fifty years. It was about 1836 that varieties of pansies, developed by the skill of the florist from *viola tricolor* and *viola cornuta*, began to get numerous, and also to get names, besides having their beauty and attractiveness set forth in colored plates in the horticultural magazines. It is needless to say that they have made marvelous progress during the half century, thanks chiefly to amateurs.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

In other issues of this paper may be found large advertisements of a prominent Soap manufacturing firm of Buffalo. The offer is a peculiar one, from the fact that this firm will send one **Great Christmas Box** of Soaps (household and toilet, enough to last a family one year), freight charges all paid, on 30 days' trial to any one who will send a postal-card with name and shipping address on it.

They also send quite an array of presents to those who buy, for details see advertisement.

J. d. larkin & co. are a firm of many years standing in buffalo, n. y., reliable and rank as first-class men. They certainly show great faith in their goods—Sweet Home Soap—when they will pay all charges of delivering a case for inspection of any one who will send for it. A liberal offer like theirs should bring them many applications, especially as no risk is incurred beyond the cost of a postal-card on the part of those who send in their address to this firm.

Everything good in man leans on what is higher.

The reward of one duty done is the power to fulfil another.

Are you waiting for something to turn up? If so, you are making quite a mistake. Better hustle around and turn up something for yourself. B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., can give you a pointer in that direction that will help you wonderfully.

The pasture allotted to the use of dairy cows should be reserved exclusively for that purpose, and no sheep, hogs, or other animals allowed to go upon it.

PIMPLES, SORES, ACHES AND PAINS

When a hundred bottles of sarsaparilla or other pretentious specifics fail to eradicate in born scrofula or contagious blood poison, remember that B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) has gained many thousand victories in as many seemingly incurable instances. Send to the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for "Book of Wonders, and be convinced. It is the *only* TRUE BLOOD PURIFIER.

G. W. Messrs. Howell's X Roads, Ga., writes: 'I was afflicted nine years with sores. All the medicine I could take did me no good. I then tried B. B. B. and 8 bottles cured me."

Mrs. S. M. Wilson, Round Mountain, Texas, writes: "A lady friend of mine was troubled with bumps and pimples on her face and neck. She took three bottles of B. B. B., and her skin got soft and smooth, pimples disappeared, and her health improved greatly."

Jas. I. Bosworth, Atlanta, Ga. writes: "Some years ago I contracted blood poison. I had no appetite, my digestion was ruined, rheumatism drew up my limbs so I could hardly walk, my throat was cauterized five times. Hot Springs gave me no benefit, and my life was one of torture until I gave B. B. B. a trial, and, surprising as it may seem, the use of five bottle cured me."



They who suffer ache and pain, Need suffer never more again.

A NEW INVENTION.

PLEASANT, CONVENIENT and EFFICACIOUS.

The Pall Mall Electric Association of London and New York now introduces to the American public a new invention in Plasters. For three years this remarkable Plaster has been used largely in private practice. Its cures have been so wonderful and so quick that, yielding to the urgent solicitations of prominent physicians, it is now made public. **It combines Electro-Magnetism with all the best qualities of standard porous and other Plasters, and is a really wonderful remedy.**

CURING

Colds, Coughs and Chest Pains, Nervous, Muscular and Neuralgic Pains, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Pains, Dyspeptic, Malarial and other Pains, Rheumatism, Gout and Inflammation, **IN ONE to THREE HOURS.**

We unhesitatingly guarantee that it will produce most astonishing results, effecting rapid cures where medicine and allother treatments fail. and if it not entirely **TRY ONE TO-DAY,** satisfactory, the price will cheerfully be refunded. There is no shock, but a pleasant, genial glow. It cannot injure, but will always do good.

Accept no substitute. If you cannot obtain it promptly at your druggist's, remit price, 25cts. to **GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,** and it will be mailed, post-paid. 5 sent for $1.00.

For Family Use.

Mention this paper.

IT CAUSES NO SORES LIKE CERTAIN OTHER PLASTERS.

Cashmere Bouquet
Toilet Soap & Perfume.
Luxurious, lasting, refined.

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.

WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO., VA.,

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.

New buildings, heated by steam; Laboratory; and other advantages and comforts of a first-class Schools. Fifty boarding pupils. Three Assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community, with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887-'8. Send for Catalogue

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

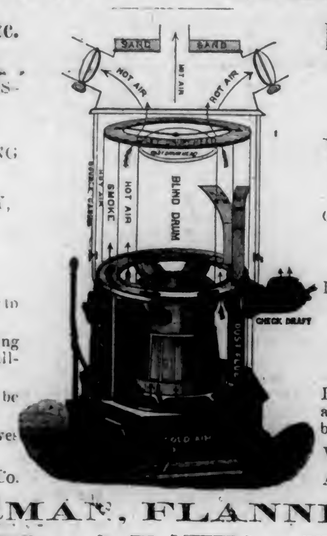
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF **HARDWARE**

Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

We Will Save You Money.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. *For $1 a large bottle sent prepaid*

DO YOU WANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS **WITHOUT CHARGE.**

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX, Manager.

J. HODES BROWN, President. WM. C. COART, Secretary.

ORGANIZED 1859. Assets $710,745,12.



A Home Company SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut S., Philadelphia,

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

—o—

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L. SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent, Raleigh. N. C.



PIANOS ORGANS

GRAND Summer Sale

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS UP.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October, at
ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable
PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash.
And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is up.
Great Bargains—Pianos $200, $225, $250,
Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. 10 makers 80 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular
LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE
SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th.

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D., Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON, Raleigh, N. C.



BAILEY'S REFLECTORS! COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS A wonderful invention for *LIGHTING* Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free.
BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint, Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.**

No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.

Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct.
Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.
Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.
Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free. GEORGE ALLEN, New Bern, N. C.

miss M Dickson 15 Jan 89

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,089. WILMINGTON, N. C., NOVEMBER 21, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,709.

REWARD FOR WORK.

We Want the Paper Put in Every Family in the Church and Will Do Our Part.

We offer then a series of rewards to those who are willing to undertake the getting up of clubs for us.

Proposition No. 1.—To the person who will send us the largest number of NEW subscribers (provided the number is over 25) we will pay $30.00.

Prop. No. 2.—The person sending us the next largest number of NEW subscribers, (over 20) we will pay $22.

Prop. No. 3.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 15) we will pay $15.

Prop. No. 4.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 10) we will pay $8 00.

Prop. No. 6.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 5) we will pay $3.25.

And to any one sending us a NEW subscriber we will pay 50 cents for his trouble: this does not apply of course to those who are paid under any one of the propositions made above.

In no case will any one sending the NEW subscribers—that is persons in families not now taking the paper—in no case will such person acting under these propositions receive less than 50 cents. So no one will lose his labor.

To put it in the power of any one to get subscribers, we will put the price to NEW subscribers at $2.15 *for the first year.*

But suppose over four persons get over 25 subscribers? Then the one who gets the largest number gets $30; the one who gets the next largest gets the reward for proposition No. 2; the next still the reward for proposition No. 3.

Similar action will be adopted with regard to those who send over the number of subscribers designated by notes No. 2 and 3$ provided these lists are not exceeded by others sent under some higher proposition.

☞ A chance for workers desiring to get money for Foreign Missionary purposes, or for any other good cause—and to increase the circulation of the N. C. Presbyterian, which certainly will represent labor in a good cause. All is optional with the getter-up of clubs—but we suggest it to the consideration of Ladies' Mission. ary Societies.

No credit subscriptions will be allowed—that is money must have been actually paid in by a subscriber and the fact reported to us, before his name will be entered.

Time Given:—This offer is to close 24th December—and will include only the subscriptions obtained previous to that date.

ACTION OF THE SYNOD.

The Synod reaffirms its sense of the value of the N. C. Presbyterian in maintaining and diffusing throughout the Synod, in the families and communities where it is taken, a knowledge of our principles as a denomination, our position and progress and the spread of evangelical religion.

We believe that a large increase in its circulation will aid very materially in helping forward the cause of Christ and the extension of sound views in reference to the Presbyterian Church in our State and wherever its circulation extends. The Synod expresses its deep obligation and its sincere thanks to the Editor of this paper for past and unnumbered favors in printing without charge so many papers and records of Presbyteries and Synods that could not otherwise have been spread before our people, and for interesting and valuable communications on various topics adapted to interest and instruct its readers. We believe it has been and is an important, if not an indispensable, help to the success of our ministry in all the congregations where it is taken and read.

We unhesitatingly affirm that as a weekly religious paper for North Carolina, its merits and its claims are above and beyond any other paper that circulates among us or attempts to take its place, and we believe if more interest was taken in this paper by communications from our ministers and elders and gentlemen and ladies of Christian culture and ability, its value and influence for increased good would be greatly enhanced. In view of the foregoing and the past history and present needs of this paper, the Synod of North Carolina pledges to the Editor of the N. C. Presbyterian to endeavor to increase its circulation throughout all our congregations.

To accomplish this desirable end the Synod recommends to all its ministers and sessions to take special action and make special efforts and adopt measures to increase its circulation. We suggest and urge in order to effect this, that each session procure lists of persons living within the bounds of their respective congregations who now take the paper, to ascertain by comparing this list with the roll of members—how many persons or families fail to take this paper; that they use what influence they can employ by canvassing the congregation, or that by some other earnest and systematic effort, they endeavor, if possible, *to put the paper in every family.* We believe the paper, needs and deserves it, that such increased patronage will secure an increased value to the paper and that our Church and our State will be *amply repaid* in the good results that will follow.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. W. S. Campbell. from Hunslet., Va., to Ellerson's, Va.

Rev. Dr. J. G. Hunter, from Georgetown, Ky., to Harrodsburg, Ky.

Rev A. E. Grover, from Covington, Tenn., to Mason, Tipton County, Tenn.

Rev. J. F. Pharr, from Paoli, Ga., to Danielsville, Ga.

Rev. P. R. Law, from Charlotte, N. C., to Lumberton, N. C.

Rev. Dr. John F. Cannon, from Shelbyville, Tenn., to 3,561½ Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Gallagher, from Fulton, Mo., to Salisbury, Mo.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. P. R. Law has removed to Lumberton to assume the pastorate of the church at that place.

Rev. A. G. Buckner, of Wadesboro, has declined the call to Paw Creek church, in Mecklenburg county.

Rev. W. B. Arrowood writes of the ordination and installation of officers in Philadelphia and Matthews churches: There has been for some time a felt need of additional officers in both of those churches. To meet this need elections were duly held, and three elders and four deacons were chosen in Philadelphia church and two elders and one deacon in Matthews church. On the first Sunday of November at Philadelphia church and on the second at Matthews the officers-elect were duly ordained and installed as follows:

In Philadelphia Church—Elders, C. J. Biggers, G. W. Davis and J. L. Hooks; deacons, P. M. Ritch, S. S. Miller, F. B. McWhirter and Garrison Medlin.

In Matthews Church—Elders, J. C. McCall and J. C. Stewart; deacon, S. J. Hooks.

These services were solemn and impressive, and we trust both officers and people are more awake to their respective duties and responsibilities. And now, being more fully equipped, with the good hand of our God upon us, we trust the Lord's work in our midst will go forward with increased vigor and success.

Conder school house is about four miles from Matthews, in the border of Union County. I have been preaching there on Sunday afternoon once a month. Last Sunday, after preaching, a congregational meeting was called to consider the question of building a house of worship in the neighborhood. It was decided, unanimously, to take steps to build as soon as the most suitable location should be decided upon. The fourth Saturday in the month was appointed as the time to make that decision, when it is hoped plans will be perfected for securing a house of worship. We trust these are the leadings of Providence, which shall result in an organized church in this destitute region in the near future.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On the third Sunday in October we received one member at Richlands, and on the first Sunday in November, in the morning, we received one at Beulaville—an old man seventy-six years of age—and at night, at Chinquepin, we received two.

Three years ago at a called meeting of Wilmington Presbytery, held at Duplin Roads, I was licensed to preach the gospel, and as considerable attention is being directed to evangelistic work at this time, both in this Presbytery and in the Synod, and as my work has been of that nature I will give a brief review of my labors for that time: When I took charge of the church at Chinquepin it consisted of eight members and we worshipped in an old free church, had no Sabbath-school and there was no Presbyterian sentiment in the community. Now the church consists of one hundred and fourteen members, we have a large commodious church of our own, a Sabbath-school of over one hundred scholars, and the Presbyterian is the predominant sentiment in the community. Cobb Mills church consisted of six members, a very small congregation, and no Sabbath-school. Now we have thirty members, a large congregation, a good Sabbath-school, the church has been neatly furnished and provided with a good organ. At White Hall the membership has doubled and the congregation also, and they have a prosperous Sabbath-school and have also purchased a good organ. At Richlands the membership has doubled and the congregations are considerably larger, and the members have organized a Sabbath-school about two miles from the village. About two years ago I preached the first sermon ever preached by a Presbyterian in Allentown township, Duplin county, to about a dozen hearers. Now we have an organized church with about fifty members and are preparing to build a large comfortable house of worship in the neighborhood of the school-house where I now preach, and I confidently predict that in two years it will be one of the strongest churches in the Presbytery. At Beulaville, Duplin county, we have organized a church which is doing well, and we have the money raised to build a church, and we expect to be in it by the first of February. Three or four years ago a few liberal Presbyterians, aided by other friends, erected a comfortable building at Maple Hill, in Pender county; I have preached for them occasionally, and about a year ago received ten or a dozen members, who with others that received letters from Mt. Williams, organized "White Oak" church. I have also supplied South River Chapel in Bladen county for a year or more and received several members there.

I have also been engaged in several precious revivals in other Presbyterian churches, and also in churches of other denominations, and now I enter upon the fourth year of my ministry, with renewed zeal and devotion to the Master's cause.

J. D. Stanford.

Kenansville, N. C., Nov. 8th, 1888.

In another column we give our readers a communication conveying glad tidings from the University of our State, at Chapel Hill.

The second annual convention of the Home and Foreign Missionary societies of Mecklenburg Presbytery was held in the Second Presbyterian church of that city last week. The convention was opened with the long metre doxology, a prayer and a short address by Rev. J. Y. Fair. Mrs. R. Barringer was made president, Mrs Cochran vice-president and Miss Phifer secretary.

The following churches were represented, and made reports through their delegates: Pineville, Steele Creek, Sugar Creek, Gastonia, Monroe, Statesville, Davidson College, Concord, Asheville, Center, Hopewell, Sharon, Rocky River, Wilmington, First and Second Presbyterian churches, Graham Street chapel and Society of Charlotte Female Institute, Charlotte.

Mrs. Rufus Barringer delivered a well-timed address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. John Reid.

The exercises were made very interesting. The pupils of Charlotte Female Institute attended in a body.

Supplementary to the meeting a missionary address, both instructive and entertaining, was delivered at the First Presbyterian church by Professor Henry Louis Smith of Davidson College.

VIRGINIA.

Seven persons received into the South Plains church on examination on Sunday 4th inst.

Rev. W. H. Neel, of Farmville, has accepted the call from Madison Avenue church, Covington, Ky.

Nine conversions during a protracted meeting at Cook's Creek church in Rockingham county—all from families outside of the Presbyterian church.

Thirteen persons have been received on profession into the Augusta church, of which Rev. G. L. Bitzer is pastor.

GEORGIA.

Rev. W. A Nisbet was duly installed pastor of Carrolton church on the fourth Sunday in October, by a commission of Atlanta Presbytery. A protracted meeting followed and continued eight days. The pastor was assisted by Rev. Drs. Stacy and Dubose. Two persons were received by letter and four on profession of faith.

ALABAMA.

Rev. S. A. McElroy was installed pastor of the church at Eufala on 4th inst. Rev. Dr. J. Delbitt Burkhead preached the sermon and propounded the questions. Rev. Dr. C. M. Shepperson delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. P. P. Winn the charge to the people.

MISSISSIPPI.

Within the past twelve months, as we learn, from correspondence of the *South Western Presbyterian*, seventy-two persons have been received into the church at Vicksburg on profession and by letter.

LOUISIANA.

On Tuesday morning, Nov. 13th, Mrs. Augusta Palmer, wife of Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, died at her home in New Orleans, aged 66. She had not been entirely strong for months past, but her death at the time it occurred was unexpected to her friends. The *South West Presbyterian* says:

Heaven came upon the sufferer as a benediction and a surprise. She had but time to close her eyes upon pain and care, before she opened them upon the glory that

"Crowns the mercy seat."

After forty-seven years of the communion of domestic life, the curtain falls; but only to rise where "there is fullness of joy; at his right hand, where there is pleasure forevermore."

TEXAS.

Rev. R. M. Carson commences his work as evangelist of Brazos Presbytery at LaGrange.

MISSOURI.

The church at Blacksburg, Va., has extended a call to Rev. W. T. Howison, of St. Charles, Mo.

KENTUCKY.

Ten persons received into the church at Stanford. Ky., as one result of a meeting of eighteen day's duration.

TENNESSEE.

Three persons were added to the church at Blue Springs, on Sabbath, 4th inst.

DOMESTIC.

Not one town in Connecticut without a church in which regular Sunday services are held, and only one town in which there is not a Congregational church.

The Jews of Philadelphia have laid the corner stone of a building to cost $100,000 and to be used as a home for aged persons of their race and faith.

Rev. Dr. Lord, a Presbyterian minister of fine attainments and author of several works, among them a comprehensive system of Christian Theology for the People, closed a long and useful life at Guilford, Conn, on the 28th. ult.

Rev. R. H. Maloney, of the Reformed Catholic Church of Chicago, has been doing missionary work among the Roman Catholics of Otsego, Mich.

Six Young Men's Lutheran Associations in New York city have united to form a General Association. There are said to be 250,000 Lutheran adherents in the city, but there is little fraternity of feeling between them.

The United Presbyterian church at Lower Chanceford, Pa., was organized in 1771. A new church building has recently been built.

The Presbytery of Southern Dakota has one mission to the Bohemians within its bounds, and is about to start another.

Old Market Street church, formerly a Dutch Reformed church in Philadelphia, and from 1853 to 1860 under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, is now the "Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land." A memorial sermon was to be held in it last Sunday.

Within a few months three new Baptist mission chapels have been built in Philadelphia.

At the communion service in the Collegiate (Reformed) church in New York city on Sabbath, Nov. 4th., Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Vermilye administered the communion and delivered an address of remarkable clearness and force. Dr. Vermilye is in his 86th. year.

The only colored Roman Catholic priest in the United States, or said to be, is a negro named Tolton of Quincy, Ill. He was born in slavery, and, again it is said, speaks several languages.

The first Baptist church planted in Philadelphia was the old "First," dating from 1698, and of which Rev. Dr. George T. Boardman is pastor.

The Russian government sent Rev. Nicholas Bjerring to this country as the head of the Greek church in New York city. About seven years ago he became a Presbyterian, and to him one of the most flourishing German Reformed churches owes largely its success.

By bequest of Richard W. Drown, at Newburyport, Mass., the North Congregational church of that city will have his mansion, after the death of his son, to be used as a parsonage.

The views of Prof. Lange on the office of the ministry do not coincide with those of the Michigan Lutheran Synod, and he has resigned his chair in the Theological seminary of that Synod.

Rev. Dr. G. H. Corey, of Brewster, N. Y., has charge of the Metropolitan Methodist church of Washington city, which Dr. Newman vacated on his elevation to the bishopric.

Rev Eli Corwin, D. D., has accepted the presidency of the Congregational Theological seminary in Chicago.

The Baptists of Brooklyn recently dedicated a church costing $150,000, with a spire 200 feet high, and capable of seating—the church, that is—1,500 people, and accommodating 2,000 Sabbath-school children.

The Baptist church of Lower Merion, Delaware County, Pa., has granted a preaching license to Robert J. Burdette, the humorist.

Rev. M. B. DeWitt has assumed general superintendency of the Sunday-school work of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and editorship of the Sunday-school papers. He resigned the pastorate of the Edgefield, Tenn., church to take the positions.

A Swedish land company, providing for Lutheran colonists exclusively, have purchased 6,500 acres of land in San Luis, Obispo county, California.

There are 29 children in the Orphans' Home of the Louisville M. E. Conference. The endowment fund amounts to $28,710.27, the property to $21,200 and other resources are $9,629.75.

The German Lutheran congregations of the United States contribute $120,000 a year for support of their higher institutions of learning—so says the *Germania.*

The Baptists will have the Vineyard Literary and Scientific college at Cottage City. It was inaugurated by Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer and, it is supposed, will be attended by thousands from all over the country.

Six years ago Hebrew Christian work was commenced in New York city; now there are nine young converted Jews studying for the ministry.

The Methodist historian, John G. Jones, died in Hazlehurst, Miss., on the 1st. inst.

Mr. Moody will spend the winter in evangelistic work on the Pacific coast. He goes to Portland, Oregon, first, and about January 1st. will begin work in San Francisco.

Rev. T. E. Taylor, a missionary to the Sandwich Islands over 40 years ago, and founder of the first church there for foreigners, has settled in Virginia City, Nevada, and is asked to take charge of the church there.

A Spanish Presbyterian church has been organized in Los Angeles, California.

The corner-stone of the First Presbyterian church, Kittaning, Pa., was laid on October 4th.

Lansing Presbytery (Ohio) has received Rev. W. S. Sly from the M. E. Church. He will be employed as an evangelist.

A brewer in Mishima, Japan, becoming converted, gave up brewing and gave his large and costly building to be used as a church.

A series of services, the first of the kind ever in the place, is being held in Alpine, Texas, a mining town peopled by wicked persons. The preacher is studying Spanish so as to be able to reach the Mexican population.

The American Bible Society held its stated meeting in New York on the 4th. inst. A copy of the Caxton Memorial Bible was presented to the library in the name of the late Henry Stevens, Esq., of London; being No. 38 of an edition limited to 100 copies, which was printed and bound within twelve hours on the 30th. of June, 1877. Eight Bible societies were recognized as auxiliary, of which two are in Michigan, two in Kansas, two in Dakota Territory, one in Minnesota, and one in North Carolina. The issues from the Bible House during the month of September were 72,595 copies; issues since April 1st., 462,446.

FOREIGN.

Arrangements are making in Barcelona, Spain, for the publication of another cheap popular edition of the New Testament.

The *Belfast Ireland (Witness)* calls attention to the fact that of the six scholarships awarded by the Royal University, five have been gained by Presbyterians, one of the five being a young lady. The competition was to all Ireland. This is a result, says the *Witness*, surely deserving of attention for more reasons than one. The sixth successful candidate was a Roman Catholic. These scholarships, all may not perhaps be aware, are of the value of £150 each. It also deserves to be noticed, in view of some remarks dropped by the vice-chancellor of the University on Wednesday, that of all the five successful candidates we have referred to, not one came up from a school endowed with government money.

MISSION CULLINGS.

The Chilians are not particularly hostile to Protestantism, and missions prosper there. In Santiago there is a Presbyterian college, a theological seminary and a young ladies' seminary, besides a day-school for both sexes. The chief seat of the Missions is Valparaiso. The first church was organized there in 1869. It now has a Young Men's Christian Association, a day-school for both sexes and a very efficient Bible Society.

Siam has eight ordained missionaries; of these seven are from the Northern Presbyterian church. There are beside two Baptist ordained missionaries at work among the Chinese in Bangkok. 522 children are in the schools and 547 converts are reported. The news received warrants the belief that this is only the beginning of a glorious harvest.

The Lodiana Mission, India, has recently been reinforced by Miss Bessie Babbit, of Morristown, N. J. She enjoys the distinction of being the tenth of her family to become a foreign missionary.

Rev. W. H. Hay and wife, of the German Reformed Church, have erected a theological training school in Sendai, Japan, and will present it to the United Church of Christ in Japan as a memorial to Rev. John Ault.

A Conference of Missionaries of the Methodist Church in Brazil, was held in Sao Paulo in July. That church has six missionaries in the country besides six native preachers and two laymen. Bishop Granberry was present at the Conference.

Mr. Jeanmairet, from the Zambesi, writes that the families of the chiefs alone attend the services, and adds that if the villages there swarming with people this still would be the case. Consequently, Christianization of this people must begin at the top and work downwards.

The Presbyterian Foreign Missionary society of Canada, send out Miss Jennie Sinclair, (who has for two sessions studied medicine at the Women's Medical College) and Miss Scott, also a medical student, for work in teaching and visiting in the zenanas of India.

Rev. R. Clark, a missionary in the Punjab, says: "India is beginning to think in English, and you may send us as many English speaking lay evangelists, or clerical or lay missioners, as you can, who will have no need whatever, necessarily, to learn a word of any vernacular, unless they wish to do so."

France gives many times as much money to support Roman Catholic Missions as any other country. The Protestant churches raise five times as much for their missions as do the Roman Catholic churches.

The French mission on the Zambesi, Africa, has sustained a severe loss in the death of Dr. Dardier, its medical missionary. He died of fever on 23d, February last.

Mwanga, the king of Uganda, does not profess to be especially unfriendly to the missionaries of the church missionary society, (English,) but he will not allow sales of books, or permit his people to attend their services.

Medical missionaries have great influence in Persia. Dr. Holmes, after some hesitation has accepted the position of physician-in-chief to the heir-apparent. He was called into the Ameer, the governor-general, when supposed to be fatally ill and he recovered. Subsequently he had a charge when sick the infant daughter of the Crown Prince and she was restored to health. Dr. Holmes received public thanks and a robe of honor. It is mentioned as another most favorable circumstance that the governor-general send his carriage for the ladies of the mission regularly to teach his household various ferninine accomplishments.

Ah Hook, a wealthy Chinaman, a few years ago gave $10.000 to the Anglo Chinese college at Soochow, and since $1,000 to church at Hong Kong. He not only gave $1,000 to the mission among the Chinese in Korea, but accompanied the two missionaries that went out.

Fifty students are in attendance at the college and theological seminary at Samokov, Turkey. Twenty seven are church members. and twenty four are in the theological department.

The death of Rev. Dr. Tillman C. Trowbridge at Marash, Turkey, is a serious loss to missions in that country. Dr. Trowbridge while addressing the fierce Koords, sometimes appeared with the Bible in one hand and a pistol to protect himself in the other. Through his exertions a college for young men and women was established at Armtah, and it has proved of inestimable service.

The Presbyterian.

REPORTS.

[To the Synod of North Carolina at its late sessions.]

Your agent of Evangelistic Labor would render the following report:

The Agent of Home Missions in Orange Presbytery is the Rev. Alexander Sprunt. Number of counties in bounds of Orange Presbytery with no church, 20; number of counties in bounds of Orange Presbytery with only one church, 9; number of counties in bounds of Orange Presbytery with only two churches, 5; number of ministers employed wholly as Evangelist, 5. These are the Revs. F. H. Johnston, D. D., W. F. Thom, Rob. P. Pell, C. D. Price and W. R. Coppedge. The Rev. C. D. Price has recently drawn to the Synod of Virginia.

The Rev. P. H. Dalton has been employed part of his time as Evangelist. The churches contributed last year as per Spring report $2,196.12. $1000 of this amount was a legacy left by the late Jesse H. Lindsay, of Greensboro. Apart from this legacy, the contributions by the churches this year are in excess of last year by $570.95. By the field have been contributed $1,237.77. The number of feeble churches supplied have been 19. There are as many as nine fields in the bounds of Orange which ought to be supplied at once with pastors or supplies. These are in the counties of Randolph, Surry, Alamance, Orange, Johnston, Green, Lenoir, Pitt, Halifax, Warren, Martin and Pasquotank. The Eastern part of the State so long destitute is opening to us and invitations come from many points to send them ministers. In every one of the twenty counties where there is no Presbyterian church, a minister could be used with good and flattering prospect. Though the amount contributed for this cause this year is much in excess of any previous year, it does not more than half meet the necessities of this large and open field. The cause must suffer without outside help.

CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

The agent is Rev. R. B, Anderson, D. D. He reports: Number of counties having no churches, 4; number of counties having only one, 2; number of counties having only two, 2; ministers employed in part as Evangelists, 1; ministers employed wholly, one, who since January last has been disabled.

The Presbytery has two fields—the Eastern and Western. The churches whose contributions all set apart for the Eastern field gave $421. The field gave $200 and use of manse. This field has not been supplied since April. The amouut contributed by the Western field was about $413.

FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.

The agent is Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., who reports the number of counties without a church, none; number of counties with only two churches, 1. One Evangelist is employed for the whole of his time. One candidate has served in this capacity four months. Contributions by the churches, $307; contributions by the field, $400. There are five feeble churches and 14 missions partially served by Evangelist, candidate and pastors.

One new church with about 35 communicants has been organized. At mission stations 4 new houses of worship are in process of erection. This Presbytery gives 25 per cent. of receipts to the Assembly's work of Evangelism and draws nothing-

WILMINGTON PRESBYTERY.

Rev. P. H. Hoge, the agent for this Presbytery reports. Number of counties with no church, 1; number of counties with only one church, 4; number of counties with only two churches, 3. No Evangelist has been employed the past year. The destitute fields have been reached supplies appointed by Presbytery. During the summer months a student was sent into a vacant territory who received $103 from the field. The first church Wilmington conducts a mission work in a destitute part of the city of a cost of $1000. One new church has been organized at Beulahville.

MECKLENBURG PRESBYTERY.

Rev. W. E. McIllwain is agent of Evangelistic Labor and reports: Number of counties which have no churches, 4; viz. Madison, Cherokee, Jackson, Graham. Number of Evangelists, 2. Rev. Jessé W. Siler who labors in Clay and Cherokee counties and Rev. J. L. McLee, city missionary of Charlottoe laboring under the direction of the Second Church. There are three or four other ministers who give parts to their time to this work. Amount contributed by the chruches, $2000; amount contributed by the field $600. Two new churches have been organized with 40 members each.

SUMMARY.

Number of counties without churches, 31; with only one church, 14; with only two churches, 12. Evangelists in the State, 9; ministers acting in part as Evangelists, 6; amount contributed by churches, $6,347; fields, $1,344. Total $7,691.

JOHN W. PRIMROSE, Agent.

REPORT ON SUSTENTATION.

Report of Agent to Synod of North Carolina, at its meeting in Goldsboro, Oct. 24th, 1888:

1.—*Ministerial Support.*

Synod has ordained ministers 122 (a gain of 7 on last year); laboring ministers, 99, (gain 8); licentiates, 6, (loss of 2); churches, 261, (gain 7); members, 22,553, (gain 713); and pays for salaries, $64,483, (loss 1,567.)

	Laboring Minist'rs	Salaries	Members
Concord	14	4,387	$11,708
Fayetteville	15	4.926	6,091
Mecklenburg	26	6.255	18,651
Orange	31	4,777	19,775
Wilmington	11	2,208	9,825
Whole Synod	99	22,553	$66,050

These figures give us the following average:

	Average Salary to Laboring Minist'rs	Average pay per Member.
Concord	836	$2.67
Fayetteville	406	1.23
Mecklenburg	717	2.98
Orange	638	4.13
Wilmington	893	4.44
Synod	$667	$3.09

The average loss on salary last year, $61; average loss per member last year, 9 cents.

These calculations show a decided falling back from last year's work. But your Agent is satisfied there are serious errors in the reports as printed in the Assembly's Minutes, and the following averages given by the chairmen of Presbyterial committees more nearly approximate accuracy. Concord, $836; Fayetteville, $861; Mecklenburg, $807; Orange, $659; Wilmington, $854. Whole Synod, $763.

2.—*Sustentation.*

In the Synod there are 39 feeble churches, or fields needing help to enable them to support the gospel; and the amount necessary to secure this object is $7,971. These fields are distributed as follows:

	Fields Needing Aid	Amounts Needing
Concord	6	$1,850
Fayetteville	4	600
Mecklenburg	13	2,625
Orange	11	2,445
Wilmington	5	54

The amounts contributed to this object, and forwarded to the General Assembly are as follows:

	For own Bounds	For General Assembly
Concord	$ 385	$ 44
Fayetteville	276	92
Mecklenburg	1,200	120
Orange	1,252	161
Wilmington	594	139
Synod	$3,707	$556

There are 51 vacant churches in the Synod. Concord has 20, Fayetteville 10, Mecklenburg 9, Orange 6 and Wilmington 6.

Fourteen churches have been built or repaired during the past year, and several others are in process of errection: Concord 1, Fayetteville 5, Mecklenburg 7, Orange none, and Wilmington 1.

There are 58 manses in the Synod, value, $112,500. Concord has 14, value $21,700; Fayetteville 2, value $4,000; Mecklenburg 20, value $40,000; Orange 19, value $38,300; Wilmington 3, value $8,500.

3.—*Invalid Fund.*

The Synod has raised and appropriated to the relief of ten families of deceased or disabled ministers, $1,236. Of this amount Concord contributed $192; Fayetteville, $250; Mecklenburg, $208; Orange, $361; Wilmington, $225.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. WHARY, Agent.

Oct. 24th, 1888.

A GOOD BOOK, NEVERTHELESS.

By a "good book" I mean Prof. Drummond's Natural Law in the Spiritual World. And by "nevertheless" I mean that the critics in their frequent and fierce assaults have failed to prove the contrary. If there is one thing for which I have an unmitigated averson it is the critical spirit *run mad*. Such a spirit seems to be a rank development of the vulture instinct. No matter how beautiful and graceful its convolutions, it is always on the lookout for something unsound. The landscape, however, much like an unblighted Eden in its sunny splendour, has no charms comparable to a putrefying carcase. It sniffs the odour of decay from afar and then the ottar of roses loses all power to please. If there be anything "rotten in Denmark" though it be not larger than the smallest bacteria, you can trust the critical spirit to scent it out. It will track the poor little moulding speck to the remotest corner of the kingdom.

That which makes the excessively critical spirit peculiarly abhorrent is that having found the decomposing bacteria, it rails against the whole of Denmark. It declares that the atmosphere of the whole island is saturated with the effluvia, and that the island is thereby rendered unfit for the habitation of decent people. Having discovered a dead fly in the ointment it insists on the total destruction of the entire cask, altho it may be of the dimensions of a hogshead and the defunct fly may be of the smallest species known to the entomologist. Even if there be some doubt about the death of the fly, still the ointment must be thrown away, it will not do even for soap-grease.

It seems to me that this is the kind of critical spirit that has recently been growling over Drummond's Book. It can see spots on the sun and fail to see its splendour. For a time Prof. Drummond received unstinted praise from all quarters. In an unlucky day some man of atrabilious orthodoxy drew an inference from one of his premises that smelt of sulphur. This was the signal for that great army of ravenous critics whose piety is never so active as when hunting down heresy.

1. A book may be good, although it contain much that is untrue. Every mind that is capable of understanding an author's meaning, is capable of discriminating to some extent between what is true and what is false. The reader of books has not a mind that is like a *tabula rasa* upon which all that he reads makes an equal impression. He has his sense exercised, and is able to distinguish "the things that are excellent." Especially is this true of that class of readers to whom Drummond's Book is addressed. It is a book expressly designed for people of extensive culture, people who will not swallow with a blind, implicit faith everything that is set before them. They will not necessarily be hurt by the book on the supposition that is not true from end to end. [illegible]nature is not be condemned merely because it has some growths of a noxious kind. Is there blue grass in abundance! Then the stock will thrive despite the milk-weeds and cockleburrs. Nor will they need a botanist to go before them and hang a red flag on the poisonous plants. They know just as well as the botanist, and the thing that is hurtful is the very thing that they do not want. Herein the critic is much at fault when he takes for granted that his mind is the only one that is disposed to reject the errors when discovered. In the language of Dr. Thornwell, "there is a natural congruity between the truth and the structure of the mind. The one corresponds to the other as light to the eye, as sound to the ear." Is there an abundance of blue grass in the pastures to which Drummond leads us? It is a luxuriant meadow, beautified with butter-cups and daisies, and fragrant with the scent of honey-suckle and violets. Has it any milkweeds and night-shade? Possibly a few in obscure corners, but one has to get down on his hands and knees and part the rank turf to find them.

2. How many books have been put on the market that were free from all admixture of error? Such a claim can only be made for the Bible, Cruden's Concordance, Webster's Spelling Book and possibly one or two primary arithmetics. Butler and Paley were not inspired and no one claims absolute inerrancy for either the "Analogy," or the "Natural Theology." Who accepts all of Calvin, Turrettin, Hodge, Thornwell? All that we can ask of a book of human origin is that it be in the main true, that it strive to be altogether true, that its aim be to exalt the truth. If the writer's whole soul be earnestly in love with the truth, if the errors of which he is guilty are manifestly unconscious, if they are not obtrusive, if the writer is not writing in the interest of his errors, does not gild them and glorify them, and try to make them fascinating, he is not to be harshly censured. How is it with Drummond? If there is one thing conspicuous in his book, it is the evidence that he is a loyal devotee of the truth. He loves intensely all the truth that he has discovered both in the Bible and out of it. He bows with adoring reverence and ardent worship at the feet of Him who is the Truth, and his brilliant genius is consecrated to the work of making Him known. No one can point to a single error in his book that is obtrusive or aggressive. If there be error there, the author is not in love with it, and has lavished no labor on it to make it attractive, or to give it currency with his readers.

3. A book may fail to make good its main position, and still be a good book. A leading position in Dr. Bushnell's "Nature and the Supernatural" is that man is a supernatural being, that he is not subject to the law of cause and effect, and therefore stands out above nature. Few books are more vulnerable when looked at with the carniverous eye of the critic, and yet few better books are to be found on the shelf of the minister's library. A talented young preacher told me some years ago that it was to him fuller of stimulus and suggestiveness than any book he had ever read. Take Bernard's "Progress of Doctrine." He takes the position that the order of the different writings which together make up the New Testament is the divinely ordained order, the order that leads us naturally and logically from one stage of doctrinal developement to another until a consummation is reached in the Apocalypse. But the majority of ancient Greek M S S. are against him, and the most recent recensers of the Greek text are against him. He may be wrong. Suppose he is, it is still true that he has given to the Church one of the best of the many good books which owe their origin to the Bampton Lectureship. Has Drummond failed to make good his main position, viz., that the laws of the Natural and Spiritual, world are identical? His critics says that he has, and are for this reason disposed to scout his book. But be that as it may, who can read his book and not find that his mental faculties have been quickened, stimulated and fortilized? Whatever else he has done, or failed to do, he has brought for the elucidation of Scripture, many of the most beautiful, forcible and striking illustrations that have ever been gleaned from Nature's inexhaustable store-house. He has shown us in clearer light than any one else, how that "The Earth is cram'd with heaven. And every common bush is afire with God."

A book may be a blessing to us in two ways. It may feed our souls by purveying truth to them. Then it may infuse fresh vigor into our languid faculties by its nervous energy. Drummond's book is packed with truth, and it is the livest book that has come under my eye in many a day. I heartily endorse the dictum of an eminent writer who recently said "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" is the most valuable contribution, that has been made to our theological literature in the last quarter of a century."

CLARK.

HOW OLD MUST I BE?

We commend the following story to those who do not believe in children being brought to a saving knowledge of Christ when young.

"Mother," said a little child, "how old must I be before I can be a Christian?"

And the wise mother answered, "How old will you have to be darling before you can love me?"

"Why, mother, I always loved you; I do now, and always shall;" and she kissed her mother. "But you have not told me yet how old I shall have to be."

The mother made answer with another question: "How old must you be before you can trust yourself wholly to me and my care?"

"I always did," she answered, and kissed her mother again. "But tell me what I want to know;" and she climed into her mother's lap, and put her arms about her neck.

The mother asked again, "How old will you be before you can do what I want you to?"

Then the child whispered, half guessing what her dear mother meant, "I can now, without growing older."

Then the mother said, "You can be a Christain now, my darling, without waiting to be older. All you have to do is to love, and trust, and try to please the One who says, 'Let the little ones come unto me.' Don't you want to begin now?"

The child whispered, "Yes."

Then they both knelt down, and the mother prayed, and in her prayer she gave to Christ her little one who wanted to be his.—*Friendly Greetings.*

NO PEACE.

Politicians may cry, "Peace, peace," on the liquor question, but there is no peace. The war against the curse of rum is fully inaugurated; and applying epithets to the men and women who are engaged in this crusade will neither dampen their ardor nor defeat their purpose.—*Western Advocate.*

SPIRITUAL LONESOMENESS.

The writer of this was spending a part of his vacation with some cherished Christain friends in the country. At family worship one evening something was said about the "blessed reality" of God's presence with us, of the comfort and strength that arose out of communion with him, and other things kindred to these. For a week before a brother had been "leading prayers," and at each morning and evening hour he gave us some very close and searching, but most loving expositions of the portions read, calculated to bring home to our hearts and consciences the question of spiritual life as contrasted with mere formal religion. The conversation alluded to above was a kind of culmination of what had been practically a week of Bible readings.

Most of the family and guests had retired, among them a dear daughter of the writer. Some of us lingered down-stairs until a late hour talking over the things of the Kingdom, and generally communing together in spiritual matters. When the second company finally broke up, and we all went our way to our bed-chambers, as he passed the door of the room in which his daughter was, as he supposed, sleeping the writer heard some smothered sobs coming from the room. Pausing a moment, either his step or some movement of his must have arrested the attention of the within, for in a moment came the sobbing cry: "Oh, Papa, please come in and see me!"

Upon entering the room the child, a girl of sixteen, was sobbing bitterly on her pillow. A tender injuiry as to the cause of the trouble elicited this distressed sentence: "Oh, Papa, I am so lonesome! I am so lonesome!" Supposing the lonesomeness arose from the fact that the child was away from home, and from all her usual companions and from all companionship at this time, of her own age, some words of comfort and cheer were spoken with that thought in view. To this misdirected ministry came the answer in most piteous tones: "Oh, no Papa, that is not it; I am very happy here among our friends, but I am *so lonesome for God*. He seems so far away from me, and I can't find him anywhere, and I have tried so hard to have communion with him. I do not understand many things in ihe Bible, and it seems that I am just a formal Christian and not a real one at all, or God would not be so far away from me, and I would not be so lonesome all the time for him in my heart. It has been so long that I have waited for him to come to me since I gave myself to him, and he does not come to me. Oh, do pray for me and help me to find God!"

Thus the poor child cried out in her bitter heart-lonesomeness for God. How deeply many of us can sympathize with this child's spiritual desolation. Full of doctrinal faith, full of religious activities; preaching and teaching and serving; reading the Bible and saying many prayers; interested in missions and Sunday-schools; the religious bow strung up to its tightest, in both formal and real service; and still the heart oftentimes, for weeks, barren and empty of all conscious presence of God. *Lonesome* and *homesick* for God is the only way these heart longings can be expressed. In the absence of them we press on "by faith" in our Christian life, believing that God is with us (tho we do not see or "feel" his presence), yet all the time wondering why he does not manifest himself to us as he does not to the world; for this was his promise to us by his son Jesus Christ.

It is perfectly true that "the just shall live by faith" and not by feeling, and we are always warranted in telling an inquirer that he must not expect to find God except by faith; but is it not true also that having accepted God and Christ by simple faith, we may and ought to expect some inward and experimental manifestation of his presence? We surely think so. It is true that the main evidences of a real spiritual life are to be found in our lives of the fruits of the Spirit—"righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."

One may be conscious of a new life working in his own life, and sure that he has undergone a spiritual change of character, by a knowledge of his motives, his likes and dislikes, his inclinations toward holiness and God, and away from selfishness and sinfulness; one may constantly feel a drawing out of soul to God and be much in prayer, and still not realize to his own heart anything like a personal communion with God, such in kind, if not in degree, as that which Jesus seemed always to have had with his Father.

Many of the best saints testify to such personal communion; in fact, to the most

vivid realization of God's presence and the delights of communion. We need not quote the experiences either of older or latter day mystics for examples. Such delightful, sensible, and practical Christians as Dr. Cheyne, and earlier than he, the saintly Rutherford, are cases in point. To read their letters and the accounts which they incidentally give of their own religious life, is to be convinced of the reality of a personal communion with God which precludes all idea of lonesomeness for the want of his presence. More than this we are frequently in company with Christians of our time who tell us of such communion. Back of all this the Bible clearly leads us to look for and expect it.

Our point just now is not to define this personal communion with God, or leave any personal testimony on the subject, but to call attention to the matter, that our readers may be led to make inquiry into the state of their own spiritual life, and at least reach some clearly defined knowledge of what precisely their Christian life consists of. Is it merely a life of faith in God *afar off* who is near only by his omnipresence, or is it a life in God *who is near* by such a personal manifestation to the soul as the world know nothing about? What do such Scriptures as these mean to them: "When it pleased God to reveal his Son Jesus Christ *in me.*" "Christ *in you* the hope of glory." What, in fact, of that whole series of wonderful sayings of our Lord to his disciples on the last night he was with them on the earth: "And I will pray the Father and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever; even the Spirit of Truth, which the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not neither knoweth him; but ye know him, *for he dwelleth with you and shall be in you.*" "He that hath my commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me, and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him and *manifest myself to him.*" "And we will come unto him and *make our abode with him.*" What do these Scriptures mean in the abstract, and what do they mean to us personally?—*Independent.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Presbyterian Review for October presents the following discussions:

The influence of Paganism on Post-Apostolic Christianity, by Rev. G. T. Purvis, D.D.

The impeccability of Christ, by Prof W. G. T. Shedd, D.D., LL. D.

Charles Darwin's religious life; a sketch in religious biography, by Prof. B. B. Warfield, D.D.

The two Isaiah's, the real and imaginary, by Principal G. C. M. Douglas, D.D.

Editorial Notes: General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, by Dr. Chambers; the Fourth General Presbyterian Council, by Prof. W. G. Blackie, D.D.; General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, by Principal Caven; General Conference of Foreign Missions, by Prof Aiken; the one hundredth Assembly, by Prof. Patton; the Lambeth Conference, by Prof. Biggs.

Reviews of Theological literature over special names.

The article on Darwin's religious life is especially notable and satisfactory.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, $3 per annum.

The Magazine of American History for November has a bright face. A fine portrait of Gen. Sam. Houston forms the attactive frontispiece. The romantic chapter in Texas history, by L. C. Harby, is concluded with its instructive revelations and illustrations; Boston in 1841 and Gov. Shirley," with map and portrait; "the Treaty of Ghent," with portrait of the house in Paris where it was considered; Col. Stones "Trip from New York to Niagara in 1829," and many other fresh contributions, maintain well this delightful magazine. Published at $5 a year, 743 Broadway, New York.

Saved by Grace; or the last week in the life of Davis Johnson, jr., by John D. Wells, D.D.; Presbyterian Board of Publication, Phila., 60 cts. A biographical sketch of a young man early called to his reward. The narrative aims to show the youth made for Christ, and thus led other young people to devote themselves to Christ.

Presbyterian Law and Usage, compiled from the standards and acts and decisions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United Stated of America; Rev. B. F. Bittenger, D. D.; Presbyterian Board of Publication, Phila., 75 cents. A condensed, convenient, alphabetical work for reference. It will be most useful to all wishing to understand the rules, order and discipline of the church, and the rights and duties of its membership.

The Century Magazine in its November issue enters upon its thirty-seventh volume with a most promising outlook. A serial by a new writer, Mrs. Mary H. Catherwood, "The Romance of a Dollard," commences in this number. Mary Halleck Foote begins her series of full-page engravings, "Pictures of the Far West," with "Looking for a Camp," and Mrs. E. M. Thomas has written a poem to accompany it. Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D.D., has written an article, "Where is Calvary?" the first of the *Century's* promised papers upon the International Sunday-school Lessons. Many others also adorn the pages of this entereesting number. $4.00 a year, Century Co., New York.

Who Wins? A story for boys, by Belle V. Chisholm. This book has for its two principal characters, Archie Dinsmore, a green country boy who pays for his education by doing the chores at school and Will Gilroy, a boy of wealthy and influential parentage. The former lad has that strength of character, aided by Christian principle, which enables him to succeed in all that he undertakes, while the latter depends for success upon his own power and intrigue. The book is excellent in its morals and is a good book to put into the hands of the young. Illustrated. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

Miss Parloa's New Cook Book: published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston, Mass. This is a most superior work on cuisine. Miss Parloa is thoroughly conversant with her subject, and has arranged an excellent set of recipes for the economical housewife. We can not answer for all the numerous recipes, but we can honestly say that those we have tried have proven satisfactory.

Wide Awake for November is full of good things for the girls and boys. Its Indian reading matter is particularly interesting. Miss Sparhawk, one of the teachers at Carlisle, describes an entertainment given by the Indian girls which is very interesting. The variety of articles is large, and the pictures numerous and quaint, and beautiful. This is a decidedly good magazine and we think very cheap at $2.40 a year. Published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

INDOCTRINATE THE CHILDREN.

The laxness of doctrinal views which prevails in many quarters amongst our people is no doubt to be traced to a neglect of this part of the training of our children. We need not go into a comparison between our methods in this matter and those of our fathers. It is enough for us to know that doctrinal error abounds on every hand; a great many who claim to be Presbyterians, at least by family or by education, have little or no sympathy with our Standards; some openly renounce them as belonging to a dead past, as far behind the age, and even speak of some of their teachings in disparaging and even reproachful terms.

We do not wonder so much at this in the case of unbelievers. Our scriptural and spiritual system of truth is distasteful to the natural mind. It offends human pride by asserting the sovereignty of God and the freeness of his grace of salvation. Human reason revolts at doctrines which it cannot fully comprehend, and at the claim of the Holy Scriptures to be received in all their parts as inspired and infallible. But we find remains of this feeling in many who call themselves Christians and even Presbyterians. Some are drifting far away in the adoption of unscriptural views and of a theology which is sadly latitudinarian. The tendency of this evil is alarming. While it begins with a low idea of inspiration and hence naturally falls into what are called liberal views, it seldom stops until the dreadful extremes of scepticism and even infidelity are reached.

Much of the popular literature of the day helps forward this sad process. The most attractive books are saturated with this poison. Materialism and agnosticism assume the garb of poetry and romance. The heroes and heroines of a large portion of our modern novels are made to utter the most heretical and even immoral sentiments, to insinuate doubts of divine truth, and to ridicule the most sacred doctrines. The interest of the story, the beautiful traits of character associated with the holders of these false views, and the charm of the style, combine to disarm suspicion and secure a ready avenue to the mind and heart for these erroneous teachings. The readers do not stop to analyse the moral or doctrinal sentiments, or to see where they are being led; and before they are aware of their danger, they are hopelessly betrayed. Hence sceptics go out from Christian homes to spread the foul leaven of infidelity.

Now, what is the antidote? How can we prevent this mischief? Our only answer is that we most forestal the evil by filling the mind with pure truth. This is best done in childhood and youth. From what we have said it will not be inferred that we refer to what is generally understood as "religious instruction." To teach our children only the elements of religion, to confine their minds to the mere utilities or amenities of Christianity, to feed them only on the milk of even baptized ethics, is a very poor preventive of error in doctrine. We must give them true, solid, fundamental doctrine, and do this at the beginning of our training. And yet how common is it to assume that because what is called doctrine is regarded as something abstruse and difficult, it must be postponed to a more advanced period, and that meanwhile we must teach them merely moral sentiments, as expressed by precepts and illustrated by the lives of Bible characters and of pious children in later times. Surely, there is doctrinal teaching in all this, but it is false and unscriptural as a general thing. Thousands of children grow up in Christian families, believing and if they are *good*, they will be saved, and that they will be saved for their goodness, and the converse. And what is this but the *doctrine of works?*

We give this as only a specimen, Numerous other examples will occur to thoughtful observers. But the most deplorable error is the encouragement often given to the young to dislike and avoid all doctrinal instruction as dry, uninteresting, and difficult, and wholly unnecessary and unprofitable. Hence it is common to dispense with all such teaching.

But need such instruction be dry and uninteresting? By no means, If parents themselves carefully informed their own minds as to the grand truths of God's word, so as to understand their import and bearings, and learn to feed upon them and to relish and enjoy them, they would not teach them in a dry and uninteresting way. It is, besides, a great mistake to think that children feel no interest in such subjects. It is noteworthy how common it is for them to ask questions on the highest and grandest trnths of the Christian system. We cannot, indeed, answer these questions, and remove obscurity and mystery from them; but, if we truly believe and love them, we can at least familiarise their young minds with them, and give them a place and a lodgment that will prepare them to resist the encroachments of error.

Unless this work is done early, it is not likely to be done at all; and it ought to be done at home. The parent is the truly responsible party. The Sabbath-school does not meet the case. We very much fear that the system of international lessons has a tendency to diminish doctrinal teaching. It is true, all Scripture contains doctrine. But we recognise the difference between narrative and biography and those parts of the Bible which directly and didactically teach doctrine; and we have sometimes thought that the latter have not a fair share in the arrangement of topics. This ought to be looked after and guarded against. A skilled and thoughtful teacher can find solid doctrine in all the lessons, but most teachers fail to do this.

We cannot expect to raise up a generation of solid, strong, symmetrical Christians unless we lay the foundation in a careful instruction in the doctrines of grace. The average piety of the day needs toning up, and that cannot be effected in any other way. Neither can the Church be well fortified against new and false views. These are multiplying, and are becoming more and more aggressive. They threaten the overthrow of Christianity and the destruction of all piety. What its force will be twenty years hence, no man can tell; but we feel certain that unless the children and youth now growing up shall be more thoroughly grounded in the grand fundamental doctrines, that force will prove overwhelming. A weak theology cannot stand before the assaults of either infidelity or baptized heresy. It will produce only a sentimental piety. It will be easily underminded. It will be ready to compromise the truth and sell it cheap to the insinuating advocates of "liberalism" or the unscrupulous agents of "progressive thought."

What the times are likely to need in the not distant future, it the sturdy devotion to the truth of God which made heroes and martyrs and conquerors of our Scottish and Puritan and Huguenot fathers. They were strong men because they had been nourished by the strong doctrines of the gospel. They were unchangeable, because they held all of that Word which liveth and abideth for ever. They were invincible, because their armor gave no openings to to the shafts of error. Let us be their children. And let our off-spring inherit that truth which they bequeathed to us.—*Southern Presbytertian.*

GOLD DUST.

His being became
Sublime and comprehensive! Low desires,
Low thoughts, had there no place; yet was his heart
Lowly: for he was meek in gratitude.
—*Wordsworth.*

***

We are members of one great body. Nature planted in us a natural love and fitted us for a social life. We must consider that we were born for the good of the whole.—*Seneca.*

***

In Faith and Hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is Charity.
—*Pope.*

***

Reflection is an angel which points out the errors of the past, and gives us courage to avoid them in the future.

***

But life shall on and upward go;
Th' eternal step of Progress beats
To that great anthem, calm and slow,
Which God rewrats.
—*Whittier.*

***

Through whatever comes, hold fast to that which is better worth preserving than husband, happiness or friend—truth.—*L. M. Alcott.*

***

Light too swift for sound or speech, it rushes on
Right through the yielding skies, a massive flood
Of multitudinous beams.
—*Dr. H. Bonar.*

***

Of all the anguish in the world there is nothing like this—the sense of God without the sense of nearness to Him.—*Elizabeth Prentiss.*

THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST.

Warfare against the world without is trivial, as compared with the battle in every heart to maintain the spirit of Christ within. Only they who make severe struggles to secure a close copy of the Christ spirit, can begin to appreciate the difficulty of the attainment. There is scarcely a day in which the most devoted Christian professors do not fail here, and fail badly. They do not make open and gross violations of it. They check themselves in the overt act. But oh? how the spirit within them is stirred, and riled, and embittered, oft times.

It is not usually in resisting the attack of evil that the struggle for spiritual self-control arises. This rather seems to put the Christian on his guard, and to make him tighten the reins on his fractious disposition. But strange to say, it is oftener in the pushing of the right, in the preaching of the truth, in urging moral reform, or public purity, that danger arises. The burning fire of Christian zeal not unfrequently kindles also with it an unholy flame. The spirit of indignation against evil, grows into a bitter intolerance of evil-doers. Deep feeling aroused leads to misapprehension of the attitude of others, to misjudging of their position, and unjust estimates of their principles and purposes. Their views are distorted by the dazzling light of our own feelings. Ardent reformers are in peculiar danger of becoming critical judges of their brethren. The temptation of zeal is to intolerance. Such betrayals of spirit that disturb the peace of the soul, lead to severity of tone and harshnesah of speech, unbecoming the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus.

"Meek and lowly," are the most unpopular characteristics of the divine example set before us. Human nature rebels more against these than against any others in the catalogue of piety. We do not want to be meek and lowly in heart. Even the best Christians are not always willing to be restrained, or warned, or reminded of their wrong spirit. They are impatient of rebuke, sensitive and ready to read between the lines false inferences, and to divine unintentional purposes. They go armed with resentment, apparently expecting attack on every side, looking for some ground of offences and taking for granted that others are on the other side, because their own souls seems to be so ardent. They go about carrying a moral chip on their shoulders.

We must learn that the world and that Christian brethren cannot always move as fast as we may be able to move. They must be permitted to think their way through in their own time and way. Meanwhile we must not fret under the yoke of delay and attempt to drag them beyond their convictions. The very best thing to do when we get deeply stirred in spirit, is to go directly to the Lord, and fervently pray for a double portion of His Spirit.

How exceedingly difficult it is for us to obey the sweet injunction: "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." Oh! how hard it is to be patient, and generous, and just full of loving kindness and brotherly affection one to another in the things wherein we differ. Mostly Christians divide not on questions of ultimate purpose, but of proximate method; of ways and means to reach the one end.

Why should they then not be tolerant in spirit; the strong bearing with the infirmities of the weak; the slow-footed seeking to catch up with the urgent, and so all walk and work together? If any man have not the Spirit of Christ he is none of His. —*Mid-Continent.*

DON'T HINDER.

Next in practical importance to the being possessed by a purpose of doing something in the world, is the being possessed by a purpose of not hindering others in doing whatever they have to do in the world. A man, or a woman, who keeps out of other people's way, by not standing in a door, by not halting on a street-crossing, by not blocking a church aisle, fills a place in the world without filling anybody else's place. And there are such persons on earth, however rarely they are stumbled upon.

VALUE OF A KIND WORD.

Very few persons understand the value of a kind word. This is true of all classes, but it is true especially of those in favored circumstances. They constantly have the power to cast a ray of sunshine upon the pathway of those by whom they are surrounded. They may always be doing something to lighten the burdens, to alleviate the sorrows and to brighten the life of those who have been less fortunate in their surroundings. And the ability to do this imposes the obligation to do it. This is the cheapest of all the forms of Christian benevolence, the easiest of promoting our religion, and of doing good to our fellowmen. How important that this should ever be borne in mind, and that we should be constantly faithful to the discharge of this duty.—*National Presbyterian.*

AN AIM IN LIFE.

Life needs for its happiness, and character for its stability, a definite aim, energetically and regularly pursued. Whatever monotony there is in that is itself an element of happiness which men cannot afford to do without. It gives security, confidence, and trust in themselves and in each other. It gives zest to life and makes relaxation possible and pleasurable.

THE QUEERNESS OF THINGS.

This is a sort of topsy-turvy world. No one seems to be satisfied. One man is struggling to get justice, and another is flying from it. One man is saving up to buy a house, and another is trying to sell his dwelling, for less than it cost, to get rid of it. One man is spending all the money he can earn in taking a girl to the theatre and sending her flowers, in the hope that he may eventually make her his wife, and his neighbour is spending all the gold he has saved to get a separation. One man is ordered to eat eggs because they are nutritious, and another is cautioned to leave them alone because they produce bile. One man keeps a pistol to protect himself against burglars, while his neighbour doesn't keep one for fear of shooting some member of the family by mistake. One rich man wears poor clothes beeause he is rich and can do anything, while a poor man wears fine clothes because he is poor and wants to produce the impression that he is not. One man escapes all the diseases that flesh is heir to, and is killed on a railway; another man goes through half-a-dozen wars without a scratch and then dies of whooping cough.

THE SALOON MUST GO.

The saloon has really to go. The public mind, including a large element never yet identified with any temperance movement, is solidly crystalizing around the sentiment that that institution is our deadly enemy. We have no possible use for any such thing. It is a nuisance unmitigated; and we have to pay for it in her cash. Of every one hundred dollars tax a man pays, at least thirty dollars goes in effect to support this abomination. People are getting tired of this. They may not all be total abstainers, but they do not like this whiskey tax. Some of them have no very good opinion of the Prohibition Party, but they have a still worse opinion of the saloon.—*N. W. Presbyterian.*

IT IS BETTER.

If a bird has to be in a cage, it is better to be a canary to fill its place of imprisonment with happy song, than to be a starling to sit dumb within the wire walls in inconsolable distress. If we have cares and trials, it is better to be a rejoicing Christian, brightening the very darkness of our environment with the bright light of Christian faith, than to succumb to our troubles and get nothing but worry out of our life and give nothing to the world but the memory of our miserable discontent.—*Westminister Teacher.*

OUT OF PLACE.

When we find a church in which there is a tender regard for the feelings and reputation of the brethren, we find a church that has power with the world and peace within. The spirit of criticism and censoriousness may be very effective in business or "society," but the smartness and sharpness that manifest themselves in caustic words or witty sallies, are subversive of the spirit of Christian brotherhood.—*Western Baptist.*

THE POWER OF A TRACT.

A young Hindu of some education fell into bad habits, and in his extremity stole $3 from his aunt. Passing on his way he found in his path the "Heart Book," a small treatise, translated and printed in his own language. On reading it his attention was arrested and his conscience aroused. He went home, confessed his theft, and restored the money. For six months he read and re-read the graphic description of his own heart-wrongs in the little book. His conscience, so seared and dead before, now gave him no rest. His aunt advised him to go to a friend in a near village, who had a large book, which they called "God's Word." He went, borrowed the friend's Bible, and read it as he had read the "Heart Book." He was converted, ceased all idolatrous worship and rites, and was baptized, His family persecuted him, cast him out, and performed his funeral rites, but he lives an earnest happy Christian.

GOOD FINANCIERS.

It is sometimes urged that ministers are in needy circumstances because they are poor financiers, but as a rule they do more with less means than most men. Nothing but good management, strict economy and even severe self-denials would enable them to maintain their respectability, without running hopelessly in debt. They generally keep the wolf from the door until afflictions disable them from working, and provision should be made for them.—*Reformed Church Messenger.*

WHOSE FAULT?

In nine cases out of ten, if the congregation is delinquent it is the preacher's fault. A sermon on missions and the passing of baskets would have secured a good collection. But the preacher was timid and afraid to speak about money. His own salary is probably unpaid, and is likely to remain so, until he gets courage enough to teach people their duty. Christians who have learned to open their hearts and purses in response to the call of missions are more likely than others to pay their pastor promptly and liberally.—*Cumberland Presbyterian.*

A WOMAN'S TACT AND MANAGEMENT.

Man relies far more than he is aware of for comfort and happiness on woman's tact and management. He is so accustomed to these that he is unconscious of their worth. They are so delicately concealed, and yet so ceaselessly exercised, that he enjoys the light and atmosphere. He seldom thinks how it would be with him were they withdrawn. He fails to appreciate what is so freely given. He may be reminded of them now and then; he may complain of intrusion or interference; but the frown is smoothed away by a gentle hand, the murmuring lips are stopped with a caress, and the management goes on.

THE HUMAN BODY.

Of all the visible and tangible wonders of the universe, the human body ranks first All things, by ministering to it, unanimously consent that it is head over all. It is the throne of all laws, and comprehends every form. Only let it be added that for the exquisiteness of its lines it excels all forms, and surpasses everything that exists whether in the vegetable or animal world. Hence, one may pass for a good artist in the representation of mountains, clouds, streams, trees, and cattle, and yet have very little capacity to represent the subtle and delicate lines of the human face. The body of man, and especially of female man, is the creation exceeding itself, and man exceeding himself.

There is no time that we need so much to go apart seek God in prayer as when we are conscious of restlessness of spirit are moved by hasty impulses. In such times we are almost sure to do the wrong thing unless we have taken council of God, after waiting before Him long enough to have become perfectly quiet. There is no place where we can sooner attain unto quietness than on our knees before God. He will not leave us to destractions if we patiently wait before Him.—*Words and Weapons.*

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMB'R 21, 1888

WHAT WILL BE THE OUTCOME?

We have before us an editorial article of the San Francisco *Argonaut*—neutral in politics—which was copied into the *St. Louis Presbyterian* of August 31st.

This article stated that General HARRISON would be elected President through the influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in this country, and in furtherance of a plan by which Mr. BLAINE is to be Secretary of State and the affairs of the government are to be managed in the interest of the Church of Rome.

We copy:

In an interview with one of the strongest and most influential priests of Rome, discharging the clerical duties of a strong parish, and possessing the confidence and understanding the policy of the Church, he [that is the *Argonaut's* friend] was informed in reference to the Oregon election and fully advised as to the policy of Rome in respect to the presidential election; that the whole power of the Roman Church would be exercised to insure the success of the Republican ticket, and that the Oregon result, with its seven thousand Republican majority, would indicate the result in all sections of the North, and in all places where the Church could control votes; that the plan embraced all leading, influential, and wealthy Catholics who could be trusted to work out this political programme, and that the priests would be depended upon to influence all who, from the confessional, would obey the mandates of the Church; that every Roman Catholic who voted for Blaine four years ago, would vote for Harrison now; that Blaine would become secretary of state in the Republican cabinet, and as he is stronger in his intellectual and moral force than General Harrison, who is a weak and colorless statesman, lacking force, he and his administration would take its direction from Mr Blaine, who is regarded by the Papal hierarchy as a Romanist, and could be depended upon to carry out the Papal policy in the administration; that the patronage of the government would be so dispensed in the Northern States that it would control State administrations in the interest of the Papal Church; that moneys would be appropriated in aid of church charities; that church properties would be exempt from the payment of taxes; that school moneys would be divided according to the faith of the pupils as indicated by the religion of parents, guardians, and institutions having them in charge, and the general politics of the country would, gradually, and in process of time, be brought in subordination to the general policy of the Papal hierarchy. This policy, as foreshadowed by the Oregon election, is understood and fully admitted by Mr. John P. Irish, who stumped the State of Oregon, and its operation in that State is not misunderstood by any honest Protestant who has the intelligence to have observed that campaign, and the courage to admit the truth of what he had the sense to observe.

* * * * *

There will be nearly twelve millions of votes cast in the coming election, and of this number more than two millions are professors of the belief of the Roman Catholic faith. These persons acknowledge an allegiance to the Pope of Rome superior to that due to any constitutional law or magistrate of the United States. He is believed by them to be entitled to civil power, to be a vicegerent of God, and to be clothed with infallibility in all matters touching the welfare of souls and the policy of the only Church that has divine authority to save them. This enables him, and his cabinet of Italian Jesuits, and other political advisers in Italy, to wield, through the perfected organization of church machinery, an immense and powerful influence throughout all parts of the United States where Roman Catholics are congregated under the charge of priests. This machinery is now being secretly worked for the destruction of the Democratic party and for the success of the Republican party. It is a conspiracy conducted in intrigue, as the result of a bargain consummated at Rome between Mr. Blaine and the Pope, and will be disclosed to none but those who are trusted to carry out the bargain that has been consummated between the high contracting parties. General Harrison will appoint Mr. Blaine Secretary of the State with no understanding between them.

* * * * *

In San Francisco nearly every influential Irish Roman Catholic of intelligence, influence, wealth, and in close alliance with the Papal Church, will vote the Republican Presidential ticket. Donahoes, Tobins, O'Brien, Donahues, Doyle, Hayes, O'Connor, Loughborough, Sullivan, Callaghan, Sweeney, Roach, McKinstry, White, Murphy, are of the type and only a sample of the numerous class that will serve the Church by voting in the direction indicated; in our opinion there is not a discreet and faithful Roman Catholic priest, friar, monk, or layman in the Church, not one who respects his vows, is faithful to his profession, and attends the confessional, but will be instructed to vote as the priests will, at the proper time, direct. This vote will carry California for Harrison, and Harrison will be elected.

Perhaps along with this should go the following from the Roman correspondent of the London *Daily News*:

The change in the presidency of the United States will in no wise have any influence on the personal relations with the American government of the Roman clergy. President Cleveland is much attached to Cardinal Gibbons. President-elect Harrison is a devoted friend of Bishop Chatard of Vincennes, who, although lacking the political influence of Cardinal Gibbons, is very popular with Catholics. Mr. Blaine lays greatest stress on being popular with the Catholic clergy, and he has ties of friendship with the American priests here.

Mere vaporings, you say of one who guesses at what he gives forth. Not quite that, though the correspondence concludes nothing and commits no one. It expresses surface thought in Rome, no doubt, and indicates, we take it, the wishes of the Romish clergy and the expectations that are current with these wishes. It is certainly fair to inquire why the views of the clergy of Rome should be considered at at all. Evidently not here, only, but in Europe as well—not here, indeed, so much (for we are wilfully blind), not here so much as in Europe, is the part of Romanists in our affairs observed and noted.

Possibly it might not be amiss to follow this line of inquiry, into the excess of votes given in New York for HILL over CLEVELAND—or to search into the reason for the decreased Democratic majority in Brooklyn.

Now, there is nothing of a partisan political character in what we have written or will write. We do not express an opinion as to the correctness of the prediction, even, though every one can see that it is not without plausibility. No fair-minded, intelligent student of the history of the Romish Church, no ordinary observer of the present diplomacy of that Church (if it deserves the name diplomacy) in its dealings with Russia, France, England, etc., can for a moment doubt that the Church of Rome would act as indicated if it could see its advantage in so doing. There are people, too, uncharitable enough to think that some politicians would sell their country for political gain. We have, indeed, no quarrel with persons so thinking, and it must be admitted that the readiness with which certain politicians, merely through indifference, however, fell into the plan of the hierarchy for Romanizing the South, gives color to the idea. Still we do not believe, even supposing the late election to have been carried in pursuance of agreement between the papal authorities and prospective Secretary of State—we say, even conceding this, we do not believe such a plan will, to any great extent, even be attempted to be carried out. Apart from the fact that any one vile enough to be traitorous to his country, would find it easy to be treacherous to his accomplices, we have seen, some of us have seen, how completely a Secretary friendly to Rome can be overruled by a chief of far wiser and more patriotic views.

The question arises can General HARRISON be depended upon to thwart the plans of Romish propagandism, supposing them to exist? We believe we can, at least we are not willing to believe the contrary without more evidence on the point.

It is distinctly stated in the extract from the California editorial that no understanding existed between the President elect and the prospective Secretary of State, and so, if a conspiracy exists, the former is not in any sense a party to it. He can only become so by adopting the measures proposed. General HARRISON, it is universally admitted, is a man of unimpeachable integrity; that ought to count for a good deal as politicians go. There seems, moreover, reasonableness in the opinion that he is practically a GOD-fearing Christian; a man who will enter upon his duties with the determination to discharge them as in the fear of GOD, and in dependence upon Him for guidance and direction. This is everything. Such a man will not prove himself weak and colorless and lacking in force, at least not in moral force. Then it should not be overlooked that General HARRISON'S education and training may fairly be presumed to have been anti-Romanistic; by which we mean, merely, opposed to the aggressions of Romanism, while determined to accord to Romanists all that would be allowed to Protestants. On the whole we are disposed to think that should the incoming Secretary undertake to serve Rome he would be overruled by the incoming President.

We do not think, then, that we are going over to Rome just now; nevertheless, and this is the purpose of this writing, it will do us no harm to watch the unfolding of events in the future. Of one thing we are sure: If there is an attempt to use the United States Government in the interest of the Roman Catholic Church, the next issue in the Presidential contest will be sharp and clear: SHALL ROME RULE AMERICA?

Now, that we may not be misunderstood: We are not politically friends to the President elect. Very greatly we would prefer that the government should remain in its present hands; and the policy of the incoming administration on economic questions will doubtless be totally averse to what personally we would wish; still we will not believe, without further evidence, that the time has yet come when this country will be handed over to the Romish hierarchy.

THE NOYES CASE.

Our readers, most of them, at least, do not know the case by that name, but it is the somewhat notorious case of a Congregational minister, who, holding to the view that for certain persons there is probation after death, applied to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions for appointment as a foreign missionary and was denied.

The history of the case is this: Mr. NOYES applied to the Prudential Committee of the American Board in June, 1886, and was denied for the reason stated above. This action of the Committee was approved by the Board after prolonged and even acrimonious discussion. The application was renewed, the views of Mr. NOYES having meanwhile undergone no material change, in 1887, and with a similar result. The Board again approved the action of the Committee and exhorted them to persist in guarding the Board from any committal to the approval of the doctrine advanced by the applicant. Recently Berkeley Street church, of Boston, made request of the Prudential Committee that Mr. NOYES be appointed a missionary to the heathen, and the Committee, after due examination, again—the third time—declined. The Committee could not, under its instructions, have acted otherwise, indeed, it is not probable that the last application was more than a mere form preliminary to the course determined to be pursued by the church.

It is now said that Mr. NOYES will be sent out to the heathen as a Congregational minister, but in independence of the A. B. C. F. M. The result, of course, from any point of view, can only be hurtful to the cause of CHRIST at home and abroad. It will have decidedly a divisive influence in every direction. This matter shows in its boldest colors the weakness of Congregationalism as an ecclesiastical system. Presbyterianism could not prevent such conduct as this, if parties determined to push forward regardless of all consequences, but it could effectually deprive the actors of any claim to act under the authority, or with the forbearance, even, of the Church.

MONUMENT TO ALEXANDER CRAIGHEAD.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Presbytery of Mecklenburgh appointed a Committee to solicit contributions for a Monument to this Illustrious Man. Not only his numerous descendants, but Presbyterians and patriots, North and South, his debtors everywhere, are invited to contribute and express thus their appreciation of the Great Apostle of Liberty, the Country's greatest benefactor.

The grandest Monument America can erect, should honour the Grandest Character America produced.

Contributions should be sent to John B. Ross, Esq., Treasurer Presbytery Mecklenburgh, Charlotte, North Carolina.

A. W. MILLER,
Chairman Committee.

Charlotte, N. C.

All Papers throughout the Country, friendly to Christianity and Liberty, requested to copy.

A REQUEST.

I would again request the Stated Clerks of the various Presbyteries to forward to me, as early as possible, the lists of ruling elders and deacons of all the churches, together with their Postoffice addresses.

The minutes of Synod are now ready to go into the hands of the printers; and as soon as replies are received from various printers, and their terms are thus known, I will forward the manuscript to some one of them. It is desirable that the publishers shall not be delayed by waiting for papers necessary to complete the work. I hope to be able to avoid the delay of past year in getting the minutes out and distributed.

J. ALSTON RAMSAY,
Stated Clerk.

Mill Bridge, N. C., Nov. 14th, 1888.

NOTICE.

The book of Church Order having been complied with I hereby call a meeting of Mecklenburg Presbytery to meet in First Church, Charlotte, on November 23d, 1888, to dismiss Rev. P. R. Law to the Presbytery of Fayetteville.

J. L. McLEES, Mod.

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1888.

MATTHEW IX:38.

Hampden Sidney:—Dr. Peck recently preached in Seminary Chapel a timely and telling sermon on Matthew 9:38. If the recommendations of the General Assembly on this subject is observed by all our ministers, and that injunction of the Saviour is pressed upon the attention of our whole people, the danger which threatens our Church will be averted.

NOTES FROM THE UNIVERSITY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Last week was an eventful one for the University. As will be remembered by the readers of the PRESBYTERIAN, it was the specially appointed week of prayer for young men throughout the land, and it was observed here with unusual interest. It is rare for an institution to receive such outpouring of the Holy Spirit as we have experienced for the past few days, but God in His infinite mercy has condescended to manifest himself in our midst with great power to the salvation of souls.

Up to this writing about *forty* young men, students at the University, have put their trust in Christ and have openly acknowledged Him as their Savior, besides four or five who had grown cold expressed their determination to live up to their profession hereafter.

The Young Men's Christian Association room was thronged every night with those who were eager to learn the way of salvation and those who were eager to tell their fellows of the joy and peace of the Christian life; and now only a small minority are plodding along the ways of sin.

On Saturday Mr. Coulter, the State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, arrived and is with us yet helping on in the good work.

On Sunday Rev. Mr. Chester, of Mebaneville, preached for us in the Presbyterian Church on the passage over Jordan and what it typifies to us. We were greatly pleased with him and hope he may visit us again.

We have great reason for rejoicing, but be the glory all to God.

N.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Nov. 19, '88.

HOME MISSION RECEIPTS FOR OCTOBER, 1888.

SUSTENTATION FUND.

Synod of Alabama	$ 33 18
" " Arkansas	2 00
" " Kentucky	3 90
" " Memphis	11 00
" " Mississippi	31 35
" " Nashville	22 70
" " South Carolina	14 45
" " Texas	1 25
" " Virginia	64 16
Miscellaneous	174 81
Total	$358 80

EVANGELISTIC FUND.

Synod of Alabama	$ 265 85
" " Arkansas	232 72
" " Georgia	83 51
" " Kentucky	88 00
" " Memphis	173 48
" " Mississippi	265 53
" " Missouri	123 10
" " Nashville	73 81
" " South Carolina	181 33
" " South Georgia and Florida	146 25
" " Texas	539 20
" " Virginia	1,320 73
" " North Carolina: Wilmington Pby. Goldsboro, $9; Clarkton, $1; Harmony, $1.77; Caswell, $3; Mt. Zion, $2.19; White Plains, .43; Black River, $3.10; Burgaw, $1.89; Oak Plains, $1.29; Beth Car, $2.55	26 22
Miscellaneous	58 71
Total	$3,587 44

INVALID FUND.

Synod of Alabama	$ 118 25
" " Arkansas	37 00
" " Georgia	6 15
" " Kentucky	85 63
" " Memphis	96 11
" " Mississippi	153 35
" " Missouri	60 25
" " Nashville	99 39
" " South Carolina	72 08
" " South Georgia and Florida	103 21
" " Texas	173 16
" " Virginia	531 31
" " North Carolina: Orange Pby. $6.19, Hillsboro, 11; Nutbush, 11; Stony Creek, 6.31; Graham, 17.75; Madison, 3; Bethesda, 1.70; Pittsboro, 2.50; Oxford, 12.35; Rocky Mount, 3; Lexington, 1.80; Henderson, 16.50; Raleigh First, 23.40; Alamance, 9.51; Westminster, 4.41; Greensboro First, 11; Cross Roads, 6; Hawfields, 11.82; Winston, 45.10; High Point, 2; Wilmington Pby. Clarkton, 4; White Plains, .43; Burgaw, 2.02; Beth Car, 3; Pike, 1.30 St. Andrews, 35.34	248 43
Miscellaneous	50 00
Total	$1,834 22

COLORED EVANGELISTIC FUND.

Synod of Alabama	$ 10 48
" " Arkansas	50
" " Georgia	10 00
" " Kentucky	8 00
" " Memphis	1 90
" " Missouri	26 00
" " Nashville	3 00
" " South Carolina	8 30
" " Virginia	8 84
" " North Carolina: Mecklenburg Pby. Wadesboro, $1.67; Steele Creek, 5; Philadelphia, .40	7.07
Miscellaneous	37.41
Total	$121 50

BY THE WAY.

There lies before us, as we write, a clipping from the Charleston, S. C., *News & Courier* of last Saturday, 17th inst. It is the special Washington correspondence of that paper. It is under displayed head lines as follows: "The Brooklyn Mystery"—"What Became of the 20,000 Democratic Majority?"—"A Question that is Puzzling the Politicians"—"Neither Democrats nor Republicans can Account for the Phenomenon"—"A Suggestion that Beecher's Converts from the Republican Ranks have Backslidden."

Then follows a discussion of the subject, winding up with this sentence: "Certain New York politicians are determined to get at the bottom of this matter, and some interesting, if not startling, developments may be expected."

Just so, if the politicians will faithfully follow up the matter, and as faithfully publish all they learn, we verily believe "some interesting, if not startling, developments may be expected." But will they do this? Hardly! It is conceded that some hidden influences have been at work, and we have a suspicion that the Washington correspondent knows what that influence is. We further suspect the correspondent is laughing in his sleeve at the apparent ease with which the politicians and the people of this country are mystified over that Brooklyn mystery.

Suppose those New York politicians take priestly influence as their key and see if they can reveal this mystery.

Many of our readers will like to know where they can get a Sewing Machine both cheap and serviceable. We can tell them where we get them: From the Co-operative Sewing Machine Company, Manufacturers of the Favorite (Singer style) Sewing Machines. We have one at home in free use, and have been instrumental in placing others, and our experience is that these machines give entire satisfaction.

Our brother of the *Mid-Continent* corrects the error we had fallen into with regard to President PATTON: Thanks! though we had corrected it previously. Then he goes on to say that in our editorial, "Radical and Fundamental," we were fighting a "man of straw." "Our Church does not hold to any such foolishness."

All right, perhaps, but rather hard on the *Interior*—which affirms substantially that your Church does believe in that "foolishness," and quotes Dr. PATTON as having ever held that "foolishness," and that "scores of brethren" do likewise. If the man set-up is "a man of straw," the *Interior* is responsible for the setting-up. We suggest, however, and in the pleasantest manner possible, that the matter is not to be pooh-poohed away in this lofty dogmatic style. The question whether the basis of Church government is hierarchical (monarchical?) or republican, is hardly a "a man of straw."

A friend, sending us remittance for subscriptions, says: "I am working to get a copy of the PRESBYTERIAN into every family in my congregations." If our friends generally will work as this brother is doing, and with the same vigor to the same end, we will undoubtedly add hundreds of new subscribers to our list during the coming season.

In the French Chamber of Deputies last week Mr. GOBLET in a speech opposing a proposition to abolish an embassy to the Vatican, expressed the highest opinion of the desirableness of papal frendship to the government of France. His speech has been much lauded in Roman Catholic papers, but in their cup of joy was one drop of bitterest gall. M. GOBLET said: "That," refering to his laudations, "does not mean that France will intervene to restore his temporal power." If one so wrapped up in the papacy and so enthusiastic in its praises, feels that he must announce that France will not favor a return of the Pope's temporal power, where can the Pontiff look for aid?

What a blow that was under the fifth rib!

"*The Africo-American Presbyterian*," the organ of Northern Presbyterianism in the South, warns the independent Presbytery of Texas to expect neither moral countenance nor *pecuniary* help from their negro brethren in connection with the Northern Assembly. Is this a case of charateristic ingratitude? We think that the Southern whites have been often appealed to by these same Northern negro churches for pecuniary help, and never in vain.

ACTION OF TUSKALOOSA PRESBYTERY.

At the meeting of Tuskaloosa Presbytery, at the Vinehill, Ala., Nov. 5, the following paper was adopted unanimously:

The Judicial Committee report that in the matter pertaining to Rev. J. M. Crane, they have examined the correspondence between him and the Stated Clerk of the Presbytery, placed in their hands, and recommend the following action:

Inasmuch as the said Rev. J. M. Crane, has informed Presbytery that he has adopted, and is teaching, the doctrine of sinless perfection in this life—declaring that he is rejoicing in the conscious knowledge of freedom from all sins "and that he is sanctified wholly," a doctrine contrary to the teachings of she Scriptures as interpreted in the standards of our church, to which in his ordination vows he pledged his adherence; and that he further states that he has been for the past two years joined to the Holiness people, and requests that his name be dropped from the roll of our ministers.

Therefore, in accordance with the provision of our Book of Church Order, Rules of Discipline, chapter XII Section IV. directing that when an officer shall renounce the communion of this Church, by joining a heretical denomination, his name shall be stricken from the roll, and all

authority to exercise his office, derived from this Church be withdrawn from him.

Be it resolved, that the name of Rev. J. M. Crane be stricken from the roll of this Presbytery, and that he deprived of all authority to exercise the functions of the ministry in connection with the Presbyterian Church.

That the Stated Clerk be directed to communicate this action to Mr. Crane, and that copies be sent to sent to all the papers of our church for publication.

By order of the Presbytery,

J. G. PRAIGG, Stated Clerk.

NOVEMBER.

This month is appropriated to the cause of Education. One word more to the pastors and churches ere it shall close. Our candidates need prompt assistance. If any brother has failed to take up the collection will he please take it at once and send money to G. W. Macrae, 300 Front street, Memphis, Tenn. The Assembly requests that the brothers will interest their Sunday-schools and Ladies' Societies in this work. Let the number of candidates continue to increase and the growth of our church is assured. Consecrated men is the one thing we above all others Will you help the candidates.

E. M. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENS.

God is recognized in the Constitution of our State, and should ever be honored as the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in the hearts of our people. To Him we are indebted for our country and her institutions, for civil and religious liberty, for our holy religion and its adaptation to man's wants and happiness, together with the numberless mercies and blessings which have crowned our daily lives.

I, therefore, Alfred M. Scales, Governor of North Carolina, in view of our dependence and God's goodness, do hereby appoint

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29TH, 1888,

as a day of thanksgiving and praise, and I earnestly request the people of the State devoutly to assemble themselves together to engage in His worship, to praise His holy name, and invoke for us the perpetuity of our institutions and the continuation of His blessings; and while in discharge of these sacred duties, let us also contribute of our substance to the poor and needy and the widow and orphan, and especially would I invoke the generosity and prayers of the people for the orphan asylum at Oxford, where so many orphans are in training for life.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this the 12th day of November, 1888, and in the one hundred and thirteenth year of our American independence.

By the Governor,

ALFRED M. SCALES.

C. H. ARMFIELD, Private Sec'y.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1888.

Last Wednesday night witnessed one of the largest political demonstrations that Washington has ever had. The local Republicans were celebrating the victory of Harrison and expressing their joy at their party's victory. There were between five and six thousand people in line, the Marine band furnished the marching music and the weather favored the event so that the city turned out en masse to see the parade. The entire column was brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights, torches, lanterns and transparencies, while fireworks flashed along the line and an elaborate display of bunting with the coat of arms of Republican states carried aloft aided in making the scene a gay one.

Among the Republican "hold-overs" in the Departments here, there is a deep thankfulness not unmixed with surprise. The confidence of the party in power is always supreme in Washington. Nowhere else was Blaine's defeat in 1884 received with so much amazement; nowhere else was Harrison's victory received with so much suprise. The Republicans feel the joy of again being the winners. The majority of Democratic office-holders received the verdict with apparent good nature, but there was not lacking those who weep and will not be comforted. Minor bureau officials are the loudest mourners. They are cursing everyone; the President, his Cabinet, Democratic Congressmen and campaign managers receive impartial shares of their wrath. They are not like Mr. Cleveland, who accepts the defeat gracefully.

Few prominent politicians of either party are yet in the city, but all those that have arrived are and will be until the fourth of March, actively engaged in constructing Cabinets for the President-elect. This sort of business, however, is a mere pastime. No importance can be attached to what is mere guesswork, and therefore is not worth relating.

It is probable that the coming social season will be the most brilliant, in years. The outgoing Democrats will make the most of their last few months of reign. The families of the members of the Cabinet will be particularly active in social affairs, and endeavor in every way to make the last days of the administration memorable.

The social event of this week was the marriage of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the great English commoner, and Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of the Secretary of War. The ceremony took place at the altar of St. John's church, the most fashionable place of worship at the National Capital. It was a very quiet affair, the family of the bride being in mourning. The guests were the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the Cabinet and their families, and a few relatives of the bride.

Late advices point to the appointment of Sir Clare Ford, now British Minister to Spain, as the successor of Lord Sackville as English Minister to Washington. Sir Clare Ford, is one of the most remarkable of English diplomats. He has been prominent in treaty negotiations, and has met the most skillful and willy of Spanish officials on their own ground and unhorsed them. He has the reputation also of being deeply learned in the language and history of Spain, of which our own Prescott while envoy at Madrid, became so fond.

The temperance people of Washington will have much to congratulate themselves upon when the District of Columbia Commissioners give a final summary of liquor licenses granted and disapproved this year. Never before since the temperance movement began here has there been such progress made in the effort to close the restaurants and to restrict the number of licenses. One year ago the entire number granted up to November the 15th, was 1,500, while to-day, the clerk who keeps the record of these matters at the District building was recording the 1,037th, showing a reduction of 500 since this time last year.

There has been a veritable prohibition for some months in that section of the city known at Capitol Hill, an unusual effort having been made on the part of the temperance people to close the saloons there. In a certain area every saloon has been closed. There was no particular objection to the manner in which these saloons were conducted, but the licenses were refused because a sufficient number of property owners and housekeepors would not sign the applications.

Figures are not usually interesting, but when the Third Assistant Postmaster General reports that there were mailed during the fiscal year 3,578.000,000 letters, newspapers and pieces of merchandise, it means that the average would be seventy-one to each man, woman and child in the United States. The report says that in the cheapness of postage, the number of postoffices, extent of mail service performed, postal revenue expenditure, etc., the United States is now conspicuously ahead of every other nation in the world.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The most sensational event of the week just past is the assignment of several business houses in Durham consequent upon the failure of the Bank of Durham. The bank is owned principally by W. T. Blackwell who is involved to the largest extent of any. The impression seems to be abroad that parties will soon be on their feet again and will be able to pay in full after a little delay necessary to enable them to collect up then debts. The trustees of the Bank of Durham assure the depositors that no one of them will lose a dollar.

Messrs. L. Hansen and Andrew Smith have returned to Wilmington from the North whither they had gone to make arrangements for inauguration of a new enterprize, viz; The manufacture of terra-cotta lumber, from sawdust and clay by compression.

Quite a storm of wind and rain at Wilmington on Wednesday night, blew down some trees but did no other damages.

Charlotte Observer:

The richest specimens of gold ore that have been seen in this section in many a day were exhibited yesterday by Esqnire John P. Hunter, of Mallard Creek township. He had a peck measure full of rocks, and virgin gold fairly honey-combed the rocks. Old miners says that it is the richest ore ever seen in the State. Mr. Hunter found the ore on his farm, and if a good vein is developed his fortnne is made.

Ice at Windsor, N. C.

The farmers of Windsor county, are forming Alliances.

Nine miles of the track of the Madison branch of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad have been laid.

Newton Enterprise:—Farmers have about finished their wheat sowing, and the long Indian summer that has just terminated has given the seed a good chance to come up and take root before the setting in of hard freezes. Some fields look qnite green already. The acreage is perhaps the largest ever sown in the county.

The membership of the Farmer's Alliance in North Carolina, is said to be 59,000.

A fire in Lewiston, Bertie county, destroyed $42,000 of property.

An explosion of the boiler at the Builders and Manufacterer's Supply Co's Works in Durham, tore down the engine house and wonnded six men: Fortnnately no one was killed.

A machine for picking cotton was tried in Raleigh last week and seems to have succeeded to the satisfaction of those who witnessed it.

November 20th, and not a killing frost at Wilmington yet. Fig trees in some parts of the city, are luxuriant in verdure. Many trees have not yet shed their foliage. A few days ago we saw on the bushes raspberries of a second crop.

A tramp attempting to cross Deep river at Gulf, in Chatham county, by walking the dam at McIver's mill, fell off and was drowned. It is not said that he was drunk.

Arrangements are making to again start the Goldsboro ice factory.

Mr. A. Hyman was burned to death in his office in the court house of Halifax county. It is supposed he fell asleep and left his lamp burning.

Joseph Watson, a little boy, was drowned in Flat river, Orange county, by the mule and buggy washing down stream and the latter upsetting. A man who was in the buggy with difficnlty saved his own life.

Craven county is rejoicing in a second crop of green peas.

The *Biblical Recorder* tells us that Maj. J. W. Wilson, of Burke, has been elected president of the board of trustees of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, and chairman *ex officio* of the executive committee, thns taking the place made vacant by the death of W. J. Yates, Esq. The death of Mr. Yates created a vacancy on the board which is to be filled by appointment of the Governor.

DOMESTIC.

An insurance broker in New York city, who had lost heavily on the election, took to drinking, and last week shot himself throngh the temple and died.

The report of the general secretary and treasurer of the Knights of Labor shows that during the last year the order has lost 300,000 members, and the order is largely in debt.

A young man was killed at the last fair at Hagerstown, Md., by the falling of one of the poles used in inflating the balloon. His father has brought suit for $10,000 against the Fair association.

An elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., partly burned, causing a loss of $40,000.

Scarlet fever is raging in Jamestown, Dak. The churches and schools have been ordered closed during the prevalence of the disease—several deaths have occurred.

A disposition, it is said, exists among the Georgians to oust Senator Colquitt, from the United States Senate, and to send W. H. Grady, of Atlanta, in his place.

A large number of capitalists, John Jacob Astor, George Bliss and others, visited Virginia last week They are interested in prospective business enterprises.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad company intend, besides the shipyard at Newport News and the dry-dock in connection, to put up highly ornamental and expensive depot buildings.

At Ranier, Oregon, graphite is supposed to have been discovered.

The Water Works company at Vicksburg, Miss., is financially embarrassed, but the completion at the works in the city, it is said, will not be seriously retarded.

The Kanzas river at Topeka is to be bridged by a structure that will be 1,200 feet long and 80 feet wide.

The yield of corn in the United States for the past year is equal to that of 1885 and greater than that of any other year since 1880.

The migratory birds, as usual at this season, are dashing themselves to death against the Bartholdi statue.

Shops for the Memphis and Charleston Railroad are to be erected at Sheffield, Ala. They will cost $300,000.

A six-inch vein of coal has been discovered at Southbury, Conn., at a depth of eighty-seven feet. It is said by an expert to be bituminous coal, and the land owners of the vicinity are jubilant.

Report of a horrible case of hydrophobia and its consequences comes from Indianapolis. A dog bit the eighteen-year-old-daughter of its owner, and the owner, who attempted to rescue his daughter. He then started in a mad flight, during which he bit at least fifty animals, and lastly a little child, mangling it fearfully. After a chase of two miles the dog was killed.

The Supreme Court of the United States, last week, through Chief Justice Fuller, has rendered an opinion of unusual interest to holders of life insurance policies. Thomas L. Hume, of the District of Columbia, died in 1881, totally insolvent, but leaving $35,000 in life insurance policies. The policies were, by their terms, payable either to the widow or children of the deceased. The administrators and creditors of Hume's estate sought to force the application of the proceeds of the policies to the payment of debts due the creditors, on the ground that the premiums paid by Hume were a fraudulent transfer of an insolvent's estate and void, as against his creditors, and that consequently the proceeds of the policies should inure to the benefit of Hume's estate, and not to the beneficiaries named in the policies. The Supreme Court holds that the beneficiaries are entitled to the proceeds of all the policies, without any deduction whatever on account of premiums paid, holding that the father and husband has full right to insure his life in the interest of his wife and children, and that where such policies are effected in the beneficiaries they are no part of the estate of the deceased insolvent, and, therefore, cannot be regarded as a fraudulent assignment of any part of his estate when so effected.

President Seelye, of Amherst College, appeared before Charles E. Grinnell, master of Chancery, employed to take testimony in the celebrated Andover case. He refused to answer and will have to appear before Judge Allen, of the Supreme court to show cause for refusing to answer.

The Atlantic and Danville railroad company will purchase the Gosport, Va., cotton docks. They now belong to the assets of the bankrupt Exchange National Bank of Norfolk.

Heavy frosts are reported at Nachitoches, La.

Much uneasiness is felt for the fate of the Steamer Vaitarna from Cutch, India, for Bombay. She was on last Friday a week overdue and it is feared had foundered with all on board—some 900 souls.

Violent gales reported on the Western coast of Great Britian last week. At Glasgow and at Belfast, Ireland, great damage was done.

The loss by fire of the works at Chattellerant for the manufacture of small arms for the French government involves a loss of 1,000,000 francs.

It is said that the ex King of Annam, captured by the French will be sent to Algeria.

Prof. Gleason, the horse-tamer, in Philadelphia, threw down a vicious horse in order to tame him, and was arrested for cruelty to animals.

In Baltimore, a suit has been brought by the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Brnsh Electric Company for alleged use of the former's wires. The claim is for $5,000.

A heavy shock of earthquake reported as occurring at Guayaqnil at 2:35 p. m. on Friday last. It created a panic among the citizens.

FOREIGN.

Sebastapool is to be the sole harbor for vessels in the Black sea.

The anthorities of Spain are taking active steps to quell the incipient rebellion. It is high time.

The German government has sent a Prussian general to Rome to establish such intimate relations with the Italian government as will make possible simnltaneons mobilization of forces of the two countries.

A famous artist, Francois Musin, died recently in Vienna.

A cab company, so the story goes, is to be organized in Paris with Lord Shrewsbury as president. The plant is to consist of 300 S. T. hansoms, fitted with rubber tires and to be drawn by English horses.

Home Rule for Scotland is to be vigorously pushed forward.

Field Marshal Lord Lucan, who led forward, under a misconception of Lord Raglan's orders, the famous charge of the six hundred at Balaklava, died recently, aged 88.

The miners in Lanarkshire, Scotland, have been given 5 per cent. increase in wages.

New Zealand sheep-raising, as compared with last year, show a decrease of 114,801.

The revenue of the Dominion was $12,949,053 for the four months ending October 31st, and the expenditures $9,255,041. The net debt on the date mentioned was $233,666,187.

One of the participants in the Phœnix Park murder, it is said, has gone mad and continnally raves about that massacre. Another of the gang is seriously ill in the infirmary of Mary jail.

Real estate in Melbourne, Australia, is bringing fabulous prices. One block of three acres brought £100,000, and yielded a profit of something over £70,000.

A passenger, named Pyne and supposed to be Mr. Jasper Douglas Pyne, M. P., fell overboard last week from a steamer running between Holyhead and Dublin.

The British steamer Black Watch foundered at sea last week.

Scottish American: Mrs. Nicholls, of Peterborough, Ont., Canada, has given $12,000 to wipe out the debt of St. Andrew's church there, and $3,000 to the building fund of St. Paul's of that town.

Russia, it is said, is being beseiged by the Vatican to enter into such league as will offset the policy so inimical to the Pope of Germany and Italy. The Pontifl only asks for an understanding which may not be a concordat or even a political agreement. Evidently he has abandoned all hope from Germany.

Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, at a banquet in London, said, in response to a toast, that so long as Scotland sent the class of men she had hitherto sene to his country the doors of America, so far as Scotchmen were concerned, would swing on their hinges from Maine to California. America was now more particular as regards immigration. She did not intend to allow her people to be contaminated by the leprosy of Asia or the off scourings of Enrope. Which it was well to say.

News comes of dissensions in the Denmark Folkthing. We are told that the said Folkthing declined to present an address to King Christian. However, prior to the conclusiod of the sitting the members in the right of the Folkthing, acting in conjunction with the party in the Landsthing, will present an independent address to his Majesty.

The Emperor Francis Joseph declines to meet the Czar unless he removes his troops from the Austrian frontier.

The Pope has promoted Mgr. Persico—made him master of the Basilica of St. Peters—in return for his eminent services in Ireland.

The recent elections in England have been favorable to the present administration.

Here comes something that sounds very like a canard: The housekeeper of the present Earl of Warwick died recently and bequeathed $350,000 to her employer, mainly the accumulation of fees from Warwick Castle.

On 21st ult. there died at Beverly, Ontario, Canada, Robert Williamson, brother-in-law and cousin of the world-famed geologist, Hugh Miller. He was born at Cromarty, Scotland, in 1822, was a stone cutter by trade and had the superintendence of the errection of the monument to Sir Walter Scott at Edinburgh. Besides he had charge of the renovation of several of the historic cathedrals of Scotland. He was characterized by a thirst for reading, and for obtaining information generally. His age was 66.

Mr. James Sellars, architect of the Glasgow, Scotland Exhibition, and also of many of the finest buildings in that city died snddenly of blood-poisoning. He was only 45 years of age.

The chief speaker at a temperance meeting held by courtesy in the meeting room of the shareholders of the Great Western railroad company, in England, was the Bishop of London, and Mr. Hubbard, one of the directors occupied the chair.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

November 7th, 1888, at the residence of the bride's father, Preston A. Neel by Rev. W. O. Cochrane, Mr. HENRY BROWN, of Northumberland, England, and Miss JENNIE M. NEEL, of Mecklenburg.

November the 13th, 1888, by Rev. W. O. Cochrane at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. A. W. Clark, Mr. JULUS CATHEY and Miss L. A. CLARK. All of Mecklenburg.

November 1st, at residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mattie Pharr, by Rev. Jno. G. Anderson, C. C. WILSON, M. D., of Knoxville, Tenn., and Miss SCOTLAND PHARR.

By the same at Rocky River Church, Nov. 8th, HENRY L. LITAKER and SALLIE A. LINKER.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolntions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

On the 8th November, after a brief illness at "Woodston," Charlotte, N. C. JOHN COWAN—2 years of age, infant son of Dr. E. Nye, and Mrs. Bessie C. Hutchison.

Near Shannon, N. C., Oct. 27, 1888, fell asleep in Jesus, MRS. BARBARA JANE McGOUGAN the daughter of Mrs. M. E. McMillan, born Jan. 16, 1857, aged 31 years, 9 months and 11 days. She was united in matrimony to Mr. M. T. McGougan, Feb. 3, 1881, with whom she lived more than seven happy years. Their wedded life was without jar or ripple. As free from friction as the gladdening sunbeam. God blessed this marriage with four bright interesting children. It is sad to see them thus left without a mother.

Mrs. McGougan was a good woman, kind, tender and affectionate yet firm and true to her conviction of right. Her natural, tender and amiable disposition was beautified and strengthened by Divine grace. She has been a professing Christian from early youth. The prominent feature of her character was gentleness.

She had much to make her desire to live here a long time. A noble husband, interesting children, one of whom was an infant only a few weeks old, a large circle of loving friends, a happy and comfortable home, all to make home bright and cheerful, and the Master's work at home and else where. But under the tuition of grace she had been taught that there are better and more enduring things than these of earth, so when in the midst of all this earthty happiness and promise, the Master came and bade her relinqnish things of earth, she obeyed and without a murmur fell asleep in the arms of Jesus.

"Asleep in Jesus! oh how sweet
To be for such a slumber meet,
With holy confidence to sing
That death hath lost its venomed sting."

J. S. B.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 20, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday, (14th) 42½ cents; Thursday and Friday, 42¾; since 43 cts.

ROSIN—Strained firm at 75 cents and Good Strained at 80 cents until Satnrday when price advanced 5 cents on both qualities.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.30 and Soft $2.10 on Wednesday: since $1.35 and $2.25 respectively.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.40.

COTTON.—Middling 9 7-16 throughout.

TIMBER.—None offering, very little in millers' hands, and taken readily at full prices.

A heavily loaded cattle train went through Walnut bridge on the Missouri Pacific railroad, near Eldorado, Kansas. The engine and cars were badly wrecked; one hundred cattle were killed and many crippled. It is supposed the engineer will die of bruises received.

CAN YOU BEAT EGGS?

—If you have not used the—

SURPRISE EGG BEATER

You can't. Sample mailed on receipt of five 2c stamps. **Cragin Mf'g Co., Chicago, Ill.**

HEDRICK

Offers for the coming week. The largest line of Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods that can be found in the City. We have no special Bargain Day but Bargains for every day in the year.

Some Specialties have been made for the coming week in our Dress Goods Department, viz:

The remainder of our stock of French Embroidered Robes at wholesale prices.

All the leading shades in 40 inch. All Wool Henriettas at 50 cents per yards worth 75 cents.

Also all the leading shades in imported Habet Cloths at $1.25 sold elsewhere at $1.50 per yard.

These are some of the bargains we think it worth your while to see.

KID GLOVES.

A full line of Black and Colored Kids, and undressed Kids in Black and Tan of Foster's 5 Hook Embroidered back at $1.00 per pair. Sold in every city in the South at 1.25.

Handkerchiefs, Table linen, Doylies, Jewelry, and Fancy Dry Goods, at unusually low prices.

IN THE NEXT STORE

The gentlemen can find anything that goes to make up a well selected stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

No. 101 and 102 market St., and 1 and 2 No. Front St.

JOHN J. HEDRICK.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.

W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.

T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,

Raleigh. N. C.



PIANOS

GRAND

Summer Sale

ORGANS

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS OLD.

GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs

To be sold in August, September and October at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash. And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Great Bargains*—Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. Numerous new styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular. LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th

Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.

REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn.

N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

The Great Secret of the Canary Breeders of the Hartz. מאנא BIRD MANNA restores song to cage birds and preserves them in health. 15c. by mail. Sold by druggists. Directions free. *Bird Food Co.*, 400 N. 3d St., Phila., Pa.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGES it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

IN A CORNER.

"In my small corner here." Ah! but you know
Corners are such snug nooks where one may hide
From the impatient crowd that hasten so
Along life's lanes. Be thou content to bide
Within thy little niche, nor fret and sigh
That thou, too, can'st not stand through wet and cold
In the great market place, to sell and buy
Thine own and others' eyes with blood-stained gold.

There in thy quiet corner, work and wait,
And do thy best to make that one place sweet
With flowers of love and faith. Lo! toward thy gate
Both Prince and slave alike shall turn their feet.
It shall be thine to give and thine to ask,
Rejoice, then, in thy lot, O happy one,
If thou can'st think of aught save how the task
Thy Lord hath given thee can best be done!

—*Good Housekeeping.*

HOW A LITTLE BOY CAMPED OUT.

Once there was a little boy who all summer long had been very anxious to camp out over night. Behind his mother's house was a large garden—as large as a whole city block—and at the far end of it was a little knoll, or hill, with rocks cropping out. It was behind this hill that little Paul wished to camp, for from there the house would be out of sight, and it would be "just like truly camping." So his mother gave him a large old crumb-cloth for a tent; a pair of blankets and a sofa cushion for a bed; a tin pail full of bread, cold meat, and hard-boiled eggs, and some ginger-bread and apples for his breakfast; also a bottle of milk, a tin cup, a wooden plate, and a small package of pepper and salt. She then gave him some cotton to put in his ears—to keep out little bugs and things. She had the hired man help him drive the stakes and fasten the crumb-cloth over them. The hired man, of his own accord, brought from the barn a large bundle of hay to spread under the blankets, so as to make a comfortable bed. By twilight everything was ready, and Paul kissed his mother, his aunt, and his big sister good bye, and, shouldering his cross-bow, marched away to the "Rocky Mountains"—as he called the little knoll.

He pinned back the doors of his tent with big catch-pins, and then sat down on the ground. Everything was dreadfully still; but the bright tin pail and the bottle of milk looked very comfortable in the soap-box cupboard; the brave cross-bow, with its pin-pointed arrows, promised safety; while the blankets, sofa-cushion, and the soft hay were all that any reasonable camper could ask for.

But it was so *dreadfully* still! Not even the smallest baby-breeze was stirring; through a hole in the crumb-cloth shone a star, and the star made outdoors seems stiller yet. Paul unbuttoned one shoe and then the other, and sat for a while listening. Then suddenly kicking off his shoes, he scrambled under the blankets and lay quite still. He was a very small boy, and somehow camping out was n't delightful in *every* way.

It was nearly half-past eight. Mamma was knitting, the aunt was sewing, and the big sister was standing on the dictionary, rehearsing her elocution exercise. Nobody but Mamma heard the back hall-door softly open, and the tiny feet go stealing upstairs. When the elocution exercise was over, Mamma said she must go and find the mate to the stocking she was knitting.

So she went upstairs; but, before looking for the stocking, she went into Paul's room. There, in the starlight, she saw the brown curly head cuddled into its customary pillows. She was a good and faithful mamma, and so she did not laugh—out loud. She stooped over the half-hidden head and whispered back "*Kind* of lonesome,—and I heard something *swallowing*, very close to my head. And so I came in. And—you won't tell, will you, Mamma?"

Faithful Mamma did n't "tell,"—not until long afterward when Paul had grown to be so old and so big that he went "truly camping" far away to the Rocky Mountains.

And what was the "swallowing" that Paul heard so close to his head? I think it must have been an imagined noise. Don't you?—*Emily H Leland, in* ST. NICHOLAS *for October.*

THE EXTERMINATION OF BIRDS.

No doubt much of the bird persecution which is so lamentably prevalent is due to the fact that the mischief of these beings is open and evident while their services are secret and concealed. One sees so readily the damage wrought to corn or fruit, and passes so easily over the far more than counter-balancing slaughter of insects. A bird may kill a hundred grubs or more, and we know nothing of the matter, although every one of those grubs were practically taking money out of our pockets by its unceasing depredations among our crops. But if we see the same bird stealing a single grain of corn, or plucking a single berry from our fruit bushes, we notice its mischief at once, and a death-warrant is issued against it. So it is that a single crime will blast a character which many good deeds cannot build up. And so it is, also, that in furthering as we suppose our advantage, we are in reality striving against our interests by the most efficient means in our powers.

But a bird which does not help us at all by the slaughter of insects may yet assist us very greatly by devouring the seeds of weeds. And in cultivated land a seed destroyed is better than a weed destroyed, for then the soil is not exhausted by useless and perhaps noxious vegetation. The wood pigeon, for example, although a bird with a deservedly bad character, is undeniably useful in its way; so, too, is the sparrow; so, too, are many of the finches. The goldfinch, in particular, has no more favorite feed than the downy seeds of the thistle, which it destroys in myriads almost beyond the bounds of belief; and it commits absolutely no known mischief whatever, which might be set against its services. Yet not more than a year or two ago no less than 13,848 goldfinches were trapped or killed at Worthington only in a single season!—*Sunday Magazine.*

A SINCERE OPINION.

"We talk of writing easily and dashing off impromptus; how say you if we should try it now? Here are six of us, who are all thought to have some knack of that work, and here are pens, ink and paper, ready to our hand. Let us see who can write the best impromptu."

He who thus addressed the gay group of London fashionable wits assembled in the chief room of Will's coffee house (at that time their favorite place of resort) was a tall, handsome man in the prime of life, who still lives in English history as Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset, one of the kindest as well as richest men in all England, the friend of all distressed poets, and himself possessed of powers that would have made him a poet of no mean rank if he had but had the luck to be born poor.

"Agreed," cried the rest with one voice; "and 'glorious John' here shall be our umpire."

The last words were addressed to a plump little old man with very large, bright eyes, who was sitting in a snug corner by the fire, and seemed to be treated with great respect by the whole company, notwithstanding his rather shabby suit of threadbare black. Nor was this without reason; for this quiet old man was none other than John Dryden, the greatest poet whom England had produced for a whole generation.

Dryden readily undertook the office of judge, and to work went the whole six with paper and pen. But to the amazement even of those who best knew his ready wit and wonderful fluency, Lord Dorset finished and folded up his contributions almost before his companions had begun theirs.

"You see now, gentlemen," said a laughing voice, "why Charlie proposed this trial to us; he had his impromptu ready beforehand."

"Thou canst scarce rail at me for that Jack," retorted the Earl, "for men say thou hast once written an 'impromptu' which took thee a month to compose."

The papers were handed over to Dryden, who had hardly taken time to glance over them when he pronounced that the best was that written by Lord Dorset. All other competitors looked surprised, as well they might; but the wonder ceased when the contributions were examined, and Dorset's effusion was found to run thus:

"Pay to John Dryden, on Demand, the Sum of One Hundred Guineas.—DORSET."—*David Ker, in Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for October.*

SCIENCE.

A method of making paper bottles and boxes has been patented by G. A. Wilkins. The object is the manufacture of corrugated paper bottles or boxes coated or otherwise treated with inodorous substances. These bottles and boxes are made by forming a hollow or tubular body from a sheet of paper by rolling (the number of convolutions being varied according to the desired strength and thickness of the bottle or box), and then fixing an end-piece, or end-pieces, in the hollow or tubular body. In making bottles one of these end-pieces is formed with a suitable opening for the introduction into the bottle of the liquid or other substance which it is to contain.

A new device of testing the penetration of shot-guns has been brought out in England. From twenty-five to thirty pieces of inch board, cut 10x12 inches, are used. In the centre of each piece a hole 9 inches in diameter is cut. Then these boards are put in a trough 12 inches wide and 10 deep, one end of which is made of boiler-plate, and has a 9-inch hole in it to correspond with the hold in each board. Pieces of stout carboard, 10x12 large, are put between the wooden boards, and then a screw at the rear end of the trough forces the whole series of wooden and bardboards tight against the boiler-plate end of the trough. Of course the cardboards are held firmly between the wooden boards. Then the gun to be tested is fired at the 9-inch hole in the boiler-plate. Only the cardboards impede the flight of the shot that strike that hole. The number of cardboards pierced shows the penetration of the shot.

Independent:—There are yet a considerable number of intelligent people who hold that the low order of vegetable organisms known as parasitic fungi, are the result and not the cause of disease. Suppose, for instance, that it was definitely proved, as it is strongly believed, that yellow fever is caused by a minute parasitic plant permeating the atmosphere in which the disease is located, attacking apparently the healthiest as well as the weakest, it would be contended that perhaps some inappreciable change unfavorable to life had taken place in the atmosphere, and that vital power had in some mysterious way been affected before the fungi—scavengers they have been termed—undertook to perform their special work. Experiments are, however, being continually made by eminent men, which, if generally known, would convince any one that a large number of species are actually causes of disease. Some very convincing facts have recently been made known by Prof. J. C. Arthur, the botanist attached to the New York Experimental Station at Geneva. They were made by Brefield in Germany. He took 120 healthy cabbage worms and placed on them the spores of a minute fungus, *Entomophthora radicans*. Eighty-one took the disease, sixty-two died in a week, their bodies covered by spores; nineteen lived much longer, but finally dried to mummies, when they were found filled with another condition of the fungus known as resting spores. Successive series were tried, resulting the same way, except that the later in the season, the greater the proportion of mummies with resting spores. Facts like these are becoming abundant with scientific men, and deserve to be spread among the community at large.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Colours that harmonise: A lady writer in *Good Housekeeping* says—White light is composed of the three primaries in the proportion of three atoms of yellow to five of red and eight of blue. Now the equivalents of all perfect contrasts or perfect groups of colours will be either the sum of these sixteen, or a multiple of that number. And a trained eye will readily detect, on entering a room, an approximation to this rule or a violation of it. That is, when three parts of yellow are used, to balance its brilliance there should be about five parts of red and eight of blue, as much in quantity as the red and yellow together. Otherwise the rooms appear gaudy or produce an unpleasant impression. But these three primaries can be used only in very small quantities save by those of barbaric tastes. An artistic eye delights in secondaries and tertiaries so mingled that the general effect is that of subtle and reposeful beauty. It is a canon of good taste, also, that either of the primaries should be used alone or with white, gold and blacks. The secondaries, green, purple, and orange, need the presence of their complementaries, or the colours in which they are lacking. Thus green calls for the presence of red, the other primary, but is balanced by a little less than half its own measure. More than this produces discord, less leaves want. In like manner eight parts of purple need only three of yellow, or less than one-third as much. the tertiary colours, called neutrals, formed by the secondaries with a small measure of each of the primaries, making olive, citrine and russet, are safe to use in large masses in house decoration. They are cousins to each other, and have no family quarrels. Racinet, whose authority is regarded as final, gives the following scale of colour and proportion:—Primaries—Yellow 3, red 5, blue 8. Secondaries—Orange 8, green 11, purple 13. They are contrasted in perfection only thus—Yellow 8 parts to purple 13 parts; yellow orange 11, purple blue 21; orange 8, blue 8; orange red 13, blue green, 19; red 5, green 11; red purple 18, green yellow 14. The neutrals or tertiaries are thus related to each other—8 parts orange and 11 green, equals citrine 19; 8 parts orange, 13 purple, equals russet 21; 11 parts green, 13 purple, equals olive 24. The complementaries of these are easily produced from the primary colours lacking in each. They are—Citrine against purples, shading to red or olive; russet against green, and olive against orange, shading either to russet or citrine.

Lamp shades: Of making these there is no end, and as there seems to be no limit to the use of lamps, both for lighting and as helps in decoration, new methods for making them must still be welcome to the home makers.

A shade that has made an old lamp handsome enough for promotion to the parlor, has for its basis a plain white porcelain shade of the shape used for student lamps. This the owner stained inside and outside with orange family dye, dissolved in gum water. It was necessary to make the mixture very dark, but when applied it appeared like amber.

Procuring clear, large amber glass beads, the artist,—one surely might call her so,—fastened a string of them around the neck of the shade, using it as the beginning of a network which reached to the lower edge. Passing a needle threaded with twist, into one of the beads of the foundation, she took seven beads on the string, passing the needle through the fifth bead of the chain and making another loop of beads, and thus continuing all around. A second row of loops were secured to the central bead of first row of loops, and so on till the shade is covered. The slope is obtained by putting more beads on the loops every third row. The edge is finished with a row of four-inch width fringe, made of double strands of the same beads.

An unstained shade covered in the same way with "looking-glass" beads would be very pretty, especially in rooms where there is already too much yellow to make amber desirable.

THINGS USEFUL.

A Use for Pineapple Peelings—House-keepers may be glad to learn that from that part of the pineapple which is generally thrown aside a delicious drink may be made at a trifling cost. From Cuba comes the receipt. Pare the pine very thin; place these parings in an earthen vessel, a crock or wide-mouthed pitcher and cover with a pint of water allowed to each medium-sized pine; cover closely and put aside in a moderately cool place for twenty-four hours; then strain thoroughly and sweeten to taste; cork tight in stone bottles. In about thirty-six hours the pineapple drink can be opened, but this must be done carefully.

Uses of the lemon: A medical writer says: Lemonade from juice of the lemon is one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable for all stomach diseases, gravel, liver complaint, inflammation of the bowels and fever. It is a specific against worms and skin complaints. Lemon juice is the best antiscorbutic remedy known. It not only cures the disease, but prevents it. Sailors make daily use of it for this purpose. I advise every one to rub their gums with lemen juice to keep them in good condition. The hands and nails are kept clean, white, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is often used in intermittent fever, mixed with strong, hot black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia may be cured by rubbing the parts affected with cut lemon. It is valuable also to cure warts and also to destroy dandruff on the head by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. It will alleviate and finally cure coughs and colds and heal diseased lungs if taken hot on going to bed at night. Its uses are manifold, and the more we employ it externally the better we shall find ourselves. Lemon juice is good in removing tartar from the teeth, antifebrile, etc. A doctor in Rome is trying it experimentally in malarial fever with great success, and thinks it will in time supersede quinine.

For plants that are weak give them an application of manure water once a week, but it should be well diluted. This applies to shrubs, roses and other single plants. Manure water is too filthy for house plants. A substitute may be had by adding a tablespoonful of equal parts of saltpetre and superphosphate to a quart of water. Occasionally sprinkle a small quantity of ashes around the plants.

Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Sleeplessness, &c. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well-developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

AGENTS Proof that $100 a month is made selling our New Book by Rev. Dr. **Talmage**, also **Mother, Home and Heaven.** 195,000 sold. Edited by T. L. Cuyler, D. D. **$2.75. 10,000 Curiosities of the Bible.** Introduction by J. H. Vincent, D.D. Illustrated. **$3.** E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 771 Broadway, N.Y.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

A COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

I wish to extend an invitation to all of the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to call and examine one of the most *Complete Stocks* of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
House Furnishing:
Poles, Curtains,
Window Shades, &c., &c.,

Which I have ever shown. All Goods are sent free of Express or Freight when the amount is $10.00 or over.

CHURCH CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

Samples on application.

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTIRE,

Oct. 7th, 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Grown in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

HEAVY GROCERIES,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 7 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AN TIES.

We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.

WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO., VA.,

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.

New buildings, heated by steam; Laboratory; and other advantages and comforts of a first-clas Schools. Fifty boarding pupils. Three Assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community, with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887–'8. Send for Catalogue.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

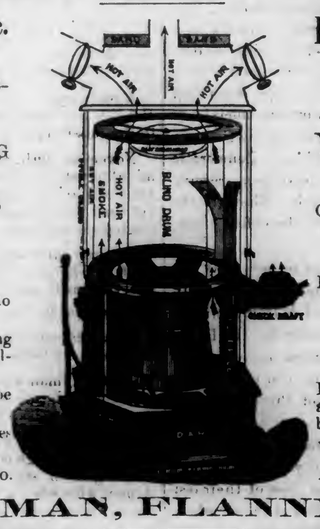
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF **HARDWARE**

Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

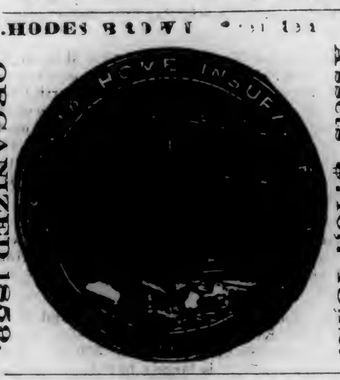
We Will Save You Money.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. HODES [illegible]

ORGANIZED 1859.



Assets $710,745.12.

WM. C. COART, Secretary.

A Home Company

SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint. Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.** No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THREE LITTLE BIRDS.

Three little birds in a silken nest
In a tree-top high were singing,
The boughs that bore them east and west
In a stormy wind was swinging,
A child looked up with anxious eye—
"O three little birds together,
So near the sky,
With the storm so high,
Say, do you not mind the weather?

"Why should we mind it, wee little boy,
Though hard the wind is blowing?
We're just as safe as you in your joy,
Down where the grass is growing.
We do not fear when tempests roar,
Up here in our nest together;
We sing the more
Till the storm is o'er,
We know who makes the weather?"

"Dear little birds, your bough bends so!
It is not still one minute;
I would not be in your nest, I know,
For the world and all that's in it."
"Nay, little boy, our house is small—
Too small for us all together,
And you might fall
O'er the silken wall
When we rock in the weather,"

"Fear not for us when low or high
We in the winds are swinging;
Now near the ground, now near the sky—
Yon'll always hear us singing,
We see you run, little boy, from play
When rain drops kiss the heather—
Yon scamper away
While we are gay;
We know who makes the weather!"

—*Christian World.*

FANNY, THE COLT.

Little Fanny was motherless, having been discovered in an open field beside her dead mother.

Before she was a year old she could open the door to her own room and go to bed alone. She did not quite understand the fastenings from the inside and had to be let out in the morning.

The children, there were six, thought her a most wonderful baby and claimed here as their own. The boys had taught her to take of their caps with her teeth, shake hands with her feet and do many other cute things.

But when she was four years old she had to work, for Fanny was only a horse, after all. Never was she driven except by one of the family and she really acted as if she liked to go. When the buggy was drawn out she would give a little pleased whinny and step daintily about as if impatient to be off. And when once on the road disliked of all things to take the dust from another vehicle. The children were a croupy set and a physician was often called, Fanny being the horse to be ridden every time; and so well had she learned what was wanting if a saddle was placed hastily upon her back, she only waited for a rider, and without a hint from the rein, bounded off in the direction of the doctor's office: returning, she jogged leisurely home.

It was a sad day for the family when one morning no glad whinny greeted the one who went to feed her. She had been stolen.

Two other horses had been taken from a neighbor at the same time and he bemoaned them as so much money lost. But the joint owners of Fanny grieved as if a friend were dead; to her it might be even worse than death. 'For how could the taker be otherwise than cruel?" they asked.

A thorough search was made but no clue obtained, and the horses were given up as lost. The older children strove to be brave, but the younger ones could not keep back the tears when speaking of "poor Fanny," and the mother was shocked one evening to hear four-year-old Bessie add to her infant prayer: *"And please, God send Fanny back."*

She kissed the child tenderly and whispered: "If we cannot have Fanny we will have another horse to take her place, my dear." "But it wouldn't be *her*, mamma! I want just Fanny," and she laid her face in mamma's lap and sobbed, as she had done many times since the loss.

A few days later, as the family were at breakfast, Nora, the girl, rushed into the room exclaiming: *"If ye plaze mum, Fanny's in the stable, or else 'tis her ghost, sure!* I wint to find the clo'espins lost last night, and as I wint a-near the barn I hearn a whin-now as like hern as two pase, and"—but before she had concluded every seat was empty and all had hurried to the barn.

The stable door was opened and forth stepped Fanny to be hugged and kissed as never before.

She still wore her halter, from which a broken strap dangled, showing how she had released herself, and, once free, her presence in her own stall was no mystery.

An officer was duly notified, and taking her tracks he went about five miles along the beach of the lake, where, in a bluff overhanging a ravine, he found a cave where the two other horses were still tied.

Fanny had broken her halter, opened the wide door, that swung in, pushed her way through the brush piled against it and hurried home to her own stable.

The horses must have been taken to their hiding place by being led along the water's edge to conceal their tracks and their food conveyed to them by boat.

The thief was not caught, more is the pity. Evidently seeing the signs of Fanny's escape he was only too glad to escape himself. The owner of the two horses suggested that Fanny ought to have a medal, but upon being shown a lump of sugar she uttered a decided neigh and then munced her sugar in silence.—*Coleman's Rural World.*

LITTLE SUSIE'S SIX TEACHERS.

"Susy, you were a very good girl at church this morning."

"How could I be naughty, mamma?"

"O! in a great many ways. One child could disturb fifty people."

"What could it do?"

"It could keep getting up and down on its seat. It could be asking if service was almost done. It could turn over the leaves of the hymn-book and rattle them. It could gape, and yawn, and fidget. Or it might turn round and look right into other peoples' faces in a rude way."

Susy had seen children do all these things. Mr. Ought whispered that she had done some of them herself.

"Mamma," said she, "it is hard to sit still."

"I know it is, and that is one reason why it is good for you to go to church. You know you must sit still, and try to learn to do it. And it is well to learn to do hard things."

'What for do little children go to church?" asked Susy. "They don't know what the minister says."

"No, I know they don't understand much. But there are a good many reasons why they should go to church, even then. I cannot explain them all to such a little girl as you are. But one reason is this: If they always go when they are children, they will be likely to go when they are grown up. Besides, nobody goes just to hear what the minister says. We go to worship God. Even little Susy can please and honor Him by just sitting still in His house, and making no noise. And some of the blessing He has for the grown people He showers down on the little ones who are brought there to get it."

Susy smiled.

"I'll sit still, and maybe he'll shower some on me," said she.

"You needn't say maybe," said Faith. "You may say He certainly will."—*Mrs. Prentiss.*

A LITTLE WOMAN,

Pen Ashford will never forget the day when people began to call her "little woman." She was papa's and mamma's only child, and never had anything hard to do, any more than her bird or her kitty or her dolly had; and her mamma called her a flower, a bird or a sunbeam.

But all at once, one day, this little girl showed that she was good for something else than to be petted and played with. It was a cold, snowy day. The servant had gone out for the afternoon, and Pen and her mother were alone in the house. Mamma had not been well and about 3 o'clock she grew very ill indeed—so sick and weak that she could not sit up, nor tell Pen what to do for her. Pen was scared at first, and stood by the bed and looked at mamma pitifully, while the storm roared without.

Presently Pen's little mind seemed full of soft clear voices. "Pen," said one voice, "you must go for papa and for Aunt Alice and for the doctor." "Pen," said another of the clear voices, "you must put some wood in the stove before you go." "And, Pen," said another of the voices, "you must put a glass of water and the camphor by the bed before you go." "And Pen," said still another, "explain to mamma that you are going."

All these voices did little Pen obey. She was but five years old, and I think she was brave to get herself ready all alone and trudge off over the snowy road to the village through the storm to bring that help to her mamma. But she did it, and this was the way she earned the name of "Little Woman."—*The Children's Friend.*

A PRAYER OF A FOUR-YEAR OLD BOY.

A few years ago a certain minister made a trip through Europe, and a short time before sailing from Liverpool for home, he wrote to his family and told them about what time he hoped to land in New York and home. Of course the minister's family was anxious for the time to pass, and the day to arrive when they would greet the father and cordially welcome him to their home.

It happened, however, that the ship on which he had embarked was delayed at sea by heavy storms, and did not reach New York until nearly a week after the time it was due. This delay very much distressed the minister's family, for they greatly feared that the ship might be lost at sea, and they would never again see their father in this world.

When Sunday came, the mother of the family kept the children at home and would not permit them to go to Sunday-school, thinking it might be possible that their loved one was lost at sea.

Among the family were a little girl and boy, the latter the baby of the house, and only four years old. The little girl asked her mother's permission to have Sunday-school in the parlor at home. The request was granted. After the singing of a few Sunday-School hymns, the little brother said, "Now, sister, let's pray." They both kneeled down, and, the following is the prayer offered: "The Lord that holds the winds in his fist, and the sea on the top of his head, won't let the whale swallow the ship that papa is in. Amen.

And, sure enough, the boy's prayer was answered, for in a few days after this all were made happy by the safe return of the father to their midst.

This little boy trusted that God would do for him what he asked, and so should we, whenever we ask for things that are reasonable and right. —*Lutheran S. S. Herald.*

A LETTER TO THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Dear Children:—I want to tell you of a scrap of Bible verse that is just the right size for little folks to remember: "The Lord is thy keeper." You know a keeper is one who keeps and cares for. The Lord is a good keeper, because he is so strong that he is never tired nor sleepy; and so patient that he is willing to watch all the time. There are a great many things about us that need to be kept. There are our feet, that naturally want to play truant and run away from God; but if we ask him to keep them, he will make them walk in his paths,—in the very tracks that Jesus made. Isn't it pleasant to think that every step you take in your play in running errands for mother, in going to and from school, may all be steps for Jesus?

Then there are your hands, and hands can do the naughtiest things in the world. They are just like two little wild beasts that need a keeper. Satan likes to manage them, and, oh, such careless, cruel things as he makes them do! But if you ask your Heavenly Father to keep them, they will become careful, gentle hands, like the hands of Jesus. You remember that his hands, although they were wounded, never wounded others; although they were bonnded, they set others free, and were always stretched out for help and blessing.

The ears need keeping, so that they will not listen to wicked words and bad stories. God can help you shut them up when Satan comes to whisper in them. And the eyes. Did you ever think how many sins creep into your heart through your eyes? After awhile, when they feel really settled in their new home, they will be bold enough to climb up and look out of these two front windows, Then every one will see them, for although our eyes often lead us into temptation, they do not keep bad secrets well, but are always the first to tell them.

The mouth is still harder to keep. David found this out a long time ago, and wrote this beautiful little prayer about it: "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lips." The Bible says that men have been able to tame every kind of wild beast, but that no one was ever yet able, alone to tame his tongue. You know what unkind, untruthful things your tongue will sometimes say. You think when you wake in the morning. "Now to-day I'll say just the nicest, kindest things I can think of, to everybody," but almost before breakfast is over you have said something cross or naughty. Yet you must never give up. Try it once more, and ask the Lord to be the keeper of your tongue.

But of all hard things to deny, the heart is the hardest. It is like a castle with enemies camping around it, and worse than all, traitors are waiting inside to unlock the gates, Surely, we can never hold our castle unless it has a very strong keeper; and we are so easily deceived about this castle. We think that it is safe, when we afterward find its walls broken in places; we flatter ourselves that it is clean and beautiful, when it is full of crawling, slimy things of hideous shape. But only let the dear Savior in, and he will cleanse and beautify and strengthen it in every part; and if the heart is right, then the feet and hands, eyes, ears and tongue will all do the Master's bidding.—*National Presbyterian.*

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND-HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies..... 10cts
Three " 25cts
Ten " 75cts
Twenty " $1 00

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

DR. J. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be CURED can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle FREE.
DR. TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C. 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 7.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C, 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Nov. 11'88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15.
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 p m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence.	12 10a m	1 20 a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence...	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 54p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 10p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6:40 p. m., Manning 7.19 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	11:52pm	† 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 am	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 am	8 55pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.30 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 59 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

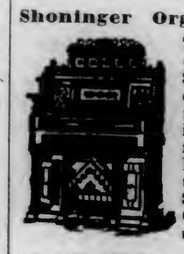
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) *"See cut,"* with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL STOCK OF GOODS.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 45 A.M.	6 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville....	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 00 "	5 15 P. M.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	6 45 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	2 30 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "	

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.	
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "	

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

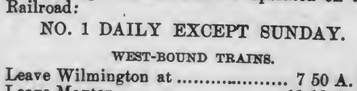
Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 50 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 12 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 43 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 43 P. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	4 10 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 46 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 51 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 15 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	6 40 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 57 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	12 32 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	7 00 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 10 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	8 33 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	9 38 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	11 21 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 51 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 40 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 49 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 19 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 40 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. G. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Mountain Produce.

SAY-SOES.

To clean door-plates, use a solution of ammonia in water, applied with a rag.

Hartshorn will usually restore colors that have been taken out by acid.

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth.

CATARR CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from the loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a receipt which completely cured and saved him from death. Any suffer who this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A Lawrence, 88 Warren St.. New York City, will receive the receipt free of charge.

A comparison of church incomes shows that that of Dr. John Hall, in New York, is the largest, having an income of nearly $150,000. The next largest, Dr. Whyte's, Free St. George's, Edinburgh; its income is $50,000.

"I want to thank you, writes a young man to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., "for placing me in a position by which I am enabled to make money faster than I ever did before." This is but a sample extract of the many hundreds of letters received by the above firm.

Kindness on the part of the farmer, exercised towards his farm stock, pays well.

J. D. LARKIN'S SOAPS.

J. D. Larkin & Co. are a firm of many years standing in Buffalo, N. Y., reliable and ranking as first-class business men. They are introducing a new soap, which will supersede the best in the market. So much confidence have they in the merit of their goods that they send them on trial (freight prepaid), with the privilege of returning at their expense if not satisfactory. They have set aside the profits of their enormous factory for one year to give to the purchasers ordering goods in this way.

See the large advertisement appearing from time to time in this paper. When you send them a postal card ordering the **Great Christmas Box** on trial, be sure to say that you saw the advertisement in this paper, and the goods will be promptly sent on terms therein stated.—*Journal & Messenger.*

Mrs. Captain Tom is the name of the richest Indian in Alaska. She is worth about $20,000, and lives royally at Sitka, surrounded by slaves. She lately joined the Presbyterian Mission.

Salvation Oil relieves instantly and cures speedily all bodily pain. Price only 25 cents.

Verdict of coroner's jury: "Died from want"—of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

A considerable part of the Prince of Wales's expenses has gone to pay for uniforms which he must wear at foreign courts. He has over eighty of them, and some cost $600 or $700.

SO MANY LADIES!

Have been disappointed in buying dresses that we can readily believe that many of them despair of purchasing a dress that is worth the money paid for it. Severe competition, high rents, expensive clerks, all combine to drive store-keepers to sell an inferior article of apparel at a price much higher than its real value. So, when a manufacturer offers to sell direct from his looms to the wearer the buyer has a guarantee that he or she will get the best fruit of the looms. This is particularly true of Silk and Satin, as in no other class of goods is the opportunity for swindling so great. Foreign materials can be introduced into the silk so, that even a practiced eye cannot detect the deception. The lady who has been led by a pleasant clerk in a handsome store to invest her money, finds out, after it is too late, that she has been cheated, and the goods she bought for something handsome, turns out to be rough material, containing 40 per cent. silk, 60 per cent. foreign materials, not fit for a lady to wear. All our lady readers will welcome the chance offered them to secure handsome silk or satin dress direct from a great Connecticut factory, which offers to send a pure Silk or Satin Dress to any of our subscribers for examination and final purchase.

Read carefully their large advertisement, and be sure to send your name and address, asking for free samples of Silk and Satin, to O. S. CHAFFEE & SON, MANSFIELD CENTRE, CONN. They are reliable in every sense of the word beyond any question or doubt, and we take much pride in presenting their card. Do us the favor to name our paper when writing.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY,

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

HUGH A. GREY, late of the Huntersville High School, Principal.

This School will open 1st Monday of September, 1888.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in training the young.

Discipline parental, mild, yet firm.

Tuition reasonable. Location healthy.

Board from $8 to $10 per month, with the Principal, or in good families. Address H. A. GREY, SR.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains,

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. DRS. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.



McShane Bell Foundry

Finest Grade of Bells. CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md. *Mention this paper.*



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN ALL AGES. By the Rev. Robert P. Kerr, D.D. Price, $1.25.

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer.

J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.



ALL LADIES KNOW the inestimable value of a Black Silk or Satin Dress, and a great many consider their ***WARDROBE INCOMPLETE*** without one, and with good reason—for it is always appropriate and adapted to the many uses for which a well-dressed lady requires a becoming and handsome dress: for house-wear, as hostess or guest, to make calls, attend church, receptions, weddings, parties, lectures, amusements and entertainments of all kinds; besides, it retains its beauty and fine appearance for so many years, outlasting and outwearing half a dozen ordinary dresses. **NO WONDER** all the ladies, whether young or old, middle-aged, married or single, feel they must have one. It is both ornamental and useful, as well as ***very economical,*** retaining for many years the superior finish and elegant look which so gratifies a lady. Black Silk or Satin goods are well worth the attention and admiration which they receive the world over.

We Propose to put it in the power of every lady in the land to secure one of **Chaffee's Famous Dress Silks** direct from our looms, **WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED,** and for richness, superior finish and wearing qualities, not excelled by any make of Black Silk or Satin. ***We are manufacturers of over 50 Years' Standing,*** and sell direct from our looms a class of goods it is impossible to secure from any other source at anything like our prices, for the reason that you get the benefit of the money usually spent in selling through commission houses, jobbers and retailers. It is a well-known fact that we sell the very best Silks and Satins way below the price commonly charged for a much poorer quality. Our stock is put through the various processes of manufacture in the most careful manner, and the result is a fabric strictly pure, unadulterated and unsurpassed for richness, durability, etc.

The Very Last Thing we want you to do is to **Send Us Money**

The first thing we ask of you is to request of us our samples of Silks and Satins (mailed free to all), naming this paper. You can do this at a cost of one cent for a postal card. We send you samples free and our large descriptive circular, from which you will readily see that we ship you the Silk and Satin, giving you an opportunity to examine it and know that you are satisfied, and that the goods are even better than you anticipated. If not as represented, we do not ask you to purchase, but return them at our expense. We guarantee you perfect satisfaction. We will sell direct from our factory a dress pattern that is a model of purity and beauty, and which will commend itself to every lady in the land who believes in economy and wishes a dress guaranteed perfect in make, finish, and possessing all those admirable qualities which are the pleasure and pride of an elegantly dressed lady. Our method of selling is so straightforward and honest that it is entitled to your very prompt attention. Address

O. S. CHAFFEE & SON, Mansfield Centre, Conn.

We refer by permission to the First National Bank, Windham National Bank, Dime Savings Bank, and Willimantic Savings Institute, of Willimantic, Conn.

TO EVERY ONE who states name of this paper when sending for samples, we present a handsome Watch Guard (made of pure Silk and warranted not to break) with all orders for a Silk or Satin Dress sent up to January, 1889.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CHURCHES Many Committees and Personal Friends are about to hand the **Pastor's Wife a Christmas Present;** nothing can be selected equal to a Black Silk or Satin Dress. Correspond with us. In such cases, we always take part ourselves and become one of the Committee by subscribing to the fund. To insure our co-operation, better cut this part of the advertisement out and send application for samples with a special letter.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crapes, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts.
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery.
Gloves, Handkerchiefs
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS

Christmas Selections —FOR 1888.— Containing new Carols by eminent writers in this field of work, and preceded by an Instructive Responsive Exercise that may be used with or without the Carols. Price, 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail postpaid; $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid.

Services. —"Good Will to Men." By J. E. Hall; "Noel," by P. F. Campiglio, and "Peace on Earth," by J. E. Hall: these consist of choice Responsive Readings throughout which are interspersed Beautiful Carols written especially for use in connection with the Readings. Price of each of the three Services is same as for the 'Christmas Selections.'

Cantatas. "The New Santa Claus," by Butterworth and Murray. "Judge Santa Claus," by Burnham and Root. "The Waifs' Christmas," by Burnham and Root. "Santa Claus' Mistake," by Burnham and Root. "Catching Kriss Kringle," by Butterworth and Root. Price of the Cantatas, 30cts. each by mail postpaid.

Catalogue of all kinds of Christmas Music will be sent free on application.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.

And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address, REV. R. BURWELL & SON, Raleigh, N. C.

DRESS MAKING

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.

Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.

Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.

Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free. GEORGE ALLEN, New Bern, N. C.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Manteis & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c. mch.2 481-1y

DO YOU ANT A TEACHER?

—:o:—

TEACHER'S EXCHANGE.

Box 139, Richmond, Va.

Supplies Colleges, Schools & FAMILIES WITH TEACHERS WITHOUT CHARGE.

Secures Situations for Teachers at moderate cost.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WM. F. FOX, Mana

6285

Mrs J Dalrymple Ijan89

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,090. WILMINGTON, N. C., NOVEMBER 28, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,710.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

REWARD FOR WORK.

We Want the Paper Put in Every Family in the Church and Will Do Our Part.

We offer then a series of rewards to those who are willing to undertake the getting up of clubs for us.

Proposition No. 1.—To the person who will send us the largest number of NEW subscribers (provided the number is over 25) we will pay $30.00.

Prop. No. 2.—The person sending us the next largest number of NEW subscribers, (over 20) we will pay $22.

Prop. No 3.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 15) we will pay $15.

Prop. No. 4.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 10) we will pay $8 00.

Prop. No. 6.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 5) we will pay $3.25.

And to any one sending us a NEW subscriber we will pay 50 cents for his trouble: this does not apply of course to those who are paid under any one of the propositions made above.

In no case will any one sending the NEW subscribers—that is persons in Families not now taking the paper—in no case will such person acting under these propositions receive less than 50 cents. So no one will lose his labor.

To put it in the power of any one to get subscribers, we will put the price to NEW subscribers at $2.15 *for the first year*.

But suppose over four persons get over 25 subscribers? Then the one who gets the largest number gets $30; the one who gets the next largest gets the reward for proposition No. 2; the next still the reward for proposition No. 3.

Similar action will be adopted with regard to those who send over the number of subscribers designated by notes No. 2 and 3, provided these lists are not exceeded by others sent under some [illegible] Proposition.

☞ A chance for workers desiring to get money for Foreign Missionary purposes, or for any other good cause—and to increase the circulation of the N. C. Presbyterian, which certainly will represent labor in a good cause. All is optional with the getter-up of clubs—but we suggest it to the consideration of Ladies' Missionary Societies.

No credit subscriptions will be allowed—that is money must have been actually paid in by a subscriber and the fact reported to us, before his name will be entered.

Time Given:—This offer is to close 24th December—and will include only the subscriptions obtained previous to that date.

ACTION OF THE SYNOD.

The Synod reaffirms its sense of the value of the N. C. Presbyterian in maintaining and diffusing throughout the Synod, in the families and communities where it is taken, a knowledge of our principles as a denomination, our position and progress and the spread of evangelical religion.

We believe that a large increase in its circulation will aid very materially in helping forward the cause of Christ and the extension of sound views in reference to the Presbyterian Church in our State and wherever its circulation extends. The Synod expresses its deep obligation and its sincere thanks to the Editor of this paper for past and unnumbered favors in printing without charge so many papers and records of Presbyteries and Synods that could not otherwise have been spread before our people, and for interesting and valuable communications on various topics adapted to interest and instruct its readers. We believe it has been and is an important, if not an indispensable, help to the success of our ministry in all the congregations where it is taken and read.

We unhesitatingly affirm that as a weekly religious paper for North Carolina, its merits and its claims are above and beyond any other paper that circulates among us or attempts to take its place, and we believe if more interest was taken in this paper by communications from our ministers and elders and gentlemen and ladies of Christian culture and ability, its value and influence for increased good would be greatly enhanced. In view of the foregoing and the past history and present needs of this paper, the Synod of North Carolina pledges to the Editor of the N. C. Presbyterian to endeavor to increase its circulation throughout all our congregations.

To accomplish this desirable end the Synod recommends to all its ministers and sessions to take special action and make special efforts and adopt measures to increase its circulation. We suggest and urge in order to effect this, that each session procure lists of persons living within the bounds of their respective congregations who now take the paper, to ascertain by comparing this list with the roll of members—how many persons or families fail to take this paper; that they use what influence they can employ by canvassing the congregation, or that by some other earnest and systematic effort, they endeavor, if possible, *to put the paper in every family*. We believe the paper, needs and deserves it, that such increased patronage will secure an increased value to the paper and that our Church and our State will be *amply repaid* in the good results that will follow.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. R. A. Webb, from Davidson College, N. C., to 111 Church street, Charleston, S. C.

Rev. W. H. Neel, from Farmville, Va., to Covington, Ky.

Rev. T. E. Smith, from Cedar Keys, Fla., to Archer, Fla.

Rev. B. D. D. Greer, from Van Alstyne, Texas, to Lavern, Wilson, county, Texas.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallagher from Fulton, Mo., to Salisbury, Mo.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We are privileged in being permitted to give our readers the following report of Rev. J. L. McLees of the Mission of the Second Presbyterian church, Charlotte, during the past year. It will prove of special interest to those engaged in similar work.

Dear Brethren: It is now nearly a year since I began work among you and, as this is the last meeting of the session for the year ending December 1st, I thought it proper to bring before you some statement of the work.

1. During the year I have preached and lectured together 187 times, and I have conducted besides 5 funeral services.

2. I have made, as far as I am able to estimate 1,005 visits.

3. I have received into the church 19 or 20 by certificate and examination together.

4. We have in our Sunday-school 18 teachers and 161 scholars, with the prospect of 200 by the end of the quarter.

5. Our prayer meeting every Thursday night numbers from 50 to 75. We have also a young men's prayer meeting every Sabbath morning at 9:30, numbering from 50 to 75. This is composed mostly of children and is conducted by Capt. R. B. Alexander.

6. In our night-school we have 65 scholars and 5 teachers.

7. When we began work last December our congregations ranged from 20 to 40. Now it numbers from 100 to 200, and this does not include all those at the young men's prayer meeting, for most of them, being children, go home before service begins. This growth is outside of the Second church. This is the growth of the work since I began. Not as great as I wished and labored and prayed for, but as great as I could expect. Work like this always moves slowly. May God bless the work and make it a great blessing to this city.

Yours truly,

J. L. McLees.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On Sunday' Nov. 18th, there was received into Alamance church twelve persons on profession of faith.

On Tuesday, November 20th, a new Presbyterian church was organized near Greensboro by a commission of Orange Presbytery consisting of Rev. D. I. Craig, of Reidsville, Rev. C. Miller, of Guilford. Mr. W. S. Moore and Mr. J. C. Wharton, of Greensboro. The church was organized with sixteen members, and was named Midway.

Messrs. W. P. McLean and A. T. Whitsett, were elected and installed ruling elders, and Mr. A. H. Murray a deacon.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A committee from the Ladies' Society of First Church, Greensboro, N. C., have secured thirty-five subscribers to the Missionary.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

We just closed a very interesting meeting at Keith church, on yesterday. Bro. Stanford preached for us a few days. The church is revived, and eight souls were added to the church Others were interested and we hope will soon unite with us. To God be all the praise.

K. McDonald.

Magnolia, Nov. 19th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

At an adjourned meeting of Orange Presbytery, held in Greensboro 15th inst., new groupings were made as follows:

1. Alamance church gets three Sundays and Jamestown one; Rev. C. Miller to be pastor.

2. High Point and Lexington, who are now looking for a pastor, and a pleasant field it is for some one, with a large parsonage at Lexington.

3. Springwood, Burlington and Grassy Creek, want a supply.

4. Reidsville wants all of Rev. D. I. Craig's time, but to supply Speedwell, on Sabbath afternoon in each month. These to take effect 1st of January, 1889.

Presbytery stands adjourned to meet in Second Church, Raleigh, December 11th, at 9:30 a. m.

W. S. M.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Rev. Roger Martin was installed pastor of the Providence church in Mecklenburg Presbytery, on Saturday, Nov. 3rd.

Rev. Messrs. G. D. Parks and J. L. McLees, the committee appointed by Mecklenburg Presbytery, performed the duty assigned them most acceptably. Dr. Parks, presided, preached an able sermon, propounded the constitutional questions and delivered an appropriate and sympathetic charge to the pastor. Brother McLees then gave a most excellent and practical charge to the people. The services were solemn and impressive. The congregation was large. At the conclusion of the interesting services the people came forward with great unanimity and cordiality to give to their new pastor the right hand in token of love and welcome.

This venerable church seems to be renewing its youth. Thirteen new members have been received within the past few months. The Sabbath-schools are growing in numbers and interest. The Ladies' Aid societies are working efficiently. The contributions of the people are, perhaps, larger than ever before. The recent improvements and additions to the manse have greatly added to its comfort and convenience. By painting it the good people have much improved its appearance.

May a long career of spiritual prosperity and usefulness attend a people so generous and kind-

*

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

As one of a commission of five, appointed by Orange Presbytery, four of us proceeded to organize a new church in Guilford county on the 20th. This church, "Midway" by name, lies immediately between Buffalo and Bethel.

Rev. D. I. Craig preached the sermon from the text, "My Lord and my God," after which sixteen certificates were handed in, with that of seven baptized children; one from the M. E. Church, two from Tennessee, and others will join soon. They have a neat church in a nice place, thickly settled and with a Sunday-school of over fifty, it bids fair to be of much usefulness in the community. Rev. Mr. Culbertson, will supply it, for the present, with afternoon services. Two elders and one deacon were elected and installed.

W. P. Moore, Clerk.

Greensboro, N. C., Nov. 21st. 1888.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. Alex. Sprunt writes from Henderson, November 24th: On Sabbath, the 18th inst., we held our fall communion and were cheered in the reception of eight new members. Four of them were received on certificate of dismission and four were received on profession—three of them being heads of families.

VIRGINIA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

At the meeting of the Presbytery of West Hanover, just held in College church, Mr. A. I. Crane, of Arkansas, was received under the care of Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry.

Rev. W. H. Neel was dismissed to the Presbytery of Ebenezer, and expects to take charge of the Madison Avenue church, Covington, Kentucky. Rev. W. W. Moore was appointed to declare the Farmville church vacant.

Hampden Sidney, Nov. 23, 1888.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

At a meeting recently held at Old Concord church by Rev. L. [illegible] sixteen professions [illegible] afterwards nine persons were received into the church on examination. Others expected to join this church and several [illegible] with churches of different denominations. Christians seemed to be revived, and it is hoped that much good has been done the church and community. The present accession makes fifteen members added to this church since 1st of August. A.

Concord Depot, Nov. 23d

A revival of religion is in progress at Waynesboro, and the gracious results are specially evident in the Fishburne school and in the Valley Seminary, Rev. Dr. Drew is assisting Rev. A. R. Cooke, the pastor.

Rev. R. R Howison has tendered his resignation of the pastorate of the Third Prebyterian church, Richmond, to take effect, January 1st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rev. R. A. Webb was installed pastor of Westminster church, Charleston, on Sabbath night, 18th inst. In the morning of the same day three new members were added to the church.

Slabtown church was organized in April, 1887, mainly from Mt. Carmel, and represents the sixth colony that has gone out from that mother of churches. Slabtown was organized with nineteen members and has now on its rolls sixty-eight, with a Sabbath-school of one hundred and thirty members. There were thirty additions last summer, due under the operation of the Spirit, in great part to the exertions of Rev. A. P. Nicholson.

GEORGIA.

The Seventh Presbyterian church has just been organized by a committee of Atlanta Presbytery with twenty-four members and a full corps of officers. They have a building that cost $2,500. For a year past they have been self-supporting.

On Sabbath, 18th inst., Messrs. Walter Coney and Elliot Way were installed as deacons in the First Presbyterian church, of Savannah. Union meetings of the evangelical denominations of Savannah were held week before last in the Baptist church, and last week in the First Presbyterian church.

TEXAS.

Messrs. S. B. Boone, J. D. Boyd and S. I. Watson have been ordained and installed deacons of the church at Mt. Calm. Mr. W. R. Moore was installed as ruling elder.

MISSOURI.

Rev. W. S. Trimble writes the *Christian Observer* of the Second church, St. Joseph: "Our hearts were cheered by the reception of five persons into our church at our recent communion, the first Sabbath in November. Others are interested about their souls, and we prayerfully look for others yet to be brought to Christ."

TENNESSEE.

Rev. F. B. Webb has entered upon his pastoral duties in Columbia. His new charge received him with a warm welcome.

KENTUCKY.

Evangelists Evans and Hopper have been conducting a meeting at Moorefield; seventeen confessions of faith and many more interested.

Rev. Ben Helm declined the call to Paint Lick, feeling it a duty to take the Stanford church. As one result of morning meetings at Stanford, some eight or ten members were added to the church.

DOMESTIC.

We find this item in the Baltimore *Sun*: The National Sabbath Union, organized by authority of the Methodist General Conference in conjunction with two Presbyterian and one Baptist general bodies, will meet in Washington December 11 to 12. Chief P. M. Arthur, Grand Master Workman T. V. Powderly and Senators Blair and Colquitt have been invited to make addresses.

A conference in furtherance of the conversion of French Roman Catholics in New York city was held by the Fench Missionaries a few days, since at this mission of Rev. P. Desjardines. The work is in charge of the Methodists.

A new chapel was dedicated, October 16th, at Kayesville, Utah.

The German Methodists have founded their sixth institution of learning at South St. Paul, Minn.

The Baptist City Mission of Philadelphia, have established nine missions in nine years.

The Iowa United Presbyterians have issued a call for a State Convention in the interest of Sabbath observance.

Father Reasoner in his 90th year, came from Oregon Presbytery, of which he is a member to attend the meetings of the Synod of Columbia. This was the first Synod attended by his son whom he had dedicated to the Lord in his infancy. His son graduated last Spring from McCormick Seminary.

Rev. Henry Unglaub was installed pastor of the German Reformed Church at Calicoon, N. Y. A feature of the exercises was the generous German music.

A gasometer in the Welsh Presbyterian Church at Edwardsville, Pa., exploded on 9th. A whole line left out and it and the furniture were consumed. Loss $16,000.

The oldest Baptist Church in New Jersey, is to celebrate its 200th anniversary on the 30th inst. The Baptist State Convention will meet with it.

The will of Robert Herron, gives $1,000 to Foreign Missions through the Women's Society of the Northern Church.

The Presbyterian Alliance of Minneapolis, enrolls about three hundred members. At its last meeting the other alliances of the city were represented including the Roman Catholics, Unitarians and Universalists.

The Congregational Conference of Georgia numbers forty eight churches with 2,000 members.

Rev. Lee Bouland, who left the Roman Catholic Church last June, is now assistant rector at St. Sauveur Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

Among nine new members received into the Central Presbyterian Church of Auburn, N. Y., lately was Lai Poy Yune, a Chinaman, the first Chinaman to confess Christ in the city.

The Dutch Reformed Church at Athens, N. Y., which has been thoroughly renovated and repaired was rededicated on 16th inst. The church was organized in 1826.

The Lutherans are very strong in Minnesota. More than one-fourth of all the churches are of that denomination, and they number 115,000 members.

In Northern Wisconsin two years ago Superintendent Hood began his work in the interest of Congregationalism with four American and four Swedish churches. He has left the work with thirty-three working points in the field, viz: one American and eight Swedish churches and fourteen preaching stations.

Says the *Presbyterian*: The women of the entire Presbyterian church North contributed last year for Foreign Missions $295,501 03—a gain over previous year of $43,851 38: to Home Missions, $226,067 24—a gain of $34,106 94; total for Home and Foreign Missions of $521,568 27—a total gain over previous year of $75,622 13.

The Stewart endowment of $15,000 a year has proved inadequate to meet the expenses of the Episcopal Cathedral of Incarnation and the debt had gradually grown till it reached $26,000. Judge Hilton was appealed to for aid and be promptly sent his check for the amount, and the debt has been cancelled.

Erskine Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, of Due West, opened on 5th inst., with five students in attendance.

The debt of St. John's Presbyterian church, San Francisco, which one month ago was $20,000 has been liquidated by the sale of property.

There seems to be much jealousy existing between the German and the Irish Roman Catholics. Some little time since a movement was said to be on foot to prevent services in German—we mean preaching and some other teaching exclusively in German—and it seems that now a petition goes to Rome to let an Italian decide the question for the church on American soil.

A most successful church is Mount Olivet Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. Only seventeen years old, and from one hundred and forty members it has grown to nine hundred and fifty. The Sabbath-school has seven hundred and fifty scholars, and there are many working societies.

The Presbytery of Wood River recently received Mr. Thomas Smith from the Congregationalist Church and ordained him an evangelist.

One Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and only one, is now left North of Mason & Dixon's line; it is in Sullivan county, New York. Recently the only other church of that denomination joined a Presbytery of the Northern Presbyterian Church.

The First Presbyterian church at Leavenworth, Kanzas, has 525 members. During the year closing Oct. 31st, ult., it expended for Congregational and Sabbath-school purposes, $4,322 26, and during the same time it contributed for benevolence, $4,161 47. The church is but fifteen years old.

The Salvation Army is decreasing in numbers, and in zeal in the United States. Seven barracks in New York city have been reduced to four, and six in Brooklyn to four.

Dr. J. Adams Allen, of Chicago, has presented his library of 2,000 volumes, one of the most valuable medical libraries in the Northwest, to the Presbyterian Hospital of that city.

FOREIGN.

The practice of pulpit announcements has been abolished by St. Andrew's church, Belleville, Ont. Printed slips are distributed in the pews instead. A change without improvement.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The prisoner of Chillon" at the present moment is Miss Charlotte Stirling, an English young lady of good family, who two years ago left a home of comfort and luxury to serve in the Salvation Army in Switzerland. She is now "doing her time"—100 days—in the famous old fortress on the shores of Lake Leman, where Bonnivard was imprisoned, and which is familiar to every one from Byron's lines:

"Chillon! thy prison is a holy place
And thy sad floor an altar."

Miss Stirling had held some children's meetings at Orbe, and she was asked to visit the deathbed of one little twelve-year-old, who had learned to sing 'I love Jesus' at her meetings. For this offense, under an old law of 1834, one of those which, like the act de heretico comburendo which disfigured the English statute-book until recently, still disgrace the laws of some Swiss cantons, Miss Stirling was condemned to 100 days' imprisonment. She went to jail at the head of a triumphal procession, the processionists singing hymns as they marched up to the iron-barred gates of the prison."

The congregation of Dr. Parker's City Temple have expressed their sympathy for Miss Stirling by telegraph.

The wife of William II is said to be an earnest Christian woman.

Many souls are converted to God through the agency of Dr. Pentecost's labors in Scotland.

It is said that the Archbishop of Canterbury has cited the Bishop of Lincoln to answer a charge of violating the law on the matter of ritual. The Bishop of Lincoln, according to the *New York Churchman*, is a very successful and popular bishop, and it regrets exceedingly the action of the Primate. The *Churchman* says: "A proceeding like this makes the American Church feel grateful for its freedom from State control." Yes! and the ritualism makes a great many Protestants feel grateful for their freedom from Church (?) control.

Father Chiniquy, the converted Roman Catholic priest of Canada, has been compelled by the infirmities of age, to desist from his travels. He will reside in Montreal.

Jerusalem is said to be growing rapidly both in size and population. The Rothschilds have completed a hospital, a number of churches have been erected and very many houses. These latter principally by Jews, but also by Greeks, Russians and Armenians.

Baptists, it is known, have achieved most astonishing results in Cuba. They have also a very strong following in Jamaica.

Spurgeon in the *Sword and Trowel* says: "The last issue must be between Atheism, in its countless forms, and Calvinism. The other systems will be crushed as the half-rotten ice between two great bergs."

No less than 124 persons employed by the Waldensian Church in Rome in evangelization. Of these 46 were born of Waldensian parents, 5 of non-Waldensian, 52 are converts from Rome, and 21 sons of such converts. In all they have established 43 churches, 38 stations and preach at 178 other places from time to time. The regular attendance at services have averaged 5,925, the communicants were 4,005. Of these 558 were new members just received. The catechetical pupils number 450, Sunday-school pupils, 2,482, week-day pupils, 2,306, evening school pupils 729.

The Methodists of Rouen, France, are rejoicing over the opening of a new chapel. The building is near the great Roman Catholic cathedral. Being in an advantageous location the building had to correspond in a measure with those surrounding it.

The Patriarch of Jerusalem is to be the recipient of presents from representative English Episcopalians with an address. Among the presents, says a paper, is to be a chalice, richly jewelled and bearing embossed figures of St. Augustine, St. Thomas of Canterbury, St. George and Archbishop Laud.

The corner stone of the Judson Memorial church, in Burmah, was to have been laid on August 9th. An aged Christian Burmese woman whom Dr. Judson baptized has given 3,000 rupees, equal to $1,500.

The Bishop of Tasmania, (Australasia) Dr. Sanford, it is announced, has accepted the post of coadjutor to the Bishop of Durham, and will soon leave for England.

A deputation of Czechs in September last waited on the procurator of the Holy Synod at St. Petersburg, and were received into the Greek communion. They reported that the whole Czech race proposed a secession to the Russian (Greek) Church.

The Presbyterian.

LIGHT'S TEACHINGS.

The light is ever silent,
It calls up voices over land and earth
And fills the glowing air with harmonies—
The lark's gay chant, the note of forest-dove,
The lamb's quick bleat and the bee's earnest hum,
The sea-bird's winged wail upon the wave;
It wakes the voice of childhood, soft and clear,
The city's noisy rush, the village-stir,
And the world's mighty murmur that had sunk
For a short hour to sleep upon the down
That darkness spreads for wearied limbs and eyes;
But still it sounds not, speaks not, whispers not;
Not one faint throb of its vast pulse is heard
By creature ear. How silent is the light!
Even when of old it wakened Memnon's lyre,
It breathed no music of its own, and still,
When at sweet sunrise on its golden wings
It brings the melodies of God to man,
It scatters in silence over the earth.

The light is ever silent—
Most silent of heavenly silence,
Not even the darkness stiller, nor so still,
Too swift for sound or speech, it rushed on,
Right throgh the yielding skies, a massive flood
Of multitudinous beams, an endless sea,
That flows, but ebbs not, breaking on the shore
Of this dark earth with never-ceasing wave,
Yet in its swiftest flow or fullest spring-tide
Giving less sound than does one falling blossom
Which the May breeze lays lightly on the sward.

Such let my life be here—
Not marked by noise, but by success alone,
Not known by bustle, but by useful deeds,
Quiet and gentle, clear and fair as light,
Yet full of its all-penetrating power,
Its silent but resistless influence,
Wasting no needless sound, but ever working
Hour after hour, upon a needy world,

—*Dr. H. Bonar.*

REPORTS.

[To the Synod of North Carolina at its Late Sessions.]

EDUCATION.

Your Agent of Education would respectfully report that whilst this cause in the Synod is not receiving that full measure of attention and effort which it deserves, still in surveying the whole field there is much to excite our gratitude to God for what has been successfully accomplished in the past, and to nerve our arms and hearts for nobler efforts in future. Your Agent is persuaded that few, if any, of the Synods of our Church surpass the Synod of North Carolina in its facilities for the academic and collegiate education of its youth, both male and female. The number, the character and ever increasing efficiency of the schools and colleges in this State, under Presbyterian auspices, is a source of denominational strength and of influence for good which cannot possibly be estimated. I take pleasure in making mention of a few of the more prominent of these Institutions:

PEACE INSTITUTE, RALEIGH, N. C.,

presided over by Rev. Robt. Burwell, D.D., and Son, has long held position among the foremost institutions in the State. It seems to have every necessary equipment. It has ample grounds, consisting of eight acres, and the college building is one of the most conveniently arranged in the South. It is furnished with all the modern improvements—gas and electric light, elevators and supplied with water, hot and cold, on every floor. The valuable property is held by a joint stock company and is valued at about $40,000. This school has opened with one hundred and twenty-five pupils, sixty of whom are boarders, and about half the whole number belong to Presbyterian families.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUE,

presided over by Rev. Wm. R. Atkinson, is one of the very best schools of the State. The Principal is sparing neither time, labor, nor money to make the Institution worthy of a large patronage and am glad to inform the Synod that he is meeting with most encouraging success. The number of pupils have grown steadily during ten years of the present management, until now there are in the art department 40 pupils, in the music department 80 pupils, and in all departments 146 pupils. The present attendance is 33⅓ per cent. greater than any former year at this date. At least 64 of these pupils board with the Principal. Improvements on the building and grounds have been made during the past year, amounting to $3,000, and in the last ten years $6,000 worth of improvements have been made. This institution is largely patronized by Presbyterians, as is evidenced by the fact that out of 64 boarders all are of Presbyterian families, except five or six. The school property is now worth at least $30,000, and is absolutely under Presbyterian control.

STATESVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE,

under the principalship of Mrs. W. W. Walton is another of our excellent Presbyterian schools. This institution was founded by the Presbytery of Concord more than a quarter of a century ago, and it has done, and is now doing a great work for the education of our families. There are not less than seven teachers engaged in the Institution, and I learn from friends of this Institution that at no time in the past was the Institution more efficient. This Institution has beautiful grounds, a commanding location in the town of Statesville, and a school property worth at least $15,000.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

It gives your Agent peculiar satisfaction to announce that this Institution, which did valuable service in the cause of education for nearly a half century, but which has been closed for the last seven years, has again been opened under Presbyterian auspices, with good prospects of success. A joint stock was organized last year, by Rev. H. G. Hill, D.D., and the property was purchased. That property is now in the hands of Presbyterians and is worth some $5,000 for school purposes. During past year $500 was spent in improvements, and it will require $1,000 more to put the buildings in thorough order.

The teaching force has been organized with a temporary Principal and assistants, and about fifty pupils are expected the first term. By another year the Board of Trustees expect to secure a permanent Principal and to have the Institution more fully equipped for the great work which seems to be before it. The opening of Floral College meets a real demand for educational privileges, since as far as your Agent is informed there is not another college of its kind in a radius of one hundred miles.

I would call attention to a few of the male schools and colleges in which, as a Synod, we are specially interested. I note first

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

This school is neither sectarian nor denominational. Here is what the Principal, Majj Robert Bingham, says about its religious character: "This school has no sectarian bias, and is patronized by most of the systems of religious belief in the United States, having pupils from Catholic and Jewish families as well as [illegible] the several Protestant denominations. Four religious denominations, the Presbyterian, the Episcopal, the Baptist and Methodist have been represented in the Faculty since the late war, and we make the same beneficiary offer to the sons of all ministers of the Gospel, and to all candidates for the ministry, irrespective of denomination. But whilst this is true, it is a historic fact that in 1793, and nearly a century ago, this school was established by Rev. Wm. Bingham, a Presbyterian minister and grand-father of the present Superintendent. So that for three successive generations this Institution has enjoyed the distinguished services of the Binghams: those born teachers of youth. And there never was a time in the 100 years past when the Bingham school was more prosperous than to-day. A glance at the catalogue is enough to verify that fact. Here are the names of more than 200 cadets, drawn from not less than fourteen States of the Union, North as well as South. All this, too, in the face of the fact that the tuition fee alone, for all classes is $100 per year. and necessary expenses, more than $300. Under the present financial pressure of the country could such an expensive school be so successfully maintained without merit, and that, too, of a high order?" I mention next

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This, as is well known, is not a Presbyterian Institution, but a State Institution. But from its organization to the present, Presbyterians have felt a profound interest in its welfare; have furnished it with a number of its most distinguished Presidents and Professors, and have sent scores and hundreds of their sons there to receive their education. And what is true as to the interest felt by Presbyterians in the University of the past is no less true to-day. Such a large proportion of its Professors are distinguished Presbyterians and of the 115 students enrolled the present collegiate year, not less than forty-five, more than one-fourth of the whole number are of Presbyterian families. Let this Synod in guarding its interest, in caring with deep solicitude for the religious training of her sons at college, not forget for a moment that we now have forty-five or fifty Presbyterian young men at the University of North Carolina; fully half as many as we have at Davidson College. With such facts before me as your Agent of Education, I feel very much disposed to recommend that this Synod take such step as shall encourage the Presbytery of Orange to place a resident minister at Chapel Hill, in order that this large number of our young men may share daily in his pastoral care, and may be kept in full sympathy and hearty co-operation with the Church of their fathers.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

This Institution is Presbyterian, and Presbyterian to the core, and is so published to the world. About one year ago it celebrated its first half century of work, and a grand work it has done for the home, for the Church, and for the State. If any one wishes to know more of Davidson College's fifty years' record, I take pleasure in commending to such a neat volume of 160 pages, containing ten semi-centinary addresses, delivered at the college, June 13th, 1887. And from one of these addresses, viz: that of Rev. Jethro Rumple, D.D., I quote the following sentence, making slight changes in some of his figures so as to bring the history of the College up to date: "The total number of students who have been matriculated during the first 50 years of the College has been nearly two thousand; the total number of graduates of the Institution is to date nearly six hundred; of these nearly two hundred have entered the Christian ministry—at least one-third of the whole number. Many of its alumni have entered the legal profession, and some have become judges in the Superior and Supreme Courts. Some of them have been honored legislators in several States, and in the Congress of the United States; some are missionaries in foreign lands; many of them have been useful and skilful physicians."

"Davidson College now has an endowment of over one hundred thousand dollars and this added to its commodious buildings, libraries, cabinets, museums and grounds will aggregate about a quarter of a million dollars. Its annual income from invested funds and college dues amounts to about twelve thousand dollars. But well equipped as the College appears to be, and large as its income may seem, the demands of the age are such that new and increasing facilities for instruction demand increased expenditures. If we would educate our sons at home we must approach as near as practicable in conveniences for instruction the great institutions inviting our sons to their [illegible]. Annual catalogue of 1888 shows a te[illegible] force of a President and six full Pro[illegible].

The Rev. Dr. [illegible]arer, late of the South Western Presbyterian University has accepted the Presidency of the College and has entered upon his duties with great promise of success. Notwithstanding the severe financial pressure under which our country is resting, there are at present about 100 students at the college, of which number about forty are new students. Seventy or eighty of these are members of the church and at least fifteen are avowed candidates for the ministry.

CANDIDATES.

In regard to candidates for the ministry and amounts given for education, the Presbyteries report as follows;

Orange Presbytery has ten candidates, one licentiate, and he a colored man; five candidates in College, two in the middle class in the Seminary, and gave last year $442 for the education of candidates.

Concord Presbytery has four candidates; two licentiates; three candidates in the Seminary; one in the middle class and two in junior class, and one teaching. The amount given last year was $616, of which sum $300 was given to Davidson College.

Fayetteville Presbytery has ten candidates; four in College, three in Seminary, two in the senior year and one in the junior and three others in the academy. The amount given last year was $326.64.

Wilmington Presbytery has five candidates; one licentiate; one in academy; one teaching; one engaged in lay work; one in freshman class in college, and one in the middle class of Princeton Seminary. Amount given, $233; $96 for education, $400 for Davidson College, and $400 for Union Seminary.

Mecklenburg Presbytery has thirteen candidates and one licentiate; two in college, freshman class; eight in Seminary, four in senior class, one in middle and three in junior—one of these a colored man now at Tuskaloosa Institute. The amount given last year was $900, of which sum $500 was given to Union Seminary, in Virginia. From the above we have the following summary: Whole number of candidates and licentiates in the Synod, 49; the whole number in 1886, was 39; 1887, 41, and now 49; thus showing a gain of 8 over 1887 and a gain of 10 over 1886. This is matter of thanksgiving and praise to the Lord of the harvest, who alone can send forth laborers unto His harvest. But before closing I wish to call your attention to a few facts: 1st. We have only two colored men in training to care for more than a half a million of colored people in North Carolina.

The second fact to which I could call your attention is this, whilst the last minutes of Synod record the death of five of our ministers in a single year, the following Presbyteries have not licensed a single man to preach the Gospel, in the last twelve months, viz: Fayetteville, Wilmington, Concord, Orange. And Mecklenburg Presbytery has only licensed two candidates; and neither Orange, Concord or Wilmington Presbyteries have any students in the senior class in the Seminary; Fayetteville reports one and Mecklenburg four.

The third fact is that whilst we shall have only five candidates in the spring ready for prominent work, the Presbyteries report about thirty vacant churches. Whilst therefore, brethren, we have great cause to thank God and take courage, still, in view of the great destitutions in our State and throughout our General Assembly, we are called upon to cry unto the Lord of the Harvest to call, qualify and thrust out laborers into his harvest.

In conclusion, I would offer a single resolution:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Synod, the time has come to take steps looking to the establishing of an orphans' home within our bounds. And that a commission be appointed to take the whole matter in charge, to consider and execute whatever may seem wise and practicable in putting such an enterprise on a permanent basis.

PUBLICATION.

The agent of Publication respectfully submits the following report:

1. *Statistical*,—The Treasurer of the Assembly's Committee acknowledges receipts from the Presbyteries of the Synod of North Carolina as follows:

Presbyteries.	*Amount Received.*
Concord	$ 9 43
Fayetteville	180 75
Orange	80 19
Mecklenburg	197 13
Wilmington	224 63
Total	$692 13

According to the Minutes of the General Assembly the contributions to this cause were as follows:

Presbyteries.	*Amount Received.*
Concord	$ 75 00
Fayetteville	162 00
Mecklenburg	158 00
Orange	273 00
Wilmington	143 00
Total	$811 00

The difference in these reports proceeds from the fact that some of the Presbyteries send only a part of their contributions to the Treasurer of the Assembly's Committee.

According to the Minutes of the General Assembly, the following is a list of contributing and non-contributing churches:

Presbyteries.	*Contributing Churches.*	*Non-Contributing Churches.*
Concord	17	20
Fayetteville	31	17
Mecklenburg	17	33
Orange	41	19
Wilmington	13	21
Total	119	110

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

In 1887 Treasurer of Committee received	$586.41
In 1888 Treasurer of Committee received	692.13
Gain	$105.72
According to Assembly Minutes,	
In 1887 the Presbyteries contributed	$699.00
In 1888 the Presbyteries contributed	811.00
Gain	$112.00

About one-half of the churches of the Synod contribute nothing to this object. The average contribution is between three and four cents per member. It is evident from the figures that the majority of our churches feel little or no interest in this great work.

GENERAL CAUSE.

The *financial* condition of the committee is in a healthy condition.

The remaining four per cent bonds have been redeemed with the exception of four which have not been presented. The total amount unpaid is only $300.

The statement of assets and liabilities shows an excess of assets amounting to $73,243.19.

The business of the Depository has been steadily increasing. The increase during the past year has been twenty per cent.

The total receipts from Churches, Sabbath schools and individuals during the year have been $8,119.78 a fraction less than those of last year.

COLPORTAGE.

The special attention of the Synod is directed to this branch of the work. The General Assembly of 1887 instructed the Committee of Publication "to inaugurate and prosecute the work of Colportage as their resources may permit, and in such fields as the providence of God may indicate." The plain projected by the committee was put into partial operation last year, and the Assembly of 1888 heartily endorsed it. It has been been approved and adopted by those of our Synod which have brought the matter under consideration.

The committee has at present resources sufficient to equip and sustain one colportuer in each Synod. The funds contributed by the Churches to the Publication Cause will be used only for the strictly benevolent work of the Committee. The amount, however, is far too small to carry in the Colportage work as efficiently as we desire.

The Committee's plan of Colportage contemplates the employment of permanent Missionary colportuers whose work shall be carried on with the advice and co-operation of the chairmen of Publication of the different Presbyteries, and of the pastors and sessions with whom they may be thrown.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. The Synod expresses its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Hazen, Secretary of the General Assembly's Committee of Publication, in removing the burden of heavy debt and placing the work on a good financial basis. The Synod also expresses its deep interest in the plans which have been projected for the more efficient prosecution of the work of colportage, and heartily commend the books, pamphlets, &c., of our committee of Publication.

2. The Synod most earnestly urges the ministers of our Presbyteries to press upon their people the claims of publication and colportage work, and enjoins upon them to give their congregations at least an opportunity of contributing to this cause.

Moved that the Synod appoint a committee, to be known as "The Synodical Colportage Committee," to consist of the Agents of Publication of the different Presbyteries, whose business it shall be to recommend a colporteur to the committee of the Assembly, and to take the oversight of his work in the field.

Respectfully Submitted,
JOHN S. WATKINS,
Synod's Agent of Publication.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

Recently the Secretaries of Foreign Missions announced through the Church papers, a club-rate plan of obtaining subscribers to *the Missionary* at the reduced price of 75 cents. A circular prepared by a Special Committee was also sent out to sessions of Churches, setting forth [illegible] terms. In both publications the November and December numbers of the Magazine were offered free to new subscribers entering such club as should be sent in by November 15th. The time, however, was short and in consequence doubtless many Churches with limited mail facilities have been debarred the privileges of the offer.

The Committee, therefore, with the generous co-operation of the publishers, desires to announce *an extension of the original offer till January first*, 1889.

Let every session which has not acted hitherto at once institute a vigorous canvass, and the results will be all the most sanguine could desire. Let them appoint in each Congregation some energetic man or woman who will make the matter one of personal endeavor. Doubtless Ladies' Missionary Societies, where they exist, will gladly aid in the work.

A sufficient number of clubs has been reported to show that heartfelt effort is all that is needed to make the plan successful. A young pastor in reporting the club from his church (which had furnished only six subscribers heretofore) writes. "I have just forwarded to Messrs. Whittet and Shepperson a club of 30 subscribers to *The Missionary*. * * * Our membership according to the Minute of the last Assembly is 256, so that we have gotten a little above "club-rates." I have been very much touched by this bit of Christian work. The club was gotten up entirely through the efforts of one "elect lady." In addition to the usual duties of housekeeping she has the entire care of an invalid sister, and yet she has literally *made* the time and opportunity during the last ten days to go from house to house and solicit subscriptions for *The Missionary*; and when she came to me this morning with the money and names her face was fairly aglow and her hands trembling with excitement. She seemed so glad to be able to do even this little for her Saviour."

Will not many "go and do likewise?" This pleasing incident indicates what can be done, even under difficulties, when there is "a mind to the work." With a hearty, united effort throughout all the Synods the subscription list of *The Missionary* can and should be increased to 5,000 by January 1st.

D. C. RANKIN,
Chairman, in behalf of Com.
Office of Foreign Missions, 113 N. Charles St., Baltimore, November 16th, 1888.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Little People and Their Homes in Meadows, Woods and Waters by Stella Louise Hook, Illustraled. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

This is indeed a most charming book, one which cannot fail to attract, and interest the children. The author has written a most delightful fancy story in which she has enthroned Nature for her queen and has for attendants to this most beautiful sovereign Flower Fairies, Musical Elves, Little People in Armour, Water Spirits, the Brownies, etc. The author's style is so simple and plain that the children understand every word while a most wonderful amount of information is given about the insect world around us. The numerous illustrations are dainty and attractive and the general plan of the book is excellent. We heartily recommend this work to parents who wish to put entertaining, and at the same time instructive, reading into the hands of their children.

"*The Popular Science Monthly*" is an exception, for no number fails in giving a full and concise table of the most learned and literary contents, making it a study of the highest intellectual order. The "Editor's Table" is supplied with the richest viands of *something* to feed the mind upon. Address 1, 3 and 5 Bond st., New York. Fifty cents a number, $5.00 a year.

The PEARL OF DAYS for November is invaluable to all who desire to know of the growing Sabbath sentiment. Its articles are of superior instinsic value. The illustrations are choice and the general appearance of the magazine is most attractive. We are glad to be assured in this number of the bright prospect for the coming year. Such a powerful ally of the Christian Church in quickening the conscience on this subject is certain to win highest success. $1.00 per year. Single copy, 10 cents. Wilbur B. Ketcham, Publisher, 71 Bible House, N. Y.

The Lost Faith and Difficulties of the Bible as Tested by the Law of Evidence. By T. S. Childs, D. D. Two valuable articles in one neat cloth volume for the pocket. They are addressed to many who have drifted away from early teachings, and think that our age has somewhat passed beyond the Bible. 40 cents. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Altar of Earth, by Mrs. T. S. Childs. 60 cents. Presbyterian Board Publication, Philadelphia. Many Christian people have crude ideas about Old Testament Sacrifices. Mrs. Childs seeks to illustrate the typical significance of these ancient symbols, in a series of letters purporting, to be written by a Bible Class teacher to an interested pupil. They are brief, simple and profitable.

The Y's, and their Work, by Margaret E. Winslow. Illustrated, $1.15. Presbyterian Board Publication, Philadelphia. Mrs. Winslow writes this story in the interests of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union. Her desire is to arouse Christian women to earnest work for temperance. The book is especially good in its suggestions of ways of working, and in its general teachings.

Judge Havisham's Will by Miss I. T. Hopkins, American Tract Society, New York. The hero of this story is a young boy bravely battling in the world for the support of himself and little brother. He is met by many temptations but withstands them nobly. He is reinstated to his proper position at the Havisham's place on the finding of Judge Havisham's Will. The book is moral and healthy in tone. Price $1.25.

Rest a While by Rose Porter, Author of "In Quietness and Confidence" etc. Price $1.00 Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York, Publishers. The author has written under the several heads of "Rest a While," "Children of Light," "The Seeing Eye," "The Problem of Prayer," "The 'I Am' Titles of Christ," "Thoughts on Prayer," "Grace for Grace," "Angels by the Way," and "Looking Toward Sunrise," short expositions, which cannot fail to comfort and soothe the weary. When reading this little book wefeel as if we were conversing with a very dear friend, who, seeing into the depths of our hearts, points to us, with a firm but gentle hand, our weaknesses, and knowing our short comings leads us to those promises in God's Word which can give us rest.

The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Romans, with Notes, Comments, Maps, and Illustrations by Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co.. New York and Chicago.

The book in general make-up is similar to the other commentaries on the Scriptures by this distinguished author, and it is sufficient to say is in the style of excellence that characterizes the works of the publishers.

No one at all acquainted with Dr. Abbott,s writings in general, would expect ought than that this work would possess superior merit. It would be expected to be strikingly original in concep tion of idea, singularly clear in its presentation of the views of its writer, and delightfully bracing in the strength of its teaching. We have found it all this along with a stimulating suggestiveness that provokes to further inquiry and research. At times, possibly, Dr. Abbott runs perilously near to heterodoxy if he does trench upon it. He announces with the candor for which he is distinguished that his views differ from those of such scholarly authorities as Tholuck, Meyer, Godet and Alford, but his views are the results of years of study, not special, indeed, but coming in the way of prosecution of the ordinary duties of a life that required much study of this and kindred subjects.

We regard the book as a most valuable addition to our library.

Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., deserve credit for the books of a biographical character they issue to the public. We naturally like to know what others have done, and what others are, or have been doing. In its lowest estate this propensity finds indulgence in sociable gossip. It is working out its proper design when it chronicles the lives of those of whom it may be said that the world is better for their having lived. Before us now from Randolph & Co., lies "*Autobiography and Memorials of Samuel Irenaeus Prime*": Edited by Wendall Prime.

Dr. Irenaeus Prime was a man who had seen much of life in a sphere where, in the nature of things, the experience of most must be limited. As a preacher and pastor, and later a editor of a newspaper of the widest circulation, he had unusual opportunities and he would seem to have utilized them by jotting down, in a matter at fact way, many incidents—some of them amusing and others instructive. One who looks for fine writing in this book, we judge from a cursory review, will be disappointed. Neither will it repay, in our opinion, consecutive, steady, perusing; it is rather a book to be read at odd times and *via* the topical index. The price is $1.75; sent postpaid.

"WHOM HAVING NOT SEEN, YE LOVE."

The Christian life springs out of a personal faith in and love for the unseen Christ. The apostle who wrote this sentence describes a state of mind and heart existing among the scattered Christians throughout Asia Minor. Altho he had himself seen the Saviour of whom he spoke, he affirms indirectly that sight of Jesus was not necessary either to faith or love. *They* had never seen him, and yet they loved him rejoiced in him with a "joy unspeakable and full of glory." He undoubtedly had in mind our Lord's saying to Thomas, which he also heard: "Thomas, because thou hast seen me thou hast believed; blessed are they that have not seen yet have believed." These scattered Christians were in the line of that blessing pronounced upon them beforehand by the risen Lord.

This declaration may now be taken as a kind of touchstone of the genuineness and sincerity of our Chistianity.

First. Is the object of our faith and attachment the personal Saviour? It is not enough that we accept Christianity as a system of religion as over against any other system. It is not enough that we believe the record concerning Jesus Christ, and defend it against any and all manner of attacks by unbelievers. It is not enough that we stand for an orthodox interpretation of the great doctrines of the Cross. It is not enough that we are members of the Church, and zealous in all our efforts to extend its influence and power. It is not enough that we accept the Christian code of morals and philanthropy, and live pure lives, and devote our efforts and means toward making other people happy and comfortable. The question is: How do we stand in relation to Jesus Christ? Have we like Thomas of old, fallen at his feet, and confessed: "My Lord and My God"? Is he a living personal presence to us, tho unseen? Is he real to us in our lives as our wives, children and neighbors are real to us? The difference between Christianity and churchism is this that the Christian has the personal Christ as the objects of his faith and hope, while the churchman has the Church and Christianity as an organized and visible moral force as the object and substance of his hope. To him the Church and the ordinances are the end of his faith, and the prescribed and conventional life of the Church is his standard of life and action. The Christian sees beyond the Church, and looks past all the ordinances to the invisible Christ, fastening his faith and affection on him. The churchman could not under any circumstances get on without the Church, its ordinances, forms and fashions of worship. The Christian while prizing all these and using them in their places as being helps to him, yet has his life and communion in and with Christ entire independent of them. On a barren island, in a desert, or shipwrecked on a trackless ocean, he is still supported and comforted, by the fact of his personal relation to Jesus Christ who tho unseen is still present to his faith and the very substance of his hope.

Second. Jesus is not only the object of our faith and spiritual attachment; he is the object of the personal affection and devoted love of the true believer. It is possible to be theologically attached to Jesus Christ and to defend with vehement warmth and passionate vigor his Godhead, or any other truth concerniug him, and yet not in any true sense love him. Christianity is no cold and passionless life, it is a life instinct with personal love. This love on the part of true believers is born of the love of Christ to them. "We love him because he first loved us." "The Son of God who loved me, and gave himself for me." Love is the very life-blood of the believer's heart. It is the fulfilling of the law. The Christian lives on the love of God in Christ, and sends back his love to God and Christ as the very highest expression of spiritual life. His attachment is not merely formal, it is even more than spiritual; it is loving. "Whom having not seen, ye love." This is more than believing. It is that attitude of soul and life that holds the believer ready, if need be, to die for Christ, and therefore to give all and everything less than life itself to and for him. If we love him, we grudge him nothing that we have, but count it a privilege supreme to give all for him. This love of and for Christ runs out in similar lines to others who are with us joined to Christ. It loves not only other Christians, but even those who are at enmity with God because they are the objects of the dying love of Christ. This accounts for that charity which is the distinguishing feature of Christianity; and for that missionary zeal which has sent Christians in all ages into every part of the world declaring the Gospel to men. This love for Christ is that which distinguishes between mere philanthropy and Christian charity. Love to Christ is the *sine qua non* of true Christianity. Not even gifts of prophecy, nor speech which rivals the tongue of angels; not even a working faith which might remove mountains is proof of true spiritual life; but love to Christ and that love to men for his sake which is awakened in our hearts by the very love of God.

Third. The wonder and miracle of all this is seen in the fact that this faith and love are in, and for, an *unseen person.* For nearly two thousand years Jesus Christ has been absent from human sight, and yet to-day, and during all the centuries, there are, and have been, millions of men and women and even children who love him with a passionate devotion that overshadows all human love. Why do Christians turn their backs upon the world, and deny to themselves the things which Nature and their own false tastes and appetites suggest? Why do they forsake all and follow him? Why will they leave home and friends and comforts and all earthly pleasures and bury themselves in heathen lands, and devote their lives and their all to the spiritual welfare of the poorest and most degraded of pagans for whom they could have no natural affection? The answer: the love of the unseen Christ. The Christian motive is not fear of the everlasting flames of penal fires; it is not hope of Heaven even; it is love for Christ and a desire to please him. What a miracle this is! Not all the centuries; not all the critics; not all the efforts of skeptics; not all the suffering and trials of life, can damp its devotion or cool its ardor. No earthly monarch living in the presence of his people ever had such love; but here is a king never seen by one of his millions of subjects for whom, if a crisis should come, every one of them would lay down his life. —*Independent.*

MY WORK FOR GOD.

I cannot give to God,
No gold have I,
Gladly to cast into
His treasury.
I often wish for wealth that I might make
An offering of it all for His dear sake.

I cannot speak for God,
I am not wise;
My simple, halting tongue
So vainly tries
To stammer out at times the Gospel tale:
None care to listen, all my efforts fail.

I cannot work for God,
I am too weak;
Some little plot of ground
In vain I seek.
Which I could tend for Him: too hard the soil,
Weeds spring, plants droop thereon, for all my toil.

What can I do for God?
I long so much
To give Him each best sense,
Sight, hearing, touch,
My strength, my health, my energy each day:
But lo! He seems to turn His face away!

I want to work for God!
He sees me stand
Lone in Life's market-place,
With empty hand:
Suppose that Time's great clock should strike eleven,
Hath He forgotten me, up in His Heaven?

O foolish one and blind!
Canst thou not see
This *waiting* is the work
God sends to thee?
Stoop, kneel, take up this task, His wish fulfil;
Thou wouldst give God thy *work*, He craves thy *will*.

—*H. A. F, in Banner of Faith.*

NON-DOCTRINAL PREACHING — WHAT HAS COME OF IT.

BY REV. C. L. WOODWORTH, D. D.

[From the Congregationalist.]

The pulpit of New England, during the last twenty-five or thirty years, has been undergoing a marked change as to the style and quality of its preaching. Up to that time it had been distinguished for its strong doctrinal cast and tone. But now, it must be confessed, it has little of the distinctive character of its early days. We do not mean by this that it has become heretical, or that it is preaching error in doctrine or in practice. It is not so much the *matter* of preaching as the *manner* of preaching that we have in mind. The elder New England pulpit was militant, and was not only ready to defend itself, but to attack error and unbelief, on any ground it might choose to occupy. But for a generation it has been growing pacific, and has been quite content to let false doctrine and false teaching shift for themselves, while its own tone has become apologetic, and as little antagonistic as possible.

There has been a cry: "Let controversy alone"; "Don't hold up the dry bones of Orthodoxy"; "Preach Christ, and cease from the hard doctrines of the fathers"! The cry has prevailed, and the pulpit has supplied about the demand made upon it. The old doctrines are still formulated in the creeds, and are still assented to by candidates for church membership; but they are held very much as the fossils of extinct animals are held in our cabinets of natural history. They are there rather as illustrations of a life that is gone, than for any practical use on a life that is present.

The result is not far to seek, nor difficult to find. As might be expected, the generation which has come up under under this order of ministration has neither been instructed nor grounded in the distinguishing doctrines of Orthodoxy. Of course such a generation would have no such knowledge and conviction as would compel it to contend for the old historic faith, and to insist that its teachers shall be sound and approved in doctrine. Rather, its attitude would be one of indifference toward the Orthodox creeds, and of charity toward all.

But while, these thirty years, the Orthodox pulpit has grown so quiet with reference to the great underlying principles of its confessions and symbols, the heterodox pulpits, on the other hand, have never been so outspoken and belligerent with regard to the Evangelical faith. Both the Unitarian, and the Universalist pulpits have assaulted Orthodoxy without mercy, and have shot through its distinctive doctrines with volleys of ridicule and contempt. This has been the staple of their ministrations, and in their work they have had the aid of the secular press, which has reported their sermons and sayings and arguments until the members of the Orthodox churches have been made more familiar with the heterodox doctrines than with their own, and with the objections to their own faith than with the evidences in its defense. In how many Unitarian and Universalist pulpits, at the present time, are being delivered discourses and courses of sermons against the Evangelical faith, which are poisoning the minds of the youth and enfeebling the strength of our churches! They are striking at the very essentials—the Trinity, eschatology, atonement, depravity—and the Orthodox have seen the assault go on so long and so unresistingly that they have almost lost confidence in what they profess to believe. Not having heard the doctrines of their own faith fully stated and discussed, with the proofs brought forward in their defense, they have stood almost helpless while exposed to attack from the opposing camp. Not a few of them only know their creeds as they have seen them caricatured, and are really ashamed to own them or to defend them.

And is not this precisely what might have been foreseen and foretold? That alone will come out in the religious faith and life of a generation which is put into it by its religious teachers. Just the moment the pulpit ceases to teach fundamentally and doctrinally, its hearers will cease to believe. We have so largely dropped doctrine from our preaching that our people have left it out of their faith. We marvel that the ministry could have kept silent while their people were being made to hear every possible objection to their faith, and, at the same time, were being instructed into all the doctrines of heterodoxy. They certainly did not wish to offer their flocks as a prey to every wolf of error and unbelief and yet could they have done it more effectually than by ceasing to hold up, and to emphasize, the old doctrines with their strong and irrefragible proof?

Every well-taught preacher knows that the doctrines of the Trinity holds the doctrines of the atonement, of resurrection, of justification by faith, and of future endless retribution. Why, then, should they not be preached in their relation one to another, and the churches be so drilled into their truth and importance that they would stand for them as for life itself?

This ignoring the fundamentals of our faith, and leaving them exposed to assault from every quarter, is full of peril, and has already brought weakness and wasting to our churches. Is there any other denomination which so slurs over its doctrines, or shows such fatal lack of doctrinal conviction and fidelity as our does?

The other denominations keep what is distinctive in their doctrine and polity at the front, and by that they live and grow, With them the distinctive doctrine is the reason for their existence, and they never cease to keep it in view and press it upon the attention. The Congregational pulpit alone seems to have weakened in regard to doctrinal preaching, and to have seriously made the attempt to convert men to God, and to build up churches without clear-cut conceptions of doctrine, and profound moral convictions of its necessity and value.

In the lack of this we believe we have the explanation of the spiritual condition of our church, their incohesiveness, their materialism, their effeminacy, their inertia, their weakness, either to convert men, or to give moral shape and tone to the community. This explains the indifference with which they look upon departures from the old paths, and on the moral lapses which are so characteristic of our time and churches. If the doctrines of sin, of retribution, of judgment to come, were put back into the consciousness of men as the eternal verities of God, would there not return into the souls of men such an imperative sense of right and wrong as would hold them to honor, and fidelity, and truth? Let the pulpit at once more wisely preach doctrine and defend the faith, and the churches will grow and prevail.

PEOPLE FRET TOO MUCH ABOUT TRIFLES.

Women find a sea of trouble in their housekeeping. Some one says they often put as much worry and anxiety into a loaf of bread, a pie, a cake, or into the weekly washing and ironing as should suffice for much weightier matters. Suppose these things go wrong to-day, the to-morrows are coming in which to try again, and the thing is not worth clouding your own spirit and those around you, injuring yourself and them physically—for the mind affects the body—and for such a trifle. When a thing is beyond repair, waste no useless regrets over it and do no idle fretting. Strive for that serenity of spirit that will enable you to make the best of all things. That means contentment in its best sense.

DR. JOHNSON AND HIS WIFE.

At the age of twenty-six Dr. Johnson married a widow twenty years older than himself. Johnson and his bride traveled on horseback from Birmingham to Derby, at which place they were to be married. The bride complained that Johnson rode too fast, and when he slackened his pace she passed him and scolded him for lagging behind. Johnson then pushed on till he was out of sight, and when the bride at length came up with him she was in tears. He was not "to be made the slave of caprice," and resolved to begin as he meant to end. Johnson attributed this conduct of hers to the reading of old romances, where she had imbibed the idea that a woman of spirit should treat her lover like a dog.

A quarrel on the way to church is not a happy beginning to wedded life; but Johnson proved a good husband, and had great confidence in his wife's judgment. He read his *Rambler* to her, and she, wifel-ike, told him that she had not imagined he could write anything so good. Some men would not have cared for this; but Johnson was much delighted; and said that praises from a wife come home to a man's own bosom.

A considerable time after Mrs. Johnson's death her husband said that ever since that sad event he seemed to have broken off from mankind, a kind of solitary wanderer in the wild of life, without any direction or fixed point of view, a gloomy gazer on the world, to which he had little relation. After recording some good resolution in his journal he was in the habit, since her death, of writing after it his wife's name—"Tetty." It is only a word; but how eloquent it is? When a certain Mr. Edwards asked him if he had ever known what it was to have a wife, Johnson replied, "Sir, I have known what it was to have a wife, and" (in a solemn, tender, faltering tone) "I have known what it was to *lose a wife.* It had almost broken my heart." Nor did he allow himself to forget this experience. To New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Day, and his own birthday, which he set apart as sacred days, dedicated to solemn thought and high communion with his own soul, he added *the day of his wife's death.*

THE DANGER OF THE AGE.

It is certainly a critical period in the experience of the world, and especially of our own nation. In material things our people are moving, as if in an hour out of limitations and moderation of the past into the resources and wealth of the most luxurious nations. The temptation to get money and to spend it, to view it as the means of all good, and the end of all desire is becoming stronger, and seemingly more irresistible, continually. The demoralization of character which follows the yielding to this temptation is more clearly manifesting itself. * * * If you are to be a force in the word for the higher things, as against the lower, you must show that material prosperity or wealth is not essential to happiness, and there is in the spirit what no outward loss or gain can destroy or create.—*Congregational Magazine.*

CAN BREAK ANY CHAIN.

The fetters that the hammer of the gospel have broken off, if piled together, would make a mountain. The captives whom Christ has set free, if stood side by side, would make an army. Quicker than a ship-chandler's furnace ever melted a cable, quicker than the bayonets of revolution pried open the Bastile, you may be liberated, and made a free son or a free daughter of God. You have only to choose between serfdom and emancipation, between a chain and a coronet, between Satan and God. Make up your mind, and make it up quick.—*World's Crisis.*

WHISKY'S VICTIMS.

It is said that there will be prohibition legislation proposed during the present session of the legislature. The order and peace-loving people of the state will not make a very vigorous protest against it. Indeed, there are reasons for thinking that the majority of them will approve it.

It will not be denied that the counties which have adopted prohibition are in a much more prosperous condition than they were before they closed the barrooms within their limits. Crime and pauperism in them have diminished in a remarkable degree, and the people are happier and far better off in every respect.

There is scarcely a day on which, in some part of the state, whisky does not claim one or more victims. Nearly all the murders that occur are traceable directly to whisky, and nearly all the bloody affrays are due to it. Only a few days ago the marshal of Dublin was killed by a man made crazy by whisky. On Monday, at Sunny Side, a little place near Griffin, John Hardaway killed A. F. Willingham, and if the report of the homicide is correct, both were under the influence of whisky at the time of their quarrel. A dispatch in the *Morning News* yesterday from Valdosta gave an account of the finding of the body of a farmer who had been murdered in his home near that town. Whisky was evidently the cause of his death. A number of drunken men stopped at his house, a quarrel ensued, and the murder followed.

The list of whisky's victims could be almost indefinitely extended. Whisky is responsible for nine-tenths of the quarrels which end in bloodshed. If it were not for it, lawyers would have comparatively little criminal business, and the jails and poor houses would have but few inmates. Is it to be wondered at, therefore, that the peace-loving, order-loving people of the state view prohibition legislation with favor?—Savannah (Ga.) *News.*

Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, of Newark, is the minister who says: "When I want a drink I take it." For the soul of me I can't see anything very remarkable in that, even in a preacher. He would be a fool to take a drink when he didn't want it. But when he does want it, that is the time to take it. Even a donkey does that, and the donkey can't be compelled to drink when he doesn't want it. So you see, my son, there is a difference between a man and a donkey. Any man, parson or layman, can do as the donkey, and take a drink when he wants it, or even refuse to take a drink when he doesn't want one. But it takes a man, my boy, to refuse a drink when he wants it. And when he has this control over himself, he can preach louder and more in a day than Rev. Mr. Pentecost can preach in a year.—*Burdette.*

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMB'R 28, 1888

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Who could have supposed that the infant born of humble parentage in the village of Tottenham, England, on June 29, 1796, was to be the means of giving the Gospel to hundreds of thousands of souls, who, else, so far as man can see, would never have heard the glad tidings of salvation through redeeming love?

JOHN WILLIAMS was, at the age of 14, apprenticed to an ironmonger and this employment, evidently chosen for him by Him who arranges means to ends, enabled him to acquire peculiar skill in the mechanical arts and stimulated and perfected that ingenuity that was to prove so invaluable in his future work.

Means to ends! Omniscience sees the end from the beginning; omnipotence adapts the time, the circumstance, the means to the ends which are to be accomplished. Those that sat in the darkness of heathenism were to have light of the Gospel revealed to them, and so, as JOHN WILLIAMS loitered with a crowd of his fellows upon the streets of London on a Sunday afternoon, the wife of his master saw him and, not without difficulty, induced him to accompany her to church. There he heard the words of Gospel truth that, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, saved his soul.

He was twenty years of age when the London Missionary Society responded to his burning zeal for the salvation of the heathen by accrediting him to the South Sea Islands. An instinct of admiration asserts itself towards anyone who undertakes a service of peril, even when no higher aim is presented than to forward the progress of science, or to enlarge the domain of commerce, how much more when the direst peril is confronted in obedience to the highest and noblest spirit of self-sacrifice for human weal—when one risks mortal life to secure the life eternal to his fellows.

The missionary, accompanied by his wife, after one year's tedious passage, set foot upon the island of Eimeo, one of the Society Islands, in 1818. He acquired the language with marvelous rapidity, and in ten months was prepared to preach in their own tongue to those around him. He made Raiatea, which might be called the capital of the Society group, the centre of his operations, and thence dispensed his influence for good.

His next point was Raratonga. Here his success was wonderfully rapid, and it was not long before this island and the whole Hervey group had been Christianized, and he desired to return. The island lay out of the path of shipping and, with that fertility of resource which distinguished him, he set about building a vessel. He made his own tools and in four months had completed his craft, 60 feet long and 18 feet wide. The narrative just here rivals "Robinson Crusoe." During the next four years he visited many of the South Sea Islands, including the Samoans.

In 1834 he returned to England, and while there he published the New Testament in the Raratongan language. He also obtained while there £4,000 for purchase and outfit of a missionary ship for Polynesia. In 1838 he returned to his chosen sphere of labor, visited many of the Polynesian islands and finally, desirous of Christianizing the caunibals of the New Hebrides, he went thither. He was attacked on landing and killed—this on November 20, 1839—and his body in great part eaten by those to whom it was his purpose to carry the blessings of eternal salvation.

We are told that JOHN WILLIAMS was sincerely mourned by those among whom he had cast his lot. It could hardly have been otherwise, for he had found them ignorant and had instructed and enlightened them; he had found them in the very depths of barbarism and by his example and his teaching he had raised them in the social scale and imparted to them much of the culture and refinement of civilization—had disposed them to build and occupy and appropriately furnish comfortable and commodious houses, and to beautify and render attractive all their surroundings; he had furnished them a written code of laws and established the trial by jury—all this within three years; but over and all above he had found these people utterly vicious, idol worshippers, sunk in the lowest depths of spiritual degradation and he had through GOD's grace imparted to them the saving light and knowledge of the Gospel of the living and the true GOD.

The work was of GOD, He had chosen WILLIAMS, as he chose HANNINGTON and LIVINGSTONE for the work he had for them to do. To accomplish that work there was needed intense earnestness, sublime personal courage, uncommon wisdom, great prudence, unusual power of adaptability to circumstances, rare self-mastery, most extraordinary mechanical ingenuity and skill, an impelling and actuating spirit of adventure, all dominated by a yearning for souls and thorough consecration to the will of the MASTER. Williams possessed these qualifications in preeminent degree. He did well the work for which GOD had raised him up, and while yet in the very prime of manhood was called to his reward. He died at the age of 43.

What an incentive there is to the youth of our land and day in the lives of such men as GORDON, HANNINGTON, LIVINGSTONE and WILLIAMS, and what encouragement in the work accomplished to those blessed with the privileges of this gospel land, to push on the cause of evangelization of those who sit in darkness and in the region of the shadow of death.

LICENSED GAMBLERS.

We heartily endorse and commend the following article copied from the Wilson *Advance*. We wish our secular papers more generally would speak out thus frankly and condemn whatever tends to demoralize. The trouble is every where that so many men—men of most correct morals—condone practices which they would be the last to approve. But the article needs not that we should say aught to add to its force. The special reference is to the Rocky Mount Agricultural Fair, but it is susceptible of vastly wider scope:

The custom of those who manage our Agricultural Fairs of admitting men—for a consideration—whose avowed purpose it is to swindle and defraud those who go to encourage and build up our Agricultural Fairs, is wrong—is inexcusable. The fact that it has been customary to license these soulless sneaks—these devils in human form—to prey upon a credulous and unsuspecting public, has made some people look upon it in a more lenient light than they otherwise would have done.

Their nefarious business—if it may be so dignified—is contrary to law and but for the fact that the protecting arm of good men—men whom the community look upon as worthy exemplars of right and wrong—they would be given lodgings behind prison bars where they belong. The good men—moral lights in the community in which they live—come forward and say (by the license they grant these outcasts of humanity) these gentlemen(?) have our sanction for their transaction—we are partners in their business and you cannot touch them with the hand of outraged justice. We share in their gains; it is to our interest that you people, who have so kindly come forward to help us in our undertaking to build up an agricultural fair, shall be robbed, cheated and swindled. They are our agents—they have a license signed by us to violate the law and cheat and defraud you.

This may sound harsh to some of our friends who manage agricultural fairs, but we ask any honest, sincere man if they have not placed themselves in exactly that position by licensing these gamblers?

We hope they will never again allow so foul a blot to rest upon their efforts to do good by encouraging the people to greater efforts in improving their farms, their stock and their products of head and hand.

TO THE LADIES OF THE COUNTRY

Wishing a market for their handiwork of all kinds, the ladies of the Helping Hand Missionary society propose opening an Exchange for Woman's Work, in Wilmington, for the month of December.

They will offer for sale fancy work of all descriptions, Christmas gifts, large and small. Also pickles, preserves, etc., for table use.

Ladies out of the city, as well as those in, who have such articles to sell, can offer them to the public through this medium, by paying 10 per cent on the sale. No sale, no charge.

Packages should be directed to Mrs David Worth, president. If not sold will be returned in good conditions at the end of December.

Orders for Deserts of all kinds will be taken and filled on twenty-four hours' notice.

"THE MISSIONARY."

To the Churches of Wilmington Presbytery.

The Synod of Goldsboro took the following action as to "*The Missionary*": Synod directs that *The Missionary* be commended from every pulpit of this Synod and that Sessions be instructed either through the Foreign Missionary Societies of their churches or through agents appointed for the purpose to canvass each congregation for subscriptions; and Synod enjoins upon its agent and the Presbyterial agents to see that this resolution is carried out.

To make *The Missionary* self-supporting 3,000 subscribers are needed; we have only 2,099 in a membership (communicants) of 156,249. The Synod of North Carolina furnishes 324 subscribers with a membership of 22,553. The Presbytery of Wilmington, 42 subscribers with a membership of 2,208; only one copy to every 52 communicants. The Presbytery has 40 churches, and in only six of them is *The Missionary* taken.

Last week circulars were mailed to every church in the Presbytery, addressed to the Sessions and to the pastors. A special proposition is made therein by the Assembly's Committee; and special directions are given by the Synodical agent of Foreign Missions. We ask the members who read the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to help their ministers and Sessions, by showing an interest in this matter, and by making inquiry as to their action. It is too often the case that Sessions permit such things to lapse because they think the people too apathetic.

The wide circulation of *The Missionary* (a most excellent and interesting magazine of missionary intelligence) should be desired by all Christians who are of one mind with Him who came Himself, and who commissions His people to evangelize the world.

The careful reading of *The Missionary* will revive an intelligent zeal for this greatest of all church works. It will, therefore, increase the offerings for that great cause; send more heralds of the cross into the great fields, white already for the harvest; it will hasten that for which you pray: Thy kingdom come. It will make your own local church more prosperous, for they who feel most in sympathy with Christ's great commission will prove most Christ-like in all good works.

All subscriptions for *the Missionary* over the number necessary to pay the expenses of its publication go directly into the Foreign Missionary fund. The general adoption of the scheme proposed in the circulars would add some $10,000 to that fund.

JOHN W. PRIMROSE,
Agent of Foreign Missions for Wilmington Presbytery.

N. B.—Pastors and Sessions will please send me the address of their club agents, and these will report to me.

COMMITTEES.

I have been requested to have printed in the N. C. Presbyterian the names of members on the Committee Evangelistic Labor, and also the commission in the matter of an Orphan's Home. I send list of each which, please publish as soon as you can for the information of parties interested.

COMMITTEE ON THE SYNODICAL EVANGELIST.

Resolved, 2nd. "That a Committee be appointed, with instructions, if the way be clear as to support, to select such Evangelist or Evangelists, to fix his salary and direct his labors until the next meeting of Synod." This committee is composed of the following members: Rev. J. W. Primrose, Synodical Agent of Evangelistic Labor. Rev. Messrs. Alex. Sprunt, B. B. Anderson, D. D., H. G. Hill, D. D., P. H. Hoge, Wm. E. McIlwain, with Ruling Elders, Hon. A. M. Scales, from Orange Presbytery, Dr. M. W. Hill, from Concord Presbytery, Dr. J. W. McNeill from Fayetteville Presbytery, B. F. Hall from Wilmington Presbytery, and Gen. R. Barringer from Mecklenburg Presbytery.

COMMISSION ON ORPHANS' HOME

"RESOLVED, That in the judgment of this Synod, the time has come to take steps looking to the establishing of an Orphan's Home within our bounds. And that a commission be appointed to take the whole matter in charge, to consider and execute whatever may seem wise and practicable in putting such an enterprise on a permanent basis."

The following were appointed this commission:

Concord Presbytery—Rev. J. Rumple, D. D., Hon. A. Leazer, Mr. I. H. Foust.

Fayetteville Presbytery—Rev. D. D. McBryde, Mr. William Black, Mr. G. P. McNeill.

Orange Presbytery—Rev. J. S. Watkins, D. D., Rev. J. H. Smith, D. D., Hon. A. M. Scales, Mr. George Allen.

Mecklenburg Presbytery—Rev. William E. McIlwain, Rev. J. Y. Fair, Mr. George Wilson.

Wilmington Presbytery—Rev. B. F. Marable, D. D., Mr. T. B. Hyman, Mr. George Chadbourn.

Attest: J. ALSTON RAMSAY,
Stated Clerk.

Mill Bridge, N. C., Nov. 20th.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ITEMS.

The Young Men's Christian Association in our state is rapidly advancing in its work and in the number of organizations. During this autumn, two General Secretaries have been added to the force (one at Durham, and one at Wilmington,) and Winston and Salem have within the past few weeks organized and raised money for the opening of rooms and employment of a Gen. Secretary.

A State Secretary has for the first time been employed this year.

The Southern Secretaries Conference will meet at Columbia, S. C., December 6—9.

The N. C. State Convention will meet at Wilmington, probably, the third week in March, 1889.

THE SYNOD'S COMMITTEE OF STATE MISSIONS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The position of this committee is a grave one. It is to be doubted whether either of them ever before carried so much responsibility. They are to direct the *big wheel* of the Synod's machinery of aggressive work. If they have it too small, they will lose power. If they have it too large they will lose power. But if the diameter is right, and the breast properly adjusted, they will save all the power in the situation. But plainly, they are to select the man who is to inaugurate, and give character to this great movement in state missions. Suppose they fall into a mistake. Suppose they select brother Timorous, a man very good, and clever, and proper; but who is begging the world for the privilege of living in it; who is afraid of the world, afraid of the church, and afraid of himself; who is very cautious, always talking about doing things decently and in order, and thinks that it is more important to cross his t's than to save a soul; who when an emergency arises, will not dare to cut through it, but must wait, report to Synod, and receive instructions as to what he *ought to have done*. Appoint such a man, and the history of this great movement will be written in a few words! These men "began to build and were unable to finish." Then brother Cautious will point the bony finger of sardonic criticism, and say: *Exactly as I expected*. Then the love of many will wax cold, and the work will be put back for years to come.

But if they appoint brother Greatheart a man "full of the Holy Ghost, and good works" who is prudent but bold, humble, but brave, who believes in God, and believes in himself, who says: "I can do all things through Christ that strengtheneth me" who carries a sword as well as a shield who is not afraid to run the risk of doing wrong, but when an emergency arises boldly cuts through it—an "*inveniamviam, aut faciam*" *man*, and withal a man of pulpit power, which can command and hold an audience in the city, and under the beech tree by the river-side, then will we see power in motion, resistless motion, sweeping on to splendid success. This success will inspire the Synod with new hope, new energy, and at the end of the year, will ask and receive reinforcements for larger plans, and wider success.

We cannot afford a mistake in this grand work. Our Committee are able, and I know they will be faithful; but then they are fallible. "And he showed me Joshua the high priest standing before the angel of the Lord, and Satan standing at his right hand to resist him." Before us is a grand opportunity for the Church. Satan will spoil it if he can. Our committee needs, and should have the prayers of every one who is interested in this great work that they may have the "Spirit of wisdom and understanding."

M.

SYNODICAL MISSIONS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Synodical Missions! The use of the phrase in connection with the Synod of North Carolina marks a new era. Let us rejoice that the days of the annual ceremony of burning incense to the docket are over, and that Synod has at length found a *raison d' etre* other than that. It is true that the appointment of eleven men to select and provide for one evangelist for thirty destitute counties, does remind one of the old song about "two overseers and one poor little nigger" on a thousand acre farm. If that were to be the total outcome of the enthusiasm of our recent meeting, it would indeed be a lame and impotent conclusion. But everybody recognizes, I think, that this is only the beginning. The true significance of this part of the movement is that Synod has at length recognized its obligation to do something for the extension of Christ's Kingdom besides "revising the records of five Presbyteries, and controlling Mecklenburg Presbytery."

One thing with which, it seems to me, our committee of eleven ought to charge themselves, if they do not feel already overburdened, is to secure a full representation of ruling elders at the next meeting in Charlotte. Our experience at Goldsboro teaches us that if we can only get them there to hear and take part in the discussions and get the matter properly before their members, the necessary funds will be forthcoming to support, not one only, but a half dozen Synodical evangelists. Meanwhile, let us have as soon as possible the Synodical map to hang in the rear of every pulpit, a mere glance at which will awaken many a sleeping conscience, as it did at Goldsboro, and be the most persuasive of all arguments to enlist our people's sympathy in what Bro. Marable justly calls "the greatest work our Synod has ever undertaken."

MISSION CULLINGS.

The contributions of Japanese Christians for the past year for educational and religious objects amounted to $41,000. A few Japanese gentlemen subscribed $31 000 to make the Doolisha school a Christian university.

The American Board have, in Western Mexico, two stations as centers and six out stations. In these stations are two churches with one hundred and one members, with a training school, a common school and native agents. They do not decry Romanism, at least that is not their special policy, but preach the Gospel, and let the Spirit do His work among the people.

The policy of the Roman Catholic church now is to establish training schools for missionaries, where their priests are trained with special regard to the field they are to work, such schools, for instance, as the Chinese college, at Naples, the Central African seminary, at Verona. It is said to be true that now the Protestant Missions are fully abreast with the Romish Missions, although the latter have been in the field from two to three hundred years and the former began on a large scale less than one hundred years ago.

Forty-one vessels and boats are employed in missions among seamen.

The troubles in Micronesia, arising from the oppressive conduct of the late Spanish governor, seem to be over. The new governor is a man of much better spirit. Mr. Doane who was carried off, has been returned. The result is due to the firmness of the United States Minister to Spain, and the consul on the island. The thirty churches of the American Board have now promise of renewed prosperity.

Some of the most notable men of Spain attended the obsequies in honor of the Emperor William I, which were held in the German Protestant chapel. This, with the discussion in the Spanish papers of the insurrection at Ponape (Caroline Islands), in which the Protestants and their spirit and work were shown to much better advantage than the friars, has inured greatly to the advancement of proper views concerning Protestantism, in its missionary work.

Mr. W. E. Blackstone, of Oak Park, Ill., has donated $3,000 for erecting a Ladies Home at Mattra, India. It is designed to be not only a home for women workers but a place where women may be trained for work among Hindu women.

The Jesuit missionaries are scattered over the world and this country has its share. They are mostly French. In the islands of the Malayan Archipelago and the South seas, including Australia and New Zealand there are 270. In Asia, including certain parts of India, Syria and China, 699. In the Balkan peninsular 45; in Egypt, Madagascar and the Zambesi region, 233; in America, North and South, 1,130. The total number is 2,377.

The mission work of the American Board in Northern Mexico is in good condition. In Sonora Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are at work. There is an increasing demand for Bibles and the people are increasingly reaching forth towards Gospel truth. Eleven persons were received into the church at Chihuahua during the past year Four churches and three schools are now in operation in Northern Mexico.

In one of the stations of the European Turkey mission during the past year the number of communicants was doubled. At Sofia, the capital of the principality, a church edifice was dedicated. The services were largely attended, His Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand being present by invitation. The bitter opposition of a few years ago has passed away and there is now indifference at least, if not positive encouragment.

Four training schools and two boarding schools for girls are not sufficient to meet the requirements for native help in the missionary work of the Congregationalists in the Marshall Islands.

BY THE WAY.

Every officer of the Presby terian church, in North Carolina, ought to take and read the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN. We hope canvassers will make special effort to get them to do so.

We beg that our friends will not make a mistake as to our propositions under the "REWARD FOR WORK," to be found on our first page. The propositions apply to NEW subscribers only.

There is no deduction of price (below the club rate $2.15) offered to any subscriber. We do not wish it to be understood that we are cheapening the price. We are only paying those who get up clubs for work actually performed; this pays us better than to employ a travelling agent and ought to be equally satisfactory to all concerned.

It is obvious there must be a limit—to the operation of the terms—and that limit is December 24th.

As fast as any name is sent to us, with the assurance that the money for the year's subscription is actually paid, or will be guaranteed by the collector, and to be paid when the club is sent, we will put name on the list and forward paper, at once, charging, however, only from January 1, 1889—that is, giving the paper to January 1, 1889.

Rev. George C. Bush, author of Bible-Baptism Never Immersion, (a book we have heretofore heartily commended) has has changed his residence and should now be addressed at Elmwood, N. J., instead of at West Chester, Pa.

We are informed that Mr. P. C. Enniss, publisher of the *North Carolina Farmer*, has been appointed by the Executive Committee of Publication, of our General Assembly, Synodical Colporteur, in place of Rev. A. McMillan, resigned. We feel satisfied that the appointment is a most excellent one, and we trust Mr. McEnniss will receive most cordial welcome and encouragement wherever his travels may call him.

Dispatches tell us that Great Britain has assumed the protectorate of Raratonga and other islands of the Hervey group, and that the islanders are greatly rejoicing thereat. There is indeed cause for rejoicing all over Protestant Christendom. The French have been annexing islands, or assuming control of Protestants islands at will, and always in the interest of Romanism. The Hervey islands and the Fijis are now safe, as under British protection. How far the action of the French is to be interpreted by the late close relations between their government and the Pope we are not prepared to say.

We place the *Mid-Continent* atop for wit that is sharply pointed and exquisitely pungent:

We cannot account for the bitterness and venom with which some professed Christian brethren write, in the excitement of theological controversy, except by that passage, which says, "There came a viper out of the heat and fastened on his hand."

In that there is both wit and wisdom. Here is another:

(The *Mid-Continent* quotes from an exchange.)

In Russia, it seems, they do not allow congregational singing. A quartette does all the chanting and hymning, and the congregation sits in silence.

(And comments.)

After reading this, Russia does not seem so far away, but it does seem just as cold.

Could anything be more exquisitely and keenly penetrative?

The Inter-State Immigration Convention will meet in Montgomery, Alabama, on December 12th. We do not understand this to be, or to have any connection with, the Catholic Immigration Convention of Cardinal Gibbons, *et al.* All the governors are asked to be present, but the "Prince" and his suite will hardly put in an appearance. See if they do!

The *Presbyterian Journal* publishes an editorial "Radical and Fundamental," denies that the position we stated, as having been charged to Dr. PATTON, is the sentiment of the Northern church, states the position of that church, as the *Journal* understands it, in clear, sharp, strong, unmistakable language. Dr. PATTERSON stands firmly correct on the question. We rejoice to know it, for he is a host in himself; but about Dr. PATTON we certainly are not certain.

The *Journal* says:

We have no idea that Dr. PATTON holds the demoralizing doctrine imputed to him. If he has ever made such a declaration, we would like to know where.

We would not object to having that information. The *Interior* made the charge; we believed it and we commented on it. Now, for the sake of the *Mid-Continent* and the *Presbyterian Journal*, will the *Interior* please prove it on Dr. PATTON.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The *Fayetteville Observer* tells us that there were ripe strawberries at the Cumberland county fair, and that in many places parties have had them.

Three summers ago while *en route* for the state encampment at Asheville, Mr. J. T. Edmundson sustained serious injuries on the Western N. C. Railroad. He sued the Richmond and Danville system for damages and a jury at Kinston last Tuesday awarded him $10,000.

The line of the Atlantic and Danville railroad has been located as far as Milton. The surveying party will now go to Mecklenburg county and run a line towards Milton.

A Northern gentleman residing at Southern pines in Moore county will test the matter of raising grapes on land in that vicinity and making raisins therefrom. *Sanford Express* responsible.

The Newton *Enterprise* says there is more money in circulation there than usual. That is not all—it proves it.

Mr. W. J. Buie, of Gulf, had a fall from his wagon last week. As first the hurt was not considered serious, but he has since died from the effects.

The case of McElwee vs Blackwell from Rowan county, has been decided in the Supreme court in favor of Blackwell. The contest was as to the right of the Durham Bull trade mark. The case has been on hand fifteen years.

A man has been arrested in Edgecombe county for passing counterfeit money.

In Alamance county near Snow camp a gun in the hands of a young man named Luke Builiff, was accidentally discharged, killing Annie McCrackin, aged 15, instantly. Builiff surrendered himself and after due examination of evidence was discharged.

A lad twelve years of age at Cedar Grove in Orange county, was handling a pistol. It was discharged and fatally wounded a little child some 18 to 20 months old.

Piedmont Springs, near Greensboro, is to have a new hotel and a new "city" to be called Camaca is projected for the vicinity.

A negro man, of Hallsville, in Duplin county, has built a steamer to ply on the Northeast Cape Fear river. It is 70 feet long, and 14 feet in beam and will draw about two feet when loaded. She hopes, or her owner does for her, to make a speed of seven miles per hour.

Some of the Farmer's Alliances propose to open another tobacco warehouse in Durham. The Durham Tobacco Association met and unanimously passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That the buyers on the Durham market pledge themselves to the full market value on all tobacco sold in any warehouse floor now open in Durham or hereafter to be opened."

Mr. H. T. High, of Clarkton, in an encounter, near a year and a half ago with a desperado had the blade of a Rogers knife broken off in his arm. Often since it has given him most excruciating pain. It has been extracted.

The Reliance Cotton Mill Company start a factory at Staley, Randolph county and propose to run it day and night.

Boston capitalists are to run the Southern Bell gold mines in Rowan county and Capt. Warren, of Charlotte, will have charge.

Seventeen boxes of green peas grown in the vicinity were shipped from New Bern to New York last week.

DOMESTIC.

A rag picker worth $500—bank account—died in Baltimore last week.

The steamships City of Macon bound for Boston and the steamship Tallahassee, from New York, collided in the Savannah river, on Saturday night. The Tallahassee was badly injured.

A subterranean river has been discovered at Mission Creek, Minn., and queer specimens of fish have been captured therefrom.

Judson Female Institute at Marion, Ala., burned. Loss about $100,000.

Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis, U. S. Minister to Brazil, has written that he would leave there for his home in North Carolina about 17th inst.

It is reported that negotiations are now pending between a New York syndicate and the Chattanooga, Cleveland and Memphis Railroad Company for the building of a railroad from Cleveland, Tenn., to Murphy, N. C. If the negotiations terminate favorably work will commence January 1st, 1889.

The U. S. District Court in a case brought by the Union Compress Company of Little Rock, Ark., against the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, decided in favor of the plaintiff—they sued for $142,000 for cotton burned, which cotton was insured in the company named,

FOREIGN.

A stock company will soon organize a central sugar factory at Colon, Cuba.

Several Home Rulers in the British Parliament will be prosecuted for intimidating tenants.

A Roman advocate who died recently left 1,000,000 francs to the Pope.

Seven icebound sailing vessels have foundered in the sea of Azoff. The crews were saved, but after severe suffering.

To prevent inspection of the forts at Madalene Island, the Italian government has issued an order forbidding the approach of vessels to the island.

The owners of the Great Eastern have realized £20,000 from her sale.

It is said that some well known foreign ship builders are putting propellers in the bow of steamers, especially steam-tugs and that it works better than the old plan.

Continued dry weather in Victoria, is affecting crops and fears, are entertained of partial failure.

The total hop produce is estimated at 28,291 cwts.

A terrific whirwind at St. Mary's Holm, near Kirkwall, in the Orkney isles did immense damage to outstanding crops.

Raids are reported in India by the Chins of the Kalay district. Eighteen persons have been killed and sixty carried off as prisoners.

The Belfast *Witness* says the refreshment bar of the Victoria Parliament is rather an expensive business. It is run by a contractor who pays no rent, get gas for nothing, and for whom fittings, crockery, and glass are found. Yet the lucky man is allowed a subsidy from the Colonial Exchequer of £600 a year—a £6 bonus for each day he keeps the resturant open.

Here is another item from the same source: The New Zealand Legislature passed an item of £220 for the purchaser of gold passes for hon members, similar to those worn by legislators in New South Wales and Victoria. This means about a couple of guineas each only and will render the New Zealand pass but "poor stuff" compared with these worn by the Australian legislators. The Sydney passes contain about £6 worth of gold.

Said the Public Analyst Society of Great Britain estimate that milk consumers of that country pay at least £1,500,000 per year for water sold as milk.

Two hundred and ten thousand persons have petitioned the King of Sweden to suppress the liquor-traffic.

On the 5th inst., the people of Brixham, Devon, England, celebrated the bicentennary of the landing of the Prince of Orange by laying the corner stone of the pedestal of the statue of the Prince which is to be erected on the beach.

Planting is going on vigorously, in the Vuelta Abajo tobacco region of Cuba, and the young plants are doing well.

A terrible explosion in a mine at Brussels killed thirty-two miners—only three escaped alive.

A committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on the revision of the Constitution, has adopted a resolution favoring the abolition of the Presidency and of the Senate.

Foreign Jewish farmers have been expelled from Poland, and the foreign Jews in Southern Russia expect the same treatment.

Half the Russian loan has been taken by Paris bankers.

A steamer from Cuba carried the yellow fever to Santa Cruz de la Palma, in Spain.

Heavy rains last week caused floods in England.

The rumor that an attempt had been made on the life of Prince Ferdinand, of Bavaria, is denied.

An agreement has been made between China and Italy that hereafter missionaries of the latter country shall carry Italian instead of French passports.

Since smallpox broke out in Toronto, Canada, over 9,000 people have been vaccinated.

The first grant of land under the Crofter Act was made under an application of tenants on the estate of the late Colonel Balfour in Sanda island, Orkneys.

The Nationals in the German Reichstag intend to know more about the pastorals issued by the Bishops of Cologne and Fulda, instructing their people how to vote in the late elections. There is war ahead.

The first ship built in the Canadian Provinces, was put at Quebec in 1666. The first steamer arrived at Quebec from Montreal in 1809. Her name was "Accommodation."

The heaviest transaction in real estate recorded in England in many years occurred recently. Sir Edward Cecil Guiness completed the purchase of the Savernake estate by paying the Marquis of Aylesbury, £700,000.

A large quantity of sugar-cane was destroyed on the island of Cuba by the hurricane of September 4th, but with plenty of moist weather the damage will be partially repaired.

Yes it was a farce—a sinful farce: The duel between two Frenchmen, Mr. Andrieux and Mr. Guyot for charges made by the latter in *La Lanterne* against the former. Swords—slight wound to Mr. Andrieux. Honor satisfied.

The German Cruiser Schwalbe has sailed for Zanzibar.

The Kerry *Sentinel*, Ed. Harrington's paper, contemptuously ridiculed the Parnell commission and accused them of being bought by the British government. Harrington is one of the counsel in the case before the commission. Refusing to make amends he was fined £500. The Dublin United Ireland raves over the amount of five imposed.

A bill is said to be now before the Bundesrath to authorize the German government to borrow 60,000,000 marks for expenditure on the army, navy, railways and telegraphs.

The Irish Secretary, Balfour, is a bachelor and his sister, Miss Balfour, accompanies him in all his travels.

To protect the banks of the river Nile £381,000 are to be spent in masonry and breastworks.

The natives of Cook Island are rejoicing that the British government has taken possession of the island.

Grattan's Library, at Dublin, Ireland, of 5,000 volumes, has been sold. The special value of the books was in the marginal notes made by Grattan in his reading.

The Empress of Japan has established a College for Women, which is to be ruled by a committee of foreign ladies. Two of these are Americans, two English, and the other two French and German.

The authorities in Havana propose to levy a tax on all eatables, drink and fuel to take effect on January 1st.

A railway is to be built from Jaffa to Jerusalem. The Porte has granted a charter to a Mr. Mabo, a jew.

Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Sleeplessness, &c. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well-developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

At Potnt Caswell, N. C., Nov. 18th, by the Rev. J. P. Faison, Mr. JAS. N. GILLIS, of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., extension, and Miss MAMIE BRONSON, of Lisbon, N. C.

In Greensbero, N. C., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 20, 1888, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, D.D., ADGER GRIFFIN ALEXANDER, son of Rev Jas. C. Alexander, deceased, and Miss BERTA LETHA DONNELL, of Greensboro.

At the home of the bride's father, on Moore's Creek in Pender county, on the 11th of November, 1888, Mr. GEORGE J. MOORE and Miss MAMIE MURPHY, all of Pender county, N. C., Rev. K. McDonald officiating.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Vance county, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 14th, Mr. ROBT. R. BELLAMY, and Miss LILLY D., youngest daughter of Col. John Hargrove. No cards.

November 21st, at the residence of the bride's mother, near Gibsonville, N. C., by Rev. R. W. Culbertson, Miss MAMIE E. SMITH, and Mr. ED. B. WHEELER, of Greensboro, N. C.

In the First Presbyterian church, in this city, Nov. 14th, by Rev. P. H. Hoge, Mr. PEARSON ELLIS, of Whiteville, and Miss ANNIE TOON, of this city.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

In Carthage, N. C., September 10th, 1888, FLORA MARGARET DEATON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Deaton, aged 15 years and 11 months. "Mittie" was a sweet girl, kind, gentle obliging, affectionate. About three years ago she joined the Presbyterian church. She was seemingly a bright, cheerful, happy Christian. An empty pew in the church she loved tells of the absence of one, who, we trust, is worshipping God in the "upper and better sanctuary." Rest, reward, a home in heaven. A. R. S.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Wednesday, (21st) and Thursday 43 cents; Friday and since 42½ cents.

ROSIN—Strained 80 cents and Good Strained 85 cents—closing steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1 35 and Soft $2.25 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.50.

COTTON.—Middling 9 7/16 Wednesday, Thursday and Friday; Saturday, 9⅜; Monday, 9¼ cts.—closing steady.

TIMBER.—None offering.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

When death was hourly expected, all other remedies having failed, and DR. H. JAMES was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that **Consumption** can be positively and permanently cured. The doctor now gives this recipe free, together with certificates of cures from physicians, ministers, and other eminent persons, only asking that each remit two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1033 Race Street, Philadelphia.

The Great Secret of the Canary Breeders of the Hartz. **BIRD MANNA** restores song to **cage birds** and preserves them in health. 15c. by mail. Sold by druggists. Directions free. *Bird Food Co.*, 400 N. 3d St., Phila., Pa.

CHRISTMAS BOX FREE!

THE LADIES' WORLD is an elegant and refined periodical for ladies and the family. Each number consists of 16 large pages, 64 columns of entertaining and instructive reading matter and beautiful illustrations. It contains a Serial and Short Stories, beautiful Poems, "Housekeepers' Department," "Ladies' Fancy Work," "Fashion Department," "The Family Doctor," "Our Boys and Girls," "Mother's Department," "Etiquette," "Home Decoration," etc. Every lady is delighted with this charming paper. We desire to at once double its already mammoth circulation, and in order to introduce it into thousands of homes where it is not already known, we now make the following extraordinary offer: *Upon receipt of only* **Twenty-five Cents** *(postage stamps, silver or postal note), we will send* **The Ladies' World** *for* **Three Months,** *and we will also send to each subscriber,* **Free and post-paid, our new Christmas Box,** *containing all the following valuable and useful holiday presents: A Package of Fine Assorted Christmas Cards,* beautiful imported goods, warranted to give satisfaction; 25 *Perforated Stamping Patterns,* finest quality, on parchment, with which ladies may do their own stamping, for embroidery, etc.; 1 *Perfume Sachet,* to be placed in bureau drawer, handkerchief box, or elsewhere—elegant and durable; 1 *Ladies' Spectacle Pocket Purse* of fine grained leather, with nickel clasp and trimmings; 1 Os., "*The Common-sense Cook Book,*" containing a large and valuable collection of cooking and other recipes; 1 *Copy "How to Be Your Own Doctor,"* a valuable book, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies; 1 *Fine Imported Japanese Handkerchief,* 1 *Ladies' Glove Buttoner,* 1 *White Bone Crochet Hook,* 1 *Fine Button Hook* and 1 *Ladies' Collar Button.* Remember, we send the Christmas Box, containing all the above, also our paper three months, for only 25 cents; five subscriptions and five Christmas Boxes will be sent for $1.00. *Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.* We refer to any publisher in N. Y. as to reliability. Do not miss this chance! Address S. H. MOORE & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Miles H. Bass, against Alwelda Bass, } Plaintiff, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore, is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held in the said county of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in March, 1889 and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant

[SEAL] GIVEN under my hand and official seal at office in Wilmington, this the 24th day of November, A. D., 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

HEDRICK.

—:o:—

SUITINGS AND PANTALOONERY

FOR

1,000 ONE THOUSAND 1,000

MEN AND BOYS.

—:o:—

Your choice of Tailor, Goods made to order, and fit guaranteed. Nothing for labor spent abroad. The money-cost for work feeds our own people, comes back to you again and builds up your city. This is true economy.

We have Domestic Goods from dear old North Carolina, the Queen of States and the Home of Chivalry, Tennessee, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Imported Goods from England, Ireland, Scotland, France, and Germany. We levy tribute from the reputable factories of the world to supply our customers, and will do it at satisfactory prices.

Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs direct from the maker, all of which are offered at prices appalling to our competitors.

While catering to the needs of Gentlemen we do not slight the Ladies.

We are showing the largest stock of DRESS GOODS in the city, all first-class goods. No jobs, no seconds, and no catch prices. We lopped off one quarter in all Dress Goods, and have made reduction of prices of all other goods. Wearers of fine apparel and judges of value will find our prices startling.

In every department our stock is complete. White Goods, Hosiery, Laces, Trimmings, Velvets, Table Linen, Napkins, Doylies and Handkerchiefs. We are receiving now for Christmas trade the handsomest stock of Handkerchiefs that we have ever had. Besides the cheaper kinds, we have a great variety of Embroidered Handkerchiefs, some of them marvels of beauty, the handiwork of not alone industrious but truly artistic workers.

We have many desirable goods to show the Ladies if they will honor us by a call. We do not quote prices in our advertisement; that has become hackneyed and altogether common, but can and will name prices at our counter that we guarantee cheaper than elsewhere for same class of goods.

We are selling our 50c. Corset for half a dollar, and vouch for its being as good as any 75c. Corset on the market; 300 of them received direct from the factory this day. We keep many other desirable styles of Corsets, including J. B. and Dr. Warner's Health Coraline and Abdominal.

Buyers of Gloves should not forget our Five Hook Foster at $1.00 per pair, every pair warranted. Gentlemen are advised that we have a $1.50 Kid at $1.00.

SPECIAL—100 dozen Towels at $1.00 per dozen, the creditable production of Wilmington Cotton Mills. Until the 20th of December we shall receive daily additions to our stock. We invite all.

JNO. J. HEDRICK.

101 & 103 Market St.,

1 & 3 N. Front St.

A FRESH CARGO.

PREPARED OYSTER SHELL LIME, for agricultural purposes.

1600 BBLS. ROSINDALE CEMENT, on consignment, add must be sold.

300 NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER.

LIVERPOOL SALE, KAINIT, &c.

THOS. F. BAGLEY, Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies..... 10cts
Three " 25cts
Ten " 75cts
Twenty " $1 00

PROMPT MEASURES.

When children pick their nose, grind their teeth, are restless, unnatural in their appetite, they are quite likely troubled with Worms, prompt measures should be taken and **B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge** be given them according to directions it has saved many a child from death and may preserve your sweet child from an early grave

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.

W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.

T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,

Raleigh, N. C.



PIANOS GRAND Summer Sale ORGANS

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.

GRAND OFFER, 1,000 Pianos and Organs

To be sold in August, September and October at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash. And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Great Bargains*—Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. 10 makers 300 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. ☞ Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular. LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.

REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

VOICES OF THE YEAR.

BY REV. JAMES CARTER.

I.

AUTUMN.

The Summer days are o'er, the laughing sheaves
  Are peeping from the barn's half-open door.
The trees are ankle-deep in burning leaves,
  Their branches bare as when in days of yore
  Our fathers landed on a frozen shore.
It is the twilight of the year; and we,
  For whom the glad new year may dawn no more,
May in the burning leaves a symbol see
  Of light at eventide, of Heaven-sent grace,
  That brightens, at life's close, the Christian's face.

II.

WINTER.

The year is dead; and o'er the fields the snow,
  Earth's winding-sheet, all pure, unspotted lies;
The branches, 'neath their burden bending low,
  Sway slowly to the sad wind's sobbing sighs:
  But yet above the dead earth flits and flies
A bird as gay as bird can ever be,
  Whose red breast shames the tints of sunset skies,
Fit emblem of that deathless mystery
  Which o'er the grave takes its triumphant flight,
  While still the body lies, enshrouded white.

III.

SPRING.

The Spring has come; and to the field once more
  The lowing cattle full sedately go;
And, standing at the barn's wide-open door,
  The farmer looks on meadows lying low,
  Where greenest grasses spring, and still the snow
Lies in the hollow, though the sun shines bright;
  And there the snow-drop's curling petals grow
Expanding all their beauty in the light.
  So in the righteousness of Christ, the Lord,
  Shall rise the body, passing Heavenward.

IV.

SUMMER.

Across the yellow fields long billows sweep,
  Chased by the Summer breeze in playful glee;
While, in the meadow, broadbrowed cattle sleep,
  Beside the spring beneath the maple tree;
  And overhead, in far-off majesty,
A fleecy glory in the sunlight glows,
  Casting faint shadows on the grassy sea;
Type of the passionless estate of those
  Who now—the conflict and the conquest o'er—
  Repose in light celestial evermore.

COLOGNE.

Cologne is chiefly interesting to visitors on account of its cathedral and cologne-water. To see the one and to buy the other are the two great objects of travelers here. But, apart from these principal attractions, we shall find the city very interesting. Most of the streets are queer and old, some of the houses dating from the thirteenth century; and the Rhine, which is here crossed by a long bridge of boats, presents a very busy and lively scene with its crafts of many kinds.

The real cologne water is made by Johann Maria Farina, but when we go out to buy some, we may be a little perplexed by finding that there are some thirty or forty people of this name, all of whom keep shops for the sale of cologne water. There are a great many descendants of the original inventor of this perfume, and the law does not permit any one to assume the name who does not belong to the family; but the boy babies of the Farinas are generally baptized Johann Maria, so that they can go into the cologne water business when they grow up. There are two or three shops where the best and "original" water is sold, and at one of these we buy some of the celebrated perfume, generally sold to travelers in small wooden boxes containing four or six bottles, which we get at a very reasonable price compared with what we have to pay for it in America. We cannot take much more than this because cologne water is classed as spirits by the custom-house authorities in England, and each traveler is allowed to bring only a small quantity of it into that country.—*Frank R. Stockton, in St. Nicholas.*

THE COMMON SALVATION.

There was once a boy in Cromarty called Hugh Miller. He was an apprentice mason, and was taken by his master to work in a quarry. One day he happened to see a little stone, round and rough, on the ground and he took his hammer and split it in two. To his surprise and joy, he beheld inside the picture of the bones of a tiny fish, and the shadow of the very fish itself. It had once been a real fish, and this stone was its tomb. Once it lived and swam like other fish, in some stream. And then, on an evil day, it was wrapped round by dust of lime and shut in, until the moment, hundreds, perhaps thousands of years after, when the Cromarty boy brought it out into the light, its flesh all wasted away, its bones all turned into stone, and only a shadow of shadow of its form remaining. The boy felt as if he had suddenly passed into fairyland. He could not have been more astonished if he had found a king's palace. Here was a rough looking pebble at his feet, and yet inside of it was this picture of the fish silently telling the story of its life and death.

Now it is to a little heap of pebbles like that I should liken this Epistle of Jude, which we have read from the lesson to day. It is a rough, hard to read, hard to understand part of the New Testament. It is not easy reading for grown up people. It is far from easy reading to yon; but it has many beautiful sayings in it. It has a verse in which Jude declares that he had given all diligence to write unto them of the common salvation. "The common salvation"—that is the saying which a child may understand, and in which I wish to help you to be glad. It lies in the heart of this third verse, as beautiful, as great a miracle as the picture which Hugh Miller found in the heart of his pebble. And it has a finer story to tell.

It tells the story of the good thing which Jesus brought down from heaven. And what it tells concerning that good thing is that it is "common"—"the common salvation." It is common to rich and poor, the black and the white. It is the one same salvation by which everybody who will may be saved. The saved who are now in heaven were saved by it. The saved who are still on earth, have been saved by it. It is salvation for the whole world—for whosoever will have it. He is the Saviour of children all the same as of grown up people. He is the common Saviour—a Saviour for fathers and mothers, a Saviour for children as well. I read not long since of a little girl nine years old into whose heart came this very thought. She said to her mother one Sunday: "Is Jesus a Saviour for children of nine years old?" "But why do you ask such a question as that?" the mother said. "Because our minister was offering salvation to the big people this morning, but he did not offer it to me."

My dear children, Christ is a Saviour for nine years old as much as for nineteen or ninety. He was nine years old Himself once. He is the common Saviour. He is the Saviour for people who have gray hairs, and for you who have still the flowing locks of youth. He has salvation for boys and girls of all ages. He has salvation for the baby in its mother's arms. And it is the very thing He meant when He said. "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not." But you will not always be children. Sooner than you can imagine, you will be old and gray haired. And it may come to be, as you rise in years, that you shall be, in the good providences of God, set over homes where you shall have servants under you, or over work places where you will have work people to rule. If such a lot should ever fall to you, I hope hat God may give you grace to remember what has been said to-day. Do not fall into the evil way of thinking that there is a wall dividing you from the humble people who serve you. Remember that those who do you so many services in your father's house, are the people for whom Jesus died. For in Christ's kingdom there is no respect of persons, and what He offers to rich and poor alike is common salvation.—*Alexander McLeod, D D.*

THE METROPOLIS OF ICELAND.

Reykjavik, poor little metropolis of 2,000 inhabitants, has, nevertheless, its sights and sounds. Its houses, with but few exceptions of wood, consist usually of a single story, but in isolated instances rise to the dignity of two. Through the town runs a wide and tolerably straight street, on which live several of the dignitaries of the island, the Bishop, the Governor, the Chief Justice, and other members of the Government. Upon one side, surrounded by wooden palings, is the public square, in the centre of which stands a bronze statue of Thorwaldsen, presented by the Danish Government to the native country of the sculptor. At the farther end is the little cathedral, which contains a marble font by the artist himself. Around the different sides of the square are grouped the new parliament house, the post office, and a school for girls, which draws its pupils from all parts of the country. One of the most imposing buildings of the capital is the jail, and two of the most awe-inspiring of her citizens are the policemen, who in turn patrol the streets in felt helmets and uniform. It was not discovered, however, that they ever arrested anybody, because nobody ever so far forgot himself as to warrant arrest. The jail consequently is always empty, a fact that can be but imperfectly understood when one sees its manifest superiority to all other dwellings. One of the policemen exercises, in addition to his function of guardian of the public weal, that of librarian of the Icelandic Literary Society, which was established as long ago as 1816, and has published many works. He is also an author, and has written at least one valuable book.

SCIENCE.

Independent:—Scientific students are usually pronounced to be a very unbelieving set; but their doubts come in chiefly when popular evidence is being sifted. When one of the brethren promulgates a statement it is usually taken without objection, unless it does not bolster some favorite proposition, when it stands a very good chance of being torn to pieces. Few statements ran more deeply into scientific favor than that the famous *Eucalyptus*, the gum trees of Australia, would dry up swamps. Its rapid growth, so it was said, enabled it to evaporate an immense amount of moisture, and hence to plant a swamp with them was like planting a myriad of powerful steam-pumps to raise the water out of the earth. And then came the accounts of the planting of the marshes of the Tiber, near Rome, with them, the drying of the ground, and the measurable disappearance of the Roman fever from these famous places. All these statement have been received as absolute facts, and no one has until now dared to challenge them. But now appears an Australian. He knows all about the gum trees. He is Franz A. Velschow, and has written a book about the climate and forest vegetation of Australia. He ridicules the idea that the gum tree can remove the moisture from marshy places, because, he says, it is impossible. The leaves do not evaporate moisture except when very young. They have scarcely more evaporating pores than a cactus. They take up moisture as a cactus does—and just as a cactus does they retain it within their structure. He attributes much of the aridity of parts of Australia to the prevalence of gum forests. Facts are stubborn things, we are told; but it is bad when they become no fact at all.

The cement used for cisterns should be made from water lime, which grows harder by continued contact with water. No constituent in the cement can then be soluble enough to give the water any disagreeable taste or smell. When poor cement has been used and the water has become effected, it must be filtered before being used for drinking purposes.

Within the last two or three years eminent French engineers have undertaken the sowing of railroad embankments with poppy seeds, as, when once established, that prolific plant covers the soil with a network of roots that prevent it from washing away during heavy rains, or from upheaval when frost is coming out of the ground in the spring.

Employment statistics have recently been collected which show that in England alone 100,000 persons owe their living directly to electricity, and 5,000,000 in the entire globe are engaged in the services of the electric fluid. Fifty years ago this source of income did not exist, and even now it has not supplanted other branches of industry but merely created new ones.

Drilling Holes in Glass.—Spread some wax on thinly after warming the glass. Remove the wax where you wish the hole to be made; with a piece of iron wire put on the spot a drop or two of fluoric acid. This will eat through the glass. If not sufficient, make a second or third application of the acid. After the acid has eaten through the glass the hole may be enlarged or shaped by a copper wire with rotten stone and oil, or use dilute (1.5) sulphuric acid with the ordinary drill. When shaping or enlarging the hole apply this fluid to the file while using, afterwards washing the file thoroughly.

Poteline is the name of a mixture of gelatine, glycerine and tannin, to which sulphate of barium, or of zinc, may be added, and which may be colored by vegetable colors. It may be kneaded while warm. When cold it may be used for numerous purposes. It can be turned, filed, bored, polished, and can be used for hermetically sealing bottles, etc. The proportion of ingredients varies according to the uses. For sealing bottles, of course, it must be used liquid. Potel, the inventor, uses it with success for preserving meat, by applying it liquid, at a temperature of 50 degrees to 60 degrees Cent.

A new and curious alloy is produced by placing on a clean crucible an ounce of copper and an ounce of antimony and fusing them by a strong heat. The compound will be hard and of a beautiful violet hue. This alloy has not yet been applied to any useful purpose, but its excellent qualities, independent of its colour, entitle it to consideration.

An elevator for canal boats, as a substitute for five or six locks, is in successful operation at Arques, near St. Omer, France. The boats are lifted to the height of nearly fifty feet by hydraulic pressure, inclosed in a reservoir made of wrought-iron plates, and separated from the rest of the canal by iron gates. When the required height has been reached, the gates are opened and the boat is drawn out into the main channel.

ITEMS FOR LADY READRS.

How to Put on Gloves:—A great deal depends on the first putting on of gloves. Have the hands perfectly clean, dry and cool, and never put on gloves while the hands are warm or damp. Where a person is troubled with moist hands it is well to powder them before trying on the gloves; but in most cases, if the hands are dry and cool, this is not needed. First work on the fingers, keeping the thumb outside of the glove and the wrist of the glove turned back. When the fingers are in smoothly put on the thumb and work the glove on very carefully, then placing the elbow on the knee, work on the hand. When this is done smooth down the wrist and button the second button first, then the third and so on to the end. Then smooth down the whole glove and fasten the first button. Fasten the first button last when putting on a glove for the first time makes a good deal of difference in the fit, although it may seem but a very little thing. It does not strain the part of the glove that is the easiest to strain at first, and prevents the enlarging of the button-hole, either of which is sure to take place if you begin at the first button to fasten the glove. When removing gloves never begin at the tips of the fingers to pull them off, but turn back the wrist and pull off carefully, which will, of course, necessitate their being wrong side out. Turn them right side out, turn the thumb in smooth them lengthwise in as near as possible to the shape they would be in if on the hands; and place away with a strip of white canton flannel between if the gloves are light, but if dark-colored the flannel may be omitted. Never roll gloves into each other in a wad, for they will never look so well after. There is always some moisture in them from the hands; consequently when rolled up this moisture has no chance of drying, and must work into the gloves, making them hard and stiff and of very little use after, as far as looks or fit are concerned.

The friends of the late Mrs. Craik are going to show their admiration for the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," by erecting a memorial to her in Tewkesbury Abbey. The memorial will be in the form of a medallion. Mr. H. H. Armstead, the English artist, is at work on the design.

Above the pew in Christ church, Hartford, where she used to worship, an alabaster tablet has just been placed to the memory of Mrs. Lydia Huntley Sigourney, the poetess, who died in 1865. The memorial cost $500, and it has taken over twenty years to raise the money with which to purchase it. So long, that all the original contributors but two are dead. For this tablet Mr. Whittier composed these lines:

"She sang alone, ere womanhood had known
The gift of song which fills the air to-day,
Tender and sweet, a music all her own,
May fitly linger where she knelt to pray."

The Japanese Maiden:—A pretty Japanese maiden, dressed in soft embroidered silk, sitting on the mat on the floor, bending over a koto on which she strums an accompaniment to her voice would in all probabilities touch the heart of a young Japanese, but no matter how much he might be touched, he must appear utterly indifferent to her and ignore her charms and her presence. For, progressive as is Japan, young men and women are never allowed together alone, and such a thing as a flirtation or coquetry is unknown. Unlike China and Corea, Japan allows parents to invite a young gentleman to their house as their guest, but he devotes himself to the parents, and the daughter may play the koto or entertain him in other ways, but she is noticed no more than is a colored servant woman by a guest in a Southern home. It seems strange to us that custom can so control feeling and sentiment, especially when every day we see here at home young men doing the exact opposite, ignoring parents and other members of the family and feign more interest in the young women than they really feel. Marriages in Japan are carried on much as they used to be, the parents making the choice, but nowadays if it chance that either the young lady or young gentleman, seeing the other, object to become husband or wife, the parents do not force the matter, and, as a rule, babies are not betrothed by their parents, as they are in some of the Asiatic countries. Neither are women so secluded as they are in those countries, for nearly as many Japanese women are to be seen on the streets in Japan as are American women in this country. In fact the Japanese woman or girl is to Asia what the American girl is to Europe.—*American Magazine.*

THINGS USEFUL.

Green Tomato Picalilly.—Take one gallon sliced green tomatoes, one pint grated horse raddish, two thirds or three-quarters pound brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of salt (fine), two tablespoonfuls ground mustard. Put sliced tomatoes in a crock (larger than a gallon), sprinkle the salt over them, let stand over night, with a press to keep under the juice that accumulates. In the morning do not pour off the juice, but add to tomatoes and juice the other ingredients; set in a warm place until sour, as it makes its own vinegar. It will take three or four weeks, set in a cool place tightly covered, and they will keep until hot weather. Always keep a press on to keep the tomatoes in liquor (you can chop fine if preferred.) If some are slightly turning they will make the more juice. The pickles are rich and palatable.

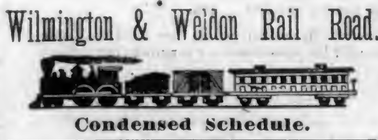
To make furniture paste to cement or fill in blemishes in furniture, especially mahogony, the following directions are given: Moisten four ounces of scraped beeswax thoroughly in turpentine, then a quarter of an ounce of powdered rosin add enough Indian red to bring it to a deep mahogony color. Stir all thoroughly together.

If you want to fatten poultry in a very short time, feed them with ground rice scalded with milk and sweetened with sugar. Feed twice a day, not too much at once, making the mixture rather thick.

When out of machine oil use kerosene and fresh lard, equal parts, well mixed, and it will answer the purpose.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 FastMail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro..	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Nov. 11'88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15.
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 p m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence..	12 10a m	1 20 a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence..	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 54p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 10p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6:40 p. m., Manning 7.19 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	11:52pm	† 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 am	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 am	8 55pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.30 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 59 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shoninger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalognes and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL

—STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railwa



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dat ion.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 45 A.M.	6 00 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	1 25 P. M
Leave Fayetteville.....	9 15 "	9 25 A. M
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 00. "	5 15 P. M

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A.M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	6 45 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	2 30 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00	A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30	"

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30	P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15	"

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

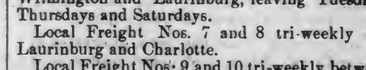
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 50 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 12 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	11 43 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	12 43 P. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	4 10 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 46 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 51 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 15 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	6 40 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	11 57 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	12 32 A. M
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	7 00 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	7 10 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	8 33 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	9 38 A. M.
Leave Charlotte.....	11 21 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	3 51 P. M.
Leave Maxton.....	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 40 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg.....	2 49 A. M.
Leave Maxton.....	3 19 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 40 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

WILLIE LEE'S THANKSGIVING.

"I wish I was a turkey,"
Burst out this little Will.
I should always do's I want to,
And not have to keep still.

"And never learn a lesson,
Through all the long, long day;
I wish I was a turkey,
Now that is what I say."

In the month of chill November,
One morning little Will
Is standing in the same wide yard
Most wonderfully still.

Looking down in deep dejection
Upon a slaughtered row
Of plump and comely turkeys
Which made a goodly show.

They are ready for Thanksgiving,
The only end they had,
In all their Summer living
In the sunshine warm and glad.

And Willie's brain is busy:
And this is what he thinks
As he stands by the dead turkeys,
And a little from them shrinks.

"This is just what turkeys grow for,
They haven't any soul,
Only just nice turkey bodies,
And that is just the whole!

"Mamma says I have a lot of things
To be thankful for each day,
And the real Thanksgiving's coming,
I heard my papa say.

I can think of lots of things I know,
But one thing most of all
Has come to me to think of,
And 'tis new to me this fall.

"I'm glad I'm not a turkey!"
And his voice rings out with joy,
"Glad I'm not a poor killed turkey!
But just Mamma's little boy."

—*The Pansy.*

I DIDN'T THINK.

Hannah Green came running in from school, her face flushed with excitement, her hat swinging in one hand, and almost out of breath with haste to tell her mother something she wished to say.

"Well, Hannah," said her mother, "what is it?"

"O, mamma," said Hannah, "the girls are coming here pretty soon and we are all going down under the oak tree by the brook to play keep house. and I want to take my dishes and some cake in a big basket. Can I?"

"Did you ask the girls to come, Hannah?" her mother questioned.

"Why, yes, of course I did. It is such a nice cool place to play down by the brook under that tree. They are going to bring their dollies and something nice to eat," said Hannah.

"Very well, Hannah, as you have asked the girls to come you will have to go and play with them. But, you forgot your papa asked you to go riding with him this afternoon, and you accepted his invitation at the breakfast table this morning, I suppose," said her mamma.

"O, mamma, I didn't think," said Hannah, "I must send the girls right back when they come."

"Indeed, you must no ," said her mamma. "I cannot have my little daughter guilty of such discourtesy to her invited guests. You must stay and play with and entertain them."

"But mamma, I had ever so much rather go with papa," pleaded Hannah.

"No, my little girl, you cannot go with papa. If you had cared so very much about it you would not have forgotten so easily. You must go down under the tree with the little girls," said her mamma.

"But, mamma," said Hannah, with the tears coming into her eyes, "you see, I didn't think."

"That is just the trouble," said mamma, "you must learn to think."

"How can I," said Hannah, "when the think don't come?"

Mamma could hardly repress a smile, but she quietly said:

"I am trying to teach my little girl to think in the future by insisting upon her doing her duty to her guests to-day. It would be very wrong to send them away just for her pleasure when she so freely offered to entertain them. It will cost something to do it this time. Then on another occasion she will not be so thoughtless as to ask them unless she really wishes them to come."

Hannah went over in the corner for a little cry, while mamma went to the pantry for some sandwiches, cake and fruit for the party under the tree. When she had packed a nice little basket she spoke to Hannah.

"Come, Hannah, you must now go and change your dress; put on your gingham one and your heavy shoes, bathe your eyes and brush out your hair. The little girls will be here before you are ready for them if you don't hurry."

"But, mamma," said Hannah.

"Hannah—" her mother's voice was a little sterner now—"You must do as I bid you directly. Stop crying at once and get ready to go to the tree."

Hannah felt a little sulky still, but it was useless to question her mother's word any further. So she went to her room to get ready for her playmates. Just then her father came driving up to the door.

"Where's my little girl?" he asked.

Mamma stepped to the door to tell him Hannah had made other arrangements for the afternoon.

"So Hannah has mittened me, eh? Well, that's good, after begging me to take her the very next time I drove over to "The Meadows," said her papa.

"You might take Jamie Stout along with you," suggested mamma.

"I presume he would enjoy the ride, but perhaps Hannah will think better of her decision when she sees me with the pony," said her papa.

"O, yes, Hannah has repented already, but she must stay and entertain the guests she has invited," said mamma.

"O, a case of discipline, is it?" said her papa. "Well, I suppose, I had best not interfere." So he drove off and picked up Jamie Stout, the lame boy down the street, who had been wishing all the afternoon he could go off somewhere.

Presently the little girls came. There were five of them, and Hannah was down-stairs ready to go with them. She did not seem so very pleased to see them, as she had been eager to invite them, Molly Fancher thought, but Molly was a wise little girl, who could rule her speech, and so she said nothing. And as the afternoon wore on Hannah regained her spirits considerably, so that the play under the tree was pronounced "a real good time" by all the little girls, when it came time to go home.

Papa did not home until late in the evening. He brought Hannah a dozen very fine peaches from "The Meadows" which had the effect of pretty nearly starting the tears again, when she thought of the fine drive she had lost. She will hardly forget to "think" next time papa invites her to go anywhere with him.

THE LITTLE BEAUTY.

"I know I am homely," said little Rosie Oppenheim, as she peered from the top of the chair into her looking-glass and scanned every feature. I was only too true, for the face she saw was far from fairy-like. There was no pretty dimples in the cheek, no bright, winsome eyes, no tiny, clear-cut nose, no smooth white forehead and drooping eyelashes. It was a dark countenance—small eyes, thick lips, large nose, and huge ears.

"Goodness! What a fright!" she exclaimed, as she got off the chair and turned her face from the mirror. "Well,' I am glad that I know it, anyway; and so, if the girls call me names, they won't sting me at all, because it is true." And she laughed such a merry little laugh that the sunbeam through the window caught its echoes, and passed them to the clouds beyond.

Rosie took up her sewing by the window but after a time grew tired of the work, and, picking up "Alice in Wonderland" was deep in its mysteries. With what interest did she follow the adventures of that pleasant little maid! How excited she grew as page after page was quickly scanned! How—

"Rosie"—it was Mrs. Oppenheim who spoke—"Rosie, dear, I would like you to run to the corner and match this silk."

Quick as a flash she threw down the book, and returned in a few minutes with the article desired. Then she resumed her book.

"Sister Rosie—Posy"—The voice came from a little chubby boy of five. "Won't you please tell me a little story?"

"Why, of course, I will, my precious," said the young girl, seizing the little fellow; and he eagerly listened while she told him such a fairy story that his eyes grew larger and larger, and his mouth wider and wider, until he soon fell fast asleep.

"I don't think I shall read any more now," said Rosie to herself. "It is time to go to the piano. I have to run over those scales," and she darted up the stairs and had just opened the piano, when her father appeared in the doorway.

"You would oblige me, my darling," he said, "if you would close that piano. My head aches dreadfully."

"All right, papa. I will get up early to-morrow and finish the exercises." And she closed the piano softly, then quietly left the room as her mother entered.

"What a beautiful disposition that child has!" said Mr. Oppenheim. "It is your training, my love."

"But I do wish that she was a little prettier, Joseph."

"Not for the world, not for the world, Hannah. Believe me, she is a little beauty, as she is; and if God spares her, her features will grow more regular."

Rosie did not hear her father's remarks, although she felt that she was loved even more tenderly from that hour. But the sunbeam that caught her merry laughter and bore it to the clouds heard the words of praise, and shone in extra lovely colors that evening.—*Jewish Messenger.*

"I'LL KEEP MY EYES SHUT."

Little Henry had been very sick. When he was slowly getting better, and was just able to be up and about the room, he was left alone a short time; his sister came in eating a piece of cake.

Henry's mamma had told him that he must eat nothing but what she gave him, because it would not be safe for him to have what other children did till he was stronger. He was hungry; the cake did look so good; he wanted very much to take a bite of it, and the kind sister would gladly have given it to him.

"Jennie," said he, "you must run right out of the room away from me with that cake, and *I'll keep my eyes shut* while you go, so that I shan't want it."

Wasn't that a good way for a little boy of seven years to get out of temptation? I think so.

If other children, and big people too, would remember Henry's way, they would escape from sin and trouble very often.

THE BLIND GIRL'S GIFT.

A blind girl came to her pastor and gave him a dollar for missions.

Astonished at the sum, the minister said:

"You are a poor, blind girl; is it possible that you can spare so much for missions?"

"True," she said, "I am blind, but not so poor as you think; and I can prove that I can spare this money better than those that see."

The minister wanted to hear it proved.

"I am a basket-maker," answered the girl, "and as I am blind I can make my baskets just as easily in the dark as with light. Other girls have, during last winter, spent more than a dollar for light. I have no such expense, and so have brought this money for the poor heathen and the missionaries."

MOTHER'S JOURNEY.

There is a hint in the following incident of the way in which children may be trained so as not to regard death as the king of terrors:

That night, before they went to bed, they were allowed to go in and kiss their mother goodnight. This privilege has been denied them lately, and their hearts responded with joy to the invitation. Mamma was better, or she could not see them. The doctor had cured her. They would love him for it all their lives! She was very pale, but smiling, and her first words to them were: "I am going on a journey!"

"A journey!" cried the children. "Will you take us with you?"

"No; it is a long, long journey."

"Mamma is going to the South," said Katy; "the doctor has ordered her to. She will get well in the orange groves of Florida."

"I am going to a far distant country, more beautiful than even the lovely South," said the mother, faintly, "and I will not come back."

'You are not going alone, mamma?" asked Katy.

"No," said the mother, in a low, sweet voice, "I am not going alone. My Physician goes with me. Kiss me good bye, my dear ones, for in the morning, before you are awake, I shall be gone. You will come to me when you are made ready, but each must make the journey alone."

In the morning she was gone. When the children awoke their father told them of the beautiful country at which mother had safely arrived while she slept.

"How did she go? Who came for her?" they asked, amid their tears.

"The chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof!" their father told them, solemnly.

People wonder at the peace and happiness expressed in the faces of these motherless children. When asked about their mother they say. "She has gone on a journey," and every night and morning they read in her Guide-book of that land where she now lives, whose inhabitants shall no more say, "I am sick," and where God shall wipe all tears from their eyes.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THANKSGIVING DAY.

I always seems so funny, "said Laura to Kate, as they walked to church Thanksgiving day morning, "it always seems so funny to go to church without going to Sunday-School."

"Yes," said Kate, "it does seem queer to have a day so much like Sunday and so not like Sunday. Going to church, and having papa home all day, are like Sunday, and the company and games are not like it."

Laura's grandpapa and grandmamma Sturges and an unmarried uncle lived at the other end of the town, and on Thanksgiving days Mr. Sturges' family went there, or else grandpapa and grandmamma and uncle John came to them. To-day it was Laura's mamma's turn to have the dinner, and she had invited another family of dear friends, named Jackson, besides; so there were in all nineteen to sit down to the table. Eight on each side, and little Ralph in his high chair by his mamma at her end of the table.

There were a great deal of laughing and talking, and Laura couldn't understand much of what it was all about, but she laughed when the rest did, and felt quite as jolly as if she had known exactly what she was laughing at, and little Jocky sang so loud that he had to be put into the hall. Laura had given him a piece of sponge-cake, and a piece of apple, and a piece of celery top for his Thanksgiving dinner, and I suppose he thought he had a right to make a noise with the rest of the people.

After dinner the grown people, even grandpapa and grandmamma, played games with the children, just as if they were children themselves, for two or three hours. First they played "Jacob, where art thou?" because that was a game Laura's mamma always played Thanksgiving days when she was a little girl. One person was blindfolded, and all the rest joined hands in a ring around that one, and then he called one person from the ring into the circle with him, and the game was to catch the one called in; and then when he was caught he had to be blindfolded and call in another. Whenever the one that was blindfolded wished, he could say, "Jacob, where art thou?" and then the one he was trying to catch would have to answer, but if he answered, and jumping away from where he had been standing, "real quick," the question wouldn't do much good. There were so many playing, it seemed to Laura that her turn to be called into the ring would never come, but finally it did. And who do you think called her? Her grandpapa! He was as nimble as a young man, and a fine chase they had of it. He had long arms, and he would swing them around like a windmill, but Laura would dodge under them like a little shadow, and she would run behind him saying, "Here I am!" and be in front of him before he could turn round. Everybody laughed so they could hardly stand, till finally she was caught and they changed the game for another.

They play "Spin the plate" and "Hide the thimble," and all the old-fashioned games they could think of, till everybody was tired, and Mr. and Mrs. Jackson said they must go so. When the "good-bys" were over, grandpapa asked Laura if he should tell her a story, and of course she said "Yes," and we too will hear what the story was. —*Henrietta R. Eliot.*

BABY'S DINNER PARTY.

It was a very small dinner party, and the guest was not invited. Baby Charlie sat in his high chair with his bowl of bread and milk before him, when Kitty came and jumped up beside him.

"No, no!" said Charlie, shaking both his spoon and his curly head at the intruder.

"Mew!" answered Kitty very longingly.

"No; Charlie's dinner," said the little fellow, earnestly.

"Mew!" said kitty again, creeping still nearer, until her nose almost touched the bowl.

Charlie put one little dimpled hand on her back to push her away, and then suddenly stopped and looked at her with his serious baby eyes.

"Charlie like milk; Kitty like milk, he said slowly, as if trying to think what to do about it. "Kitty hungry!—poor Kitty!" Then in a moment he called out out gleefully, "Charlie eat! Kitty eat!"

And they did both eat until Charlie's little sister May, running into the room, found what she called a dinner party. Mamma came too. She did not think the two quite belonged at one table, but she smiled at the baby's readiness to divide his bread and milk with puss.

"For I guess that's his way of being kind and not selfish," said little May thoughtfully, "though he isn't big enough to tell about it. Mamma, shouldn't you think it was a pretty good way of getting ready to be good to folks when he's older?" —*Sunday-School Visitor.*

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND-HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

T. D. LOVE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

A COMPLETE STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

I wish to extend an invitation to all of the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to call and examine one of the most *Complete Stocks* of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
House Furnishing:
Poles, Curtains,
Window Shades, &c., &c.,

Which I have ever shown. All Goods are sent free of Express or Freight when the amount is $10.00 or over.

CHURCH CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

Samples on application.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 7th, 1888.



BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET.
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST.

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AN TIES.

We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO., VA.,
JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.

New buildings, heated by steam; Laboratory; and other advantages and comforts of a first-class Schools. Fifty boarding pupils. Three Assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community, with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887–'8. Send for Catalogue.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

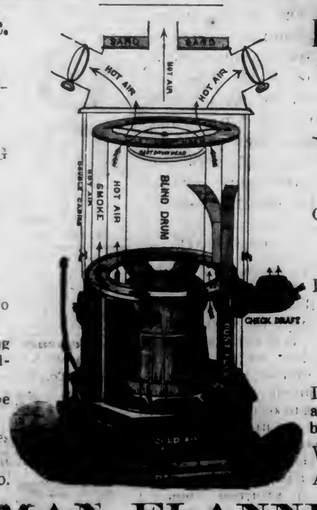
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND

A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF
HARDWARE
Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

We Will Save You Money.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. RHODES BROWN, President.

ORGANIZED 1859.



Assets $710,745,12.

WM. C. COART, Secretary.
A Home Company
SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint. Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.** No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

SAY-SOES.

A rule that works both ways: Some of the richest men in England owe all their wealth to beer. And some of the poorest men there owe all their poverty to beer.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The finest collection of rubies in this country is said to be owned by Mrs. Davis, wife of Senator Davis, of Minnesota. They were inherited from a Scotch relatives, who collected them before they because so highly prized.

A WIFE'S OPPORTUNITY.

Write your name and address plainly on a postal card (mentioning this paper) send same to j. d. larkin & co., buffalo, n. y., and they will send you on 30 days' trial, one of their **Great Christmas Boxes** (advertised in a recent issue of this paper) of "Sweet Home" Soap and presents. Better accept the offer at once as you run no risk.

A song with the title, "There's a Sigh in the Heart," was sent by a young man to his sweetheart, but the paper fell into the hands of the girl's father, a very unsentimental physician, who exclaimed: "What wretched unscientific rubbish is this? Who ever heard of such a case?" He wrote on the outside: "Mistaken diagnosis; no sigh in the heart possible. Sighs relate almost entirely to the lungs and diaphragm!"

Health, wealth, and happiness follow in the wake of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

To frostbites and bites of poisonous insects Salvation Oil gives immediate relief.

In the Forum Prof. Thurston remarks that the world is awaiting the appearance of three inventors greater than any who have gone before. The first is he who will show us how, by the combustion of fuel, directly to produce the electric current; the second is the man who will teach us to reproduce the beautiful light of the glow-worm and the firefly, a light without heat, the production of which means the utilization of energy without a waste still more serious than the thermo-dynamic waste, while the third is the inventor who is to give us the first practically successful air-ship.

In this, as in every community, there are those who are out of work, or who are employed at very unsatisfactory wages. To any and all such we would say, write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. They can show you "a better way." Capital not necessary.

For sore throat a pleasant remedy is the white of an egg beaten stiff with all the sugar it will hold and the clear juice of a lemon.

Littell's Living Age for 1888: During the forty-five years of its existence this sterling weekly magazine has steadily maintained its high standard. It is a thoroughly satisfactory compilation of the most valuable literature of the day, and as such is unrivalled. As periodicals of all sorts continue to multiply, this magazine continues to increase in value; and it has become quite indispensable to the American reader. By its aid alone he can, with an economy of time, labor, and money otherwise impracticable, keep well abreast with the literary and scientific progress of the age and with the work of the ablest living writers. It is the most comprehensive of mazagines, and its prospectus for 1889 is well worth the attention of all who are selecting their reading-matter for the new year. Reduced clubbing-rate with other periodicals are given, and to new subscribers remitting now for the year 1889 the intervening numbers are sent *gratis*. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

SEVERE CASES OF BLOOD POISON.

Thousands suffer from blood poison, who would be cured if they gave B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) a trial. Send to the Blood Balm Company, Atlanta, Ga., for book of wonderful cures, that convince the most skeptical. It is sent free.

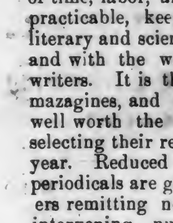
J. O. Gibson, Meridian, Miss., writes: "For a number of years I suffered untold agonies from blood poison. Several prominent physicians did me little if any good. I began to use B. B. B. with very little faith, but to my utter surprise it has made me a well and hearty person."

Z. T. Hallerton, Macon, Ga., writes: "I contracted blood poison. I first tried physicians, and then went to Hot Springs. I returned home a ruined man physically. Nothing seemed to do me any good. My mother persuaded me to try B. B. B. To my utter astonishment every ulcer quickly healed."

Benjamin Morris, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I suffered years from syphilitic poison which refused to be cured by all treatment. Physicians pronounced it a hopeless case. I had no appetite, I had pains in hips and joints and my kidneys were diseased. My throat was ulcerated and my breast a mass of running sores. In this condition I commenced a use of B. B. B. It healed every ulcer and sore and cured me completely within two months."

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

COLGATE & CO'S

SACHET POWDERS

For Perfuming

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

If you cannot obtain our Sachet Powders send 25 cts. in stamps to Colgate & Co. 55 John St., New York, who will mail you a package of one of the following odors sufficient to perfume several Holiday presents.

Cashmere Bouquet, Heliotrope, Caprice, Jockey Club, Violet and White Rose.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE

is the cheapest and best of the lady's-books, excelling all others as a magazine of literature, art, and fashion.

EIGHT original novelets will be given during 1889, besides numerous short stories, from the pens of some of the most popular writers of the day. Our list of contributors is unequaled.

THERE will be, in 1889, 14 elegant steel-plates; large double-sized colored fashion-plates, and handsome fancy or work-table patterns, printed in colors, monthly, besides hundreds of fine wood-illustrations.

EVERY number will contain a full-size paper dress-pattern, worth the price of the number in itself, as it will enable a lady to cut out her own or her children's dresses.

RENOWNED places and people will furnish subjects for handsomely-illustrated articles; these, with a series of papers—"Talks by a Trained Nurse"—will prove valuable features for 1889.

KICK-ROOM, toilette, cooking, and other recipes; articles on the garden, house-furnishing, and household management; also a mothers' department, make "Peterson" invaluable to every woman.

OUR fashion department will contain the newest and most stylish designs in dress for ladies and children, both for everyday and outdoor wear; also the latest styles in bonnets and hats.

NOW is the time to subscribe or to get up a club. Terms, $2.00 per year, with great reductions to clubs and elegant premiums for getting up clubs. Sample copies free to those desiring to get up clubs.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
MENTION THIS PAPER.

AGENTS Fleet that $100 a month is made selling our New Book by Rev. Dr Talmage, also Mother, Home and Heaven. 195,000 sold. Edited by T. L. Cuyler, D. D. $2.75. 10,000 Curiosities of the Bible. Introduction by J. H. Vincent, D.D. Illustrated. $2. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 771 Broadway, N.Y.

Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. *For $1 a large bottle sent prepaid*

FOR GAS. **BAILEY'S** COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS **REFLECTORS!** A wonderful invention for *LIGHTING* Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa FOR OIL.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington. N. C.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON,. N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING made from the leaves of our native pine has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY Co
SUCCESSORS TO BLYMYER BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS.
BELLS: CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells.
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut S., Philadelphia,

FRESH, USEFUL **BOOKS.**

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN ALL AGES. By the Rev. Robert P. Kerr, D.D. Price, $1.25.

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THF USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Littell's Living Age.



IN 1889 THE LIVING AGE enters upon its forty-sixth year. Approved in the outset by Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams, historians Sparks, Prescott, Ticknor, Bancroft, and many others, it has met with constant commendation and success.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE, it gives more than

Three and a Quarter Thousand double-column octavo pages of reading-matter yearly; and presents, with a combined freshness and completeness nowhere else attempted,

The best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Sketches of Travel and Discovery, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the

FOREMOST LIVING WRITERS.

The ablest and most cultivated intellects, in every department of Literature, Science, Politics, and Art, find expression in the Periodical Literature of Europe, and especially of Great Britain.

The Living Age, *forming four large volumes a year*, furnishes, from the great and generally inaccessible mass of this literature, the only compilation that, while within the reach of all, is satisfactory in the COMPLETENESS with which it embraces whatever is of immediate interest, or of solid, permanent value.

It is therefore indispensable to every one who wishes to keep pace with the events or intellectual progress of the time, or to cultivate in himself or his family general intelligence and literary taste.

Opinions.

"No man who understands the worth and value of this sterling publication would think of doing without it. . . Nowhere else can be found such a comprehensive and perfect view of the best literature and thought of our times."—*Christian at Work, New York.*

"It is a *living* picture of the age on its literary side. It was never brighter, fresher, or more worthy of its wide patronage."—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

"It is one of those few publications, weekly or monthly, which seem indispensable. The only possible objection that could be urged to it is the immense amount of reading it gives. There is nothing noteworthy in science, art, literature, biography, philosophy, or religion, that cannot be found in it. . Such a publication exhausts our superlatives."—*The Churchman, New York.*

"Replete with all the treasures of the best current thought, the best fiction, and the best poetry of the day. . It stands unrivalled."—*The Presbyterian, Philadelphia.*

"It maintains its leading position in spite of the multitude of aspirants for public favor."—*New-York Observer.*

"By the careful and judicious work put into the editing of THE LIVING AGE, it is made possible for the busy man to know something of what is going on with ever increasing activity in the world of letters. Without such help he is lost."—*Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia.*

"Biography, fiction, science, criticism, history, poetry, travels, whatever men are interested in, all are found here."—*The Watchman, Boston.*

"In it we find the best productions of the best writers upon all subjects ready to our hand"—*Phila. Inquirer.*

"The readers miss very little that is important in the periodical domain."—*Boston Journal.*

"It may be truthfully and cordially said that it never offers a dry or valueless page."—*New-York Tribune.*

"It is edited with great skill and care, and its weekly appearance gives it certain advantages over its monthly rivals."—*Albany Argus.*

"It furnishes a complete compilation of an indispensable literature."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"For the amount of reading-matter contained the subscription is extremely low."—*Christian Advocate, Nashville.*

"In this weekly magazine the reader finds all that is worth knowing in the realm of current literature."—*Canada Presbyterian, Toronto.*

"It enables its readers to keep fully abreast of the best thought and literature of civilization."—*Christian Advocate, Pittsburgh.*

"It is indispensable to all who would keep abreast of our manifold progress. . It is absolutely without a rival."—*Montreal Gazette.*

Published WEEKLY at $8.00 a year, *free of postage.*

☞ TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS for the year 1889, remitting before Jan. 1st, the numbers of 1888 issued after the receipt of their subscriptions, will be sent *gratis.*

Club-Prices for the best Home and Foreign Literature.

["Possessed of THE LIVING AGE and one or other of our vivacious American monthlies, a subscriber will find himself in *command of the whole situation.*"—*Phila. Eve. Bulletin.*]

For $10.50, THE LIVING AGE and any one of the American $4 monthlies (or *Harper's Weekly* or *Bazar*) will be sent for a year, *postpaid*; or, for $9.50, THE LIVING AGE and the *St. Nicholas* or *Scribner's Magazine.*

Address, LITTELL & CO., Boston

HINDERCORNS.
The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N.Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
From its combination of valuable medicines, is superior to the essence of Ginger in the cure of Cramps, Colic, Dyspepsia and Bowel disorders, and is invaluable for all Throat and Lung troubles. Use it without delay if you have Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs. 50c. & $1.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—
DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.
Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.
Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.
Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free.
GEORGE ALLEN,
New Bern, N. C.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - CASH.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE **CURED** never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be cured can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle FREE. DR TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS

Christmas Selections —FOR 1888.— Containing new Carols by eminent writers in this field of work, and preceded by an Instructive Responsive Exercise that may be used with or without the Carols. Price, 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail postpaid; $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid.

Services. "Good Will to Men," By J. E. Hall; "Noel," by P. F. Campiglio, and "Peace on Earth," by J. E. Hall; these consist of choice Responsive Readings throughout which are interspersed Beautiful Carols written especially for use in connection with the Readings. Price of each of the three Services is same as for the 'Christmas Selections."

Cantatas. "The New Santa Claus," by Butterworth and Murray. "Judge Santa Claus," by Burnham and Root. "The Waifs' Christmas," by Burnham and Root. "Santa Claus' Mistake," by Burnham and Root. "Catching Kriss Kringle," by Butterworth and Root. Price of the Cantatas, 30cts. each by mail postpaid.

Catalogue of all kinds of Christmas Music will be sent free on application.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c.

Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.

mch.2. 481-1y

Miss M Dickson 15 Jan 89

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,091. WILMINGTON, N. C., DECEMBER 5, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,711.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

REWARD FOR WORK.

We Want the Paper Put in Every Family in the Church and Will Do Our Part.

We offer then a series of rewards to those who are willing to undertake the getting up of clubs for us.

PROPOSITION No. 1.—To the person who will send us the largest number of NEW subscribers (provided the number is over 25) we will pay $30.00.

PROP. No. 2.—The person sending us the next largest number of NEW subscribers, (over 20) we will pay $22.

PROP. No. 3.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 15) we will pay $15.

PROP. No. 4.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 10) we will pay $8 00.

PROP. No. 6.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 5) we will pay $3 25.

And to any one sending us a NEW subscriber we will pay 50 cents for his trouble: this does not apply of course to those who are paid under any one of the propositions made above.

IN NO CASE WILL ANY ONE SENDING THE NEW SUBSCRIBERS—THAT IS PERSONS IN FAMILIES NOT NOW TAKING THE PAPER—IN NO CASE WILL SUCH PERSON ACTING UNDER THESE PROPOSITIONS RECEIVE LESS THAN 50 CENTS. SO NO ONE WILL LOSE HIS LABOR.

To put it in the power of any one to get subscribers, we will put the price to NEW subscribers at $2.15 *for the first year*.

But suppose over four persons get over 25 subscribers? Then the one who gets the largest number gets $30; the one who gets the next largest gets the reward for proposition No. 2; the next still the reward for proposition No. 3.

Similar action will be adopted with regard to those who send over the number of subscribers designated by notes No. 2 and 3, provided these lists are not exceeded by others sent under some higher proposition.

☞ A chance for workers desiring to get money for Foreign Missionary purposes, or for any other good cause—and to increase the circulation of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, which certainly will represent labor in a good cause. All is optional with the getter-up of clubs—but we suggest it to the consideration of Ladies' Missionary Societies.

No credit subscriptions will be allowed—that is money must have been actually paid in by a subscriber and the fact reported to us, before his name will be entered.

TIME GIVEN:—This offer is to close 24th December—and will include only the subscriptions obtained previous to that date.

ACTION OF THE SYNOD.

The Synod reaffirms its sense of the value of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN in maintaining and diffusing throughout the Synod, in the families and communities where it is taken, a knowledge of our principles as a denomination, our position and progress and the spread of evangelical religion.

We believe that a large increase in its circulation will aid very materially in helping forward the cause of Christ and the extension of sound views in reference to the Presbyterian Church in our State and wherever its circulation extends. The Synod expresses its deep obligation and its sincere thanks to the Editor of this paper for past and unnumbered favors in printing without charge so many papers and records of Presbyteries and Synods that could not otherwise have been spread before our people, and for interesting and valuable communications on various topics adapted to interest and instruct its readers. We believe it has been and is an important, if not an indispensable, help to the success of our ministry in all the congregations where it is taken and read.

We unhesitatingly affirm that as a weekly religious paper for North Carolina, its merits and its claims are above and beyond any other paper that circulates among us or attempts to take its place, and we believe if more interest was taken in this paper by communications from our ministers and elders and gentlemen and ladies of Christian culture and ability, its value and influence for increased good would be greatly enhanced. In view of the foregoing and the past history and present needs of this paper, the Synod of North Carolina pledges to the Editor of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to endeavor to increase its circulation throughout all our congregations.

To accomplish this desirable end the Synod recommends to all its ministers and sessions to take special action and make special efforts and adopt measures to increase its circulation. We suggest and urge in order to effect this, that each session procure lists of persons living within the bounds of their respective congregations who now take the paper, to ascertain by comparing this list with the roll of members—how many persons or families fail to take this paper; that they use what influence they can employ by canvassing the congregation, or that by some other earnest and systematic effort, they endeavor, if possible, *to put the paper in every family*. We believe the paper, needs and deserves it, that such increased patronage will secure an increased value to the paper and that our Church and our State will be *amply repaid* in the good results that will follow.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

The news for this paper—religious and secular, mainly, is written and condensed, with great pains and labor, so as to present the greatest quantity in greatest possible variety. The "Mission Cullings" are culled and condensed from The *Missionary*, the *Missionary Review of the World* and the *Missionary Herald*, and from such other sources as are available.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. B. H. Dupuy, from Carrollton, Mo., to Higginsville, Mo.

Rev. R. A. Lapsley, from Vinehill, Ala., to Anniston, Ala.

Rev. C. R. Dudley, from Crystal Springs, Miss., to Corsicana, Texas.

Rev. Dr. John N. Waddell to Bay View, Florida.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Since last communion season eight persons were received into membership of St. Andrew's church of this city; four on profession of faith and four on certificate.

It seems there were some errors in the proceedings of the recent adjourned meeting of Orange Presbytery as they appeared in last issue:

1. Springwood, Burlington and Stony Creek were grouped together, and not the two first named and *Grassy Creek* as published.

2. The request from Reidville for all of Rev. D. I. Craig's time and the supplying of Speedwell church were postponed till the adjourned meeting on Dec. 11th, for final action.

2. Presbytery adjourned to meet in the First church, Raleigh, on Dec. 11th, at 9:30 a. m., and not to meet in the Second church, as stated.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

At a congregational meeting held Sunday Nov. 25th, Dr. P. B. Barringer and Prof. H. L. Smith were elected deacons, and that night were ordained and installed with very interesting services. Dr. Shearer presided. At the same meeting it was unanimously resolved to build a manse, and steps were taken to carry out the resolution.

Fayetteville Presbytery in making Rev. J. P. McPherson, "Stated Clerk Emeritus" passed resolutions of high regard for him personally and of high appreciation of his past services. He had been clerk for a great number of years and at his great age the Presbytery thought that the burden was more than rightfully should be imposed upon him. To Rev. A. R. Shaw, fresh in ministerial service and endowed with every qualification for the work, the active duties of the office have been committed.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. R. W. Boyd was installed pastor of Castanea Grove church, on Saturday before the second Sabbath of November by Rev. Wm. E. McIlwain, and at Unity church on Saturday before the third Sabbath. Rev. G. D. Parks presided, propounded the usual questions and charged the pastor and Rev. R. A. Miller charged the people.

The good people of these churches are taking hold of their pastor in a way that must be most encouraging to him. They are building an additional story to the manse and otherwise greatly improving it. Those of us who took part in Bro. Boyd's installation and heard such good reports of the pastor from his people and of the people from their pastor are constrained to look for brighter and better days from Castanea, Unity and Machpelah.

It was a great pleasure to your correspondent to be permitted to spend a night with that most venerable and honored servant of God, Rev R. H. Morrison, D. D. He has reached his threescore years and ten and twenty more and mentally at least, his eye is not dim nor his natural force abated. May he be spared among us to celebrate his hundredth anniversary.

* * *

VIRGINIA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On the fourth Sabbath of November the session of New Concord church, Rev. L. A. McLean, pastor, received five persons on examination of faith, four of whom were baptized.

The church at Manchester calls Mr. J. C. Hall. He will accept the call.

On 25th ult. Prof. T. J. Stubbs, of William and Mary College, and Capt. Charles B. Trevellian were installed as elders of the church at Williamsburg.

A ten days meeting which had been held at Shemariah church closed on 18th inst. Nineteen members were received into the membership of of the church.

Rev. John A. Preston has declined the call to the First church, Richmond.

Ten or eleven persons united with Rocky Springs church and others inquiring. Rev. J. H.H. Winfree was assisted by Rev J. A. Preston.

GEORGIA.

Rev. F. H. Gaines has signified his willingness to accept the call to Decatur.

A Presbyterian church was organized at Tallapoosa, on 18th ult by Rev. Dr. Barnett, of First church, Atlanta, Rev. N. Keff Smith, of Third church, Atlanta, and Buling Elder T. W. Dimmock, as committee of Atlanta Presbytery. There are eleven charter members.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A *pro-re-nata* meeting of Harmony Presbytery on 21st ult. dismissed Rev. H. G. Gilland to Concord Presbytery.

The church at Abbeville was dedicated on Sabbath, 18th ult. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. W. T. Thompson, of Charleston, and Rev. Dr. J. Lowrie Wilson, of Abbeville.

FLORIDA.

Recently at Braidentown one ruling elder and two deacons were ordained and installed. At the same time six members were added to the church.

TENNESSEE.

During the protracted services held in the Third church, Knoxville, there were fifty-seven additions—thirty-seven on profession and fourteen by letter.

The Presbytery of Columbia has taken in charge as candidates for the gospel ministry, two young men, Messrs. Hardin and Bingham.

KENTUCKY.

Six persons were received into the church at Harrodsburg on Sunday, 18th ult—four by certificate and two by profession, Rev. Dr. J. G. Hunter, pastor.

Recently eleven persons were received into Silver Creek church at Kirksville, and others by certificate.

MISSOURI.

The *St. Louis Presbyterian* says: Rev. B. H Dupuy, who has been serving the Carrollton church, General Assembly, U. S. A., returns to our connection and has taken charge of the church at Higginsville.

DOMESTIC.

At Hastings, Neb., a new church building is being erected to cost $50,000. It will be one of the finest buildings in the State.

The First church, Cincinnati, has called Rev. Hugh M. Gilchrist, who has had charge of the Pilgrim Mission of the First church for two years past, and for sometime has been supplying the pulpit of his new charge.

The youngest church in Minneapolis, Minn., is the House of Faith, Rev. Norman McLeod, founder of the Plymouth Congregational church, is its pastor. Its seating capacity is 300 and it cost $8,000.

The late Thomas Branch of Richmond, Va., left $15,000, to the Mission of the Methodist Church South. His estate was valued at $200,000.

The First Presbyterian church of Minneapolis is the oldest Presbyterian church in the city—as its name implies. It has just occupied an elegant edifice, the cost of which building, lot and furnishing, will be $75,000. It will not be dedicated until the pipe organ is finished.

On Sunday, 11th ult., thirteen new members were received into the Third Avenue church, Detroit, Mich. Nearly one hundred have joined during the past twelve months and the membership is now 168.

In Sioux city, Iowa, Congregationalism is flourishing. The three churches are now supplied with pastors. The First church has nearly completed a house of worship to cost $50,000.

The Lutherans are about to establish a church in San Diego, Cal.

On Sabbath, 11th ult., twenty three persons were added to the membership of the Sixteenth Street Presbyterian church, of Chicago.

Mr. E. O. Thompson, of Philadelphia, a native of Cedarville, N. J., promised to give the congregation of the Second Presbyterian church of that place $7,000 towards a new church building if the congregation would raise $2,000 for the purpose.

Rev. Geo. P. Hays, pastor of the Second church, Cincinnati, goes to the Second church, Kanzas City, Mo. He is to receive in the latter place the same salary as in the former, $7,000.

In the Synod of Illinois are 11 Presbyteries, 388 ministres, 480 churches and 50,000 communicants.

The congregation of Newport, Ky., Congregational church has a membership of one hundred, mostly young people in moderate circumstances.

The Reformed (Covenanter) Church recently held a conference looking to reunion between the Old Side and the New Side. A separation occurred in 1833, the former contending that properly no one should vote under a civil constitution which did not recognize the headship of Christ. The latter regretting that the Constitution of the United States does not contain that acknowlegment, but holding that, notwithstanding, it is the duty of all good citizens to vote.

Rev. Mr. Kendrick has been elected by the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church, missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona.

A novel question was decided by the Supreme Court of Iowa in favor of Methodist preachers. It was: In view of the fact that a Methodist preacher may be sent from one part of a State to another or even from one State to another by the Methodist Bishop, is such preacher legally a citizen. Answer, Yes!

Rev. J. Henry Smythe, D.D., LL. D., of Philadelphia, has given $10,000 to the Grant Memorial University of Athens, Tenn., to aid in educating ten young men for the southern ministry.

Mr. Lawrence Smith has given $50,000 to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky.

On 19th ult., his fortieth birthday, Rev. D. B. Duncan, of Ashland, O., was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain.

The Lynchburg, (Va.,) *News*, of last Friday, says: Rev. Mr. Pearson preached again at the First Baptist church last night and as on former occasions hundreds were turned away at the door. His discourse was one of great pathos and power, and engaged the rapt attention of the large assembly. At its conclusion Major Kirkpatrick arose and stated that it was the general desire that Mr. Pearson should continue his great work in Lynchburg, at least another week, and requested the distinguished divine to conform to the wishes of the people in this respect. Mr. Pearson responded, however, that his engagements elsewhere were imperative and that to-night would have to terminate his labors in this city. Mr. Pearson's series of revival meetings, which have been in progress for several weeks, have been productive of untold good in this community, hundreds having forsaken the byways and highways of sin and sought Christ under the ministrations of this great preacher. Our people will part with him with deepest regret. He will begin a series of meetings at Liberty Sunday night.

More than one thousand houseless children are cared for every year by the Cincinnati Children's Home.

More than one-tenth of all the churches in Minnesota are Lutheran—115,000 communicants.

Very few Congregational churches in Pennsylvania are self-sustaining, and only two are financially strong, viz: The Central in Philadelphia, and the First in Meadville.

Repetition of the Lord's Prayer, reciting the Apostles Creed and responsive readings are said to be gaining ground in the Congregational churches of Connecticut.

Forty Methodist churches in Cincinnati and suburbs with 7,653 members.

The Foreign Mission offerings of the Reformed (Dutch) church have not been sustained recently. The *Christian Intelligencer* says: The treasury is worse off than it was this time last year, by $2,002 for the month, $4,022 for six months, and $2,000 more due at the bank. In half the year, less than one-fifth of the amount required for the year has been received.

The recent Kanzas Methodist Protestant Conference was held in a village where it is said, there was only one Methodist family, and yet the Conference was well sustained.

FOREIGN.

Maj. Whittle is meeting with great success as an evangelist, in Ireland, particularly among the Presbyterian churches.

There are thirty-five Methodist churches in Great Britain. This year the membership is 415,800, an increase of 3,510 over the year previous.

Last year the Church of England raised half a million sterling for church extension, restoration and endowment of benefices, provision of burial grounds, and erection of parsonages.

Thirty years ago in a house in London which had been used by nurses in the Crimean war, Lady Kinnard originated the Young Women's Christian Association. It has spread far and wide, and London alone has 129 branches and 13,500 members.

The total income of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland during the past year was £68,009, and the membership on 1st December last 182,170.

A Brandon correspondent of the Winnipeg *Freee Press* writes: Last evening as no minister appeared, one of the elders took charge of service in the Presbyterian Church conducting a very pleasant choral one, interspersed with Bible readings and prayers. The presiding elder noticing the red informs of several mounted policemen who were in the church, and taking them for Salvationists, asked them to take part in the service. The feeling of the policemen of the plains in their new role is not known, but the greater part of the congregation noticed the mistake, as a broad grin could be seen on many faces. Elder Lockhart is perhaps puzzling himself yet as to why his quiet remarks and sober demeanour on that occasion should be the signal for smiles.

The Dean of Llandaff at the Landaff Conference made an attack on the enormous income of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Archbishop has an income of $75,000 a year. The plea for this extraordinary income is that the Primate is burdened with two enormous residences, in one of which he cannot live for any great length of time on account of his health. The Lord Chancellor of Great Britain only gets $50,000.

Of British Wesleyans there are reported 545,290 members at home and abroad, and 48,951 on trial. They have 2,225 fully ordained ministers. The Australian Wesleyan Church has 79,135 members, and the Canadian 200,479.

The official year book, issued by the Roman Catholic authorities, gives the number of Cardinals as 61, viz: 5 cardinal bishops, 43 cardinal priests and 13 cardinal deacons. Dr. Newman (aged 88), is the oldest cardinal. The whole Roman hierarchy—including bishops and above—is 1,254 persons.

The Moravians tested the matter to get exemption from tax on some of their property vested for missionary purposes. The Lord Chief Justice of Britain decided for the Crown.

Trinity church, Glasgow, Scotland, received seventy new members a week or two since. Over half were the direct result of special evangelistic effort.

Padre Agostoslus, sometimes called the modern Savonarola, addresses congregations of 8,000 people in Italy. His sermons uncorrected have been published in that country in volume form, and will shortly be published here and in England.

From an elaborate comparison of increase in population of church statistics, made by Rev. James Johnston, Secretary of the Centennial Missionary Conference it appears that Protestants have increased in Europe during the last one hundred years nearly four-fold, the Roman Catholics and Greeks each a very little over two-fold.

MISSION CULLINGS.

The Gustavus Adolphus Society of Germany labors in Roman Catholic countries and during the last fifty six years has erected 1,398 church and 691 school buildings. It now needs 314 more church buildings.

To prevent missionaries from extending their influence over the children the Mohammedans of the Northern Punjab, India, are exhorting to the organization of girls' schools for the teaching of the Koran.

The American Board (Congregational) employs the *Morning Star* in service between the Hawaiian islands and the islands of Micronesia. The present is the fourth vessel of the name that has been employed in this service. The first was built in 1856 and sold after ten years' service; the second launched in 1866 was wrecked in 1869; third finished in 1871 was wrecked in 1884; the present vessel, a barkentine of 430 tons with auxiliary steam power was built in 1884. She cost $44,280.62. The amount raised chiefly by the children for these vessels was for the first vessel $28,505; for the second $29,792; for the third $9,021; for the fourth $48,275—total $119,593.

The first convert of the Mission at Carmel, Alaska, is a white man, who had been left to look after the cannery in the winter. He has been a sailor since he was eight years old and never received any instruction. Strange that he should after all his travels find eternal life and peace at this far away mission.

We condense from the *North Star* of Sitka: The Moravian Mission at Nushagah, Alaska, is not yet two years old. In 1886, in obedience to a call for volunteers, Miss Haber, then a successful principal of a Young Ladies' Seminary in Pennsylvania, gladly responded. The party reached Nushagah, on June 11th, 1887. School opened January 17th, of the present year with nine pupils, afterwards increased to twenty one. The Russian priest denounced the undertaking and forbade attendance. One boy was beaten and attempts were made to frighten the scholars. Notwithstanding good progress was made. The Mission is 3,000 miles from supplies and trained workmen. On the 18th of December '87 it was so cold that the moisture in the smoke congealed and filled up the chimney with frost, so that Mr. Wolff was compelled twice to go up on the roof and clear out the chimney so that the stove would draw. Notwithstadding the intense cold Mr. Wolff's family lost none of their house plants. During the month of January, '88, they had 449 grouse, a few pounds of moose steak and some fresh fish.

The number of scholars in Protestant Missionary schools is said to be about six times as great as the number in Roman Catholic schools. The Roman Catholics claiming 2,750,000 adherents report only 4,504 schools and 110.742 white Protestants have 11,880 schools and 645,886 scholars.

The civilized nations are willing to combine to put down slave-trading in Africa. and rightly enough but the rum seller plies his deadly trade free from molestation. It is said that during the five years beginning with 1883 Boston sent over to Africa 3,500,000 gallons of intoxicating liquor.

During the thirty years ending with 1881, the number of ordained native missionaries in India, increased from 21 to 575—twenty-seven fold and the number of lay preachers from 403 to 2,655—six fold.

On the Micronesian islands that is the Caroline, Marshall and Gilbert groups there are 12 native preachers and 55 native laborers, including 4 Hawaiians. There are 46 churches with 5,312 members. Twenty nine of the islands are occupied and on more than half of them Christianity is the dominant influence. School books, catechisms and books of Bible stories have been printed in five different languages. The New Testament has been printed in four different languages, and on the Gilbert islands, it has reached a fourth edition. These islands have been evangelized chiefly by Hawaiians (Sandwich islanders,) under direction of a few American missionaries, the whole under control of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, (Congregational.)

Rev. Maurice Phillips has recently started a religious paper at Madras, India, to defend and extend the Christian faith. It has a circulation of 5,000 copies already.

The Methodist General Missionary Conference assembled in New York city on 16th inst., appropriated $3,000 for the regular work of the Liberian Mission and $1,500 for renovation of the Monrovia Seminary for the education of youth, $109,490 for China, $30,300 for Germany, $9,840 for Switzerland, and $62,960 for South America.

In the Missionary for November Rev. G. W. Thompson, of Bagagem, Brazil, gives a most interesting sketch of "a missionary journey down the San Francisco River." He tells of visiting, in company with Mr. Tucker, agent of the American Bible Society, the little village of Santa Anna where the reception was cordial, and where several Bibles were sold; of visiting San Ramos, during the Festa of the Holy Spirit, and having an opportunity to preach and sell the Scriptures after considerable opposition from the Romish vicar. Farther the party reached San Francisco and Januaria, the former of two or three thousand inhabitants, and the latter of six thousand. In these places they met with much success in presenting the Gospel and in the last named one hundred and thirty copies of the Scriptures were sold.

The Presbyterian.

For the N. C. Presbyterian.

THE EAGLET.

"O mother why getting so restless?
Is't time for thy pinions to spread?
Is dawning and daylight so early?
The sky shows no golden nor red.

We nestle so softly and snugly!
Thy wings are so warm and so strong!
What! tear up the nest, O my mother!
The nest you were building so long!

Your birdlings are keeping too sleepy!
Our wings are scarce feathered as yet,
Oh what will we do every morning,
Where rest when the sun goes to set?

What! pushing us over the ledges!
Our wings and our talons so weak!
O mother, would'st dash us to pieces
Adown from this terrible peak?

We flutter, we cling and we tremble,
Oh sure we will tumble below!
Wilt help us, dear mother, to scramble
And gain a sure footing once more?

Forever we've lost our dear nest-bed,
The twigs, the soft feathers, and all,
All torn is the satiny lining,—
The straws slowly twirl as they fall.

No more as the night dew approaches,
We'll see mother eagle bear on
The dainties brought far to her nestlings,
A lambkin or bird for each one.

No more will we, huddling so warmly,
Gaze down from our eyrie on storms,
Our pinions so trembling and downy,
Will fail us at slightest alarms.

Wilt help us a while yet, dear mother!
Fly under and bear us above!
O yes! till we grow and get stronger
What depths has the great mother-love!

Not leave us, oh tenderest parent!
Not leave us in weakness to die,
But bearing aloft in thy pity,
Thine offspring to sunlight on high."

So take us, oh Heavenly Parent,
Whose nest thou hast seen best to tear,
So take us, and help us, in trouble,
Or else we must yield to despair.

The eaglet rests not in the lowlands,
The cliff is his dear native home,
Thus restless and eager our spirits
Till into thy presence we come.

Then tear up our nest if thou will it,
It sure will be best in the end,
We'll trust thee, for oh thou art better
Than father or mother, or friend.

—*Mary Mackie.*

Ellerbe Springs, Oct. 26th, 1888.

REPORTS.

[To the Synod of North Carolina at its Late Sessions.]

SYNODICAL REPORT ON SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

Two Presbyteries (Concord and Fayetteville) have failed to furnish your agent with their reports, as Synod has directed. By the aid of the minutes of the General Assembly the following meagre statement is presented:

Presbyteries	No. on Roll: Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Admitted to Communion.	Contributions for Schools.	Contributions for Benevolence.
Concord	28	304	2691	.....	$	$ .....
Fayetteville	41	.....	2694	.....	.....	.....
Mecklenburg	36	408	3470	156	962	633
Orange	46	413	3231	153	1131	466
Wilmington	20	198	1207	88	473	83
Summary for 1887	171	1323	13173	397	2566	1172
1886	186	1617	12732	692	2861	1867

These figures and the few comments in the Presbyterial reports received, present so imperfect a picture of our Sunday-school work in this Synod, that there is little room for inference as to the status of this important department of the Church's labors. Your Agent therefore, only recommends that special attention be directed to the suggestion in last year's Sunday-school report, and to the action of the last General Assembly (Pp. 417–419) on this subject.

L. C. Vass,
Agent.

Goldsboro, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1888.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Church has touched high-water mark during the last year. More conversions on foreign soil; more contributing churches at home; the largest contributions for the work as a whole; the greatest increase with the exception of 1868 in our working force; the first year in which the treasury has held a balance after every debt was paid; and the nearest approach ever made to the unity of the Church in foreign lands. Thankfulness for the past and hopefulness for the future are justified by the reports before us.

I. *Organization:* Four new stations have been occupied during this year, one each in Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China, making in all 38 stations with 89 out-stations.

Nine missionaries have been added to the force in the field, making a total of 66 who have gone forth from our Church to the foreign work.

Four hundred and twenty-nine additions to the membership of the Church are reported from the field abroad, making a total of 1,897 at all of the stations.

The First church, Wilmington, has undertaken the support of Rev. Edgar Woods in China.

II. *Finance:* The receipts from all sources amount to $88,040.33, which is $3,967.68 in excess of any previous year, an advance of about 10 per cent. and an average of 56cts per member, as against 57cts last year.

This is in gratifying contrast to the reports of twenty years ago. In 1868 the total was $1,000 at an average of 15 cents per member.

Our contributing churches were 1,505, or 24 more than the year previous; missionary societies were 459 or 86 more; Sabbath-schools and children missionary societies were 337, over 36 more than the year preceding.

The following tables show the contributions of the Church in different lights:

AVERAGE OF OVER FIFTY CENTS PER MEMBER.

Synod	Memb.	Cont'bu'ns	Av'rge
Nashville	9,555	$ 5,930 69	.62c
Virginia	30,549	18,383 68	.60c
North Carolina	22,553	13,336 44	.59c
Arkansas	3,890	2,269 71	.50c
Kentucky	15,355	7,611 06	.53c

This Synod therefore, stands second in the total contributions and third in the average per member.

2. The four Presbyteries giving the largest totals are:

Mecklenburg	$5,173 66
Lexington	4'174 44
Nashville	3,636 24
East Hanover	3,468 41

3. The Presbyteries reaching highest average per member.

Presbytery	1887	1888
	$	$
Maryland	2 10	1 98
Nashville	.....	82
Mecklenburg	51	82
Wilmington	42	71
East Hanover	68	67
Lexington	67	62

Two Presbyteries, Mecklenburg and Wilmington, have largely increased their average per member.

4. The Presbyteries of this Synod contributed as follows, as compared with 1887:

Presbyteries	Total	Av. 1887	Av. 1888
Orange	$2494 48	.63c	.52c
Concord	2340 79	.80c	.53c
Fayetteville	1750 57	.45c	.35c
Wilmington	1583 90	.42c	.71c
Mecklenburg	5173 66	.51c	.82c

5. The contributions of Synod are not equally distributed:

First church, Charlotte, $1,859.83; Second church, Charlotte, $1,582.67; First church, Wilmington, $1,150.78; that is, of $5,173.66 contributed by Mecklenburg Presbytery; $3,442.50 came from two churches. Of $13,336.44 contributed by the Synod, $3,593.28 is contributed by three churches.

III. *The Missionary* enlarged and improved is offered now at a dollar year. It is published upon terms which will make it self sustaining with 3,000 subscribers, but the last report shows only 2,099 paying subscribers, entailing a charge for the deficiency upon the mission's treasury.

The churches of St. Joseph, Mo., Greensboro, N. C., Charlotte, N. C, Macon, Ga., Lexington, Va., Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C., contain from one-third to one-half of the 2,099 subscribers. Of the 324 taken in our Synod, 119 are taken by the churches of Statesville, Charlotte, Greensboro and Wilmington and in the Synod, but one copy for every seventy members is taken. While this is not an accurate index of missionary interest, it is a state of things greatly to be regretted and to remedy it must greatly stimulate the general interest in this work.

The recent offer of the secretaries to clubs representing ten per cent. of the membership of every particular church is worthy of public announcement from the pulpits of this Synod.

IV. "*Children's Day*" which was observed last year in many of our Sabbath-schools was very fruitful in developing an interest in the great cause among the children of the Church. That day has been appointed for the ensuing year and a suitable programme will be issued for use upon that occasion, and furnished gratuitously by the Baltimore committee.

Resolved, 1. Synod places upon record its devout thankfulness to God for the unwonted blessings of the past year; its keen appreciation of the providential openings on every side; and its oppressive sense of the need of yet more systematic support for this work.

2. Synod rejoices in the progress made towards the unification of the Church in mission territory as set forth in the new Synod of Brazil and of the Church of Christ in Japan.

3. Synod suggests that *The Missionary* be commended from every pulpit of this Synod and that sessions be instructed either through the Foreign Missionary societies of their churches or through agents appointed for the purpose to canvass each congregation for subscriptions, and Synod enjoins upon its agent and the presbyterial agents to see that this resolution is carried out.

4. Synod commends the observance of Children's Day, and suggests that in each congregation suitable arrangements be made for the celebration of this day in all of our Sabbath-schools.

5. Synod commends the development of missionary interest among our congregations by the formation of ladies' societies and gentlemen's societies; the conventions of ladies' societies lately held in the Presbyteries of Mecklenburg and Wilmington; and also the efforts now of progress for the more systematic organization in these societies.

THE MISSIONARY "CONFERENCE."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

DEAR MISS:—You could not attend the second annual conference of the Home and Foreign Missionary societies of Mecklenburg Presbytery, held in the Second Presbyterian church, of Charlotte, on the 14th inst. Sorry for you! for you cannot realize how much you have missed. I call it a "*con.erence*" for that name is more appropriate than convention, (*conventio*) which means simply, "a meeting or assembling together." You remember Webster defines Conference as "a meeting for consultation, discussion or instruction—examination of things by comparison;" that's just what this gathering was. A bleak November rain could not chill the ardor of about 500 delegates and visitors to the Woman's Missionary Conference. Curiosity *may* have brought some, as they were women, but zeal for the Master was the evident motive which actuated that intelligent assemblage of old and young ladies, rich and poor, from town and country. Perhaps some wise heads were shaking ominously over this possible "innovating step," but the agonized wail of of perishing *millions of women* in heathen climes is being listened to and regarded. The leaven which has for all these years been working in silent, patient labor, has now caused timid women to rise in a body and tell one another, with true [redacted] delicacy and tenderness, of the [redacted] hopes of each in her own church and missionary society; encouraging and stimulating each other by hearing what other Christian workers were doing for the extension of their Lord's kingdom; thus obeying the Scriptural injunction, "Provoking one another to good works." The *silent* attention during the reading of reports from so many societies, was something quite novel to some of us, who had often heard at Presbytery or Synod, the hum of voices only checked by the moderator's tap. We "made a note of it to woman's credit!

Are you curious to know *what* was done, and just *how* it was done, at this notable meeting? (If you wish to know exactly you had better attend the next meeting.) So much was accomplished in so short awhile, from 11 a. m., to 2 p. m., that I fear I can give but a meagre account; besides, my memory is not so long or deep as the Atlantic Cable.

At or about eleven o'clock, all solemnly arose and "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," sounded forth full and clear, as all present joined in the familiar strains. Then followed an earnest prayer, by Rev. J. Y. Fair, after which he spoke briefly, with much feeling and beauty of what woman had accomplished in the past, and of her abilities for the future.

Then bowing his adieu, he quietly withdrew; no *gentlemen* were admitted, as this was a "strictly private" meeting. Doubtless, you wonder how so many ladies would proceed in an organized body—why, as systematically, as a body of lawyers! Mrs. Gen. B. was chosen as President, and presided with ease and grace; her words of hearty welcome were responded to by one of the visiting members. Reports were read from the societies of the following churches: Pineville, Steel Creek, Sugar Creek, Gastonia, Monroe, Statesville, Center, Davidson College, Concord, Asheville, Hopewell, Sharon, *Rocky River*, (here the first missionary society was started in '47) Wilmington, First and St. Andrew's churches, Graham St. Chapel, of Charlotte, the missionary society of the Female Institute Charlotte. You see, only the societies of the two Presbyteries, Mecklenburg and Concord, were invited. A corresponding member of Wilmington told of good work done in that city, especially in Home Missions. There were also visiting members from the Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran and Associate Reformed churches, who gave us encouraging reports from their respective societies. Mrs. S. read interesting statistics and items concerning the [redacted]ionary work that has lately been accomplished in the Methodist Church South. Our memories were refreshed by hearing read a roll of lady missionaries in heathen lands—could you mention them all? I suspect you could not. A sad impressive description of the farewell meeting of nine more missionaries, en route to foreign ports, was also read. Pleasant variety kept undivided, the attention, ever and anon a good, old fashioned hymn cheered us. There were downcast eyes, and hearts throbbing with sympathy as the resolutions of respect were adopted in memory of the [redacted]mented Mrs. Johnston, a returned missionary from India and a prominent and earnest participant in the last conference; but the tears would not [redacted] at our bidding, when her two young daughters, beautifully, plaintively sang the wild weird songs of the Hindoos, telling of Jesus as our "Guiding Star," &c.

During the recess of ten minutes, when heart met heart, hand grasped hand, the previous "silence" was atoned for, by a *mighty buzz!* The afternoon session was chiefly devoted to that all important question, "How to increase interest in our missionary meetings, and therefore, in mission work." The nod of satisfaction now and then, showed that mind was kindling mind, and new ideas and suggestions were being eagerly received. The selections each month of a particular missionary as a subject of *special* prayer, and some one of the society notifying the person selected of the fact, seemed to me a most cheering thought for the chosen ones. In our busy, every day life, we too often forget to pray for the sorely tried laborers across the waters. Another good plan adopted by some of the societies, was having each member bring to be read at the meeting, a verse of Scripture, or a hymn bearing on the subject of missions; if possible, historical incidents and geographical facts relating to the place named; any personal information concerning the missionaries of said place, would greatly add to the interest of the meetings; and then each one would have something to do! In a spirited report from Rocky [redacted] stated that there were *two* meetings of the young ladies' society, one for the girls, the other at which the young men of the congregation were admitted, thus making *all* the young people actively interested in missions. The plan worked admirably, for the *pastors* and *elders* were co-laborers with them! One of the ladies argued that it took more grace and missionary zeal to keep up a "wide-awake" society in the country than in town or city. *I agree with her!* It was especially urged upon all present, that "*The Missionary*"—published in Richmond—be more widely circulated throughout the churches of the grand old Presbyterian faith. How can there be interest in that of which nothing is known. "Knowledge is power?" During the last campaign, the poorest laborer thought it necessary to procure or by some means read—a political paper, that he might know the news of the day; yet God's people are unable to pay 75 cents per year to know what progress is being made in bringing the untold millions to choose the Lord of Heaven and Earth as their Sovereign Ruler! You will be grieved, to know that in this Old North State" of ours only 324 copies of The Missionary are taken 1¼ to each church. 2100 names on its mailing list while other like periodicals have 10,000 to 30,000. To the Assistant Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions in Baltimore. I am indebted for the above figures. In a recent letter, to the writer, he also said, "I suspect we shall have to turn to the Deborahs of our church to help us in the matter." Let not the Deborahs disappoint him! It was noticed in the reports that where some Missionary Magazine was freely circulated the Societies were most flourishing. But my letter bids fair to be as long as the ladies' tongues are reputed to be! Another feature of this assemblage impressed me very pleasantly. The bright, happy, faces of the Charlotte Female Institute girls encouraging all by their evident interest in the cause of Missions. We were glad to see that they were being trained in the way they should go—that is having a Missionary Society of their own (from which a report was read,) and attending in a body this Missionary Conference. We took no note of time; so engrossed were the busy housekeepers in the all absorbing theme of Missions, that ere they were aware, the hour of dining had come and gone! You know ladies care much less for sumptuous "meus" than do the gentlemen. But the time for parting drew near; the meeting was closed with prayer, and our hearts were doubly united as we together repeated the "Apostles Creed," and sang that [redacted] stirring hymn, "All hail the power [redacted] Jesus' name"—the interchange of [redacted] gave *new* zest to every one present, and each one returned home feeling that it was good to be there, and wishing all earnest workers could have shared with us, the cordial welcome, the unrivaled hospitality (without display) of the Charlotte ladies, and, the *invigorating influence of the entire occasion!*

A grand finale to this memorable meeting was the address on Missions, from Prof. Henry Louis Smith, of Davidson College, in the First Presbyterian Church at eight p. m. He spoke to a large audience, (considering the inclement night) composed chiefly of ladies, who expecting a treat, went through mud and rain to enjoy it. Surely they were not disappointed! After a beautiful introduction this gifted young speaker carried his charmed audience back 100 years, and compared the Eastern and Western Hemispheres then, with the present time, as regards the progress of Christianity through Missionary efforts. Prof. Smith was at home with his theme, and spoke with much earnestness and dignified grace. But I could not if I would describe his lecture, for it is the earnest hope of the ladies that he will allow it to be published, so that all who wish may enjoy the valuable information therein contained. The ladies of this Conference, one and all, thank Mr. Smith for his noble effort for their instruction and enjoyment, and pray that God's blessing attend him wherever he goes!

Sincerely yours

BISHOP HARRISON.

The person to whom I refer has just been elected to the Presidency of the United States. It is not often that the highest offices in Church and State are filled by the same man. For the time Bishop Harrison will wield far more political power and influence than the Pope of Rome. This is once the Presbyterians have over-topped the Catholics. Never before in the history of our country has the Chief Magistrate's chair been occupied by a genuine successor of the first bishops of Ephesus. It is hardly probable that any other church than the Presbyterian could put one of its bishops in that position without exciting considerable comment from the watchful secular press. This shows the elasticity of our system: a bishop may pass without apology from Presbytery to the Presidency, and no one is shocked at the impropriety. That such a thing is possible might indicate that the people are not afraid of being priestridden at least of the Presbyterian priests. Or it might indicate that a man may hold the highest office in our church and still his ecclesiasticism be so inconspicuous as to attract no attention. How may people who voted for Mr. Harrison know that he was an officer in the church? Doubtless most who voted for him were ignorant of his membership in the church. He was known as a lawyer, a statesman, a politician, an ex-congressman but not as an elder. Does this imply that he had not been letting his light shine as he should? That while he had been industrious and efficient in these other vocations, he had been slothful in the Lord's work? Or does it imply that there is no scope for the exercise of his powers in the field of Christian effort? Can a man who has accepted the office of bishop discharge fully the duties of that office, seeking in all things first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and still have leisure to seek the first office in the Kingdom of men? Does the Kingdom of God demand so little even of its highest officials as that they may meet those demands without the world's knowing that they are even subjects of that Kingdom? The only object in asking these questions is to see if we cannot set the matter in such light as to make it appear that the office of Ruling Elder in our church is too much of the nature of a sinecure. I believe a sinecure is an office with stipend and without work. The eldership is a little less than a sinecure it is an office with neither stipend nor work. Mr. Harrison has discharged the duties of his office to the satisfaction of his church, he has met the customary demands on the eldership, and no reflection is cast upon him by the above questions. But is there not something remarkable in the fact that a man of national reputation may fill acceptably the highest office in our polity, and its demands on him be so slight that the fact of his holding the office will hardly be known beyond the bounds of the congregation to which he belongs? However this may be, there is one thing certain the man who has the qualifications for the

office of a bishop is not thereby disqualified for the office of President. "Faithful is the saying: If a man seeketh the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work. The bishop therefore must be without reproach, the husband of one wife, temperate sober-minded, orderly, given to hospitality, apt to teach; no brawler, no striker; but gentle, not contentious, no lover of money; one that ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity (but if a man knoweth not how to rule his own house how shall he take care of the church of God?) not a novice, lest being puffed up he fall into the condemnation of the devil. Moreover he must have good testimony from them that are without; lest he fall into reproach and the snare of the devil." If all this can be said about Bishop Harrison, the interests of the country, are not going to suffer through his exaltation. "When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice. but when the wicked bear rule, the people sigh." Much depends upon the relative estimate which the Bishop-President puts on his two offices. If he is primarily an elder, and secondarily President all will be well. But if he is chiefly President and only incidently and subordinately Elder, then the cause of righteousness will suffer. Let us hope that he will have a more profound regard for the interests of Christ's Kingdom than for the concerns of this great commonwealth though it be "the best government under the sun;" that he will esteem more highly his bishopric than the presidency. What a grand opportunity to let his light shine. All Christians ought to pray that God would give him a bright light. Such a light set on such a lofty pedestal would fling its radiance not only across the continent, but across the sea and around the world. The statue of "Liberty enlightening the world" is but a feeble type of this luminous reality. All we know is most favorable. Dr. Gray of the *Interior* who has known Bishop Harrison from boyhood says he is an "able statesman, a spotless gentleman and a devout Christian." Then he very appropriately adds that "for such a President we should thank God no matter from what party he comes." Common Fame who is not often too charitable, says that he has such reverence for the Sabbath that he will not receive his mail on that day, and the same vixenish old dame says that he was an active Sabbath school worker all this summer during the campaign. If she doesn't lie, we are not much to be pitied if we did get beat. CLARK.

JOE SMITH THE FRAUD.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

In 1844 where the Mormons had a church of thirty members in New Jersey, the writer was invited to hold Presbyterian service. Soon a Mormon convert wrote back from Nauvou about Joe. Smith's dealings with him. Joe told him he (Smith) had a revelation to make Mrs. Ivins his wife. To this the husband objected, that he had become a Mormon through his wife's persuasion and had sold a good farm in New Jersey, to get near the healing power of the priesthood for her sake. Joe. Smith then said Gabriel at 8 o'clock should deliver Mr. Ivins a letter from a designated tree.

But the letter did not change the mind of the husband. The next day as Smith urged compliance, he still declined. He asked Joe. Smith to pray for a change in the dispensation, as Joe. had great influence in prayer. But Joe urged that Mr. Ivins must enter the kingdom by self denial and offered again Gabriel's service of a letter.

That night Mr. Ivins took an axe with him to have more familiar intercourse with the angel. So receiving a letter, he began to chop. But Gabriel offered to come down, when lo he looked just like Joe Smith and promised that Mr. Ivins might keep his wife if he would keep this plan of capturing her also a secret. But Mr. Ivins warned his New Jersey friends not only, but with eleven others published an exposure of Mormonism, saying Nauvoo was probably the wickedest city in the world: "This led to a separation of many families from the Mormons. Sidney Rigdon who was the brain of Mormonism, as Joe Smith was the brass, gave the same testimony as to Joe Smith's real character. S. R. tried to rally the New Jersey church admitting the fall of Joe Smith. But the Mormon church would not rally. In five years there was a Presbyterian building and thirty members. Two years ago that band received over one hundred members in one revival.

How strange that Mormonism stamped with fraud and steeped in immorality should gather converts in the 19th century.

GEO. C. BUSH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lee and Shepard, Boston, have issued for the holidays a handsome set of twelve little volumes entitled DAINTY MINIATURES. In each book we have a familiar poem, or hymn, beautifully illustrated and printed on heavy gilt edged paper. The covers are heavy bristol board, with pebbled surface and ragged edge, and are also illustrated with very graceful and pretty water-color designs.

Songs for Our Darlings:—Edited by Uncle Willis. This collection of poems and nursery rhymes, will certainly please the little ones. The selections are from the best writers of the day, and are instructive and moral as well as entertaining. They are simple and the young folks can easily commit them to memory. Illustrated with over one hundred engravings. Price in paper, 30 cts.; in boards, 50 cts. Lee and Shepard publishers, Boston.

Margie at the Harbor Light, is a very interesting story, by Rev. Ed. A. Rand. The heroine is a young girl—brave and true—daughter of a light-house keeper. Her sunny disposition is the joy of her friends, her humble surroundings, and her pure Christian principle throws its influence over the entire settlement. The story is well written and is finely illustrated. Suitable for Sunday-school library. Price $1.00. American Tract Society, New York, and 1512 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Who Wins?—A story for boys, by Belle V. Chisholm: $1.15; Illustrated, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia. A simple story of ordinary country life, centering around two boys. One struggles against many disadvantages, but sustained by moral principle; while the other is a favorite of fortune The working out of the two different lives illustrates the value of integrity and piety in life, and the ruinous results of immorality.

Mr. Darwing's Daughter, by Helen B. Williams; $1.25. Philadelphia; Presbyterian Board of Publication. Some think this the best book Miss Williams has written. Many will remember "Dorothy Dorchester," "Dr. Trent's Cousin," &c. Mr. Darwing's Daugher is a young woman of ordinary gifts, without experience, and in trying circumstances. Her life is one largely of defeat and failure. The lesson of the book is how a girl thus situated may make something worthy of life and grow more noble under discipline, and adorned in moral beauty. Every one will be profited, who is deeply impressed with such truth.

The Boston Tea Party: This is one of a series of "Classics for Home and School," published by Lee and Shepard, Boston. The three survivors of the Lebanon Liberty Club, with other veterans, meet at Boston and celebrate the Fourth of July, at the old tavern by relating thrilling account of the part they took in the Boston Tea Party, and other events of the Revolution. The story is well planned and is written in a pleasant attractive style, and will not fail to interest the boys and girls.

Blossoms from a Believer's Garden, kept by the late Frances Ridley Havergal. This little book is composed of short expositions upon different selections from the Bible. The language of the writer is composed largely of Bible expressions so woven into her own speech as to form one beautiful whole. These little extracts from the author's experience are very comforting. American Sunday school Union, Philadelphia.

All Around the Year: What a dear little almanac this is with its cover daintily illustrated in water-colors, with two "rustic tots" with wide open eyes peering into the unknown. The illustrations on the separate pages are in forms appropriate to the months which they indicate. One we will mention: For the month of February we have two little dearies embracing each other in the most affectionate manner, with the inscription, "Me loves ou." Each leaf is heavy gilt-edged board. These are united in a very unique manner by two silver rings and a white silken cord. A silver chain is attached by which to suspend this charming little souvenir. Lee & Shepard.

Animal Memories. Part I, Mammals; Part II Birds, by Samuel Lockwood, Ph. D. These volumes are not text books, but comprise short and interesting articles from a variety of topics. These chapters are very instructive and entertaining and give information not found in the usual class book. The author is plain and easily understood, but weaves a great deal of scientific research into his writings. The subjects chosen are presented in a style attractive to the children, and tend to create within them a desire for personal investigation about the animal life around them. These "Readings in Natural History" would form an excellent book for reading classes at school or in the home circle. Ivison, Blakeman & Co., publishers, New York.

The Peerless Prophet; or the life of John the Baptist, by Archibald McCullagh, D.D., author of "Beyond the Stars." This is an extremely interesting book and the general reader as well as the Bible student, will find it quite an addition to his library. Dr. McCullagh is thoroughly conversant with his subject and knows what to say and how to say it, in a style plain, and to the point. We can best give the ground covered by the author by calling attention to the contents: The Holy Land; the Government of Palestine at the dawn of Christianity; the Angelic Announcement; the Birth of John the Baptist; the First Meeting of John and Jesus; Improvement; Despondency and Doubt; the Martyrdom of John; conclusion. Price $1.00. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., publishers, New York.

The Missionary Review of the World for December is an extraordinary number, and closes a volume of extraordinary interest and value. We are bewildered by the extent and richness of the table of contents. Nine articles in the literature section, several of which, as "the relations of missions and commerce," by Secretary F. F. Ellinwood; Missions in the Levant," by Rev. Edwin M. Bird; "the Religious State of France and the McAll Mission," by M. Saillens of Paris; "the Statesmanship of Missions," by Dr. J. M. Ludlow, and "Mission Work in Cathay," by Rev. Gilbert Reid, are papers of marvelous power. Then we have the latest reports of 20 leading Missionary Societies, and of 22 Woman's Missionary Boards. Besides highly interesting correspondence with China, India, Japan and Syria, the "International Department," by Dr. Gracey and the "Monthly Concert," by Dr. Pierson; while the "Monthly Bulletin" gives a *resume* of the world's mission tidings, and "Statistics," and five pages of "Editorial Notes," round out a number of great excellence. The number contains 16 additional pages, to make room for a full and laboriously prepared index of 10 pages, adding vastly to the value of the work, as the entire volume of 974 royal octavo pages(!) is made readily accessible.

Published by Funk & Wagnalls 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York. $2 per year; 25 cents for single numbers. In clubs of 10, $1.50.

The hiding places of man are discovered by affliction. As one has aptly said, "Our refuges are the nests of birds; in summer they are hidden away among the green leaves, but in winter they are seen among the naked branches.—*J. W. Alexander.*

THE HOPE OF HIS COMING.

Remember you have the hope of the second advent; if Jesus comes before you die, you will meet him—gladly meet and welcome the Son of God upon this earth. You shall be changed so that you shall be fit to inherit the incorruptible glories of the skies. You shall see your Redeemer when he stands in the latter day upon the earth. As Job said, "In my flesh I shall see God, whom my eyes shall see for myself, and not another." Have joy, then, at every thought of your Master's coming. Do not put it among dark prophecies or doubtful dreams. It is a clearly revealed truth that Jesus will come again and take his people to their eternal home. "Wherefore comfort one another with these words," and be not moved away from that hope of the gospel, which lies so sweetly in the second advent of our Lord Jesus Christ.

And, once more, we have this hope—that when we have passed through with all that time and are in eternity, that shoreless, bottomless sea, there remains for us no fear or dread; but we shall be "for ever with the Lord." Be not dismayed as though there would be an after-probation or a purgatory or a limbus patrum or any of those pretty places that have filled priests' pockets so long, and are now being newly vamped and pronounced by our proud thinkers as an aid to their speculations. We will have no purgatory under any form; it is the larder of priests, and the refuge of heresy mongers; but there is not a word of it in God's book, We stand to the text, "So shall we be forever with the Lord."

Jonathan Edwards, in one of his treatises speaks somewhat to this effect: "If any man can prove this form of the gospel to be untrue and a mere dream, the very best thing he can do is to sit down and weep forever to think that he has disproved the brightest hope that ever shone upon the eyes of man." And the loved ones will then meet to part no more. Home will then be reached. O beloved, let us wait in patience. and stand with the wedding garment on constantly. Oh, to be ready to exclaim, as the opening heavens reveal his fair form, "coming in the clouds of heaven," "Lo, this is our God, we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation." Isa. xxv. 9.—*Spurgeon.*

GOLD DUST.

How soon a smile of God can change the world;
How we are made for happiness—how work
Grows play, adversity a winning fight!
—*Robert Browning.*

***

Let us help the fallen still, though they never pay us; and let us lend without exacting the usury of gratitude.

***

Nature never did betray
The heart that loved her: 'tis her privilege,
Through all the years of this our life, to lead
From joy to joy.
—*Wordsworth*

***

Kindness is the music of good will to men and on this harp the smallest fingers may play heaven's sweetest tunes on earth.

***

This Book, this Holy Book, on every line,
Marked with the seal of high divinity,
On every leaf bedewed with drops of love
Divine.
—*Pollok.*

***

Yet if we will our Guide obey,
The dreariest path the darkest way,
Shall issue out in heavenly day.
—*Trench.*

THE MISSION CRISIS.

We were informed from all quarters that the Church in all her branches had for the last fifty years been praying God specially to open the gates of the nations to the Gospel.

During this period, as everybody knows, unbelievers and scoffers and worldly-wise men, who looked to commerce and secular education, and the power of the sword to bring about great change for good, did not hesitate to sneer at such appeals to heaven as utterly useless. But what are the facts? Commerce and war have played their part. Nominally Christian nations have not been slow to pour out countless millions for this purpose, and with what effect? Did this enormous outlay conciliate the heathen in relation to the Gospel, or persuade them to open their hearts to the story of the love of Christ? No. The truth must be told. The heathen have been degraded, sunk to lower depths of immorality than formerly known to themselves, by the representatives of commercial enterprise. Rum and opium and European vices have laid waste, like a mammoth scourge, the heathen homes of Africa, India, China and Japan. And it goes unsaid that heathen nations have learned to hate Britain and America for what they have endured from their cannon and their sword, their selfishness and greed.

Secular education, too, has played its part very largely in scattering forms of infidelity before unknown to the heathen. Hence in India and China there is a keen demand for the latest utterances of English sceptics. Surely it is not thus that the way has been opened for the Gospel. But the God who hears prayer, who is constantly bringing good out of evil, and who turns the hearts of men as the rivers of water, has heard the cry of his own elect, and has thrown wide open the gates of empires to the message of His redeeming love. Verily God answers prayers. This was our conclusion.

For half a century and more the prayer of the Church has been for men and women to go to the foreign field. This prayer, too, is answered. Three thousand men and women in Britain and America are to-day willing, waiting, anxious to be sent. How has this come about? It is not the outcome of the intensely secular spirit of the age, of the mammonism, the luxuriance, the worldliness which everywhere prevail. It is not because the attractions, the influence and glory of secular preferments are not sufficiently advertised. Young men are beset on every hand with warnings to avoid ministerial and missionary poverty, and with solicitations to press on and make money, that they may have a social standing and be looked up to and honoured. The example of those who thus become famous, who live for money, who hold it fast to the end and seem afraid to look the cause of God and their own millions in the face and have not the courage to distribute them even in a last will and testament, are often held up in our parlours and by the press for the admiration of young men. What is it that enables so many to resist these blandishments? The power of the Spirit of God, in answer to prayer, calling those thousands to infinitely higher work and rewards. Again we conclude, let unbelievers say what they please, that God answers prayer; and we have the proof of it in these volunteer missionaries.

Seeing all the fields of the world, with the exception of two or three, are open, and seeing the missionaries are waiting to be sent to them, the thought was borne in upon on hearts that we should return to our homes and ask the Churches to pray God to send down His Spirit to teach men the right and highest use of money, that there may be means forthcoming to send out and sustain thousands upon thousands to preach the Gospel.

It was felt that when men experienced a change of heart there should be a corresponding change of aim and of method in business—all should be done for the Lord's sake. As they consecrate themselves to the Lord this should involve the consecration of all they possess and control. Strong and true words were said in favour of men being the dispensers of their bounty during their lifetime, and against *post mortem* benevolence—against men postponing the employment of their means to serve God until after their death.

The belief was expressed that when the claims of the heathen are understood and the urgency of saving the millions who are yearly perishing is felt, and when the sacrifice which Christ has made is appreciated by those who say they believe in Him, and when men regulate their business and modes of life not by selfish considerations, but by the love of God and supreme regard to his glory, they will show as great eagerness to invest their capital in His mighty enterprise of saving souls as in the best stocks now upon the market. And when this occurs, and men count it not a hardship, but a joy to invest millions in missionary work, we shall be at no loss in sending out the coming thousands of godly volunteers sure to present themselves, and the closing years of this nineteenth century may witness the proclamation of the Gospel to all the tribes and kindreds of the world.—*Principal MacVicar in the Presbyterian College Journal.*

THE WAY TO AVOID THE REPORTER.

BY KNOXONIAN.

Congregational quarrels and clerical "troubles" in cities are armed with a new terror. The new terror is newspaper publicity. The morning after the "row," long reports with sensational headings tell the world how Satan is getting along in his work. The clever young men from the newspaper offices have been on the scent, and whether they were allowed to remain at the meeting, or were excluded, they write a report of the proceedings all the same. Everything done at the meeting, wise or otherwise, everything witty or wicked, everything that ought not to have been said or done is laid on the breakfast table. And a goodly number of people take the two columns of congregational trouble or clerical scandal along with their breakfast. In fact, if they did not want it along with their breakfast, it never would have been served up. The young men prepared the matter, and the publisher published it mainly because they knew a large number of their readers would like it in the morning before family worship. Whether that kind of literature prepares a family for their morning devotions is a question that need not be here discussed. A great many people read it whether it is good for them or not.

There is a short and easy way by which churches and ministers may avoid the terror of too much publicity. Just stick closely to the Master's work, and the young gentlemen of the press will not trouble you. They never hover around prayer meetings, or quiet congregational meetings, or church court meeting at which there is nothing but good plain work going on. Nobody ever heard of the reporters forcing themselves into a church in which the sacrament of the Lord's supper was being dispensed. When was a plain weekly prayer meeting invaded by pressmen? If there is any kind of revival meeting at which Sam Jones is to figure, or at which a "singing," or "weeping" or "boy" evangelist is to hold forth, two or three pressmen may turn up, but the people of Toronto or any other city may meet in every church in the city every evening for a twelvemonth and no pressmen will ever trouble them if they merely pray in a quiet, orderly kind of way.

Congregations that complain about the presence of reporters might make a little experiment. Just meet some evening and add $200 or $300 to the pastor's salary, and see if the young men of the press give you any annoyance. Not they. The most they would do would be to drop in at the close of the meeting and ascertain the amount. Next morning there would be a little paragraph in the local column saying that the congregation had added $200 to their pastor's salary. That is positively all there would be about it. If the people met to turn the minister out, and had a big "row" over the turning, they would get a two-column report with sensational headings. If they met to inquire whether the stuff he drank out of a bottle while away on his holidays was milk, or lemonade, or something stronger, they might possibly get four columns. A meeting held to inquire as to whether a popular preacher did or did not salute one of the sisters in apostolic fashion, would get all the space needed for a long descriptive report, accompanied by notes. Perhaps a portrait of the brother might adorn the head of the report, and his biography embellish its tail. Nothing that happens in modern society commands newspaper space so readily as the trial of a popular minister who is charged with following apostolic precepts too literally in social intercourse. A presidential election is nothing to it.

A plain Presbytery meeting, at which the members do nothing but the vital work of the Church, is generally considered a prosy enough affair. A skilful pressman or Presbytery Clerk can squeeze the proceedings into a report of two or three inches in length. But let it be understood that Dr. Boanerges and the Rev. Mr. Poundtext are going "to have it out" on some old sore, and the proceedings are likely to be spun out to a couple of columns.

A minister may visit the sick and dying for years; he may help the poor and do pastoral work among his parishioners for a life-time; he may write and preach good sermons for a quarter of a century, and in all this time no newspaper man may come near him. But if the report gets abroad that he followed too literally apostolic injunctions in the matter of salutation, a dozen reporters may interview him in one day, and ask him what he has to say about the rumor that he saluted Priscilla.

If you stick very closely and quietly to your Master's work the reporters never annoy you. The moment a church or minister is suspected of doing work of an opposite kind, then the pressmen want items and interview.

And why? Are these young men wicked above all others? Not by any means. Do they delight in church scandal? Not they. They are simply engaged in their daily work, and are hunting for the kind of stuff that they know very well the public like to read.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

BE CALM.

Why do you show so much temper. Your neighbor did not intend to impose upon you, when he accidently soiled your garment, and he is ready to apologise and make amends. Mishaps will happen to the best of men and even you who shows so much anger at a trifle, may have been guilty of something more serious in time past and were not censured. Is it not best to overlook trifles and not suffer the angry disposition to rise? How much trouble would be avoided, if we all should try to be kind to those who accidentally destroy property, or speak a thoughtless word, or commit a small offence? A good man is always ready to repair injuries he may have done, and who forgives for a thoughtless word he may have spoken, and certainly a Christian should be as ready to overlook and forgive. Guard against temper, never suffer it to rise and gain the mastery. Anger often separates friends, alienates neighbors and seriously obstructs the spread of virtue and religion. Be calm, whatever a fellow being may do, whether he be a foe or a friend. You will reap the reward of those who are slow to anger and who study to observe the interests of their neighbors by every course justified by God and man.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.

The late Henry Ward Beecher said he would as soon have a load of hay dumped into his parlor on Sunday as to have the contents of a secular newspaper dumped into his mind before going to church; and Joseph Cook very properly argues that Sunday newspapers lead on other violators of the Sabbath day, venders of liquor included. They require Sunday work; they propagate slow taste and often evil opinions; they secularize the Sabbath, the right use of which for rest and worship is essential to the sanctity of civilization. They obstruct the moral and religious education of the people, and have no good reasons for existence. They ought to be starved out. Their tendency is evil, only evil, and that continually. Their proprietors will never voluntarily cease to issue them, unless the public withholds its patronage. Their foundation is the money they earn. No profit, no paper. So long as there is money in them morals will not be considered. When men reach this point in business greed, society should call their attention to its demands in the most practical way.—*Michigan Advocate.*

Difficulties, oppositions, persecutions, and misunderstandings are to the spiritual Church what weights are to the clock—they keep her going.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMB'R 5, 1888

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

The claim of Bishop CHATARD that the Romanists ought to receive money from the State treasuries for the support of Romish schools is being widely commented upon (as, indeed, it ought to be), and seems to be regarded with surprise. But why with surprise? Is it not simply an advance step toward what the Head Centre of Romanism claims, viz: that all government ought to be subordinate to the Church of Rome. Every government, he contends, should have a State Church, and conform its measures to her interests—and this, further: there is but one Church, really and truly, viz: the Roman Catholic Church. The logic is short and sharp enough; here you have the premises, major and minor—can you fail to draw the conclusion?

But we are prepared to find those ultra-charitable people who would not believe the Romish Church really aimed at anything so deadly to our cherished institutions, now defend the Romish Church in her plea that her schools ought to be supported out of public money, and not only so, but raise their pet cry of intolerance against all who do not choose to go with them.

The plea of the Romish hierarchy is that their children are not sent to the public schools—godless schools, as they call them. Note, they were foremost where they had the power in driving the Bible from the public schools; then they face about and denounce these very schools (deprived of religious instruction through their influence) as godless schools. But they claim now that they do not use the public schools, and so ought not to be taxed to support them. That is not, indeed, exactly the way they put it. They are willing enough to have taxation for school purposes, and when the money is raised to put their hands in and draw out what they may need for their own schools. But there could be on their own principles no equity in giving them one dollar beyond what they themselves put in, and how could the exact amount be determined? Is it injustice to them to say they would not wish the exact amount determined—that they would depend (their principles being taken as a basis for action) upon the politicians to give them vastly more than they contributed to the school fund? Clearly, if they ought to have back what they put in, and only that, the best method, the only equitable method, would be not to require them to put it in, in other words, to exempt all Romanists from taxation. That is their plea in another and much more reasonable form than the one in which they present it. Is it tenable even in that form? Romanists and pro-Romanist Protestants may think so, but let us see.

If reasonable at all, it is only so on the broad principle that those who do not choose to use the public schools should not pay taxes for their support. The Romanist prefers his parochial school because Romanism is not taught in the public schools, *ergo*, he ought not to be required to support public schools—this is the argument. With equal reason the Jew might insist on his distinctive religious principles being taught, or claim exemption, or the Swedenborgian, or the Universalist, or the infidel. If not, why not? But why should it be confined to religion. The politician might want his party principles taught, or claim exemption, and so every coterie or every individual might claim exemption if he did not use the schools, because of the teaching not conforming to his notions. Where would it end?

The truth is, the principle on which public education is based is that the fund must be drawn from the public universally, because that the community receives the benefits derived from education, and not simply do the individuals who receive the education receive the benefit. Education fits for good citizenship and enables to it, but good citizenship is a common blessing to all the individuals in a community and to the community at large. If none but those who avail themselves of the direct advantages of public education ought to have to contribute to the public educational fund, you would have to exempt all who use the various Protestant denominational schools, as well as those who use the Romish schools; all who use by preference private schools; all childless persons, including unmarried persons and all childless married persons, not excepting those whose offspring had reached adult age, and, in short, have to exempt all except those who actually use the schools. Then the question would arise why should the State have anything at all to do with them? Why not let the contributiug parties build their own houses, supply their own teachers and direct in all respects the modes and methods of instruction, seeing they were not public schools in aught but name. Beyond all question the State, representing each and every individual Romanist and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, should not direct and control any institution supported by the property of only a part of the people.

From the *Presbyterian*.

DUTY OF CHRISTIANS IN SUPPORT OF DENOMINATIONAL JOURNALISM.

Multitudes neither know or feel their obligations to those religious papers which all through the life of the Church, through self-denial and the expenditure of intellectual force annd money, have carried her tbrough all her trials, directed her in danger, have been eyes in darkness, strength in weakness and a defence when assailed. They have stood sentinels, warning of danger, and when she has been defeated, have been the first to gather her shattered forces together for future contests. The fact is indisputable that the wisdom of the Church becomes practical through these mediums. These papers go on week by week in their duties, have no vacations, not much appreciation, and often an unreasonable amount of fault-finding. Their conductors have no opportunities of getting better salaries, they are missionaries desiring to be fed by the crumbs that fall from the hands of the thoughtful and appreciative. They often lose money by the thousands, but no cries go up in behalf of the newspaper sufferers. No special collections are made for them; no famine among them ever drew a tear. They are the burden-bearers, ecclesiastical asses with panniers across their backs into which the churches put their loads. Meetings of assemblies, conferences, classes and convocations are advertised gratis, and special meetings which often concern but a few, and about which multitudes of paying subscribers rave, calling it "dead wood," "dull trash," &c.

This has been the habit, and to break the habit of overloading newspaper editors with lumber which costs the publisher a good round sum a thousand items to set up, besides paper, ink, press work, postage, all for nothing, would be regarded a sin. But this might be endured if the Church, demanding so much, felt any sense of obligation to return these favors in seeing that papers which exist alone for the Church are circulated. But churches expect these favors all the time from their own paper, when the members oftentimes take another paper into the family. They would quite as soon take one of some independent order which has never spent a farthing to sustain the Church in her perils, or to help her in her denominational enterprises. The editors and publishers of the denominational journals they think ought to continue to do this because they always have done so. We are not objecting to independent or undenominational papers, they may be taken with profit when the obligation to those on which the Church is dependent is sustained. But how many notices of the meetings ecclesiastical bodies do they publish for nothing? how many columns of minutes do they carry for nothing? Nor do we blame them for this, they have no special obligations to do the work of any particular church.

Some of the older papers in the Presbyterian churches have carried the burdens of the church in her poverty; they have shared their profits with her all along, they have grown in years, but not in wealth. The same amount in capital and brain in other spheres could have brought large profits in the same time. But the Church is losing by weakening or neglecting her *forts*. It may do in prosperity; adversity will come again, and then she will need defence, but she will lose if her fortresses are neglected. The secular papers are constantly crowding the religious journals of the Church for place, and granting that they may be as good for the families who read them, how much defence has the Church received in her perils from the secular papers? In the contests between sound doctrine and heresy they have been almost universally against orthodox teachings and practices. In the contests concerning Church order and discipline the secular papers have universally been with the offenders in their efforts to destroy the Church. The secular papers publish items of church news which they cull from religious papers, but they expect from one to five dollars a week for the advertisement of church services, and thus more money is spent by the churches in advertising than would advance denominational papers to a position where they could hold place with any of them.

Then, again, where do the attacks on Christianity come from? Through the secular press. Where the sneers and assaults at the ministry? Where constant assailment that the Church is effete or dying? Where the laudations of infidelity and Atheism and attack on the Word of Life? But for the neglected, half-supported church papers, compelled often to make bricks without straw, where would the defence of Christian principles and hopes of eternal life come from? No policy is so suicidal.

The churches of the land need before all things to build up their broken fortifications, their dismantled fortresses. They need to increase the influences of the organs of their communication and then they can command the resources of knowledge, money and men. We are not attacking secular papers in their place and time, nor are we regretting or undervaluing any improvement in their moral or religious tone, but calling attention of the church people of every kind to the amazing folly and short-sightedness of not supporting first their means of defence, their means of diffusion of Christian principle, their means of knowledge of Christian necessities and from Christian standpoints. If the religious papers of the Church at large perish, how long will the secular papers serve or even respect the Lazaros that lies at their doors desiring to be fed as beggars where they might have reigned as princes? This article is a plea for support to religious journalism, which will keep the Church of Christ in this stand, independent, progressive, defensive, educational and aggressive. "If the foundations be removed what can the righteous do."

DEATH OF REV. R. W. MILNER.

From Our Monthly.

We are much pained in heart to record the death on the evening of the Sabbath, the 25th, ult., of Rev. R. W. Milner. He had been ill over three months and for a half of that time his death has been constantly expected. While engaged as Evangelist in the service of Enoree Presbytery, he was violently stricken down by the sudden developement of a tumor in a vital spot, which laid him at once in bed. His iron constitution fought violently against the inroads of the terrible disease, but at last he succumbed and on Sabbath evening at 11 o'clock, he gently fell asleep. His whole illness was one of great pain, but never once was a murmuring word allowed to pass his lips.

Rev. R. W. Milner was born in North Carolina on the 7th, October, 1824. At an early age, he moved to Georgia, where most of his life was spent. Here at the age of 19 he united with the Woodstock Presbyterian Church. He was married in the fall of 1850 to Miss Lane, a sister of Dr. Lane of Athens. From the union sprang ten children, three of whom have preceded him to glory, and all the rest are now of adult years. In 1851, he was licensed to preach the gospel by Augusta Presbytery and three years afterward, he was ordained Pastor of New Hope and Danielsville churches. For many years he labored in this field, and was blessed in his work. For ten years he served Augusta Presbytery as Missionary and Evangelist, eleven churches having been gathered by his labors. He moved thence to Franconia, Ala., where he remained a short while, and then in 1886 moved to Clinton, South Carolina. For a year he was engaged in the service of Enoree Presbytery as Evangelist, two churches resulting from his labors. Owing to the appearance of the terrible malady that ended his days, and the necessity for repeated suggical operations, he resigned this work but was supplying Friendship. Cane Creek and Harmony churches, up to the hour of his prostration, and even when has doom was sealed and he was down to rise no more, he was still advising, aiding and encouraging his churches.

His funeral discourse was preached by Rev. Wm. P. Jacobs, and his remains were laid away in the Clinton Presbyterian cemetery. The sun had gone and the shadows covered the earth before the congregation had dispersed. There till the sun of the Resurrection morning rises, he will rest.

THE NEED IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MR. EDITOR:—I see that by some strange mistake it has been reported in some of our church papers that my services have been secured for the church at Mebaneville, Arkansas. Please allow me to correct. As far as I am informed there is no Mebaneville in Arkansas. There is a Mebane's, but we have no organized church there; only a few most excellent members. I am as you may know, General Evangelist for the entire Presbytery of Arkansas; which means that all the unoccupied and the unknown (*terra incognita*) constitute my field of labor.

Within our bounds there are now four separate fields with well defined boundaries and each of these four would afford abundant work for any consecrated preacher. Two of these have three churches in them; one has two and the other has one. Each group has also contiguous points that could be and are waiting to be worked up into self-supporting churches. These churches are waiting for and praying for pastors and some of them have been waiting for years, and yet no one comes. The salary offered is from $600 to $1,000. Besides the above destitution there is a vast amount of unoccupied region within our bounds that ought to be entered and explored at once. This last will properly fall to the General Evangelist, but at present almost his entire time is of necessity occupied with the unsupplied churches.

These statements are thus briefly made by way of preface to an earnest appeal to ministerial brethren in the eastern States to give a thought (and something more) to our western country. That there is greater need for earnest and manly and studious preachers of the word in China and Africa than here, none will be more ready to affirm than the writer, and he is equally ready to affirm that a Macedonian appeal for such preachers rises louder from Arkansas than can be heard from *any* of the *most waste* places in the East. Yours are the States where schools, and colleges and seminaries and trained and well established churches, with an educated ministry have been shedding their combined lights for decades past. Not so with the southwest. So far as the Presbyterian Church is concerned it has been sadly let alone. And now more than ever there is need of Presbyterian preachers here, for now is the saving time. This is a new State and much remains to be done before it is fully developed; but its *peoples* must soon begin to take on permanent and lasting characteristics and become more and more a harmonious *people*. Our Methodist and Baptist brethren have done and are doing a good work here; but the character of this work here is not up to the character of this work in the East. Why this difference? The writer believes that if more Presbyterian ministers were to come amongst us, in a few years this difference would largely disappear. It is evident, therefore, that the need for ministers of our church here is two-fold.

The writer would be glad to correspond with and lay particulars before brethren who may be disposed to consider the call to Askansas.

RICHARD B. WILLIS,
General Evangelist.

700 Rock St. Little Rock.

DID YOU GO TO SYNOD?

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

It met at the usual time. Though it was the middle of November the weather was fine. The facilities for reaching this lovely little city were excellent, and the hospitality and kindness of the people were unstinted. Yet we had about one-sixth of our members present. One Presbytery has two members. Another at first had no minister and two elders.

We note the same thing in accounts of the meeting of other Synods.

Now if this continues it will be in order to raise the question of Synods or no Synods. If this body be a "fifth wheel" in our Gospel chariot then the sooner we dispense with it the better.

The centennial year is not a good time perhaps to look up spots on the church records. But it may be as well as not to ask if it is a good time to ask why our centennial glorifications have not borne fruit. We do not know how those felt who were not present. But we who were, felt ashamed of our littleness. When the roll was called of those present, one brother rose and warmed into earnest words on his motion to call all the ministers and churches. He declared that the few who were present, were not a just setting forth of our strength before the wolrd, That we ought to show in some way how strong we were. But such an exhibit of numbers-absent most of them would have proclaimed the neglect and indifference of our brethren. So out of regard to them perhaps, the roll was not called.

Some one has said that "comparisons are odious." But they are often instructive and stimulating. Other denominations see and improve the opportunity given in these ecclesiastical meetings. They make an impression on their members who go home to talk and act with renewed energy for their cause. They make an impression upon the community where they meet. More than once as I mingled with the crowd, have I heard our body called a "conference," an "association." Now had there been six times as many ministers and elders present, there would have been six times as many to stamp Presbyterianism upon the people. Six times as many to talk about our church and our work, to form acquaintances and preach, and when they left there would have been more than six times a much talk about our visit, and the meeting would long be remembered by the church and people, entertaining it. As it is, it will scarcely be more than a drop rippling the lively stream of humanity in the stirring little town where we met.

Then when the members got home they would have had something to talk about. Our people will ask about Synod when we go back and I like to hold up my head when I tell them how many were there. One brother asked me "How many at Synod?" When I told him be said, "better quit and unite with some other church." Of course he was either jesting or something else of less worth. But you see that a small Synod is not a cause of glorification, among our people and that is bad in a centennial year. M.

TO THE LADIES OF THE COUNTRY

Wishing a market for their handiwork of all kinds, the Ladies of the Helping Hand Missionary Society propose opening an Exchange for Woman's Work in Wilmington, for the month of December.

They will offer for sale fancy work of all descriptions, Christmas gifts, large and small. Also pickles, preserves, etc., for table use.

Ladies out of the city, as well as those in, who have such articles to sell, can offer them to the public through this medium, by paying 10 per cent on sale. No sale, no charge.

Packages should be directed to Mrs. David Worth, President. If not sold will be returned in good condition at the end of December.

Orders for deserts of all kinds will be taken and filled on twenty-four hour's notice.

BY THE WAY.

PAID, IS IT? We mean your subscription!

"She teaches the Romish catechism, but not to Protestant children unless their parents are willing." Just so, perhaps, but the questions are asked and answers given in the hearing of Protestant children, no doubt, and all her personal influence is exerted in favor of Romanism. Now note this: Protestant children are sent to such schools; but again, note this: No Roman Catholic children are sent to Protestant schools, even where the catechisms are not taught.

Mr. P. C. ENNISS has been appointed by the Excecutive Committee of Publication, of our General Assembly, Synodical Colporteur, in place of Rev. A. MCMILLAN, resigned. We stated in last issue that Mr. P. C. ENNISS was publisher of the *North Carolina Farmer*; this was a mistake, he is the son of the Publisher, Mr. J. H. ENNISS.

The Roman Catholic club of Detroit gave Bishop FOLEY an ovation. It was all very well, for that is a part, and for aught we know the most important part, of the duties of such clubs. But Gov. LUCE, professing to act for the Protestant denominations (possibly you've heard of something like to this before) welcomed the Romish prelate to the State. Now just who authorized and requested the Governor to do this in the name of Protestantism is not stated—like enough that same Roman Catholic club aforesaid.

On Thanksgiving Day about 250 anarchists assembled in Chicago, and in most GOD-defying and blasphemous language declared there is no cause for thankfulness in this country. These are the wretches some people affect to believe we ought to import into this country in order to Christianize them. The occurrence is the fable of the man warming the viper to life in its distinct realization.

On Tuesday of last week a young man shot and killed himself in Raleigh. The papers all say: "It is supposed he was temporarily insane." A correspondent of one paper, writing from Raleigh, adds: "He had been drinking."

That last significant sentence suggests these questions:

Would that, in human probability, have occurred had Raleigh continued a "dry city"?

In view of all the consequences does all the revenue derived from State and county licenses for one year—aye, for ten thousand years—compensate for that one life?

Liquor-sellers would possibly answer, Yes, and many times over, but how is it with you who read this?

We beg that our friends will not make a mistake as to our propositions under the "REWARD FOR WORK," to be found on our first page. The propositions apply to NEW subscribers only.

There is no deduction of price (below the club rate $2.15) offered to any subscriber. We do not wish it to be understood that we are cheapening the price. We are only paying those who get up clubs for work actually performed; this pays us better than to employ a travelling agent and ought to be equally satisfactory to all concerned.

It is obvious there must be a limit—to the operation of the terms—and that limit is December 24th.

As fast as any name is sent to us, with the assurance that the money for the year's subscription is actually paid, or will be guaranteed by the collector, and to be paid when the club is sent, we will put name on the list and forward paper at once, charging, however, only from January 1, 1889—that is, giving the paper to January 1, 1889.

NOTICE.

Orange Presbytery stands adjourned to meet on Tuesday, Dec. 11th, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Raleigh, N. C. Important business.

F. H. JOHNSTON
Stated Clerk.

NOTICE.

The constitutional requirements having been complied with, I bereby call a *pro re nata* meeting of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, to meet in the Presbyterian church at Lumberton on Wednesday, Dec. 12th, at 11 o'clock a. m., to receive Rev. P. R. Law, and install him pastor of said church, if the way be clear.

DAVID FAIRLEY,
Moderator.

Manchester, N. C., Nov. 27th, 1888.

NOTICE.

The Constitutional provisions having been complied with, as required in Form of Government, Chapter V, Section IV, Paragraph VIII (numbered paragraph 79) I hereby call a special meeting of East Hanover Presbytery to be held in the First Presbyterian church, Richmond, Va., on Thursday, the 13th day of December, 1888, at 12 o'clock, M., for the following particular business;

"1. To consider the matter of the dissolution of the pastoral relations between the Rev. R. R. Howison and the Third Presbyterian church, Richmond, Va., and to take all proper order and action in reference thereto.

"2. To take proper order and action in reference to the examination, ordination and installation (if the way be clear) of Licentiate J. Cleveland Hall, to whom a call has been made for his services as pastor of the Manchester Presbyterian church, and to do all that is necessary and proper in reference thereto."

WM. S. LACY,
Moderator of East Hanover Presbytery.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1st, 1888.

In Washington Thanksgiving Day was observed in the usual, time-honored way. The executive departments were closed, giving the Government employes holiday, and business was almost entirely suspended throughout the city. From the pulpits scores of sermons were preached on topics affecting the Government, society and the individual. Many of the churches were decorated with flowers, and in some of them the musical programs were unusually elaborate and the music fine.

Nor were the poor forgotten. The inmates of

asylums, Reform Schools, Homes for the aged, for orphans aud similar instittions were bountifully provided with good things by sympathetic hearts, and charitable hands even found their way through iron bars to criminals imprisoned there. Various civic and military organizations paraded the streets of the city to the sonnd of music. Taken as a whole the day was spent by everybody according to his own pleasure, the Thanksgiving dinner with the indispensable turkey and cranberry sauce being one of the principal events in every household. The President and Mrs. Cleveland had an old fashioned dinner at Oak View. Secretary Whitney gave a large dinner party at "Grasslands" his country residence near Washington, and Secretary Vilas entertained. The other members of the Cabinet spent the day in the quiet of their families. Chief Justice Fuller carved for his nine children and looked as happy as could be expected.

At the offices of the Inaugural Committee now the bustle is as great as if to-morrow were March 4th. Yesterday General Axline arrived to seek quarters for the Ohio National Guard, which will be represented by a brigade of 2,500. Indiana will also be largely represented in the Inaugura Procession by troops. As usual Pennsylvania will send the largest detachment, in fact, Gen. Hastings says that the entire National Guard of that State will be present. In order to secure a large civic parade, there will be appointed onl prominent man for each State to arrange for his State's representation by civilians. The subscription to the fund this morning reached $42,000.

The proposition to have a battalion of women in the Inaugural parade is being discussed. The idea comes from Indiana, where old time parades are more common than elsewhere, and where a whole family turns out. The wife of Postmaster Dalton of the House of Representatives, says that she remembers being on horseback in many an early political Procession. The inclement weather that is almost certain to be a visitor in Washington during the first week of March should of itself dispel the plan as unworthy of serious consideration. After Congress changes Inauguration Day from the fourth of March to the thirtieth of April, which it is pretty sure to do in the course of time, the woman feature of the Inaugural parade will be more feasible.

Cougressmen are now coming to the city rapidly, though it is doubtful if there will be a guorum in either House when the roll is called next Monday. By the end of next week however, it is expected that both bodies will be pretty well filled up, because almost every Senator and member is anxious to get back to the city as soon as possible. The coming session is a short one and each member is interested in getting some pending measure through before its close.

A very large amount of legislation is likely to be crowded into the next three months, not only by reason of the immense number of bills left over from the first session, but because various important national measnres will be presented for consideration. It will be a business session from start to finish, and prophecy is made that the usual Christmas week holiday will not be taken, but such unheard of industry can scarcely be expected from Congress, judging from the past.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Judge Thomas Settle, died suddenly in Greensboro on Saturday last of neuralgia of the heart. He had been suffering greatly during the forenoon and meeting Judge R. P. Dick on the street accompanied him to his room in the building of the U. S. court for the purpose of rest. Dr. Glenn was called and prescribed morphine, but the patient grew rapidly worse until the pain reached the heart when he suddenly expired. He was entirely rational to the last.

Judge Settle had held high political honors, and opposed Z. B. Vance for Governor of the State in 1876. Both political parties had out their strongest men, and in Judge Settle, Governor Vance found, it was conceded, a foeman worthy of his steel, President Grant appointed Judge Settle to the post of U. S. Judge for the District of Florida, which post he was holding at his death. He had been a justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and U. S. Minister to Pern. He was a native of Rockingham county and 55 years of age at the time of his death.

It is proposed to build another factory on the old Ireland property at Burlington on Haw river.

Winston has a cigar factory, said to be the largest in the State, that turns out 6,000 cigars per day.

A fire near Forest City burned the barn of Jeff, Smith on last Thursday night. One mule also was burned. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. No insurance.

A railroad from High Point to Asheboro is now the talk. It is predicted that it will be built by next summer. The R. & D. R. R. will build and operate the road if the citizens of Randolph will subscribe $35,000.

A fire in Hillsboro destroyed the post office, the *Recorder* office, and some other buildings.

Over 40,000 pounds of tobacco sold in Rocky Mount in one week at 25 cents per pound.

The murderer of James Philbeck who lived three miles from Shelby, has been arrested and has confessed the crime. The murder was committed for purpose of robbery.

A special report to the *Manufacturer's Record* says a $500,000 company will build a manufacturing town near Asheville, N. C.

The residence of Mr. R. M. Orrell two miles south of Fayetteville, was destroyed by fire. No one was in the house at the time, Mrs. Orrell being in the town.

The sudden death of Maj. Alfred A. Erwin, of Marion, is greatly deplored. He will especially be missed by the church at Marion, of which he was a ruling elder.

There is said to less corn in Pittsboro than ever before known at this season of the year.

The state pension roll is complete and the State Auditor is ready to distribute. In all there are 3,700 pensioners—two-thirds of their widows or children of Confederates.

The quantity of granite shipped from Mount Airy to Greensboro says the *News*, is immense. This new enterprise is scattering thousands of dollars in this and vicinity. In a few years this will be one of our most paying lines of business.

We are glad to see that Mr. James W. Wilson has just been appointed by the Canadian goverment to inspect the Canadian Pacific Railroad from Ottawa to the Pacific Ocean. He was cheif engineer of the survey of the Western North Carolina railroad, and the projector of that marvel of railroad engineering, the horse-shoe mountain rise near Round Knob.

DOMESTIC.

A man some years ago bought a bit of land in Kanzas City for $2,000. Now his widow has a fortune estimated ot $10,000,000 from this venture.

Interference with due process of law is taking a new turn. In Wytheville, Va., last week a band of masked men took a prisoner from the jail and from a strong guard and spirited him away.

Two bales of cotton that had been ginned in 1864 recently were purchased at an estate sale of a widow in South Carolina, and shipped to Norfolk.

The Gulf Stream which left New York on 23d ult., arrived safely in Charleston on Thursday morning last. She was in the late storm and fears were entertained as to her safety. She was driven some 300 miles out of her course. Oil was poured upon the sea freely from pipes in her sides, and to this is ascribed her esccape from destruction.

We find this in the Baltimore *Sun*: Elder Smith, who heads a Mormon colony in Alabama, says that church has 40 mission stations in Alabama and Tennessee and 10,000 converts are made by them annually. The elder is on his way to Salt Lake City with 200 converts, many of them mere girls recruited as victims to polygamy.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has contracted for enough steel rails at $28 per ton at the mills to build 410 miles of track.

Baltimore *Sun*: Two insignificant looking prints, purporting to be likenesses of George and Martha Washington, were sold at auction in Boston Thursday for a sum slightly exceeding $500. They were small pictures and yellow with age, yet there was a great rush on the part of curio seekers to secure them. The value of the prints lay in the fact that they were the first engraved prints of George and Martha Washington made in this country by J. Normad, the first American engraver. They were made in 1872. There is a duplicate of the print of George Washington, but that of Martha Washington is the only one in existence. They were a portion of the estate of the late Ben Perley Poor. They were knocked down to a Boston man.

A jury of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, decided, under instructions from the judge, that the sale of liquors by drinking-clubs, calling themselves literary associations is a violation of the law of the State.

Near Arkansas City, Kanzas, tin ore has been found.

The heavy frosts of last week it is said did very little damage to the truck farms near Savannah, Ga. They were expected and so provided against.

Mrs. Gruber, whose husband was a brakeman on a freight train on the South Carolina railway was killed in the caboose of a train; being run into by a special passenger train. The suit was for $10,000 The judge instructed that a nonsuit be entered on the ground that the fault was in the engineer and fireman of the freight train with whom the deceased was a co-servant.

The Brotherhood of Brakemen received $145,405 during the past year, and expended $121,000 for beneficent purposes.

Leprosy has broken ont in British Columbia, and Dr. McInnes states that of the total Indian population of 40,000 probably not 5,000 will be living a quarter of a century hence as a result of the disease.

The Nacoochee, from Savannah for New York, went ashore 25 miles from Cape Lookout. Crew saved; vessel will probably be gotten off.

Chrysanthemums are still the rage. A single chrysanthemum plant called the Mrs. Alpheus Hardy recently sold for $1,500, and the florist who bought it expects to sell enough plants from it to more than reimburse himself.

India-rubber horse-shoes are now used as a substitute for metal shoes, and snow shoes have been contrived for them in the icy North.

Lord Sackville's furniture at the recent sale in Washington City brought $7,000.

The Cunard steamer Umbria recently came over in six days, two hours and fifty-five minutes, the shortest passage ever made coming this way.

New York pays in teacher's salaries over $2,500,000 annually.

The monument to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims, at Plymouth, Conn., and which was begun just about 30 years ago, has been completed at a cost of $200,000.

FOREIGN.

Premier Crispi of Italy, made a speech in the Parliament declaring that the funds for maintaining public almsbonses would, if necessary, be required of those religious association whose revenens were habitnally devoted to non-religious celebrations The majority of the members approved, but it raised the ire of the conservatives, and no wonder.

All of the Mexican ministers resigned to take effect Dec. 1st. This to relieve President Diaz of any embarrassment in making up his new cabinet. The only changes probably will be in war and justice.

Complaint is made, it is said, by the Scotch Universities of poverty, yet some of their professors have annual incomes of over $30,000.

There is something at once amusing and absurd, in the presumption exhibited by the Pope in solemnly inquiring through Baron Von Schloeser why in his speech to the Reichstag, the Emperor William did not refer to his visit to the Vatican.

Dominion land scales in Manitoba and the Northwest are largely in excess over those of last year.

In a certain Masonic lodge in London the temperance sentiment is said to be so strong that none but total-abstainers can be elected to office.

The railroads in New Zealand have 1,751 miles constructed and more under construction.

The Roman Catholic party in the German Reichstag have announced that they will support measures looking to the suppression of the slave-trade in Africa, and hope that other powers will unite with Germany in efforts to that end.

The Progressists of Germany declare their concurrence in arrangements between Great Britain and Germany regarding East Africa, but are opposed to any expedition whatsoever into the interior.

Over 60,000 families in London live in cellars, and over 27,000 in Paris in apartments having no other opening than a door.

The thermomater in the city of Quebec, Canada, on 21st ult., ranged at 10 ° below zero.

Numerous socialistic dsiplays in the mining regions aggrevated by strikes are seriously alarming the miners for their property.

The Prime minister of Spain, announces that he will introduce a universal suffrage bill at once. The conservatives will combine in opposition.

A certain plot of grounnd in Sydney, New South Wales, which sixty years ago was sold for a keg of whiskey was recently purchased by a syndicate for £50,000.

Cause and effect: Lancashire, Eng., last year spent nearly £12,000,000 in drink; Lancashire has this year 83,000 paupers to maintain at a cost of £883,000 a year.

M. Hertenstein, president of Switzerland, had his leg amputated recently because of disease of the arteries. He died last week.

The Italian senate refused to grant snffrage to illiterate voters or to women.

The annual Munster fair, now the largest in Ireland, has proved this year to be far better than usual.

Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, declares that unless boycotting shall cease he will close the church of the parish where boycotting prevails and suspend all masses, sacraments and burials. If he is in earnest it will cease.

Porfirio Diaz entered upon his third presidential term, in the city of Mexico, on last Saturday, amid great rejoicing.

A German syndicate has undertaken railroad building in Venezuela.

China has but one railroad. It is 27 miles long. Paid-up capital about $312,000. Earned about $65,000. Clear profit $24,500, Dividend to stockholders 6 per cent.

English capitalists engaged in railroad building in Brazil use first-class cars built in Wilmington, Del., and second-class cars built in Europe. Two barks are now loading at Philadelphia with Baldwin Mogul locomotives for the Brazilian roads.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Nov. 29th, in the Presbyterian church in Clarkton, N. C., by Rev. A. M. McFadyen, Mr. JOHN N. KELLY and Miss LIZZIE BALDWIN, daughter of Mr. C. K. Baldwin.

On Oct. 18th, in Cumberland county, N. C., by Rev. D. Fairley, Mr. JOHN C. BLUE and Miss ALICE KLARPP, daughter of S. P. Klarpp, Esqr.

On Nov. 28th, 1688, near Douglas, N. C., by Rev. S. O. Hall, Mr. ROBERT T. BAUGHN and Miss SUE M. CARTER.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

In Asheville, N. C., on the 25th day of November, 1888, Maj. ALFRED M. ERWIN, of Pleasant Gardens, McDowell county, N. C., in the eightieth year of his age. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church of Marion, N. C.

At her residence in Mocksville, Nov. 22d, 1888, Mrs. M. I. YOUNG, in the 64th year of her age. She passed away suddenly and unexpectedly while sitting in her chair, without a struggle or a groan.

"Her spirit with a bound
Left its encumbering clay;
Her tent, at sunrise, on the ground
A darkened ruin lay."

Chastened by the trials of life, which she bore with Christian submission, she has gone to receive her reward in the rest that remaineth for the people of God. A L. C.

In Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 18th, 1888, Mrs. LAURA HOWARD, wife of Geo. C. Walsh.

Mrs. Walsh was the daughter of W. J. Dickson, of Marion, S. C., and was born at that place on April 4, 1860. In early youth she confessed Christ by uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which her parents were members. On April 23d, 1885, she was married to Geo. C. Walsh, the son of Judge Joseph T. Walsh. On their removal to this city, Mrs. Walsh, with her husband, was received by letter into the First Presbyterian church. Absorbed in the quiet performance of the duties of a young wife and mother she spent her brief life among us, going out little, and so not widely known, but endearing herself to all with whom she was thrown into relations of intimacy, and winning by her unostentatious piety, gentle manners, and bright, cheerful spirit, the cordial esteem of her pastor and other Christian friends whose privilege it was to visit her in her joys and sorrows.

From her devoted husband and two helpless babes it has pleased God to take her, when to human eyes her life seemed all before her. Theirs is the loss, for of her we can say, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

IN MEMORIAM.

In Greensboro on Tuesday, Nov. 27th, 1888, WALTER PHARR CALDWELL, Esq., in the 65th year of his age, and after a protracted period of sickness and decline for two years.

Mr. Caldwell was the father of Rev. Robert Ernest Caldwell, a young and promising minister of Louisville, Kentucky. He was the son of Rev. Samuel Caldwell, and grandson of Rev. David Caldwell, D. D., a learned and influential minister of the revolutionary period of our country. Rev. Jno. M. M. Caldwell of Rome, Ga., and Rev. Cyrus K. Caldwell, deceased, were his brothers.

He was born in the county of Mecklenburg, N. C., in 1823—received his education at Davidson College—graduated in 1841, and studied law under Judge Pearson. He obtained license to practice law and settled in Statesville in 1845—was elected county solicitor of Iredell county in the same year, and held that office until 1853 when he was appointed Clerk and Master in Equity. In 1857 he was married to Miss Nannie L. Weatherly, of Greensboro. In 1866 he was elected solicitor of the 6th judicial district, and held this office by successive re-election until 1874—discharging its duties with acceptability to the people, and was considered a first-class lawyer. In the year 1874, he removed to Greensboro, where he resided till his death. He leaves a widow and the son above named and six daughters, two of whom are married and all are in the full communion of the church.

We have reason to hope that the many prayers offered for Mr. Caldwell, the religious training of his early life, the influence of a beautiful religious home circle, and the confinement and results of two years of affliction and discipline brought him to receive and rest upon Christ alone for salvation. S.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 42 cents until Monday when price advanced to 42¾ cents.

ROSIN—Strained 82½ cents and Good Strained 85 cents—closing steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.35 and Soft $2.25 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken day by day at $1.50.

COTTON.—Middling 9¼ on Wednesday (28th ult.,) and Thursday; since 9⅜ closing firm.

TIMBER.—Since last report there have some ten or twelve rafts received, sold at prices $1.50 @$2.00 over prices for same quality at any time last year. Stock in purchasers hands, is light. Prices $4.50 to $9.00 from poor to fair in quality; better quality would command higher prices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Superior Court.

Joseph Ricks vs. Nannie Ricks. } Plaintiff, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the said Coonty of New Hanover at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on Sixth Monday before the 1st Monday in March 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and official seal at office this 4th day Dec. 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Harriet Hill, vs. Stephen Hill, } Plaintiff, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant—and it appearing that the Defendant is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, and cannot after due diligence be found in this State and that a cause of action exists against the defendant, this is therefore to summon the said Defendant Stephen Hill to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the said County of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, N. C., on the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in March 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint already filed herein, or the relief asked for in the complaint will be granted, and a decree made against said Defendant.

This 4th day of December, A. D., 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

A VALUABLE BOOK---10 CENTS.

☞ Be sure you get "THE OLD RELIABLE" *Turner's N. C. Almanac* for 1889. For 52 years it has been the STANDARD STATE ALMANAC.

☞ Look for the State Capitol Building at Raleigh on first page which is the *trade mark* of *Turner's N. C. Almanac*.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac is the Standard—Durham *Tobacco Plant*.

It is undoubtedly the most valuable Almanac we know of—*Roanoke News*.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac is valuable to all classes—Oxford *Torchlight*.

Turner's N. C. Almanac is the most complete and reliable—*Biblical Recorder*.

Turner's N. C. Almanac is brimming over with wit and humor—*Danville Va. News*.

No family should be without Turner's N. C. Almanac—Hillsboro *Recorder*.

Every citizen should have Turner's N. C. Almanac—Hickory *Press*.

Turner's N. C. Almanac is invaluable to our State—Asheville *Citizen*.

Turner's N. C. Almanac; there is no other to compare to it—Carolina *Watchman*.

Turner's N. C. Almanac is a favorite of North Carolina—Greensboro *North State*.

Everybody needs one and everybody will buy Turner's N. C. Almanac—*News and Observer*.

For sale by Merchants, Booksellers. Druggists and Postmasters, or J. H. Ennis, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C. For sale in Wilmington by P. Heinsberger, Bookseller.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

IN THE SELECTION OF

A CHOICE GIFT

For Pastor, Parent, Teacher, Child, or Friend, both elegance and usefulness will be found combined in a copy of Webster's Unabridged.



Besides many other valuable features, it contains

A Dictionary
of 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings,
A Gazetteer of the World
locating and describing 25,000 Places,
A Biographical Dictionary
of nearly 10,000 Noted Persons,
A Dictionary of Fiction
found only in Webster,
All in One Book.

3000 more Words and nearly 2000 more Illustrations than any other American Dictionary.
Sold by all Booksellers. Pamphlet free.
G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

A FRESH CARGO.

PREPARED OYSTER SHELL LIME, for agricultural purposes.
1660 BBLS. ROSINDALE CEMENT, on consignment, and must be sold.
300 NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER.
LIVERPOOL SALE
KAINIT, &c.

THOS. F. BAGLEY,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

HEDRICK.

—:o:—

SUITINGS AND PANTALOONERY

FOR

1,000 ONE THOUSAND 1,000

MEN AND BOYS.

—:o:—

Your choice of Tailor, Goods made to order, and fit guaranteed. Nothing for labor spent abroad. The money-cost for work feeds our own people, comes back to you again and builds up your city. This is true economy.

We have Domestic Goods from dear old North Carolina, the Queen of States and the Home of Chivalry, Tennessee, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Imported Goods from England, Ireland, Scotland, France, and Germany. We levy tribute from the reputable factories of the world to supply our customers, and will do it at satisfactory prices.

Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs direct from the maker, all of which are offered at prices appalling to our competitors.

While catering to the needs of Gentlemen we do not slight the Ladies.

We are showing the largest stock of DRESS GOODS in the city, all first-class goods. No jobs, no seconds, and no catch prices. We lopped off one quarter in all Dress Goods, and have made reduction of prices of all other goods. Wearers of fine apparel and judges of value will find our prices startling.

In every department our stock is complete. White Goods, Hosiery, Laces, Trimmings, Velvets, Table Linen, Napkins, Doylies and Handkerchiefs. We are receiving now for Christmas trade the handsomest stock of Handkerchiefs that we have ever had. Besides the cheaper kinds, we have a great variety of Embroidered Handkerchiefs, some of them marvels of beauty, the handiwork of not alone industrious but truly artistic workers.

We have many desirable goods to show the Ladies if they will honor us by a call. We do not quote prices in our advertisement; that has become hackneyed and altogether common, but can and will name prices at our counter that we guarantee cheaper than elsewhere for same class of goods.

We are selling our 50c. Corset for half a dollar, and vouch for its being as good as any 75c. Corset on the market; 300 of them received direct from the factory this day. We keep many other desirable styles of Corsets, including J. B. and Dr. Warner's Health Coraline and Abdominal.

Buyers of Gloves should not forget our Five Hook Foster at $1.00 per pair, every pair warranted. Gentlemen are advised that we have a $1.50 Kid at $1.00.

SPECIAL—100 dozen Towels at $1.00 per dozen, the creditable production of Wilmington Cotton Mills. Until the 20th of December we shall receive daily additions to our stock. We invite all.

JNO. J. HEDRICK.

101 & 103 Market St.,

1 & 3 N. Front St.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Ragged wanderers out in the cold,
Waving defiance to Autumn's blasts,
Tossing and shaking your straight rough hair,
Out 'mid the unquiet breezes there,
Like tattered pennants on swaying masts.

Red and yellow and white and pink,
Smooth and jagged, quiet and gay,
What are you saying as you are playing,
Dancing and bowing, nodding and swaying,
To and fro' on this Autumn day?

You motley crowd in harlequin garb,
You stragglers bold, with spicy breath,
Who come at the end of the long procession
(Patient victims without transgression,)
Of blossoms marching on to their death.

What are you calling out to the wind,
As he flies on his course past your garden places,
That makes him stop on his blustering way,
And, half in earnest, half in play,
Strike with rough hand your saucy faces?

You are hardy and strong, oh flaming flowers,
As you carelessly laugh to the wind and the sky,
But stronger than you, or the wind or the rain,
Is the law—the beginning of mortal pain—
No matter how beautiful, all must die.

—*Robert Kerr Ellis.*

HOW THE SCOTTISH CROFTERS LIVE.

The gray wretchedness of the afternoon was a fit prelude to Barra. When we came to Castle Bay, rain was falling upon its waters, on the battlemented castle perched upon a rocky, seaweed-covered islet, and on the town set against a back-ground of high bare hills. But the steamer stopped, and we went to shore to look about us. A few ugly new houses, shops with plate-glass windows, often cited as proofs of the island's prosperity, and then the real Barra; a mass of black cottages—compared to which those of Mull were mansions, those of Kilchrennan, palaces—running up and down the rocky hill-side. Only by a polite figure of speech can the stone pile in which the Hebridean crofter makes his home be called a cottage. It is, as it was described many years ago, but "a heavy thatched roof thrown over a few rudely put together stones." The long, low, walls are built of loose rock blackened by constant rain. The thatched roof, almost as black, is held in place without by a net work of ropes, within by rafters of drift-wood. The crofter has no wood save that which the sea yields, and yet in some districts he must pay for picking up the beams and spars washed out up on his wild shores, just as he must for the grass and heather he cuts from the wilder moorland when he makes his roof. Not until you come close to the rough stone heap can you see that it is a house, with an opening for doorway one tiny hole for window. From a distance there is but its smoke to distinguish it from the rocks strewn around it.

At Castle Bay, where many of these 'scenes of miscry," as Pennant called them one hundred years ago, were grouped together, there was not even the pretence of a street, bu just the rock, rough, ragged and broken, as God made it. The people who live here are almost all fishermen, and, as if in token of their calling, they have fashioned the thatch of their roofs into the shape of boats. One cottage, indeed, is topped with a genuine boat. There were a few chimneys, but smoke came pouring from the doors, from holes in the thatch and walls. Many of the roofs had a luxuriant growth of grass, with here and there a clump of daisies, or of the yellow flowers which give colour to Highland road sides. But this was all the green we saw on their hill side of rock and mud.

Through open doorways we had glimpses of dark, gloomy interiors, dense with smoke. We did not cross a threshold, however; to seek admittance seemed not unlike making a show of the people's misery. The women and girls who passed in and out, and stood to stare at us, looked strong and healthy. Theirs is a life which must either kill or harden. Many were handsome, with strangely foreign, gipsy-like faces; and so were the bonneted men at work on the pier. It may be that there is truth in the story which gives a touch of Spanish blood to the people of the Outer Hebrides. If the ships of the Armada went down with all their treasure, it is said their crews survived, and lived and took unto themselves wives in the Islands, from which chance of deliverance was small. We heard only Gaelic spoken while we were at Castle Bay. The people of Great Britain need not go abroad in search of foreign parts; but an Englishman, who only wants to see the misery and wrongs of nations foreign in name as well as in reality, would find little pleasure in Barra.—*Elizabeth Robins Pennell, in Harper's Magazine for October.*

HUNTING AN INSECT.

A lady correspondent of the *Christian* writes as follows:

I want to tell you a little experience of my husband's that is similar to many of those you see recorded.

One warm afternoon in the summer of 1886 he was irrigating a patch of potatoes. While busy with his work he noticed a small water insect, and as he is an enthusiastic naturalist he traced it, or similar ones, from the side ditches into the main ditch, and forgetful of work, he followed the ditch up towards the head.

Suddenly he looked up, and found that he had already gone quite a distance, he decided to go on up to the head of the ditch, where the water is taken from the river, to see if the gates needed attention. Arriving there, he worked awhile and then noticed an immense black cloud, a big storm close at hand, and he was a mile from the house, in his shirt sleeves. He ran hastily up the railroad—which passes through our ranch—around two short curves in the canyon, to a litle stone house nuder the cliff, built to accommodate an occasional watchman. There he took shelter from the storm which was now upon him. It was a "cloud burst," and the water poured in streams down the cliff. He said he thought the whole mountain was coming down.

When the storm ceased the sun came out brightly at once, and he stepped out upon the railroad. After he had gone a few steps he ound a huge rock on the track. With some difficulty he got it off, rolling it down the steep bank to the river. A few steps further on he found another. He threw that off. He rounded a curve, and stopped as if paralyzed! There just above that short abrupt curve, with a high cliff on one side, and a steep bank and a swift river on the other, was an obstruction of rock and dirt, covering the track about six feet deep for about fifty feet.

He recovered from his stupor enough to realize that he must work fast or lives and property would be lost. He ran home as fast as he could. The train was due in twenty minutes. He must flag it around the curve, for it couldnot be stopped in time to avert the danger after it came in sight of the mass.

He dashed past the house, calling to me, "A couple of red flags quick! He saddled the range pony, I handed him two pieces of red flannel I had hastily fastened on sticks, and he was off like the wind. He left one flag at the entrance of the canyon on our side, and tying his horse, ran up getting beyond the curve just in time! The train halted close to the edge of the debris.

The conductor turned pale, and shook hands with my husband. "You've saved our lives," he said, "and over twenty thousand dollars' worth of property. Without warning we should have plunged right upon that mass, and been turned down that bank in the river.', Soon a train came up from below—for they passed each other at our siding. It was then stopped and backed down to the station below for section men. They worked hours before the road was free.

Now if that was not Providence, what was it? My husband had not planned to go to the head of the ditch, he was led by the insects, and then took shelter in the canyon instead of coming home.

AN AGATE FOREST.

There have been exhibited lately in the well-known house of Tiffany & Co., New York City, some wonderful specimens of agate from Arizona. This agate is "petrified wood," but like no other petrified wood previously discovered. The coloring is brilliant and beautiful; glowing red, the delicate blending and tinting of grays, blues, and greens, with here and there a glistening quartz crystal, makes a rare combination.

These beautiful slabs, two or three feet a cross were sawn from great stone logs. The perfect likeness of the tree is there—the concentric rings, the radiating lines, the rough, gnarled bark—and even every knot has its fac simile in the stone.

Petrifications in wood have been discovered before, but they have been in neutral tints; the size and richness of coloring are what render this recent discovery remarkable, for, previous to this, agates thirteen inches in diameter were considered large.

The finding of this agate forest, as it might properly be termed, is interesting. When the Apache chief Geronimo led the frontiersmen such a lively chase in Arizona, he ran better than he knew. During the pursuit of the Indians, the heart of the Apache country was penetrated. It was on one of these wild chases that a cowboy named Adams found himself in the remote and before undiscovered petrified forests of Arizona.

As soon as he was able he reported his wonderful find to the Governor of Arizona. His story was laughed at. "All right," said the cow boy, "if my story isn't true, I'll bear all the expenses of the journey there and back."

The story was true, and there, down in the debths of the lava desert, they saw the remains of a forest, changed into a brilliant-hued, translucent agate, held in form by the petrified bark, every ridge and knot perfectly translated. For ages the water, impregnated with silica, played over and amongst these forest trees, wearing the wood away, and, cell by cell, atom by atom, replacing it by the stone. It is assumed that powerful geysers may have burst forth, and with their heated waters covered this forest, and then, perhaps, after centuries, settled away, leaving as monuments of their work these agate petrifactions Stumps, trees, twigs, fallen logs, are all represented in the beautiful stone.

The cutting and polishing of these great agates is a work of exceeding difficulty. Thirty-five days were consumed in sawing across one of the stone logs. No steel instrument can make an impression, can even scratch the polished specimens on exhibition. Diamond dust and saws with diamond teeth alone will cut them.

Of course, much of the work must be done on the spot. Hence a camp has been set up in the Arizona wilderness, in the midst of desolation, and here are sawn out of the blocks and slabs of agate, while the workmen, fearful of the treacherous Apaches, look carefully to their Winchester rifles, which are rarely left out of reach.—*Christian Advocate.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READRS.

One of the most lovely displays of flowers ever made in this city is that of the two days chrysanthemum exhibition of the Maryland Horticultural Society, which began yesterday afternoon in the concert hall of Harris's Academy of Music. Once upon a time persons were satisfied with the few simple blooms of chrysanthemums, which held about the same position towards hothouse plants as did the narcissus marigold, daffodil, sweet Williams, carnations and other old-fashioned garden flowers. But the introduction into this country of the more highly cultivated Japanese and Chinese varieties and the remarkable results obtained by hybridization have worked a wonderful change in public sentiment, and now the chrysanthemum proudly stands among the ruins of summer flowers as the Queen of Autumn.

Cultivation has not caused her to yield in hardiness, and when roses have shed their last petals, when the heliotrope has blackened under the touch of frost and the verbenas and geraniums have been gathered to their fathers or into conservatories, the chrysanthemum steps in to delight the eye with nearly every color and an almost endless variety of tasselled, rounded, quilled, incurved and clustered forms. The rather rank odor once attached to the more common kind has been nearly lost in intermarriage with higher orders, and in one variety, the Nymphea, the flower has a sweet scent. That was about all that was necessary to make the bloom perfect, and skillful, painstaking work of gardeners will probably result in the Nymphea's great grandchildren having a perfume as delicate as that of the tea rose, violet or mignonette. So much has already been accomplished by care that nothing seems to be impossible in the future, and the accidental blending of two specimens may produce a growth most unique and interesting.

One of the most efficient of mission workers is a woman in the mission of Monsai, Burmah. She never preaches nor ever appears even on a public platform. She is content to see her teachings reproduced in the native helpers she has taught. She is a real overseer of the church and guide and director of the pastor as well as teacher in theology and trainer in homiletics.

A large number of young ladies of high social position, are endeavoring to get the Sunday morning delivery of shop parcels abolished in Parish, and are pleading also for a whole holiday on Sundays for the employees of the large shops.

Mrs. Bishop Simpson, so long a resident of Philadelphia, and so active in its philanthropies is still active in the vast work of the great church her husband did so much to build. Not long ago a gentleman, who had given her the ground for a Children's Orphanage of the M. E. Church, told her that if in four weeks she would bring to the bank at 9 a. m., a check for ten thousand dollars toward the new building, he would give her one for twenty thousand. The indomitable woman set at work, advanced as she is in years, and by the help of the M. E. churches to which she went with personal appeal, secured the sum and was promptly on hand at the designated time and place, whereupon Col. Bennett gave her five thousand more than he promised.

The Empress of Germany has sent to the Czarina a beautiful fan of violet wood, which, when opened, displays the portraits of the four sons of the Emperor William and herself. On the reverse side are biblical texts in the handwriting of the Empress, which bid the great ones of the earth to be united in friendship.

THINGS USEFUL.

A Sure Cure for a Sty: When you feel that pricking pain and see the fatal little spot of red on the eyelid that surely foretells the coming of a sty, have no fears for the result, but put in a small bag a teaspoonful of black tea, on which pour enough boiling water to moisten; as soon as cool enough put it on the eye, and let it remain until morning.

Rice Cream: To a pint of new milk add a quarter of a pound of ground rice, a lump of butter the size of a walnut, a little lemon peel, and a tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Boil them together for five minutes, then add half an ounce of gelatine, which has been dissolved, and let the mixture cool. When cool add half a pint of good cream whisked to a froth, mix all together, and set it for a time in a very cool place or on the ice. When to be used, turn it out of the basin into a dish, and pour fruit juice around it, or serve it with stewed apple or pear.

Seven grains of chrysophanic acid in one ounce of chloroform is a good application in ringworm, applied cautiously two or three times a day with a camel-hair brush; the inhalation of the vapour being avoided.

Sausage Meat: To thirty pounds of meat put nine ounces of salt and four of pepper; or to ten pounds of meat a gill of salt and a gill each of sage and the same of summer savory. Another rule is: For each pound of meat three teaspoonfuls of powdered sage, one and a half of salt, one of pepper. The fat in sausages should be about one-third of the lean meat.

Tom Thumbs: Make like sausages only a little more spicy, put into muslin bags four inches in diameter by eight in length, boil in water until a fork penetrates them easily. Slice when cold and use as a supper dish.

SCIENCE.

Blights, rusts, mildews, and moulds, often seem inveterate enemies of man, and yet it is becoming more and more evident that in many respects they are of the greatest blessing to our race. They are especially beneficial in keeping down the number of injurious insects. Most of our readers are familiar with the fly-fungus, a flossy organization that attacks the house-fly, and fastened it to a pane of glass, the wall, or anything the fly may be resting on. Innumerables flies are destroyed by it. To a much greater extent other fungi attack other species of insects frequently to such an extent as to keep them wholly from being mischievous to man. Professor Arthur has recently shown how the clover leaf weevil is kept in check by one of these little vegetable parasites. This weevil is known as *Phytonomus punctatus.* The larvæ appear in May. In the latter part of the month he found large numbers clinging to the leaves and upper part of the stem, apparently dying from the fungus attack. Soon after the 1st of June no living specimen could be found. The fungus produces the epidemic disease which carries off the larvæ in great numbers.

MULES ON THE FARM.

The value of the mule for farm work can only be realized through experience. One may learn of this matter in any Southern State. A mule is always worth about 25 per cent. more than a horse because 50 per cent. better. Close acquaintance with mules for about five years has taught me this fact. They are really more docile than horses; are hardier; do more work; eat less, and thrive upon coarser fare; are never sick unless shamefully ill-used or ill-fed; live longer and are more useful while they live. I never saw a mule team run away. Mules rarely stumble on the roughest roads; are scarcely ever balky and will pull heavy loads as steadily as oxen, hanging on in the traces with all their weight, without any jerks or giving back. Consequently the harness lasts longer than with horses. They may be made as kind in disposition as horses by the same kind treatment. A pair of young mules, coming eight years old, which I have raised, will come when I whistle for them from the far end of a 100 acre pasture lot; will eat corn or take salt from my hand; will enjoy petting as much as the horse colts, and have never yet lifted a foot to kick. The mule is made vicious by vicious treatment; it has the patience, hardiness, abstemiousness and docility of the ass, with the strength and intelligence of the horse. There is money in rearing mules and economy in using them anywhere.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
118 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees &c, &c. mch.2.. 481-1y,

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt.	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw	.....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m.; arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday. 7.30 a. m., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m, connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Nov. 11'88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15.
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion	11 16p m	12 37 p m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence	1 2 10a m	1 20a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 54p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 10p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6:40 p. m., Manning 7.19 p. m.

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	*5 33pm
Arrive Sumter	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter	11:52pm	† 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 00 am	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	10 42 am	8 55pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.30 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 59 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

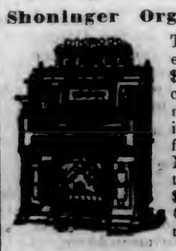
ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO N. C.,

SELLS THE OLD RELIABLE—

Shonlnger Organs and Pianos.



This style 51 at $72 delivered, (or $77, $10 cash and $5 monthly,) "*See cut,*" with closing Pedals and 2 boxed music closets, locks and key, is the best organ I have yet found, being on the market North twice a year, for these 22 years. Pianos from $196 up. Send for new Catalogues and home estimonials.

ALSO **Millinery** AND A GENERAL —STOCK OF GOODS.—

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Fre an Acco'
Leave Bennettsville	5 45 A. M.	6 00
Arrive Maxton	7 05 "	8 20
Leave Maxton	7 15 "	9 15
Arrive Fayetteville	9 00 "	1 25
Leave Fayetteville	9 15 "	9 25
Arrive Sanford	11 15 "	1 40
Leave Sanford	11 27 "	2 30
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 P. M.	7 25
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "	10 15 A.
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "	5 15 P.

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'datio
Leave Mt. Airy	3 45 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Arrive Greensboro	7 45 "	4 40 P. M
Leave Greensboro	10 00 A. M.	7 30 A. M
Arrive Sanford	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M
Leave Sanford	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 15 "	6 45 A. M
Arrive Maxton	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 25 "	12 00 noon
Arrive Bennettsville	7 45 "	2 30 P. M

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro	9 30 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	3 30 P. M.
Arrive Millboro	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

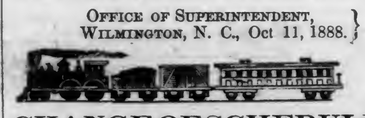
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 1 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	7 50 A. M.
Leave Maxton	11 12 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	11 43 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	12 43 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	4 10 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton	5 46 P. M.
Leave Shelby	6 51 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton	8 15 P. M.

NO. 3 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	6 40 P. M.
Leave Maxton	11 57 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	12 32 A. M
Leave Hamlet	2 00 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	7 00 A. M.

NO. 2 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton	7 10 A. M.
Leave Shelby	8 33 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton	9 38 A. M.
Leave Charlotte	11 21 A. M.
Leave Hamlet	3 00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg	3 51 P. M.
Leave Maxton	4 13 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 40 P. M.

NO. 4 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	8 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet	1 45 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg	2 49 A. M.
Leave Maxton	3 19 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	8 40 A. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh in Nos. 3 and 4 trains.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, and Stations Western N. C. R. R., and points West, and No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. Also, for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly be-Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do not take passengers.

L. C. JONES,
F. W. CLARK, Superintendent.
General Passenger Agent.

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF *MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.*

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE STOLEN LEAVES.

Who stole my beautiful leaves?
Whispered the old oak-tree;
West-wind, South-wind look for the thieves,
Find them and bring them to me.
Not I said North wind; Oh! no
I would not treat an old friend so:
I found them lying upon the ground,
Brown and dead and I carried them round,
To bring them to life
In the autumn sun,
And I did not steal
A single one.

Who stole my beautiful leaves?
Said the shivering maple-tree;
West-wind, South-wind look for the thieves!
Find them and bring them to me.
Not I, said the Sun; oh! no,
I would not treat an old friend so;
I painted your leaves all scarlet and green,
With rows of crimson and gold between,
And I saw them fade
Ere my work was done,
But I did not take
A single one.

Who stole my beautiful leaves?
Echoed the Poplar tree;
West-wind, South-wind look for the thieves!
Find them and bring them to me.
Not I, said the Rain: oh! no,
I would not treat an old friend so,
I mixed the shades of green and of gold
For the sun to rise and I always told
The little rain drops
Which way to run,
But I did not take
A single one.

Maple, Poplar and Oak,
No one stole your beautiful leaves,
West-wind, South-wind, pitying said;
North-wind, Sun, Rain are not thieves:
They are dead, the snow-flakes say—
I tell the tale another way:
Waiting in silence under the snow,
Are the souls of the leaves that shall upward
grow
In the resurrection
Of the spring;
When violets bloom
And robins sing,
And new life your heart receives,
To your arms will spring the beautiful leaves.
—*Julia H. May, in Wide Awake.*

CHARLIE GREEN'S COMPOSITION.

Charlie Green seated himself upon the porch to write a composition about ears. He made very slow progress, because he did not concentrate his thoughts sufficiently, and because a bird that fluttered about its nest in the vines claimed too large a share of his attention.

The subjoined is his composition, and it wasn' worthy of him, for though a small boy, he could have done much better had he put his heart in the work:

'Ears are given to us to hear with. We have external and internal ears. Moles have no ears, for they do not need them. Elephants have very large ears. I am glad I am not an elephant.'

In a little while his uncle came upon the porch. 'What are you writing? he asked.

'A composition on ears,' replied Charlie. 'The subject was given to us at school to-day. This is all that I have written.'

His uncle read the meagre effort, a smile overspreading his face. He wanted to laugh, but he was too polite.

'It isn't much of a composition, is it, uncle? Charlie asked. 'Anyhow, I'm ashamed of it.'

'You are in error about the mole,' remarked his uncle. 'It *has* ears, and it *has* need of them.

'But, uncle,' said Charlie, 'I caught a mole this summer, and I saw no ears on it.'

'Because you did not look sharply, my boy. The mole, while burrowing in the ground, has no need of keen sight; but to warn him of approaching enemies, he possesses hearing of remarkable delicacy. In order that his ears may not be filled with dirt, the mole has for a second covering a slight membrane, which he has the power to open and close at will. Did you ever notice a horse listening?

'Yes, uncle, Yesterday, when I was out riding with papa, the horse poked one ear forward and the other backward. He looked real funny.'

'In the lower animals,' resumed his uncle, 'the form of the ear is more distinctly funnel-shaped, and is moveable at pleasure, so that it may be directed toward objects from which sounds come. It is in such timid animals as the rabbit and the deer, that the ears are most movable. They are all the time, through their acute sense of hearing, on the alert for danger. There are muscles suitably situated for giving these motions to the human ear; but either from neglect or other causes, these muscles are not under the control of the will. The external ear collects the vibrations of the air, and directs them toward the internal ear.'

'And if our ears were cut off, couldn't we hear? asked Charlie.

'O yes, though not as well. Cases are on record where though the external ear was wanting, the delicacy of hearing was not largely diminished.'

'Birds do not seem to have external ears,' commented Charlie, who was now quite interested in a topic which he had previously regarded as a very dry one.

'They have no curtains to their ears, for they would impede the swiftness of their flight,' remarked his uncle. 'Their internal apparatus for hearing, however, is of great size. Bats, whose sight is feeble, are provided with large ears, the sensibility of which is so exquisite, that by the impression of the air alone upon them, they are aware when they are approaching an object, and never strike it, even in the greatest darkness.'

'That is wonderful,' declared Charlie. 'But tell me, uncle, have insects ears?

'Insects seem only to hear sounds which are serviceable to them, while other sounds, whatever their intensity, do not seem to affect them in any way. The queen bee, by a scarcely perceptible hum, sets all the other bees in motion, but the discharge of a pistol at the mouth of the hive passes unnoticed. The rhinoceros and the hippopotamus, who see only in the twilight, have hearing in great perfection, while the cat, lynx, lion, and tiger, have eyes keener in perception in proportion as their hearing is more obtuse.'

'I tell you, uncle, cried Charlie, 'a good deal can be said about ears if one is posted, or stops to think. I am much obliged to you for all you have told me. I'll put it in my composition, and then it will please the teacher, and be worth reading.'

'Thinking upon a subject, my dear boy, is of importance; but it is also important to observe, to experiment, and to profit by the knowledge of others, whether obtained by inquiry or application to books.'—*Golden Days.*

THE SMALL AND THE GREAT.

One night a man took a little taper out of a drawer and lighted it, and began to ascend a long winding stair.

"Where are you going?" said the little taper.

"Away high up" said the man, "higher than the top of the house where we sleep."

"And what are you going to do there?" said the little taper.

"I am going to show the ships out at sea where the harbor is" said the man. "For we stand here at the entrance to the harbor, and some ships far out on the stormy sea [illegible] be looking out for our light even now."

"Alas! no ship could ever see my light," said the little taper. "It is so very small."

"If your light is small," said the man, "keep it burning bright, and leave the rest to me."

Well, when the man got up to the top of the lighthouse—for this was a lighthouse they were in—he took the little taper and with it he lighted the great lamps that stood ready there with their polished reflectors behind them. And soon they were burning steady and clear, throwing a great strong beam of light across the sea. By this time the lighthouse man had blown out the little taper, and laid it aside. But it had done its work. Though its own light had been so small, it had been the means of kindling the great lights in the top of the lighthouse, and these were now shining brightly over the sea, so that ships far out knew by it where they were, and were guided safely into the harbor.—*Rev. D. Macrae.*

THE BEGGAR-BOY AND THE FLOWERS.

"Go away, you beggar-boy! You've no right to be looking at our flowers!" shouted a little fellow from the garden, where he was standing.

The poor boy's face reddened with anger at the rude language, and he was about to answer defiantly, when a little girl sprang out from an arbour near, and looking at both, said to her brother,—

"How could you speak so, Herbert? I'm sure his looking at the flowers won't hurt [illegible]" And then to soothe the wounded feelings of the stranger, she added, "Little boy, I'll pick you some flowers, if you'll wait a moment;" and she immediately gathered a pretty bouquet, and handed it through the fence. His face brightened with surprise and pleasure, and he earnestly thanked her.

Twelve years after this occurrence, the girl had grown to a woman. One bright afternoon she was walking with her husband in the garden, when she observed a young man, in a workman's dress, leaning over the fence, and looking attentively at her and the flowers. Approaching him, she said,—

"Are you fond of flowers, sir? It will give me great pleasure to gather you some."

The young workman looked into her face, and said,—

"Twelve years ago I stood here, a ragged beggar-boy, and you showed me the same kindness. The bright flowers and your pleasant words made a new boy of me; and they made a man of me too. Your face, madam, has been a light to me in many dark hours of life; and now, thank God, though that boy is still an humble, hard-working man, he is an honest and a grateful one."—*Early Days.*

NED'S LESSON.

"Polly wants a cracker! Polly wants sugar! Hurry up! hurry up! Polly is hungry!" screamed the parrot from the top of her perch. Mabel and May fed her with bread and fruit, and filled her cup with fresh water; and while Poll chattered her thanks the little girls turned to watch Ned at his play.

He was building a fort out of sticks and stones. "Now, girls, this is the way to make the roof. You lay the sticks so!"—but the pieces of wood dropped, and the fort fell into ruins before his eyes.

Then Ned stamped upon the ground in his anger, and a word, a dreadful word, fell from his lips. It was the first time in his life he had ever spoken such a word, and Mabel and May cried out, "Oh, Ned! How could you."

Quick as a flash Poll caught the word, and in her loud harsh voice sent it ringing out through the garden. It was a dreadful sound when it fell from Ned's lips, but when Poll screamed it out the girls covered their ears, and Ned, full of grief and shame, ran to the bird. "Oh, Polly! hush! I'll never say it again! Mabel, give her some candy, cake, anything, to make her forget that dreadful word!"

Ned is a big boy now, but he never forgot Polly's lesson. It was the last time he ever soiled his lips with an unclean word.

ON AN OSTRICH FARM.

Description of Dr. Sketchley's Unique Ranch in California.

Within a few miles of Los Angelos, Cal., there is now in successful operation an industry which is probably the newest and most singular in all America. It is the cultivation or raising of ostriches, ostrich eggs and ostrich feathers for the market. On what is known as the old Temple-street road, some five or six miles from the centre of the city, Dr. C. J. Sketchley has established successs.

The farm is a large one numbering several hundred acres, of which about sixty are devoted to the ostriches. There are thirty pairs of these beautiful birds, equally divided as regards sex and all magnificent specimens of their kind, besides a number of young ones recently hatched at the farm.

Their food consists almost exclusively of corn and alfalfa. The latter is a very beautiful perennial plant allied to the clover family and much cultivated for fodder throughout California and Texas.

Each male is mated with a female, and the two birds are assigned two acres of ground, fenced off into lots of one acre each. They are kept in one of these lots until they have eaten off all the alfalfa it contains, when they are transferred to the other, being thus alternated between the two. From the observatory tower in the centre of the doctor's handsome residence the ostrich grounds look like an immense chess board and the gigantic birds like kings, queens, knights, bishops and rooks scattered upon it. "All the full-grown ostriches that you see," said the doctor, "I imported directly from Africa, landing them in this country at Galveston, Texas, and bringing with them four Madrassee men and one woman, the people of that race possessing more than natural intelligence and being more familiar with the ostrich than any native Africans. I have found that not only are the ostriches quite as healthy as in Africa, but they are actually more prolific here than in their native country, both in the number of eggs they lay and for the young ones they hatch, as well as in the quantity of feathers they produce, results due, I believe, to the glorious climate of California, which seems to greatly increase the fertility of all animals. The feathers are fully equal in all respects to any grown in Africa. Our principal market for them is in New York.

"As you will observe, the height of the birds is from eight to twelve feet. Their weight varies from 300 to 400 pounds. The male is much the larger of the two sexes and is black in color, while the female is gray. Where, then, you will ask, do white ostrich feathers come from? They are found in both the male and female bird among the loose feathers of the wings and tail, beneath the black and gray, and it is the fact of their being so much rarer and less numerous that makes them so much desired and consequently so much higher in price than ostrich feathers of either of those two colors, for in some respects I consider them inferior to the latter.

"The ostrich is not regarded as having reached maturity until it begins to lay eggs, which it usually does at the age of four years, but it produces its first crop of feathers at the completion of its first year. Every seven months thereafter its plumage is ready for market, yielding about twenty-five of the finest feathers, besides a large number of less valuable ones. The feathers are not plucked out, but are cut off quite close to the skin with large shears made for the purpose. There is no cruelty whatever in the operation, the bird experiencing not the slightest pain or inconvenience.

"Within a few days after the feathers have been cut, the stubs dry and shrivel to such an extent that they are easily removed without the slightest annoyance to the ostrich. You can imagine how profitable the business is when I tell you that the longest and finest white feathers are worth at wholesale $4 apiece and good feathers $200 per pound. The first clipping of young birds will average $40 in value. Of course it requires a good deal of capital to start a large ostrich farm, as a full grown pair of birds is worth from $700 to $800, and a single young bird six months old costs from $150 to $200, but after it is once under way the return from the investment is a large one.

"The ostrich's manner of making a nest is exceedingly simple. As you see, the soil on which we keep the bird is a sandy one, and when they have eaten all the alfalfa off a sufficiently large space they make a hollow in the sand from three to six feet in diameter, with a shallow border. In this they lay from twelve to thirty eggs, and around it scatter as many more to serve as food for the young chicks when hatched. The cock takes his turn with the hen in covering the eggs night and day. The broods average about twenty chicks, and are cared for by the parent birds with the most tender solicitude.

"On one occasion, in Africa, myself and a native pursued a brood of ostriches on horseback, pushing them so closely that the father of the family flung himself on the ground and feigned to be wounded in order to attract our attention from his young and thus facilitate their escape. We very seldom permit them to do their own hatching, however, but have most of it performed by incubators. The old idea that ostriches seldom or never require water has long been proven false. They drink frequently, and even bathe. We keep a water trough in each pen to enable them to do so."

LUNGS IN LONDON AND SHETLAND.

The lung of a sheep is a familiar object in a butcher's shop where it is commonly known as the "lights." It is a spongy structure of a delicate pink color, and since the animal has lived in smokeless country it is quite free from specks of carbon. Compare with this the lung of a man who has lived an open air life in the Hebrides. The two are very much alike, both are pink and spotless; indeed a Shetlander's lung is taken by the lecturers on medicine as a type of what that organ should be. But now go to a museum and look out the lung of a Londoner, and you will find a structure grey and full of black spots and patches, which are in fact all due to the soot from the fires of the vast city in which his life has been passed. Lastly, turn to the lung of the collier, which will be dark gray or black, for the substance of it is filled with the actual coal dust of his underground workings, until it has become almost like a sponge full of ink. Here, then, are three degrees between the positive of health and the superlative of disease. First, the Shetlander's lung, which is clear and bright; next, the town dweller's, grey and mottled; and thirdly, the collier's, which is black, baseful and blighted. After this no one will be surprised to hear that the average length of life and tendency to consumption stand in exactly the same order. The chances are that the Shetlander will die of old age, the town-dwellers somewhere about middle age, and the coal-miner before his prime.—*The Hospital.*

Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Sleeplessness, &c. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well-developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

T. D. LOVE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

A COMPLETE STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

I wish to extend an invitation to all of the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to call and examine one of the most *Complete Stocks* of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
House Furnishing;
Poles, Curtains,
Window Shades, &c., &c.,

Which I have ever shown. All Goods are sent free of Express or Freight when the amount is $10.00 or over.

CHURCH CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

Samples on application.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 7th, 1888.



BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AN TIES.

We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO., VA.,
JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.

New buildings, heated by steam; Laboratory; and other advantages and comforts of a first-class Schools. Fifty boarding pupils. Three Assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community, with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887–'8. Send for Catalogue.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

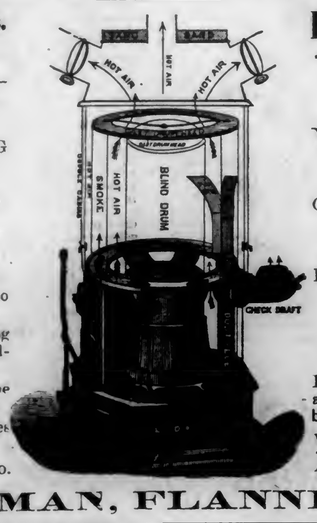
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

WE HAVE ON HAND A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

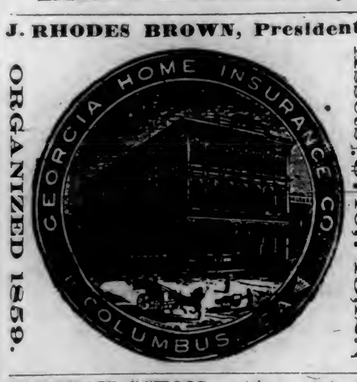
OUR STOCK OF
HARDWARE
Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

We Will Save You Money

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. RHODES BROWN, President.



ORGANIZED 1859. Assets, $710,745,12.

WM. C. COART, Secretary.
A Home Company
SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint. Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.** No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

SAY-SOES.

It is stated that the maid of the mist is being courted by the rainbeau.—*Life.*

Have you a few hours or a few days' spare time occasionally that you would like to turn into money? If so, then write quickly to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will give you information that will prove to be money in your pocket.

A philanthropic institution in the town of Bethune, in the department of Pas de Calais, has recently passed its 700th anniversary. It is called "Les Charitables."

The Russian method of stopping a runaway horse is said to be very effective, and is not particularly cruel. They place a cord with a running knot around the horse's neck near the neck strap. To this slip-noose attach a pair of reins, which may be thrown over the dashboard ready to be seized at once. When the horse starts take up the extra reins and tighten the cord around the horse's throat. The most furious horse thus choked stops instantly, and will not kick or fall.

For rheumatism and neuralgia use Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain.

It doesn't take GOLD! A quarter of a dollar will buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

D'Anethan, the celebrated Belgian statesmen, died on the 8th inst., aged 85 years. He entered public life in 1831, and has since had a varied and brilliant political career.

MODJESKA COMPLEXION SOAP.

An exquisite beautifier. Producing that peculiar delicate transparency and imparting a velvety softness to the skin which is so greatly admired. It removes all roughness, redness, blotches, pimples and imperfections from the hands and face. For all Toilet purposes it is the luxury of luxuries. One dollar per box of three cakes, sent by mail on receipt of price. One box of this Soap is sent gratis in each **Great Christmas Box** of the "Sweet Home" Family Soap. To be had only from the inventors and manufacturers, j. d. larkin & co., buffalo, n. y.

The man with lantern jaws should shine in conversation.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from the loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a receipt which completely cured and saved him from death. Any suffer who this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York City, will receive the receipt free of charge.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

COLGATE & CO'S PERFUMERY

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.



Among our unrivalled assortment of Perfumes Toilet Articles and Superfine Soaps, will be found suitable gifts for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

THE CHOICEST GEMS OF THE SEASON AT SMALL COST.

1888. HOLLIDAY SUPPLIES 1889

PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION,
RICHMOND, VA.

SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE LIST, AND SEND EARLY ORDERS.
Discount to Miisters, Churches, and Sunday-Schools, 25 per cent.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, up to 50 cents.
An assortment package mailed for 25 cents.
THE MONOCHROME AND MONOTINT BOOKS FOR 1888.
From 5 cents up to $1.50 each. Every one a gem.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St. Richmond, Va.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

Established 1827. It is now over sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for WORMS, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the Sovereign Remedy for WORMS.

MASON & HAMLIN

The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequalled excellence of their organs, **ORGANS** the fact that at all of the **$22 TO $900.** great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. One hundred styles from $22 to $900 or more. Illustrated catalogues free.

Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their pianos, that they are superior to all others. They recognize the **PIANOS** high excellence achieved GRAND & UPRIGHT by other leading makers in the art of piano building, but still claim superiority. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in the year 1882, and now known as the "MASON & HAMLIN PIANO STRINGER," by the use of which is secured the greatest possible purity and refinement of tone, together with greatly increased capacity for standing in tune, and other important advantages.

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.

Pianos and organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE **CURED** never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle DR TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y. **FREE.**

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Miles H. Bass, Plaintiff,
against
Alwilda Bass, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore, is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held in the said county of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in March, 1889 and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant

[SEAL] GIVEN under my hand and official seal at office in Wilmington, this the 24th day of November, A. D., 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

307 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING. Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.

Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.

Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free. GEORGE ALLEN,
New Bern, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS

Christmas Selections —FOR 1888.— Containing new Carols by eminent writers in this field of work, and preceded by an Instructive Responsive Exercise that may be used with or without the Carols. Price, 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail postpaid; $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid.

Services. "Good Will to Men," By J. E. Hall; "Noel," by P. F. Campiglio, and "Peace on Earth," by J. E. Hall: three consist of choice Responsive Readings throughout which are interspersed Beautiful Carols written especially for use in connection with the Readings. Price of each of the three Services is same as for the "Christmas Selections."

Cantatas. "The New Santa Claus," by Butterworth and Murray. "Judge Santa Claus," by Burnham and Root. "The Waifs' Christmas," by Burnham and Root. "Santa Claus' Mistake," by Burnham and Root. "Catching Kriss Kringle," by Butterworth and Root. Price of the Cantatas; 30cts. each by mail postpaid.

Catalogue of all kinds of Christmas Music will be sent free on application.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies	10cts
Three "	25cts
Ten "	75cts
Twenty "	$1 00





JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

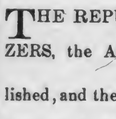
The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

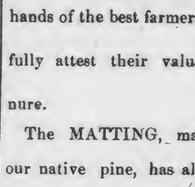
Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.



PIANOS ORGANS

CRAND *Summer Sale*

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS OLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable Pianos only $25 Cash. Organs only $15 Cash. Balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Freight paid to your depot.*—Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. Remain 30 days on trial. If not perfectly satisfactory, you can return them at our expense. Prices, etc. Write for 5-in-Summer Sale Circular. LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE, Agencies in the South.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn.
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN ALL AGES. By the Rev. Robert P. Kerr, D.D. Price, $1.25.

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 308 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 40 cents.

address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer,
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

SAY-SOES.

It is stated that the maid of the mist is being courted by the rainbeau.—*Life.*

Have you a few hours or a few days' spare time occasionally that you would like to turn into money? If so, then write quickly to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will give you information that will prove to be money in your pocket.

A philanthropic institution in the town of Bethune, in the department of Pas de Calais, has recently passed its 700th anniversary. It is called "Les Charitables."

The Russian method of stopping a runaway horse is said to be very effective, and is not particularly cruel. They place a cord with a running knot around the horse's neck near the neck strap. To this slip-noose attach a pair of reins, which may be thrown over the dashboard ready to be seized at once. When the horse starts take up the extra reins and tighten the cord around the horse's throat. The most furious horse thus choked stops instantly, and will not kick or fall.

For rheumatism and neuralgia use Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain.

It doesn't take GOLD! A quarter of a dollar will buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

D'Anethan, the celebrated Belgian statesmen, died on the 8th inst., aged 85 years. He entered public life in 1831, and has since had a varied and brilliant political career.

MODJESKA COMPLEXION SOAP.

An exquisite beautifier. Producing that peculiar delicate transparency and imparting a velvety softness to the skin which is so greatly admired. It removes all roughness, redness, blotches, pimples and imperfections from the hands and face, For all Toilet purposes it is the luxury of luxuries. One dollar per box of three cakes, sent by mail on receipt of price. One box of this Soap is sent gratis in each **Great Christmas Box** of the "Sweet Home" Family Soap. To be had only from the inventors and manufacturers, j. d. larkin & co., buffalo, n. y.

The man with lantern jaws should shine in conversation.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from the loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a receipt which completely cured and saved him from death. Any suffer who this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York City, will receive the receipt free of charge.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO., 217 Quince St, Philadelphia.

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

COLGATE & CO'S
PERFUMERY



HOLIDAYS.

Among our unrivalled assortment of Perfumes Toilet Articles and Superfine Soaps, will be found suitable gifts for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

THE CHOICEST GEMS OF THE SEASON AT SMALL COST.

—:o:—

1888. **HOLLIDAY SUPPLIES** 1889

PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION,
RICHMOND, VA.

SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE LIST, AND SEND EARLY ORDERS.
Discount to Ministers, Churches, and Sunday-Schools, 25 per cent.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, up to 50 cents.
An assortment package mailed for 25 cents.
THE MONOCHROME AND MONOTINT BOOKS FOR 1888.
From 5 cents up to $1.50 each. Every one a gem.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

$75 to $250 A MONTH is made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S *Established 1827. It is now over sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for WORMS, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the Sovereign Remedy for WORMS.*

VERMIFUGE.

MASON & HAMLIN

The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequalled excellence of their **ORGANS** the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. One hundred styles from $22 to $900 or more. Illustrated catalogues free.

Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their pianos, that they are superior to all others. They recognize the high excellence achieved **PIANOS** GRAND & UPRIGHT by other leading makers in the art of piano building, but still claim superiority. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in the year 1883, and now known as the "MASON & HAMLIN PIANO STRINGER," by the use of which is secured the greatest possible purity and refinement of tone, together with greatly increased capacity for standing in tune, and other important advantages.

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.

Pianos and organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE **CURED** never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle DR TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y. **FREE.**

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Miles H. Bass, Plaintiff,
against
Alwilda Bass, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore, is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held in the said county of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in March, 1889 and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant

[SEAL] GIVEN under my hand and official seal at office in Wilmington, this the 24th day of November, A. D., 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - CASH.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES;

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

307 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.
Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct.
Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.
Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.
Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free.
GEORGE ALLEN,
New Bern, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY Gen'l Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS

Christmas Selections —FOR 1888.— Containing new Carols by eminent writers in this field of work, and preceded by an Instructive Responsive Exercise that may be used with or without the Carols. Price, 5cts. each, or 50cts. a dozen by mail postpaid; $4 a hundred by express, not prepaid.

Services. —"Good Will to Men." By J. E. Hall; "Noel," by P. F. Campiglio, and "Peace on Earth," by J. E. Hall; these consist of choice Responsive Readings throughout which are interspersed Beautiful Carols written especially for use in connection with the Readings. Price of each of the three Services is same as for the "Christmas Selections."

Cantatas. "The New Santa Claus," by Butterworth and Murray. "Judge Santa Claus," by Burnham and Root. "The Waifs' Christmas," by Burnham and Root. "Santa Claus' Mistake," by Burnham and Root. "Catching Kris Kringle," by Butterworth and Root. Price of the Cantatas, 30cts. each by mail postpaid.

Catalogue of all kinds of Christmas Music will be sent free on application.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies		10cts
Three	"	25cts
Ten	"	75cts
Twenty	"	$1 00



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

—o—

WILMINGTON, N. C.

—o—

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

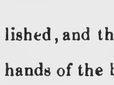
The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

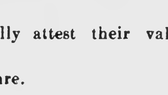
Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells.
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O.



PIANOS
GRAND
Summer Sale
ORGANS

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS GIN.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October at
ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES
PIANOS only $65 cash. ORGANS only $25 Cash.
Action in Piano Box, Interest or anything but lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold.
Organs $21, $23, $25, $27 [illegible] styles. Handsome 10 drawer [illegible] Reduced Prices [illegible] for this Summer Sale through
[illegible] SOUTHERN HOUSE
[illegible] Texas.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.

Just issued by the

Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN ALL AGES. By the Rev. Robert P. Kerr, D.D. Price, $1.25.

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 308 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,092. WILMINGTON, N. C., DECEMBER 12, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,712.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

REWARD FOR WORK.

We Want the Paper Put in Every Family in the Church and Will Do Our Part.

We offer then a series of rewards to those who are willing to undertake the getting up of clubs for us.

Proposition No. 1.—To the person who will send us the largest number of NEW subscribers (provided the number is over 25) we will pay $30.00.

Prop. No. 2.—The person sending us the next largest number of NEW subscribers, (over 20) we will pay $22.

Prop. No 3.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 15) we will pay $15.

Prop. No. 4.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 10) we will pay $8 00.

Prop. No. 6.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 5) we will pay $3 25.

And to any one sending us a NEW subscriber we will pay 50 cents for his trouble: this does not apply of course to those who are paid under any one of the propositions made above.

In no case will any one sending the NEW subscribers—that is persons in Families not now taking the paper—in no case will such person acting under these propositions receive less than 50 cents. So no one will lose his labor.

To put it in the power of any one to get subscribers, we will put the price to NEW subscribers at $2.15 *for the first year*.

But suppose over four persons get over 25 subscribers? Then the one who gets the largest number gets $30; the one who gets the next largest gets the reward for proposition No. 2; the next still the reward for proposition No. 3.

Similar action will be adopted with regard to those who send over the number of subscribers designated by notes No. 2 and 3, provided these lists are not exceeded by others sent under some higher proposition.

☞ A chance for workers desiring to get money for Foreign Missionary purposes, or for any other good cause—and to increase the circulation of the N. C. Presbyterian, which certainly will represent labor in a good cause. All is optional with the getter-up of clubs—but we suggest it to the consideration of Ladies' Missionary Societies.

No credit subscriptions will be allowed—that is money must have been actually paid in by a subscriber and the fact reported to us, before his name will be entered.

Time Given:—This offer is to close 24th December—and will include only the subscriptions obtained previous to that date.

ACTION OF THE SYNOD.

The Synod reaffirms its sense of the value of the N. C. Presbyterian in maintaining and diffusing throughout the Synod, in the families and communities where it is taken, a knowledge of our principles as a denomination, our position and progress and the spread of evangelical religion.

We believe that a large increase in its circulation will aid very materially in helping forward the cause of Christ and the extension of sound views in reference to the Presbyterian Church in our State and wherever its circulation extends. The Synod expresses its deep obligation and its sincere thanks to the Editor of this paper for past and unnumbered favors in printing without charge so many papers and records of Presbyteries and Synods that could not otherwise have been spread before our people, and for interesting and valuable communications on various topics adapted to interest and instruct its readers. We believe it has been and is an important, if not an indispensable, help to the success of our ministry in all the congregations where it is taken and read.

We unhesitatingly affirm that as a weekly religious paper for North Carolina, its merits and its claims are above and beyond any other paper that circulates among us or attempts to take its place, and we believe if more interest was taken in this paper by communications from our ministers and elders and gentlemen and ladies of Christian culture and ability, its value and influence for increased good would be greatly enhanced. In view of the foregoing and the past history and present needs of this paper, the Synod of North Carolina pledges to the Editor of the N. C. Presbyterian to endeavor to increase its circulation throughout all our congregations.

To accomplish this desirable end the Synod recommends to all its ministers and sessions to take special action and make special efforts and adopt measures to increase its circulation. We suggest and urge in order to effect this, that each session procure lists of persons living within the bounds of their respective congregations who now take the paper, to ascertain by comparing this list with the roll of members—how many persons or families fail to take this paper; that they use what influence they can employ by canvassing the congregation, or that by some other earnest and systematic effort, they endeavor, if possible, *to put the paper in every family*. We believe the paper needs and deserves it, that such increased patronage will secure an increased value to the paper and that our Church and our State will be amply repaid in the good results that will follow.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

The news for this paper—religious and secular mainly, is written and condensed, with great pains and labor, so as to present the greatest quantity in greatest possible variety. The "Mission Cullings" are culled and condensed from The *Missionary*, the *Missionary Review of the World* and the *Missionary Herald*, and from such other sources as are available.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. W. A. Sample changed from Van Buren Ark., to Fort Smith, Ark.

The address of Rev. Edward Lane, of Campinas, Brazil, for the present is Staunton, Va.

Rev. H. C. Brown from Kartah, Ga., to Tidings, Chattooga county, Ga.

Rev. W. S. Campbell, from Hunslet, Va., to Ellerson's, Va.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Bardwell to Clarksville Tenn.

Rev. A. Currie from Curriesville, N. C., to Union Church, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The First Presbyterian church of Greensboro, yesterday, formally organized a Men's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, electing a permanent President and two Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five, and will begin regular work 1st of January, 1889. M.

Dec. 3d, 1888.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. J. Horace Lacy writes from Bingham School, on 3d inst.: We closed a meeting last week which begun with the week of prayer. There has been during all this time a wide and we trust, deep and lasting interest throughout the school. Twenty-one of the young men made professions and many more were earnestly enquiring the way of life, besides many Christians recalled to duty and to the Saviour. We feel that the Lord has been with us, and give thanks unto Him for His goodness.

TENNESSEE.

The *St. Louis Presbyterian* understands that Dr. Wm. E. Boggs, pastor of the Second church in Memphis, has decided to accept the Chancellorship of the University of Georgia.

MISSISSIPPI.

A few weeks ago Rev. W. H. Leavell, formerly of Boston, Mass., was installed pastor of the church at Meridian. He had previously served the church acceptably as supply for two years.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis Presbyterian: The church at Kennett, Rev. W. Berle, pastor, was dedicated on the 25th ult., Rev. S. T. Ruffner, of Farmington, preached the sermon.

VIRGINIA.

The largest congregation ever assembled in the Presbyterian church at Farmville attended on 25th ult., to hear the farewell sermon of Rev. W. H. Neel.

The house of worship of the mission of the First Presbyterian church of Richmond, known as the Westminster mission, was dedicated on Sabbath 2d inst. Rev. Dr. R. P. Kerr preached the dedication sermon.

At Seddon, Bland county, Va., on the fourth Sabbath in October, Leyburn church was organized with twenty-two members. Elders elected and installed: Messrs. M. Williams and A. R. Hefflin—Deacons: J. W. Tinsley and W. W. Grayson.

Rev. Charles D. Price was installed as pastor at Hampton, on 29th ult. The sermon was preached by Dr. G. D. Armstrong, the charge to the pastor delivered by Rev. W. S. Lacy and the charge to the people by Rev. E. B. McCluer.

Rev. A. A. Little, of Gordonsville, has declined the call to Salem.

A very interesting series of services closed, Nov. 27th, at Staunton. Some fifteen of the young ladies of Staunton Seminary made a profession of faith in Christ.

KENTUCKY.

Woodland Avenue church, Parkland, has had three more members to unite with it—one by letter and two on profession of faith.

On the 25th ult., (the session having previously had a pastoral letter sent to every family or member of the church urging the importance of the occasion,) a collection was taken in the First church, Lexington, for the State evangelistic work. One of the largest congregations was assembled and the amount collected was $800.

Items from the *Christian Observer*:

Rev. W. O. Stephen sends us tidings from three churches: "During the meeting of the Muhlenburg Presbytery in September, our organization at Russellville, which had almost ceased to exist, was revived, and three members were received on certificate, and one elder was elected, ordained and installed. On the first Sunday of November, we received two more by certificate.

On the second Sunday of October, the Elkton church had an addition of two members by certificate

Old Salem church is in the country about ten miles from Russellville, and has been in existence for a great many years. Having been unfortunate in some respects it has been struggling for a number of years, but now the outlook is a little brighter. There were three received, November 25, on profession of their faith. One of these, although she was a Baptist, in good standing, came in on profession of her faith, and asked to be baptized by sprinkling.

Messrs. Evans and Hopper closed their meeting at Moorefield, Nov. 30th. There were forty-two confessions of faith, and about fifty additions to churches, Presbyterian and Methodist, by letter and on confession. The people raised $100 for the Kentucky Evangelistic work, and $600 to pay off the church debt. Two elders and one deacon were ordained and installed. A young men's prayer-meeting was established with twenty-seven members.

GEORGIA.

Rev. J. W. Rogan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, in Savannah, has tendered his resignation to take effect, February 1st. The Savannah *News* in making the above announcement adds: Mr. Rogan has been pastor of the First church for four years, and is one of the leading ministers of Savannah. He has received a very flattering call from New Jersey, which it is not unlikely that he will accept in event of his leaving here. The members of his congregation, however, are using every effort to secure the recall of his resignation. A meeting of the congregation will be held next Sunday [now last Sunday] to act upon the matter. Mr. Rogan has been a leader in the church work during his pastorate in Savannah, and a strong effort will be made to keep him from leaving.

The congregation of the First Church, Savannah, have unanimously declined to accept Rev. J. W. Rogan's resignation, and it is believed he will withdraw it.

DOMESTIC.

Very serious charges of falsehood and fraud in connection with the sale of the late *Methodist Advance* were made against Rev. Dr. J. D. Bobbitt of the North Carolina Conference. We are glad to see that after thorough examination a committee reported unanimously, exonerating him and the Conference unanimously adopted the report.

This year, Dr. W. R. Harper, of Yale College, will have charge of the Bible study of the under graduates of Vassar College.

The famous Jerry McAulay mission in New York city, which has wrought such a mighty reformation in what formerly was one of the wickedest quarters of the metropolis held its sixteenth anniversary on Sunday, 2d inst.

A pastor in Stromsburg, Neb., preached his farewell sermon to his congregation in the forenoon, and by request of his flock repeated it the same evening.

A temperance meeting is held every Sunday evening in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, N. Y., and has been so held for three years past. It has done much good. Several thousand men and women have taken the pledge and with many it has led to permanent reform.

The Prudential Committee of the American Board (Congregational,) having again, very properly, declined to commission Rev. W. A. Noyes as a foreign missionary, his friends in Boston, principally Berkley street church, will raise $10,000 and will send him out as an independent missionary to Japan.

Elijah W. Halford, whom General Harrison has appointed as his private secretary, is said to be a Methodist lay-preacher, a man of strong religious conviction, and of consistent life.

The trustees of Judson Female College, at Marion, Ala., have resolved to re-build at once. The new building will cost $60,000. The insurance will provide $25,000 and $10,000 have already been subscribed.

In accordance with the action of the late General Missionary Conference (North) there will soon be a Deaconnesses Home established in New York City.

On Sabbath, Nov. 25th, a new Presbyterian church was dedicated free of debt at Princeton, Iowa, The old church had become dilapidated. The new building will seat three hundred people and cost $3,500.

Since the spring meeting twenty one churches have been organized in the Presbytery of Los Angelos, Cal.

The Episcopal Seminary at Alexandria, Va., has between fifty and sixty students a considerable increased over last year.

The Battery Park Mission (New York city) of the Methodist church, distributed during the past year 670,000 tracts. Every immigrant arriving has a tract put into his hands, and every one that goes West is supplied with one or more.

A missionary sloop was employed in visiting various places on the coast of Maine last summer. Services were held in several communities where the Gospel was seldom preached, and seven Sunday-schools were planted.

An Episcopal minister, Rev. H. T. Widdemer, who had procured a divorce in Hartford, Conn., from his wife on the charge of desertion, and who had married again, was tried by the church authorities and Bishop Whitaker announced that Mr. Widdemer must put aside his second wife or leave the Episcopal Church. He chose the latter.

The Danish Lutheran Synod lately in session at Elkhorn, Iowa, resolved to locate its theological seminary in Atlantic, Iowa. A building site has been donated and $8,000 by that town. The Synod proposes also to establish a mission among the Mormons of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. Moody is at work on the Pacific coast and expects to remain there during the winter.

The Episcopal Bishop of Fond du Lac is Rev. Charles C. Grafton, of Boston. He is said to be an extreme ritualist.

Work on the proposed Protestant Cathedral in New York city will probably commence in the spring.

The Methodists of the United States last year contributed $635,000 to Foreign Missions, and the remainder of $1,000,581 to other missions.

Rev. Samuel F. Breckenridge has been elected to the chair of Exegetical Theology in Wittenberg College. At present he is Professor of Mathematics in that institution.

Plymouth church, formerly the charge of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is said to be prospering under the ministrations of Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. Over one hundred additions have lately been made to the membership.

Rev. Dr. Bird has presented Union Theological Seminary (New York) with his library of some 3,500 volumes. It is an exceedingly valuable addition to the hymnology of that institution.

FOREIGN.

In Rome over 100.000 of the inhabitants cannot read or write. She has 30 cardinals, 35 bishops, 1,469 priests, 828 candidats, 2,832 monks and friars and 2,215 nuns.

$5,000,000: this enormous sum Baron Hirsch of Vienna, is said to have given for the purpose of establishing a school (more probably schools) for the Jews in Galicia and Bukovina.

Mr. Sankey arrived in England on November 1st, and on the next Sabbath held services under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of Bristol. About one thousand and two hundred persons were present.

The British House of Commons, has again refused to open the British Museum on the Sabbath and by the crushing majority of 137 against 24.

It is sad news that Mr. Spurgeon's condition is such that he will hardly appear in his pulpit again this winter.

The Turkish Government is averse to the immigration of Jews to Palestine, and has exerted itself to prevent it; nevertheless the immigration proceed to some extent and the value of land it is said has increased six-fold.

Synagogues are increasing to such an extent in Berlin that it is said (an exaggeration probably,) that if it continues these places of worship will equal in number the Christian Churches.

Lady Johnson of Belfast, Ireland, says the *Witness*, testifies to the continued interest with which she regards the Presbyterian Orphan Asylum by a gift of £1,000.

Sunday-schools were introduced into Germany twenty five years ago. Now there are 1,000 Sunday-schools with 1,100 teachers and 230,000 scholars.

Father Chiniquy is not yet laid aside. We see it stated that he preached to crowded congregations in the Central Methodist church, Toronto, Canada, on Sabbath, 25th ult.

Mr. W. Thomson, of Glasgow, has been holding a three weeks' mission in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Swansea, Wales. As a result of the revived and quickened feeling a guild for young men and women has been formed and other work has been undertaken.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached the dedicatory sermon at the re-opening of Surrey Chapel, London. It is now in hands of the Primitive Methodists. Spurgeon chose the same text, 1Cor 1:24, from which Rowland Hill preached at the original dedication one hundred years ago.

Twenty eight new members were united to Knox church, Owen Sound, Canada, on 18th ult.

The Presbyterian Church of England, is now considering new articles of faith, not to take the place of the Westminister standards but to supplement and to explain them. Rather a risky business.

Rev. Joseph Builder, missionary of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, at Mhow, left home coming South where he expected to spend the winter. He died en route near Washington, D. C. The remains were returned to Canada for burial. He leaves a widow and two children.

Seven months ago Mr. Robert Stark was appointed organizing agent of evangelistic work in the London Presbyteries. Now he has on his list one hundred and fifteen laymen who are willing and able to assist in all manner of ways, such as addressing meetings, conducting open-air services, children's services and temperance work.

A new Presbyterian church just opened in the Presbytery of Sarnia, (Canada,) has a unique history—if it is not too young to have a history. Two persons a Methodist and a Presbyterian adherent agreed that a church ought to be built. One proposed asking the views of their neighbors. The result was in a short time a church costing $1,500 and insured for $1,000. It was agreed that it should be a Presbyterian church and Presbytery was asked to take it in charge. The remarkable thing in connection was, says the *Canada Presbyterian*, that our Church has not a single member in that community and no Presbyterian services were held before the scheme of building was begun. The church was opened on Sabbath November 18th.

The *N. Y. Evangelist*: Lutheran pastors in the Russia Baltic provinces, whenever they are successful enough to attract attention, find that the Russian Government is not disposed to tolerate any religion but its own. The more successful they are, the sooner this discovery is made. They are liable at any moment to be prohibited from a further prosecution of their work, and even to imprisonment and banishment, without even the semblance of any inquiry into the truth or falsity or the charges preferred against them The only concession they can possibly obtain in response to their protests, is that the council of their Church *shall be notified that their places have been made vacant!* Under this despotic rule fifty Lutheran pastors in the province of Livonia, have recently been forbidden to prosecute their work; in Courland the same number have been threatened with banishment *to Siberia:* and in Estnonia several pastors' wives had been menaced with arrest for the crime of holding missionary meetings.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

MISSION CULLINGS.

The great problem which confronts missionary enterprize as related to the African Continent especially on the Congo is how to suppress the rum traffic. In its deathdealing efficacy, it thwarts missionary efforts at every turn. At the hands of nominal Christians this is done. The slave trade its sister iniquity will be suppressed. Christendom is at one in the desire for the suppression, but even at home there are professedly Christians to uphold the liquor-traffic.

Rev. R. E. McAlpine writes to the *Christian Observer* from Nagoya, 3d ult: "We lately organized a new church in a village near here, full particulars of which I hope to send to next *Missionary*. Eight years ago the whole village was Buddhist in its belief; now temple and priests are all gone, and practically the whole village Christian.

During the first half of the current fiscal year the receipts of the Foreign Mission board of the Northern Presbyterian Church of this country, fell short $92,910,88 as compares with last year. The receipts of the Methodist Episcopal Church also fell largely short.

The annual report to the American Board as relates to missions in Africa was in the main encouraging; as regards the missions on the West and East coast especially so. The new stations were well selected both for health and for opportunity to reach the natives. The Umbundu tongue with which the missionaries are measurably acquainted is spoken by the people.

Three missionaries have been added to the African mission—one of them a native woman. Since January 1st 136,000 pages printed in the Tonga language, nearly all by the work of natives and distributed among the people. For three cents a copy of the Gospel can now be had by any native who can read it. An advance from this mission is now being arranged for.

There have been revivals in the Zulu mission, tending to increased knowledge, more robustness of spirituality and a higher degree of consecration. The schools including the theological school, are sustained and the quality of men in training improving. Sixteen churches have 979 mem—108 of whom were added last year. The number of missionaries has been reduced to six—fact which the report greatly deplores.

The missions in New Guineas in charge Native South Sea Islanders give an encouraging report. Where a few years ago cannibalism existed Gospel hymns are sung. At Savaia there are three catechumens and six who can read well. All the people are friendly.

The Sandwich Islands have been considered as so far Christianized as to be able to get along without foreign help. It seems now to be regarded as desirable that they should continue to receive aid for the purpose of strengthening them in their work. The mistake was either in neglecting the nurture and training of young converts so as to fit them for the more robust duties of self-sustenance and aggression, or in prematurely abandoning the field to the native Christians before the work had secured a lasting foundation. It is now recommended by the Prudential Committee of the American Board that accessory work be promptly undertaken to arrest the spiritual retrogression which is only too evident in these islands.

The Presbyterian Board (Northern) has commissioned Rev. Allan McKay to take charge of the Native church at Fort Wrangell, Alaska.

News come through Rev. James Chalmers from New Guinea, that at Savaia, the people are friendly and some seem to have accepted Christianity. A short time ago they were cannibals. There are six catechumens and six who can read well.

The use of intoxicating liquors among Mohammedans in Jerusalem is said to be increase, and the fact causes great anxiety the missionaries. The sale of liquor is wholly, or almost so, to Christians or J

Intense hatred of the French in Society islands. The Governme bring the islands under its flag h the settlements and destroyed the result is disastrous to missions as fare of the people.

Rev. Mr. Shaw of the Lond Society tells that the people of car, had agreed to build a chur should preach instead of under a structure had been commenced th two very hideous idols as vill This outbreak of heathenism expected. Being contrary to th the governor heard of it, he had posed in the court yard for publicly burned.

The Persian missions have blessed during the past year both in the accession to the the general prosperity of th opportunities foa the exter seem literally without lim

The Presbyterian.

THE GRACE OF UNSELFISHNESS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

As we follow our Lord from village to village, over the flower-clad hills of Palestine, we are more and more struck with the wonderful unselfishness of His life; not only as manifested in that first sublime step down from the throne, when He, "who being in the form of God, and thought it not robbery to be equal with God, made Himself of no reputation and took upon Himself the form of a servant"—for the sake of dying sinners—but in His tender thoughtfulness for others, His tender sympathy for His people in all their interests, His utter forgetfulness of self save as the representative of the Father.

And when we see this unselfishness in its divinely beautiful consummation on the Cross—"the Good Shepherd laying down His life for the sheep,"—we must, from the depths of our Christian souls, desire that something of this mind may be in us which was also in Christ Jesus.

To the truly earnest follower of Jesus, "faint yet pursuing," immediately arises the practical question: How can I follow Jesus here? There is no escaping the fact that to be like Him we must be unselfish. His grace is not a casual one, which one may look for here and there among Christians, as one looks for a dark eye or for golden hair as an accidental peculiarity, but is one of the most certain signs of true religion, one of the most unfailing fruits borne by the branches of the True Vine.

What is it? Who must possess it? Is it a grace peculiar to women? One might think so when we see how naturally one looks for it there, and how much oftener it is found among women than among men. This is a sorrowful assertion, but it remains a fact.

Look about you and put your finger upon a man who lives a life of habitual unselfishness. We may recall a few exceptions, which only prove the rule. We remember the missionaries—yes, they have sacrificed much, and are glorious exceptions, but look around you in your own homes, your own community. Where can you find a man who lives a daily life of unselfishness in little things? Who recogni zes this as a positive Christian duty?

Most of us resent the suggestion as beneath our dignity as men. Why, we practice this virtue of self-denial on a large scale. We live our lives in the office, in the field, in the store,—we earn the right to be selfish at home, or at least self-indulgent; to wear the best clothes, to keep the best seat the fireside—to have our own way generally—and our wives well instructed in the duties of obedience, bear us out in this matter.

Is there a necessity for economy, let the daughters wear plainer clothes and give up some of those things which go to make home beautiful. We work hard, we must have our cigar, our paper, our fine coats and expensive boots. And so, too often, the father of the family robs himself of the high privilege of self-denial. The sons, with the keen eye of childhood, watching who it is that has his own way, and invariably takes the best of things, grow up and go forth into the world, ready to extol the beautiful virtue of unselfishness in women, in all manner of pretty speeches, but as oblivious to their own obligations in the matter as their fathers were before them.

This is a grave charge; yet can any one deny it, or deny that to the lack of this so-called womanly virtue may be traced some of the saddest of society's crimes—all the sadder because they are crimes which the law does not reach?

But while it is true that fewer men cultivate the graces of unselfishness than women, is none the less true that there are too many unselfish Christian women. We can find many ready to give up pleasures and comforts for husband, for child, for mother, for home, and these sacrifices almost cease to be sacrifices because of the deep love that prompts them. This thing I give up is a real sacrifice, I feel, but how many cheerfully deny themselves for those to whom they are indifferent, or who have no claim upon them?

Many Christians in whom this lack is noted for want of space. They live for and only in their immedate circle—each member of their own family and a few friends and he will say at once that he or she (as the case may be) is the most unselfish person I ever saw." Each one of that charmed circle, and each one who would be the last of the number with which they would be classed, would be the last to say he or she is "selfish unselfish-

It is not enough that I make home happy to my wife, to my husband, to my children as the case may be, though this is a beautiful thing to do. It is not enough that I give them smiles and kind words, and thoughtful loving deeds, if at my door there is a lonely sorrowful life that is hungry for love and attention. It is not enough that my neighbor on the right thinks me a lovely, unselfish woman; if my neighbor on the left is a stranger to these attractions. Our Great Exampler—Type of all human excellence has shown us the way. "He maketh His Sun to shine on the evil as well as the good. It is true that it is easier to be kind and loving to some people than to some others. Some are more attractive, some more responsive, some less exacting and so are satisfied with less from us. But our obligations remain the same. This is a matter of principle rather than of feeling to begin with—but after we have been unselfish from principle there steals into our hearts a sense of the pleasure, the delightsomeness of sacrifice—that is a foretaste of heaven.

Few have opportunities for great sacrifices—life is full of little opportunities for little deeds of kindness and little words of love—if only we watch for them.

The ready smile, the cheery word for the desponding; the flower given.

"Those little acts of kindness
So easily out of mind,
Those chances to be angels
Which even mortals find."

These go to make up the qualifications of that man or woman who is following Him who pleased not Himself, "but gave Himself a willing sacrifice." O. P.

"WE CANNOT FIND THE DOOR."

Rev. Jonathan Lees of the London Mission addressing an audience in London last year told the following: "It was near the close of a winter afternoon, and my carter was pushing on to reach our halting-place for the night, when, on passing through a village my eye was suddenly caught by what was evidently an extemporized temple mat-shed. Though pressed for time, curiosity led me to enter. Yes, there was the idol—a large picture hanging at the end opposite to the door, and there was the familiar altar table, with its incense pot, candlesticks, and various offerings, while the sides of the enclosure were made gay with pictures. A few old men were at the moment the only visitors. As I stood there a man came to burn incense and to perform his prostrations. Then we talked. You can imagine it easily enough. They told me that their worship was to secure good crops. I spoke of the great loving Father in heaven who supplies all our wants, and then I spoke of Jesus. Rising to go, they begged me to retell the story, and when at length I must leave, sad at heart that we might almost certainly never meet again on earth, one old, white-haired patriarch cried out: 'Oh, do stay and teach us. We did not know this was wrong. Our fathers worshiped thus; we cannot find the door.' Those words haunted me for many a day; they haunt me still."

THE PREACHER'S GREAT THEME.

When Paul went to Corinth, he found a city wealthy, gay, licentious, idolatrous, a good deal like modern Paris in its worst phases. There was much of art, learning, and literature. These people were proud of their polish and refinement. Music, oratory, and philosophy were their boast. Commerce, trade, and business made them rich and proud. Paul went there to preach doctrine. He had none of the Grecian eloquence. His bodily presence and his speech were not prepossessing. But Paul changed not his theme or his manner. He tells us that his theme was Christ Jesus. Not a pleasing theme to a polished Greek. And to make it still less attractive to the Corinthians, Paul presented Christ as a crucified man. He spoke of Christ dying on the shameful cross. And so in our day the preacher's theme is the same. It is the greatest God can give the preacher. It is the most suitable for this cultivated 19th century. It is one which angels desire to study. God deems it the chiefest theme. It is the most attractive to men whom the Spirit enlightens. "I, if I be lifted up will draw all men unto me." Yes, Christ can draw men. And he who preaches Christ crucified will draw men too. He has the magnetic influence.

Some ministers yield to the temptation to preach drawing sermons on politics, philosophy, poetry, history, anything and everything, except the cross. They greatly mistake. Some men deny Christ and His cross in their preaching, and if their preaching draws, it draws men from God to the devil, and from heaven to hell. God deliver our pulpit from such *drawing* men. No, there is nothing that draws a poor, perishing sinner to God like the preaching of Christ crucified. This is the "testimony of God" which Paul declared, and which saved the people.

The very poorest way of preaching this greatest theme is with excellency of speech and of man's wisdom only; with pompous pride, glittering sentences, well rounded periods, affected voice—mere words—words! "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not *love*, I am become as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals." Men may preach like angels, and yet, fail like wind-bags, Preaching may be like a beautiful *dead* body. The poet describes the dead body of a beautiful youth—"We start, for life is wanting there." Rev. N. Murray was an eloquent preacher in Western Pennsylvania, but he lacked the life of Christ's love. He would prefer to preach an eloquent sermon, than to save souls. But when he was converted, he preached living sermons. Avoid the temptation, brother ministers, to give pretty sermons, fine essays, rhetorical flourishes, rather than the plain testimony of God. —*Rev. A. J. Reynolds in the Mid-Continent.*

LOSS AND GAIN.

I sorrowed that the golden day was dead,
Its light no more the country-side adorning:
But whilst I grieved, behold—the East grew red
With morning.

I sighed that merry Spring was forced to go
And doff the wreath that did so well become her,
But whilst I murmured at her absence, lo!
'Twas summer.

I mourned because the daffodils were killed
By burning skies that scorched my early posies;
But while for these I pined my hands were filled
With roses.

Half broken-hearted I bewailed the end
Of friendships than which none had once seemed nearer:
But whilst I wept I found a newer friend,
And dearer.

And thus I learned old pleasures are estranged
Only that something better may be given,
Until at last we find this earth exchanged
For heaven.

—*Good Words.*

MISPLACED INDUSTRY.

Matter misplaced becomes dirt. A choice and exquisite morsel on your plate is dirt of the most objectionable sort as soon as you have dropped it on the carpet or on your shirt bossom. Beautiful or useful plants misplaced are weeds. A dahlia is a weed when it starts to grow in a potato-patch, and has to be hoed up just as if it were a pig-weed. But just so a potato-plant is a weed when it springs up in a flower-bed. "Everybody's weed," says Mr. Ruskin, "is somebody's flower.

That excellent virtue, industry, willfully misplaced, mistimed, misapplied, is nothing better than laziness; indeed, it is one form of laziness, and the only form of it to which some natures are tempted. To spend one's conscious hours in absolute passivity has small attraction except to undervitalized organizations. In the lassitude of the climate, and the vacuity of an ignorant mind, and the absence of every stimulating aspiration, the Southern negroes may sometimes be seen basking in row on the warm side of a wall, like turtles on a log. But the traveler from more temperate regions looks on the sight with amused or (if he be of a Christian mind) with compassionate wonder, as an unusual and morbid aspect of human nature. Commonly and healthily (until the point of exhaustion is reached which suspends activity) men rest from action by other and different action; as when they come out from ten hours of work in a factory to a game of ball or quoits. This is pre-eminently true of head-work. The mind is always in function, cannot stop itself if it tries. Herein lies the truth of Lord's Bacon's aphorism, "Rest for the mind is change of labor." Some later writer has put it thus: "Every man should have a vocation and an avocation."

There can be but little doubt that the most effective men, in the long run—the men who make the most of themselves—are commonly those who draw the line hard and fast, and in the right place, between work and play. President Hayes remarked once, to a friend, on the wisdom of selecting the late Judge Waite for the toilsome position of Chief Justice, on account of his great capacity for work. His friend, who knew the Chief Justice only in his quiet vacations at Lyme, playing dominoes with his grandchildren, replied that he had been more impressed with his immense capacity for not working, "Yes," said the President, shrewdly, "that is part of it." We see that it is, when we come to think of it. Many a visitor to Philadelphia has wondered, in meeting a merchant more charged with multifarious business than almost any man living, to see how, in the off hours, he can give himself up to conversing on affairs of church and Sunday-school with as complete, undistracted absorption in the subject as if this was the only business of his life. But we really ought not to wonder. It is not in spite of his faculty of turning so completely and without reserve from his vocation to his avocation that he is so effective a business man; it is because of it. It is your fussy, inefficient man that puts no real, solid energy into his day's work, who goes home at the close of business hours with his eyebrows knitted in a hard knot, and frets out his business cares upon his wife and children. Possibly, indeed, he quite plumes himself upon his perpetual fret, as the proof of a commending industry. It is not. It comes of "the force of inertia." In the old-fashioned poetic language of natural philosophy, "the force of inertia" is not only the force with which a body at rest refuses to stir; it is also the force with which a body in motion refuses to stop. It was an eminent scholar in New England, himself a monumental example of incessant diggery, who, when the dinner-bell had been rung a second time with sharp emphasis, called to his brother in the library: "Come, come; I believe you are too lazy to stop working."

The student's life is peculiarly subject to this device of the Devil. And that which is extolled as "self-education" consists sometimes in the greedy devouring of intellectual delicacies such as happen to suit the particular palate, and the refusing of the rest of the bill of fare. That is a true saying, that there are two sorts of things that we ought to study—first, the things that we like; second, the things that we don't like. An education in which the two are faithfully mingled makes an all-round man—a man who "has the use of himself." The other sort of education makes a one-sided man and makes him more one-sided still,—strengthens his strong muscles and atrophies his weak ones. It is toward this that modern notions of university education in American are flowing,—abolishing the coercion of the daily recitation, and turning the student loose in a wilderness of elective studiesto pick and choose for himself, indifferent whether he gets his knowledge by daily, methodical diligence, or whether he gorges it by unwholesome cramming just before examination. The one way produces wonderful monstrosities of special erudition.—men who can give a lifetime to the dative case. But the other way, that lays out the student's work for him, and requires him to do it, especially the part that he does not like, and to do it in the right time and the right way, has its advantages for the training of a man and a citizen.

It is in professions like that of the ministry, or of a literary life, which leave their votary free in some measure to divide and dispose of his own time, that this insidious temptation to laborious laziness is most felt. Blessed are you whose business binds you with irksome regularity to a fixed and daily round of duties. And doubly blessed are you (to whom these columns speak by scores of thousands in every part of this country) who, having fulfilled this daily round of duty in useful secular business, find your recreation and refreshment in Christian study and Christian charity. How complete a life is that whose vocation is beneficent, and whose avocation is beneficence itself!

But in fact we, none of us, escape the discipline of exacted duties fixed to time. The world is constituted as a school of methodical industry. The sun and stars are "set in the firmament for times and for seasons, and for days and for years;" and the divine ordinance of sleep, compelling from his study or his handicraft the veriest glutton of toil who is "too lazy to quit work," brings us to halt, whether we will or no, and gives us daily the inestimable privilege of a fresh start. An enormous loss to the activities of mankind is this loss of momentum through the necessity of sleep; but, oh, the moral gain of it! And this discipline of the day and night is renewed in the exacted Sabbath-rest, and in the waxing and waning of the moons, and the steady plodding of the obedient earth through the recurrent seasons, cycle after cycle, in its dutiful orbit round the sun. All seems organized to measure off and time our work for us, and bring us to frequent and periodical account for it. If only we would be exercised thereby!—*Sunday School Times.*

Let every Christian know that the wardrobe of heaven is in reach.

THE SUM OF PRACTICAL RELIGION.

The comprehensive phrase, "found walking in truth," used by St. John in his letter to "the elect lady," expresses the summary of practical Christianity. It is eminently true of the Christian religion that it is active and hence visible, it serves and therefore is seen; it is not separated from every-day routine life. It will be admitted that many, very many, hear the truth, and know the truth, but they do not walk in it. Their attitude toward the truth is simply that of passive recipients. They listen complacently, assent to it, do not dispute it; yet it seems not to be in them a well of water springing up unto everlasting life, producing in the life that now is an exuberant outflow of spiritual vitality and energy. Now, in walking there is motion, there is action; effort is put forth, advancement is made. It is, therefore, opposed to indifference and inaction; and walking in truth is directly contrary to walking in error, or after the flesh and the course of this world. It is to be actively affected by the truth, whereby the life is made to conform to the example and teachings of Christ, than which there is nothing grander, purer, higher. To walk in truth is to be what one seems, to scorn counterfeits, shun shams, or the path hung about with shows, shadows, and pageants, to live as God's child, always true to truth, conscience, and Christ.

Truth lodged in the soul is like leaven placed in the loaf; it works; it permeates, vitalises, revolutionises. It effects a radical and complete change in the life course. Life's hopes spring from new sources; life's aims contemplate different and more worthy objects. The affections cling to God, to Christ, and to his redeemed, who have likewise been brought under the kindly sway of truth. This religion is visible as well as active, visible because active. Doers of the word is the mark of believing hearers of the word. The word is heard in the ear, received in the heart, incarnated in the religion that meets the needs of this suffering, dying world. The want is a walking, working religion. There is no blessing to any one in a religion that sits still, with folded hands and unwilling feet. That kind is a deception, a cheat; it cheats the Church, it cheats Christ, it cheats the soul of him professing it.

The demand, in these days of loose thinking, liberal construction, and ecclesiastical dodging, is for a conspicuous, manly, vigorous Christianity that ungodly men shall be bound to behold and admire. Bold and brave every man should be who has taken his place in the ranks of the Lord of hosts; and this should be not to be seen of men, not for the sake of notoriety, but for the Church's sake, for the word's sake for his own sake, for Christ's sake.

All know whence Christian fortitude and valor are derived. When the rulers saw the boldness of Peter and John they marvelled, and they took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. The soul that has been in the company of Jesus carries away with it a power and a boldnes, that divulges the fact of an extraordinary companionship. They who go forth from his presence every day are they who show forth his spirit, who help the needy, dispense charity, bend the knee, and with the hand of faith grasp the lever of prayer that moves the throne of mercy, keep sacred vows, seize the sword of the Spirit, take the strongholds, and belt the continents with the message of salvation.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

FIVE ACTS OF THE RUM TRAGEDY.

Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, in the *N. Y. Observer*, presents the following:

"FIVE ACTS IN THE RUM TRAGEDY."

"ACT I. Young man starting from home. Parents and sisters weeping to have him go. Wagon passing over the hills. Farewell kiss thrown back. Ring the bell and let the curtain drop.

"ACT II. Marriage altar. Bright lights. Full organ played. White veil trailing through the aisle. Prayer and congratulations, and exclamations of 'How well she looks? Ring the bell, and let the curtain drop.

"ACT III. Midnight. Woman waiting for staggering steps. Old garments stuck into the broken window-pane. Many marks of hardship on the face. Biting of the nails of bloodless fingers. Neglect, cruelty, disgrace. Ring the bell, and let the curtain drop.

"ACT IV. Three graves in a very dark place. Grave of child who died from lack of medicine, Grave of wife who died of a broken heart. Grave of husband and father who died of dissipation. Plenty of weeds, but no flowers. Oh, what a blasted heath with three graves! Ring the bell, and let the curtain drop.

"ACT V. A destroyed soul's eternity. No light: no music; no hope! Despair coiling arouud the heart with unutterable anguish. Blackness of darkness forever!"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Two Girls Abroad. This is a very pleasantly written story by Nellie M Carter. Two girls spend the summer months abroad unattended; they pay short visits to England, Scotland, France, Switzerland, etc. The story relates an interesting account of their travels and adventures and although but few places, are described in detail, a great deal of information can be gleaned from these pages. There is a vein of the romantic in the story and the tone is pure and elevating. It is a good book for boys and girls. Price $1.00. Robert Carter & Bros., Publishers, New York.

Original Recitation. Eugene J. Hall, the author of these recitations has attained a high reputation as a poet and lecturer. He is a very versatile writer, his poems being humorous, pathetic, heroic and religious, and in all the tone is healthy and moral. The exceedingly cheap form, 10 cents per volume, in which these books are offered to the public should bespeak for them a liberal patronage. "The Red Books," a series of six volumes, comprise selections from Mr. Hall's writings in prose and poetry and form an excellent collection of recitations and readings for school and home. Eugene J. Hall, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

The December *Century* contains three complete stories: The Third of March, by Julian Hawthorne; "'Minc'—A Plot," by H. S. Edwards, author of "Two Runaways;" "The Rise and Fall of 'The Irish Aigle,'" which is the first one of the Irish American stories by George H. Jessop. There will also be a travel sketch by F. Hopkinson Smith, "A White Umbrella in Mexico," with illu trations by the author.

The Eclectic magazine before us for December richly stored with foreign literature, science and art. There are eighteen papers in the current number, and the departments of literary notices. Foreign and art notes combined make up an intellectual treat worth partaking of. Price $5 a year. 25 Bond St., N. Y.

We are indebted to C. H. Whiting, of Chicago for a very pretty little ribbon-tied booklet, titled *Peace.* The paper is clear, each leaf is delicately adorned with dainty etching and pretty verse in a diversity of type, making it altogether a unique gem of beauty, Price 25cts.

Our Little Ones for November comes to us as beautiful as always. It is the best magazine for the little children of which we know, as the articles in it are pleasantly instructive and the illustrations are delightful. The first article in this November issue, entitled, A Great Day in Paris, with its pretty frontispiece of the Jordan D'Acclimation and the one called, The Little Actors are especially noticeable.

THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF CULTIVATING A SWEET VOICE.

There is no power of love so hard to get and keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the work of a soft heart, and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels, and it is hard to get and keep it in the right tone. One must start in youth, and be on the watch night and day, at work, at at play, to get and keep a voice that shall speak at all times the thought of a kind heart. But this is the time when a sharp voice is most apt to be got. You often hear boys and girls say words at play with a quick, sharp tone, as if it were the snap of a whip. When one of them gets vexed you will hear a voice that sounds as if it were made up of a snarl, a whine, and a bark. Such a voice often speaks worse than the heart feels. It shows more ill-will in the tone than in the words. It is often in mirth that one gets a voice or a tone that is sharp, and sticks to him through life, and and stirs up ill-will and grief, and falls like a drop of gall on the sweet joys at home. Such as these get a sharp home voice for use, and keep their best voice for those they meet elsewhere. I would say to all boys and girls. "Use your best voice at home." Watch it day by day as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth to you in days to come more than the best pearl hid in the seas. A kind voice is a lark's song to a hearth and home. It is to the heart what light is to the eye.

RIPENESS IN CHARACTER.

One mark is beauty. Ripe fruit has its own perfect beauty. As the sun ripens, the sun tints it with surpassing loveliness, and the colors deepen till the beauty of the fruit is equal to the beauty of the blossom, and in some respects superior. There is in ripe Christians the beauty of realized sanctification, which the Word of God knows by the name of "beauty of holiness."

Another mark of ripe fruit is tenderness. The young green fruit is hard and stone like; but the ripe fruit is soft, yields to the pressure, can almost be moulded, retains the mark of the fingers. So it is with the mature Christian; he is noted for tenderness of spirit.

Another mark of ripeness is sweetness. The unripe fruit is sour, and perhaps it ought to be, or else we should eat all the fruits while they are yet green. It may therefore be in the order of grace, a fit thing that in the youthful Christian some sharpness may be formed which will ultimately be removed. As we grow in grace, we are sure to grow in charity, sympathy, and love; we shall have greater and more intense affection for the person of Him "whom having not seen, we love;" we shall have greater delight in the precious things of His Gospel. The doctrines which perhaps we did not understand at first will become marrow and fatness to us as we advance in grace. We shall feel that there is honey dropping from the honeycomb in the deep things of our religion. We shall, as we ripen in grace, have greater sweetness toward our fellow Christians. Bitter-spirited Christians may know a great deal, but they are immature. Those who are quick to censure may be very acute in judgment, but they are, as yet, immature in heart. I know we who are young beginners in grace think ourselves qualified to reform the whole Christian Church. We drag her before us and condemn her straightway; but when our virtues become more mature, I trust we shall not be more tolerant of evil, but we shall be more tolerant of infirmity, more hopeful for the people of God, and certainly less arrogant in our criticism.

Another, and a very sure mark of ripeness, is a loose hold of earth. Ripe fruit easily parts from the bough. You shake the tree and the ripe apples fall. If you wish to eat fresh fruit you put out your hand to pluck it, and if it comes off with difficulty you feel that you had better leave it alone a little longer; but when it drops into your hand, quite ready to be withdrawn from the branch, you know it to be in good condition.—*Spurgeon.*

HONOR AND HAPPINESS IN WORK.

I have learned both by experience and observation that the only real and lasting enjoyment in life is to be found in work. Everything which man creates decays when neglected, but nothing in nature or art goes to pieces so fast as man in idleness. The conditions of health, happiness, development, mental, moral and physical vigor and unimpaired faculties for old age, are found only in the full exercise of all our powers to the limit of their capacity. I know men who were completed when they graduated. Their thought and talk have never gotten beyond college politics and the rivalries of the secret societies. They are human photographs, and the echo of their undergraduate voices of a bygone generation touches no sympathetic chord in the activities of to-day. Such men have always been nerveless idlers and in middle life are hopeless failures Sir Henry Holland when past eighty, returning from his annual vacation to find his carriage awaiting him at the depot, and completing his round of calls upon his patients before reaching his house; Mr. Gladstone, at seventy-eight, more diligent in public duty than any member of his party, and yet finding time for excursions in the classics, modern languages and the sciences, and to maintain a controversy in defense of the Bible and Christianity, furnish unanswerable testimony to the sustaining and regeneration power of work. When a young man is sure that he has found the calling best suited to his abilities and training, whether the professions or the farm, business or mechanical industry, three rules will invariably carry him through, stick, dig and save.

In a republic work is honorable, and a man has no place in the community and receives little of its consideration unless he contributes something to the movement of the complicated machinery of society. The effect of our American example is seen all over Europe. It has given to labor recognition and dignity in countries where formerly and within recent recollection it was a badge of servitude.—*Chauncey M. Depew.*

A TRUMPET OF WARNING.

Rev. Wesley Guard, the representative of Irish Methodism to the Northern General Conference, closed his address to that body with this warning note: "I do not venture to speak further, but still I cannot sit down without saying that we are one with you in the great struggle that you have to pass through. What I fear most for you is this—that you will think, because you are strong, that, therefore, there is no danger. You have in your midst, silently, subtly, but resolutely moving, the power which we have felt and are contending with in my country. Never was there in the history of the ages a time when the Catholic Church was so resolute in its purpose, not only to win England, if she can, but to win America. And I know, from my own investigation, the feeling in other hearts is that it has already gained a foothold in this country, such as you have not been dreaming of. Can we not read history aright? What has been the effect and influence of this Roman system upon every land she has touched? What has been the effect in fair Italy? She has shadowed with her deadly upas shade the once famous Spanish nation. Wherever she touched she has touched to blight and wither. Look at Mexico; look at Peru; look at Chili; look at Central America; look at the West India Islands, that she first touched with her blighting influence. Surely, when we remember that, we shall hasten to endeavor to unwind the folds of that great constrictor that she has tried to throw around us. And we will endeavor, by God's grace, to say, while we give the utmost freedom to thought and action, of civil and religious liberty, to Roman Catholicism, on that side and on this side, let the old echo be heard there as here, 'No peace with Rome.'"

CALVIN.

To understand what Calvin did we have but to compare Protestantism as it was in 1535, when his work begins, with what it was in the 1564, the year of his death. In the former it seemed everywhere confronted with dangers insurmountable; in Germany threatened by the jealousies, hesitancies, petty passions, ulterior and meaner ambitions of the princes, threatened by the astute policy and unbroken strength of Charles V., who was but waiting his opportunity to strike; divided in Switzerland by cantonal factions and racial aversions; without any foothold in France or the Netherlands, lying under the heavy hand of Henry VIII. in England, whose action grew the more mischievous the more antipapal it became: with so few adherents in Scotland that they could be counted on the fingers. In the latter year the influence of Geneva had penetrated Germany, and, even where provoking resistance, had quickened the whole body Protestant; had converted almost the half of France, and enlisted her noblest sons in the army of reform, with the royal Conde and the gallant Coligny at their head; had gone like iron-drops into the blood of the Netherland Churches, and made the heroes that broke the mighty power of Spain; it had reached England, created the Puritan spirit, the faith that was to determine her political constitution, condition her religious development, and create her most fruitful and characteristic colony; had sent Knox into Scotland with a theology that was to nurse a brawny race, civilize a people, and with a polity that was to effect the completest and happiest revolution any nation ever experienced. Without Calvin and Geneva these things would not have been; and without these things Europe and America would not have been as they are to-day—not so great, so well ordered, or so *free.*—*Contemporary Review.*

COMING INTO PORT.

I have weathered the turbulent cape of storms,
Where the winds of passion blow;
I have sheered by the reefs that gnash to foam
The shadows that lurk below;
I have joyed in the surge of the whistling sea,
And the wild strong stress of the gale,
As my brave bark quivered and leaped, alive,
To the strain of its crowded sail.
Then the masterful spirit was on me,
And with nature I wrestled glad;
And danger was like a passionate bride
And love was itself half mad.
Then life was a storm that blew me on,
And flew as the wild winds fly;
And hope was a pennon streaming out
High up—to play with the sky.

Oh! the golden days, the glorious days
That so slavish of life we spent!
Oh! the dreaming nights with the silent stars
'Neath the sky's mysterious tent!
Oh! the light heart and the strong desire
And the pulse's quickening thrill.
When joy lived with us, and beauty smiled
And youth had its free, full will!
The whole wide world was before us then,
And never our spirits failed.
And we never looked back, but onward, onward
Into the future we sailed,
Ever before us the fair horizon
Whose dim and exquisite line
Alone divided our earth from heaven,
Our life from a life divine.

Now my voyage is well-nigh over,
And my staunchest spars are gone,
And my sails are rent, and my barnacled bark
Drags slowly and heavily on.
The faint breeze comes from the distant shore
With its odor dim and sweet,
And soon in the silent harbor of peace
Long-parted friends I shall greet.
The voyage is well nigh over,
Tho' at times a capful of wind
Will rattle the ropes and fill the sails
And furrow a wake behind.
But the sea has become a weariness,
And glad into port I shall come
With my sails all furled, and my anchor dropped,
And my cargo carried home.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

LIFE IS NOT A JOKE.

Humorous views of life are well enough as an occasional relaxation. But we are not to find the chief joy and end of life in these accidentally distorted perspectives. Life itself is not a joke. Viewed under proper aspects, there is nothing trivial or commonplace about life. Its impressive grandeur appears at every turn—in our choice of destiny-molding opportunities, in mysterious and yet eternal relationships begun, entered into, developed, interlacing in complicated and unfathomed weavings; in the vocations we are called to fill; in the work we see before us to do; in both the fulfillments and omissions of the past and in the hopes of the future. It is not in the distorted, funny, grotesque, but in the grandest and noblest perspectives; not in the mere accidents, but in the mighty purposes, of life—that we are to seek our chief delight.—*Sunday-School Times.*

OLD AGE.

Dean Bradley, successor of Stanley in the deanery of Westminster, tells an anecdote of him as he neared his sixtieth year. He was traveling in Germany on a Rhine steamer, and became acquainted with a boy who asked him his age. The Dean answered, and the boy said:

"Why, all your life is over!"

"No," said the Dean, "the best is yet to come."

"You must be the wrong side of sixty," said one acquaintance to another.

"No," he replied, "I am on the right side."

Old age is cheerless enough to one lacking faith in God and Christ, but bright with divinest hopes when one has for his portion the Christ, whom to know, with the Father, is eternal life. Let every man mourn as old age creeps upon him if he be without faith in the Holy One.

Let every man rejoice as age comes upon him if he trusts in him who said, "Because I live, ye shall live." Life here is only the state of infancy.

A plain London lighterman, only a navigator on the Thames, was in the Abbey, standing before the monument of John Wesley, and as he talked with the Dean, knowing he had been in Palestine, said:

"It must have been beautiful to have walked where the Saviour walked."

"Yes," and with a saintly look he said, "beautiful to walk in the steps of the Saviour."

Stanley's words as he spoke of death are so beautiful we quote them:

"There the soul finds itself on the mountain ridge overlooking the unknown future: our company before is gone; the kinsfolk and friends of many years are passed over the dark river, and we are left alone with God. We know not in the shadow of night who it is that touches us—we feel only that the everlasting Arms are closing us in; the twilight of the morning breaks, we are bid to depart in peace, for by a strength not our own we have prevailed, and the path is made clear before us."

Great and many are the compensations of advancing age.

A FATHER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"I assume to keep no man's concience; I assume to judge no man; I do not assume that I am better than any man, but that I am weaker. But I say this to you, I have a boy as dear to me as the ruddy drops that gather about this heart. I find my hopes already centered in his little body, and I look to him to-night to take on himself the work that, strive as I may, must fall unfinished from my hands. Now I know they say it is proper to educate a boy at home that if he is taught at home he will not go wrong. That is a lie to begin with; but that don't matter. I have seen some sons of some as good people as ever lived turn out badly. I accept my responsibility as a father. The boy may fall from the right path as things now exist. If he does, I bear that sorrow with such resignation as I may; but I tell you if I were to recall bar-rooms to this city, when I knew that it has prospered in their absence, and that boy should fall through their agency, I tell you—and the conviction has come to me in the still watches of the night—I could not, wearing the crowning sorrows of his disgrace and looking into the eyes of her whose heart he had broken—I could not, if I had voted to recall these bar-rooms, find answer for my conscience or support for my remorse. I don't know how any other father feels, but this is the way I feel, if God permits me to utter the truth. The best reforms of this earth come through waste and storm and doubt and suspicion; the sun itself when it rises on each day wastes the radiance of the moon and blots the starlight from the skies, but only to unlock the earth from the clasp of night and plant the stars anew in the opening flowers. Behind the sun, as behind this movement, we may be sure there stands the Lord God Almighty, Master and Maker of this universe, from whose hand the spheres are sent to their orbits, and whose voice has been the harmony of this world since the morning stars sang together."—*Hon. H. W. Grady.*

THE MOTHER TOUCH.

How soon a house shows its absence How little the lack of a mother's executive watchfulness is realized till like her plants that droop for want of water, everything about the house has somehow a wilted look! For was it not "mother" who moved about, instinctively placing a bright colored vase just where the light would most effectually fall on it, and raised a curtain, or drew it aside, from the same artistic impulse? Who opened a window here, or closed it there, just at the right moment, to make the temperature of the house agreeable? Who, passing into one room, straightened a cloth that was ever so little awry upon the table, or put out of the way some carelessly placed foot-stool, over which some stranger foot might have stumbled, or put sofas and chairs in such neighborly and comfortable proximity that it was really quite wonderful how they could help in carrying on a conversation with one another?

Was it not "mother" who, seating herself at the table, saw on an instant if the proper positions of the dishes were respected? And did she not, however weary with her frittering life of detail, see to it that the unities were harmoniously preserved in spite of Erin's unteachable proclivities to the contrary, and all with a glance of her eye, or a whispered word, or a touch of her magic finger-tips The button is never missing at the throat of the little garment where insidious croup essays to creep in.

THE SHEAF OF CORN AND THE THISTLE.

FROM THE GERMAN—BY MRS. ST. SIMON.

A devout peasant, with silvery white hair, walked in the fields at harvest-time with his young grandson. The old man laughed and jested with the reapers, and told them they were but children in comparison with him who had labored at sixty harvests.

Then one of the reapers reached him a sickle; the old man took it, and mowed down a swath with the vigor of youth. And the reapers cheered him and clashed upon their sickles as they whetted them, in token of applause.

The youth, the grandson, spoke to him, and said: "Grandfather, how is it that thou art so vigorous in thy old age?"

Then the old man answered and said: "See, my son, from youth up I have put my trust in God, both in seasons of prosperity and of adversity; by this means I have preserved a cheerful and contented mind. I have faithfully attended to the duties of my calling, and have labored industriously; by this I have gained strength of body, and have enjoyed the favor of heaven. I have walked uprightly before God, and in peace with men; by this I have enjoyed my calmness of soul, and with advancing years, all these blessings have, by God's grace, been strengthened and confirmed in me. Do thou the same my son! Thus thine old age will be like unto a full sheaf, which the owner of the harvest gathers into his barns with joy."

"To what then, dost thou liken an evil old age?" said his grandson.

The youth walked in silence at the old man's side, and the latter pointed with his staff to a thistle by the wayside, and said: "Behold the emblem of an unfruitful, comfortless old age. It stands alone and unheeded; its grey head is the sport of the winds which scatter abroad its seeds."

"TAKE A SHEEP."

A farmer once employed a young man to labor upon his farm without inquiring as to his habits, and upon learning that he was addicted somewhat to drinking, the farmer offered him as a reward a choice sheep if he would refrain from drinking during the season. A grown son of the farmer, on hearing this, said:

"Pa, will you give me a sheep, too, if I will not drink this season?"

"Yes" replied the father, "you may have a sheep."

Then a little son spoke up and said:

"Pa, will you give me a sheep too, if I'll not drink?"

"Yes, son, you shall have a sheep, also."

After a moment's pause the little boy turned to his father and said:

"Pa, hadn't you better take a sheep, too?"

There are a good many fathers who should "take a sheep."

THE BENEFIT OF SUFFERING.

We can see how, for noble natures, suffering is a source of strength and tenderness. For man, being such as he is, the way of perfection is the way of suffering. The prospect of pain or loss or bereavement regarded from afar disturbs and agitates; but when the trial comes there comes with it—or assuredly there may come with it—also a consciousness of fresh spiritual force which remains a perpetual endowment. The sadness of failure and disappointment, prayers frustrated, as we think, hopes deceived, become, even in our own experience, tests and revelations of our manhood. A man who dwells on failure with discontent condemns himself of littleness. We cannot be masters of ourselves till our sovereignty has been challenged and proved.—*Canon Westcott.*

EARNESTNESS.

Earnestness is power. He who is in earnest will impress himself on others, whether he would impart to them or would receive from them. Yet no man will gain in earnestness by seeking to be in earnest, nor will he convince others that he is in earnest by saying that he is earnest. In order to show earnestness a man must be in earnest; and the man who is in earnest cannot help showing it. Earnestness is of the man's self and it is drawn out by the cause that can draw it out. When it is drawn out, every one who sees and hears the man knows that his earnestness is real. If, therefore, a man is in earnest in behalf of anything he undertakes, he may know that he has power in that direction; but if he lacks earnestness, it is of no use for him to try to seem in earnest.—*Sunday-School Times.*

ASSURANCE.

A carpenter who is at work on a lofty scaffold, does not keep looking downward, measuring with his eye the distance to the earth, and imagining the dreadful consequences of a fall. If he did, he might soon become dizzy and lose his balance; but no, he goes quietly about his work, occupying his mind with its details without the thought of falling. It should be so with the Christian. He should not be constantly examining his own spiritual moods, but should engage heartily and steadily in Christian work, which is the best cure for spiritual hypochondria.

IT OCCURRED IN SCOTLAND.

A certain young clergyman, the n
ter of a church not far from Glasgo
made great changes in the church
introducing musical and other ente
elements, to the great scandal
clerical brethren. The other
minister from the country chan
staying with the clerical reform
their return from the evening
latter asked his old friend how
joyed it. "Oh, immensely. It
tal," replied the old minister, e
cally. "But," he added, gravely,
you an' me wad hae been be
kirk."

A KIND ACTION.

If we have done what seem
kind action, and afterwards a
disinclined to do the like ag
we do not meet with gratitu
far to prove that we have no
If ye lend to them of wh
receive, what thanks have

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMB'R 12, 1888

THE END OF THE MATTER.

Our good friend the *Mid-Continent* explains that the true principle of Presbyterianism is monarchy and not republicanism, and plies us with questions which would bring the whole matter of the propriety of the principle into discussion. Moreover, it wishes us to give our best attention to recalling Dr. KERR, of Richmond, from what it styles the error of his opinion—the opinion, that "Presbyterianism is that system in which the Church is regarded as a spiritual commonwealth whose only head is CHRIST; and which he governs through representative elders called by His Spirit and elected by His people, and all of equal authority, which [authority] is exercised by them only when organized into an Assembly or courts."

We decline to urge Dr. KERR to withdraw his opinion, because that we agree with him *in toto*. Furthermore, instead of doing so, we advise every one to procure and read Dr. KERR'S "People's History of Presbyterianism" for full information on this subject. We decline being drawn into any discussion of the propriety of the principle which the Southern Church has adopted as contrary to that held by the Northern Church. First, because it would be a work of supererogation. The subject has been under discussion in both churches and both have settled upon their views of the matter—though, perhaps, our brother of the *Presbyterian Journal* would not agree with this statement. The Northern Church holds to three orders, and the monarchical principle; the Southern Church to the republican principle, parity of the eldership in Church courts—and no lordship over GOD'S heritage.

But that is not all: we decline because it is entirely getting away from the main question. The *Interior* charged that Dr. FRANCIS L. PATTON in the discussion in the Northern Church above alluded to, "showed the position he has always held, that *the ruling-eldership is a convenient and good expedient, but that it formed no part of a Scriptural polity.* Consequently the ruling-eldership has only advisory authority, and *it is not Scripturally legal for them* [viz: the ruling-elders,] *to exercise any function which is not subordinate to the authority of a minister.* On the same ground Dr. RALSTON SMITH said that it was illegal to make an elder the chairman of a committee." [Italics ours.]

The *Interior* went on to say that "scores of brethren" chided it for holding that the true principle of Presbyterian government was republicanism and not the hierarchy, &c. Now, mind, we made no charges—the *Interior* did that. But we said:

On the supposition that "the Northern Church holds that the eldership is *not* "the scriptural, ancient and fundamental organic basis of the Church," and 'the divine plan of the Church was a hierarchy and not a republic.' The application of term Presbyterian to the Northern Church is a misnomer. That Church belies its very name. If it holds that the divine plan is a hierarchy, it is not Presbyterian in anything more than name, and ought not to be Presbyterian in name."

Whether the Northern Church is right, or not, is not the question. A belief in the hierarchical as the divine plan of government is Prelacy and not Presbyterianism. Our contention was that Organic Union between the Churches with such variance in their interpretation of the standards would be an absurdity.

The *Mid-Continent* believes in the monarchical as the divine plan of government, but not go the length ascribed by the *Interior* to Dr. PATTON. Our genial contemporary does not believe that the ruling-elder is merely "a convenient and good [expedient] and that it formed no part of a Scriptural polity." That, albeit the *Interior* positively charges it upon Dr. PATTON, the *Mid-Continent* calls "that foolishness." Our Kansas City contemporary is not quite so critical of the absurdity that the *Interior* charges upon Dr. PATTON, it would be said that the absurdity is the legitimate outgrowth of the idea that the ruling-elder principle of government is the true one. The operating tendency of the principle is to drive out the ruling-elder, bringing in the priests, the bishops, the archbishops, etc. It was by that very principle that the Pope of Rome

...prolong the discussion. The *Interior* made the charges, and the specifications as to time and place, were called for. The specifications are not forthcoming—there remains nothing to be done, but to enter a *nol pros* because of failure of the witness to appear.

"NEVER INTERFERES IN NATIONAL POLITICS."

A report became current that the Pope of Rome had directed the "Prince" to congratulate General HARRISON on his election. The report is denied. We are no great believers in the Pontiff's astuteness. Once we were, but since his course towards the Emperor WILLIAM we have changed our mind. However, we do believe in the jesuitical ability of Cardinal GIBBONS, and so feel very sure the Cardinal would inform the Pope that any congratulations just now would direct the public mind very pointedly to the future action of the administration so congratulated—a thing not at all desirable, we should think, from a Romish point of view. So we are not surprised at the following referring to the report:

The *Vatican* to-day (Dec. 2d,) firmly denies the report relating to General Harrison's election. Reports as reproduced here produced a painful impression.

This, however, is added;

The *Vatican* denies it; and declares the Pope never interferes in national politics.

This statement so insulting to the intelligence of every one at all acquainted with the history of the pontificate, near or remote, had not fairly got on its way before it was practically contradicted by the following, dated at Rome Dec. 6th:

The *Vatican* notifies the former sovereigns of Italian States that the Pope cannot longer prevent Catholics from taking part in elections. At the Conference of the Sacred College at which the Pope presided, it was decided to allow Catholics entire liberty of action.

"Never interferes in national politics;" and yet in spite of Herr WINDTHORST'S vigorous protests, a year or two, he ordered the Catholic members of the German Reichstag to face about and support the Chancellor—and they did it too, though with the greatest reluctance. This is a matter of history so recent and so patent that even the Boston Board would hardly dare throw it out.

But we wish to discuss the last move of the Pontiff a little more thoroughly. The papers for some weeks have been dinging into the ears of a patient public that the Pope was considering the propriety of leaving Rome. Now to the public generally, the movements of the Pope are matters of most sublime indifference. Why then this constant wail! Patient as we are we have been annoyed into asking ourselves why this reiteration of a statement intended to convey an impression utterly and entirely foreign to the Pontiff's real purpose whatever that purpose is; for it must be evident to the dullest apprehension that when the Pope leaves Rome, he leaves Rome forever. He abandons all possibility of ever regaining temporal sovereignty; he parts with all the historical associations that cluster around the Papal throne on the Tiber, and he loses all the prestige that these things confer.

We never could believe that the Pope ever intended leaving Rome, and yet the papers have been throwing it out right and left that it is his intention to do so, and have been suggesting possible asylums, &c., &c. This last move of the Pontiff we are disposed to think has some connection with these threats. The connection is not very clear as yet, but will be developed as time moves on. Possibly, the threats were intended to prepare for the utter break down involved in the action of the Pope and Sacred college consenting to the voting of all Italians in the elections. Look at the significance of this action.

PIUS IX and LEO XIII, have both maintained that to permit suffrage—that is to give Papal consent to suffrage—in the political elections would be to acknowledge the rightful sovereignty of Italy. Now then: Does this action concede the rightful sovereignty of King HUMBERT over Italy, or does it not? If it does not then PIUS died in error and LEO has lived in error, lo! these many years—where in that case is papal infallibility? But if this action does concede Italian sovereignty where has gone the dream of papal sovereignty?

The truth is, the Pope is in political extremity. He has lost all hope of getting anything from Germany, and even Spain and Austria have given him the coldest comfort. The restoration of papal sovereignty, it must be evident, is beyond accomplishment through any means serviceable under existing conditions, or likely to be serviceable under any conditions that will arise without some radical action to produce them.

It is a forlorn hope, doubtless, but the only hope left, that, if the people will all go to the polls, through priestly influence, there will be returned to the Italian chamber of Deputies enough servants of the Pope to make their co-operation to be courted by other political factions; in other words enough to get into the Italian parliament a party who can be used absolutely as automata in the hands of the Pope, or his priests, just as is the case in the German Reichstag.

And yet says, the *Vatican*, "the Pope never interferes in national politics."

A GENEROUS OFFER.

A gentleman formerly a resident of our State, but now living without her bounds, and one for very special reasons deeply interested in the Presbyterian church at Chapel Hill and the University of the State there located, writes as follows:

"It is not only true that there are a large number of Presbyterians, who attend the University, but there are a great many other young men whose denominational sympathies are not very marked, who attend our Sunday-school and church, and were greatly benefitted by the religious influence.

"It has been a source of great regret to me, not only as a Presbyterian, but as a young man interested in young men, that the church could not maintain a settled pastor at Chapel Hill. I hope you will urge the matter in your columns, and I authorize you to say to the Synod committee or other proper parties that I will give $100 for five years toward the salary of such a permanent pastor."

Nothing we could say would add force to the above, but we feel that we must urge the putting forth of such effort as will secure what the friends of the church at the Universty and of our Synod regard as essential, viz: A thoroughly good, live, resident, permanent pastor.

THE EVANGELIST.

The Synodical Evangelistic Committee has of necessity done a great deal of work by correspondence. It is probable that a meeting of the committee for the election of State Evangelist will be held in the city of Raleigh before New Year.

THE WASTE AT CHRISTMAS.

WILL YOU READ, AND SEE IF YOU CANNOT ACCOMPLISH SOMETHING GOOD.

OFFICE OF HOME MISSIONS,
ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 5th, 1888.

We do not propose to war against "Christmas;" a festive occasion kept, as it is said, to commemorate the birth of our Saviour; but we all know that it is a man made festival, and that it has no authority from God. No man knows the day of our Lord's birth, and we have good reasons for being assured that it was *not* in December.

NEVERTHELESS,

"Christmas" is now a festive occasion throughout the civilized world. It is a time at which all people try to lay aside their cares, to have family reunions and social joy. Friends at home and distant friends are remembered with presents; even the inmates of jails and penitentiaries are allowed to have a jovial day, and to receive dinners and gifts from outside friends. We make no war, but only say this, that it has come to pass that at Christmas time there is

A TREMENDOUS WASTE OF MONEY

by the people of God! Take our own Presbyterian Church for example. We have, in round numbers, 156,000 members in this Southland. On the first Sabbath of January our General Assembly asks them to make a contribution for "Sustentation Work," which contribution is sent to the Assembly's office of Home Missions, in Atlanta, Ga., and from that office is sent out to aid weak congregations in the support of ministers who preach the gospel to them. The annual receipts for Sustentation average about $25,500, and it is altogether probable that our people put, it may be, *five times* that amount into the expenditures at Christmas.

ONE YEAR AGO

the attention of our people was called to the waste of money at Christmas. It was said then as now, that in multitudes of cases, after an abundant dinner has been prepared, there is often an additional, useless expenditure, which could just as well be saved and given to a better cause; and that this waste seen in the dinners is also made in a great many other things. Our people were asked to look into this matter of waste, and to make the saving, and to contribute it to the Sustentation fund, in order to pay off a debt of something like $7,000 which threatened to hang over this cause on December 31st of last year.

THERE WAS A NOBLE RESPONSE.

Many people made the saving and sent money to the Atlanta office for the purpose named. One gentleman told me that one evening his wife asked him to send a carriage to her door next morning. Next morning as he was starting to his business she told him not to send the carriage. He asked why? She replied that she had requested the carriage to be sent with the intention of going to a "green house" to purchase flowers with which to decorate the Christmas dinner table, but after she had asked him to order the carriage she had read the article on the waste in Christmas expenditures, and had determined to send the carriage money and the decoration money to the office of Home Missions for the Sustentation debt.

MINISTERS, SBBBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS, CHILDREN, INDIVIDUALS,

took up the suggestion in December last, and sent about $3,200 to Atlanta. And now let me say that no one knows—no one will know until the day of judgment—how much good you did! That $3,200 did not pay the debt, but it paid so much of it that we were enabled this year to aid in the support of one hundred and sixty-nine ministers who have preached the gospel to several hundred weak congregations, and also to help erect 32 church buildings, and to come to the end of the year 1888 with a treasury no more in debt than is was at the end of 1887. This could not have been done if you had not sent that Christmas money. Still the treasury is in debt, and unless we get a larger contribution in January next than our people have heretofore been accustomed to make for this cause, the work will be greatly hindered next year.

NOW,

to every one who aided in this work last December; no, *not to every one*, for some who aided last year have gone to their heavenly home, and have received the Saviour's rich reward: but to every one yet in the Master's service on earth: since the receipts at the Home Mission office since the first of April last have been less than the receipts during the same months last year by $4,410, and since you have the pleasure of seeing what great good you did by a little effort last year, will you not repeat the effort, even with more energy now? And to others who did not take part last year, will you not try to do some good in this way now?

REMEMBER.

you are not to give at Christmas a part of what you expect to give for "Sustentation" at the regular January collection, and then in January give just that much less than you now expect to give; but the proposition is to *save money that is usually wasted at Christmas, in useless or in unnecessary or unprofitable ways*, and contribute that to the cause of the Lord Jesus through this Sustentation work. Our field for Home Mission work is growing and the need becoming greater and greater almost every day.

Now will pastors, parents, Sabbath-school superintendents and teachers, and individuals everywhere, take up this idea, and at this Christmas accomplish a really great and good work! Let us not have less than $3,200 this year.

Give your prayers with your money. Send contributions to W. A. Powell, Esq., Treasurer, Drawer 26, Atlanta, Ga.

In your effort may the Lord bless you and make you a blessing. Reader, what *can* you do?

Respectfully,

J. N. CRAIG,
Secretary.

BY THE WAY.

To our friend the *Mid-Continent* we are indebted for the following hint which we have adopted for the PRESBYTERIAN

Several of our cotemporaries are exposing the weakness of the plan of raising money by the ten-cent-letter device, by which each person is solicited to give ten cents and write two letters to friends requesting them each to give ten cents and they are to write to two of their friends to do the same, and so on. We have a far better plan. Let each subscriber of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN secure two other subscribers to help the good work along. Then let each of the new ones secure two other new subscribers, and so keep it up. The ten cent plan won't work, but this one will.

This from the Belfast, Ireland, *Witness*:

The dead walls have been placarded this week with huge green posters about the bazaar being held in the Ulster Hall on behalf of certain Roman Catholic chapels in this city. Among other attractions held out to the public, they are informed that excellent whisky, brandy, gin, port sherry, and claret can be had at the refreshment tables at from 4d to 6d per glass!!

Our Monthly, of Clinton, S. C., says:

The mothers of Clinton do not fear to have their boys. "go down town." There are no imps of the devil with open shop to tempt them. Mothers, what say you, does Prohibition pay?

We wish to say to our friend, Dr. PATTERSON, of the *Presbyterian Journal*, that we have never uttered a sentence concerning him, so far as we can recall, that was intended to be sarcastic, kindly or otherwise—or to be in any manner or in any degree offensive. We have on the contrary been most highly gratified in that the *Journal* and the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN agree so nearly on questions of morals and religion generally.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Col. Robert R. Bridgers, of this city, President of the Wilmington and Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroads, and of the Navassa Guano Factory, died of apoplexy of the brain in Columbia, S. C., at 7 o'clock, p. m., on Monday last. He had just commenced to address the Legislature of the State when he was compelled to desist as was supposed from vertigo. He was removed to the home of a relative and died in half an hour after he was attacked.

Col. Bridgers was a thoroughly educated man, and possessed preeminent administrative ability, as is proved by the commanding positions he has occupied As a manager of railroads and of their finances he had few superiors anywhere. He was a member of the Confederate Congress, and for several years a leading member of the State Legislature. High judicial office he declined, though his judicial attainments were freely acknowledged.

A special dispatch to the *Star* says that the dwelling of Mr. C. Fromm, at Shelby, was burned yesterday at 11 a. m. The loss on house is $1,500, and on furniture, $500; insurance, $1,500.

The faculty of the University offer to the teachers of the State a course of three months free instruction specially adapted to their needs. The programme beginning with "The Science of Teaching," by President Battle, is an attractive one. There is no charge for tuition—the only fee being $5.00, which entitles to matriculation, room-rent, servants, &c.

A bucket factory is to be established in Fayetteville, Messrs. S. C. and A. E. Rankin have been conducting negotiations to that end. All the money needed has been raised it is said. Before the war Mr. George Makepeace—the *Observer* says—did a thriving business in Fayetteville making buckets and other wooden-ware, shipping large quantities North, but the war required his services in other matters, and it was given up. It certainly is an enterprise to which every one should wish abundant success.

Gen. Rufus Barringer having resigned the position Mr. W. A. Guthrie, of Durham, was appointed trustee of the State Mechanical and Agricultural College. Mr. Guthrie declines on account of pressure of other business.

The *Enquirer* says that Monroe is remarkably quiet. There is much less drinking than when the town was under license. Nevertheless there are occasional violations of the law, and the *Enquirer* calls on all good citizens to see that the law is enforced We hope that the Solicitor of the District, whoever he may be, is in full sympathy with the law.

The Statesville *Landmark* says: "There are many curious customs in this State, but one of the strangest obtains in Tyrrell county, where in one "settlement" a man's eligibility for marriage is determined by his ability to cut a certain number of yards of ditch in ten hours.

The Hotel Surles at Smithfield was destroyed by fire with everything in it. Loss $6 000—insurance $3,000.

The Maxton *Union* sees it stated that there will be only twelve lawyers in the next legislature, of this number Robeson, Richmond, Cumberland and Bladen furnish four.

The same paper knows a farmer in middle Robeson the crops of whose tenants average eighteen bales of cotton to the horse.

The Acme Manufacturing Company will soon have rebuilt its factory which was destroyed by fire—only a small part of its buildings—and be driving ahead in manufacture of fertilizers as well as pine-fibre carpeting, &c.

A lad nineteen years old, Frederick Eubanks, was accidentally shot and killed by his cousin Silas Eubanks, while out hunting cattle. The hammer of Silas's gun caught in a brier causing the discharge of the gun with the above result. The young men lived in Craven county, near Newbern.

The Prohibition papers of the State—we mean the Third Party papers—have consolidated under the name *North Carolina Prohibitionist*, and will be published in Durham under the management of Mr. M. W. G. Burkhead, formerly of the Durham *Plant*.

On Sunday morning, 3d inst. two young white men, Powell and Turner, went into the swamps near Hamilton, in Bertie county, to visit their traps. Turner's gun got caught in some vines and its contents were discharged into the body of Powell, severing the femoral artery and causing instant death.

The Clinton *Caucassian* says: The report of Superintendent Royals on the status of the Public Schools of Sampson county, is on our table. It shows that there are in this county over 9,000 children of the "school age," while the average attendance is only about 2,800, with an average length of school term for the year, of less than two and a half months, at an expense of $10,000, including teachers, salaries and school property.

The barn of Mr. T Ed. Reinhardt, of Low Station, Lincoln county, was completely destroyed by fire about ten days since. The loss is about $1,000. Suspicion of incendiarism rests upon two persons.

The Newton *Enterprise* says: Mr. J. P. Fry, near Blowing Rock, in Watauga county, raised this year on one-half acre over ten thousand pounds of cabbage.

Statesville *Landmark*: The saw mill and sash, door and blind factory of Messrs. H. T. Campbell & Co., of Taylorsville, was destroyed by fire about two weeks ago, and one night last week their plank kiln, with 10,000 feet of dried lumber was destroyed. Mr. Campbell now believes that both fires were incendiary.

DOMESTIC.

The stage from Mendocino to Ingrams, Cal., was robbed at a point about seventy five north of San Francisco. The driver under duress threw off the express box and two mail bags and was allowed to drive on.

The *Churchman* is given as authority for the statement that every municipal office in New York City, is in the hands of the Roman Catholics. Came about by chance, do you say?

A life prisoner in Sing-Sing state prison sent $20 to the New York *Tribune* to be devoted to a campaign fund to defeat the saloon-keeper's candidate for Governor of the State. In his letter he says: "I am a life man. Have been an inmate of the prison 21 years, and expect to remain here until the expiration of my term—death. My dearest desire has been that at the expiration of my term my poor old bones might rest in some Catholic cemetery, and I had a few dollars placed in the hands of a friend to be used for that purpose; but since the beginning of the present State campaign, the politicans having drawn the line making the issue the 'pulpit against rum,' I have instructed my friend to send $20 of my funeral expenses to you in aid of the pulpit in the coming battle, and I'll be satisfied to let my bones rest wherever the Almighty in His goodness may see fit. I have suffered, and have seen others suffer, so much from that cursed rum that I deem it my duty, as it is the duty of every man who has a spark of love for humanity in him, to do all in my humble power to check this crying evil."

Tea culture continues to be carried on by Dr. Charles U. Shepard at his tea farm at Summerville, S. C. Quite recently he has received from the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington some packages of tea seed direct from Amoy and from Ningpo.

A Temperance Temple has been built in San Diego county, California, at an expense of $60,000. Saloons within three miles of the building have been prohibited by the city council.

Josiah Sibley an old resident of Augusta, a prominent Presbyterian, and a man of great wealth made in cotton manufacturing, died in Augusta, Ga., on Friday last.

An U. S. Engineering corps are sounding the Savannah river. They left Augusta, on 5th inst, and went up the river on a ten day's trip for that purpose.

The little boat "La Libertad," built by Capt. Slocumb and which left Rio Janeiro on July 24th, with no crew, but with his wife and two children as passengers, arrived on 5th inst., at Norfolk. She stopped ever a day or two at Charleston, Wilmington and Beaufort, N. C. New York city is her objective point. She is only thirty-five feet long, seven feet and a half wide, and only three feet deep.

Said to be 16,000 colored school teachers in the South.

The Tammany men, it is reported intend to organize a national bank. The question arises is bribery to be reduced to a financial science.

If the people of Lancaster, S. C., or Cheraw, or the people on the route will give then aid the Three Cs railroad company will build a road between these places.

Two people Mr. Snipe and Miss Douglas were united in marriage after negotiations extending over thirty-five years with varying success. Mr. Snipe was 25 years old and his bride 10 when they first commenced the negotiations.

The U. S. Government has awarded a silver medal to John T. de Liesseline of South Carolina for saving a woman from drowning in Charleston harbor last summer.

The Alabama House of Representatives votes $100,000 to the public school fund.

Chicago authorities promise now that they will hereafter prevent socialistic demonstrations. They ought to be satisfied with their experience in such matters.

There appears to be a large increase in the production of coal. The shipments from the Cumberland Coal region for the week ending December 1st were 67,358 tons in excess of the same period last year, and for the year the increase was 267,576 tons.

A firm of iron brokers in Pittsburg, Pa., have undertaken to corner the nail market. On Monday of last week they bought 20,000 kegs in Wheeling and other towns in the vicinity, and a few days before they had bought 30.000 kegs. There purchases constituted the great part of stock in the west, as the nail mills have been idle. An advance in price will it is supposed cause the mills to resume.

The Philadelphia and Reading R. R. company has reduced the working hours from ten to eight with corresponding reduction in price of labor. Cause suspension of coal mines. No probability of strikes.

Savannah, Ga., intends to become a fruit supply depot for the West. The steamer Stanford arrived one day last week with a cargo of cocoanuts and bananas from Nicaragua. The steamer can under favorable circumstances make the trip in ten days. Another steamer may be put on the same line.

The Californians organize rabbit hunts. Recently 3000 were killed in one round-up in the San Joaquin Valley.

Farmers coming into North Adams, Mass., reported snow on the Florida mountain on Tuesday of last week four or five feet deep.

A clerk of B. P. Hutchinson, "Old Hutch" of Chicago, is said to have decamped leaving his accounts $20,000 short. Hutchinson made it was said $4,000,000 on the wheat deal a month or two ago.

Mrs. Snell, widow of the millionaire who was murdered, has raised the reward for the murderer from $50,000 to $70,000 making it the largest reward ever offered for such service. If the detectives do not get the man it would be as well to cease crying down the inefficiency of those who cannot ferret out the White Chapel murders.

The law requires electrical executions in New York State. Last week experiments were tried on calves and horses and it was proved that less than half the force employed in New York city for electric lighting would cause instant death.

An epidemic resembling sore-throat and quite fatal in effect has attacked the horses in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Sugar trust is said to realize a profit of $30,000,000 per year,

Alfred Nims who five years ago established the *New Jersey Spirit* in Newark as the official organ of the saloon-keepers was found dead on Tuesday of last week, of exposure and dissipation. He fell upon his own sword, but the weapon had doubtless slain hundreds before him.

FOREIGN.

At Cardiff, Wales, the French steamer Louis ran into and sunk the British bark Erminia from Savannah, and drove three ships against the pierhead, damaging them badly.

In France it is estimated to furnish railroad sleepers for the six principal railways requires the destruction of 1000 trees per day. In the United States the consumption of sleepers is estimated at $150,000.000 a year, equal to 170,000 acres of forest.

Trouble is said to be brewing between Spain and Germany. Count Benomar has been recalled from the court of Berlin because of being too much of a Prussophite.

The French Minister of Justice declared to the Chamber that the goverment favors a separation of Church and State, but as the concordat exists its terms must be complied with.

The British steamship Escalona bound from New Orleans, via Newport News, with a cargo of cotton for Bremen, put into St. Johns, New Foundland on Wednesday of last week with her cargo on fire.

The partial failure of the potato crop in Ireland is reported,

Strikes in Belgium have ceased—so reported.

The Pope has rather reversed the usual mode of proceeding in sending to the Austrian Emperor as a jubilee gift a beautiful mosaic image of the Virgin, valued at $6000. What does the Pope expect in return? He "never interferes in national politics."

Picton, Nova Scotia, says the *Scottish American* boasts of the oldest railway in America, begun in 1836 and finished in 1839. We can beat that down this way.

The marines stationed at Kiel in Germany, have been forbidden to attend the services of the Salvation Army.

In connection with the railway system of England and Scotland there are said to be 11,230 members of the total-abstinence societies.

The French government will give Boulanger every opportunity to destroy himself politically. They have great confidence in his ability to do this service for his country.

The sword of William Wallace has lain in Dumbarton Castle for nearly six centuries. On 17th ult. it was formally transferred to the authorities of the National Wallace Monument The services were made very interesting.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

At Brittain Presbyterian Manse, Rutherford county, N. C., Nov. 25th, 1888, by Rev. M. A. Henderson, Mr. BARNETT YOUNG and Miss LENNIE DECK. All of Rutherford county.

In the Presbyterian church, Carthage, N. C., November 29th, 1888, by Rev. A. R. Shaw, Mr. CHARLES H. GRAVES and Miss MITTIE J. McNEILL, daughter of Mr. A. H. McNeill.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

Nov. 28th, 1888, KATIE L. McINTYRE, daughter of Mr. Daniel McIntyre, of Cameron, Moore county, a child of the covenant. Baptized by Rev. N. McKay, in Buffalo church. A member of the church at Cameron; she remained 21 years on earth and the Lord took her. "Gather ing home."

Mr. WILLIS EMERSON HALL was born in Mobile, Ala., Dec. 31st, 1840, and was educated at Oaks, N. C., and the University of Virginia. In April 1862, he was married to Miss Sallie Carter Brown, of Davie county, N. C., who, with six children, survives to lament his decease. He was a man of good native endowments and acquired abilities. He had many and various natural and supernatural graces; and he exemplified them in the discharge of his relative duties. He was a good neighbor, devoted husband and tender father, affectionate son and kind brother, and faithful friend. All his operatives respected him. One of the distinguishing features of his character was his unostentatious liberality, especially to the poor; and in him God fulfilled His precious promise to that class: Psalms 41:1-3. He practiced the scriptural plan of giving a tenth of his income to benevolent causes. For many years he was a member of Winston Presbyterian church, and he notably exhibited many of the marks of a true Christian. He prayed regularly with his family and inculcated the essential principles which underlie true spirituality. He cultivated the bland, rather than the severe qualities of his nature, and united with these qualities simplicity of faith and penitence of heart. He was prayerful, resigned and hopeful of complete redemption by Jesus Christ. The chief reason he desired to live seemed to be to labor for the Master. He had been declining in health for several months and he repaired to the house of Dr. Bedford Brown, a noted physician of Alexandria, Va. one of his connections, for medical treatment. But his disease baffled the skill of this and other eminent doctors until it was sadly evident that he must soon pass away. It was finally determined to bring him home, and the moment his head rested on a comfortable pillow in the house of Mrs. Maj. Brown, his sister in Winston, his spirit returned to God, who gave it, October 31st, 1888. May God who is "a father of the fatherless, and a judge of the widows" sustain his faithful wife and devoted children under this severe chastisement.

E. P. DAVIS.

At his residence near Floral College, Tuesday, October, 18th, WILLIAM A. SELLERS, in the 69th year of his age. He was a great-grand son of Christian McMillan, that grand old Scotch woman, who did more to mould and fashion the peculiar characteristics of our community, perhaps, than any one else. He was one of the founders of Floral College, and he gave the best years of his life to the furtherance of that institution. He was a true friend and a good neighbor, and none but those who knew him intimately knew how close the ties of kinship were welded in his open, generous heart. Possessing a free and independent spirit, and calling no man master—and in his younger days of fine personal appearance, with a quick flashing eye, and an energetic nervous temperament, he was loved by his friends and respected by his enemies; a thorough education would have made him a man of force in any professional or literary department, but being deprived of this advantage by the early death of his father, which placed the management of the estate upon his young shoulders, his life in early manhood was devoted to the care of his family; and in after years to his farm and the cultivation of those domestic virtues that are the pride and glory of a Southern citizen. He was a true southern man in every fibre of his being, and after the war when chaos reigned supreme, and all the landmarks of our social fabric were being destroyed, and when weaker brethren were vacillating and uncertain what to do, he was as firm and as unyielding in his sense of duty as the monarch oak of the forest to the tempest blast; and in the bleak night of supreme Southern despair, when the sluth-hounds of Northern hate and venom were turned loose upon us, and the hell-broth of reconstruction was held to our lips, William Sellers was a man to lean upon and a strength to others in that dark day of sunless hope. January 1859, he married Miss Julia Bethea, who survives him, together with one daughter and two sons.

D. P. M.

WM. J. BUIE died at his home near Gulf, Chatham county, N. C., November 10th, 1888, in the 46th year of his age.

He was in his usual health until Monday evening, Nov. 5th, when he, by a fall in his wagon, received a wound which, though apparently slight at first, proved to be internal and fatal. From this wound he suffered severely until Thursday evening, when he became unconscious, remaining in this condition until Saturday morning, when he quietly and peacefully passed away.

Thus our friend and brother was suddenly taken, in the prime of manhood, from his labors on earth to his reward in heaven, leaving a wife and three children, an aged father and mother, and a large number of friends to mourn their loss.

Mr. Buie was brought up in the bounds of Buffalo church, Moore county, his father being an elder there. He was received into full communion, at Gulf church, Oct. 25th. 1884, and chosen elder Jan. 1886; ordained and installed Jan. 24th.

Mr. Buie was a good citizen, a kind neighbor, a genial and warm-hearted companion, an affectionate husband and father. He will be sadly missed in the community, in our little church, and more sadly by his own family.

W. F. T.

IN MEMORIAM.

NELSON PRITCHARD RODMAN was born in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, on the 22d March 1873. When about ten years of age he moved with his parents to the town of Washington, N. C., where he resided until his death. He became a member of the Sabbath-school of the Presbyterian church and an attendant upon its services.

On the 13th of May, 1888, in company with a number of young men, he made a profession of faith in Christ and upon examination of his religious experience was received into full communion and fellowship with the Presbyterian church. In about four months he passed from the church on earth to the church in heaven, dying on the 2d Sept. 1888, at the early age of fifteen years. Nelson was naturally amiable and attractive in disposition and of exemplary character; he was always what one would call a "mother's boy," quiet, gentle, gentlemanly, obedient and well behaved, an only son and doubly dear on this account; giving in his character rich promise of comfort and satisfaction to his parents, and when he gave himself to Christ and publicly professed his faith, there seemed little wanting in their hopes and desires. But a mysterious, though merciful and allwise God has disappointed their hopes of him on this earth by calling him up higher. He died very suddenly, but not too much so, to give them even in that dread hour some assurance of his readiness to go, and some precious tokens of his loving sympathy in their sorrow. His conduct has left father and mother many sweet memories of him, and his faith and trust in Christ afford them precious assurance of his present rest and bright hopes of a future and everlasting reunion.

PASTOR.

A Wonderful Food and Medicine.
Known and used by Physicians all over the world. **Scott's Emulsion** not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.
SPECIAL "WINTER" OEFFR.
TO ANY MINISTER OR CHURCH, WHO will pay cash, at just a fraction over factory prices, I will sell the OLD POPULAR and RELIABLE
"SHONINGER,"
At from about $50 and upwards. I find none give better satisfaction, and invite correspondence. I have sold a great many of this make, and have long list of home testimonials from purchasers.
W. S. MOORE.
Goldsboro, Dec. 1888.

NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY, } In Superior Court. Before the Clerk.

R. S. West, Executrix of J. W. S. West, vs. A. K. McDiarmid and wife, M. K. McDiarmid, Robt. M. West, R. Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor, and wife Sallie Taylor, and Leroy Calloway. } Petition for instruction and final settlement of estate.

TO Robert M. West, R. Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor and wife Sallie Taylor, and Leroy Calloway:

Take notice that summons having been issued in the above entitled cause, you are hereby notified to be and appear before S. VanAmringe, Clerk Superior Court, at Court House in Wilmington, N. C., on the fourth Thursday of January, 1889 (January 24th), and answer or demur to the petition which will be deposited in the Clerk's office ten days before said date.

You are further notified that if you fail to answer said petition (or complaint) the petitioner will apply to the Court for the relief demanded.

Dec. 6th, 1888. S. VANAMRINGE, Clerk Superior Court.

Attorney for Petitioner. H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

WILMINGTON MARKET
FOR
WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 10, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales at 42½ cents throughout closing steady.

ROSIN—Strained 80 cents and Good Strained 82½ cents—closing steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.35 and Soft $2.35 throughout.

TAR—Receipts taken on Wednesday of last week at $1.40; since at $1.35.

COTTON.—Quoted at 9⅜ cents throughout for Middling.

TIMBER.—Since last report there have some ten or twelve rafts received, sold at prices $1.50 @$2.00 over prices for same quality at any time last year. Stock in purchasers hands, is light Prices $4.50 to $9.00 from poor to fair in quality; better quality would command higher prices.

HAVE YOU NASAL CATARRH?
Use **Dr. James'** three preparations of **East Indian Hemp**; they will prevent the Catarrh entering the bronchial tubes or lungs, thereby warding off **Consumption**, and keep the disease located until positively cured. Put yourself fully under the influence of these remedies, and as sure as the sun shines upon you a complete cure will be made of that loathsome disease.
N. B.—*This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical*, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.
Ask your druggist for **Dr. James' Cannabis Indica**, and if they fail you, send to us direct. **$2.50** per bottle, or three bottles or **$6.50**. Pills and Ointment, **$1.25** each.
Address CRADDOCK & CO.,
1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Great Secret of the Canary Breeders of the Hartz. מאנא BIRD MANNA restores song to **cage birds** and preserves them in health. 15c. by mail. Sold by druggists. Directions free. *Bird Food Co.*, 400 N. 3d St., Phila., Pa

Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. *For $1 a large bottle sent prepaid*

Southwestern Presbyterian University.
Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th
Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.
Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

FRESH, USEFUL BOOKS.
Just issued by the
Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1001 Main St., Richmond, Va.,

THE PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN ALL AGES. By the Rev. Robert P. Kerr, D.D. Price, $1.25.

THE PRESBYTERIAN DIGEST. (Southern.) By the Rev. W. A. Alexander. 560 pages full sheep; net $4: sent post-paid.

THE PASTOR'S BIBLE. By the Rev. E. C. Murray. 207 pages; full cloth, red edges; 75 cents.

THE GOSPEL STORY; or, THE LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE LITTLE ONES. 303 pages, with 17 full page illustrations; 60 cts.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES. By Joseph B. Stratton, D. D. 162 pages; cloth 60 cents.

Address
REV. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Business Supt.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURES OF
Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.
The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.
The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.
Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

DROPSY TREATED FREE. POSITIVELY **CURED** With VEGETABLE REMEDIES.
Having cured many thousand cases. Cured patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From **first dose symptoms rapidly disappear,** and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Send for **free book** of testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days treatment furnished by mail. If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. **FREE**
Dr. H.H.Green & Sons, Atlanta, Ga

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845.
Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price $3 a year. Four months' trial, $1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS Edition of Scientific American.
A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences or public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the use of such as contemplate building. Price $2.50 a year, 25 cts. a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

PATENTS may be secured by applying to MUNN & Co., who have had over 40 years' experience and have made over 100,000 applications for American and Foreign patents. Send for Handbook. Correspondence strictly confidential.

TRADE MARKS.
In case your mark is not registered in the Patent Office, apply to MUNN & Co., and procure immediate protection. Send for Handbook.
COPYRIGHTS for books, charts, maps, etc., quickly procured. Address
MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors.
GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PALE SICKLY LOOKING CHILDREN
subject to SPASMS are most likely troubled with **WORMS.** The best remedy for this is the celebrated B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE. Been 60 years in use and **never fails.** Observe particularly that the initials are B. A. thus avoiding imitations

HINDERCORNS.
The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N. Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
The best of all remedies for Inward Pains, Colic, Indigestion, Exhaustion and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Also the most effective cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and affections of the breathing organs. It promotes refreshing sleep, improves the appetite, overcomes nervous prostration, and gives new life and strength to the weak and aged. 50c. and $1.00, at Druggists.



PIANOS ORGANS GRAND Summer Sale
CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS 5 OLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October, at **ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES,** payable **PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash.** Any balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Great Bargains*—**Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $35, $50, $60.** 10 makers 5-8 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. **Reduced Prices. Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular.** LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

MAGIC LANTERNS
And STEREOPTICONS, all prices. Views illustrating every subject for **PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS,** etc. *A profitable business for a man with small capital.* Also Lanterns for Home Amusement. 132 page Catalogue *free.* McALLISTER, Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

A FRESH CARGO.
PREPARED OYSTER SHELL LIME, for agricultural purposes.
1600 BBLS. ROSINDALE CEMENT, on consignment, add must be sold.
300 NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER.
LIVERPOOL SALE,
KAINIT, &c.
THOS. F. BAGLEY,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.
Established in 1816.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.
Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.
Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS - - - - - CASH.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.
FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.
Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.
For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.
MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.
EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.
REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.
Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.
The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.
Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.
For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.


McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.


BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BELLS
Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.



BAILEY'S REFLECTORS,
COMPOUND light-spreading Silver-plated Corrugated Glass
A wonderful invention for lighting CHURCHES, Halls, etc. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue and price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO. 118 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.
UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.
The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.
For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

THE LITTLE BELL IN THE HEART.

My heart keeps knocking all the day!
What does it mean? What would it say?
My heart keeps knocking all the night;
Child! hast thou thought of this aright?
So long it has knocked, now loud, now low,
Hast thou thought what it means by knocking so?

My child, 'tis a lively little bell,
The dear God's gift who loves thee well;
On the door of the soul by Him it is hung,
And by His hand it still is rung;
But He stands without and waits to see
Whether within He will welcome be;
And still keeps knocking in hopes to win
The welcome answer, "Come in, come in,"

So knocks thy heart now, day by day;
And when its strokes have died away,
And all its knockings on earth are o'er,
It will knock itself at heaven's door,
And stand without, and wait and see
Whether within it will welcome be,
And hear Him say, "Come, dearest guest,
I found in thy bosom a holy rest—
As thou hast done, be it done to thee;
Come into the joys of eternity!"

—*From the German.*

STAGING IN RUSSIA.

From George Kennan's contribution to the July *Century* we quote the following: The Imperial Russian Post is now perhaps the most extensive and perfectly organized horse express service in the world. From the southern end of the peninsula of Kamtchatka to the most remote village in Finland, from the frozen wind swept shores of the Arctic Ocean to the hot, sandy deserts of Central Asia, the whole empire is one vast net-work of post routes. You may pack your portmanteau in Nizhni Novgorod, get a padorozhnaya from the postal department, and start for Petropavlovsk, Kamstchatka, seven thousand miles away, with the full assurance that throughout the whole of that enormous distance there will be horses, reindeer or dogs ready and waiting to carry you on, night and day, to your destination. It must, however, be borne in mind that the Russian post route is a very different thing from the old English post route, and that the Russian horse-express differs widely, not only from our own "western "pony-express," but from the horse-expresses of most other countries. The characteristic feature of the west European and American systems is the stage-coach or diligence, which leaves certain places at certain stated hours, or, in other words, runs upon a prearranged time schedule. It is precisely this feature which the Russian system does not have. There are, generally speaking, no stage-coach lines in Russia; the vehicles which carry the mails do not carry passengers, and, away from the railroads, there is no such thing as travelling upon a fixed time schedule. You are never obliged, therefore, to wait for a public conveyance which leaves at a certain stated hour, and then go through to your destination in that conveyance, stopping when it stops and starting when it starts, without regard to your own health, comfort or convenience. On the contrary, you may ride in your own sleigh or carriage, and have it drawn by post horses. You may travel at the rate of 175 miles in twenty four hours, or twenty-four miles in 175 hours, just as you feel inclined. You may stop when you like, where you like, and for as long as you like, and when you are ready to move on you have only to order out your horses and get into your vehicle. It makes no difference in what part of the empire you may happen to be, nor to what part you may wish to go. Send your padorezhnaya to the nearest post station, and in twenty minutes you will be riding away at the rate of ten miles an hour, with your postal order in your pocket and a hundred relays of fresh horses distributed at intervals along your route.

The established rate of payment for transportation over the post routes of Western Siberia seems to an American absurdly low. It amounts, including the compensation of the driver, to 1½ cents per mile for every horse, or 3½ cents per mile for the usual "troika," or team of three. In other words, two persons can travel in their own carriage with a team of three horses a distance of twenty miles for 68 cents, or 34 cents each. I used to feel almost ashamed sometimes to wake up a driver at a post station in the middle of a stormy night, compel him to harness three horses and drive us twenty miles over a dark, miry, and, perhaps, dangerous road, and then offer him for his service the pitiful sum of 68 cents. Trifling and inadequate, however, as such compensation may seem, it is large enough to tempt into this field of enterprise hundreds of peasant farmers who compete with the Government post by furnishing what are known as "volni" or "free" horses, for the transportation of travellers from one village to another. As these free horses are generally better fed and in better condition than the over driven animals at the post stations, it is often advantageous to employ them; and your driver, as you approach a village, will almost always turn around and inquire whether he shall take you to the Government post station or to the house of a "friend." Travelling with "drushki," or "friends," costs no more than travelling by post, and it enables one to see much more of the domestic life of the Siberian peasants than one could see by stopping and changing horse only at regular post stations.

ARAB CHILDREN'S GAMES.

If the little Arabs are heathen, they are a least picturesque heathen. In their colored clothing, with their dusky skins, their black eyes, and their lithe, active bodies, they are very picturesque. But, it must be confessed, they appear best at a distance; for soap is not so fashionable among them as might justly be expected from the people of a country which manufactures the most cleansing soap in the world. In watching the children at play, one soon notices that the girls do not always have a good time. Arab boys are not trained to be gentlemanly and courteous to their sisters, although they treat their elders with a delightful deference and respect. Little girls in the East are never welcome. So, in taking a glimpse at the amusements of the Arab children, we must be prepared to find that they are chiefly boys' games, in which the girls seldom participate.

A little boy in America, asked a person who had lived in Syria, if the boys there ever played baseball; and on learning that they did not, he said, "Well, they can't have much fun there." It is very natural for the children of any country to imagine that the children in other countries amuse themselves in the same ways. And the number of games that are in reality, universal among children in all countries, is really remarkable. For example, the Arab children often play blind-man's-buff—they call it *ghummaida*; and *biz zoom*, or puss-in-the-corner; and a game like "button, button, who was the button?"—which they play with a pebble; and *oxal howah*, or leap frog; and *gulleh*, or marbles. But there are other games of which you have never heard, and the greatest and most exciting of all their games—the national game, it might perhaps, be called—*jereed*.

The Arabs play marbles differently from the American boys. Of course, the arrangement of the marbles to be shot at can be varied in many ways; but the young Arabs shoot the marble in a way of their own, and much more accurately than American lads. The left hand is laid flat on the ground with the fingers closed together, and the marble is placed in the groove between the middle finger and forefinger. The forefinger of the right hand is then pressed firmly on the end joint of the middle finger, and when the middle finger is suddenly pushed aside, the forefinger of right hand slips out with more or less force and projects the marble very accurately in the direction of the groove on the left hand. Many of the boys become very expert. Perhaps marbles are almost the only play-things for which Arab children pay money, and, as a rule, only a very small capital is needed.—*Henry W. Jessup, in St. Nicholas.*

ON THE OUTPOSTS, 1780.

The way through the woods was deep in snow and encumbered as they were with cattle, the party under Robertson made but slow progress, it being Christmas day, 1779, before they arrived at their destination. They were not molested by the Indians, but suffered much from cold on the journey, for the winter was the most severe which had been known in a century. The ice in the Cumberland was thick enough to sustain the passage of animals, and it was not many days, before the settlers had crossed over and begun on the bluffs which lined the southern bank the building of the fort and the few log houses which formed the nucleus of the future capital of Tennessee.

It was in the very heart of the wilderness, surrounded by nearly twenty thousand Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws, all of whom were in alliance with Great Britain, which at that moment had overrun and all but subjugated the Southern colonies.

The station erected, the settlers awaited in anxious suspense for the coming of their wives and children. The three months allowed for the voyage had expired, but no tidings had come from them, nor had the sound of their approach broke the stillness of the river solitudes. The anxiety about them soon became intense. Thus it was for a full month, and until the end of April. Then one morning at sunrise a solitary four-pounder echoed along the Cumberland, and in a few hours the little fleet of forty flatboats, canoes, and pirogues came to anchor under the walls of the fort, amid such rejoicing as never before was known in the wilderness

It had been a voyage without parallel in modern history. A thousand miles they had come, through a country infested with hostile Indians, in frail boats down rapid and perilous rivers never before navigated by white men. Their way had been through foaming whirlpools and over dangerous shoals thirty miles in extent, and they had endured the bitterest cold, and for many long days and nights been subjected to the constant and deadly fire of fifteen hundred Chickamaugas, the most ferocious tribe of savages on the American continent. Thirty-one of the company had been left by the way, butchered by the savages, and one had been taken prisoner.

Thus amid ice and snow, and intense cold of 1780—still noted as the coldest winter in American latitudes—was planted the first civilized settlement in the Mississippi Valley.—*Edmund Kirke, in Harper's Magazine for February.*

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

The Cold Frame.—One of the simplest means for keeping over winter half hardy plants is the contrivance called the cold frame. In it will bloom pansies and violets till Christmas, unless the weather is unusually severe, and will begin to grow and flower again usually about the middle or last of February. It is also a capital place in which to start and flower Dutch bulbs, and the seeds of hardy plants which wish to start early in the spring.

The construction of the cold frame is simple: Choose for a location a place open to the South and East, and build a tight board fence on the North side six feet high and three feet longer than your frame is to be. Let the posts be set leaning to the the North about six inches from the perpendicular, so that when you wish to lean the mats, shutters or sashes against the fence they will easily hold their place. About two feet from the fence set upon edge a plank 2x12 inches and as long as you wish the frame to be. Hold it in place by stakes 1x4 inches driven firmly down and nailed to the plank with nine penny nails. Just six feet outside, measure South of this plank, set another one eight or nine inches wide and four or five inches lower at its upper edge than the wide plank. Secure this in the same way by stakes. Now place your sashes across the planks and fit a piece of plank across each end of the frame so as to be as high as the top of the sashes.

The frame should be braced across inside at every third sash or nine feet. Outside of this frame on the South side and ends set up on edge an inch board at the same height as the frame, and distant from it one foot. The space between the board and the frame is to be filled with forest leaves, tan-bark or eel-grass, as also the space between the North plank and the fence. This will effectually stop the frost from working under the planks.

The care of the cold frame is not very laborious; in bright weather when the thermometer is about 15 deg., the mats and shutters are thrown off about 8 or 9 o'clock and leaned against the fence, and if the weather is windy, are held in place by a stout line drawn outside them. When the thermometer is 25 deg. or over, and the sun bright, the sashes must be tilted up from half an inch to three inches or more at the North side, and when it is not freezing or windy it will do good to take the glass entirely off, leaning the sashes against the fence; this is often done in case of a warm rain about Spring if the beds get dry.

The plants that may be grown easily in a cold frame are curly chrysanthemums, polyanthus, anemone, hellebore.

Silk Gown.—Mrs. J. T. Higgins, of Middleboro, Mass., is having a silk gown made that will be a rare production when completed. It will be the first dress in this country made from silk grown in the United States by one person. It will also be the fifth dress ever made from silk grown in this country. The first gown thus made was the product of silk grown by various members of the Women's Silk Culture Society, and was presented to Mrs Garfield during President Garfield's life. The second product was a gown sold by this association to Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb. The third and fourth products were gowns made from silk raised by various members of the association and given to officers of the association. The fifth gown is the one now being made in Middleboro for Mrs. Higgins, and it differs from its four predecessors in that the material was all produced from silk worms grown by that lady during the past three or four years.

Significant facts as showing the rapidly improving condition of women in the far east, are the announcements that the empress of Japan has established a college for women, to be superintended by a committee of foreign ladies, and that when the empress dowager of China transferred the reins of power into the hands of the young emperor he publicly expressed his sense of the wisdom and justice with which she had governed the empire.

THINGS USEFUL.

When eggs are scarce corn starch is a good substitute; one tablespoon of the starch is equal to one egg.

A faded carpet will get a somewhat new lustre by putting a half tumbler of spirits turpentine in a basin of water and keeping the broom wet with it while sweeping.

When one has a bad cold and the nose is closed up so that he cannot breathe through it, relief may be found instantly by putting a little camphor and water in the centre of the hand and snuffing it up the nose. It is a great relief.

Potato Cakes.—Two pounds of mashed potatoes, four ounces of butter and a little salt, two pounds of flour, and milk enough to make batter; one-half cup of yeast; set to rise, and when light bake in cakes the size of muffins.

Mint Sauce.—Remove the leaves from the stalks of the mint. Cut in fine bits and place in the sauce bowl. Bruise with three teaspoonfuls of sugar. Pour over the whole half a pint of vinegar, which if very strong should be diluted.

Orange Float.—One quart of water, the juice and pulp of two lemons, one coffee-cup of sugar. Let it come to a boil and put in four tablespoons of corn starch, or if preferred three tablespoons of ground tapioca, which has been already soaked in one cup of cold water for several hours. Stir it continually until it has boiled about fifteen minutes. It is always improved by the addition of a pinch of salt. When cold pour it over four or five oranges that have been sliced thin, and over the top spread the beaten whites of three eggs sweeted and flavored with vanilla.

Philadelphia Sponge Cake.—Put three quarters of a pound of sugar in a small bowl. Take half a pound of flour, one gill of boiling water, the rind and juice of a lemon and six eggs. Pour the water on the sugar, stir it, cover, and let it stand on the table until the eggs are beaten. Grate the lemon rind into the yolks of the eggs, then beat the whites to a stiff froth, letting them stand while you beat the yolks until light and thick. Pour them into the beaten whites, mix lightly, then pour in the sugar and water and stir until thick. Sift in the flour, mixing very gently with a knife; add the lemon juice last, pour into the buttered pan, and bake from twenty minutes to half an hour. This cake does not dry as soon as ordinary sponge cake does. The syrup of sugar and water should be quite cold when added.

SCIENCE.

The Climate of Afghanistan, the famous province of India, is very dry, no dew being formed below an elevation of 3,500 feet. Cultivation without irrigation is not attempted below this line. Melons form the chief food of the people during the summer season. They are grown in such quantity that sugar or syrup is made from them. The native plants of the region are varied, embracing seventy-five natural orders; but *Leguminosæ* and *Compositæ*, as in the dry regions of our country, preponderate. Castor-oil plants are extensively grown for illuminating oil, but no use is made of it as a medicine as with us.

A correspondent of the *London Times*, writing on the subject of the daily race between the two fast Scotch trains, says:—There is one point of which I have seen no notice taken—the increased wear and tear, mentally and bodily, of the driver and stoker on these special trains. A friend of one of the drivers told me that he saw a marked effect upon his apparent health. The driver told him his anxiety was greatly increased. On one occasion his stoker, who had gone along the engine to oil a valve, became paralyzed with fear, so that he could not move forward or backward. The driver had to leave his place and follow his stoker and seize his hand, and so they regained the standing place. The distances run are so great, and the pace so rapid, that oiling, &c., is done with increased risk. The force of wind is so great that when the stoker creeps along the footplate alongside of the engine he has to hold on by the rail like grim death, and has been carried off his feet.

All sorts of trees are known as cedar, but so far the list has been known only in connection with resinous or coniferous trees. White cedar has been given to species of several genera, the white cedar of New Jersey being rather of the cypress persuasion, while white cedar and the arbor-vitæ are synonymous further East But in Guiana one of the most popular timbers is known as white cedar, and this belongs to a tree not distantly related to our catalpa, of the trumpet-vine family, or *Bignoniaceæ*. The botanical name, *Tabebina*, is rather hard for every-day use, and it is no wonder the natives jump to "white cedar," or anything else, for escape.

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,

DUFUR & CO.,

113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOQ Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c, Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees &c, &c. mch.2:. 481-1y,

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	3.05p m	5.43p m	6.00 a,m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	3.17p m	.....	7.10 a m
Leave Goldsboro....	4 40p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw.....	5 50p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia....	6 05p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	7 40p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 24a m	10 35a m	5 30p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 50p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 25a m	11 50a m	6 52p m
Arrive Weldon.....	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Sunday 5 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.40 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 45 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 4.40 p. m., Spring Hope 5.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.40 a. m., Nashville 11.15 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 55 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Nov. 11'88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 15.
Lve. Wilmington	*8 05p m	* 10 10 p m	†2 40p m
Leave Marion....	11 16p m	12 37 p m	5 23p m
Arrive Florence.	1 2 10a m	1 20 a m	6 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence...	3 20a m	.....	†6 20p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 40p m
		No. 52.	No. 56.
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	*7 54p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 10p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

No. 56 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R., leaving Lanes 6:40 p. m., Manning 7.19 p. m,

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 57.	No 53.
Leave Columbia.	*10 25pm	* 7 00 a m	* 5 33pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 52pm	8 15 a m	6 45pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	11:52pm	† 8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 15am	9 40 a m	.....
	No. 78	No. 66.	No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 00 am	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	10 42 am	8 55pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m	1 40 pm	11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.12 p. m., Lanes 7.43 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 57 runs through to Charleston via Central R. R., arriving Manning 8.51 a. m., Lanes 9.30 a. m. Charleston 11.30 a. m.

No. 59 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

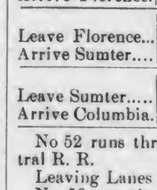
Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle-Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway



Condensed Time Table No. 4—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday September 24th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Accom'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 45 A.M.	6 00 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	7 05 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	7 15 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	9 00 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville....	9 15 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	11 15 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 27 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 30 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	3 00 "	10 15 A. M.
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	7 00 "	5 15 P. M

No. 1—Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Accom'dation
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 40 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A. M
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	2 00 P. M
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	6 45 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	11 00 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	12 00 noon.
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	2 30 P. M

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00	A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30	"

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30	P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15	"

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

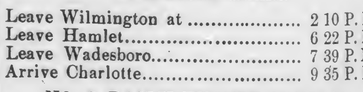
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 41 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	2 10 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	6 22 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	7 39 P. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	9 35 P. M.

NO. 5, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	4 15 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 51 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 57 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 20 P. M.

NO. 51 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	3 37 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	6 55 A. M.

NO. 6 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	8 00 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	9 22 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	10 30 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	12 05 P. M.

NO. 38 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	6 00 A. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	8 08 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	9 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	1 30 P. M.

NO. 54 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	7 45 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	11 15 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 20 A. M.

Trains Nos. 41 and 38 make close connection at Hamlet, between Charlotte and points North via Raleigh.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet, to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut S., Philadelphia,

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

TAKE CARE.

Little children, you must seek
Rather to be good than wise,
For the thoughts you do not speak
Shine out in your cheeks and eyes.

If you think that you can be
Cross or cruel, and look fair,
Let me tell you how to see
You are quite mistaken there.

Go and stand before the glass,
And some ugly thought contrive,
And my word will come to pass
Just as sure as you're alive.

What you have and what you lack,
All the same as what you wear,
You will see reflected back;
So, my little folks, take care!

And not only in the glass
Will your secrets come to view,
All beholders as they pass,
Will perceive and know them, too.

Out of sight, my boys and girls,
Every root of beauty starts;
So think less about your curls,
More about your minds and hearts.

Cherish what is good, and drive
Evil thoughts and feelings far;
For, as sure as you're alive,
You will show for what you are.

—*Alice Carey.*

WHY DOLLY DIDN'T GO.

"Mamma talks funny sometimes," said Doliy to herself, as she tripped along. "I don't believe God'll want me to do anything to-day, 'cept to have a real good time. If He does want me to do anything, I hope He'll tell me real loud, 'coz little girls can't think of much at picnics 'cept the nice things."

Dolly had come now to the covered bridge that crossed the river. She stopped to peep out for a moment through the great timbers of the sides, and down into the black roaring depths below. Just as she reached the other end and was passing out of the bridge, she heard a faint sob. Dolly looked everywhere, and at last, down by the very edge of the river, half buried in the green ferns and tall flags, she found Bessie Stone, crying as if her heart would break.

"Why-ee!" said Dolly, "what is the matter, Bessie?"

Never a word from Bessie, only she cried harder than ever. Dolly could see she had started for the picnic. She had a lunch-basket beside her, and her school dress and her pink sunbonnet had been freshly washed and ironed. "Come, Bessie," said Dolly, creeping down to her, and trying to take her hands away from over her face. "I heard the teams comin' when I was on the bridge. We'll miss 'em if we don't hurry."

"Oh, dear, dear, I can't go! I can't go. I lost my money down through the bridge and now I'll have to stay at home."

"Run home and get some more," suggested Dolly.

"Mamma can't give me any, 'cos she's poor. I picked up chips for Mrs. Bean and earned this. I never went to a picnic in all my life, and I wanted so much to go to this." And the tears came faster and faster.

"Dear, dear!" said Dolly, "never been to one picnic?"

"No," said Bessie, "an' I worked four weeks to earn the money. I had it in my hand, and I stopped to tie up my shoe on the bridge, and I laid the money down on the bridge, and there was just a little crack, and it fell through."

"I'm so sorry," said Dolly.

They were not far from the school-house. They could hear the gay chatter of the boys and girls as they came together, and then the loud rumble of the teams as they drove up. Bessie gathered up her sunbonnet and basket, and then, with a very sad face, started to go back over the bridge again, and home.

Did somebody whisper to Dolly, that she jumped up so suddenly? There wasn't a live creature in sight except a very old frog. But Dolly heard very distinctly these words in her heart: "If God has anything He wants you to do to-day, don't fail Him, will you, dear?"

Perhaps if Dolly had stopped to think of all the lovely things at the picnic, she never could have done it, but she just remembered that Bessie Stone never went to a picnic in all her life.

Another moment and Dolly went flying back over the bridge, and caught Bessie, and crowded the precious handkerchief that had the money in it into her hand. "Here's my money," she said; "now go quick, Bessie, or you'll be late." She was a little afraid she might change her mind if there was any delay.

Bessie's eye opened wide. "Why, what'll you do?" she said. "Oh, I don't care about picnics; that is, not very much," answered Dolly, bravely.

Bessie refused at first, but she was very small, and she wanted so much to. Dolly urged her very hard, and at last she took it.

"We'll swap lunch-baskets," said Dolly.

She never did things by halves, and she had noticed that Bessie's basket had altogether too lean a look for a basket that was going to a picnic.

So they exchanged, and Bessie ran on up the hill, urged on by Dolly's cry of "Hurry now, Bessie," behind her.

It was baking day at Mamma Carr's. She was just holding up in one hand a little cranberry roll and trimming the edges with the other, when the door suddenly burst open and Dolly herself came rushing in like a small hurricane.

"Dear! Dear!" said mamma, with the turnover poised in mid-air, "Why, Dolly, what is the matter? Did you lose your money?"

"No'm; I've given it to Bessie Stone, 'coz she lost hers through the bridge and she never went to a picnic in all her life, never."

Dolly winked very fast to keep the tears back, but in spite of all she could do there were two or three that squeezed through. Mamma dropped the turnover on the moulding board, and took Dolly in her arms, and gave her a hug.

"Why, Dolly Carr," said she, "I'd rather my little girl should do a thing like that than have her made a queen."

They opened Bessie's lunch-basket. I am sure you could never guess what was the lunch that poor little Bessie was to carry to the picnic. It was just two dry crackers and a piece of codfish.

"I'm so glad I thought to swap," said Dolly.

Mamma gave up her baking, and devoted herself to her daughter all day. They had dinner out under the old elm, where the sunlight peeped through the leaves in little dancing flecks all over the table. And then they went out in the woods for a ramble after wild flowers. And the little girl was full of sunshine all day long.

"Somehow," she said to mamma, "I keep growin' gladder and gladder all the time."

Bessie stopped on her way home to exchange lunch-baskets. "I never had such a good time in all my life," she said to Dolly, "and I'll never forget it in you, Dolly Carr—never."

"It's been the beautifullest day I ever had," said Dolly, when she was snugly tucked in bed that night.

"And I know why," said mamma—*Presbyterian Messenger.*

PET'S MISTAKE.

Pet had come into the country to spend the summer with her grandmother. She was a very happy little girl as she stood on the steps of the big old farmhouse in the morning sunshine and wondered how she should begin to enjoy her first day.

"Grandpa said there was something alive up at the barn that I might have for my very own," she was thinking. "Guess I might as well go and see what it is."

So, clearing three steps with a bound, she ran as fast as her fat little legs would carry her toward the barn-yard.

"Grandpa said it wasn't a chicken," she said to herself, as she passed the gray hen scratching, away for her twelve peeping chicks. "And it isn't a kitten, I know, for there are two up in the laundry already. I wonder—oh, there it is! Oh, you dear, sweet, little thing!"

The next minute Pet was scrambling through the bars of the barn-yard gate after the prize she had seen in the distance.

Grandma was hulling strawberries in a cool corner of the sitting-room, when she heard a queer, squeaky noise, getting louder and louder as it came along the hall outside.

She looked up as the door flew open, and there stood Pet, with a torn apron and very red face, holding tight in her arms a little white, squealing pig.

"O grandma, I have found the live thing at the barn! Isn't it beautiful? Isn't grandpa just splendid to give me a dear little pig?" cried Pet, delighted.

"Well, of all things!" said grandma, slowly. Then she sat back in her chair and laughed till she cried. When she did stop at last, she turned to Pet, who was still standing holding piggy and looking very sober, and said:—

"Helen, dear, take the pig to the barn, and put it down just where you found it, and then come back to me."

When Pet was called Helen she knew it meant that she must obey at once. She walked very slowly back to the barn-yard gate, and put the little kicking pig carefully over the bars. When she came into her grandmother's room again she was crying.

"Grandpa said I could have it," she sobbed, as she was lifted up on grandma's knee.

"Not a little pig, dear, but something a great deal nicer," said grandma, kindly.

"What is nicer?" asked Pet, drying her tears.

"Why, a dear little dog, whose name is Sugar, because he is so sweet. Grandpa shall get him for you when he comes home. And now have your little hands washed, and come watch grandma make the cottage cheese."

So Pet was comforted, and we shall hear next time what she thought of Sugar—*Our Little Ones.*

HATS VERSUS CROWNS.

BY GREENOAK.

Five little girls and each with a new hat—how sweet they looked—so Miss Young thought when she went to her class on the first pleasant Sunday of May and found all her scholars awaiting her, and (though I blush to tell it) so they thought themselves. They respected the prayer, but during the singing and other opening exercises they compared hats in stage whispers.

"Where did your's come from? It's awfully pretty and becoming. Mine came from Madame T's on the avenue."

"Did it? Why so did mine."

"Hattie's is pretty, but I believe it was made at home, don't you?"

"Yes, I guess her mother 'knocked it up.' They're not very swell, you know."

The bell sounded for the lesson, so the busy tongues had to stop, but the bright eyes kept telegraphing opinions from one to another, and not one of the girls noticed that Miss Young had not even opened her lesson paper, but was patiently waiting attention.

At last she said: "Girls, what do you think of not having the regular lesson to-day, but talk about hats instead for I see you all have on new and very pretty ones, and as they are so different, we might spend a very pleasant hour talking about them."

On the five now very interested faces looking into her's, Miss Young saw such a mixture of surprise, incredulity, and shame that if she had not been so earnest, it would have completely upset her. She started right away, however, and commenced to ask questions as to how, when, and where the hats were bought.

She made the subject very interesting, for the girls crowded around her listening eagerly. All of a sudden—they could not tell how it happened—they found they were not talking about hats at all.

The subject had changed from hats to crowns such as kings wear, and from them to those heavenly crowns which the Lord has prepared for those who love and serve him here.

Miss Young had somehow led their thoughts up till the new hats were fairly forgotten in their eagerness to learn how to obtain the beautiful crowns their teacher was talking about. Perhaps the little silent prayer she had put up had something to do with it; for when the bell rang, the children were reluctant to have her stop and begged her to go on.

Clever Miss Young! She had put the lessons of the Bible in so bright and attractive a way as to make her little girls really forget the new "Leghorns," "Pokes," and "Sailors;" she had been able to guide their thoughts upward till when they left her each one went away with a great desire to live so that she might have "an everlasting crown of glory that fadeth not away."—*Early Dew.*

THE GENTLE SOUTHWIND.

"Now, Walter Harrison Ames, you get right ont of that chair this minute, for that's my seat, and I want to sit there;" and little Miss Rose who looked more lik a snapdragon just then, tried to shake her sturdy brother, who had a very cool way of pretending not to hear when he did not mean to heed, and who sat as calmly looking out of the window as if only a fly were attempting to move him.

Papa was reading in the other window, but he seemed to know exactly what was going on, and so he called the little snapdragon, though he did not use that name, to come to him, as he had a story to tell her.

A story was always a delight, and so the little changeable flower, almost a rose again, went instantly and seated herself on a little bench at his feet.

"This morning, Rose, as I was going down town," he began, "I met a disagreeable north wind, and it snapped and snarled in a very spiteful way. It began by trying to injure the trees and break off the branches, but the branches were too strong for it, and it wouldn't give way. Then rushed at me and blew my coat as hard as it could and said in a gruff tone as plain as a wind could talk, 'Take off your coat, quick, I won't wait.' But I laughed at the idea of obeying such a command as that, and so just buttoned my coat as tight as I could, and the north wind tugged and tugged in vain.

"In the afternoon as I came home the south wind met me, and such sweet manners as it had! It came up and kissed me first, and then said so gently, as it played with my hair and patted my cheek, 'Open your coat, please, open your coat.' I opened it right away, every single button, for I was glad to get all the south wind that I could, and it is doing me good yet. Which is my little girl, the stormy north wind or the sunny south?"

"The sunny south, papa," answered little Rose cheerily as she went up to brother Walter and kissed and patted him and said, "Please let me have that chair, Walter, dear."

Brother Walter didn't say one word, but he whisked out of the chair in a second, caught the little south wind up, clapped her in the chair, gave her two kisses and scampered off to play.—*Childs Paper.*

REPLENISHING THE LIGHT.

He stood in the street side by side with the electric lamp, which he had lowered from its lofty perch above the busy thoroughfare. We were curious to see it, and stepped into the street.

"Replacing the carbon?" we asked the man.

"Yes," he replied.

The carbons are slender pipes about nine inches long, a compound of charcoal and other ingredients. These supply the fuel which the electric current kindles into those dazzling embers that light the streets of our cities and large towns.

"How often do you replace them?" we asked.

"Every day," was the answer.

We went away busily thinking. This is not the only lamp that needs replenishing every day. Upon the pilgrim's shaded pathway to heaven, what a light is shed by prayer! Abraham prayed, Jacob prayed, Moses prayed, David prayed. Daniel got himself into serious earthly trouble because he prayed so persistently. All these, though, found light streaming out of prayer's lamp on life's pathway, and were cheered and comforted. Young pilgrim in the better way, if you would have steady light, let there be steadfast prayer. Don't forget to pray *every day.*

A GENTLEMAN.

"Step lightly, Arthur; don't make so much noise when you come in," said a little boy's mother one day, as he burst open the door and sprang into the room where she was sitting.

"Oh, mamma, why must I always be so still? Its a great deal nicer to make as much rumpus as you've a mind to." And Arthur didn't speak very pleasantly either, when he said this.

"Because," said mamma, in a quiet tone, "if you are a gentle boy, I shall hope to see you a gentleman some day."

"I'm sure I never thought of that. Why, is that what gentleman means?" exclaimed Arthur, in such surprise as indicated that he had got a new idea.

THE EGG OF THE GREAT AUK.

Two hundred and twenty-five pounds for an egg shell seems to be an extravagant price. Yet that sum was recently paid for an egg of the Great Auk. There is nothing beautiful about the egg, nor is the carbonate of lime of which it is composed of any intrinsic value. But the Great Auk happens to be extinct, and only sixty-seven shells are known to exist. Mr. Stevens, the well known London auctioneer, through whom the egg was sold, has informed us that the purchaser was a dealer. The inference, therefore is that the buyer expects to get a still larger sum for his investment. And he is likely to do so, for when the collecting craze attacks a human being, he thinks not of price so long as he can claim possession of the coveted thing.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of **Scott's Emulsion** of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Sleeplessness, &c. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well-developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

A COMPLETE STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!!

I wish to extend an invitation to all of the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to call and examine one of the most *Complete Stocks* of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
House Furnishing:
Poles, Curtains,
Window Shades, &c., &c.,

Which I have ever shown. All Goods are sent free of Express or Freight when the amount is $10.00 or over.

CHURCH CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

Samples on application.

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 7th, 1888.



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST.

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO., VA.,
JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.

New buildings, heated by steam; Laboratory; and other advantages and comforts of a first-class Schools. Fifty boarding pupils. Three Assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community, with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887-'8. Send for Catalogue.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

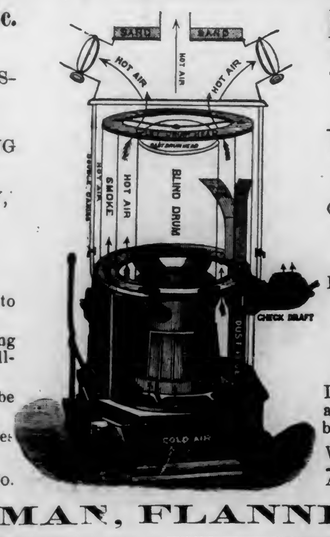
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND

A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF HARDWARE

Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

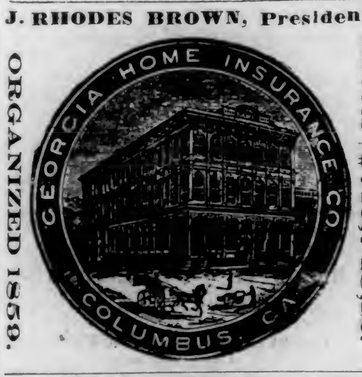
We Will Save You Money

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. RHODES BROWN, President. WM. C. COART, Secretary.

ORGANIZED 1859. Assets $3,210,274.12.



A Home Company
SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint. Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.** No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

SAY-SOES.

The best way to kill a falsehood is to let it lie.

"True as steel" and as unerring as the mariner's compass is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

As a pain-destroyer no liniment in the market equals Salvation Oil. Price only 25 cents.

A remarkable sand-storm prevailed at Fresno, Cal., one day recently from four to six o'clock in the afternoon. The heavens were so darkened that one could scarcely see across the street, a complete pall hung over the city and the gas had to be lighted, while doors and windows had to be shut to keep out the fine dust.

"Why should a man whose blood is warm within his veins sit like his grandsire carved in alabaster?" He shouldn't. He should stir around and make something of himself. One of the best ways of doing this is to engage with B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.

It is estimated that there are 10,000 florists in the United States, with 1,000 acres entirely covered with glass, in the shape of greenhouses, devoted to flowers.

POPULARITY OF THE KNABE PIANOFORTE.

The Knabe pianofortes were introduced in Boston only a comparatively short time ago, although the merits of the instruments had long been recognized elsewhere, but the purity and brilliancy of tone, the strength and durability of the pianos quickly recommended them to the musical public. Mr. E. W. Tyler, the Boston agent, brought the Knabe pianos to Boston nine years ago, and their success has not been eclipsed by any other piano during that period. This popularity has not been secured by the "booming" process; the pianos have been their own advertisement. For beauty of form, resonance, flexibility of tone, evenness of scale, perfection of action and durability they cannot be surpassed. Our best musicians indorse them, and the sale of uprights and grands has been gratifyingly large.

Professor Henry Drummond, the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," is pictured as a tall, slim, fair young man, with a grim mustache and a well-fitting frock-coat, resembling an officer in the Guards rather than a lecturer at a university.

A TRUE TONIC.

When you don't feel well and hardly know ails you, give B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) a trial. It is a fine tonic.

T. O. Callahan, Charlotte, N. C., writes: "B. B. B. is a fine tonic, and has done me great good."

L. W. Thompson, Damascus, Ga., writes: "I believe B. B. B. is the best blood purifier made. It has greatly improved my general health."

An old gentleman writes: "B. B. B. gives me new life and new strength. If there is anything that will make an old man young, it is B. B. B."

P. A. Shepherd, Norfolk, Va., August 10th, 1888, writes: "I depend on B. B. B. for the preservation of my health. I have had it in my family now nearly two years, and in all that time have not had to have a doctor."

Thos. Paulk, Alapaha, Ga., writes: "I suffered terribly from dyspepsia. The use of B. B. B. has made me feel like a new man. I would not take a thousand dollars for the good it has done me."

W. M. Cheshire, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I had a long spell of typhoid fever, which at last seemed to settle in my right, which swelled up enormously. An ulcer also appeared which discharged a cup full of matter a day. I then gave B. B. B. a trial and it cured me."

A lecturer in Cork once began an address by remarking very solemnly. "Parents, you may have children, or if not, your daughters may have," and concluded with, "There is no man, woman or child in the house who has arrived at the age of 50 years but what has felt these mighty truths thundering through their minds for centuries."

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

SELECT

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

COLGATE & CO'S

PERFUMERY

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.



Among our unrivalled assortment of Perfumes Toilet Articles and Superfine Soaps, will be found suitable gifts for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

THE CHOICEST GEMS OF THE SEASON AT SMALL COST.

—:o:—

1888. HOLLIDAY SUPPLIES 1889

PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION,

RICHMOND, VA.

SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE LIST, AND SEND EARLY ORDERS.

Discount to Miisters, Churches, and Sunday-Schools, 25 per cent.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,

2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, up to 50 cents.

An assortment package mailed for 25 cents.

THE MONOCHROME AND MONOTINT BOOKS FOR 1888.

From 5 cents up to $1.50 each. Every one a gem.

For Every Sunday School.

How shall we make our Sunday School bright, interesting and profitable! The noted **"PELOUBET SERIES"** of Lesson Helps is exactly adapted to this want. **"SELECT NOTES"** furnish a complete commentary on the lessons. For Quarterlies there are **"THE SUNDAY SCHOOL"** (for advanced classes), **"INTERMEDIATE," "THE CHILDREN'S"** and **"THE LITTLE ONES;"** also Teachers' Editions of the same, with notes by A. F. Schauffler, D.D., and Mrs. M. G. Kennedy.

"OUR SUNDAY AFTERNOON"

is a finely illustrated paper, issued weekly and fortnightly, for the Sunday school and family. It is edited by WILLIS BOYD ALLEN, and contains every week, Stories and articles written by well-known writers, including in 1889, Hezekiah Butterworth, Frederick Schwatka, Col. Knox, Agnes Giberne, and Faith Latimer.

"THE CHILD'S HOUR"

Is a bright and helpful little weekly paper for younger readers. Various **"Record Books"** and **"Lesson Leaves"** are also issued at extremely low rates by the same publishers, **W. A. WILDE & CO., 25 Bromfield Street, Boston.** Catalogues and samples sent free on application.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE GIFT FOR YOUR SCHOLARS.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL

CALENDAR FOR 1889,

With various Memoranda for School use,

ATTRACTIVELY PRINTED IN COLORS ON CARDBOARD,

Size 11 x 7 inches.

Price for single copies 10 cents; ten for 50 cents; twenty for $1.00; per hundred $4.00; sent postage paid at these rates.

Now ready. Send orders early, to

WHITTET & SHEPPERSON,

1001 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

TO THE READERS OF THE N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

THE WRITER HAS SERVED MANY OF YOU FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, OR LONGER, and he feels a JUST PRIDE in filling orders for you.

I SEND YOU GOOD GOODS,

And at fair prices, and you could not or would not ask for more. I try to please you and generally succeed, as many kind patrons tell me.

IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

I am still trying to do better from season to season, and if I can serve you let me know it, and your orders will have prompt attention. In the article of **LADIES' WRAPS** I am offering extra inducements, especially in **PLUSH GARMENTS**, which I have in great variety.

ALL KINDS OF NEW DRESS GOODS,

And appropriate Trimmings. Suits made to order on short notice.

CARPETS FOR HOMES AND CHURCHES,

Rugs, all sizes, Art Squares, say 2½x3, 3x3, 3½x3 and 3x4 yards, of new and desirable colors and styles.

BLACK SILKS.

☞ What is a more useful present or more appreciated by a Lady?

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTIRE,

Dec. 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞ Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.

Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.

Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.

Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free. GEORGE ALLEN,

New Bern, N. C.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.

W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.

T. T. HAY. Gen'l Agent,

Raleigh, N. C.

Littell's Living Age.



IN 1889 THE LIVING AGE enters upon its forty-sixth year. Approved in the outset by Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams, historians Sparks, Prescott, Tickner, Bancroft, and many others. It has met with constant commendation and success.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE, it gives more than

Three and a Quarter Thousand double-column octavo pages of reading-matter yearly; and presents, with a combined freshness and completeness nowhere else attempted,

The best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Sketches of Travel and Discovery, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the

FOREMOST LIVING WRITERS.

The ablest and most cultivated intellects, in every department of Literature, Science, Politics, and Art, find expression in the Periodical Literature of Europe, and especially of Great Britain.

The Living Age, *forming four large volumes a year,* furnishes, from the great and generally inaccessible mass of this literature, the only compilation that, while within the reach of all, is satisfactory in the COMPLETENESS with which it embraces whatever is of immediate interest, or of solid, permanent value.

It is therefore indispensable to every one who wishes to keep pace with the events or intellectual progress of the time, or to cultivate in himself or his family general intelligence and literary taste.

Opinions.

"No man who understands the worth and value of this sterling publication would think of doing without it. . Nowhere else can be found such a comprehensive and perfect view of the best literature and thought of our times."—*Christian at Work, New York.*

"It is a living picture of the age on its literary side. It was never brighter, fresher, or more worthy of its wide patronage."—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

"It is one of those few publications, weekly or monthly, which seem indispensable. . The only possible objection that could be urged to it is the immense amount of reading it gives. There is nothing noteworthy in science, art, literature, biography, philosophy, or religion, that cannot be found in it. . Such a publication exhausts our superlatives."—*The Churchman, New York.*

"Replete with all the treasures of the best current thought, the best fiction, and the best poetry of the day. . It stands unrivalled."—*The Presbyterian, Philadelphia.*

"It maintains its leading position in spite of the multitude of aspirants for public favor."—*New-York Observer.*

"By the careful and judicious work put into the editing of THE LIVING AGE, it is made possible for the busy man to know something of what is going on with ever increasing activity in the world of letters. Without such help he is lost."—*Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia.*

"Biography, fiction, science, criticism, history, poetry, travels, whatever men are interested in, all are found here."—*The Watchman, Boston.*

"In it we find the best productions of the best writers upon all subjects ready to our hand"—*Phila. Inquirer.*

"The readers miss very little that is important in the periodical domain."—*Boston Journal.*

"It may be truthfully and cordially said that it never offers a dry or valueless page."—*New-York Tribune.*

"It is edited with great skill and care, and its weekly appearance gives it certain advantages over its monthly rivals."—*Albany Argus.*

"It furnishes a complete compilation of an indispensable literature."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"For the amount of reading-matter contained the subscription is extremely low."—*Christian Advocate, Nashville.*

"In this weekly magazine the reader finds all that is worth knowing in the realm of current literature."—*Canada Presbyterian, Toronto.*

"It enables its readers to keep fully abreast of the best thought and literature of civilization."—*Christian Advocate, Pittsburgh.*

"It is indispensable to all who would keep abreast of our manifold progress. . It is absolutely without a rival."—*Montreal Gazette.*

Published WEEKLY at $8.00 a year, *free of postage.*

☞ TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS for the year 1889, remitting before Jan. 1st, the numbers of 1888 issued after the receipt of their subscriptions, will be sent *gratis.*

Club-Prices for the best Home and Foreign Literature.

["Possessed of THE LIVING AGE and one or other of our vivacious American monthlies, a subscriber will find himself *in command of the whole situation.*"—*Phila. Eve. Bulletin.*]

For $10.50, THE LIVING AGE and any one of the American $4 monthlies (or *Harper's Weekly* or *Bazar*) will be sent for a year, *postpaid;* or, for $9.50, THE LIVING AGE and the *St. Nicholas* or *Scribner's Magazine.*

Address, **LITTELL & CO., Boston**

KNABE

PIANO FORTES

UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore STREET.

NEW YORK, 112 Fifth Av. WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies..... 10cts
Three " 25cts
Ten " 75cts
Twenty " $1 00

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Miles H. Bass, against Alwilda Bass, } Plaintiff, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore, is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held in the said county of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in March, 1889 and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant.

[SEAL] GIVEN under my hand and official seal at office in Wilmington, this the 24th day of November, A. D., 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Harriet Hill, vs. Stephen Hill, } Plaintiff, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant—and it appearing that the Defendant is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, and cannot after due diligence be found in this State and that a cause of action exists against the defendant, this is therefore to summon the said Defendant Stephen Hill to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the said County of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, N. C., on the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in March 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint already filed herein, or the relief asked for in the complaint will be granted, and a decree made against said Defendant.

This 4th day of December, A. D., 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Joseph Ricks vs. Nannie Ricks. } Plaintiff, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the said County of New Hanover at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on Sixth Monday before the 1st Monday in March 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and official seal at office this 4th day Dec. 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS

Royal Piano Folio A fine collection of the very best instrumental music by the most prominent foreign composers. 144 pages. Paper; 65 cents, Cloth $1.00, by mail, postpaid.

Royal Vocal Folio A compilation of the choicest songs of foreign composers. This collection has no superior in point of merit. 144 pages. Paper; 65 cents, Cloth $1.00, by mail, postpaid.

Snow White By Clara Burnham and G. F. Root. A new and interesting juvenile operetta. Price, 50 cents by mail, postpaid.

Y. P. S. C. E. Send for a copy of "Songs for the Young People's Meeting," by C. H. Oliphant, author of the celebrated "Endeavor." Price, 15 cents by mail, postpaid.

MUSICAL CALENDAR **For 1889.** Containing interesting information relative to music and musicians, and a condensed dictionary of musical terms. Price, 15 cents by mail.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.

And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,093. WILMINGTON, N. C., DECEMBER 19, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,713.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

REWARD FOR WORK.

We Want the Paper Put in Every Family in the Church and Will Do Our Part.

We offer then a series of rewards to those who are willing to undertake the getting up of clubs for us.

PROPOSITION No. 1.—To the person who will send us the largest number of NEW subscribers (provided the number is over 25) we will pay $30.00.

PROP. No. 2.—The person sending us the next largest number of NEW subscribers, (over 20) we will pay $22.

PROP. No 3.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 15) we will pay $15.

PROP. No. 4.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 10) we will pay $8 00.

PROP. No. 6.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 5) we will pay $3.25.

And to any one sending us a NEW subscriber we will pay 50 cents for his trouble: this does not apply of course to those who are paid under any one of the propositions made above.

IN NO CASE WILL ANY ONE SENDING THE NEW SUBSCRIBERS—THAT IS PERSONS IN FAMILIES NOT NOW TAKING THE PAPER—IN NO CASE WILL SUCH PERSON ACTING UNDER THESE PROPOSITIONS RECEIVE LESS THAN 50 CENTS. So NO ONE WILL LOSE HIS LABOR.

To put it in the power of any one to get subscribers, we will put the price to NEW subscribers at $2.15 *for the first year.*

But suppose over four persons get over 25 subscribers? Then the one who gets the largest number gets $30; the one who gets the next largest gets the reward for proposition No. 2; the next still the reward for proposition No. 3.

Similar action will be adopted with regard to those who send over the number of subscribers designated by notes No. 2 and 3§ provided these lists are not exceeded by others sent under some higher proposition.

☞ A chance for workers desiring to get money for Foreign Missionary purposes, or for any other good cause—and to increase the circulation of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN, which certainly will represent labor in a good cause. All is optional with the getter-up of clubs—but we suggest it to the consideration of Ladies' Missionary Societies.

No credit subscriptions will be allowed—that is money must have been actually paid in by a subscriber and the fact reported to us, before his name will be entered.

TIME GIVEN:—This offer is to close 24th December—and will include only the subscriptions obtained previous to that date.

ACTION OF THE SYNOD.

The Synod reaffirms its sense of the value of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN in maintaining and diffusing throughout the Synod, in the families and communities where it is taken, a knowledge of our principles as a denomination, our position and progress and the spread of evangelical religion.

We believe that a large increase in its circulation will aid very materially in helping forward the cause of Christ and the extension of sound views in reference to the Presbyterian Church in our State and wherever its circulation extends. The Synod expresses its deep obligation and its sincere thanks to the Editor of this paper for past and unnumbered favors in printing without charge so many papers and records of Presbyteries and Synods that could not otherwise have been spread before our people, and for interesting and valuable communications on various topics adapted to interest and instruct its readers. We believe it has been and is an important, if not an indispensable, help to the success of our ministry in all the congregations where it is taken and read.

We unhesitatingly affirm that as a weekly religious paper for North Carolina, its merits and its claims are above and beyond any other paper that circulates among us or attempts to take its place, and we believe if more interest was taken in this paper by communications from our ministers and elders and gentlemen and ladies of Christian culture and ability, its value and influence for increased good would be greatly enhanced. In view of the foregoing and the past history and present needs of this paper, the Synod of North Carolina pledges to the Editor of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to endeavor to increase its circulation throughout all our congregations.

To accomplish this desirable end the Synod recommends to all its ministers and sessions to take special action and make special efforts and adopt measures to increase its circulation. We suggest and urge in order to effect this, that each session procure lists of persons living within the bounds of their respective congregations who now take the paper, to ascertain by comparing this list with the roll of members—how many persons or families fail to take this paper; that they use what influence they can employ by canvassing the congregation, or that by some other earnest and systematic effort, they endeavor, if possible, *to put the paper in every family.* We believe the paper, needs and deserves it, that such increased patronage will secure an increased value to the paper and that our Church and our State will be *amply repaid* in the good results that will follow.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We especially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

The news for this paper—religious and secular, mainly, is written and condensed, with great pains and labor, so as to present the greatest quantity in greatest possible variety. The "Mission Cullings" are culled and condensed from The *Missionary*, the *Missionary Review of the World* and the *Missionary Herald*, and from such other sources as are available.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. Dr. Wm. Brown, from Fredericksburg, Va., to DeSoto, Fla.

Rev. A. Currie, from Curriesville, N. C., to Carthage, Moore county, N. C.

Rev. A. M. Doak, from Leesburg, Tenn., to St. Clair, Tenn.

Rev. H. K. Walker, from Decatur, Ga., to Marietta, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Thirteen were added to Bethesda church, Orange Presbytery, during November, and one at Stony Chreek, first Sunday in December. Rev. W. R. Coppedge is pastor.

Maxton Presbyterian church has raised her share, as assigned by committee, for Synodical Evangelistic work.

On 12th inst. Fayetteville Presbytery met in Lumberton and received Rev. P. R. Law from Mecklenburg Presbytery. The Presbytery then installed Mr. Law as pastor of the Lumberton church. Rev. A. N. Ferguson preached and propounded the constitutional questions, Rev. Dr. H. G. Hill charged the pastor, and Rev. J. S. Black charged the people. The exercises were interesting and impressive.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. C. M. Payne writes from Concord: "Our winter communion came off yesterday (second Sabbath in December). We enjoyed a sweet season and were permitted to welcome into our church seven members; two by certificate and five upon profession—making thirty-seven added since January first. We thank God and take courage."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On December 8th three members were added to the Mt. Airy church by certificate. On December 5th one was received into the Asheboro church by examination. On the preceding night seven were added to the Worthville church upon profession of their faith in Christ, and two Ruling Elders were elected, ordained and installed. [Mt. Airy is a part of the charge of Rev. Egbert W. Smith.]

Greensboro, Dec. 10th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Orange Presbytery met in the First church, this city, yesterday, 10 o'clock.

Rev. Drs. Burwell, Atkinson, Johnston, Watkins, Rev. Alex. Sprunt and Ruling Elder Wm. S Primrose, representing the First church, were present. Mr. Sprunt was chosen Moderator *pro tom.*, and Mr. Primrose temporary Clerk.

The principal object of the meeting was to consider and act upon an applications for license to preach by Mr. Chas. H. Scott, some years since a graduate of Hampden Sidney College and Union Theological Seminary; and for a short time licentiate of East Hanover Presbytery. Mr. Scott has been also a Ruling Elder in the Second church of Raleigh, and is at present engaged in teaching in Franklinton, N. C. After hearing a full statement from Mr. Scott of his reasons for desiring relicensure, and of his doctrinal views, &c., he was licensed to preach the Gospel after the usual form.

The only other item of business transacted was a vote against acceptance of Bro. D. I. Craig's resignation of his pastoral charge of the Oak Forest church. The relation will continue undisturbed.

Mr. Sprunt, Agent of Home Missions, was directed to reply to a communication received from the Burlington church, in reference to the new grouping formed at the adjourned meeting in Greensboro last month.

Presbytery adjourned to meet in Reidsville on the 17th of April next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

F. H. JOHNSTON.
Stated Clerk.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 12th.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rev. Joseph R. Millard was installed pastor of Richland church on 1st inst. Dr. Girardeau presided, preached and propounded the questions, and Rev. J. R. Dow gave the charges to pastor and to people.

On the next day, Sunday, Dec 2d, in the forenoon, a like service was performed by the same parties in installing Rev. J. R. Millard as pastor of Fort Motte church.

MISSISSIPPI.

On the fourth Sabbath in November Rev. Charles P. Colmery was installed pastor of the church at Edwards. Rev. R. J. Shaw preached the sermon and charged the pastor, and Rev. Dr. John Hunter delivered the charge to the people.

During the two year's pastorate of Rev. G. A, Russell, at Wesson, seventy-three additions to the church—sixty-one on profession and twelve by letter.

At an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Mississippi the pastoral relation between Rev. C. R. Dudley and Crystal Springs church was dissolved. Mr. Dudley was dismissed to the Presbytery of Central Texas. He takes pastoral charge of the church at Corsicanna.

GEORGIA.

Savannah Presbytery, in session at Waycross, 11th inst., declined to accept the resignation of the pastorate of Darien from Rev. J. N. Bradshaw. Requests for dissolutions of the pastoral relations between Rev. W. A. Jones and the Mount Vernon church, and between Rev. J. W. Rogan and the First church, Savannah, were granted.

Atlanta Presbytery has dissolved the pastoral relation between Rev. N. Keff Smith and the Third church, Atlanta.

KENTUCKY.

Rev. Edwin Muller was installed pastor of Westminster church, Louisville, on Sunday, 9th inst.

Twelve additions to Highland church, Louisville, on profession, and three by letter, to the Second church, of the same city on Sunday, 9th inst.

At Broadwell good congregations and deep interest; fourteen additions; Rev. C. T. Thomson in charge; laborers Messrs. Evans and Hopper.

Revival at Richwood: Seven received on profession; backsliders reclaimed and people awakened and revived; two week's meeting by Rev. A. S. Moffet.

At Glasgow church: Rev. J. H. Morrison aiding Rev. W. A. Slaymaker; eight accessions; the church is small but raised $30 for the evangelistic cause.

MISSOURI.

On 20th ult. the corner-stone of the church at Liberty was laid. Rev. J. A. D. Hughes was assisted in the ceremonies by Ruling-elder James A. Love.

The church at Richmond was dedicated on Sabbath, 2d inst. Rev. J. A. D. Hughes was assisted in the services by the pastor-elect, Rev. J. M. McFarlane, and by Rev. A. W. Albright.

VIRGINIA.

Ten additions recently to Lebanon church, in the Presbytery of Lexington—eight of these on profession.

On Sunday, 2d inst., twenty-five members were received into Hebron church in Augusta county. Rev. J. E. Booker, the pastor, had held protracted services.

TENNESSEE.

Licentiates H. Petry and J. C. Hardin were ordained by the Presbytery of Western District, on Nov. 14th. Calls from Humboldt and New Shiloh were placed in the hands of Mr. Petry, and a call to Marl Bluff in the hands of Mr. Hardin, and order taken for the installations respectively.

Recently eight persons were received into communion of Westminster church, Nashville, Tenn., and seven baptisms were administered. Rev. Dr. J. T. Hendrick has been supplying the church.

ALABAMA.

Rev. James McCullough, of New Haven, Ky. has been elected Professor in Tuskaloosa Institute. He takes the place vacated by Rev. J. R. Howerton.

During the recent visit of Rev. P. C. Morton, Presbyterial evangelist, to Jasper, several additional members were received, a promising Sabbath school and a Bible class of twenty-six were organized. A handsome subscription has been raised towards erecting a church building.

DOMESTIC.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Maxton Presbyterian church, is doing well. The week of prayer was observed with marked interest. More than thirty per cent. were strengthened and encouraged.

A French Methodist Conference was held in New York city this fall—the first ever held in this country.

Living in the tenement houses in New York city, it is estimated there are 300,000 families—over 1,000,000 persons—of these more than 140,000 are children over five years of age. What a work for Christian teachers!

On 18th ult., thirty-five persons were admitted by confirmation and ten from other churches into the Lutheran church at Lebanon, Pa.

During the sixteen years of its existence the First Presbyterian church of Freeport, Ill., has increased from 189 members to 389, not counting absentees. It has a custom of observing the anniversary day with special communion services, for which careful preparation is made.

During the last six years, Mr. F. E. Culver. of Passedena, organized four Young Men's Christian Associations in Southern California, besides aiding in strengthening others. He has been called to San Francisco to take charge of a new church enterprise at the east end of Golden Gate Park, having a most promising and hopeful outlook.

The Methodists of New York city have an enterprise on foot similar to the McAll mission in Paris. It was opened recently at Gansevort market, Thirteenth street and Tenth avenue. It is under the management of Rev. J. S. Stone, M. D., of Bombay, India.

A mission in Cincinnati, known as the Mohawk Presbyterian mission, is growing in members and interest. Preaching services are held in English and in German.

An Indian, who has been chief of the Crow nation, and is sixty years of age, is in the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa. His name is Crazy Head He is learning blacksmithing.

The Presbytery at Puget Sound, at its late meeting, licensed Mr. R. H. Parker. This is his record, as reported by the Stated Clerk, and he probably came in as "an extraordinary case." "It was found that in the course of eight months he had under the blessing of God been instrumental in bringing in and securing the addition of fifty members to the united Presbyterian church of Kelso and Freeport, which are shortly to be divided into two churches, has built two church edifices, and secured ground and a subscription of two thousand dollars toward the building of an academy at Kelso, in Clarke county."

In Detroit, Mich., are twelve Prssbyterian churches numbering 4,126 communicants. Sixteen years ago, when the Presbyterian Alliance was formed there were five. The total amount raised this year was $171,760.86.

There is now in course of construction for Grace Presbyterian church, at Evansville, Ind., a beautiful and convenient lecture room to cost $15,000. It is erecting at the cost of Mrs. Caroline S. Mackey, and is intended as a memorial of her parents.

The Children's Aid Society of New York city does a noble work. During the last year $59,000 were expended for food, shelter and teaching for 10,000 boys and girls. Over 2,700 children were provided with homes.

A new Reformed Episcopal church was consecrated in Philadelphia, on Sunday, December 2d, at Forty-third and Chesnut streets, by Bishops W. R. Nicholson and Chas E. Cheeney.

The church building at Ostrander, Ohio, has been enlarged and was rededicated on 11th ult. It is stated that a member, who for several years has been bound fast to his chair by rheumatism, stimulated the people to the work of repairing their house, and gave $500 toward the same. When it was completed, his wife presented, as her gift, a beautiful new cabinet organ.

The Church (Episcopal) Club of Delaware, composed of laymen, at a business meeting in Wilmington, announced that the residence of Bishop Lee had been purchased by them to be held as an episcopal residence and occupied by Bishop Lee until the diocesan convention should provide a suitable residence.

The "West Presbyterian church" was organized in St. Louis, Mo., in connection with the Northern church, on 22d ult. Dr. Nicolls preached, thirty-four members were enrolled and three ruling elders elected and installed. Rev. Dr. H. A. Nelson, who thirty-two years ago was pastor of the First Presbyterian church in St. Louis, presented the new church with a communion set.

Here is a "literally unique"—or, literally a unique, clipping: The vested choir, with the acolytes, thurifers, cross-bearer, servers, etc., have formed themselves into a guild and have inaugurated a "strike" at the Church of the Ascension, Chicago, [Episcopal,] until the rector recalls an order which was obnoxious to them.

The Presbytery of Boston claims to be effecting 115 per cent. more than the average Presbytery of the Synod of New York in growth of church membership, and also that "$100 appropriated for Home Missions in New England, accomplishes fifty-nine per cent. more, in additions to aided churches, than the same amount in the home mission field at large."

The English Practical Seminary of the Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio, located at Hickory, N. C., has 46 students in the three departments: primary, academic and theological. Rev. H. K. O. Doerman, of South Chicago, Ill., a regular theological professor, has been secured for the college.

A resolution has been introduced into the Presbytery of Philadelphia, by Dr. H. C. McCook, looking to the institution of Deaconesses—not an order of Deaconesses, nor a sisterhood. It is a move of doubtful expediency.

The Evangelical Alliance of New York city recently held a Conference in Chickering Hall. Some very gloomy reports were made, but Dr. John Hall looked on the bright side. No doubt things were colored somewhat too darkly, but when every municipal office is filled by a Roman Catholic, he must be wilfully blind who does not see that there is a Romanizing influence at work however secretly, and he must, if a Protestant, be wilfully false to his religion if he does not do what he can to counteract it.

The Presbytery of Baltimore, (Northern Church,) held a meeting in Baltimore last week. The evening session was devoted to a Missionary Conference. The subjects of "Mission Work in the City," "The Work of the Individual Church," "Co-operation Work of Our Several Churches," and "The Support of City Mission Work," were discussed.

Rev. John Lauritz, of Pitsburg, Pa., preaches in several languages. Regularly he preaches to a German congregation; occasionally to a French congregation in their language; and proposes to hold services in Italian.

FOREIGN.

The Presbyterian church, of Waterloo, Canada, was dedicated on 29th ult. It cost $6,000, all but $600 of which has been paid.

Dr. Newman Hall, of London, is 72 years old, but very vigorous. He can walk ten miles without fatigue.

Moderators of the churches of England and Scotland, according to custom, have been selected for 1889. Dr. Gloag, of Galashiels, is to preside over the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland; Mr. Laird, of Cupar, over the Free Church and Mr. Macleod, of Burkenhead over the English Presbyterian Synod.

Manitoba (Canada), College last year reduced its debt $2,500—the debt is now $8,500. The mortgage has been paid off. Improvements were made during the last year to the building, the grounds have been improved and $200 worth of books have been added to the catalogue.

Reports from Portugal state that in that country within the last quarter of a century 250 congregations representing 10,000 communicants have come out of the Roman Catholic Church; in Spain Presbyterianism is increasing, and in Brazil and Mexico the cause of Presbyterianism is pervading the mass, slowly as yet, but increasingly.

A service by the name of "Literary Unique," was sung under the auspices of the London Gregorian Choral Association, at St. Paul's, Knightbridge, recently. "The services consisted of the Litany, sung in procession to the setting No. 1 in Doran and Nottingham's book, together with the Office of Compline. The latter has been translated from the Sarum Breviary and the notation of the Sarum book has been followed exactly. This has never hitherto been done, and "the singing of compline," it was announced, "will form an epoch in the history of the Catholic revival and in that of plainsong." Two choirs took part in the service, and sang antiphonally—one from the chancel, the other from the western gallery. The service concluded with a chorus from Handel's 'Solomon" as an act of thanksgiving." It goes beyond us.

We see it stated that Professor Henry Drummond, so well known as the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," is conducting religious meetings with the students in Edinburgh.

The ministerial Jubilee of Rev. Dr. Andrew Bonar, of Free Church, was held in the Queen's Rooms, Glasgow, on 29th ult. It was a great occasion. A large number of different denominations, and many others were present. The chairman after an address presented Dr. Bonar with a silver salver and 4,000 sovereigns. An illuminated address was than presented by Dr. Bonar's congregation.

Several ritualistic cases are up for trial in England, and the *Churchman* says: "We do not doubt the issue. While the Church of England remains true to its history, it will include all phases of Churchmanship short of disloyalty to the standard of Christian belief and practice."

The *Canada Presbyterian* says: Probably the largest collection ever taken up in a single Sunday in any church in Toronto was the one taken up on Sabbath last at St. Andrew's church. At the two services, morning and evening, the total receipts were $1,963. Of this large sum $1,406 was for the Augmentation Fund, $1.296 being collected at the morning and $150 at the evening service. The balance of the amount collected, $557, was through the envelope system for general congregational purposes.

Five years ago the Glasgow Home Mission Fund was formed; now it has a staff of over one thousand workers. During last year through its influence over eight hundred persons professed Christ. Its workers comprise members of various evangelical churches.

The Belfast, Ireland *Witness* says that ritualism showed itself in one of its most grotesque aspects last week in Staffordshire. The solemn function of the "Dedication of the New Vicarage" was performed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Shrewsbury. The service consisted, we are told, of a procession (clergy in surplice and hood) through the respective rooms of the house, with special versicles and antiphons in the reception-room, library, dining-room, bed-rooms, kitchen, &c.

Rev. R. J. Wilson, Warden of Radly, represented as an obscure man, but a radical ritualist, and eminently qualified for the position, has been made Warden of Keble College, Oxford, England. He is said to have done good service to the ritualistic party of the Church of England.

At the first communion after the settlement of Rev. W. A. Hunter, in the pastorate of Erskine church, Toronto, sixty new members were received. Among them were Baptists, Methodists, Roman Catholics and Episcopalians.

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

As self is the criterion by which we general... judge others, and readers of the N. C PRESBYTERIAN have been requested to send items of ... terest, I mention two, which have recently c... to my knowledge.

Those who felt any interest in the ... made in the report of Synod, of the Pr... Home, established within the present ... Presbyterian ladies of Charlotte, will ... pleased to know what a blessing Tha... Day proved to it. Very liberal contribu... the Graded School children, and Fir... Sunday School of necessaries and l... sides various other remembrances fr... of Charlotte and Statesville, and y... cieties in other places, and gifts i... some of the churches, have encourag... ful workers who established the Hom... that this latest object of their praye... will be abundantly blessed of God, an... comfort to many homeless ones.

The other item is known to but f... are passing away. At a meeting of ... bytery, nearly forty years ago, three o... presbyters argued long and earnestly ... judgment of the fathers, before succe... effort to appoint the first evangelist ... the United States. In order to sec... port, they bound themselves to pay ... the churches failed to do so. Two ... have joined that evangelist, Rev. J... in reaping the reward of faithful ... and I doubt not, rejoice with him ... work begun by them increasing ... causing many waste places to bloss... den of the Lord. Those three me... Samuel Pharr, Rev. P. T. Penick ... Nye Hutcheson of Charlotte.

BOOKS

...e collection of ...ry best instru... ...l music by ...rs. 144 pages. ...postpaid. ...mpilation of ...noicest gems of ...n song. This ...of m... 144 ...mail, postpaid. ...ham and G. F. ...nd fa... ating ...ta. Price, 50

...of "Songs for ...le's Meeting," ...ant, author of ... 15 cents by

...ing interesting ...tion relative ...c and musi... musical terms.

...Cincinnati, O. ...York City.

Prices.

...ALT, MEAL, ...heese, Crackers,

Stores and all ...ful attention.

...ALL, ...n. Merchants, ... Street, ... C.

...VE, ...RCHANT, ...REET, ..., N. C.

...AT COMPANY.

...L STORES AND ...MAKES ...NS.



...NDER, ...anteis & Grates ...N. C.

The Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM SIAM.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

DEAR SIR: The beginning of a new mission year (Oct. 1st) and making our annual reports remind me that many months have passed since your readers have had a letter, And here I may say that the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN is always a welcome visitor. I have access to larger papers, more ecumenical in their scope, but I cannot see how a North Carolina Presbyterian, wherever he may reside, can dispense with the paper that bears that honored name. Not merely because of its name however, but because it is essential to his keeping pace with the progress of the Church in his native State, which must always be dear to her sons. My own long silence has been from unavoidable circumstances. My family had to be temporarily broken up in order to send Norwood, our last remaining child, home to be educated. Mrs. McGilvary went with him to Bangkok to commit him to the care of his uncle who was going to the United States. I designed availing myself of this separation to take a longer tour than usual into the northern provinces, where our work has been recently developing. We started at the same time, Feb. 7th. Mr. Dodd and myself going to Chiengrai, where we were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Peoples, from Lakaun. We had been appointed by Presbytery to organize churches in Chiengrai and Chieng Saan. One was organized in Cheingsaan on the northern border of the kingdom, with a membership of about twenty-five adults and about twenty non-communing members. Owing in part to the difficulty of uniting the Christians in two distant villages, no organization was effected in Chiengrai. There are in these two villages and in the town of the same name, members sufficient for two separate churches, but in one it was doubtful whether officers sufficiently tried could be obtained and the organization was postponed a year, with the hope that we may have two, instead of one. My own plan for a longer stay was thwarted by a spell of sickness which compelled my return after seventy-two days. For two months after my return I was very low, so low my recovery was very uncertain. But by the blessing of God on the best of medical ...ment and the unremitting care of Dr. ...ary I have nearly regained my former health. One of the most affecting things ...onnected with my sickness, was the unceasing prayer in public and private by all the Laos Christians for my recovery, and ...adds new interest to my life to know ...t it was so precious in their sight.

...t notwithstanding the interruptions ...e year our work has steadily advanced. ...the tour referred to, forty-one adults and about twenty-five children were baptized.

At our monthly communions in the city I believe there has been but one when there were no applicants and there have been as many as nine. Last Sabbath, the first in the new year, there were twenty-one. Many of these are from the out villages—some of which have not yet been visited by a missionary. In others, the foundation has been laid by our native Christian workers, followed up by missionary visits and further instruction. One of the most interesting short tours of the year was of this kind. In returning from a trip down the river whither I had gone during my convalescence to meet Mrs. McGilvary, we stopped on Sabbath at Ta Wang ... two days below the city. We had ...hristian family there and two were ...ed in the evening of the Sabbath. ...xt morning Mrs. McGilvary came on ...hile I went on foot to Ban Paan ... miles across the rice fields to the ... and around Ban Paan several ...milies had been working for ...nly my sickness had delayed ... which they had long been ... it was uncertain when either ... again if I did not avail my... ...portunity. It was during ...ter of the season when the ...s covered. The only way of ...n foot on the rice ridges and ...gating canals, where such lux... had to be dispensed with, and ...ficult to get ones pants above ...k. The week was spent ... Christian in pastoral visita... down the stakes that he had ...nting others, till Thursday, ... Ruling Elder Nan Ta ar... The services of the week ...o days work and a com... on Saturday in Nong ..., about six or seven miles ... Six new families there had been worshipping with the Christians for a year or longer. On Friday night we had given notice for any to meet the session, who desired to unite with the church; every adult of the six families, except two and a deaf mute, came either that night or the next morning. It was late before we adjourned, and the next morning till near noon was spent in examining and instructing the candidates. When we came to count up the roll it was found that twenty had given evidence of their faith in Christ and their conversion to his service. They were all the children, grand-children and great-grand-children of an aged couple nearly four-score years. It was a sight never to be forgotten, to see the aged patriarchs coming at the eleventh hour, with all that God had given them, and entering into covenant relations to serve the Living and True God. Besides the twenty adults seventeen children were baptized as non-communing members. It was nearly two o'clock before the communion services closed, and it was dark before we got back to the hospitable home of Nan Chawana at Ban Paan. Next day we had a communion appointed there, when five adults and one child were baptized, making twenty-seven adults and eighteen children in two Sabbaths and the intervening week.

On Monday we left and on Tuesday reached home. It was pleasant to be again among our missionary and Christian friends in Chiengmai.

The whole number of adults received during the year has been one hundred and twenty-five, and nearly one hundred children baptized. The prospect of a rapid and substantial growth here was never so bright as now. Our female school has over sixty pupils, and the male school, recently started here by Mr. Collins will soon have as many more. Mr. Dodd is preparing for a Theological class—now our great need—and aiding me in the evangelistic work. Mr. Wilson has gone to Lakawn, to aid Dr. Peoples and Mr. Taylor, of the late graduating class in Princeton, and Mrs. Taylor are on their way to join them. Miss Griffin of our mission is returning with them to join Miss Westervelt and Miss Aiken in the girls' school.

Dr. Cheek's saw-mill, with the aid of Mr. Brown and Mr. Tate, two of the best of men—from Mebaneville—to aid him, will enable us to build our houses quicker than in days of old, when it took six or seven years to get timber sawed by hand for a house. They have just taken a contract to build a church; one of our great needs. Our temporary place of worship has long been too straitened, and is now inadequate to accommodate our congregations. On communion Sabbaths we have had over four hundred, and we have no doubt that our new church, with a seating capacity of between five and six hundred will be filled as soon as finished. The Christians at Moa Dawk Daang church have laid the foundation and have the frame and tiled roof of a church completed, and they design to burn their own bricks and complete the walls next dry season—all at their own expense. On a recent communion Sabbath the king and a large retinue attended worship and remained almost to the close of a long service.

Engineers are expected in a few days to survey the track for a railroad from Banghok to this place and thence on to Chiengsaan. Sir —— Clarke, one of the greatest railroad contractors in England, has charge of the work, and the Siamese government bears the expense of the survey. We hope their report will ensure the work.

The one sad event is the enforced retirement of Dr. A. M. Cary, our medical missionary. Owing to the severe strain on his constitution by the long watching and anxiety connected with Mrs. Cary's death before reaching the field, and the hard work on which the medical missionary is compelled to enter on his arrival, he was ill-prepared to endure the debilitating effects of the climate. With a constitution not vigorous before, it has long been a question of time how long he could resist these combined influences. The time has come sooner than we hoped; it has been postponed longer than we feared. He has done a good work and left a good record.

With all these open and opening doors in this and in all lands where are the reapers to come from to carry on the work? We ask for the earnest and effectual prayers of all your readers for a greater blessing on our own work. Brethren PRAY for us.

Yours in Christian love,

D. MCGILVARY.

The success of sainthood is the success attained by struggle and suffering and achieved by faith; a success of honor, of clean hands and pure heart, of service to man and glory to God.

SOME ADVICE TO BOYS.

My son, you may not be missed a great deal by a very wide circle of people when you die. It won't be neccessary for you to leave much money for a tombstone. The few people who love you, who tenderly and dearly love you, will know which mound covers your sleeping figure, and they can find it just as well by the ferns and grasses that wave above it, and a monument ninety feet high won't make strangers care for you, or make them love you, or make them remember you. You may not be missed a great deal by very many people when you die, my boy; but that isn't what you want to think about. You want to make yourself felt and noticed while you are here. That's what you want to do. And that is more than most men do. Just run your eyes over this paragraph again, if you have time, and think over it a little while you are waiting for morning service to begin. Now and then you meet a man who actually rejoices, in a mean, envious sort of a way, to think in a few years his more popular, prosperous, successful neighbor will be dead and forgotten. It may be true. The big, wide world is so busy with the living that she does seem to forget her children when they fall asleep. But you will notice that the man who rejoice in this is usually a man whom she has forgotten while he yet lives; who is not felt or heard in the world at all. Now, do you go ahead my boy, and do not stop to wonder if the world will remember you and miss you one hundred years from now. Little you'll do for this old world in a hundred years from now. When you are gone the world will get along without you, my boy, but while you are here do you make it understand that you are running part of this show yourself, if it is nothing more than standing at the tent-door. and directing the people to pass to the right and move along in front of the cages.—*Burdette.*

BUILDING.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

Souls are built as temples are,—
Sunken deep, unseen, unknown,
Lies the sure foundation-stone.
Then the courses framed to bear
Lift the cloisters pillared fair.
Last of all the airy spire,
Soaring heavenward, higher and higher,
Nearest sun and nearest star.

Souls are built as temples are,—
Inch by inch in gradual rise
Mount the layered masonries.
Warring questions have their day,
Kings arise and pass away,
Laborers vanish one by one,
Still the temple is not done,
Still completion seems afar.

Souls are built as temples are,—
Here a carving rich and quaint,
There the image of a saint;
Here a deep-hued pane to tell
Sacred truth or miracle;
Every little helps the much
Every careful, careless, touch
Adds a charm or leaves a scar.

Souls are built as temples are,—
Based on truth's eternal law
Sure and steadfast, without flaw,
Through the sunshine, through the snows,
Up and on the building goes;
Every fair thing finds its place,
Every hard thing lends a grace,
Every hand may make or mar.

—*Christian Intelligencer.*

THE PHYSICIAN OF THE NEAR FUTURE.

The progress of the last fifty years has wholly changed the position of the science and art of the physician. His very name meant Nature, and he was so called because his subject for study was the highest one in Nature—the study of man. But there was so little material for that kind of study which deserves the name of science, and there was so much demand for some one who could seek to relieve human pain and diseases that it is not wonderful that the *art* made *attempts*, even when it had no science to fall back upon. It did come to have observation and experience, and, in so far as it availed itself of these, had a right to exist. But, as an art, it had to be empirical, just because it had not enough orderly facts out of which to make a science. Now the situation is greatly changed. Almost every department of natural science, in its modern accumulations, has much to hand over to the physician. The medical mind became aroused, and soon saw that it too had a body of science within itself, waiting the search of the scalpel and the microscope, and capable of being utilized for the purposes of art.

It is not at all troublesome that this more precise knowledge has narrowed the sphere of drugs and widened that of natural relief and cure. It is the highest of human mechansim and of human skill so to run a machine that is self-reparative, as that it may have the very best chance to repair itself. That is what the true physician of the present day is studying with potential energy. He does not ignore drugs. He knows that there are limitations as to the degree to which the human organism, when out of repair, can mend itself. Hence, there never was a time when the physician, finding such a condition, pushed his drugs and other appliances more vigorously. He has more accurately discerned their place and their power, and so when he must employ them, does it all the more actively. But he has also seen that the occasions for their use are the rare exceptions. The great study now is to know what are the precise preservative and curative powers of the human system and of each particular person, and how far and in what way they are most available. Also, how they can be aided in natural methods, such as by air, food, water, exercise, etc. Hence it is that hygiene is no longer a thing to be patronized. It is radical and essential to the practice of medicine. Many a practitioner past fifty years of age has become a poor practitioner because he practices just as he was taught, and knows more about *Materia Medica* than he does about the *Materia Naturæ*. The profoundest questions now before the medical mind are those of nutrition, of tissue repair, of preservation or renovation by natural processes. Flint and Gross signalized their latest works by insisting upon the change. Weir Mitchell opens his institution for restorative treatment mostly along the lines of sanitary and dietetic methods. Sargent attempts both prevention and cure by resort to the legitimate ways of body-building as Nature conducts it. These are but specimens of hundreds of others who have caught the light. They know how important and yet how narrow a sphere drugs have on the one hand and also how superficial on the other are many of the plans of alimentation through pepsin and baby foods, etc. Sir Wm. Gull does not feel his profession compromised when he states that the Prince of Wales when sick with typhoid fever took only two doses of medicine, because he knows that there is greater skill in conducting the other lines of treatment in all that relates to temperature, rest, food, etc., than there could be in mere medication. The greatest mortification and embarrassment to the hygienist of the present day is that so many think that sanitation means skill in finding a nuisance rather than that deep knowledge of causes which prevents their occurrence. He is the modern physician who, finding results in the form of sickness, knows how to deal with them in full knowledge of the curative resources of the sanitary or real medical art. The time has really come when every family that can afford it, should put itself under the care of the physician with the expectation that he will guide the life in particulars in which every one cannot be expected to have knowledge and so secure vigor and ward off disease. It is now more practicable to get more service out of your medical adviser by his investigations of states of health and means of vigor, than it is to depend upon him merely when the sickness has arrived. It is thus that the average of human health can be decidedly raised, and so benefit a cure to the family and to the nation. He who thus values his physician as a consultant, not with the view of a dose but as one capable of preventing disease or of dealing with it mostly through natural processes, will not fail to secure the greatest advantages of this great art.—*Independent.*

PICKING UP.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER

One of the time-consuming cares of every housekeeper may be described under the general head of picking up. She picks up after her husband, after the girls, after the babies in the nursery. The latter strew the nursery floor with their blocks, toys and picture-books; about one in a hundred being taught to put its little properties away when done with them, while the other ninety-nine are diligently instructed at an early age in the art of being waited upon by their elders. Girls come in from their pleasant excursions here and there, flushed, dimpled, sweet as the rose which laughs in the hedge, but sweet as they look, they are thoughtless beyond belief in the matter of making work for their mothers. A parasol on a piano, a pair of gloves on the music-rack, a hat on the top of a cabinet, a wrap thrown carelessly on the back of an easy chair and the young women drift languidly, into the dining-room, quite oblivious that it will take mamma or the maid a good quarter of an hour to "tidy" the apartment which they have set awry. Doubtless their intention is to carry their things to the proper places themselves, after a period of rest, but she who procrastinates in such an affair, is lost. In putting away one's outdoor clothing, one's letters, one's books, it is the first moment of decision which counts, the primary indecision which is fatal. What the young person lazily or thoughtlessly imposes on somebody who is older, and by reason of her added years less able to bear the strain, may be just the traditional straw, beyond which strength and vigor will endure no more.

For the good man of the house we have always the most elastic toleration yet we think that too often he binds a burden on the shoulders of his wife, which frets her unwarrantably, though she makes no sign of complaint. "My husband's progress through the house," said a matron recently, "is marked by a litter of hats, coats, slippers, newspapers, pamphlets, books, boots, cork-screws, inkstands, reports, collars, handkerchiefs, etc." He is forever saying, "Dear, do you remember where you put such or such a thing of mine?" and wondering why his wife has so inconvenient a habit of clearing things up.

It needs only a glance to show that if everybody were of one mind about putting articles at once where they belong, picking up would be reduced to a minimum, and one labor of the housewife greatly simplified.—*The Home Maker.*

THE GREAT SALVATION.

If any word should cause joy to man, it is salvation, for he needs it and must perish without it. Salvation is not merely being taken to heaven—not eternal being only, but eternal well-being—it is deliverance from sin, and hence from the punishment of sin, and so includes holiness, happiness, eternal glory and blessings. Hence it is great—"so great salvation."

It is great if we consider the sin and misery from which it delivers us. The fall of man brought us into an estate of sin and misery. From this we could not deliver ourselves, neither by our works nor by our sufferings. We could not make an atonement for our sins. Christ must interpose and die for us and thus make an atonement for our sins. This he has done—obeyed and died for us in our stead and room. Even when an atonement is made we cannot of ourselves avail ourselves of it, not because we have not the power of free agents, but our depraved hearts enslave our wills and hold us in bondage, so we have no inclination to come to Christ and be saved by him. We are indisposed and disinclined to this. Hence we need the Holy Spirit to renew our hearts and draw us to Christ that we may be saved by him and delivered from sin and eternal death.

It is a great salvation because of the greatness of Him who purchased it for us—Jesus Christ. Let us consider the glory of his person—God manifest in the flesh—God and man in two distinct natures and one person forever. Let us not fail to look at his perfect character, without blemish and without spot; his offices—prophet, priest and king; his work, to do and to die, obey and suffer, atone and intercede. Let us see what he did to purchase salvation for us—he obeyed the law in our stead, he died for us on the cross, he intercedes for us in heaven, he sends the Holy Spirit to draw us to himself, to work faith in us and thereby unite us to himself in effectual calling. He also has made this salvation known to men—known to us. He prepared the way for it all along from the first promise in Eden until he came and the angels announced his birth in Bethlehem. Then he also preached it; it was spoken by the Lord; then he sent his servants to proclaim it who had heard it from his own lips, and he confirmed their testimony by the miracles he wrought by them, God bearing them witness with signs and wonders.

This salvation is great if we look at the glory it bestows. It justifies us before God, and so gives us peace with him; it gives peace and joy here in this world; it sustains and cheers us in our trials; it supports us in life and in death; gives us victory over death and the grave; assures us of a glorious resurrection; it opens heaven to us where there are mansions prepared; it gives eternal glory.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

There was a married man, and his wife was the head of the household. He had a friend who was in the same case, only his friend was apparently happy and comfortable, while he was just the reverse. He had long studied the peculiar difference between them, and finally he mustered up courage to go to his friend and ask him. "What is the way to be happy," he asked, "when you are under a woman's thumb?" "Don't squirm."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Treasury for Pastors and People closes the year with an elegant number. Its articles are as bracing as a crisp December atmosphere and as full of warmth and beauty as a genial day in June. The pastor or Christian worker who fails to read this magazine does injustice to his own intellectual and spiritual equipment and consequently to the work in which he is engaged. The portrait of the Rev. Dr. Virgin, of the Pilgrim Church, New York, forms its frontispiece, and is followed by his excellent sermon on "The Intuitions of Love." The Christian sermon is by Canon Liddon, and the New Year's sermon by Rev. A. James. The Leading Thoughts of Sermons are both timely and helpful. Erasmus, Manuscript Preaching, Hindering Each Other, and Should the Present mode of Preaching be Changed? In and Around the Holy City, the Physician and Pastor, Pastoral Work, are some of the contents. Rev. J. L. Hill has something bright to say to the Young People's Prayer-meeting. Dr. Moment's Light on the International Lessons is always bright. The Editorials are very interesting. All Departments are full and good. Yearly, $2.50. Clergymen, $2.00. Single copies 25 cents. E. B. Treat, Publisher, 711 Broadway, New York.

Two Girls Abroad:—This is a very pleasantly written story, by Nellie M. Carles. Two girls go abroad unattended, and the story is an entertaining account of their trials and adventures. But few places are described in detail, but a great deal of useful information is given. A romantic vein runs through the story. This is an excellent work for girls and boys. Price $1.00. Robt. Carter & Bros., Publishers, New York.

We are indebted to Messrs. Whittet & Shepperson for an exceedingly pretty Sunday-school Calendar for 1889. It has the International Lessons, with Golden's Texts or Bible Readings for each quarter, put up in the daintiest and most attractive manner. It would be quite an acquisition to the Sunday-school, for it is intended to encourage regular attendance. We would be glad to know that they were generally distributed throughout our Sabbath schools. No Superintendent or teacher will fail to be pleased with the unique arrangement. Send to Messrs. Whittet & Shepperson, 100, Main street, Richmond, Va., and be supplied.

The Popular Science Monthly for December has the following interesting contents: "The Psychology of Deception," "New Light on a Lunar Mystery," "The Pine-Tree Lizard," the last Stages in the Genealogy of Man," "Atomic Worlds and their Motions," "Evolving the Camel." "The History of a Doctrine." "The Origin of Forest-Groupings," "Chinese Marriage Customs," "Native Life in British Borneo," "Animal Arithmetic," Sketch of F. A. Vulpian," (with Portrait,) Editor's Table: Literary Notes Popular Miscellany and Notes. Address 1, 3, and 5 Bond st., New York. Yearly, $5 00.

WHAT ONE CHRISTIAN WOMAN DID FOR JESUS.

Seemingly it was only a little thing for that young lady on her way to meet her own class, to stop in a lane and speak to a group of rowdy-looking boys about playing games on the Lord's day, and then to invite them to go with her to the Sunday-school. "Not very likely to succeed, either," say the timid ones; but it did, at least in part, and see what came of it.

One of the lads was Amos Sutton, then about twelve years old, and later the honored and beloved missionary of Orissa. I give the story as related by himself to a lady, a fellow voyager to Calcutta, as he was nearing the close of his long and useful life. His early home was London, where both his parents died before he was old enough to remember their faces or their love for their only child. His first recollections of himself were of a homeless wandering, without friends or visible means of support, of lawless habits and reckless daring, so notorious, even on the streets of London, for his utter disregard of "the powers that be," that there was scarcely a policeman who did not know of his misdemeanors, nor one sufficiently adroit to detect him in their commission. One Sunday morning, while playing a game of pitch and toss, with two or three companions as lawless as himself, they were accosted by a lady—a young seamstress, wholly dependent upon her needle for support, but "rich in faith and good works." She was on her way to Sunday-school, and ever on the alert for opportunities to serve the Master she loved, and to win the lost and perishing to his fold, she stopped and spoke to the boys. Then with a bright smile, said how glad she was to meet them, but truly sorry that they should forget the sanctity of the Lord's day, or do anything to grieve the dear Saviour, who loved them so much as to die to save them from sin and suffering. At first the boys treated the whole affair as a joke and mockingly asked each other how it would seem for "Pudding Lane boys to wear clean pinafores and join in singing psalms?"

Still the lady argued, and presently Amos began to relent, and finally offered to compromise. He would go to Sunday-school, if at its close, the lady would give him a shilling to play at "pitch and toss." Vainly the teacher tried to make other terms—it was no use. The boy was resolute, and turned to leave with his companions. Seeing that she could get his ear in no other way, Miss E—— said to Amos, "I will give you a shilling, but promise me you will not use it all to-day;" and earnestly did she lift up her heart to God that the boy might be so touched by the Divine Spirit, as from that hour to give up his evil ways, never to return to them.

The next Sunday morning she found Amos awaiting her at the same spot where she had first accosted him, and again she purchased his attendance at Sunday-school, but this time by the bestowal of some pretty Scripture cards, and it was not until the third Sunday that he could be induced to sit in Miss E——'s class and take part in the lessons. From that day there was steady improvement; the boy learned rapidly, and soon began to evince a desire to rise above his miserable past, and to earn a living by honest industry instead of vagrancy. He regularly attended both church and Sunday-school, and before a year had expired, was hopefully converted and numbered among God's people. Assisted largely by the efforts and influence of the young seamstress, he acquired a liberal education, studied theology, was ordained to the work of the ministry, and entered in the vigor of young manhood, upon the noble missionary career that was so blessed and owned of God in Orissa.

The details of the public life of this beloved missionary are too well known to need repetition here; while of the hundreds—perhaps thousands of precious souls converted through his instrumentality, we shall know fully only in the great day when "the books shall be opened" and "the work of every man made manifest, of what sort it is."

There is yet another chapter of Dr. Sutton's life work, besides what he accomplished in Orissa. After more than a score of years in India, he was seeking health in England, his native clime, where he wrote the hymn:

"Hail, sweetest, dearest tie that binds
Our glowing hearts in love;
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above!"

After a short rest in England, the intense longing of Mrs. Sutton to visit the place of her birth, brought them to Boston, and while there Dr. S. was invited to attend the Triennial Convention at its meeting in 1835.

So earnest were his pleadings before that body for the ten millions of Telugus, among whom was not one single missionary to tell them of Jesus, that the Board decided to occupy the field at once; and so was begun the most famous mission of modern times, called by Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, after his recent visit, "the crowning glory of modern missions," and numbering now more than thirty thousand converts!

Was it a little thing done for Jesus and his cause, by that humble, unknown Christain woman, when she led the wayward boy into her class in Sunday-school, and followed him up, from day to day, with her prayers and guidance and help. If so, how has "the little one become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation?" It is "the Lord's doing, and is marvelous in our eyes!" What grand encouragement to work diligently, with such ability as he shall bestow, that at his coming, we may hear from him the words, "Well done!"—*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

THE ANTIDOTE

The best antidote for skepticism is religious experience. It is the divine remedy: "Do His will"—"Know of the doctrine." Methodism sprang up in an age of skepticism—far more skeptical than the present—a time of general unbelief, and it turned the tide by pouring into English life a stream of religious experience. If anybody is seriously alarmed (we are not) about the skepticism about him, we advise him to preach Jesus and to leave to special champions the smaller task of confuting Huxley. Real experimental religion always did and always will convince and constrain men. At bottom, men hope and fear for the life to come, and they are not going to get over it in this age or any other. Personal godliness is a light for men whose beams they will not (in mass) reject for total darkness. Experimental religion (we use the quaint phrase of our fathers) has so much power, and is so applicable to human wants, that it will always beat unbelief; we do not say in the long run, but in any run whatever. There is no answering against an experience which makes men good inside and out.—*New York Methodist.*

A THOUGHT FOR PARENTS.

What if God should place in your hand a diamond, and tell you to inscribe on it a sentence which should be read at the last day and shown as an index of your own thoughts and feelings; what care, what caution would you exercise in the selection! Now, this is what God has done. He has placed before you the immortal minds of your children, more imperishable than the diamond, on which you are to inscribe every day and every hour, by your instruction, by your spirit, or by your example, something which will remain and be for or against you at the judgment.—*Payson.*

THE CHURCH AND THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Most churches would be shocked were they to be told that they take little or no interest in Sunday-schools, that they do not even believe in them. But how shall we judge of their faith save by their works? Few of them make provision for the support of their schools, or interest themselves in the choice of teachers or officers; many are indifferent to the numbers or the methods or the success in their Sunday-school work. Many Christian parents take no pains to find out what sort of instruction (or by what sort of teachers) is given their children, or what advancement in the knowledge of the Bible these children are making. Quite too rarely do we have positions in the more public service of the Lord's day for this branch of the church's legitimate and most hopeful work. Still more rarely are weekly prayer-meetings set aside for a consideration of Sunday-school interests.

There seems to be an impression that the Sunday-school will run itself; but if thus let alone, it will run itself out, or at any rate fail to reach half the number of people it ought to reach. Great numbers, perhaps a majority of the members of our churches, who should be in the Sunday-school, either as teachers or as pupils, never think of having anything whatever to do with it. With all the progress made in our churches, surely there is room for more, and in connection with the strongest arm of the church. If the churches do not reach the people through their Sunday-schools, they will never reach them at all. We long for the day when all the members of the church, young and old together, shall unite in the study of the word of God in the Sunday-school, and when the church will be as anxious to provide for the equipment of its Sunday-school as it is to provide for the support of its choir or its pastor.—*The Congregationalist.*

STAND UP FOR THE RIGHT.

Every day brings to each of us opportunities which we may neglect or never notice. We have an opportunity of speaking in behalf of truth and justice, and we are silent. We decline to take our stand against public prejudice or public opinion. We are afraid of being opposed or ridiculed or of being out of the fashion; and so we do nothing when we ought to act, and the opportunity goes by. We are like the man who hid his pound in a napkin and buried it in the earth, and said, "Lord, I was afraid!" We are not like the woman who put her two mites into the treasury, and was probably criticised by the bystanders for her very small donation. Yes, she may have been criticised by them; but, then, she was commended by Jesus, and has gone into the gospels of mankind as an example of right-doing. She did not lose her opportunity. Let us do what we can, and we shall not be followed into the other world by our lost opportunities bearing witness against us in the great day of account and retribution. Every day brings some opportunity. Every movement of conscience is an opportunity. And remember that we are never called to do anything more than is in our power. If we can say, "I have done what I could," that is enough.—*James Freeman Clarke.*

GOLD DUST.

Man, if he do but live within the light
Of high endeavors, daily spreads abroad
His being around with strength that cannot fail.
—*Wordsworth.*

***

Every one has a fair turn to be as great as he pleases.—*Jeremy Collier.*

An obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold him.—*Pope.*

***

There's music ever in the kindly soul;
For every deed of goodness done is like
A chord set in the heart, and joy doth strike
Upon it.
—*McKellar.*

***

There is a transcendant power in example. We reform others unconsciously, when we walk uprightly.

***

Think, as if man had never thought before!
Act, as if all creation hung attent
On the acting of such faculty as thine
To take prime pattern from thy masterpiece.
—*Browning.*

***

The snow, the vapor, and the stirring wind fulfill His Word. Are our own acts and thoughts lighter or wider than these, that we should forget it?—*Ruskin.*

***

Down sunk the sun, the closing hour of day
Came onward, mantled o'er with dusky gray.
—*Parnell.*

A GIRL'S ADVICE TO GIRLS.

Don't let us be tempted by bargains. How often we have wasted smaller or larger amounts by the temptation of seeing such and such an article for only "thirty-nine cents," or another for "twenty-three cents," ribbon marked down or "lace just given away!" If the article is needed, buy it; but don't purchase to lay by, just because it is "so cheap." Good materials pay. It is better to go without for a little until we can get something worth making up. Pay for what you get. A dress or coat bought on the installment plan, or one for which a debt is incurred, is a very expensive or troublesome garment. It is worn out before it is paid for, and then another is needed, and so the debt goes on. Let our dress be suitable for the occasion and for ourselves, and let us remember that a true, bright woman is never thought of for her clothes—that is, if they are neat—but rather for herself. A gingham or plain woolen dress can make a girl look as charmingly as silk, and for ordinary life would be much more suitable.—*Christian Advocate.*

DRAWING CONGREGATIONS.

In these days days we hear much of the minister who "draws." He is believed to be a very valuable man and his services are in demand. There are some congregations in the Presbyterian church that are fully persuaded that the panacea for the ills with which their churches are afflicted is a minister of this class. If they could only get a pastor who would draw, who would fill the empty pews and make it easy to pay the salary and meet the current expenses, they would be happy. But if there is a real demand for drawing preachers, there is a no less urgent demand for drawing congregations. The drawing power of the congregation is far greater than that of the pastor, and the responsibility for the wise and earnest exercise of this power rests alike upon the two parties. Under all ordinary circumstances, if the congregation does its duty there will be very little occasion to complain of the minister. The drawing power of the membership of the church consists essentially in the capacity to make themselves agreeable to strangers and to those who either neglect public worship or but seldom enter the sanctuary. And the primary requisite to success in the effort to accomplish this is in frank cordiality of manner. It is a capacity to make those who come into the sanctuary, either as strangers or as visitors, understand they are welcome. If they are suffered to come and go without recognition, they are not drawn but repelled. The congregation has a repelling as well as a drawing power. And if those who come are made to feel that power, though they may be pleased with the services, they are not likely to come again. If they are not asked to come again, if no friendly word is addressed to them and no notice taken of them, they conclude that they are not wanted, and look elsewhere for a church home. It is only a strong and successful man who is able to build up a church in spite of this repelling influence.

THE OUTSTRETCHED HAND.

Some years ago a member of the Church to which I ministered was lying very sick. The daughter who watched with her noticed her mother's arm thrust out from under the covering, and stretched out upon the pillow. Fearing that her mother might take cold, she gentle replaced the arm and hand, but erelong it re-appeared. Again and again it was replaced, only soon again to re-appear. In the morning the daughter asked her mother why she persisted in keeping her arm extended and her hand upon the pillow. She repliedf "I was too weak to pray, and I knew Jesus would see my open hand and know what it meant."—*W. P. Breed, D. D.*

WHAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE?

"You forgot yourself to-day, did you not? You preached forty-five minutes," said a member to his pastor after the sermon. "Maybe I did; but, oh! the human souls before me—their value and their danger! It may be in my zeal for their salvation, I talked a few minutes over my time." "I thought so," said the member.

"Such a speech! I never heard the like of it before. I stood for two hours, the crowd being so great I could find no seat, and I believe I could have stood another hour without getting tired. So said the same member to his pastor a few days after the complaint at the length of his sermon. The speech referred to was made by Mr. A., a politician, before a political club, of his work.

The pastor thought—On one hand the question of salvation, the cause of humanity, the Church, of God; the great verities of life, death and judgment, and tired at forty-five minutes, with a comfortable seat! On the other hand, the success of a political party, and two hours, no seat, and not tired!—*Methodist Monitor.*

FAITH AND LOVE.

Faith, by an insensible gradation, passes into love. Faith is the ground-work of love. It connects the sundered tie between God and the human soul. It restores fellowship between the Creator and the creature. It has been truly said that "such are the laws of our spiritual nature, that love can be restored to our lapsed humanity only through faith. When the soul, with child-like simplicity, trusts all to God, then there arises in the soul the love of paradise. The redeemed soul is like a tree planted in the courts of the Lord's palace. Faith is its vital root, love the trunk, and the graces which adorn and constitute the Christian character are the branches. If the root withers, the tree fades."

This faith is not a mere reliance upon the atonement for salvation, but a state of affectionate confidence which the soul feels towards God. All servile fear is banished, and the redeemed spirit reclines on the bosom of the God of love, and is conscious of not being repulsed. The soul in such a state, looking up to its divine Bridegroom, pours forth its loving song:

"Gentler thy voice than the whisper of angels,
Brighter thy smile than the sun in the sky;
Gather me tenderly close to thy bosom;
Faint with thy loveliness—there let me die."
—*Christian Witness.*

THANKFUL FOR TRIALS.

Having once become possessed of spiritual life, we get abundant opportunities of testing the faithfulness of God. Every promise in God's Word becomes an opportunity of showing the power, the immutability, the love, the faithfulness and the gentleness of God. But let us be very careful ever to verify experience. You who always prosper and enjoy good health, be thankful for it, and for all the little round of promises that will fall to your lot; you who are suffering persons, and are often sick, and go often to the grave, you who are slandered, or whose lives are a daily battle, thank God for that enlarged range of promise which you can now test and try. You cannot see the stars now, but if you were to go down to the bottom of a well at high noon you could see the stars. God sometimes takes us down into the deeps of affliction that we may see his promises. Many of the promises are written in sympathetic ink—a kind of ink that seems to leave no mark on the paper till you hold it to the fire: then the black lines stand out. There is much of God's Word that must be held to the fire of some fierce and trying affliction. * * * You must be cast upon a certain island before you can shake off the beasts into the fire. Or you must be banished to another certain island ere you can be "in the Spirit of the Lord's Day," and hear behind you the voice of the trumpet, and see the majesty of the Figure at whose feet you shall fall as dead. I say be thankful for trials when they come.—*Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.*

TWO RULERS.

"The Bible is so strict and old-fashioned," said a young man to a gray-haired friend who was advising him to study God's Word if he would learn how to live. "There are plenty of books written nowadays that are moral enough in their teachings, and do not bind one down as the Bible." The old merchant turned to his desk and took out two rulers, one of which was slightly bent. With each of these he ruled a line, and silently handed the ruled paper to his companion. "Well said the lad, "what do you mean?" "One line is not straight and true, is it? When you mark out your path in life, do not take a crooked ruler."

FOR THE BENEFIT OF PATRONS.

A religious newspaper must, within certain limits, be run in the interest of its subscribers. The man who controls its columns must consider what will be the best for the greatest number, and not what will please an individual or even a single neighborhood. He must not put into his columns that which can be of no possible service to one in a thousand of his readers, even if by such exclusion he secures the ill-will of some good brother or sister. He must not refuse to publish what *is* of interest and profit, although the publication may be objected to by some worthy and excellent people.—*Religious Herald.*

THE PILLAR OF CLOUD AND OF FIRE.

But there was another lesson to be learned in the various aspect of the pillar according to the people's need. It changed its appearance in a two-fold respect. On the march, it moved before them as an upright pillar; in the camp, it was spread out as a canopy and defending cover above the tabernacle. In the one case, gathered up as in intensity of action; in the other, diffused in repose. Akin to this variation was the change of brightness from the smoke-cloud, which was clearly visible in the glaring desert sunshine, to the glowing fire which paled the stars. The cause of this change was not merely the diminishing daylight, which let the unchanging brightness become more visible as it declined, but an actual increase of brilliancy as the need for it increased. These changes were dictated by the plain prosaic needs of the moment, but they are symbols for all time of the blessed adaptation to our circumstances which the presence of our guiding God designs to assume. We have a God who shapes himself by our need, as sea water will take the form of the smallest vessel dipped into its infinite expanse. When we are toiling, he comes in the energy of his help concentrated and moving with us like the upright pillar; when we rest, he comes in the stillness of his abiding companionship, and stretches his covering over us, beneath which is quiet safety, like the canopy of cloud over the holy place. When the day of prosperity is bright about us, he come as "a cloudy screen to temper the deceitful ray;" when the frequent night stoops on our path, he comes, a light in the darkness, brighter than ever before. Lonely hearts find him nearer than when they were happy in a love that is gone. Sorrowing souls hear the sweetest tones of his voice. Night reveals the starry glory of the sky, which seemed empty by day. He actually comes closer to us in the hour of our need, and we are better able to feel how close he is. So it often happens that the truth which was dim in the day is bright in the night, and that the thoughts of God, which were only like some film of smoke while prosperity shone about us, gather fire in their heart, and blaze, the very light of life, when earth has become dark, and hopes have burned out, and all things are growing sombre and gray.—*Dr. A. McLaren, in Sunday-School Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS THOUGHTS.

This is not a bad thought from D... Ryng: "It seems to me that the de... would never ask any thing more of a m... ister than to have him feel that his missi... was chiefly to the grown-up members o... congregation, while some one else w... look after the children."

It is not the singing of the lips... song of the heart that is pleasing... the lips are his machinery to v... happiness of the soul.

Our friend the *Raleigh Christ... vocate* says most truthfully: A... that is not ready to declare t... the face of an opposing public... not worthy to stand in the pu... editor that will not condemn... fear of public sentiment is not... sit in the editorial chair.

Look up to heaven for your p... down upon earth for the field... cise.

It is a good thought, a bright... yet a deeply consoling thought... is a heart-rest in Jesus."

Some men are better than th... they are the few; others are f... their creed—they are the man... equilibrium is established b... perform good acts in accord... righteous creed.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN. - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1888

THE BOSTON ELECTION.

The secular papers have had little to say of the election which came off in Boston last week for mayor and members of the school committee. A few announced the fact that Mayor O'BRIEN had been beaten and there left the matter; none, so far as we have seen, have treated it as of special significance. We are not at all surprised at this action on the part of the secular press. We shall be most agreeably surprised if the religious press do not pass this by as one of the ten thousand incidents they are not called upon to notice. And yet this Boston election, in view of the antecedents and in view of its consequences, is one of the most important events that has occurred in this country during the entire period of its existence. We are entirely sincere in the statement.

HUGH O'BRIEN has been Mayor of the city of Boston five years. Last year, we have seen it stated, he was elected by a majority of 9,000 votes. He is a Roman Catholic theoretically and practically. He required the public institutions closed on St. PATRICK'S day and had the public library and reading-room kept open on the Sabbath. The Roman Catholics on the public school committee outnumbered the Protestants. Our readers know, but it may not be amiss to refresh their memories, that some two months since, or thereabouts, the Romanists, instigated, it is said, by a Romish priest, and confident in their power, displaced a school history which gave a truthful account of the scandalous sale of indulgences by LEO X., and substituted for it a history which referred to the massacre of St. BARTHOLOMEW and other infamies of papal history in a manner that was at least extenuating and apologetic. It is said that even this last history did not relate the events as they had been told by the author, but had been carefully revised by Roman Catholic hands.

Those who did this thing of course felt secure in the doing. Doubtless they thought it would prove a nine day's wonder; papers would report it—few would dare characterize it in the face of the Romish voting power, and before the election matters would resume their wonted course. They counted without their host. The Protestant citizens did not depend on the political press; it is well they did not. They held mass meetings and organized for a thorough canvass. A committee of one hundred citizens was formed to arouse the people. The Protestant women were called to exercise their privilege of voting in favor of restoring Protestantism to equal rights in the public schools. The Romish priests called up their forces, men and women, and battle was joined. As a result the 9,000 majority of O'BRIEN melted away, and his opponent received a majority of 1,700 votes—some say 2,000 votes. There are now eight Roman Catholics holding over on the School Board; this number the committee of One Hundred thought quite enough and so did not offer a single Roman Catholic candidate. They elected their nominees and secured a majority on the Board. We are told that the result is a great surprise. No doubt of it! The Romanists would hardly have joined issue if they could have supposed such an outcome possible. The weather was exceedingly inclement on election day, and this it was thought would keep the better class of voters from the polls and cause a loss of some thousands of voters to the Protestant cause. But they were there—at the polls early. The kid-glove aristocracy (as one Democratic paper calls them) ordered out their carriages and repaired to the place where it was decided whether or not the Pope should rule in Boston; the wealthy Irish were not a whit behind the servants on this occasion.

What are the lessons taught; and how to note them. In this matter, Boston is a foreshadow of what is to be in the whole United States when the people shall feel that it commands enough votes to call in a great political party—or other political party—to do its bidding.

The lesson taught is as above indicated, and as Rome intends, when and where she can trample Protestantism under foot. In the public schools she will take, and the control as fast as she can reach them. The word "tolerant," slips glibly enough from Protestant lips as Rome moves forward in her aggressions, but Rome never employs the phrase, nor practices the principle. Tolerance is a word unknown to Rome.

Another lesson is that politicians will espouse the cause of Romanism—will abjure the faith that has made and has preserved this Republic—whenever thereby they believe they can secure to themselves place and power.

The third lesson is more comforting. The Boston election proves that when Protestantism is fully aroused, it will assert its right to life, and its right to direct and control the public institutions founded by Protestants and maintained and preserved by Protestant wealth and Protestant energy and ability. Men will not be so enslaved to any political party as to sacrifice their Protestant liberties at its behest. The lesson ought not to be lost on the politicians. They ought to reflect that through Romish machinations the issue is narrowing, and soon the time must come when the lines will be drawn, as in Boston, between Romanism and Protestantism. The question will come up to be decided: Shall America be ruled from Rome? Shall the Pope of Rome, *de facto*, hold the reins of government in these United States? In that day the persons, or the party, that would surrender the religious rights and privileges secured to all by the Constitution, will be crushed under the execrations of those lovers of freedom whose interests they would betray.

SYNODICAL EVANGELISM.

[Corespondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Home Mission Committee appointed by Synod have a wonderful responsibility on their shoulders. It certainly is the beginning of the advancement and enlargement of the Presbyterian church in North Carolina, if the committee do their duty. A correspondent in a recent issue of the Presbyterian, said that eleven members being chosen on the committee to select, and to overlook the work of one Evangelist, reminded him of the old song, "one little nigger on a thousand acre farm with two overseers." If the brother will think of the importance of starting this work aright, and especially since the resolution passed by Synod says to employ an Evangelist or *Evangelists*, he will see that it is not too large. A committee of three or even less may direct this work after it is organized, but eleven is not too many to organize and to start such an important work. He is also in error if he thinks that the good Presbyterians of this great State of North Carolina, will allow this committee to be put off with the small mite of one Evangelist, after the great good that the work will undoubtedly do, is pointed out to them. I hold a higher opinion of their liberality toward the advancement of God's kingdom in our own State, and believe that God will bless this work in opening the eyes of the people to the necessity of it, and cause them to be liberal toward it. Now as to the man or men to be chosen by this committee for the work, I, as one of the people hope that they will not select a "slow coach" or an "Old Fogy" or one that is more theoretical than practical, or one that has more seminary learning than knowledge of human nature or one who is forever sowing and never reaping. Above all things I hope that they will choose a man that has an eye to business, in building up the financial strength of churches as well as in building up numerical or spiritual strength. There ought to be a law established, that if the Evangelist does not make the churches, that he organizes self-sustaining in a year or two thereby relieving the Presbyteries of the burden, that he should be called from the field and a better man appointed for the place. Now this step of sending Evangelists into unoccupied fields, and establishing new churches, will necessarily increase the demand for more preachers, and more practical ones than sometimes go down to the people. What is Synod to do about it? Why in my opinion the natural consequence will be that they must license more men to preach who have not been through the regular course; men who though they have not been through the seminary, feel called upon to preach, are full of the Spirit, and who feel that through Christ that strengthenth them they can do all things.

The suggestion of your correspondent that Elders should attend Synod is important, because they have the advantage of knowing more of the needs of the people as to preaching than the ministers, and they generally have better judgment in regard to financial and other worldly affairs. I have not seen any notice of the committee's having been called together. They ought to keep the wheel rolling that was started at Synod and not let the axles get rusted.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

HOME MISSION COLLECTION

IN WILMINGTON PRESBYTERY.

The month of January has been set apart by Presbytery as the time for raising the means for carrying on the Mission work in the bounds of our Presbytery. During the past year, the first in which we have done our own work—$601.35 was raised for this object. Of this amount $100 has been expended for church erection, and $497.25 for the support of ministers laboring in feeble churches and evangelistic fields, leaving a balance on hand of $4.10. Some estimate of the importance of this work can be made by taking into consideration the fact that the ministers who derive a part of their support from this fund supply *eighteen* of our churches with the ordinances of the gospel, and that without this support many of these churches would be closed or their ministers suffer want.

The Committee needs for its work during the coming year at least as much as it received during the past year. In fact, an increase of this fund is urgently needed; for while some expenses were incurred this year from which we will be exempt during the coming year, one of our fields has lain vacant that we earnestly hope to supply, and this will lay new obligations upon the Committee. But in view of the stringency of the times Presbytery ordered an apportionment of only the same amount, viz., $600 to be made. Each church has been privately advised of the amount of its apportionment, and it is earnestly hoped that Pastors, Elders and Deacons will be diligent in seeing that no church falls behind the amount expected from it.

Church Treasurers will please drop a postal card to the Chairman informing him of the amount raised, that the Committee may know as soon as possible there sources they have to depend upon. The amount itself should be forwarded to the Treasurer of Presbytery as usual.

PEYTON H. HOGE,
Chairman Committee of Home Missions, Wilmington Presbytery.

MISSION CULLINGS.

During the past three years the Protestant churches in Japan have grown to 157 churches from 38, of 11,604 members from 3,769, and of the contributions over £3,725 from £2,196.

The Church of the Pilgruins (Dr. Storrs,) last year gave $4,000 to the American Board; double the amount given the year previous. On a recent Sunday it gave in the usual way of collection $1,500 and it will probably be increased to $5,000.

Within fifteen months the gain in membership to the Protestant churches of Japan is 2,801, or about 65 per cent.

In June there were twenty nine baptisms in Burmah; half as many as during the whole year 1887.

Good news comes from the Bechuana Mission of the London Missionary Society: Wonderful things have been accomplished during the last twenty years. There is a vigor and strength in the administration at Shoshong, Khame, that is remarkable. The native chief prohibits the manufacture of Kafir beer, and will not allow intoxicating liquor to be imported. He expelled two white men for the offence. He has not been able to entirely suppress witchcraft and the native dances. These practices are kept up privately. Numbers, as many as ten or twelve men sometimes in various parts of the town expound the Scriptures each Sunday after the morning service, and others go off to neighboring villages. An itinerary trip is made by a wagon belonging to the church at Shoshong. The two evangelists sent upon it are supplied with food and while they are gone their gardens are tilled and cultivated for them by a committee appointed for the purpose.

Fourteen mission fields are being developed on the North Pacific coast by German Methodists. They have united in one conference.

The slave-trader in Africa is rapacious, and just now the world is asked to stay his rapacity; but the rapacity of the rum-seller in mission fields is even greater, and the world quietly sits by and raises not a finger to prevent it.

Rev. Dr. Hunter Corbett, writing from Chefoo, China, says: "Our hearts are constantly made sad by the supreme indifference of the masses to the claims of the gospel, but occasionally the clouds lift and light appears to cheer our weak faith. A man from a certain district in Manchuria, where the United Presbyterians of Scotland are engaged, went to a missionary physician for treatment of his eyes. He received some benefit, but his great gain was to his soul. A deep impression was made on him by the worship and the kindness in the hospital. After he returned to his home, he went about from village to village, telling what he had learned, and pleading with all to accept Christ as their Savior. Many scoffed, but some believed, and these sent a request to the missionaries to send some one to teach them more fully. A teacher was sent, and the missionary subsequently baptized thirty inquirers."

This incident is related by Mrs. Fannie Roper Feudge, Baltimore, Md., to show how the Gospel obtained its lodgment in Korea: "Among many efforts made during the present century to carry the gospel into Korea, and with little apparent success, one seed of sacred truth was planted by a little Chinese lad shortly before Korea was opened to missionary effort; and this, so far as we know, was the first in the hermit kingdom to spring up and bring forth fruit to the glory of God. This little boy's name was Ah Fung. He has been taught at one of mission sbhools at Ningpo to read the Bible, and to go to Jesus in prayer whenever he was in need of help. When he was about nine years of age, his father took Ah Fung with him on one of his trading expeditions to the Korean capital. By some mishap, while there, the boy was stolen and sold to the governor, who presented him to his wife. She made him her page, and he would often attempt to tell his young mistress of the Savior he loved and trusted, but without avail, until one day the reaper, Death, took away her baby-girl; and then, in her great loneliness and sorrow, she recalled the words of her little page about Jesus and his love, and asked him to tell her the story again. Day after day did this Christian child talk of the Savior, until she, too, came to love this same Friend.

Just now in view of the action of Germany in taking measures for the protection of her citizens on the East coast of Africa, and in view of the consequences of the present state of affairs to missions it may not be uninteresting to state the location of stations in Zanzibar. Simaberg in Usugara was founded in 1884—this was the first station about one hundred and sixty miles from the coast. In 1885 three stations were established south east of Usugara. In 1886 Korogue, in Usambara, was made a station and since, a station where about forty work-people were employed has been established, on the river Wami, about 100 miles from the coast. On these stations cotton, beans, bananas, mace, etc., were produced. The amount of ground tilled is not large, but at Simaberg substantial buildings were erected, plantations put under cultivation and cattle raised and used. The northernmost stations toward Cape Guardafui have been abandoned. More recently there has been fighting between the colonists and natives. German officials have been slain. Dr. Handmeyer and Herr Baumann were stripped, flogged by the insurgent natives and made to work like slaves.

I HAVE MONEY FOR THE LORD—WHERE SHALL I PLACE IT?

At this season of the year persons bring their accounts for a year to a close, and may find that they are able to make some special contribution to the Lord's work, and repeatedly they have asked the undersigned some such question as that at the head of this article. If the reader is a person who is able to make such contribution the following items may be of help to you.

This is the season at which, under the General Assembly's Scheme for Christian work, several of the causes committed to the hands of the Executive Committee of Home Missions (office in Atlanta Ga.) have distinct prominence and first claim upon the church contributions. The causes are these:

1. The Colored Evangelistic Work. Our Assembly believes that the best way to evangelize that portion of the African race whose presence among us God has permitted, is to prepare Christian men of their own race for the work of the ministry. To this end our Assembly has an excellent school in Tuscaloosa, Ala., which has two professors and about 20 colored students. We have also two independent African Presbyteries and about 20 colored ministers still under control of white Presbyteries, all of whom must be aided by us in their missionary work. So far, we have had every encouragement in this work. We could not reasonably hope to do more than is being done with the small amount of money contributed for its support. Those contributions made by our people have gone from $3,795 two years ago to nearly $6,700 for the year just closed and for the year which began December 1st, 1888, the Assembly ought to receive at least $12,000. There is no better missionary field. Could you look closely into this work, we are sure you would be satisfied.

2. The Sustentation collection is set for first Sabbath in January, or as soon thereafter as possible. We have on our roll from four to five hundred churches, not able singly or in groups to support a minister. Each year some of them grow to the self sustaining point, but others come in to take their places. For this year, 1888, a mere living for the families of nearly 170 ministers (who have occupied these fields) has been secured by appropriations from the contribntions sent by the church at large for the purpose, to the central office in Atlanta. That support must be furnished from the Atlanta office, and it necessitates a debt of something like $7,000 for the work up to the end of this month. The work during the past year has been aided amazingly by $3,200 sent here last Christmas out of the savings from the usual Christmas expenditures. We hope that private individuals, Sabbath school classes, &c., &c., will again this year gather up many such sums and forward them for this cause, at the coming Christmas. Could you see the large amount of good accomplished all through 1888, by the amounts you sent last year, you would gladly take interest in sending another such contribution this year. In the future we hope to do this work by incurring less debt, inasmnch as the church erection work which has been carried on with Sustentation money heretofore will now have a separate collection for its support. Nevertheless, there are decided reasons for fearing that this Sustentation income next January will fall behind that of last year and a vigorous effort at Christmas and on the first Sabbath of January and by individual contributions will be needed now in its behalf.

3. A contribution for CHURCH ERECTION is to be made first Sabbath of February or as soon as possible thereafter. When a feeble congregation, with no house in which to hold worship, has done all it can do at home towards building a house, the contributions of God's people, sent to Atlanta, are used to put the house in such condition as that the congregation can use it. The money is loaned without interest, for one, two, three years, payable in installments, and when returned will be loaned to others; or if the case be such as calls for it, the money is donated, not loaned. There will be in 1889 from thirty to forty such congregations asking for aid. In many of them a house of worship will be a necessity, in order that there may be any growth.

Lastly. Let me mention the Evangelistic work The collection for this work was taken perhaps in most of our churches in September last, or soon thereafter. We asked for $25,000 to carry this work for one year, to next September. Upon December 1st, we had secured only $8,148. and that was less by more than $1,000 than was received for this cause during the same months last year! We have already put seven new men into fields which it seemed (Presbyteries and their committees being judges) we dare not longer leave unoccupied, and these ministers (evangelists) must be kept going. In addition to these things we are met face to face with this fact, that the total receipts at the Home Mission office for months of April 1st to December 1st, (the first eight months of this year) were $4,410 less than during the same months last year.

As these passing months are pre eminently the months in which causes of the Home Mission office are to receive contributions, please consider the facts given.

Respectfully,
J. N. CRAIG, Sec'y.

Our readers will be pleased to notice a letter from Siam, written by our esteemed friend, Rev. Dr. McGILVARY, formerly of this State. We always welcome any tidings of him with pleasure, and feel grateful for this addition of interest May GOD bless him in his labors.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14ht, 1888.

Everybody in Washington, is engaged in the same pursuit at present. Rich and poor, distinguished and unknown, old and young, colored and plain—all are busy shopping for Christmas and gazing at displays of holiday goods in the shop windows. The streets are thronged, the stores are thronged, and the merchants are having a great harvest.

Around on G street, at the Foundry church a little convention is being held—the first convention of the American Sunday Observance Union. They are urging a day of rest. Festooned above the pulpit and reaching around the church is a petition nearly 4,000 feet long and bearing the names of over one million people, who petition Congress to pass laws prohibiting Sunday work in the Government mail and military service and otherwise regarding the Sabbath. One of the speakers, Mr. Conrad, of Philadelphia, editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, referring to the manner in which the sanctity of the Sabbath had, in Europe, been degraded into a mere holiday, and the morals of the people lowered, mentioned the fact that only one church has been built in Berlin in the last fifty years.

Just before the close of the last session of Congress, the Senate District Committee drafted a high license bill for the District of Columbia, and Senator Spooner was intrusted with the duty of reporting it to the Senate. Owing to the Tariff bill and the lateness of the session, however, the report of the bill was postponed. The details of this bill have never been made public, but it is understood that it gives the Commissioners full power to regulate the traffic in regard to the proper observation of the law, the closing of saloons, etc., and at the same time raises the retail licenses from $100 to $500, and the wholesale license proportionately. The bill will probably be reported to the Senate very soon now. The Commissioners, in their annual report say, "Congress has before it now measures which have had the entire sanction of the Commissioners, so framed as to relieve the community of this fearful evil," and it is presumably to this measure that they refer.

The Democratic members of the House were hopelessly divided in caucus on Tuesday night in regard to the question of the admission of the Territories now knocking at the door of the Union. They adjourned without reaching any definite or indefinite conclusion, to meet again the last of the week. The Territories question was discussed for three hours, and there were as many factions as there could be sides to the question. Once put to a vote there is little doubt that the Territories would get in, but the difficulty will be to get a vote. If there can be no caucus agreement it will be very difficult to get the subject before the House.

In his annual report, Attorney-General Garland makes an earnest appeal to Congress to provide for the construction of government penitentiaries and reformatories. Recent laws that have been enacted by States with respect to the labor of prisoners prove more conclusively than ever he says the absolute need of such institutions. He thinks provision should at once be made looking to the erection of at least one United States penitentiary, and if possible, one reformatory. He states that a large number of prisoners convicted in the United States courts are those who have committed but a single offence, and who have but commenced a career of crime. He thinks if such prisoners were sent to a reformatory instead of a penitentiary, where they would necessarily have to associate with hardened criminals, they might be reformed if proper influences were thrown around them.

In talking about the tariff in the Senate yesterday, the defeat of President Cleveland at the polls was touched upon. Senator Reagan said that it was not due to the position of the Democratic party on the tariff, but because the President vetoed pension bills and favored civil service reform. He said that the President had extended the civil service rules to positions outside of the classified service, and hinted that the Republican party would soon have an opportunity to find out how repugnant the civil service law is to those who are in power.

I.

BY THE WAY.

The Synodical State Evangelist Committee will meet Friday, 21st inst., at 3:30 p. m., in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian church, Raleigh, for election of a State Evangelist.

Savannah and New Orleans were selected by the Interstate Immigration Convention as ports of entry. But what interstate immigration needs with seaports does not appear. The *Picayune* says they selected New Orleans as an immigration "centre." This is worse yet, if it refers to interstate immigration.

Some of our friends become greatly annoyed at reminders that their subscription is due. But not all do thus. One of the most eminent lawyers in our State—one chosen by the people to the highest judicial position within their gift—enclosing his subscription, writes thus: "I had overlooked the fact that my subscription had been due for months. I shall feel obliged for such reminders of the status when I fall behind."

SUBSCRIPTION PAID?

'Catholics should pay no attention to the abusive representations of sectarian editors. That sort of stuff is their bread and butter." So says his Exceedingly

High Reverence LEO HAID, Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholics of North Carolina. Passing by the fact that he is making his "bread and butter" by saying such things, we note that it is not the first time the Bishop has used similar classic language toward the religious press. It seems to be fretting him. However, we can have no dispute with any one who can say that, but for Rome there would to-day be no such thing as liberty of conscience. Shade of TORQUEMADA! Where is the Spanish Inquisition and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew? Rome the champion of liberty of conscience! What next!

Various Southern towns and cities are looking out for themselves by showing up their attractions as winter resorts, but we have seen nothing equaling in taste the little pamphlet gotten up by the Winter Resort Association of New Bern, N. C.

ROME, Dec. 13.—It is is offically stated that the Pope does not intend to leave Rome, nor has he thought of taking such a step.

And again:

A Rome dispatch to the London *Standard* says:

The ex-King of Naples and ex-Duke of Tuscany recently signified to the Vatican that they favored Catholics using their political votes. The Pope approved their views and appointed a commission, presided over by Cardinal Monaco, to examine into the whole question. It has been decided that the moment is opportune for the development of the movement, with a view of creating a great Catholic conservative party to keep alive the discussion of the Pope's grievances.

Referring to one of our editorials last week we fell very much like saying: "We told you so."

We clip this from the *Episcopal Methodist* of Baltimore:

Secretary McCabe, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, makes the charge that goverment agents refuse to pay government stipends to Indians whose children attend Protestant schools, and the *Methodist Record* says:—"If this accusation is true it should be known. If the government agencies are used to make converts to the Catholic Church, the sooner this fact is known the better."

We thought that matter had been corrected, but it does not do to relax vigilance. The *Recorder's* logic is sound.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Dr. Kemp P. Battle, President of the University of North Carolina, on last Tuesday night gave an overflowing audience, gathered under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, one of the most able and scholarly intellectual treats that has ever been offered to our people,

On Wednesday of last week a fire at Cameron, in Moore county, destroyed six of the largest business establishments in the place. The larger part of the goods were saved. Little or no insurance.

The anchor of the schooner E. R. Dyer got caught on the gunwale as it was attempted to throw it over during a gale in the straits six miles east of Beaufort, N. C. The vessel sank. Capt. Roberts was drowned, but the crew swam until picked up in an exhausted condition by a lighter.

Hon. T. J. Jarvis, U. S. Minister to Brazil arrived in New York last Thursday from Rio Janeiro.

The assay office at King's Mountain gold mine was robbed of the gold scales and weights used in the office.

A very much larger number of persons will visit Asheville this season than ever before at this season. The hotels are constantly receiving applications for board.

The canning factory planted at Graham last summer has proved a great success.

Two young ladies, Miss Lewis and Miss Byron 20 and 13 years of age respectively, were crossing a trestle on the Western N. C. R. R. one mile south of Alexander's on Tuesday of last week, when the train suddenly turning a curve came upon them. They ran ahead, but fell and were horribly mangled by the train.

Fourteen saw mills in Beaufort county cut 300,000 feet of pine lumber per day.

An explosion of the boiler used in running a cotton gin at Selma on Friday last. The boiler head struck a son of Mr B. L. Aycock, proprietor of the gin, fatally wounding him. The engineer was seriously wounded, and three other persons more or less seriously.

A mill and cotton gin belonging to Dr. J. A. Sexton, residing near Lillington, in Harnett county, was destroyed by fire last Friday. The loss is $2,500 @ $3,000—partially insured.

The farmers in the Coddle Creek section of Cabarrus county have sown more wheat than usual.

All the prisoners in Rutherford jail made their escape a few day ago by breaking a hole in the wall.

Bears are reported as plentiful in Henderson county. A farmer living near Hendersonville killed a grown bear and two half-grown cubs.

Fowle's Kaoline works, near Dillsboro, have received more orders than they can fill.

Chatham lands are said to be excellent for producing tobacco, and farmers are turning their attention to its cultivation.

The Wilmington *Star* says: The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company have made contracts for the construction of the piers for the bridge across the Cape Fear at Fayetteville. The work will be commenced about the first of January.

Fayetteville Observer: We learn that some of the sorghum exhibited at the fair was not the real article, but really the juice from the Louisiana sugar cane, and we learn that the experiment of planting it on our river bottoms has proved a success.

Progressive Farmer: Alliance, No. 1206, of Gaston county, adopted a resolution a few days ago calling upon the Legislature to pass a law requiring all judges of the Superior Court to be promptly on hand at the time set for the opening of court; and if any expenses shall be incurred by reason of a judge's failure to put in his appearance, the amount shall be charged to such judge. They also ask that judges be forbidden to grant the use of the court-house for public speaking during court week.

DOMESTIC.

A fire broke out in cotton on Roger's wharf, Charleston, S. C., on the night of Wednesday, 12th inst. It is suppposed $10,000 will cover the loss.

The Badger Mine Company near Port Arthur, have opened an 8-inch vein of silver ore as saying $14,000 to the ton—about one-half pure silver.

Last week the U. S. sloop of war Galena, manned by 230 men, and the Yantic, sailed from New York to Hayti to secure the naval rights of this country from the Haytien government.

President Cleveland has sent to the Senate the name of Rev William Joseph Larkin, a Roman Catholic priest, to be post chaplain.

U. S. Senator M. C. Butler has been re elected by the South Carolina Legislature.

The House of Representatives of the South Carolina Legislature passed a bill taxing cotton seed meal 25 cents a ton.

A scheme is on foot to run a railroad from Charlotte, N. C., to Charleston, S. C., by way of Lancaster, S. C. F. B. McDowell, Mayor of Charlotte, and Col. William Johnston addressed the Charleston Chamber of Commerce on the subject. The Chamber took steps to have the matter fully considered by the commercial bodies of Charleston.

The house in Dorchester, Mass., in which Edward Everett was born, and where he spent his early youth, is to be sold by auction. The house, it is said, was built in 1770, and for a time was occupied by Gen. George Washington.

A cotton fire occurred in Savannah last Thursday. A warehouse was burned and with it some 3,700 or 3,800 bales of cotton. The loss $200,000 falls upon insurance companies.

The result of the Boston election held on Monday of last week is the choice of Thomas N. Hart, Republican, and candidate of Protestant committee of one hundred, for mayor by about 2 000 plurality. The Protestant candidates for school board, eleven in number, were also elected. The school board consists of twenty-four members, eight of whom are Roman Catholics holding over.

The Legislature of Georgia, on last Thursday, voted half a million dollars to the public schools.

The citizens of Yorkville, S C., have forwarded a petition to the Legislature asking for further restrictions, so as to make prohibition of liquor-selling absolute. There are 158 white men resident in Yorkville, and the petition is signed by 136 of them.

The New York Historical Society now has a building fund of $250,000 but needs $750,000 more to purchase an available site and erect a suitable building.

Congress will inquire into affairs on the Samoan islands as far as they may concern the people of this country.

Ten men were on a scaffolding at Stevens Point, Wis., and five fell to the ground, a distance of 90 feet. Four were killed instantly and the fifth wounded, probably fatally.

Mormon emissaries are at work upon the people about Back Creek, in Roanoke county, Va. They are reported as making very slow progress.

The Interstate Immigration Convention, assembled in Montgomery, elected Col. P. W. Peeples of Mississippi, permanent president. Mr. J. T. Patrick, of North Carolina, is chairman of the executive committee.

The Savannah *News* says: Mr. Lasseter of Marshallville is the owner of a bill issued by the state of North Carolina in the year 1778. The bill is a promise to pay the bearer four Spanish milled dollars in gold or silver, and is signed by B. Exum and J. Williams. The bill is printed on thin cardboard and is 2½ inches broad and 3½ long, and was printed by James Davis.

A number of liquor dealers of Savannah, who are disposed to observe the law forbidding sale of liquor on Sunday (yes, there are such,) intend to aid the authorities in breaking up illicit traffic. They say it is unfair to them to have others sell, while they assist, and they are so far right.

The Steamer F. Barksdale was burned at Hendrick's Landing, on the Yazoo river, on last Saturday. Nine hundred bales of cotton and twelve hundred sacks of seed were destroyed with the steamer. The cotton was insured for $45,000.

The whisky trust, so the news comes from Chicago, intend to break up all the whisky selling outside of trust. We wish the utmost success to both parties in the fight.

A telephone is to connect Moorefield and Petersburg, W. Va.

The wholesale boot and shoe house of M. H. Ingalls & Co., at Louisville, Ky., was burned on last Saturday night.

Mayor Hewitt of New York, refused to join in voting $250,000 of city fund for a Soldier's monument. He does not believe in compulsary patriotism.

The South Carolina Senate has passed a bill prohibiting railroads chartered in the State from buying out or selling out, and also forbidding combinations or consolidations of railroads except by special enactements of the Legislature. They also give to the railroad commissioner absolute power to regulate rates of freight and passenger traffic, subject to appeal to the courts in certain cases. A bill has also been passed making it a misdemeanor for any member of the Legislature to accept a pass over any railroad.

FOREIGN.

A proposition has been made to the Dominion government to lay a cable from Halifax, N. S., to Sable Island for $100,000.

It is reported that El Mahdi is victorious in London and that he has captured Stanley and Emin Pasha and will kill them unless Suakim is surrendered.

The French Chamber rejected the Panama bill. This it is considered collapses the scheme. De Leseseps seems to so consider it.

The Belfast, Ireland, *Witness* says: Sir Wm. Jenner has retired from the British Medical Association. He is seventy-three years old, and, as President of the Royal College of Physicians, stands at the head of his profession in the country. He received his K C B for his services to the Prince of Wales in 1872, bnt he is in science chiefly famous as having been the first to establish the distinction between typhus and typhoid.

Montreal, Canada, this season shipped 1,134,349 boxes of cheese.

The heaviest storm of the season, by far, visited Halifax, N. S., on the night of Wednesday, 12th inst.

The French people, on 12th inst., took enough bonds (over 400,000,) to rescue the De Lessep's Panama Canal from bankruptcy. De Lessep wept for joy at the result and congratulated the people at having saved themselves without the aid of financiers.

Toronto, Canada, erected over $2,000,000 worth of buildings last year.

A man was buried by the caving in of a well at Guelph, Canada, for nine hours and finally taken out alive, and not seriously damaged. The earth was packed around him up to his shoulders, but the old curb had so fallen over as to prevent his being entirely packed in earth, though he was completely entombed.

From the report of the Japanese railway bureau for the past year it appears that railway constructors in that country have to meet an unusual number of difficulties, owing to the physical geography of Japan. One line of 205 miles in length involves the construction of ten tunnels 16,000 feet long and the bridging of eleven rivers. One of the latter, so it is asserted, has a velocity in time of flood of 27 feet per second, and in another the brick piers have to be sunk to a depth of 80 feet. A range of mountains is crossed at a height of 1468 feet. Part of another line ascends to a height of 3145 feet, and during five months of the year work is rendered impossible by the snow.

A modern Robinson Crusoe has been discovered on Charles Island in the South Pacific ocean. He was nearly naked had a long grey beard and appeared to be an old man. At first he was afraid of the party who discovered him. He had been on the island twenty five years having become separated from an exploring party and been left by them. He was taken off.

The oldest Odd Fellow in Stirlingshire, and possibly in all Scottland, died lately. He was initiated in 1838, and was 86 years of age at his death.

The Pope has refused to bless medals and reliquaries sent to him from Ireland. He declines because of disobedience of the Irish to the papal rescript. It is not known what the unblessed Irish people will do about it.

The claim to be the oldest military corps in Europe is advanced by the First Regiment of Foot, or Royal Scots, of the British army. The regiment was formed in 1633.

The new President of Switzerland is M. Hammer. M. Ruchonnet is Vice-President.

Fifteen persons were killed by the burning of Albeck's woolen factory at Berlin. Ten others sustained fatal injuries.

An American syndicate, so it is said, with a capital of $50,000,000 has been formed to construct a railway in Siberia.

A band of Chinese pirates were broken up by the French at Tonquin. They shot a number of the pirates and a portion of the town was destroyed by fire.

Count Hassonville has been elected a member of the French Academy. He is a greatgrandson of Madame de Stael.

The Emperor William has sent Dr. Herring, the Warsaw laryngologist whom the Emperor Emperor Frederick consulted at San Remo, a splendid china vase and a letter of thanks for his services to the family. The emperor also sent a portrait bearing his autograph to Dr. Von Lauer in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of his entrance into the army medical service.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Three Excellent Books for Children: Suggestive of the holiday season are three very attractive volumes sent us by that sterling old house of HARPER AND BROTHER, New York.

1. *Harper's Young People*: A quarto, tastefully bound in dark green cloth, lettered in three colors forming a very attractive volume. Within these handsome covers we have the issues of this popular magazine for the year 1888, comprising nearly one thousand pages, filled with choice reading, entertaining and instructive; stories, sketches, poetry, biographical notes, historical incidents, curiosities of science, tales of travel, fairy lore, enigmas, puzzles, fun, &c., &c., &c.—a perfect *treasure house* for the children, and the whole volume abounding in choice pictures.

We know of no book that will prove a more judicious Christmas present for a child.

2. *The Boy Travellers in Australasia*: This is a beautiful book, stoutly bound in cloth, a portly octavo of 538 pages. In it Thomas W. Knox, an author famous for many such works, relates the adventures of two youths in a journey to the Sandwich, Marquesas, Society, Samoan and Feejee Islands, and through the colonies of New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia.

Here we have strange and far off countries brought familiarly home to us, and knowledge of Geography related in most alluring and attractive form. The narrative of travel, customs and habits of foreign lands, scenes and incidents, all clearly illustrated by most excellent pictures on nearly every page, will prove as interesting as it is instructive.

This work we commend equally with the foregoing. It will be found more suitable for children a little older, and not without charms for grown up people.

3. *The Earth in Past Ages*: by Sophia Bledsoe Herrick. This is a small volume very different in character from the two preceding, but, in its way, equally excellent. It contains in twenty-two short chapters the elementary facts of geology or the story of the earth; illustrated with ninety-three perfectly clear plates and pictures. The style of the work is remarkable for its simplicity and we have been charmed with the clear flow of the author's thought, as pellucid as a mountain spring. It brings the elements of this great, wonderful science within the comprehension of any intelligent child and puts the processes of the ages before the eyes with equal vividness and clearness.

One could not easily go amiss in selecting one of these three books for a holiday present to a little friend. They are wholesome, instructive and attractive, and will go far toward solving the vexed question, what to do with children in bad winter weather. They will secure much quiet and peace in the long evenings and prove a blessing to many a household.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

By Rev. C. A. Monroe, on 12th Dec. 1888, in Lenoir, N. C., at the Brady House, Mr. W. P. LOVE, of Shelby, N. C., and Miss R. E. BRADY, of Lenoir, N. C.

On November 4th, at the residence of John C. Wooten, Esq. near Kinston, by Rev. T. D. Stanford, Mr. ERNEST B. WOOTEN and Miss PRUDY HENDERSON, daughter of E. H. Henderson, Esq.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Farrior, by the Rev. P. McIntyre, the Rev. GEORGE W. McMILLAN, of Whiteville, and Miss MARY ISABELL FARRIOR, of Kenansville.

By the Rev. J. Evans, of Plainview, on the 28th of Nov., Mr. S. G. HUBBARD and Miss MARY B. PATTERSON, both of Alfordville township, Robeson county.

Also by the same, on Dec. 12th, Mr. JOSEPH N. BUIE and Miss C. R. BROWN, both of Smith's township, Robeson county.

Also by the same, on the 13th Dec. Mr. J. N. FRIELS of St. LOUIS, Mo., and Miss MARY B. BAKER, of Red Banks, N. C.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

In No. 5, Cabarrus county, near Concord, N. C., WALTER ANDERSON, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Deal, of Newton, N. C., aged 1 year, 6 months and 20 days.

"Jesus said suffer the children to come unto me," and now "It is well with the child."

C. M. P.

Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at the residence of his brother, Mr. Alexander McMillan, in Robeson county, Mr. JAMES McMILLAN. The deceased was born in Richmond, county, May 7th, 1817, but had lived most of his life in Robeson. Though of a very modest retiring disposition, yet from his sterling worth he was respected and loved by a wide circle of friends, by whom he will long be missed. In connection with his death Iona church adopted the following, viz;

1. That while bowing humbly to our Heavenly Father's will in calling away from us our beloved brother, yet we would hereby record our sense of the loss which our church has sustained by the death of Mr. James McMillan, so long a faithful, efficient and self-sacrificing deacon of our church.

2. Our gratitude to God for having so long favored us with the companionship of one so humble and genial, so consistent, so upright, so devoted.

3. And that we will gratefully cherish his memory and endeavor, like him, so to live that whenever our summons comes to us, it will find us ready to go up higher.

On Dec. 8th, at her home near Haw River, Mrs. MARTHA J. KERR, relict of the late David Kerr, in the 63d year of her age.

Mrs. Kerr was a life-long member of Hawfields church, and in her death our whole church feels itself bereaved. Love, joy, peace, gentleness, meekness faith—these fruits of the Spirit were her most striking characteristics since the time the writer knew her. From the time she was first taken sick, about the first of September, she seemed to have no expectation of recovery. She bore her sufferings with unmurmuring patience, and as she was conscious seemed to feel always more consideration and anxiety for the comfort of others than for her own. The only anxiety she expressed with reference to death was because she could not feel any fear of it at all. It was a death, if such a thing is possible, more than triumphant. There was no conflict at all. When she came upon the battle-field the enemy was not there. In such a mother's training, example and faith, her four surviving sons have inherited a legacy which is not to be measured at all in the terms of earthly values. In the last few days she spoke often of the loved ones gone before. She has gone to join them in the home which is home indeed, because it can never be broken up.

S. H. CHESTER.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 18, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—On Wednesday and Thursday, 12th, 43¾ cents; since 43 cents—closing steady.

ROSIN—Strained 80 cents and Good Strained 82½ cents—steady throughout.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.35 and Soft $2.25 throughout.

TAR—Wednesday and Thursday $1.30; since $1.20.

COTTON.—Middling quoted at 9⅛ cents for middling throughout—very quiet at the close

TIMBER.—We quote from $5.00 to $10.50 as in quality. Very little coming in and readily taken as offered.

THE WALKING GIRL! She walks and runs as naturally as a child. This **LATEST French Toy Wonder** is interesting alike to young and old. The most wonderful piece of toy mechanism ever invented. Children will amuse themselves with it for hours. It is of metal and cannot get out of order. Indestructible. It is a great attraction when operated in store windows. 50c. Postpaid. Postal notes.
Rheem & Co., 225 Dearborn St., Chicago.

DO NOT FORGET

THAT OUR BRAND OF FLOUR, **"The Ladies Favorite,"** is the best Flour on the market. Double Patent, and produces more bread than any other. Large lot of CHRISTMAS GOODS and EVERY DAY GOODS on hand. APPLES, ORANGES, RAISINS. NUTS, &c.
R. W. HICKS.

LUMBER BRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.

SPRING SESSION OPENS JANUARY 1st, 1889.
For THOROUH instruction, EFFECTIVE discipline, HRALTHFUL locality, GOOD morals and LOW prices, this School has no superior. Vocal and Instrumental Music a specialty.
Send for circular to
J. A. MONROE, A. M.,
Lumber Bridge, N. C. Principal.

WIRE, RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees &c, &c.
mch.2c. 481-1y,

PEACE INSTITUTE.
Raleigh, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM commences on the 21st January, 1889, and closes the first Wednesday in June following.

The attention of parents looking for a first-class school for their daughters is called to the following advantages claimed for Peace Institute:

1st. An experienced and highly accomplished corps of teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class seminaries for young ladies and girls. Advantages for instruction in Music, Art and Modern Languages unsurpassed.

2d. A comprehensive course of instruction as follows:
(1.) Primary and preparatory.
(2.) Academic.
(3.) Collegiate.
(4. Optional, including Music, Art and Modern Languages.
(5.) Commercial, including Book-keeping, Short-hand and Type-writing.

3d. Healthfulness of location. The climate of Raleigh is mild and salubrious, being a pleasant mean between the severe cold of a more northern and the enervating heat of a more southern locality. As evidence of the healthfulness the following statement is made: Peace Institute was organized and started as a school, by the present Principals, in 1872; during that time not a single death has occurred among the pupils boarding in the institution, and for the last two and a half years no case of sickness requiring care and attention beyond the regular time for retiring at night.

4th. Location at Raleigh, the Capital of the State, in direct railroad and telegraphic communication with every place in the country. Principal's office connected by telephone with telegraph office.

5th. Building most conveniently arranged of any in the State; heated by steam and lighted by gas. The sleeping-rooms of pupils arranged for two occupants, neatly and comfortably furnished, and each warmed by a steam radiator, danger from fire in use of open fire-places and stoves being thus avoided, as well as health and comfort promoted. The large and elegant assembly-room is lighted by electricity, and electric bells are through the whole building.

6th. The religious advantages. All the Protestant churches are represented in Raleigh. While Peace Institute is under the auspices of Presbyterians, it is by no means sectarian. Pupils on the first Sunday of each month attend churches of their parents' choice.

7th. Expenses less than any Female Seminary offering same advantages.

TERMS:

For board, including furnished room, servant's attendance, lights, laundry, with tuition in all the English branches, Latin, Calisthenics for term commencing January 21st and ending June 6th, 1889, $125.00

For circulars containing full particulars, address
REV. R. BURWELL & SONS,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B.—For the accommodation of parents having friends and acquaintances attending the meeting of the Legislature in whose charge their daughters can be placed, new pupils can enter any time after the 8th of January and no charge will be made for tuition for the unexpired part of the term from date of entrance to beginning of Spring Term, January 21st.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will begin the 1st January, 1889.
Terms reasonable.
Address
H. A. GREY,
Huntersville, N. C.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞ Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

OVERSEERS WANTED Everywhere, at home or to travel. A reliable person in each County to tack up advertisements and distribute cards of Electric Goods on trees, fences and turnpikes, in conspicuous places in town and country, in all parts of the United States and Canada. Steady employment; **wages, $2.50 per day**; expenses advanced; no talking required. Local work for all or part of time. No attention paid to postal cards. ADDRESS, WITH STAMP, J. C. EMORY & CO., 6th & Vine Sts., Cincinnati, O.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

SPECIAL "WINTER" OFFER.



TO ANY MINISTER OR Church, who will pay cash, at just a fraction over factory prices, I will sell the OLD POPULAR and RELIABLE
Shoninger Organ
At from about $50 and upwards. I find none give better satisfaction, and invite correspondence. I have sold a great many of this make, and have long list of home testimonials from purchasers.
W. S. MOORE.
Greensboro, Dec. 1888.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

SWEET HOPES.

To day sweet hopes within my bosom linger,
The sweet, pure hopes born of unfaltering trust;
Though joys be fled, or scattered in the dust,
I read the lesson written by God's finger,
Not upon stony tablets, as of old,
When on the mountain top, 'mid smoke and flame,
The word of God unto His children came;
But in my heart the precious boon I hold,
The daily wisdom for the daily round.
For trusting, waiting souls God loves to teach,
The needed lesson gives He unto each;
As to the Hebrews manna on the ground,
So to the spirit asking food,
He sends it daily, fresh and sweet and good.

—*Selected.*

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

Who Inhabits Them and Their Curious Modes of Living.

About four months ago, as the English bark Queens Island was passing Palmerston island, in the southern Pacific, the captain was surprised to see a boat containing eight persons put off from the shore. It was generally supposed that this little coral island, one of the least important of the Hervey group, and about 300 miles from its nearest neighbor, was uninhabited, says the New York *Sun*. Captain Reid, however, had accidentally approached near enough to this little speck in the ocean to discover another of those romantic island settlements which are now and then unexpectedly found in the broad expanse of the great Pacific.

The bronzed and rather scanty clad white man who clambered up the side of the bark said he was William Marston, the chief of the little island, where he had lived for twenty-five years. When he was a young man he had deserted the British bark Rifleman in Tahiti, and made his way in a small sail boat nearly one thousand miles west to the Hervey group. He took a native wife and journeyed on to Palmerston island, where he built him a cabin and started a cocoanut plantation. A few natives joined him, and now his little world consists of thirty-four human beings, of whom fifteen are his own children. English is the only language spoken in this little community, whose island home is not so large as some Dakota farms. Here the subjects of the runaway English sailor live on the happiest terms, getting along very well without the news and gossip of the world, while enjoying, nevertheless, many of the good things of civilization brought to them by small trading vessels, to whom they sell the copra prepared from their cocoanuts.

Within the past few years several islands have been discovered in the Pacific, which, it was found, had long been know to small traders, who in the interest of monopoly carefully kept their information to themselves. After the Sidney newspapers announced the discovery of a fine new island not far from New Guinea a sea captain in port produced a very good map of the island which he had made several years before. He had probably hoped to hand down the secret to his heirs as an exclusive trading privilege. In this way it has happened that Marston's little colony has flourished unknown save to one or two traders, whose interests have kept them quiet.

Hundreds of little Islands of the Pacific are uninhabited and are very rarely seen by vessels. Who knows but among them may be modern Robinson Crusoes, waiting patiently for a sail and living in a fair degeee of comfort upon the bounties of which nature is so lavish in those regions? We have recently told the story of Mr. Bell and his little family, who are monarchs of all they survey in the Kermadec group, 600 miles from their nearest neighbors. The passengers and crew of the bark Henry James, who were rescued in May last from a coral reef in Polynesia, know what it is to be castaways in the Pacific many hundreds of miles from inhabited islands. If they had not fortunately saved their small boat they might have been prisoners for many months on the little island. Five men in the boat carried the news of their disaster 1300 miles to Samoa, and in less than two months deliverance came. They needed clothing, but were not otherwise in serious want for fish and cocoanuts had amply supplemented the slender food supplies with which they had reached their place of refuge.

Among the jubilee presents received by Queen Victoria were some hats and other manufactures most skillfully made of straw, the humble tribute of the most unique and famous of Pacific colonists. In 1890 the Pitcairn islanders may celebrate the centennial of the landing of their mutinous fathers on the little rock, where Lady Belcher, their historian, says they have become "such a community as has been the dream of poets and the inspiration of philosophers." It is not often the world hears from these happy and peaceful islanders, now numbering 112 souls, who have perpetuated the remarkable colony founded ninety-eight years ago by English sailers; but it is refreshing now and then to contemplate their idyllic existence, cut off as they are from the busy world, tilling the fertile valleys of their little home only 2½ miles in extent, possessing a schoolhouse and a church, but no jail; intelligent, neat and clean, with plenty of books and fruits and flowers, a simple-hearted, devout people, and the only Christian community in the world that has no strong drink, tobacco or money.

A traveler on an English bark which touched at Pitcairn in February last, says he saw among the islanders men who in stature would be a credit to the Royal Guards, and women who were fair to see, though their garments were not rich and fashionable—women who are skilled in the arts of housewifery, in the making of fancy baskets and shell-work, and some, too, who can play excellently on the little church organ. Born to this life of isolation, the Pitcairn islander hears with wonder and delight, but without envy, of the world beyond his sea-girt home. When, years ago, Pitcairn became too crowded, considering its slender resources, and the people were removed by Great Britain to Norfolk, that island, small as it is, bewildered them by its vastness. Having only footpaths in Pitcairn, they thought the wagon roads of Norfolk unsightly, and the echoes aroused by their voices in the stone quarter, where convicts had once lived, impressed them as a most disagreeable novelty. A minority decided that they could not be happy among these strange surroundings and returned to Pitcairn to live and die.

It is a queer coincidence that the most romantic island settlement of the Atlantic ocean had in 1886 exactly the same number of inhabitants as Pitcairn. It was in 1811 that the sailor, Jonathan Lambert, and his two comrades began to till the soil of Tristan da Cunha, almost exactly midway between Africa and South America. They commissioned a passing sea captain to find them native wives in St. Helena, a delicate undertaking which he discharged to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned. Half-bred women from St. Helena and negresses from South Africa have been the mothers of the growing colony. Tristan da Cunha enjoys the unique distinction that no human being has ever died there in infancy, though most of the inhabitants are natives of the island. It is a little republic, whose president, it is said, is that head of a family who can boast the most children.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Women as Inventors:—The Commissioner of Patents has contributed to our knowledge of the enterprising character of American women by the issue of a pamphlet showing from the records of his office the number and variety of female inventors to whom patents have been granted by the United States government during its existence. The ingenuity of the female mind in devising hundreds of home comforts which tend to make life more pleasant and smooth the path from the cradle to the grave has long commanded the respect of the civilized world; but it is a new thing to see the sex so largely represented in lines of invention having a commerical basis. The total number of patents and reissues granted to women by this government during the period covered by this report is well nigh 3,000. The first patent is dated 1809, and was awarded to Mary Kies, residence not given, for weaving silk or thread with straw. One of the inventions of 1824 was an improvement for spinning-wheel heads, and one in 1825 was for an improvement in moccasin manufacture. Except in remote regions on the frontier or elsewhere in localities not within the current of modern progressive life, the spinning-wheel, the hand-loom and moccasin making are things of the past. So also is the once famous "Calash balloon for ladies," of which Harriet Cook is recorded as the inventor in 1833. A patent was issued to a woman for an ice cream freezer in 1843. Marion J. Wellman, of New York, is set down as the inventor of the "baby jumper" which claimed so much newspaper attention in 1857 and promised to revolutionize the infantile world and the care of children. It was not until the sixties and seventies, however, that the issue of patents to women began to increase largely. Every year since 1870 the number of female patentees has grown steadily.

The Princess Maud and her Charities:—The following story about the Princess Maud of Wales appears in the *New York World*—Her mother makes her an allowance, a considerable part of which she spends in charities, but there are so many appeals to her sympathy that her little fund is entirely inadequate to meet them, so she has hit upon this method of replenishing her exchequer. She makes a habit of gathering up all the peacock feathers that are dropped by the great flock of peafowl at Sandringham, and these she weaves into fans and firescreens to be sold at charity fairs. The fact that they are made by a princess, and also that they are very prettily and tastefully done, gives them a considerable value, and she reaps from them a neat little sum for her pensioners.

Dresses for a Queen:—The Queen of Portugal took some lovely dresses from Paris with her; several of them not being finished, it being her Majesty's intention to get them embroidered in one of the Portuguese convents. Among the dresses was a deep blue satin Mervellieux indoor dress, draped with heavy ecru net, embroidered in silver and gold leaves. Where the panels of the blue fell over the net they were edged with a fine gold ball fringe. A lovely short black velvet suit had the front in ivory-white satin beaded in black jet in a most unique design, from which hung long jet fringes edged with clair-de-lune petals. A dinner dress was of heavy cream-white in ribbed broche, with a design of tiger lilies in different tints of yellow. The panels and backbreadths were of orevette coloured silk. Some gold-beaded passementerie held the side panels in place with charming effect. A simple house dress was of black-broche, daintily draped with gold-beaded black net. Another was of prune bengaline, very simply made, and trimmed with panels of embroidery in several tints of the same colour. A new and somewhat trying shade of blue, called chrysantheme was used for a dinner dress, and trimmed heavily with jet and fringes of same colour. An afternoon dress for warm weather was made of simple black and white striped silk gauze. The front of the skirt was formed of the gauze pleated, so that the white was out and the black in, and at intervals, from the top to the bottom of the skirt, hung widths of black velvet ribbon about two inches wide. The body of this dress has full sleeves daintily tied up with velvet ribbons, which are also attached across the front of the pleated waist.

The Countess of Aberdeen appeals to the public to aid in making the Irish market-place at Olympia as gay and as Christmas like as possible, pointing out that the sale of goods at the market is for the benefit of poor Irish workers.

THINGS USEFUL.

A Good Stuffing for Turkey:—Chop up a quarter pound of butter or half pound of beef suet very fine, put in a bowl with half a pound of stale bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped parsley, two tablespoonfuls of powdered thyme and marjoram, a suspicion of lemon peel, grated, and the juice of half a lemon, a quarter of a nutmeg and a teaspoonful of salt, one-sixth of one of pepper and two yolks of eggs.

To Relieve Hoarseness:—An occasional teaspoonful of the white of an egg, thoroughly beaten, mixed with lemon juice and sugar, will relieve hoarseness.

For Biliousness:—For biliousness squeeze the juice of a lime or small lemon into half a glass of cold water, and stir in a little baking soda; drink while it foams. To be taken when rising in the morning. This will also relieve the sick headache if taken in the beginning.

Cocoanut Balls:—Grate a large nut and place in a cool place, then take one pound of granulated sugar, add to it a gill of water, place over the fire and boil till it is about to candy, remove at once and stir in the cocoanut. Let it cool; then make in balls the size of a small peach; put these on dishes to form, turning them often till they harden.

Save the old, soft felt hats; they make good insoles for shoes.

Sprinkle sassafras bark among dried fruit to keep out worms.

Ice Cream Candy:—Three pints of sugar, three-fourths pint of water, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, boil till it ropes, remove from the fire and stir in any seasoning you wish and pull till white.

To restore gilding to picture frames, remove all dust with a soft brush and wash the gilding in warm water in which an onion has been boiled; dry quickly with cloth.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway



Condensed Time Table No. 5—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday December 10th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 20 A. M.	6 00 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 30 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 40 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville..	8 25 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville....	8 50 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	10 50 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 05 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 05 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	2 35 "	10 15 A. M
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	6 35 "	5 15 P. M

No. 1—Breakfast at Fayetteville, Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 15 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A. M.	7 30 A. M
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	1 20 P. M
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	5 40 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	9 45 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	10 35 noon
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	1 00 P. M

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

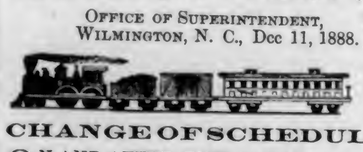
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 41 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	2 10 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	6 22 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	7 39 P. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	9 35 P. M.

NO. 5, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	4 15 P. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 51 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 57 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 20 P. M.

NO. 51 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	3 37 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	6 55 A. M.

NO. 6 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	8 00 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	9 22 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	10 30 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	12 05 P. M.

NO. 38 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	6 00 A. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	8 08 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	9 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	1 30 P. M.

NO. 54 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	7 45 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	11 15 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 20 A. M.

Trains Nos. 41 and 38 make close connection at Hamlet, between Charlotte and points North via Raleigh.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet, to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut S., Philadelphia,

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

TO THE READERS OF THE N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

THE WRITER HAS SERVED MANY OF YOU FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, OR LONGER and he feels a JUST PRIDE in filling orders for you.

I SEND YOU GOOD GOODS,

And at fair prices, and you could not or would not ask for more. I try to please you and generally succeed, as many kind patrons tell me.

IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

I am still trying to do better from season to season, and if I can serve you let me know it, and your orders will have prompt attention. In the article of **LADIES' WRAPS** I am offering extra inducements, especially in **PLUSH GARMENTS**, which I have in great variety.

ALL KINDS OF NEW DRESS GOODS,

And appropriate Trimmings. Suits made to order on short notice.

CARPETS FOR HOMES AND CHURCHES,

Rugs, all sizes, Art Squares, say 2½x3, 3x3, 3½x3 and 3x4 yards, of new and desirable colors and styles.

BLACK SILKS.

☞ What is a more useful present or more appreciated by a Lady?

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec. 1888.



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST.**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO., VA.,
JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.

New buildings, heated by steam; Laboratory; and other advantages and comforts of a first-class Schools. Fifty boarding pupils. Three Assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community, with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887-'8. Send for Catalogue.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

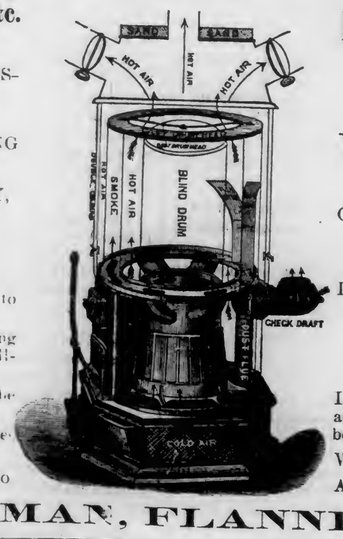
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF
HARDWARE
Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

We Will Save You Money

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. RHODES BROWN, President.



ORGANIZED 1859. Assets $210,745.52.

WM. C. COART, Secretary.

A Home Company
SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint. Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.** No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

SINGING IN THE RAIN.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Hear my happy little bird
Singing through the rain,—
Singing while the fitful showers
Dash against the pane.
"Blue sky somewhere, carols he,
From his fearless heart.
Though the clouds are gathering thick,
And the chill winds start.

Sweet and shrill the silver notes
Weave a wordless strain;
"Blue sky somewhere," in my thought
Is their glad refrain.
Always sunshine just beyond,
Brief the present ill,
Trouble never long to last,
Is their meaning still.

Sing thy sweetest, merry bird,
Comforter of Mine,
Bringing, in thy little way,
Help from Love divine;
Thou hast given me the clasp
Of a golden chain,
Let from heaven into my hand,
Through the clouds and rain.

What though all my way be hedged,
Love shall ope a door
For the feet that follow faint
His that went before.
What though trials test my faith,
Peace shall yet maintain,
Right to rule in one who walks
Singing in the rain.

More than I can count of good
Aye has been my share;
Dearest hands to help me on,
Halving all my care;
Blessings marking every day,
To the latest one,
And the shadows only proof
Of the glowing sun.

Therefore with undaunted front,
Trusting in my King,
Shall I face whatever foe
In the path may spring,
So I hear a note of cheer
In the brave refrain
Of my merry little bird,
Singing in the rain.

STORY FOR THE BOYS.

WANTED.

One day John came home from school crying very hard. His mother thought the teacher must have whipped him, or expelled him from school, or that some big boy must have stoned him.

"Why, what is the matter, my dear?" she asked with concern and compassion.

Johnny returned no answer except to cry harder.

"Why, my sweet," she persisted, drawing him closer to her knee, "tell me what it is."

"There's no use telling'" said Johnny, scarcely able to speak for tears and sobs. "I can't have it."

"Have what? Tell me. Perhaps you can have it." "Tell me what it is."

"No, no, no," said Johnny in a tone of utter despondency. "I know I can't have it." Then he put his hands to his face and cried with fresh vehemence.

"But tell me what it is, and if it's possible I'll get it for you."

"You can't! you can't! oh, you can't!" answered Johnny in despairing accents.

"Isn't there any of it in town?" asked mamma.

"Lots of it," said Johnny, "but you can't get me one."

"Why can't I?"

"They all belong to other folks," said Johnny.

"But I might buy some from somebody," the mother suggested.

"Oh! but you can't!" Johnny insisted, while the tears streamed down his face.

"Perhaps I can send out of town for some," said the mother.

Johnny shook his head in a slow, despairing, way.

"You can't get it by sending out of town." Then he added passionately: "Oh, I want one so bad! They're so handy! The boys and girls that have 'em do have such good times."

"But what are they? Do stop crying, and tell me what they are," said the mother, impatiently.

"They can just go out every time they want to, without asking the teacher," he said, pursuing his train of reflection on the advantages of the whatever it was. "Whenever the drum beats they can go out and see the band, and when there's an organ they can get to see the monkey; and they saw the dancin' bear; and to-morrow the circus is comin' by, and the elephant, and all of 'em, that has 'em will get to go out and see 'em, and me that haven't got 'em will have to stay in, and study the mean ole lessons. Oh, it's awful!" and Johnny had another passionate fit of sobbing.

"What in the world is it, child, that you're talking about?" said his mother, utterly perplexed.

But the child, unmindful of the question, cried out:—"Oh! I want one so bad!"

"Want what? If you don't tell me, I'll have to lock you up, or do something of the kind. What is it you want?"

Then Johnny answered with a perfect wail of longing:—"It's a whooping-cough—I want a whooping-cough."

"A whooping-cough!" exclaimed his mamma, in utter surprise. "A whooping-cough!"

"Yes," said Johnny, still crying hard. "I want a whooping-cough. The teacher lets the scholars that have got the whooping-cough go out without asking whenever they take to coughing; and when there's a funeral, or anything else nice going by, they all go to coughing, and just go out so comfortable; and we that have'nt any cough don't dare to look off our books. Oh, dear! oh, dear!"

"Never mind," said mamma, soothingly. "We'll go down to Uncle Charley's room at the Metropolitan Hotel to-morrow, and see the circus come in. The performers are going to stop at that hotel, and we'll have a fine view."

At this point Johnny began to cough.

"I think," said his mother, nervously, "you're, getting the whooping-cough now. If you are, you may learn a lesson before you get through with it—the lesson that there is no unalloyed good in this world—even in a wooping-cough."—*Saltcoats Herald.*

IN THE ORCHARD.

Mabel lived in the country on a farm where there were two large apple orchards, and more apples than Mable's mother knew what to do with.

"What a pity," said she one morning, "to have so many apples decaying on the ground, when the poor people would be so glad to have them!"

"Mabel," said papa, "I'll give you leave to distribute them You may give a basketful to every poor child you see this week."

"There's one now," cried Mabel, as she saw Joel Barton going from the house with a basket. He had been into the kitchen to bring the cook something from his mother.

"Look here, Joel; do you want some apples?" called Mabel.

"Thank you miss, I'm sure my mother would like some. She said this morning how good apple sauce would be to eat with our bread. And she can make splendid apple-dumplings, and we all love 'em so."

"Well, come here and fill your basket. There, that's enough from this tree. Now we'll go over to the other orchard and get some lovely sweet ones for you to eat."

"Sweet ones are the kind to bake, miss," said Joel.

"You seem to understand about the cooking, little boy," laughed Mabel.

"Oh, I know all my mother does," said Joel; "I watch her and I hear her tell. I know how to bake sweet apples myself. Mary likes 'em and mother says they are good for her."

"Who's Mary? and what's the matter with her?"

"She's my sister, and she's sick and weak."

"I'm glad you told me; I'll send her something special. Here's a lovely red apple for her to eat. Give it to her, with my love, and when these are gone come and get some more; will you?"

"Yes, and thank you, miss."

Mabel watched for a week, and gave the apples to many poor boys and girls, and when the week was over she did not want to stop.

"I guess Mabel has gotten more good this week than the poor folks have," said Farmer Ovington to his wife; which was very much like a verse in the Bible.

Can you think what it is? "It is more blessed to give than it is to receive."—*Grandma, in Sunbeam.*

LITTLE KNITTERS.

Did you ever wonder why children always wish to do what grown people do? Why the boys like to play soldiers, and farmers, and conductors, and doctors, and keep store just like papa? Why the girls play "keep house," and bake, and sweep, and take care of the doll children, and go visting like mamma?

Sometimes there is nothing left to do or play. At least, so it seems, after a long storm, or during long evenings, or a long illness.

Then is the time to think of making Christmas and birthday presents.

One of those times had come to Carrie and Isabel. They had played in the barn during the long rainy morning, and could find nothing new or interesting to do.

At last auntie hit upon a happy thought. She remembered how, when she was a little girl, some one had tanght her to knit with a spool and some pins driven in one end of it.

It was a very troublesome way of doing it, for the pins would double up, or drop out. Then patience would be lost with the stitches, and it would take a good deal of time to recover both of them.

One day, not long since, she had seen in a store window some little toy-knitters, which would not fall apart, and so were much easier than the old-fashioned kind.

When Isabel had taken up the long knitting-needles belonging to mamma, she said, "I do wish some one would teach me." After a few desperate struggles she had put them down with a sigh. Then the thought of the little knitter in the window came into auntie's mind.

Of course the little girls wanted it "right off," "this very afternoon," and "no matter if it does rain." Down the street ran two little pairs of rubber shoes, pattering with the rain drops. Two little chubby fists, each with a five-cent piece, surprised the little old woman who had not expected customers, especially such diminutive ones, in such weather.

Back came two little rosy faces, in water-proof hoods, eager with desire.

They were attentive pupils this time, and were soon running a race to see who could do the most in ten minutes.

After the sun came out once more, they took the knitters to the favorite apple tree where they often played and read. They spent more time there than usual, this summer, making mats and reins together. If the robins and sparrows and bluebirds sometimes came and watched them at their work, they were discreet enough never to disclose any secrets.

And one day, when they were going to see a little friend who had gone to a hospital for a little time on account of an injury, they could think of nothing so nice to carry her as one of the little toy-knitters.—*Our Little Ones.*

THE PICTURE OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

The midnight sun is thus described in "A Jubilee Jaunt to Norway:" Imagine yourself on a ship at anchor looking west or straight in front of you. There is a broad expanse of sea a little to your right hand, behind you will be the rugged coast and to your left the long, narrow fiord between the islands and the mainland that the steamer has just traversed. You watch the sun as it slowly, slowly sets; the islands and the coasts look like a rich dark purple, and the shadows by the ship's mast, etc., grow longer and longer. After a bit, when the sun has sunk apparently twelve feet from the horizon, it stops and seems to remain stationary for about twenty minutes; then the very sea-gulls hide away, while the air all of a sudden strikes chilly. Each one has an awed, expectant feeling, and surrounding even the tourist steamer broods a silence that may be felt. Soon the sun rises very slowly once again, and the yellow clouds change with the uprising to even greater beauty, first to the palest primrose and then to a bluish pink. The sky, which was just now rose color, becomes gray, then pale emerald green, and lastly blue. Rock after rock stands out, caught by the sun's bright rays, and the reign of day has begun once more.

A Wonderful Food and Medicine,
Known and used by Physicians all over the world. **Scott's Emulsion** not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. Tuse it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.

CANCER and Tumors CURED; no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 17, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	12.40p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt.	1.52p m	.....	7.10 a m
Arrive Tarboro	*3 55p m	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro	10 20a m	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson	2 25p m	7 00p m	7 43a m
Leave Wilson	*2 40p m	.....	.....
Arrive Selma	3 49p m	.....	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	6 10p m	.....	.....
Leave Goldsboro	3 15p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw	4 10p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia	4 25p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	6 00p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia	1 26a m	10 35a m	5 40p m
Leave Warsaw	.....	10 50a m	5 55p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 55p m
Leave Fayetteville	.....	*8 00a m	.....
Arrive Selma	.....	10 23a m	.....
Arrive Wilson	.....	11 40p m	.....
Leave Wilson	3 02a m	12 38p m	7 52p m
Arrive Rocky Mt.	.....	1 17p m	8 29p m
Arrive Tarboro	.....	*3 55p m	.....
Leave Tarboro	.....	10 20a m	.....
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 2.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 8.20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 5.05 p. m., Sunday 3.17 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.10 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.15 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.00 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 3.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 3.40 p. m., Spring Hope 4.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.00 a. m., Nashville 10.35 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 15 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 3.10 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66, 23 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 17, '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 58.
Lve. Wilmington	*6 25p m	* 10 10 p m	
Leave Marion	9 37p m	12 37 p m	3 55p m
Arrive Florence	1 20a m	1 20a m	5 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence	3 20a m	.....	†6 00p m
Arrive Sumter	4 40a m	.....	7 21p m
		No. 52.	
Leave Sumter	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	†7 21p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 00p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m, Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 59.	No 53.
Leave Columbia	*10 35pm	* 7 30 a m	* 5 20pm
Arrive Sumter	11 58pm	9 10 a m	6 37pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter	11 58pm	† 9 20 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	1 15am	10 35 a m	.....
	No. 78		No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 40 am	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	11 30 am	8 59pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m		11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.07 p. m., Lanes 7.12 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 59 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

SPECIAL "WINTER" OEFFR.

TO ANY MINISTER OR CHURCH, WHO will pay cash, at just a fraction over factory prices, I will sell the OLD POPULAR and RELIABLE

"SHONINGER,"

At from about $50 and upwards. I find none give better satisfaction, and invite correspondence. I have sold a great many of this make, and have long list of home testimonials from purchasers.

W. S. MOORE.

Goldsboro, Dec. 1888.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845.
Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price $3 a year. Four months' trial, $1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS
Edition of Scientific American.
A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences or public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the use of such as contemplate building. Price $2.50 a year, 25 cts. a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

PATENTS may be secured by applying to MUNN & CO., who have had over 40 years' experience and have made over 100,000 applications for American and Foreign patents. Send for Handbook. Correspondence strictly confidential.

TRADE MARKS.
In case your mark is not registered in the Patent Office, apply to MUNN & CO., and procure immediate protection. Send for Handbook.
COPYRIGHTS for books, charts, maps, etc., quickly procured. Address
MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors,
GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. **Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.** Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells.
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

MASON & HAMLIN
The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.
Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequalled excellence of their **ORGANS** the fact that at all of the **$22 TO $900.** great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. One hundred styles from $22 to $900 or more. Illustrated catalogues free.
Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their pianos, that they are superior to all others. They recognize the high excellence achieved **GRAND & UPRIGHT PIANOS** by other leading makers in the art of piano building, but still claim superiority. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in the year 1882, and now known as the "MASON & HAMLIN PIANO STRINGER," by the use of which is secured the greatest possible purity and refinement of tone, together with greatly increased capacity for standing in tune, and other important advantages.
A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.
Pianos and organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE **CURED** never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle **FREE.** Dr. TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y.



PIANOS GRAND Summer Sale ORGANS
CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October, at **ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES,** payable **PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash.** And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Great Bargains*—**Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $35, $50, $60.** 10 makers. 300 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. **Reduced Prices.** Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular. LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - CASH.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to
THE PRESIDENT.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In Superior Court.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY, } Before the Clerk.

R. S. West, Executrix of J. W. S. West,
vs.
A. K. McDiarmid and wife, M. K. McDiarmid, Robt. M. West, R. Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor, and wife Sallie Taylor, and Leroy Calloway.
Petition for instruction and final settlement of estate.

TO Robert M. West, R. Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor and wife Sallie Taylor, and Leroy Calloway:

Take notice that summons having been issued in the above entitled cause, you are hereby notified to be and appear before S. VanAmringe, Clerk Superior Court, at Court House in Wilmington, N. C., on the fourth Thursday of January, 1889 (January 24th), and answer or demur to the petition which will be deposited in the Clerk's office ten days before said date.

You are further notified that if you fail to answer said petition (or complaint) the petitioner will apply to the Court for the relief demanded.

Dec. 6th, 1888. S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court.

Attorney for Petitioner, H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

A FRESH CARGO.

PREPARED OYSTER-SHELL LIME, for agricultural purposes.
1600 BBLS. ROSINDALE CEMENT, on consignment, add must be sold.
300 NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER.
LIVERPOOL SALE,
KAINIT, &c.

THOS. F. BAGLEY,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

SAY SOES.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from the loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a receipt which completely cured and saved him from death. Any suffer who this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A Lawrence, 88 Warren St.. New York City, will receive the receipt free of charge,

Charles Dickens said: "There is nothing so strong or safe, in any emergency of life, as the simple truth."

Get the best and the cheapest. Salvation Oil relieves in the twinkling of an eye. 25 c.

A million Americans use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Other nations in proportion. 25 c.

Mr. Labouchere learns that the German Emperor only looks to advantage on foot. He "sits low," the backbone being short. With this the legs are long. His figure, therefore, is an ungraceful one for riding, the knees advancing far toward the horse's head, and the legs and thighs forming an acute angle. He has given up wine and beer drinking.

"It is the biggest thing I ever struck." What? Why the business advertised in another column by B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. If you are open to any engagement write them. They can show you a good thing.

An old negro preacher divided his sermon into two parts: "Fust, all de things in de text, and second, all de things not in de text; and, bredren, we'll wrastle wid de second part fust."

All wood is not buoyant in water. A perfectly dry stick from any one of some sixteen species of trees growing in the Southern and Southwestern States will sink. One kind (the Florida ironwood) is 30 per cent. heavier than water.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending Dec. 15th, and reported for this paper by C. A. Snow & Co., patent lawyers opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

J. L. Blake, Mobile, Ala., single tree iron.
V. G. Bloede, Baltimore, Md., dyeing.
Jasper J. Botter, Mobile, Ala., sand band for vehicles.
G. A. Boyden, Baltimore, steam valve.
J. S. Byers, Knoxville, Tenn., rotary steam engine.
G. Cook, New Orleans, La., nut lock.
G. W. Cooper, Atlanta, Ga., piano action.
J. W. Cronan, Tiptonville, Tenn., horse detacher.
Joshua A. Dill, Fredrick, Md., shutter bower.
L. Duncan, Baltimore, secondary battery.
D. H. Ellington, Cuthbert, Ga., cotton planter.
F. X. Ganter, Baltimore, show case.
H. R. Gillington, Baltimore, furnace.
W. F. Goad, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., harvest knotter.
J. T. Grambling, Mayersville, Miss., poison distributer for plants.
G. H. Griffin, Abington, Va., nut lock.
G. A. Guice, Meadville, Miss., car coupling.
Wm. S. Harris, Knoxville, Tenn., grate blower.
G. S. Maxwell, Louisville, Ky., bridge for cutting in new loops in telephone systems.
C. Mendenhall, Martinsburg, W. Va., cultivator.
F. W. Meyer, Louisville, Ky., sleigh.
M. Payne, Bellevue, Ky., horse shoe.
T. J. Reamy, Nashville, Tenn., track and lifting jack.
D. P. Rush, Hazlehurst, Miss., wheel.
D. A. Sailor, Little Rock, Ark., exhaust fan.
S. S. Schoff, Hagerstown, Md., vehicle running gear.
W. M. Seeger, Louisville, Ky., lathe tool.
J. W. Wallis, Birmingham, Ala., cotton picker.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.
Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct.
Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.
Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.
Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free.
GEORGE ALLEN,
New Bern, N. C.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.
Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.
Circulars forwarded on application.

ROYAL


BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

KNABE
PIANO FORTES
UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore STREET.
NEW YORK, 112 Fifth Av. WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS
Royal Piano Folio — A fine collection of the very best instrumental music by the most prominent foreign composers. 144 pages. Paper; 65 cents, Cloth $1.00, by mail, postpaid.
Royal Vocal Folio — A compilation of the choicest gems of foreign song. This collection has no superior in point of merit. 144 pages. Paper; 65 cents, Cloth $1.00, by mail, postpaid.
Snow White — By Clara Burnham and G. F. Root. A new and fascinating juvenile operetta. Price, 50 cents by mail, postpaid.
Y. P. S. C. E. — Send for a copy of "Songs for the Young People's Meeting," by C. H. Oliphant, author of the celebrated "Endeavor." Price, 15 cents by mail, postpaid.
MUSICAL CALENDAR For 1889. — Containing interesting information relative to music and musicians, and a condensed dictionary of musical terms. Price, 15 cents by mail.
The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE

SINGER
Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.
One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.
Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)
Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.
THE HOME
solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.
CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:
Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.
Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.
OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.
Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.
Telephone No. 63.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.
Miles H. Bass, Plaintiff,
against
Alwilda Bass, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore, is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held in the said county of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in March, 1889 and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant.

[SEAL] GIVEN under my hand and official seal at office in Wilmington, this the 24th day of November, A. D., 1888.
S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.
Harriet Hill, Plaintiff,
vs.
Stephen Hill, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant—and it appearing that the Defendant is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, and cannot after due diligence be found in this State and that a cause of action exists against the defendant, this is therefore to summon the said Defendant Stephen Hill to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the said County of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, N. C., on the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in March 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint already filed herein, or the relief asked for in the complaint will be granted, and a decree made against said Defendant.

This 4th day of December, A. D., 1888.
S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.
Joseph Ricks Plaintiff,
vs.
Nannie Ricks. Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the said Coonty of New Hanover at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on Sixth Monday before the 1st Monday in March 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and official seal at office this 4th day Dec. 1888.
S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

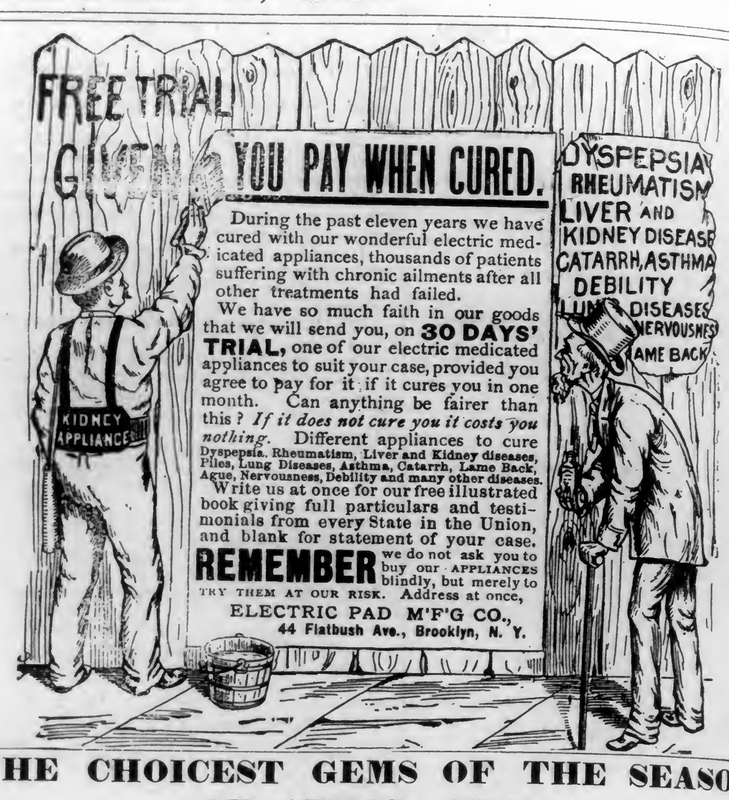
PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.
Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at
W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

'THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,
BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.
THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.
Single Copies..... 10cts
Three " 25cts
Ten " 75cts
Twenty " $1 00

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.
We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

T. D. LOVE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.



THE CHOICEST GEMS OF THE SEASON AT SMALL COST.

1888. HOLLIDAY SUPPLIES 1889
PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION,
RICHMOND, VA.

SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE LIST, AND SEND EARLY ORDERS.
Discount to Miisters, Churches, and Sunday-Schools, 25 per cent.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, up to 50 cents.
An assortment package mailed for 25 cents.
THE MONOCHROME AND MONOTINT BOOKS FOR 1888.
From 5 cents up to $1.50 each. Every one a gem.

For Every Sunday School.

How shall we make our Sunday-School bright, interesting and profitable! The noted "PELOUBET SERIES" of Lesson Helps is exactly adapted to this want. "SELECT NOTES" furnish a complete commentary on the lessons. For Quarterlies there are "THE SUNDAY SCHOOL" (for advanced classes), "INTERMEDIATE," "THE CHILDREN'S" and "THE LITTLE ONES;" also Teachers' Editions of the same, with notes by A. F. Schauffler, D.D., and Mrs. M. G. Kennedy.

"OUR SUNDAY AFTERNOON"
is a finely illustrated paper, issued weekly and fortnightly, for the Sunday school and family. It is edited by WILLIS BOYD ALLEN, and contains every week, Stories and articles written by well-known writers, including in 1889, Hezekiah Butterworth, Frederick Schwatka, Col. Knox, Agnes Giberne, and Faith Latimer.

"THE CHILD'S HOUR"
Is a bright and helpful little weekly paper for younger readers. Various "Record Books" and "Lesson Leaves" are also issued at extremely low rates by the same publishers, W. A. WILDE & CO., 25 Bromfield Street, Boston. Catalogues and samples sent free on application.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.
A USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE GIFT FOR YOUR SCHOLARS.
A SUNDAY-SCHOOL
CALENDAR FOR 1889,
With various Memoranda for School use,
ATTRACTIVELY PRINTED IN COLORS ON CARDBOARD,
Size 11 x 7 inches.
Price for single copies 10 cents; ten for 50 cents; twenty for $1.00; per hundred $4.00; sent postage paid at these rates.
Now ready. Send orders early, to
WHITTET & SHEPPERSON,
1001 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM $30.00 TO $125.00.
WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Information cheerfully given on application.

Good Goods--Low Prices.
FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000
Insures Against Fire and Lightning.
This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
Agencies throughout the State.
W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

WORTH & WORTH
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES
100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,094. WILMINGTON, N. C., DECEMBER 26, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,714.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Action of the Synod of North Carolina.

The Synod reaffirms its sense of the value of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN in maintaining and diffusing throughout the Synod, in the families and communities where it is taken, a knowledge of our principles as a denomination, our position and progress and the spread of evangelical religion.

We believe that a large increase in its circulation will aid very materially in helping forward the cause of Christ and the extension of sound views in reference to the Presbyterian Church in our State and wherever its circulation extends. The Synod expresses its deep obligation and its sincere thanks to the Editor of this paper for past and unnumbered favors in printing without charge so many papers and records of Presbyteries and Synods that could not otherwise have been spread before our people, and for interesting and valuable communications on various topics adapted to interest and instruct its readers. We believe it has been and is an important, if not an indispensable, help to the success of our ministry in all the congregations where it is taken and read.

We unhesitatingly affirm that as a weekly religious paper for North Carolina, its merits and its claims are above and beyond any other paper that circulates among us or attempts to take its place, and we believe if more interest was taken in this paper by communications from our ministers and elders and gentlemen and ladies of Christian culture and ability, its value and influence for increased good would be greatly enhanced. In view of the foregoing and the past history and present needs of this paper, the Synod of North Carolina pledges to the Editor of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to endeavor to increase its circulation throughout all our congregations.

To accomplish this desirable end the Synod recommends to all its ministers and sessions to take special action and make special efforts and adopt measures to increase its circulation. We suggest and urge in order to effect this, that each session procure lists of persons living within the bounds of their respective congregations who now take the paper, to ascertain by comparing this list with the roll of members—how many persons or families fail to take this paper; that they use what influence they can employ by canvassing the congregation, or that by some other earnest and systematic effort, they endeavor, if possible, *to put the paper in every family*. We believe the paper, needs and deserves it, that such increased patronage will secure an increased value to the paper and that our Church and our State will be *amply repaid* in the good results that will follow.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

The news for this paper—religious and secular mainly, is written and condensed, with great pains and labor, so as to present the greatest quantity in greatest possible variety. The "Mission Cullings" are culled and condensed from The *Missionary*, the *Missionary Review of the World* and the *Missionary Herald*, and from such other sources as are available.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. F. H. Gaines from Buffalo Forge, Va., to Decatur, Ga.

Rev. W. T. Howison from St. Charles, Mo., to Fulton, Mo.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A Commission of Concord Presbytery organized a church at Elmwood, N. C., on Dec. 12th and 13th, 1888, with twenty-seven members, three ruling elders and two deacons. Messrs. J. J. Long, B. E. Arey and Henry L. Flemming were chosen ruling elders, and J. A. Wolfe and H. L. Gilbert, deacons. These were all ordained and installed, except Mr. Wolfe, who was only installed, as he was previously a deacon in Third Creek church. A.

Mill Bridge, Dec. 15th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. D. I. Craig writes from Reidsville, N. C., Dec. 17th: We had a pleasant, and I hope profitable communion on yesterday. We had ten additions to our church—five by profession and five by certificate.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A *pro-re-nata* meeting of the Presbytery of Fayetteville was held in Lumberton on the 12th inst., for the purpose of receiving Rev. P. R. Law of the Presbytery of Mecklenburg and installing him pastor of Lumberton church. After the usual examination Mr. Law was received and a Commission was appointed to install him. Rev. A. N. Ferguson was appointed to preside, preach and propound constitutional questions—Rev. H. G. Hill, D.D., to charge the pastor, and Rev. J. S. Black to charge the people.

The impressive services of the installation took place at night. Thus was constituted the first regular services of this church.

Two of the brethren who took part in the installation, Rev. J. S. Black and A. N. Ferguson, were former stated supples of this church, and all of them are greatly beloved in the congregation.

Mr. Law has made a fine impression and under the blessing of Providence his people hope for a great blessing upon the church. A.

ALABAMA.

On December 9th, six persons were received into the church at Gainesville, of which Rev. J. D. McLean has lately taken the pastorate.

ARKANSAS.

Thompson's chapel in Cross county, was organized as a Presbyterian church, on the 4th of November by a committee of Arkansas Presbytery: Rev. R. B. Willis, Rev. S. I. Reid, and Ruling Elder George Dixon. The number of persons enrolled is eleven. Mr. J. A. Wilson and Mr. J. L. Robinson were duly elected, ordained and installed into the eldership and diaconate respectively,

On the first Sabbath of this month a church was organized at Brinkley on the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, with twelve members. Mr. J. C. Price was installed as ruling elder.

GEORGIA.

The matter of resignation of Rev. J. W. Rogan's pastorate of the First church, Savannah, is taking on a very unusual form. The congregation would not unite with the pastor in asking Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation. Nevertheless, the Presbytery (on representation of the pastor's wish for the dissolution of course,) decreed the dissolution of the relation. On report of the delegates to the congregation setting forth the above decision of the Presbytery, the congregation after considerable discussion, by a vote of 103 to 5 resolved to appeal to Synod (which meets on 16th prox.,) to reverse the action of the Presbytery. A committee of five will represent the matter to Synod.

The Savannah *News* says:

The appeal is on the ground that the action of the Presbytery in dissolving the relations between Mr. Rogan and the church will work great injury to the latter. The resolution stated why the action of the Presbytery should be reversed. The congregation, it was stated, is very nearly united in regard to the pastor, the vote to accept his resignation being 100 against and 21 for The congregation has reason to believe, too, that some who voted with the minority are warmly attached to their pastor, and voted against him as a matter of expediency. The resolutions go on to say that under the pastorate of Mr. Rogan, the church has prospered, and is in a better condition than it has ever been, and that not only among his own people, but also among the citizens. Mr. Rogan stands high, and is exerting an influence which the church cannot afford to lose.

That Savannah is a central point where Presbyterians should be strong, but where the influence would be greatly lessened should Mr. Rogan be removed.

There are nine reasons embodied in the resolution which the commissioners will submit to the Synod why the action of the Presbytery should be reversed.

The *News* adds:

The matter has already created considerable feeling in the church. It was understood that Mr. Rogan would accept the pastorate of the Philipsburg (N. J.) church, should he leave Savannah. It is believed now that, at the earnest request of his congregation, he will remain here should the Synod so decide.

KENTUCKY.

Rev. I. S. McElroy and Rev. J. N. Sanders have been assisting Rev. W. Y. Davis, the pastor, in his work at Taylorsville. About sixty persons, it is reported, have expressed a personal, hope in the Saviour.

Thirty-eight additions to the church at Broadwell; $100 raised for the Evangelistic cause; interests continues; Messrs. Evans and Hopper.

WEST VIRGINIA.

In November an additional ruling elder and two additional deacons were ordained and installed in their respective offices in Huntington church. Since, six persons have been received into communion on profession of faith and two by letter.

TENNESSEE.

Nine persons have been received into the church at Sweetwater, Rev. James A. Wallace, pastor.

VIRGINIA.

On 13th inst., East Hanover Presbytery held a called meeting in the First Presbyterian church of Richmond. Rev. R. R. Howison was permitted to resign the pastorate of the Third church, Richmond, and steps were taken to declare it vacant. A call from Manchester church was placed in the hands of Mr. J. C. Hall recently licensed. Mr. Hall was, after examination, ordained. A commission consisting of Drs. Kerr and Richardson, Revs. R. R. Howison and J. C. Stewart, Ruling Elders Dr. L. B. Spencer, Judge Fishburn and Dr. J. H. Moore was appointed to instal Mr. Hall.

The committee as above appointed on Sabbath, 16th inst., duly installed Rev. J. C. Hall as pastor of the church at Manchester.

The congregation of the First church, Richmond, on Sabbath (16th,) resolved to increase the pastor's salary from $2,500 to $3,000.

At a called meeting of Montgomery Presbytery held in Lynchburg on 4th inst. Rev. F. H. Gaines was released from the pastorate of Falling Spring's church and dismissed to Atlanta Presbytery. Mr. Gaines assumes the pastorate of the church at Decatur, Ga.

The church at Clifton Forge lately has received nineteen members; ten of these were on profession. Dr. Dinwiddie has been preaching there. The pastor is Rev. E. W. McCorkle.

MISSISSIPPI.

S. W. Presbyterian: Rev. J. D. West held a very interesting and profitable meeting at Garlandsville, which resulted in the addition of twelve members to the Presbyterian church and two to other churches.

DOMESTIC.

Next month the Board of Education of the General Lutheran Synod will open a fine new building. The city of Atchison gave $50,000 towards the buildings. The headquarters of the Board are at St. Louis.

Talledega, (Ala.,) College, of the Congregational church carries on a very prosperous work. Not less than seven Sunday-schools are carried on in the vicinity of the College. Of the seventeen churches in the Alabama Congregational Association, eleven, are ministered to by the college or by theological graduates from it.

At Terraville, Dak., a mining town where three hundred men are employed, a Sunday-school of fifty members has been kept up.

The moonlight services in laying the cornerstone of the Methodist church at Norwood, Pa., are something new under the sun—or rather under the moon.

The collection for Missions, Home and Foreign, of the Methodist Episcopal church (North,) to Nov. amounted to $1,000,581 and the estimates for the next year are $1,200,000.

Castellar street Presbyterian church, Omaha, has completed a Mission chapel.

Presbyterian:—A Presbyterian chapel was dedcated last week at Baker's "Quarries," a station on the Baltimore Central railroad between Avondale and West Grove. It was built by the children of the late Joshua Hunt, of Catassaqua, Pa., in conformity with their father's wish. The Rev. Drs. Bingham, Randall, Jeffers and Martin took part in the services. It will be connected with the church at Avondale, to which Rev. Dr. Bingham is ministering.

Rev. D. G. W. Glessner, a minister of the German Reformed church, died lately in Shippensburg, Pa., aged 82. He was the oldest minister in southern Pennsylvania.

Banner (Kansas) Presbyterian church was organized on 25th ult., with [illegible] members by certificate and two on confession. Others are expected to come in soon. The church is in charge of the Home Mission Committee of Kansas Presbytery.

The First Presbyterian church of Wyandotte, Kan., (now Kansas City,) has received twenty-four members on profession, making eighty-nine received since January 1st.

On Nov. 27th, the First Congregational church of Northampton, Mass., was burned by fire. The building was new and cost $65,000—insurance $50,000. The upsetting of a painter's lantern destroyed this building, [illegible] one before it.

Churchman:—It is [illegible] work is being done in All Saints' [illegible]. A few weeks ago a chapel [illegible] St. Andrew was organized [illegible] bership. The chapel [illegible] lication of a monthly [illegible] lus to parochial work [illegible] and boys is showing [illegible] and other forms of [illegible] prove that an [illegible] ring throughout the [illegible] built less than a [illegible] considered too large [illegible] during the winter [illegible] crowded. When the [illegible] was incurred of about [illegible] was a five years' loan [illegible] Building Fund Committee [illegible] 14th, the Rev. B. [illegible] congregation to meet [illegible] vice, and then adjourn [illegible] towards the removal [illegible] minutes $1,600 were [illegible]

The First church [illegible] purchased and paid for [illegible] sixteen members [illegible]

A bequest of [illegible] Society (Congregational) [illegible] Conn., was made by [illegible]

The Indian [illegible] I. T., has every [illegible] ing self-sacrificing people. Recently they contributed $115.00 for Home Missions. Two young Indians united with the church recently, making nineteen that have joined since April.

At a meeting of the Religious Press Club in New York city, recently, Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage of the Baptist Church, read a paper entitled "The Relative Values of Ministerial and Editorial Teachings," and spoke of the help given to the pulpit by the religious press.

The Presbytery of Alleghany, (Pa.,) at its session on 11th inst., adopted the following:—"Resolved, 1st. That we recognize in the Personal Liberty League a new form of organized effort for the destruction of the Sabbath and the enthronement of the saloon. Resolved, 2d. That the avowed purpose and defiant spirit of this organization should awaken the solicitude of Christian people and all good citizens, and call for their best efforts to resist its encroachments. Resolved, 3d. That we counsel the people under our care to exert their influence for the right and to stand by our heritage of civil and religious freedom. Resolved, 4th. This Presbytery would earnestly petition and beg our Legislature to resist any change whatsoever which would tend to lessen the obligations of this nation to keep sacred God's holy day, which is acknowledged to be an unspeakable blessing to man and beast." For the proper presentation of the above action, Rev. I. N. Hays, D.D., Rev. W. O. Campbell, D.D., and Robert C. Totten were appointed a committee.

FOREIGN.

It is said that in Glasgow, Scotland, are over 60,000 young men not connected with any Christian congregation. It surely must be an exaggerated statement. Non-church going is attributed in large measures in some cases to undenominational work. It is an evil of that system of work undoubtedly.

The Baptists in Scotland number 84 churches with 10,376 members: 76 Sunday-schools have an attendance of 10,008 scholars and 1,005 teachers.

Five persons accused of holding and teaching the "holiness doctrine" as it is called, namely, perfect sanctification in this life and ability wholly to keep the commandments of God, were expelled from Knox Presbyterian church, Galt, Canada. The case was submitted to the Presbytery of Guelph, which decided that the views expressed are out of harmony with Presbyterian teaching, and if persisted in the names of parties must be dropped from the roll.

A new Episcopal church has been opened in Toronto. It will seat 600 persons and cost $20,000.

In making an appeal for the endowment scheme of the United Presbyterian church, Mr. Robertson, of Edinburgh, stated before Perth Presbytery that the population was yearly increasing by 40,000, and last year while the U. P. Church had only 107 new communicants and the Free Church 1,852, the Church of Scotland had 7,963.

Upon the retirement of Rev. J. Crowe, of Hanley, after a pastorate of thirty one years, his parishioners presented him with a purse of $555.

The French Sunday-schools will abandon the International Lessons and replace them by a system running four years and divided equally between the Old and the New Testaments.

In the nave of St. Giles's church, Edinburgh, is a mural tablet to the the memory of the 92d Gordan Highlanders, who lost their lives in Afghanistan and South Africa. It was erected by their surviving comrades.

Mr. S. Greenshields, of Montreal, Canada, has left by will $1 000 to St. Paul's church of that city and $5,000 each to McGill University and the Montreal General Hospital.

Canada Presbyterian: Dr. Moffat, the energetic secretary of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society, has issued a circular, which in briefest possible form presents a number of "Facts for Business Men," in such a manner that a glance will suffice to show the nature, objects and working of this most valuable evangelical agency. There are now five colporteurs engaged in the good work of disseminating Bibles, books, periodicals and tracts, in various parts of the country where their labours are specially needed. All profits from sales in the Book Room are devoted to the supply of religious literature, tracts, etc., for gratuitous distribution. The society is undenominational and possesses the entire confidence of the Christian community.

Strange things have happened in Italy. The [illegible] are now, and very properly by law forbidden to assail the government, that is in favor of another sovereignty, (and very properly for what is [illegible] but treason?) and this distinctly tends to [illegible] equality. Some men of power and influence are reported as having withdrawn from the [illegible] church to unite with the Free Church [illegible]

[illegible] *Presbyterian* furnishes this item: [illegible] national Conference, to meet in [illegible] to be one result of the visit to [illegible] Rev. Dr. Hannay and Mr. Henry [illegible] has been taken up with enthu- [illegible] of the Australasian Churches, [illegible] that such a proposal would be [illegible] considered in the United States [illegible]

[illegible]ys: The Board of Direc- [illegible]ds Religious Tract and [illegible]eight, special grants [illegible] Women's Christian [illegible] sociation. Five [illegible] been given dur- [illegible] breaking [illegible]

MISSION CULLINGS.

Among the Teluques the American Baptist Mission have 814 converts for the year.

A Chinese Christian residing in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, sends money to his native village in China to maintain a preacher and to support a school.

Fifty years since the Fiji Islanders were idolators. There was not then a Christian on the island; now there is not a heathen. There are 27,097 members and 101.150 attendants on worship.

In the Syrian female seminary last year there were enrolled in the higher department, 72 and in the primary day-school, 85 scholars. The influence of the school is great. During last winter the ninety-nine scholars connected with the Syrian Mission were compelled to close because of the oppressive surveilance of the Turkish goverment.

Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce, a Persian missionary is acquainted with three Church of England clergymen who formerly were Mohammedans, one of whom has baptized 50 adults.

Roman Catholic missions in that part of Eastern Africa colonized by Germans are vigorous and pushing. The "Black Fathers" number some fifty missionaries, occupying seven stations, all of them near the coast. Another Roman Catholic mission, known as the "White Fathers," have advanced their field into the interior and divided their forces as far as practicable. Yet another German mission consisting of thirteen priests, besides artisans and agriculturalists, have been assigned the southernmost portion of the German possessions. The existence of these missions explains the earnestness of the Roman Catholic party in the German Reichstag in insisting upon hearty support to the German navy in its operations upon the coast of Zanzibar.

The Dutch Boers of Zululand and the native Zulus have not been identified in interest in any way until recently. Most of the Boers belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, but their profession has been rather formal. A religious awakening three years ago sent these Boers as teachers among the Zulus whom they had regarded as little better than animals. Now they have a native church in Graytown, in connection with the Dutch Reformed Church. The evangelistic work is carried on by a committee of Dutch farmers employing three evangelists. "One of these evangelists," says the *Free Church Monthly*, "is the son of the Zulu warrior, who in 1836, at the signal from Dingaan the cruel tyrant, fell upon the Dutch leader, Relief, and his party of about seventy men, murdering them all in cold blood. This father still lives and is a member of the Christian Church and listens gladly to his son as he preaches the gospel of peace."

Work among the Chinese (of whom there are 20,000,) on the Hawaiian (Sandwich) Islands, is carried on, and has been for the past twenty-five years, by the Hawaiian Board of Missions. There is a Chinese church in Honolulu and one in Kohola, on the island of Hawaii. The magic lantern is used in object teaching and sometimes to audiences composed of Chinese, Japanese, Portugese, Gilbert Islanders and Hawaiians, and at times explanations have to be given in five different languages. A fine Young Men's Christian Association building has been erected by the Chinese in Honolulu.

The first permanent American Mission in Persia was at Ooramiah, among the Nestorians, in 1835. They found the people without printed books, though they had a few portions of the Bible in manuscript in the Sanscrit and Syriac languages. Drunkenness and profligacy in general with formalism and superstition prevailed. The progress, if slow, was solid. The spoken language was written, schools established, the Bible translated and schools gathered. In time converts came in. The Christian churches now enrol 2,000 communicants and in the schools are 2,500 scholars. In 1871 the American Board transferred its work to the Northern Presbyterian Board.

Mr. Case, of Parral, connected with the Congregational Mission in Northern Mexico, reports favorably from Zaragossas. Four new members had been received in June. The chapel was comfortably furnished with seats.

Los Cueros, an agricultural village of six hundred to eight hundred inhabitants and no [illegible] priest, is opening to the gospel. One of the [illegible] influential native members is from this place. [illegible] the station force visited it last May. The [illegible] were well attended with increasing audiences [illegible] the singing proved a great attraction. [illegible] dent of the village attended and induced [illegible] to attend. Arrangements have been made [illegible] request of the villagers, through the [illegible] acting as spokesman, to establish regular [illegible] in the place. The promise is made [illegible] of meeting will be provided and furnished.

The pressing need of Japanese at [illegible] cording to the *Chinese Recorder* is [illegible] missionaries. Only thirty of the one [illegible] ordained missionaries are preaching. The [illegible] ist priests, at least some of them, are [illegible] titles of bishop and reverend, and are [illegible] in behalf of Buddhism the measures [illegible] be so successfully employed in the [illegible] Christianity.

Religious conflict between the Mo[illegible] and Brahmins in India are deve[illegible] Mohammedan festival of Muhar[illegible] Ramila feast of Ramila came at t[illegible] this year, and the attitude of these [illegible] [illegible]ther was so menacing [illegible] had to be called out to prevent [illegible]

The Presbyterian.

MISS MELINDA ON "HIGH TEAS."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

As I walked into her room, not a great while ago, I found Miss Melinda sitting with a note card in her hand, and with a very perplexed expression upon her usually placid countenance.

"Good morning. Miss Melinda," I said, "why what is the matter?"

"Good morning, Honey," she answered, peering at me over her glasses.

"W'ats ther matter? w'y I'd like fur you ter tell me jest that. Belinda Pratt's colored gal Betsey, come here awhile ago and she handed me this yere, outer a basket full uv letters, an' afore I had time ter ask her a question she was off."

She handed me the following invitation which I read, while intensely amused at the old lady's expression. It was evidently a new thing to her and read:

Mrs. Belinda Pratt,
At Home,
October 16th, 3 o'clock.
R. S. V. P. High Tea.

"Now, in the name uv common sense, w'at does Belinda Pratt mean? At home," well, w'at if she is? It's a good place ter be—w'ich she mostly is not specially uv afternoons.

"And wat's all these letters fur? An' I would like you ter tell me wat's "high tea?" I have heard uv byson an' green en' black, an' oolong, but I never have took no stock in 'em. I am a coffee woman, I am—lessen I have ther influenzy—en then sage 'ill do for me. Now w'at do ther woman mean"

"Why Miss Melinda, you don't keep up with the fashions. Mrs. Pratt is going to give a fine entertainment and it is called a High Tea. I confess I do not easily know why, but you are invited at three o'clock, and the letters in the corner are the initial letters of four French words that mean: "Reply if you please,"

The old lady had drawn off her glasses, and sat with her hands on her lap, and wide open eyes of interest.

"Well! well! that is wonderful.

Here's Belindy Pratt I have known sense she were a baby, a livin' jest up here a peace, an' I am usen ter goin' ther w'en I git ready an' stayin' ter dinner w'en it suits all 'round, an' here she comes with all this nonsense, an' her livin' in this yere little town uv Weedville, as 'aint no city, an' aint got no business with city ways. I was afeard w'en Belindy had sich a firein' up and went ter Raleigh ter ther Fair she'd git sorter set up an' pût on some airs, an' I tole her so, an' she jist laughed an' said: 'Didn't I low we orter git all ther new notions we could an' improve ourselves?' "New notions? says I, no, I don't take much stock in new notions. I don't think 'shame ter own I am an ole fogy. In pa's time w'en folks felt moved ter go see ther friends they jist hitched up an' En' they come along court week, er May meetin' time, an' we lowed for 'em ter stop an' take dinner er supper er may be stay over night. An' I tell ye, w'en you were asked those days, you were wanted. An' w'en you went ter see people you never made no "pop calls" er come out saying: "Well, I've got that off my min', en I'm glad uv it."

Now ther good Book's my guide 'bout these things. I don' mean ther's any regulations set down, but w'en it talks about hospitality, I don' b'lieve ther was no high teas nor sech meant—I don't!

Wat,s ther use uv Belindy Pratt er settin' up fur style any way—en that here in Weedville? An' wat's you goin' ter eat at three o'clock in ther afternoon, w'ich I take ter be too late fur dinner an' too early fur supper, unless you have but two meals a day w'ich never did suit my digestion or my feelins' neither.

Any how, Honey, seems like ter my ole notions, we Christians is er strivin' ard after ther world's ways an' fash- 'ich ther good Book says, "passes En also: Be ye not conformed to orld. Ef ther line is drawed be- he Church an' the world 'bout all gs, it haint drawed big enough r see.

folks as is good Christians, as live on half rations fur ther next eks ter ketch up with ther bills fur gh teas and ther receptions an' sich, ke that ter be a lack uv good com- as well as religion. En thers as wears shoddy clothes fur ter splurge in silks an' plushes kids—an' them gals perfessin' at that.

ny ways, w'at would I look like Pratt's high tea with my ole alpaccy as has been turned, an' my bonnet as was bought five year ago comin' Christmas?

No, Belindy might have spared that card, however, I am not feelin' ungrateful ter her fur thinking uv me. It's mighty nice ter be remembered, but I don' b'lieve that ever the curiosity uv an ole woman could git me ther. An' now Honey, don' you wait fur no fine card ter come ter see me. I'm mostly "at home, en' w'en I aint—well, I'm not at nobodys high tea, nur low tea nur sico.

Ef yer come afore dinner I'll give ye ther best I have, ef its nothin but cabbage en' bacon. Ef ye'll stay ter supper I'll give yer good coffee an' as good biscuit as Melindy Jones knows how ter make. That'er ther good ole fashioned Bible hospertality as I take it, an' it makes yer heart heap warmer, an' yer purse not much lighter all ther same."

She laughed as she finished. She had recovered her good humor and placidity and took up her knitting.

I put the card back in the envelope and laid it on the mantle, and I said good bye, and went away thinking that Miss Melinda was not so far wrong about "High Teas 'an sech."

A. L. O. S.

IN DARKNESS.

One of the widest known and most virulent of modern skeptics has repeatedly affirmed what has become almost a formula of his unbelief: "We do not know, we cannot say, whether death is a wall or a door, the rise or set of a sun."

This statement is but a repetition of the hopeless cry of the most enlightened heathen. Plato, wisest of heathen philosphers, sees no possible way of certainty unless "some one of the gods shall come to inform us," or "if man cannot find some word of God which will more surely and safely carry him." Pliny said: "What God is, it is beyond the compass of man's understanding to know."

The modern skeptic, therefore, simply takes up and repeats the despairing cry of heathenism. He has stepped down out of the past, blind to gospel light, to bewail a darkness which really exists no longer. His words as spoken by Plato or Pliny were sadly, grievously true. As spoken by himself they are utterly untrue. Times have changed since Plato looked longingly and vainly for some revelation from heaven.

Up to a certain point the gospel agrees with Plato, agrees with the modern skeptic. The gospel joins both in affirming the world's darkness. A heathen said to a missionary: "It is all dark, dark!" The gospel teacher at once took up the word: "It was all dark, utterly dark; and would be still, had not God in loving compassion, sent his Son to be the Light of the World."

That was indeed a darkness which might be felt. We need to realize the truth more than we do. We need to stand with a Roman poet while he consigns his brother to the grave with this sad adieu: "Farewell, my brother, farewell forever," "*In eternum vale;*" or listen while a modern skeptic, under similar circumstances, uses almost precisely the same words. We need to witness this blindness, and to realize something of the horror of darkness which must envelop such an one. No God, no immortality, no forgiveness of sin, no hope beyond that which beasts might cherish! What darkness can be compared with this?

Then let us say to ourselves: "We were in that darkness. We should be in that darkness to day, but for the fact that God, for the great love wherewith he hath loved us, hath sent his Son to give us light and joy." The wisest of the heathen long ago pointed out our need. So to-day, those who blind their eyes to the gospel take frequent occasion, especially in the presence of death, to say with lugubrious countenances "We are in the dark. We do not know. We cannot tell."

If they do not say so plainly (some even do this), their words do certainly imply that they wish it were otherwise, that they had light, that they could say, in regard to these momentous questions, something positive and assured. The darkness they confess is surely not agreeable. It would be far better to be able to say: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Blindness is not desirable.

These men say: "Alas, we are in darkness!" To Christian men, those who thus persist in lamenting their darkness seem to be like men unconsciously blind, calling out for light when the morning sun shines full upon their countenances. Our hearts are startled and saddened with pity.

The sun shone brightly into the chamber where one lay whose name had long been a synonym for fame and power. "Open the windows?" cried the dying man. "Why do you keep the rooms so dark?" They did so; but the man's eyes were filming over. "Bring the lights! I cannot see!" he cried. Ah, no light on earth could illumine those eyes. This is startling. So is it startling to hear man, living in the very light of the gospel, cry out, querulously or despairingly, "We do not know. We cannot say." The times of darkness are ended. The Sun of Righeousness is here. We know him whom we have believed; and we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God. We can say without hesitation or peradventure that we love him because he first loved us. We can tell as the most positive of all truths the story of that love. Jesus is the Light of the World.

On the universal testimony of heathen and skeptics, as well as by the statement of the word of God, there is no light anywhere else. If then the mysteries of God's word were a thousand fold more mysterious than they are, if we were as perplexed as the disciples were when it seemed to them that their Master's mission utterly contradicted all that they knew or hoped, believing him to be a prince but seeing him on his way to the cross, while the multitudes who had adored joined to sneer and to curse, we would still answer the question, "Will ye also go away?" as they did; "Lord, to whom shall we go?"

It is Christ or nothing for us. There is nothing desirable to balance against the choice of Christ. We are in confessed darkness. Here is our only light,—*Ill. Christian Weekly.*

THE SHEPHERDS AND THE STAR.

BY GEORGE W BUNGAY.

How glorious the midnight skies,
How vast the space of light unfurled;
The stars watch with unclouded eyes
The welfare of a sleeping world.
The jewel of night's diadem
Is the soft star of Bethlehem.

The shepherds on the plains afar
Were watching their white flocks at night.
When they beheld the rising star
That filled the space with heavenly light.
It was a lamp from heaven to them,
It was the star of Bethlehem.

They saw the heavenly host come down,
They heard the holy angels sing,
A king was born whom heaven will crown;
Then did the wise men offerings bring,
Myrrh, frankincense, and many a gem,
Where shone the star of Bethlehem.

The child was in a humble shed
With lowing oxen in the stall,
A glory circle round his head;
He was indeed the King of all,
Worthy to wear the diadem,
The glorious star of Bethlehem!

"Peace on the earth, good-will to men,"
Was the theme of the angels' song,
The white-winged choir returned again
To heaven, singing their path along,
How white the light of that sweet gem,
The radiant star of Bethlehem!

From the low manger to the cross,
And from the cross the world around,
Where many deem their gain but loss,
The light of this fair star is found.
It is the lamp of heaven to them,
It is the star of Bethlehem!

—*Mid-Continent.*

CLERICAL GLEANINGS.

BY REV. JAMES HASTIE, CORNWALL.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Your minister is called, installed, welcomed to your sanctuary and your homes, settled in his parsonage, and ready to go about the work to which you have summoned him. It is quite worth while for you to pause for a moment on the threshold of this pastorate, and think it all over and make up your mind what you are going to do about it. It is quite safe to say that the pleasantness and the permanency of this relation depends upon you quite as much as on him.

The thoughtful observer finds much that is curious in the rise, decline, and fall of the pastorates in many of our Protestant churches. If Agur, the son of Jakeh, had lived in our day, he would have added, I am sure, to the four things too wonderful for him, this fifth one, viz.: The way of a church with a minister very often. It is one of the things that no philosopher ever can find out. What produces the violent likings and the violent dislikes, and the violent changes from liking to disgust with which some churches are affected in their relation to their minister? One sees but little reason oftentimes for the antipathy with which the relation ended, or even for the idolatry with which it began, and wonders which was the greater illusion.

The critical period of any pastorate is apt to set in about the close of the second year. At first all goes on swimmingly. The new voice in the pulpit, the new ways of putting things, the new mental habit and equipment, the new method of work awaken the attention and engage the interest of the people. In some respects the new pastor is an improvement on his predecessor, and the people are inclined to make the most of the superiorities; he is found to be so good that they idolize him, attributing to him powers and perfections that he does not possess. By and by the glamour vanishes, and the man begins to appear in his true character. He has his defects as well as superiorities; his aridities as well as freshnesses; his foibles as well as his virtues. He is not perfect. He does not possess some of the good qualities he was imagined to possess. It begins to be suspected by some that their doll is stuffed with sawdust. By a natural reaction the over-estimate is followed by an under-estimate; and this is quite likely to break out about the end of the second year, though the period of incubation is sometimes longer and sometimes shorter.

Like that philosophical old lady who had observed that when she lived through March she always lived through the rest of the year, I have noticed that if a pastor gets through his second year and well on into his third year, without any serious alienations of disturbances in his parish, he is likely to have smooth sailing for some time to come.

The roots of bitterness that cause the final disruption of the pastorate, are likely to spring up in the period of disillusion that succeed first love.

Let me, therefore, hang up this precautionary signal. Do not overestimate your pastor at the beginning, and then you will not be so likely to under-estimate him a little further on. He is probably a little less perfect than some of you think him now; he is probably a little nearer perfect than some of you will think him by and by.

Scale down your enchantment, and discount your disappointment. "Ephraim," said the prophet, "is a cake not turned"—raw on the one side, scorched on the other. Let your affection for your pastor shun these perilous extremes.

Finally, if there be any thoughts of kindness in your heart toward your pastor, or any purpose of helping him, do not delay too long shaping them in word and deed.

How many pastorates there are whose graves are covered with the costliest flowers! How often the minister staggers on year after year under a burden too heavy for him, spending his strength for his people, wishing that they would lighten his load a little, yet feeling that when he makes the heaviest sacrifices they regard him as an unprofitable servant, who is only doing what it is his duty to do, till at length the burden becomes unsupportable, and he lays it down. Then the appreciation that he has needed all along begins to find expression—then, when it is too late.

I have sometimes thought at funerals that if half of the kind things that are said of the departed while the crape flutters on the bell-knob, had been said to him while he was yet in the flesh, he might have lived many years longer. And, in like manner, if the grateful words, tearful tributes, and generous proffers with which the resignation of the pastoral office is often greeted, had been distributed over the previous years, the resignation would not have been written.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

MORAL COURAGE.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Few young people enjoy being suspected of cowardice. In fact, there is nothing which the average boy is so quick to resent as the slightest intimation that he is afraid of any person or any peril under the sun. He shows his sense of such an affront by the rising color, flashing eye and contemptuous speech, which declare that to be thought a coward is intolerable. And, in these days, whatever may formerly have been the case, girls are ashamed of showing physical fear. It is not now considered a mark of feminine grace to scream or faint at the sight of a poor, little, frightened mouse, and the girl who runs, terror-stricken, from a peacefully grazing cow, is the subject of ridicule.

The question for you, my reader, and for myself and other older people as well, is, "Have we moral courage?" This is of a higher quality than the other, and often demands a greater resolution, a firmer will, a truer bravery. The young man who goes to a doubtful entertainment, a place where not for the world would he take his own sister, temporizing with conscience, because he is only doing what "the fellows" generally do, knowing the while that he has not grit enough to say no when he ought to, is a moral coward. The young man, himself perhaps a church-member, who hears the name of Jesus lightly spoken or reviled, and keeps silence, ashamed of his colors and his Captain, is a moral coward, oh, what a marvel of ingratitude into the bargain! The host, more than we can count, of young men and women, whose conviction is that they ought to follow the Master, and boldly range themselves on his side, confessing his name, but who for one weak reason or another delay to take the step which would show to all beholders on which side they stand, are every one of them moral cowards. Could their cowardice be overcome, what a grand rally we should have of those who would enter the King's army, carrying forward his conquests into the enemy's land.

It is a thing inexplicable on any basis which I can reconcile with common sense, but numbers of young people, brave everywhere else, break down ignominiously if the proposition be one of expense. "I cannot afford it," would seem to be a simple statement, which might be made without stumbling or hesitation, yet multitudes resort to any subterfuge, evasion, or distortion, rather than free themselves from a difficulty, by this easy acknowledgment. Our American desire always to put the best foot forward, our unhappiness if our boots are patched, our hat a little behind the season, our coat or gown a trifle worn, moves people of older countries to amazement. Over the water, a gentleman or a gentlewoman is not dependent for social recognition on the style of his garments, and so goes comfortably along in whatever suits himself; but, unfortunately, few of us have the self-respecting courage to be contented in a shabby suit of clothes. Now, would it not be better to cultivate that spirit of independence which, in all honesto, should never hesitate to say, "I cannot afford this or that," setting one's self free at once from a network of annoying entanglements? Whatever the thing be that one cannot afford, peace of mind will be insured by bravely stating the fact; and usually the person who has once gained the victory in this battle, will find himself morally some inches taller, and feel an instant reinforcement of spiritual strength.

One should exercise moral courage in behalf of absent friends. The French have a proverb "The absent are always in the wrong," meaning, of course, that they are powerless to defend themselves if their motives are aspersed, or their characters defamed. I have a horror of the person who can sit still, holding his or her peace, when the reputation of a friend is assailed. Silence is not golden in such circumstances, but, on the contrary, is of the basest alloy. Do not suffer in yourself moral cowardice, when a brave word will show that you, at least, are a true friend.—*Interior.*

WOMAN'S GREAT DISADVANTAGE.

The great disadvantage under which women now labor is, I think, without doubt, that they are not trained up to earn an independent living. Society can be soundly developed only as the individuals composing it are so, and liberty is an essential to healthy growth. But there is no true liberty where one is dependent upon the will of others for the means of subsistence. Any perception of justice must indicate that she who is dependent upon another's liberality for the means of living owes to that other whatever return docility and compliance can make. But this attitude of mind is all but destruction to any strong individuality. Society being composed of men and women, however, women's thought and character are valuable to it only in proportion as they are distinctly womanly. The best interest of society demand that women be trained so as to grow up into full stature of womanhood. When woman, then, has passed childhood, the training time of life, she owes it to herself and to humanity to stand firm, self-poised and self supporting.

This view, too, we find enforced by the exigencies of life. It is admitted that no woman can be truly happy herself, or can be of service to others, unless her faculties are employed in some useful occupation; but there are very few women so circumstanced that their labor is not needed for their maintenance. The common theory of the proper destiny of girls is that they shall be supported by their fathers until womanhood, when they shall marry and find a field of useful employment and a means of support in their husband's households. Now, it takes but a small observation of life to show that these two sources of support fail in a very considerable number of cases, and are liable to fail in every single one. All fathers are not able to support their daughters; all women do not marry; and all husbands cannot supply homes for their wives, or they die, leaving their widows unprovided for. It is evident that any social theory that leaves an appreciable number of women actually without the means of subsistence, and the support of all the others more or less precarious, fails in a vital point and ought to be abandoned, even if it had no other disadvantage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Flower People—Illustrated. This book is a very pretty conception, by Mrs. Horace Mann. The flowers are personified, and in their conversations about their little brothers and sisters give their little friend May some very interesting information. The little snow-drops tell her all about their beautiful home in France, where they grow so luxuriously on the banks of the Garonne. May is very fond of her flower friends. In this pleasing way children are taught a great deal of the science of botany. Lee and Shepard, Publishers, Boston.

The contents of *The English Illustrated Magazine* for December are rich, full and beautiful, both in writing and illustrations. It will fully repay any one to get a copy just for the pleasure of viewing the beautiful scenes that will delight the eyes. No pains has been spared to make this last number of 1888 an attractive one; $1.75 MacMillan & Co.

Baby Land presents an array of pleasing little stories in prose and rhyme, together with the cutest pictures for the little ones—50 cents a year; D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

The Christmas number of *St. Nicholas* is a pack of Santa Claus in the way of stories, sketches, poems, jingles and riddles. F. R. Stockton contributes in his happy, easy style "The Curious History of a Message." "A Sixteenth Century Christmas" by Charles A Murdock is very interesting. Mrs. Catherwood begins a serial which will enlist interest in its readers. The whole make up of this month is just as appropriate as can be for the season; no department falling short of its high standard. Price $3.00 a year. Century Co., New York.

NATIONAL PROHIBITORY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE.

By direction of the Committee on Education and Labor Senator Blair submitted July 9, 1888, a report on Senate Resolution No. 12, entitled "Joint resolution proposing an amendment of the constitution of the United States in relation to the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic liquors," recommending its submission to the States to become valid as a part of the Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, as provided in the constitution. Friends of the measure are expecting that the Senate will give it consideration in the early part of next session. The Committee of the House of Representatives, to which a similar resolution was referred, divided on the question, the majority reporting adversely.

The joint resolution and Senate report are in the following words:

"Joint resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States in relation to the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic liquors.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and hereby is proposed to the States, to become valid when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States as provided in the Constitution.

ARTICLE—

SECTION 1. The manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of all alcoholic liquors as a beverage shall be, and hereby is, forever prohibited in the United States and in every place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall enforce the article by all needful legislation.

In submitting this favorable report upon the aforesaid joint resolution it is proper to say that there are members of the committee who concur in the report recommending the submission of the proposed amendment to the States who do not, by such action, indicate their approval of the adoption of the amendment as a part of the Constitution nor that they would themselves advocate its ratification by the legislatures of the States; but in deference to the immense mass of petitions for this amendment of the organic law, coming from the people in all parts of the country, and believing that an opportunity should be given to them to be heard upon the merits of their cause in the forum of the States, where alone it can be heard and decided, the majority of the committee would deem a refusal to submit the proposed amendment to the States for consideration analogous to the denial of the right of a party to be heard in court upon a question of private right. The method provided in the Constitution for its own peaceful amendment would be destroyed by failure to submit the proposition for amendment in cases of grave moment involving the approval and prayers of multitudes of the people, for where the remedy sought is admitted to be without the jurisdiction of the fundamental law, the petition is really addressed to the only tribunal which can enlarge that jurisdiction, that is to say, to the States themselves. Should, then, Congress in such case refuse to submit the proposal to the States, such refusal would constitute a substantial denial of the right of petition itself.

The changes in the National Constitution made indispensable by the development of the nation, can only be peacefully accomplished by a judicious and liberal exercise of the power of Congress to propose amendments to the States, upon the petition of those who desire to be heard in the great court of the people exercising their sovereignty through the States as in the formation of the constitution. It is well known that, but for the belief in the conventions of the States that the opportunity to amend the Constitution would be most liberally afforded by Congress, in accordance with the forms provided in that instrument, the original ratification never would have been obtained. Some of the States ratified only because it was firmly believed that, whatever might be the opinions of Congress upon the modifications desired by those who considered the instrument proposed for ratification as fatally defective without them, the suggested amendments would be submitted to the subsequent action of the States almost as a matter of course.

While the committee would by no means justify the submission of trifling or uncalled for propositions for the consideration of the States, yet they firmly believe that the perpetuity and peace of the country under the forms of constitutional government demand that there be no captious or arbitrary denial of the right of petition for the amendment of the fundamental law through the forms of Congressional submission to the tribunal of the people in the States. The agitation for national legislation for the extirpation of the traffic in alcoholic poison made and sold to be used as a beverage, will never cease to disturb and finally destroy great political parties until they submit the question of the enlargement of national constitutional jurisdiction so as to include control of the subject.

When this proposed amendment is submitted to the action of the States the subject will pass in its important features from the national arena to that of the several States until the fate of the proposed amendment is decided. When decided, if adversely to the ratification, the subject will be eliminated from national politics, at least for many years.

If on the other hand the proposed amendment should be ratified and become a part of the national law, the chief curse of the world would be summoned to the block of national justice and die by the hand of the only power which can wield an ax big and sharp enough to cut off its dydra head. Then we should have peace.

But the agitation for the destruction of the liquor traffic cannot cease until the evils which it inflicts upon mankind are removed or the human race is destroyed. It is useless to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace It is time to face the subject. Evasion has become almost impossible, and the effort requires an activity which is too exhaustive for its long continuance.

Judging from the petitions which have been presented to Congress during the last few years, many of which are representative of great bodies and of communities whose individual signatures have not been obtained, it cannot be doubted that at least ten millions of the American people are desirous of national legislation for the destruction of poisonous, that is to say, of alcoholic drinks. These people represent a power of thought and moral force far greater than their mere numbers. Whoever expects to withstand the shock of their charge will yet regret that its irresistible power was not seasonably realized. These petitions for the opportunity to amend the National Constitution must be heard and will be heard. Those who will oppose them in the States will yet demand that they shall be heard in the States upon the proposition of a prohibitory amendment of the National Constitution. To deny this is to subvert the republican form of government, and the honorable opponents of the measure will not always refuse to its friends that hearing in court which is the sacred right of every American, and especially in a matter of so great national concern.

It is claimed by the advocates of this amendment that the liquor traffic is a unit of evil which submerges the whole nation, and that there can be no complete and certainly no permanent elevation of any part above this "sea of trouble," which is not the result of a lifting force exerted continuously by the nation in its organic capacity everywhere throughout the whole country, co-operating with and supplementing, and, when necessary to accomplish the end, overruling and subordinating the action of the States. At the present time the police power in the States is fettered and thwarted in its efforts to suppress this evil within the limits of the States, respectively, by the national guaranties of protection to transportation and the rights of manufacture and sale existing in all the States and localities which decline to impose the necessary restriction.

This evil runs with the blood throughout the whole system of national life, and nothing but national constitutional treatment will cure it. It is not a local disease. To be sure there are local ulcerations, but they extend all over the body. It has become a confluent eruption which must be medicined from within as well as from without. It cannot be cured by the external application of patches of plaster upon the States, whose combined surfaces, with that of the Territories, cover that of the entire national body.

The police power in government, the power of the people to preserve order, health and good morals, is said to be vested in the States. The liquor traffic is believed by the advocates of this resolution for the amendment to the Constitution to be directly destructive of society and consequently of all the ends for which the police power exists. From the very nature of the liquor evil, and the fact that we are a nation and but one nation, this omnipresent national evil can not be controlled by the feeble efforts of the States. From their juxtaposition they could hardly protect themselves against each other even if they were absolutely independent nations. But now the nation controls both interstate and foreign commerce, protects the manufacture, wherever local law permits it, and the distribution and sale to such extent everywhere that without national action the evil must be perpetual so far as its removal depends upon law. National constitutional legislation, therefore, becomes necessary to preserve the police power itself, which, under existing national laws and the relations between the States themselves, as well as between the General Government and the States, is nullified, and the health, morals and good order of society destroyed.

Such are a few of the arguments by which the advocates of this measure press its consideration upon us. The proposal to amend the Constitution in this regard has been pending in Congress since the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress. The form of the proposition as now submitted has been modified so as to harmonize the conflicting views of its own friends and to secure, so far as the committee is aware, the universal support of all who desire the national prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic poisons made to be used as beverages. * *"

WHO IS IT?

Who is that loafs at ease while you toil from morning till night?

The saloon-keeper.

Who is it buys houses and lands and struts in fine clothes, with the money which might have kept your family from being turned into the street, and from going in rags?

The saloon keeper.

Who is it takes your last cent tor his poisonous drinks, and shuts the door in the face of your wife when she asks credit for a five cent loaf of bread?

The saloon keeper.

Who is it when your money and reputation are gone, and you have no friend left to pay for your drinks, will take you by the collar and kick you into the gutter?

The saloon keeper.

Who is it robs you of sense and reason, puts you lower than brutes and beasts, drives you into jail and penitentiaries, and sends you to the gallows?

The saloon keeper.

Is this man, who lives by crushing human hearts, the man you should delight to honor by placing him in office?

Throw this chain off your neck, and shake his clutches from off your soul.—*Zion's Watchman.*

CHRISTMAS CLIPPINGS.

There is a certain charm about Christmas that does not attach to any other holiday. It may be that because it is an interesting holiday for the little folk, that the children take such happiness in it. The little ones, after all, are the dearest treasures we have on earth, and in making them happy there is a reflected happiness upon ourselves that carries with it joy and good will.

***

Then pealed the bells, more loud and deep,
God is not dead; nor doth he sleep;
The Wrong shall fail, the Right prevail,
With peace on earth, good-will to men!"
—*Longfellow.*

***

The belfries of all Christendom
Now roll along
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good-will to men.
—*Longfellow.*

***

'Tis the season for kindling the fire of hospitality in the hall, the flame of charity in the heart.—*Washington Irving.*

***

This happy day, whose risen sun
Shall set not through eternity,
This holy day when Christ the Lord
Took on him our humanity.
—*Phœbe Carey.*

BE KIND TO THE POOR.

We abhor the oppression of the poor by the rich; but there is an element of lawlessness leavening the masses of this country which is foreign to honest poverty, and must be eliminated by the sword of government, or we shall one day not far distant be the biggest anarchy in the world. —*Macon Christian Advocate.*

CHRIST AND THE MOMENT.

None of the inestimable blessings afforded by Christianity is more welcome to strug gling or sorrowing humanity than the sense of the continual helpfulness of the religion of the Master. Other faiths have laid special emphasis upon times and seasons of elevation or purification; they have peered onward, with strained and aching eyes, to some ultimate rectification or renewal; or they have turned backward, with a regret long since become hopeless, toward glories forever darkened and half lost in forgetfulness. But our faith is that of a risen Lord, a constant intercessor, an immediate helper, an unswerving friend, an ever-present guide. Whatever misery or trial or temptation beset, we need not turn toward something past, or still to come, in remembrance or longing hope. We have "daily strength for daily needs;" and that strength is neither typical nor prophetic, but actual and immediate.

At the very moment that these words fall beneath the eyes of their many readers, hundreds of them are in some visible and burdensome trial or perplexity. Grief has been approaching with inevitable steps; loss and business perplexity have deepened; misunderstanding and estrangement have gone amiss and clouded the hopes resting upon them; increasing age not rich but barren; or men and women are burdened with that never-dying sense of unworthiness, of talents hoarded, not improved, of lives selfishly incomplete. Time slips from us, and the new year—already far advanced—has proved as poor in achievement as it was rich in dreams and hopes. But

"Though the seasons of man full of losses
Make empty the years full of youth,
If but one thing be constant in crosses,
Change lays not her hand upon truth."

The one thing constant in crosses is the love of our ever-ccompassionate and paternally pitiful God; the truth on which change may never come is the gospel of the Son, who is the eternal embodiment of affection from below, rising heavenward. There is no waking or sane instant when we cannot get all the strength we need from this unfailing source. "Love and art," said a German novelist, thinking only of his craft, "live mutually in one another, like mind and heart, both strengthening each other in turn." We may not strengthen God and his Christ, save as our bounden service may be acceptable as the welcome offering of our lives to their Giver; but we may dwell with him who is love, and give him our love in turn, getting the same strength that our ever-beating heart gives to our thinking brain or working hand. There is no instant of time in which the breath in the lungs, the food in the veins, is not necessary to the simplest vital act; so there is no time when the love of God and the undying message and mediatorship of Jesus Christ are not necessary in the Christian's life whether of joy or sadness, of greatness or littleness, of strength or decline. This universe in which we live is one in which there can be no cessation, whatever the change; the most advanced studies of scientists in the correlation and conservation of forces teach us that lesson which we learn in childhood, almost by intuition. So, in the spiritual life, growth in grace, development of soul, come in the same succession of well-spent minutes, in the same unending accumulation of serene, trustful, natural acts and words and thoughts that are fit for Him who made the spiritual universe as well as the natural. This law is inevitable; we must live under it; we ourselves may make it a pagan burden, as of the sky on the shoulder of Atlas, or an unending Christian benediction, as in the full meaning of those triumphant words in which the Apostle to the Gentiles sums up his sense of what Jesus has wrought for him and for us all: "For I am persuaded that neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

Dr. Johnson once remarked, with grim force, that if a man cannot get to heaven in a grey coat, he is not likely to reach that longed-for goal in a green, or a red, or a yellow one. But those of us whose coats are grey, are inclined to look very longingly—not at the idea that Christ is ready to save us here and now, just as we are, in our own houses, pursuits, ignorance and sin, but—toward the easy salvation that would await us could we wear the green coat of our more favored neighbor, the red coat of some great saint in the days of martyrs, or the yellow coat of that sweet soul who seem glorified here on earth. Those who may have got rid of the notion of salvation by and by, in a more favorable time, still cling too often to the idea that they would be better if they were more favorably situated at the present time. But neither coats or conditions can save us or destroy us. Are we in extreme poverty? then ours may be the kingdom of heaven. Are we rich? God is able to save and bless even the rich. Yesterday was once a to-day, and to-morrow will be a to-day twenty-four hours hence. Neither of these periods have we; but rich or poor, sick or well, weak or strong, we have the moment and we have Christ. Samuel Morley, the late English merchant, member of Parliament, and Christian philanthropist, knew no better advice to give his son than to urge him to "strive to be in hourly obedience to His law praying that he would strengthen you in the effort to avoid whatever he hates, and to do whatever would be pleasing in his sight. Never forget my son, to ask that Father every day to be near you and care for you." Thereby, says his biographer, was Mr. Morely himself, whose "face was a benediction," able "to preserve his childlikeness and simplicity in all things to the end. Wealth, influence, position, honors, had no power to corrupt or alter. * * Placed in the midst of the temptations of commercial and political life, he stood steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." We cannot abound in the work of the Lord until we become servants of Jesus Christ—not Sunday, not in the morning only, not when untempted of sin or sorrow, not when we happen to think of him, but "always even unto the end of the world." Christ and his followers gave us a thousand councils toward perpetual striving, constant watchfulness, eternal reliance; but not one toward fitful or "occasional conformity" to his mission and mandates.

We are bound to consecrate our times and circumstances, not to rely for help upon them, and most certainly not to accuse them of our sins. All around us, in the physical world, is beauty and helpful admonition:

"Straight past thee runs Helicon bright;
O deedless
And heedless,
Stoop, brim up the cup with delight."

It is because of our own dullness that we do not see that

"Thou canst not wave thy staff in air,
Or dip thy paddle in the lake,
But it carves the bow of beauty there,
And the ripples in rhymes the oar forsake"

In the natural world, it is true, there may be storm and stress, and absolute physical prohibition of peace and comfort; but not so in the spiritual. There we may not undo the past, nor forecast the future; but there, so long as we are moral and God is love, we may rest in the everlasting arms. The choice and the chance are ever ours:

"Thou who wouldst a palmer be,
Let thy faith suffice to thee.
Say not, 'I to-morrow will
Get beyond the sunrise hill,
Pass the sea and cross the sand
Till I come to Holy Land,
And beneath the lamps that glow
In the shrine my heart I show,
Leave my gift and round my vow,
Bearing thence the victor bough.

"Say not this, nor take in hand
Staff and scrip for Holy Land.
Thou be wiser than the rest
Who have bound them to the quest;
Breathe thy vow and waft thy gift,
Single heart to heaven lift;
Here remain if thou wouldst be
Palmer in all verity;
Know thy faith doth brighter shine
Than the lamps within the shrine."

In our momentary acceptance of the loving strength ef Christ, we must, of course, retain our common sense. Like the Chinese empress Wu, we may seize the kingdom of our day and govern successfully because wisely, though we have but a woman's strength. But if we try, like King Chilperic, to reconstruct a language and a religion by our unaided might, not even a strong man's kingship shall avail. One thing we can do:

"Up the stairs
Of spiritual being slowly mount,
And by degrees grow more and more divine."

In this consecration of the moment to Christ, by constant striving in his steps toward his ideal, and by daily and hourly thought of the Master who came for the very purpose of giving instant help to his trusting followers, we need not become—must not become—self-conscious religious patterns. There is a sweet naturalness, a warm and true humanity, in Jesus himself, in his immediate followers, in the world's great saints and workers, of old or of to day, that is far removed from attitudinizing Pharisaic sanctity. Let us be whole-hearted; let us at least strive toward the Master's place and stature, but with a thousand thoughts of him and his work; to every selfish thought of self. The serenity, the strength, the eternal poise of truth and the God of truth, must be ours; and toward it we move not alone by agonizing self-examination and the flagellations of a goaded and unwholesome conscience, but by the *service* which is perfect *freedom*, rendered to the Lord of peace himself, whom we pray to give us peace *always* by all means."—*Sunday-School Times.*

WHAT IS DUTY?

What is needed among us more than the insistence of rights is the enforcement of duty. It should be impressed upon the hearts of all that a right is not something merely to secure, to rejoice in, and to use at pleasure, but rather a solemn trust to hold, an obligation to fulfil, a power to wield, a responsibility for which each who possess it is accountable. The question so often asked, "Am I receiving all the rights to which I am entitled?" should be coupled with two more important and searching ones, "Am I using all the rights with which I am invested for the best good of society? Am I giving to others all the rights which belong to them, so far as my power extends?" It is this attitude of mind which gives breadth and dignity to life, and raises justice and generosity to their rightful places in society.

FAMILY PRAYERS.

There is one mark of a household in which God is known and loved which is too often wanting in our day—I mean the practice of family prayer. Depend upon it, the worth of a practice of that kind can only be measured by its effects during a long period of time, and family prayers, though occupying only a few minutes, do make a great difference to any household at the end of the year.

How, indeed, can it be otherwise, when each morning, and perhaps each evening too, all the members of the family, the old and the young, the parents and the children, the master and the servants, meet on a footing of perfect equality before the Eternal, in whose presence each is nothing or less than nothing, yet to whom each is so infinitely dear that He has redeemed by His blood each and all of them.

THE WOMAN WHO LAUGHS.

For a good everyday household give us the woman who laughs. cuits may not be alway just right may occasionally burn her bread get to replace dislocated buttons solid comfort all day and every a very paragon. Home is not a nor life one long unending row of always seeing the bright si matter has no bright side, of si dark one, is a very important fac of the things no woman should be We are not all born with the su our hearts, as the Irish prettily but we can cultivate a cheerfu humour if we only try.

Do your duty in the position and do not while away your ti away your strength chafing o of appreciation. It is only been faithful over a few thing be made ruler over many th honor a low station than be high one.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1888

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

We find ourselves for the twelfth time called to hail the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN with "Merry Christmas." We have journeyed together through varying fortunes, and yet as the months and years have rolled along have felt our heart beating in unison with your hearts; for it has been the consciousness that the readers of the PRESBYTERIAN were in accord, in general, with the sentiments held and expressed (in the fear of GOD we trust,) by the PRESBYTERIAN, that has under our HEAVENLY FATHER'S favor and blessing sustained us when clouds have lowered, oh, so heavily, around us.

It is our good fortune to be enabled to present our readers, in lieu of anything we could prepare for them, the following article clipped from the *Scottish American*:

It is doubtful if many persons care very particularly as to the genuineness of the date on which modern civilization celebrates its Christmas feast. Many calculations have been made to determine the exact day on which Jesus was born in the city of David. It is settled that it was at the time that Joseph and Mary went up to Bethlehem to be registered. Then all through the childhood and manhood life of the Saviour it is not probable that the birthday was observed. That was an after consideration of the early Christians, who, undoubtedly, accommodated themselves to a day for the commemoration of the Advent of the Redeemer, and that was, in all probability, observed only as circumstances permitted, for it was not all plain sailing with those early followers during the centuries through which they kept the lamp of truth burning. So we have no clear trace of the observance of Christmas Day for nearly 350 years after Christ's resurrection and ascension.

The Western Roman Church was the first to keep such a feast on the 25th of December. A Jewis writer, Jablosky, quoted by Rabbis, said that in the 4th century the celebration of the natal day (of Christ) was transferred to the 25th December for the urgent reason, that the Roman people solemnized on that very day a feast in honor of the Sun god; and Rabbi Sonneschein, of St. Louis, avers that the "name of the very Sun god of the Syrians, whose worship the Maccabeans have abrogated on Chanuccah, is yet preserved in every orthodox Jewish household with a piety scrupulousness as if it would belong to the Sinaitic revelation." He adds, "How many of my orthodox brethren ever dreamt that Thammus is the very idol whom the Maccabeans have cast down and trampled upon in the defiled sanctuary of Zion which they rededicated on the 1st of Chanuccah, to the eternal God?" This Chanuccah, or commemoration of the Maccabean victory, commences annually on the 25th of the Jewish month, Kissley, corresponding exactly with the Gregorian December.

Be all this as it may, the 25th of December is the day observed as Christmas throughout the civilized world. Even agnostics, infidels of every ...e, and all sorts of sceptics, irresistibly fall into ...ne, just as earnestly as those who maintain "the faith once delivered to the saints" in observing the great universal Christmas feast. In all literature we can find nothing comparable to this grand feast. The democratic universality of its observance proves the limitless range and irresistible power of the emotional forces it represents and expresses. And what is remarkable about it is that its pivotal idea is a child. The heavenly host's announcement, "Unto you a child is born," has echoed through the centuries, and the two hemispheres have throbbed over the story of the shepherds who watched their flocks on Bethlehem's plains on that eventful night. The story has gathered around it many a legend and many a custom which has served to enhance the observance of the day in the minds even of the intellectual, and it has become a moral and social force that is ineradicable. Hardy, indeed, would he be who should attempt to blot Christmas out of the world's calendar. It is in its inception an emblem of innocence. What cathedral or church is so stainless as the heart of the child? Yes, ...child presented to the world in circumstances ...enomenal helplessness, born in a stable, and ...d in a manger; and yet unconscious of the ...l that moves around the scene and its ex...—unconscious even of the reverent visit ...wise men" of the East, or the joy of good ... Christmas has ever been, as it be...inently a child's day. It is the chil...

...s of high and low, rich and poor, ..., everything is instinct with the ...reparation. Factories all the year ... the work of fabricating ten thou... are indispensable to the time...on. The ingenious hands of ...alike are busy in all the lines ...d taste in preparing memorials ...ng on the gilt tree, or freight the ...e purpose of swelling the volume ...mas morn. There is no triumph ...an experience so sweet, as that ...d in the hearts of the givers of ...y watch the emotions they have ...d in the breasts of others. It ...ay of happy countenances. On ...-beef and plum-pudding of Old ...ome possessed with elements ...an nutriment. They are the ...lly groups and dear friends, ...e victories associated with ...ve overwhelmed the hearts of the little ones as they have exploded the loaded stockings, and for the first time feasted their eyes upon the treasnres brought forth from secret hiding places.

If we turn to England we find the old-fashioned customs in full exercise. Everybody romping beneath the mistletoe and the holly, and conceal ing their best and most sacred wishes for the future, and guessing at each other's hopes of fortune or of friendship. In the counties of Herefordshire and Worcestershire we are told holly is regarded as a promise of luck when used as a decoration of the house; hence everybody must have holly. Holly around them, over them, and sprigs of it in their breasts and on their hats. The apple orchards of Normandy and other parts of France yield mistletoe and holly in immense quantities—enough to supply the great demand for them in the counties beyond. It is said, however. that when the trees are stripped of the year's crops the aspect is exceedingly bare, and marks the fact that Christmas has come again. In Germany the holly appears to have a higher function—Linocerus recording that in his time a piece hung over the door as regarded as a protection against thunder.

There is one natural fact which is worthy of remark as regards the mistlotoe, and that is, that it is merely a parasite clinging to any deciduous or evergreen tree it can find. May it not have been chosen for this very property of clinging to something greater and stronger than itself—an emblem of faith? The early Christians at Rome adopted it, and held it in veneration. Pliny relates that in his time a famous holly bore a brass plate recording its age. It was said to be older than Rome, and had stood there for 800 years. The people who worshipped the god Saturn considered it an emblem of peace and friendship. It kept up its freshness, its brightness and its beauty through the desolation of winter, and as the Romans worshipped many gods in the woods, this holly appealed to their sense of reverence. It is popularly divided into two classes, male and female, the latter being the most valued on account of the berries.

The sycamore tree, also, has had significance attached to it. There is a tradition to the effect that on one occasion the Virgin, being in danger of assault at the hands of her countrymen, rushed to a sycamore tree, which immediately opened to receive her, and held her in safety till her pursuers were gone, whereupon it opened and never again closed. The story is older than the Crusaders, who are credited with bringing the tree into Western Europe, and with doling it out in sacred portions, every one of which, it is said, took root and flourished. It is also noted that Mary Stuart, doubtless because of the legendary associations borne by the sycamore, had seedlings of it transplanted into Scotland from France.

The rose of Jericho, we are told by old writers came into existence on earth with the birth of the Saviour, and has ever since flowered at Christmas time. But we might multiply the emblems and symbols that have been served up with legends, all interesting.

Santa Claus, the legend that transcend everything, is loading himself up at this time, and preparing for his journey over housetops, down chimneys, through keyholes and door cracks, to make glad the hearts of mankind. Eager eyes are watching for him, and soon anxious ears will be listening for his velvety footsteps, and the rattle of gifts as he engages himself in distribution. Children don't grow very old before they comprehend his movements, but the old childlike emotions live again in mature years, and the children of greater growth are as anxious about the coming of the Saint as they were in their semi-conscious infancy. We are all made of one flesh and one blood, and are ever apt to betray ourselves. The first or primal innocence never entirely disappears, and we are all in quest of a Merry Christmas. Men, women and children fondly linger about the historic manger, or go out on the historic plains to look for the angelic host, and the shepherds and the flocks, but perhaps most eagerly of all to waylay the Wise Men coming from the East with the saddle-bags full of costly gifts intended for the child. There are old Simeons in households, and friendly prophetess Annas hovering about the firesides, who make the recurring day cheerful and merry.

Let us all wish, heartily, for a Merry Christmas to each other, and be thankful for the event which has exalted the character and made glorious the history of mankind for nearly nineteen centuries.

INCIDENTS OF A TRIP TO MORGANTON.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

MR. EDITOR: The notice of a marriage that appears to-day in your paper afforded me the pleasure of a short but very delightful trip to Morganton, and especially for the peculiar personal service to which the bride and groom had so cordially and earnestly invited me. On our way to Morganton (at Shelby, I think it was,) the Rev. Dr. Anderson and his wife got on the train, returning to their home in Morganton after an enforced absence (and needed rest to Bro. Anderson,) for a month or more. Bro. A. seems to be much improved, and all who know him, and especially the church in Morganton, earnestly desire and hope that his improvement will issue in complete and permanent restoration.

The snow was falling, in full view, on the mountains around Morganton during the evening of Tuesday, the 18th inst., (the day I left Greensboro,) and very soon they were robed in their whitest array,

The marriage took place in the church at 3:30 p. m. of Wednesday. The taste and skill of several of the ladies of Morganton had beautifully decorated the church in front of the pulpit; and every seat was crowded with an expectant and joyous company. The eyes of all looked love and a benediction on the sweet bride and the chosen one, as amid the notes of organ and the wedding march, they came in, to join their hands and "plight their troth," and thence to walk together "in that new world which is the old."

"What is the world behind, to them,
Its pomp, its pleasure and its nonsense all?
Who in each other clasp whatever fair
High fancy forms, and lavish hearts can wish."

I had not visited Morganton since the summer of 1881. Since that time the church has been so altered and improved that I could not recall its former appearance, and at first I did not recognize it. I have not space to describe it however. The windows are beautiful, and *two* of them in the pulpit recess, and *one* on the eastern side of the church and nearest the pulpit, are *memorial windows*—of exquisite and saintly beauty—in memory of dear departed ones. One is to the memory of a venerable elder whose character and memory is a treasure to any church; and they *all* point heavenward, and seem to whisper as we gaze upon them, of "faith" and "hope" and the blessed home and rest in heaven.

During my short stay in Morganton I was the guest of Dr. P. L. Murphy, the Superintendent of the Western N. C. Insane Asylum, located there. The cordial welcome and entertainment by the Dr. and his wife, and made, too, more delightful by the presence and hearty welcome of Mrs. Marsh, and the happy daughter—whom, when a little child, I had baptized in Ashboro on one of my preaching visits—added a great deal of pleasure during my short visit. The Doctor showed me through a large part of the building. Away below I saw the immense furnaces; he explained the process of heating, of ventilation, of sanitation. &c. We walked through the halls, and every thing I saw impressed me most favorably. *I was proud of North Carolina*, and thankful to God that there was *such* a building so large—erected at a cost of something like $500,000, and that there are sheltered and tenderly and skillfully cared for so large a number of our unfortunate fellow-beings—men and women—young men and girls. I think at present there are between 425 and 450. Though the weather was wintry and raw *outside*—all the rooms and halls and passages *within*—from the highest story to the lowest, and the numerous underground passages, with sky lights, &c., were all delightfully pleasant and warm, I cannot describe my emotion, as I left the building—so large and magnificent—so well constructed and so skillfully arranged, and so *admirably officered*. For as I talked with the attendants and nurses, I felt that they were gentle and tender, and patient and watchful and Christian, and that every heart in North Carolina should rejoice and thank God, and pray for his blessing upon that institution, upon its Superintendent, assistants and nurses, and upon its unfortunate and pitiable patients.

J. HENRY SMITH.

Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 20th.

THE PROPOSED UNION IN JAPAN.

We have already announced that there has been a "hitch" in accomplishing the proposed union between the Presbyterian and the Congregational churches in Japan. The various presbyterally governed denominations have already united, forming a large body of members, and last spring committees of this new body and of the Congregational churches, representing both American missionaries and Japanese pastors, agreed on a Plan of Union, to be acted upon by the representatives of both bodies at a meeting to be held Nov. 23d at Osaka. Until a few weeks ago there seemed to be no opposition to the union, but at the meeting held in Osaka it was agreed by the Congregationalists to delay final action.

As this is one of the very few cases in which it has been proposed to unite Churches representing two utterly different polities, it is interesting to see what kind of a compromise between the two was proposed. In the matter of creed the united body was to yield all the historic creeds of the two denominations, while "holding them in veneration," and stand on the creed of the Evangelical Alliance. In polity the local churches were allowed to govern themselves as they chose, by the total membership or by a session; but above that the Presbyterian polity of successive courts with appellate authority from the individual, or church, upward was to prevail. The Congregational doctrine of an independent church amenable only to the advice of its equals, was given up, and the Presbyterian doctrine of representation and subordination adopted for the united body.

The first objection heard to this came just before the October meeting of the American Board from Dr. Holbrook on the California coast. A few communications on the subject appeared in *The Pacific* and elsewhere, but received no attention. Those pressing the matter brought it before the Board; but no action was taken except to refer the subject to the Prudential Committee for consideration. Accordingly they cabled a message to Japan suggesting delay for further study of the matter, but indicating no opinion.

Meanwhile an opposition on the part of a few of the Congregational missionaries and Japanese churches had arisen in Japan. This seems to have been led by the two brother missionaries, Sidney L. Gulick and Orramel H. Gulick. They have issued, in English and Japanese, a series of seven leaflets raising questions and suggesting difficulties that should delay action. Among the questions raised are the following:

1. The "Renkwai" (synods) "may establish home missions." Will these synodically conducted missions supplant the home missionary societies now existing in connection with the Congregational churches? And if so, will the American Congregational churches continue to pay six-tenths of the expense of these missions after they are assumed by Synod?

2. "Renkwai may establish, or assume connection with Christian schools, colleges and theological seminaries." Does this mean that these institutions shall be controlled by the Synods, which shall elect their professors?

3. Has the American Board been consulted on this proposed union, and if the mission there is Presbyterianized will the Congregational churches in America continue to support the mission?

4. What will be the relation of the United Church of Japan to the bodies from which it sprung? Will it be represented in Congregational or Presbyterian bodies abroad? Presbyterian missionaries have claimed that it would be represented in the Pan-Presbyterian Council, if not in the General Assembly, and its affiliations would certainly be there. If, then, the new body should affiliate with Presbyterians and cease to affiliate with Congregationalists would American Congregational churches continue to support missions in Japan? Under this head the Messrs. Gulick give a full statement of the history of Congregationalism, and of its advantages. The union proposed would leave Japan "destitute of the third and last great development of Church government. This will be an irreparable loss not only to the Christians but to the nation." Shall we have union or absorption?

2. The proposed Plan of Union provides an elaborate system of discipline, with appeals from Church to Presbytery, from Presbytery to Synod, from Synod to General Assembly, and for trials for offenses. Many questions are asked as to the scope of the trials, the limits of power, the constitution and jurisdiction of the courts, and about offenses, sentences and appeals. The point is made clear that all these things indicate Presbyterianism and not Congregationalism, and that the United Church will belong with the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance.

5. Are Church courts right or wise? In these proposed courts the Standards will be in English a language unfamiliar to most. The government is taken from the people and given to the few. There is a centralization of power, followed by resistance and secession with all its divisions, so unfortunately illustrated in Presbyterian divisions, of which there are thirteen in America. The objects of Church courts are to settle local difficulties and to discipline members who have fallen into sin—objects which can be attained best by the local congregation—and also to suppress so-called heresies, which latter is not a proper purpose for local courts. The result of this attempt has been persecutions and the formation of countless sects.

In contrast to these difficulties of the proposed basis of union the Messrs. Gulick describe the advantages of Congregationalism with its self-government and its resultant intelligence. The history of the "Plan of Union" between the American Presbyterians and Congregationalists which prevailed from 1801 to 1852 is given, with the absorption of its Congregational churches into Presbyterianism, and the conclusion is drawn that a union on a basis even more Presbyterian is not now wise.

It is too much to say that these arguments have prevailed, but the delay in adopting the Plan of Union shows that the Congregationalists are not likely to go into it without carefully considering the matter. It is supposed that a majority of the Congregational missionaries favor the union.—*Independent.*

TO THE CHURCHES IN ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The time for our annual collection in behalf of Home Missions is now at hand. As you doubtless know, *the first Sabbath in January* is the time appointed by the General Assembly for this purpose. Eighteen months ago our Presbytery decided to make the attempt to do our own Home Mission work, independently of the General Assembly's Committee in Atlanta, and that we would also send a collection to the Assembly's Committee for work outside of our Presbytery. In accordance with this determination it was ordered that a collection should be taken up in our churches on the first Sabbath in January for the General Assembly's Committee and that on the first Sabbath in February the annual collection for Home Mission work in our own bounds would be taken up. But it was resolved at our last meeting of Presbytery at Rocky Mount that "Inasmuch as the last General Assembly appointed another object of Christian Benevolence to be presented to our churches every year for an annual collection and this cause is that of church erection and the *first Sabbath in February* (the day appointed by this Presbytery for a collection for Home Missions in our own bounds) therefore we, as a Presbytery do again co-operate with the General Assembly's Committee in prosecuting our Home Mission work and that we will take up the usual annual collection for Home Missions on the first Sabbath in February," &c. This action was taken not because our former plan was a failure, but because the action of the Assembly in appointing an additional annual collection (viz.: for church erection) interfered with our plan to such an extent as to compel us either to disregard the Assembly's recommendation altogether or else to appoint another and third annual collection in our Presbytery for Home Missions. It seemed best for us, therefore, to give up our recently adopted plan and return to the Assembly's plan, by which there will be but two collections instead of three.

As a Presbytery we are in great need of funds not only to aid our weaker churches in supporting their ministers, and in prosecuting our Evangelistic work, but also for the purpose of erecting churches.

That all may understand our method of Home mission work, I will repeat, that we are expected to take up a collection on the first Sabbath in January, or as soon thereafter as possible, for Home Missions, and on the first Sabbath in February for Church Erection. Both these collections go to Atlanta. We will then make out our applications for appropriations from these two funds, and we hope that we will receive in return such assistance from the Committee in Atlanta, with the aid of our Evangelistic Collection in September, as to enable us to supply well nigh all our Home Mission fields with a minister and at the same time complete three or four church buildings now or soon to be in process of erection.

Whether we shall be able to accomplish this depends in a great measure upon the promptness and liberalty of our church members on the first Sabbaths of January and February next. You are accustomed to hear appeals for aid in behalf of the causes of our Church, and many of these appeals are urgent as they are represented to be by those who make them. Few have, however, been made more urgent than this one. The interests of 26 churches are concerned in it, every one of them to be more or less affected by these two collections now brought before you. Unless a collection fully as large as that obtained last year for Home Missions is obtained this year some of these churches, now without a regular minister must remain so for twelve months, in all probability.

There are three churches on our roll with no elders or deacons. Besides these, we have 64 churches on our roll Of these 64, fourteen last year contributed more than their apportionment to Home Missions, (let them do so again!) twenty-three failed to contribute the amount asked of them; while ten contributed just the amount asked, no more, and eight contributed nothing at all to this cause. Now, then, if these eight churches and the twenty-three that contributed less than their apportionments will give what is asked of them this year and the others will do as well as they did last year, we will supply well nigh every church in our bounds with the word of God. My brethren, will you not try to accomplish this? Especially let the weaker churches do what they can and we will more likely be able to help them do what they cannot unaided.

Yours in behalf of the cause,

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
Agent Home Missions.

LETTER FROM REV. J. L. STUART.

YOKAHAMA, JAPAN, Nov. 24th, 1888.

On the 29th of October the largest party of missionaries ever sent out by our Church at one time, left the city of Louisville. Doubtless the Church cas followed this party with its prayers and will be interested to hear of the stage of progress made on their journey. Under the good hand of God we have reached Japan in safety. The journey from Louisville to San Francisco, about two thousand and six hundred miles was made in great comfort and pleasure. When about half way across we made the acquaintance of two fellow-passengers, natives of the South, but for many years residents of San Francisco, who added much to the enjoyment of our journey. After arrival in that city one of them seemed to devote himself to aiding us and ministering to our pleasure, and he rendered us valuable services and added to our enjoyment. We also met other friends and made new acquaintances there, and when we were ready to embark on the steamship Arabic, Nov. 7th, there were more than a score of friends to bid us farewell, and bid us a God-speed across the broad waters of the Pacific. On the steamer we met with courteous treatment from the officers and passengers, and the journey was made with much comfort. The weather was quite rough most of the way, and each one of our party became personally acquainted with sea-sickness. The trip across the ocean is quite monotonous, as we see nothing but the sky and the water from the time we leave one shore until we reach the other, a distance of about four thousand six hundred and fifty miles.

On Friday, Nov. 16th, in the afternoon, we crossed the 180° meridian, and according to custom the next day was called Sunday, Nov. 18th. Saturday was dropped entirely from our calendar. This is done in order to make our reckoning of time correspond with the time in the western hemisphere. On the return voyage the day that the steamer crosses the 180° meridian will be counted twice. There will be two Mondays or two Sundays—a day will be added. The 180° meridian is chosen because it is in mid-ocean and the change of time will work less inconvenience there than it would where there is inhabited country.

We reached Yokohoma at 6 p. m., on Saturday. Nov. 24th, after a safe passage of sixteen days. We remain here until Tuesday noon, then go to Kobe, where Mr. and Mrs. Brown and Mr. Fulton leave our party and the rest of us go on to Shanghai.

Yours truly,

J. L. STUART.

[From the Earnest Worker.]

A NEW DEPARTURE.

With the January number, the *Earnest Worker* takes on some new features, which we believe will add greatly to its usefullness.

It has been our earnest desire, for a long time past to make such improvements as would keep it abreast of the foremost magazines of its class, but our financial condition seemed to forbid our incurring the additional expense these changes involved.

We now propose in the first place to give to the editorial pages of the *Earnest Worker* greater variety, by introducing brief articles upon topics suggested by lessons of the month, and on practical Sunday school work.

The lesson comments will be continued as in the past and under the same editorial control. To these will be added illustrative and practical notes. This department, with articles upon topics, will be for the present under the charge of Rev. W. A. Campell, D.D.

In place of the very brief and meagre *Hints for Teachers*, there will be hereafter a page or more, with each lesson, of *Teaching Hints* both for the advanced and primary teachers, which we trust will be found greatly helpful. This department, together with the editorial page devoted to practical Sunday-school work, will be for the present under the editorial control of Rev. E. C. Gordon, D.D. And in order that we may in these ways more effectively meet the actual needs of teachers, we desire that our readers will write to us stating their difficulties, asking questions, indicating the points at which our discussions and hints fail to meet the requirements of the case. In this way we hope to make the pages of the *Earnest Worker* a conference ground on which the results of the thinking and work of our teachers may be displayed for the benefit of all.

The changes could not be made without enlarging very considerably the size of the magazine, which has been done by sacrificing all ad-

vertising except that of the committee's books and reducing the space hitherto given to some other features, so that the space devoted to the Sunday-school work will be nearly one-fifth larger.

QUARTERLY AND LESSON LEAF.

Only one change is proposed in this Lesson page. We shall add another table of questions, ...i no for the grade of scholars between the ...t class and the intermediate. This change is made to meet the wishes of many of the superintendents and teachers who think the interme. diate questions too difficult for that grade.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

It is our purpose shortly to make much desired improvements in the children's paper, in the way of illustrative cuts.

RECEIPTS FOR THORNWELL ORPHANAGE.

Received from friends in North Carolina since December 5th:

From a friend, Lenoir, $1; a friend, Turkey Cove, $3; Thanksgiving collection, Madison, $5; Thanksgiving collection, Monroe, $6.91; Thanksgiving collection, Philadelphia church, 16.56; Thanksgiving collection, Matthews church, $6; Agnes Penick Society, Henderson, $10; R. L. B. Lenoir, $4.97; Providence church, $10; J. M. Rogers, Winston, $5; Mrs. R. S. Brown, &c., Winston, $13; Rev. & Mrs. C. Miller, $5; Mrs. Jno. M. McLean, $1; Ladies of Steele Creek church, $5; Tarboro church, $8; Friends in Wilmington per Mrs. R. M. McIntire, $30.

I have received the above one hundred and forty dollars in two weeks time from friends in North Carolina for the orphans and this in face of the fact, referred to in many of the letters conveying the gifts that the Synod of North Carolina proposes, at an early date, to establish an Orphans' Home of its own—trying, difficult, painful but glorious work! May the Master direct the commission that has the work in charge.

The last donation in the above list was this day received. The letter conveying it says that it was the gift of many persons mainly children, and some members of other denominations than our own. It is the more appreciated and is acknowledged with a prayer for a blessing of God upon the donors.

We are much encouraged in our orphan-work; grateful that all who are old enough are young Christians, and thankful that several of the boys have their hearts set on the ministry; two of them are now pursuing their studies to that end.

Yours faithfully,

W. P. JACOBS.

Clinton, S. C., Dec. 12st.

TRUE EVANGELISM.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

I wish to thank your correspondent, "One of the People," for honest, sensible ideas in regard to the "Synodical Evangelism" about being started. Unless there is some "eye to business methods" in this new and extended movement the whole thing will end, as usual, in an ecclesiastical collapse, and the Presbyterian Church again suffer.

The whole spirit of Christianity is self-sacrifice and self-denial, and unless the churches and missions organized have some of this spirit, alike in self-support and in conducting services, let them learn self-denial.

A LAYMAN.

BY THE WAY.

We are too late, we know, to ask for Christmas presents, but we would not take it amiss if each one of our subscribers would send us as a New Year Remembrancer a new subscriber—some might send two or three or a dozen, without exciting any great amount of indignation. Suppose you try it. An honest personal effort will probably surprise you in its results.

We have withdrawn "Reward for Work." It expired by limitation on 24th inst. Please send in your clubs at once that we may compare.

In its words the Raleigh *State Chronicle* compliments Gov. JARVIS very highly, but the portrait published decidedly gives him the black eye.

An editor of an Iowa paper being asked, "Do hogs pay?" says that a good many do not; that they take the paper for several years and then have the postmaster send it back marked "refused." "Don't want it any longer," &c.

Papers are commenting upon this. Some intimating that injustice is done to the hogs in the implication contained in it, for that hogs would not do such a thing. We prefer to say that such of our readers as do this—they are very few, but we have an experience in that line—such of our readers as do this are not swine, indeed they are not, they may be gentlemen, indeed, and we will not say they are not, but they are off duty certainly in the doing—gentlemen off duty—and we hope any that may purpose—no, that may thoughtlessly be considering this plan of doing, will reconsider, and get in the track of duty before they get ruinously astray.

We have received quite recently, from persons whose names are entirely unknown to us, in the aggregate $14, to send the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to needy persons. We take this method of thanking them, and assure them that their wishes will be complied with. May the LORD reward the donors, and His blessing attend the administration of their gifts.

We would be glad to have other funds for the same purpose, and would be glad to have donors name the parties who should receive the paper.

It only adds to the significance of the defeat of the Romanist candidate in the Boston election, that HART, the successful candidate had several times been beaten by O'BRIEN, the present Roman Catholic Mayor.

We have received the *Earnest Worker* for January, and note the very great improvement in its make-up. We know how hard it is to make improvements when the present status does not meet with due compensation—a point those who are most anxius for improvement do not suffiently consider—and so we urge upon our readers to give the *Earnest Worker* such an increase of support as will testify their appreciation of the effort made to suit them. In another column Dr. HAZEN explains what the changes are.

Religious conflict between the Mohammedans and Brahmins in India are developing. The Mohammedan festival of Muharran and the Brahmin feast of Kamila come at the same time this year and the attitude of these religious sects towards each other was so menacing that troops had to be called out to prevent collision.

Last week we were happy in the opportunity to give our readers a letter from Rev. Dr. McGILVARY, of Siam, now it is our happiness to refer them to a narrative, only too short, of the trip of Rev. JOHN L. STUART, missionary of our Church, to China, and his safe arrival at Yokohama.

The following is in the right direction. Now while the country is yet free from the clutches of Rome is the time to act. A few years hence it may be too late. But how many of our Congressmen dare offend the Romish power even now by voting for this resolution:

In the Senate to-day [Dec. 20th,] Mr. Hoar presented a petition signed by 3,228 citizens of Massachusetts praying for the adoption of a constitutional amendment which will prohibit the interference of any religious sect with the system of common public schools. The petition is an expression of the late public gathering of citizens of Boston, held in Old Faneuil hall, and asks the Senate to speedily frame such a constitutional amendment for submission to the legislatures of the several states for their approval or rejection.

We give our readers an article from the *Independent* on the "Proposed Union in Japan." The Union of Presbyterians and Congregationalists in that country has been postponed, perhaps indefinitely, at the request of the Prudential committee of the American Board, representing the Congregationalists of this country. Our readers will wish to know as far as may be the reasons for this, and the article we give is the clearest and altogether the most satisfactory we have seen on the subject.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. James C. Smith, of Wilmington, died in New York city on Wednesday last, 19th inst., in the 59th year of his age. He came to this city when quite a young man, and for years was engaged in merchandizing. In 1858 he was elected ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church, and this office he filled with diligence until during what proved temporary absence from the city, he transferred his membership to another church. He was exceedingly energetic in the prosecution of whatever he undertook and in the path of duty, as was proved in time of trial, was superior to anything like fear.

The *Charlotte Observer* has interviewed the leading Hebrews of Charlotte on the subject of making Sunday the Jewish Sabbath. Some think one day in seven ought to be observed, and the change is decidedly preferable to non-observance, but most seem to be opposed to any change.

The same paper informs its readers that Dr. R. J. Brevard and Eli Springs have just received a shipment of two hundred Red Eye Perch, with which they propose to stock a pond near the city.

Gov. Scales has appointed Hon. John G. Bynum, of Morganton, to succeed Hon. A. C. Avery as Judge of the Superior Court, and Mr Geo. H. Brown, of Washington, to succeed Hon. James E. Shepherd. They are said to be excellent appointments. Judge Avery and Judge Shepherd, our readers know, were recently elected Justices of the Supreme Court of the State.

Eleven bales of cotton of 500 pounds weight, average, is not bad as the work of one horse such a season as that just past. Mr. Furney Southall, 73 years old, is credited by the *Warrenton Gazette* with having made this.

Gov. Scales is said to be gratified at the condition and management of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad under the presidency of Mr. Washington Bryan.

Raleigh *News and Observer*: Mrs. Willie R. Miller, of Charlotte, who during the campaign held the position of stenographer and type writer in the office of the Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, has been secured as teacher of type writing, stenography and telegraphy at Peace Institute and will enter upon her duties, January 1st.

Wallace Bros., of Statesville, have bought out the stock of roots and herbs held by Messrs. Parke Davis & Co., of Charlotte, and that business in Charlotte has been discontinned, though we hear it is proposed by some parties to engage in it. Prof. Hyams returns to Statesville, having accepted a position with Messrs. Wallace Bros.

More cotton made in Jones county this year than last, but not so much corn.

One clothing manufacturer in Raleigh employs regularly 250 hands, and at certain seasons, as many as 500. He makes only trouers and handles 125,000 pairs this year. His business extends into all the Southern States.—*Biblical Recorder* item.

Concord *Times*: One of our county minister married a couple recently, after which the groom stepped forward and presented him with a quarter with the air of a Vanderbilt.

Sanford *Central Express*: Messrs. Geo. G. Lobdell, Jr., and J. H. Wissler, of Max Meadows, Va., arrived here Thursday on their way to Egypt. Mr. Wissler is the superintendent and the Lobdelly are large owners of stock in the mine at Egypt, and we learn that thirty hands are now employed bailing water out of the large shaft, preparatory to digging coal and putting it upon the market. The owners of this valuable property have gone to work in earnest to make it a paying industry and we are informed that Egypt will soon be a town of miners. Dwellings and store houses are to be built immediately and the mine is to be worked on a grand scale. The coal is soft Anthracite and an excellent quality of gas can be manufactured from it. It will be remembered that the Egypt coal was largely used by the Confederate navy during the war, and during the latter part of the war this mine at the terminus of what was known as the Western Railroad was the only resource for coal the Confederate navy had. The owners believe that there are millions of tons accessible to the pick axe and that it will be the right arm for manufacturing in this section of the State and especially along the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad.

DOMESTIC.

A company of twenty Canadians have bought a plantation of 1,000 acres, on the Teche, near Jeanerette, La., with sugar-house, mules, cattle, &c., for $50,000. They intend to form a colony of forty or fifty families upon it. During the same week some 3,000 acres additional were sold in the same neighborhood.

The jail in Bowling Green, Carolina county, Va., was badly damaged by fire and a negro, lunatic, confined therein was suffocated.

On the night of Sunday 16th, a rich farmer living near Somerset, Pa., was shot by some one from the outside while he was sitting in his house with his family reading his Bible.

A meeting of melon-growers was held in Columbus on Monday of last week looking to the forming of a watermelon alliance, or trust. They propose to try and limit the acreage and fix prices. Agencies will be established in the principal cities North and West.

John Greenleaf Whittier reached his 81st birthday on Tuesday of last week. He received many congratulations at his home in Danvers, Mass.

Experiments continue in the using of gas in locomotive boilers, and some persons believe that gas will be successfully used for generating steam.

The coal output for the week ending Dec. 15, was 9,909 tons and for the year 3,465,482 tons—248,940 tons more than last year.

It is said that the law respecting Indianians are in dead earnest in taking steps to bring the vote buyers to grief. It ought to be done, and members of either political party, or both, engaged in the business ought to be prosecuted without fear or favor

The name of John E Hartridge has been sent to the U. S. Senate by President Cleveland, as his nominee for the U. S. District Judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Thomas Settle.

A great storm raged last week on the Pacific coast; some sea-captains speak of it as the worst in their experience.

The British brigantine Plover, of St. John's, N. B., was towed into Norfolk, Va., in distress last week. Her second mate had been washed overboard and lost. She was bound from Rio Grand del Norte to New York.

A train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad between Georgiana and Bolling, (Ala.) ran seven miles in six minutes A train has been run from Mobile to Montgomery at the uniform speed of fifty-seven miles per hour.

Mrs. Dr. John Abel, now studying at the University of Strasburg has been awarded the first prize of $500 offered by Capt Henry Lamb, of Rochester, for the best essay on practical and economic cooking for families in moderate circumstances. It was decided that of the other sixty-nine essays sent in not one was worthy of the second prize of $200.

A feud within the Higginbotham family in Opelansas parish, La., resulted in the killing of two men cousins to each other, and seriously wounding others. The parties met at a horse-race and the proximate cause of the killing was ——whisky.

We find this going: Three of the largest houses engaged in the manufacture of artificial teeth in this country turned out 20,000,000 of them last year, or a tooth for every three persons, supposing that we have a population of 60 000,000.

The best place in the United States to observe the total eclipse of the sun in January will be, it is said, the summit of Mount Winnemucca, Nev. It is 6,000 feet above sea-level and in an atmosphere almost entirely destitute of humidity.

The Malaga grape crop is said to be short this year, and only 150,000 are coming to this country in place of the 300,000 barrels that were expected. A single storm destroyed 100,000 barrels of the fruit. The crop of native fruit was so large that the Malaga will not be missed.

The vote on local-option at Ellicott City, Md., in November resulted in a tie. This led the liquor-sellers and their friends to carry it into court. They urged that the election was invalid by reason of legislation acting to repeal the law upon which it was held. The case was thrown out of court with costs to petitioners, and no licenses will be issued.

A storm on Tuesday of last week did some damage in Baltimore and blew down the steeple of the Roman Catholic church at Baltimore.

Two men on a hunting expedition on the upper Missouri near Helena, Montana, were drowned. The body of one was found upright in the stream, his feet resting on the bottom and his head frozen in the ice.

Travel and traffic have been resumed on the Panama railroad route.

FOREIGN.

The revolutions on San Domingo and in Venezeula have collapsed.

The British forces are said to have gained a brilliant victory over the forces of Osman Digna at Suakim, Egypt.

In Austria trial by jury ha been suspended in fifteen districts under anarchy laws.

At Zanzibar, by the Sultan's orders, four men who were awaiting trial for murder were beheaded in the streets of the town. He has also ordered that twenty-four others sentenced for life be served the same way, a few at a time, during the next week. The protest of the British consul was unavailing.

The fighting in Samoa has resulted in favor of the Samoans, after a long battle with Tamaeses forces.

Italy proposes to spend 85,000,000 lire in military and railway improvements.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, the suits brought against Axworthy, former treasurer of Cleveland, Ohio, has been compromised. Axworthy agrees to pay £42,000 and surrender his property in America in settlement.

The Quebec train for St. John's, N. B., was snowed up last week by a storm of such length as had not been known for years. It will cost the railroad company, it is said, thousands of dollars to re-open communication.

There is talk of the annexation of Canada to the United States, but the talk seems to be all on this side the boundary line, and the talk is not strong even here.

The British Government has instructed the British Consul at Zanzibar to protest in strongest terms to the Sultan of Zanzibar against a repetition of his atrocious slaughtering of human beings in the public streets. He was also instructed to invite the foreign consuls of other nations to unite with him in representing to the Sultan the disastrous consequences likely to ensue from disregard of the protest.

In the course of the Times Parnell suit in the Scotch courts, it has become desirable to know who own the London *Times*. It is hard to find out. Mr. Walter, Managing editor and director, says he only owns one-sixteenth and in addition one-half of the office's printing business. There are said to be one hundred proprietors; some minors and some living abroad.

We find this in the *N. O. Picayune*. It is dated Rome, Dec. 18th. The Grand Master of Italian Freemasons has sent a circular to all the Italian lodges reminding them that the councils of the lodges of Europe and America have adhered to the appeal of the Italian Grand Orient of March 11, inviting them to assist in preserving European peace, and asking them to calmly examine the causes of conflict between Italy and France, with the view of dissipating misunderstandings.

CHRISTMAS MUSINGS.

In quiet room, by firelight's flickering glow,
Sad memory brings the scenes, of one short year ago;
With blinding tears and heart-throbs dull with pain
I feel the sweetness of those hours, which may never come again.
One year ago, we heeded not the cold of winter's night,
Our cosy home had never seemed more gladly bright;
Once more young voices seem to fill the hall
Our merry-hearted Will's the gayest of them all:
That joyous Christmas time was all too quickly passed,
We little dreamed it was for her the last.

Only one year ago? As then, along the street,
I hear the restless passing o'glad and busy feet;
The world moves on, I too must "come and go,"
Yet turning where I will, no gladness can I know.
I ache with longing to see my darling's face;
To have her fill once more her own accustomed place;
To touch her hand; to draw her to my side;
Our brown-eyed girl—our darling and our pride.

* * * * * * * *

That voice on earth shall sound no more,
But when, in death, I reach the Heavenly shore,
I trust its joyous tones, with welcome sweet
Across the cold, dark waves, my waiting soul shall greet.

A. H.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Dec. 13th, at St. John's church, Williamsboro, N. C., by Rev. Carr Moore, Mr. NAT D. BOYD and Miss JUDITH W. BULLOCK—both of Vance county, N. C.

On Dec. 11th, in Reidsville, N. C., by Rev. D. I. Craig, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. DAVID E. MORRIS and Miss CORA MAY SCALES.

In the Presbyterian church of Morganton, N. C., on Wednesday afternoon, December 19th, 1888, by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., Mr. HERBERT ROUNTREE, of Wilson, N. C., and Miss ADDIE C. MARSH, of Morganton, N. C.

On Dec. 20th, in the Seminary chapel at Hampden Sidney, by Rev. Charles White, D. D., Rev. J. HORACE LACY, of Mebane's, N. C., and Miss MARY SEDDON DICKINSON, of Prince Edward county, Va.

On Dec. 2d, at the residence of the Misses Todd, in Mecklenburg county, by the Rev. J. L. Williamson, Mr. M. J. HOULTPOURER, of Iredell county, and Miss A L. TODD, of Mecklenburg county.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

At her residence in Alamance county, Dec. 8th 1888, Mrs. MARTHA J. KERR, widow of David Kerr, (deceased 1879) and oldest daughter of the late Charles Johnston, Esq., of Orange. Mrs. Kerr died where her married life had been passed, in the home and at the beautiful farm on Haw river to which her husband took her more than forty years ago. Their tranquil, well ordered, and most useful lives were spent there, and surely a blessing is meant when so much can be said of any married life.

When David Kerr (died, from the effect of an injury at his threshing machine) it was felt as a serious loss to his community. He was a progressive farmer, active, industrious, intelligent. He used his excellent education, (received from Wm. Bingham) *on his farm*; he read, and kept himself abreast with modern ideas. Year after year his fine cattle took the prizes at State and county fairs, and year after year his fine grass lands and thrifty farming attracted the attention of travelers and visitors. And he had a helpmeet in his house. Mrs. Kerr's management was fully equal to his. One instance of it is that her butter has for many years commanded the highest prices in the market, and she sent on from thirty to fifty pounds, every week under her own personal superintendence with unfailing accuracy and success. Their house was noted for its ample cordial, unpretentious hospi ality. Their church, the "Hawfields," was infinitely dear to them, and its ministry ever beloved and honored, and they so raised their four boys that one after another as they entered manhood, they ratified the covenants made for them in infancy, and became members and office-bearers in the church of their fathers.

What better legacy than four such sons can any North Carolina parents leave to their native State? The sons may well mourn for their loving, devoted, excellent mother, but their chief thought should be one of thankfulness that they had a such a mother, such parents to guide their feet in the way everlasting.

Mrs. Kerr's death was the result of a paralytic stroke received three months since. As with her husband, all was peace at the close. Her house being set in order, her one wish was to depart and be with Christ. The funeral service was held at Hawfield church on Sunday afternoon, 9th inst., by her pastor, Rev. Mr. Chester, and amid a large gathering of friends and relatives, she was laid to rest by her husband in the old church yard where many another servant of Christ awaits the coming of the Bridegroom and the "well-done" of the Master.

C. P. S.

Chapel Hill, Dec 15th, 1888.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 24, 1888.

[We go to press on Monday and so can only bring report up to Saturday night.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—On Wednesday, 19th, 44 cents; since 43 cents—closing steady.

ROSIN—Strained 80 cents and Good Strained 82½ cents—steady throughout.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.45 and Soft $2.50 on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—Saturday declined 10 cents on each grade is noted.

COTTON.—Firm at 9¼ cents for middling throughout.

TIMBER.—Hear of no changes.

SELECT BOARDING

—AND—

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE SIXTIETH TERM OF THE MISSES

Nash and Miss Kollock's School will commence 23d January, 1889, and close 11th June (twenty weeks.)

Circulars on application.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

Raleigh, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM commences on the 21st January, 1889, and closes the first Wednesday in June following.

The attention of parents looking for a first-class school for their daughters is called to the following advantages claimed for Peace Institute:

1st. An experienced and highly accomplished corps of teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class seminaries for young ladies and girls. Advantages for instruction in Music, Art and Modern Languages unsurpassed.

2d A comprehensive course of instruction as follows:

(1.) Primary and preparatory.
(2.) Academic.
(3.) Collegiate.
(4. Optional, including Music, Art and Modern Languages.
(5.) Commercial, including Book-keeping, Short-hand and Type-writing.

3d. Healthfulness of location. The climate of Raleigh is mild and salubrious, being a pleasant mean between the severe cold of a more northern and the enervating heat of a more southern locality. As evidence of the heathfulness the following statement is made: Peace Institute was organized and started as a school, by the present Principals, in 1872; during that time not a single death has occurred among the pupils boarding in the institution, and for the last two and a half years no case of sickness requiring care and attention beyond the regular time for retiring at night.

4th. Location at Raleigh, the Capital of the State, in direct railroad and telegraphic communication with every place in the country. Principal's office connected by telephone with telegraph office.

5th. Building most conveniently arranged of any in the State; heated by steam and lighted by gas. The sleeping-rooms of pupils arranged for two occupants, neatly and comfortably furnished, and each warmed by a steam radiator, danger from fire in use of open fire-places and stoves being thus avoided, as well as health and comfort promoted. The large and elegant assembly-room is lighted by electricity, and electric bells are through the whole building.

6th. The religious advantages. All the Protestant churches are represented in Raleigh. While Peace Institute is under the auspices of Presbyterians, it is by no means sectarian. Pupils on the first Sunday of each month attend churches of their parents' choice.

7th. Expenses less than any Female Seminary offering same advantages.

TERMS:

For board, including furnished room, servant's attendance, lights, laundry, with tuition in all the English branches, Latin, Calisthenics for term commencing January 21st and ending June 6th, 1889, $125.00

For circulars containing full particulars, address

REV. R. BURWELL & SONS,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B.—For the accommodation of parents having friends and acquaintances attending the meeting of the Legislature in whose charge their daughters can be placed, new pupils can enter any time after the 8th of January and no charge will be made for tuition for the unexpired part of the term from date of entrance to beginning of Spring Term, January 21st.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

A happy Christmas to you;
For the Light of life is born,
And His coming is the sunshine,
Of the dark and wintry morn.
The grandest Orient glow must pale,
The loneliest Western gleam must fail,
But His great Light,
So full, so bright,
Ariseth for thy heart to-day,
His shadow-conquering beams shall never pass away.

A happy Christmas to you;
For the Prince of Peace is come,
And His reign is full of blessings,
Their very crown and sun.
No earthly crown can ever last,
'Tis but the lull before the blast:
But His great peace
Shall still increase
In mighty, all rejoicing sway;
His Kingdom in thy heart can never pass away.

—*Frances R. Havergal.*

SHE GAVE HER DINNER.

A dejected looking man and his frail, care worn wife sat in one of the seats of a crowded car, each holding a child. The elder was a little girl of about four or five years, pale and delicate, as though she had been fed all her life at a scanty table. The younger was still at the breast, at which he alternately fed and cried, the poor mother being too nearly exhausted by hunger and weakness to satisfy her child. A few bundles neatly wrapped up in newspapers filled the rack above them, while two old valises that had seen their best days, and now holding the family possessions, were crammed into a seat with them.

It was no unusual sight, and the well-fed passengers gave them hardly a passing notice. Whence they came and whither going, no one knew or cared. The poor man and his family were lost in the crowd. The train rushed on, and the passengers talked on, as if there should be no case of distress within a thousand miles. Directly the little girl leaned over and asked her mother for something. The mother shook her head and looked quickly away. The father pressed his child's head to his heart as if to stop its pain. But the child began to cry, and soon her voice attracted the attention of all the passengers. Some wondered what could be the matter; some felt annoyed at the crying.

In the rear of the car sat a lady who had been riding all day. She had noticed the poor man's family, and had seen the traces of suffering and want in their faces. She heard the child cry. She, too, was a mother. She had heard her own children cry, and she knew what it meant. She took the lunch she had brought to break her own fast on the train, and, going forward, handed it to the mother as she sat holding her child. As their eyes met, both "mothers' eyes filled with tears; they had read each other's hearts. The child stopped crying, and eagerly began to eat. The lady walked back to her seat in the rear, but her act had opened the hearts of her fellow-passengers. Here and there lunch baskets were opened, and food was brought from all over the car, and laid in their laps. Pocket-books were loosened and silver pieces came pouring into the poor man's hand in a grateful stream. But they could not eat. The mother bent over her child and wept. The father sat looking blankly at the money and the food. He had been thinking bitterly of the cold, indifferent world, till his faith in man and in Divine Providence had almost gone. No work, no food, no money, and this wife and these children to be provided for. Suddenly he breaks down. His faith in God has triumphed. God has sent his angel into the car to meet him with cruse and cake, as did Elijah back yonder under the juniper. The dark days had given him a sudden burst of sun-light. He has awakened to find a little sympathy in the human heart, and he blesses God for the revelation.

He soon after left the car, with the gleam of a newly-kindled hope in his face. His wife looked back to smile her gratitude. They were gone, but they had left a blessing behind them. In this seat and in that, a heart felt richer and happier for the little good it had done.

The food and the money sown had brought back a quick fruition.

Thinking only that she had done a little more for her Lord, the mother in the rear rode on homeward, happier in her fasting than the richest meal could have made her. For God fed her that day as she had rarely been fed before and gave to her, as a precious memento, the remembrance that she had lifted a load from a father's heart and dried a mother's tears, and that she had touched the springs of fellow-hearts till they, too, had opened to feel the happiness of giving.—*Philadelphia Methodist.*

"WHAT'S WORTH DOING IS WORTH DOING WELL."

Prince Albert Victor, the son of the Prince of Wales, when making his maiden speech to an assembly of lads of his own age, said that "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing accurately; whether you sharpen a pencil or black your boots, do it thoroughly and well."

Now, a young lad who was a pupil at Rugby School was noted for his bad penmanship. When his teacher remonstrated, he replied, "Many men of genius have written worse scrawls than I do. It is not worth while to worry about so trifling a fault." But, ten years later this lad was an officer in the English army, in the Crimea. An order he copied for transmission was so illegible that it was given incorrectly to the troops, and the result was the loss of a great many brave men.

A few years ago, the keeper of a life saving station on the Atlantic coast found that his supply of powder had given out. The nearest village was two or three miles distant, and the weather was inclement. He concluded that it "was not worth while to go so far for such a trifle." That night a vessel was wrecked in sight of the station. A line could have been given to the crew if he had been able to use the mortar, but he had no powder. He saw the drowning men perish one by one in his sight, knowing that he alone was to blame. Of course, he was dismissed from the service.

The experience of every man will suggest similar instances that confirm the truth of the young Prince's advice to the lads of his own age. Whatever is right to be done should be done with our best care, strength and faithfulness of purpose. We have no scales by which we can weigh our duties, or determine their relative importance in God's eyes. That which seems a trifle to us may be the secret spring which shall move the issues of life and death.—*Young Reaper.*

WAYS OF THE MANATEE.

Sea Animals That Look Like Cows and Eat Vegetable and Grass.

'As a reporter of the New York Telegram was walking along South street a young fellow with a loud voice called attention to some sea cows—the first ever exhibited in New York, he said. A pleasant looking man said he had brought the beasts from their native haunts after a great deal of trouble. There were three of them, weighing respectively 610, 650 and 815 pounds.

The proprietor told the reporter that he would show him their resemblance to the cow, and, leaning over the edge of the tank in which the two smallest ones were confined, caught one by the jaw and told it to lift its head up, which it did. Then the man opened the beast's mouth, which is exactly like the cow in shape and appearance. The animal's head is very much like a cow's head but for the large, overhanging eyebrows and the absence of horns.

"The manatee, or cow," said the man, "is found in all tropical waters, but chiefly in the Caribbean sea. It subsists entirely on vegetable matter and is never known to touch fish or animal food; consequently its flesh is much sought after by natives and sailors near where it abounds, and in consequence the manatee has become nearly extinct. It is one of the most harmless animals of the sea; yet it has an enemy in the shark, who follows it hours at a time, hoping to get a taste of its flesh. The cow has no weapon of defense, but is a wonderful swimmer and is able to out-swim the shark with great ease.

"The manatee eats all kinds of vegetables and grasses, and in captivity it eats common meadow grass. The three I have here," said the proprietor, "were caught by me off the southern coast of Florida. They are very hard to catch alive. They have such great power in their tails, which sometimes measure 5 feet in length, that they often break the strongest nets. They can't stay under water longer than seven minutes, consequently we have to bring them to the surface in that time to get air, otherwise they would drown, and then let them drop in the water until we can get them aboard, ship, but when once there they will live for two weeks out of water.

"There is a grass called sea grass that grows in the ocean to the height of 6 or 7 feet, and when we see it floating on the water it is a sign that the manitees are about, and we lay our nets for them accordingly. They are mostly found in pairs, but if attacked by sharks they will form in battle array, surrounding their young to protect them. The three I have here I expect to keep."

ERNEST.

If Ernest had not been a careful boy his mamma would never have allowed him to have a fishing line and stand on that narrow plank to fish.

"I couldn't trust Charlie there," said Mrs. Ward. "He'd be sure to tumble in or else he'd tear his clothes or get a fish hook in his fingers, or do something dreadful."

Mrs. Lewis said nothing, but she felt glad in her heart, that she had a boy she could trust. "It's worth a great deal to have such a child," she thought.

Yes. Ernest was a boy worth having. He loved to romp and play dearly, but he always did exactly as mamma said. He was obedient, careful and orderly.

THINGS USEFUL.

A Pretty Gelatine Pudding:—A pretty pudding which tastes somewhat like Charlotte russe and is very ornamental for desert, is made according to the following recipe. Pink gelatine is used for best effect, but the ordinary gelatine will do. With the yolk of four eggs, a pint of milk and sugar to taste; make a boiled custard. Having soaked one-third of a box of gelatine in a little cold water for a few minutes, dissolve it with three-fourts of a cupful of boiling water. When the custard is cool, add the gelatine and the whites of four eggs beaten stiff; flavor with vanilla, stir all together and put into a mould.

Beef Cheese:—This is a very nice lunch relish.

Half a beef shin, well broken, put in boiling water. Cook till the meat drops from bone. Take out the meat and take out the bones, leaving the water boiling. Chop the meat fine. Let the water boil down to about two quarts. Skim it thoroughly and mix with the meat. Season all with pepper and salt, and sage as you like. Pour it into deep dishes to cool. The next day it will cut nicely.

Foot Mat:—It is a strange but indubitable fact, that in no place does a bed room carpet wear out so quickly as in front of the dressing mirror. Therefore, a pretty mat that will avert or conceal the wear must be a pleasing gift. To make one that is suffiently ornamental not to have its useful purpose apparent, take a piece of crimson or gold astrachan cloth eighteen inches wide and twenty-seven long, sew all around it a border of leopard skin plush, or beaver plush, if preferred, and then search in German fancy-work stores, among the canvas worth that is sold there with the figure already wrought and the ground unfilled, for a large cat's or dog's head. The worsted-work squares are sold for such a trifle that it would be folly to attempt to work the figure. Cut the canvas away, leaving enough around the figure to turn in and hem down. Then sew the head upon the centre of the mat, the woolly ground will cover all irregularities of the edge. The mat should be lined with ticking or denim to give a firmness. The high-colored astrachans, being now so little used in costumes, are sold for an extremely low price.

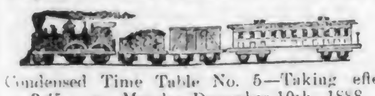
Christmas Charlotte Russe:—
1 tablespoodful Cox's gelatine.
1 tablespoonful cold water.
1 cupful milk.
3 eggs (yolks and whites separate.)
½ cup of sugar.
½ teaspoonful of vanilla.
1. pint of cream.

Sponge cake enough to line a mould with thin slices.

Soak the gelatine in the water fifteen minutes. Heat the milk in a double boiler. When it begins to boil, add the gelatine, and stir till dissolved. Beat the yolks of the eggs with the sugar. Pour the boiling milk on them and return to the fire. Boil a minute till it thickens well. Take off and when partly cold add the vanilla. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth. Pour the cream on them and whip together as light as possible. As soon as the custard is perfectly cold add it to the whipped cream and mix well. Then pour into the mould, previously lined with sponge cake.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c. Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees &c., &c.,
mch.2c. 481-1y

Cape Fear and Yadkin Railway Valley



Condensed Time Table No. 5—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday December 10th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 20 A. M.	6 00 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 30 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 40 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	8 25 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville....	8 50 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	10 50 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 05 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 05 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	2 35 "	10 15 A. M
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	6 35 "	5 15 P. M

No. 1—Breakfast at Fayetteville, Dinner at Greensboro.
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 15 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A. M	7 30 A. M
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	1 20 P. M
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	5 40 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	9 45 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	10 35 noon
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	1 00 P. M

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00	A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30	"

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

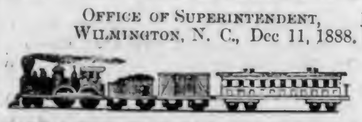
Leave Greensboro.....	3 30	P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15	"

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.
Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

Office of Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C., Dec 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 41 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	2 10 P. M
Leave Hamlet.....	6 22 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	7 39 P. M
Arrive Charlotte.....	9 35 P. M

NO. 5 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	4 15 P. M
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 51 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 57 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 20 P. M.

NO. 51 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	3 37 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	6 55 A. M

NO. 6 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	8 00 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	9 22 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	10 30 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	12 05 P. M.

NO. 38 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	6 00 A. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	8 08 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	9 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	1 30 P. M.

NO. 54 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	7 45 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	11 15 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 20 A. M.

Trains Nos. 41 and 38 make close connection at Hamlet, between Charlotte and points North via Raleigh.
Trains Nos. 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet, to and from Raleigh.
Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut S., Philadelphia,

J. D. McNEELY,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

TO THE READERS OF THE N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

THE WRITER HAS SERVED MANY OF YOU FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, OR LONGER and he feels a JUST PRIDE in filling orders for you.

I SEND YOU GOOD GOODS,

And at fair prices, and you could better yourself not ask for more. I try to please you and generally succeed, as many kind patrons tell me.

IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

I am still trying to do better from season to season, and if I can serve you let me know it, and your orders will have prompt attention. In the article of **LADIES' WRAPS** I am offering extra inducements, especially in **PLUSH GARMENTS**, which I have in great variety.

ALL KINDS OF NEW DRESS GOODS,

And appropriate Trimmings. Suits made to order on short notice

CARPETS FOR HOMES AND CHURCHES,

Rugs, all sizes, Art Squares, say 2½x3, 3x3, 3½x3 and 3x4 yards, of new and desirable colors and styles.

BLACK SILKS.

☞ What is a more useful present or more appreciated by a Lady?

RESPECTFULLY,
R. M. McINTIRE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 1888.

BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.



Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.
HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL.
Wilmington, N. C

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO, VA.,
JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.

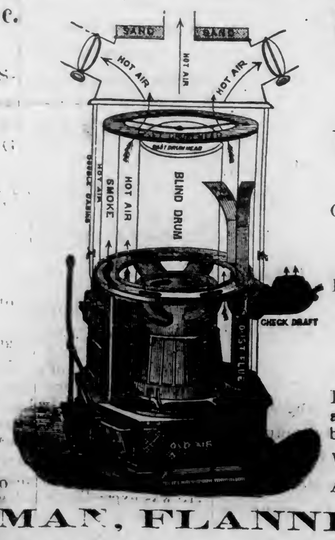
New buildings, heated by steam; Laboratory; and other advantages and comforts of a first-class Schools. Fifty boarding pupils. Three Assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community, with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887-8. Send for Catalogue.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY AND MODERATE COST.

We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.
Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.
Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.
Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.
ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

WE HAVE ON HAND
A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

OUR STOCK OF
HARDWARE
Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.
We Will Save You Money.
ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. RHODES BROWN, President. **WM. C. COART, Secretary.**

ORGANIZED 1859. Assets $210,745,12.



A Home Company
SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.
Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!
Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint. Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curriculum** with **enforced study,** a reasonable but strict **discipline,** and a location entirely free from **malaria.** No time or money spent attending **Agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

MAISY'S CHRISTMAS.

'I wonder," cried Maisy, small and fair,
On Christmas eve, as the night shut down,
How Santa Claus can go everywhere
And find all the stockings in every town!"

She skipped from the window lofty and wide,
And questioning stood at her mother's knee,
In the beautiful light of the fireside,—
"Mamma, does he ever forget?" asked she.

"A poor child is begging out there in the storm,
So odd, Mamma, and so pale and so thin!
Can't we have her here to get dry and warm?
And may I tell Bessie to bring her in?"

Astonished the shivering beggar was brought,
And thankfully stood in the fire-light's glow
While Maisy gazed at her deep in thought,—
"Do you hang up your stocking? I'd like to know!"

"My stocking? I haven't a stocking," she said.
"Oh, dear, kind people, please give to me
For starving Mother, a piece of bread;
Too weak to rise from her bed is she."

They gave her stockings, clothes, food, and wine
With fuel to burn and apples to cheer,
And sent her home in a carriage fine,
Quite dumb and breathless with joy and fear.

"Mamma, mamma," crid Maisy, small,
When the child had gone in her dream of bliss'
"She never has hung up a stocking at all!
She doesn't know, even, who Santa Claus is!"

Then she kneeled on the hearth-stone, "O, Santa Clause, dear,"
She cried, with her pretty head all in a whirl,
"You needn't bring anything beautiful here;
Please take all my things to that poor little girl;"

And Santa Claus heard what she said, and she hung.
No stocking at all by the fire that night,
But up in the morning rejoicing she sprang,
Herself like the sunshine, so cheerful and bright.

Not a trace of a present by bed or by fire!
The good Saint had taken her quite at her word;
And Maisy sweet, having had her desire,
Set up her old playthings, as blithe as a bird.

She played till 'twas time to the church to go;
Then in satin and velvet and fur and plume,
The mother and daughter tripped over the snow,
With red lips smiling and cheeks abloom,

And after the service was over, and out
The people poured from the portal wide;
Her playmates round Maisy pressed about,—
And "What did you get in your stocking?" they cried.

Then answered our Maisy sweet and small,
While her color grew to a deeper red.
"What did *you* get? *I* got nothing at all!"
"Nothing! She must have been naughty!" they said.

That moment, a beautiful sound in the air.
The blast of a horn, so clear and loud
That it caused all the people to start and stare!—
And a horseman dashed swift past the waiting crowd.

And up to Maisy where she stood,
A little apart from the rest, he spurred;
Dismounted as quickly as ever he could,
And bowed to the ground ere he uttered a word.

Such a splendid messenger, plumed and curled,
Booted and spurred, with a sword so grand!
There never was such a surprise in the world;
And what do you think he held in his hand.

Tied up with ribbons?—Such trinkets and toys,
(Oh, the snow-birds fluttered to hear the news!)
A music-box, and no end of joys,
And the dearest dolly with pointed shoes!

"Good Santa Clause sent me," he said, and he smiled,
"To bring you some presents, and wish you delight;
He did what you asked for the poor little child,
But it made him too late for your stocking last night!"

—*St. Nicholas.*

MAX AND HIS MISTRESS.

The gap between brute intelligence and human does often seem a narrow one. I remember being greatly entertained by the display of "mind" in a little dog belonging to Miss Chamberlain, the "whistling soloist." During a call, the little fellow came in. Presently, "Didn't you hear some one drive up, Ella?" said Mrs. Chamberlain to her daughter in an ordinary tone.

Max, the Skye terrier, was lying on the mat. He at once jumped up from his apparent sleep, ran to the window, stood on his hind feet and looked out, and seeing no one, turned to the amused company and shook his head sideways, expressing an emphatic "No."

"Shut the door, Max," said his mistress. The little fellow looked up, cast his eye about the room for an open door, and seeing the front hall door open, ran to it, pushed away a chair, frisked in behind, rose on his hind feet, put his fore paws against it and pushed it to, after which he ran to his mistress for approval.

"You didn't shut it."

Looking around and seeing it swinging open, he rand and shut it as before, and came back to his mistress.

"Why, Max, it isn't shut now!"

Seeing it open just a crack, he went back with an evident spirit of disgust and standing on his hind feet, reached his fore feet almost to the knob, and stood there striking the door spitefully until he heard the latch click, when he jumped down and frisked his little tail, and fairly danced all over with delight.

"Can you waltz for me, Max?" said one of the ladies, upon which the little dandy acquitted himself gracefully, going round and round with playful antics. "Want a piece of cake?" said she; and the dog came up as gracious as the most accomplished tease, wriggling all over with delight.

"When do you want it?"

"Wite off now; wite off *now*; wite off NOW," barked the dog, shaking his little head with a will.

"Can't you wait a little?"

"No, *no*, NO! No, *no*, NO!" said he, as though wholly out of patience, and she tossed him the cake.

"Can you play for the gentleman; my boy?"

Looking up at me a moment as though deciding whether he wanted to please me or not, he hopped upon the stool, stood on his hind feet, and rattled the keys with his fore feet, striking them here and there, back and forth like a pianist. The noise given forth at this touch delighted him as much as ever it did a child, and though of course there was no tune, yet the air with which he would skip over the keys was highly entertaining.

"And now, Max, let us have a 'sing,' said Miss Chamberlain, as she seated herself at the piano and began to play.

He appeared to be in no mood for it, and ran off, but she said nothing, played a few strains, and then she and her mother began to sing. Max at once scampered up into a chair beside his mistress; standing with his fore feet upon the back of the chair, streched his neck and tossed his head, and went through all the facial contortions of a "star" artist, while in tone midway between a squeal and a whistle he sang all through, in apparent time, evidently enjoying both the performance and encore in quite a human fashion.

A caller present said as he took leave, "I will bring my dog in to-night, and he shall teach you how to sneeze, Max," and home he went for his dog. Mrs. Chamberlain quietly took Max upon the sofa and told him the situation, and urged upon him to learn how to sneeze before the gentleman returned. She sneezed for him. He tried it, but in vain. For a long time she gave him the example, and he struggled vigorously to get the knack of it. When he did hit upon it he was as delighted as his mistress, and kept at his practice on his own account.

When the gentleman returned with his "sneezing dog" he was quite taken aback to have Max greet him with a first-class sneeze. Max is quite proud of his acquirement to this day.—*Wide-Wake.*

ONLY TONGUE-LOVE.

Mary Martson was always telling how much she loved her mother.—Words were very cheap, and little Mary seemed to have a great number of them—so many that her mother got tired of hearing her talk.

Of course, you will expect me to tell you that Mary was a great comfort to her mother, and was always glad to help her in every way possible. That was exactly what Uncle Ralph thought when he heard his niece's fine, loving words one day; but before his visit was half over, he found the little girl loved her mother with a love that is good for just nothing at all.

One day the girl who did the work was taken sick, and baby Willie was very fretful, so the mother's hands were more than full of work. Mary kissed her mother when she saw how tired she was, and called her "darling mamma," but did not offer to amuse the sick baby, or take Ann's cup of tea up stairs to her room.—Oh, no! she could not stop, for she was making her dolly a new hood for the winter. Uncle Ralph said to his sister:

"What can I do to help? I see that your little daughter does not love you any, but I do."

Mary stopped knitting and rocking in her comfortable chair, and looked at her uncle in surprise.

"I do love my mother," she said angrily.

"Oh, no; you don't," said her Uncle Ralph, shaking his head sorrowfully.

"I do." And here, I am sorry to say, one little foot went down on the floor very hard.

"You have plenty of tongue-love, I know; but that is like 'sounding brass'—noise only; doesn't amount to anything."

"Mary began to cry at this, and "wonder" what she could do,

"Ask mother, 'What can I do?'" said her uncle.

Poor little Mary stopped crying, but looked very unhappy; for it seemed to her that she must sit in that very comfortable chair and knit dollie Jane's hood. But she might take care of baby.

"I will take baby out," said her uncle; "that will help."

Then Mary felt quite easy again, for some one else was doing her duty for her.

"I wish your Mary loved you," said her uncle to his sister, as he put baby into his little carriage; "but she does not, I fear—only tongue-love, no real heart-love."

After quite a while, Mary went softly into the dining-room, and set the table neatly for dinner, picked up baby's playthings in the sitting-room, and made his little crib bed for his nap, besides taking care of her own little room.

What kind of love did this show? Which kind have you for your mother?—*The Way of Life.*

THE SNOW PRAYER.

A little girl went out to play one day in the snow, and when she came in, she said, "Mamma, I couldn't help praying when I was out at play."

"What did you pray, my dear?"

I prayed the snow-prayer, mamma, that I learned once in Sunday-school: 'Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.'"

What a beautiful prayer! And here is the promise that goes with it: "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow." And what can wash them white—clean them from every stain of sin? The Bible answers: "They have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb"—*The Christian Nation.*

A LITTLE ERRAND FOR GOD.

Helen stood on the door step with a very tiny basket in her hand, when her father drove up and said: "I am glad you are all ready to go out, dear; I came to take you to Mrs. Lee's park to see the new deer."

"Oh thank you, papa; but I can't go just this time. The deer will keep and we can go to-morrow. I have a very particular errand to do now," said the little girl.

"What is it, dear?" asked the father.

"Oh, it is to carry this somewhere;" and she held up the small basket.

Her father smiled and asked: "Who is the errand for, dear?"

"For my own self, papa; but—oh, no; I guess not—it's a little errand for God, papa."

"Well, I will not hinder you, my little dear," said the good father, tenderly. "Can I help you any?"

"No, sir. I was going to carry my big orange, that I saved from the dessert, to old Peter."

"Is old Peter sick?"

"No, I hope not; but he never has any thing nice, and he's good and thankful. Big folks give him only cold meat and broken bread; and I thought an orange would look so beautiful and make him so happy! Don't you think poor well folks ought to be comforted sometimes as well as the poor sick folks, papa?"

"Yes, my dear, and I think we too often forget them until sickness or starvation comes. You are right; this is a little errand for God. Get into the buggy and I will drive you to old Peter's and wait till you have done the errand, and then show you the deer. Have you a pin, Helen?"

"Yes, papa; here is one."

"Well, here is a five-dollar bill for you to fix on the skin of the orange. This will pay old Peter's rent for four weeks, and perhaps this will be a little errand for God, too," said the gentleman.

Little Helen, who had taught a wise man a wise lesson, looked very happy as her fingers fixed the fresh bill on the orange.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 17, 1883.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	12.40p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt	1.52p m	.....	7.10 a m
Arrive Tarboro	*3 55p m	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro	10 20a m	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson	2 25p m	7 00p m	7 43a m
Leave Wilson	*2 40p m	.....	.....
Arrive Selma	3 49p m	.....	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	6 10p m	.....	.....
Leave Goldsboro	3 15p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw	4 10p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia	4 25p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	6 00p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia	1 26a m	10 35a m	5 40p m
Leave Warsaw	.....	10 50a m	5 55p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 55p m
Leave Fayetteville	.....	*8 00a m	.....
Arrive Selma	.....	10 23a m	.....
Arrive Wilson	.....	11 40p m	.....
Leave Wilson	3 02a m	12 38p m	7 52p m
Arrive Rocky Mt	.....	1 17p m	8 29p m
Arrive Tarboro	.....	*3 55p m	.....
Leave Tarboro	.....	10 20a m	.....
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 2.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 8.20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 5.05 p. m., Sunday 3.17 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.10 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 15 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday. 7.00 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C, 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 3.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 3.40 p. m., Spring Hope 4.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.00 a. m., Nashville 10.35 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 15 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 3 10 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66, 23 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No. 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train Nos 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 17, '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 58.
Lve. Wilmington	*6 25p m	* 10 10 p m	
Leave Marion	9 37p m	12 37 p m	3 55p m
Arrive Florence	1 20a m	1 20a m	5 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence	3 20a m	.....	†6 00p m
Arrive Sumter	4 40a m	.....	7 21p m
		No. 52.	
Leave Sumter	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	†7 21p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 00p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 59.	No 53.
Leave Columbia	*10 35pm	* 7 30 a m	* 5 20pm
Arrive Sumter	11 58pm	9 10 a m	6 37pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter	11 58pm	† 9 20 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	1 15am	10 35 a m	.....
	No. 78		No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 40 am	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	11 30 am	8 59pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m		11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.07 p. m., Lanes 7.12 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 59 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price $3 a year. Four months' trial, $1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS
Edition of Scientific American.

A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences or public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the use of such as contemplate building. Price $2.50 a year, 25 cts. a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

PATENTS may be secured by applying to MUNN & Co., who have had over 40 years' experience and have made over 100,000 applications for American and Foreign patents. Send for Handbook. Correspondence strictly confidential.

TRADE MARKS.

In case your mark is not registered in the Patent Office, apply to MUNN & Co., and procure immediate protection. Send for Handbook.

COPYRIGHTS for books, charts, maps, etc., quickly procured. Address

MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors.
GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn.
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.



PIANOS GRAND *Summer Sale* **ORGANS**

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October at
ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable
PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash.
And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold.
Great Bargains—Pianos $200, $225, $250.
Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. 10 makers. 300 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular.
LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE
SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be CURED can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle FREE.
Dr. TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND-HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY, } In Superior Court. Before the Clerk.

R. S. West, Executrix of J. W. S. West,
vs.
A. K. McDiarmid and wife, M. K. McDiarmid, Robt. M. West, R. Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor, and wife Sallie Taylor, and Leroy Calloway.

Petition for instruction and final settlement of estate.

TO Robert M. West, R. Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor and wife Sallie Taylor, and Leroy Calloway:

Take notice that summons having been issued in the above entitled cause, you are hereby notified to be and appear before S. VanAmringe, Clerk Superior Court, at Court House in Wilmington, N C., on the fourth Thursday of January, 1889 (January 24th), and answer or demur to the petition which will be deposited in the Clerk's office ten days before said date.

You are further notified that if you fail to answer said petition (or complaint) the petitioner will apply to the Court for the relief demanded.

Dec. 6th, 1888. S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court.

Attorney for Petitioner, H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

A FRESH CARGO.

PREPARED OYSTER-SHELL LIME, for agricultural purposes.
1600 BBLS. ROSINDALE CEMENT, on consignment, add must be sold.
300 NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER.
LIVERPOOL SALE,
KAINIT, &c.
THOS. F. BAGLEY,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

SAY SOES.

The occupants of an Astoria, Ore., hotel fish from their bed-room windows, and haul in their supper from the surging water below.

A certain means of happiness is to keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in every family.

For headache, toothache, earache, and backache Salvation Oil is a certain cure.

Ice is about the only thing that needs a blanket wrapped around it to keep it comfortable in hot weather.

A sparrow with white wings leads a flock of 100 of the brown species at Roundout, N. Y. It is treated with great deference by its companions, who follow all its movements at a respectful distance.

It is said that caterpillars and other pests of trees and shrubbery may be destroyed by boiling the stems and leaves of the tomato plants and pouring the liquid over the afflicted vegetables.

There is a Swedish boarding house on one of the wharves. Her boarders are referred to as the widow's "Swedes.

When Chaplain McCabe was in Kansas last year on a tour endeavoring to raise $1,000,000 for missons a little boy beard his appeal, and thinking of the large sum he had to raise, determined to help him. The first chance he had early in the week he gathered a basketful of chesnuts, which he sold for five cents. He sent this to Mr. McCabe, with the note: "If you want any more let me know."

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption it they will send me their Express and P. O.

Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Peal St., New York.

Physicians Confess.

All honest, conscientious physicians who give B. B. B (Botanic Blood Balsam) a trial, frankly admits its superiority over ALL other blood medicines.

Dr. W. J. Adair, Rockmart, Ga., writes: "I regard B. B. B. as one of the best blood medicines."

Dr. A. H. Roscoe, Nashville, Tenn, writes: "All reports of B. B. B. are favorable, and its speedy action is truly wonderful."

Dr. J. W. Rhodes, Crawfordsville, Ga., writes: "I confess B. B. B. is the best and quickest medicine for rheumatism I have ever tried."

Dr. S. J. Farmer, Crawfordsville, Ga., writes: "I cheerfully recommend B. B. B. as a fine tonic alterative. Its use cured an excrescence of the neck after other remedies effected to perceptible good."

Dr. C. H. Montgomery, Jacksonville, Ala., "My mother insisted on my getting B. B. B. for her rheumatism, as her case stubbornly resisted the usual remedies. She experienced immediate relief, and her improvement has been truly wonful."

A prominent physician who wishes his name not given, says: "A patient of mine whose case of tertiary syphilis was surely killing him, and which no treatment seemed to check, was entirely cured with about twelve bottles of B. B. B. He was fairly made up of skin and bones and terrible ulcers."

A Wonderful Food and Medicine,

Known and used by Physicians all over the world. **Scott's Emulsion** not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.

DO NOT FORGET

THAT OUR BRAND OF FLOUR, "**The Ladies Favorite,**" is the best Flour on the market. Double Patent, and produces more bread than any other. Large lot of CHRISTMAS GOODS and EVERY DAY GOODS on hand. APPLES, ORANGES, RAISINS, NUTS, &c.

R. W. HICKS.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON, Principal, Charlotte, N. C.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

OVERSEERS WANTED Everywhere, at home or to travel. A reliable person in each County to look up advertisements and show cards of Electric Goods on trees, fences and in prominent places in town and country, in all parts of the United States and Canada. Steady employment; wages, $2.50 per day; expenses advanced; no talking required. Local work for all or part of time. No attention paid to postal cards. ADDRESS, WITH STAMP, J. C. HOSEY & CO., 63 & 65 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. DR. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

LUMBER BRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.

SPRING SESSION OPENS JANUARY 1st, 1889.

For THOROUH instruction, EFFECTIVE discipline, HEALTHFUL locality, GOOD morals and LOW prices, this School has no superior. Vocal and Instrumental Music a specialty.

Send for circular to

J. A. MONROE, A. M., Principal.

Lumber Bridge, N. C.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. *For $1 a large bottle sent prepaid*

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

When death was hourly expected, all other remedies having failed, and DR. H. JAMES was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that **Consumption** can be positively and permanently cured. The doctor now gives this recipe free, together with certificates of cures from physicians, ministers, and other eminent persons, only asking that each remit two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO. 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS

Royal Piano Folio A fine collection of the very best instrumental music by the most prominent foreign composers. 144 pages. Paper: 65 cents, Cloth $1.00, by mail, postpaid.

Royal Vocal Folio A compilation of the choicest gems of foreign song. This collection has no superior in point of merit. 144 pages. Paper; 65 cents, Cloth $1.00, by mail, postpaid.

Snow White By Clara Burnham and G. F. Root. A new and fascinating juvenile operetta. Price, 50 cents by mail, postpaid.

Y. P. S. C. E. Send for a copy of "Songs for the Young People's Meeting," by C. H. Oliphant, author of the celebrated "Endeavor." Price, 15 cents by mail, postpaid.

MUSICAL CALENDAR Containing interesting information relative to music and musicians, and a condensed dictionary of musical terms, **For 1889.** Price, 15 cents by mail.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

From its combination of valuable medicines, is superior to the essence of Ginger in the cure of Cramps, Colic, Dyspepsia and Bowel disorders, and is invaluable for all Throat and Lung troubles. Use it without delay if you have Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs. 50c. & $1.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S *Established 1827. It is now over sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for WORMS, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the Sovereign Remedy for WORMS.*

VERMIFUGE.

Littell's Living Age.



Jan. 1, 1889, THE LIVING AGE enters upon its **180th Volume.**

Approved in the outset by Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams, historians Sparks, Prescott, Ticknor, Bancroft, and many others, it has met with constant commendation and success.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE,

it gives more than

Three and a Quarter Thousand

double-column octavo pages of reading-matter yearly; and presents, with a combined freshness and completeness nowhere else attempted,

The best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Sketches of Travel and Discovery, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature.

It is therefore invaluable to every American reader, as the only satisfactory, fresh and COMPLETE compilation of an indispensable current literature,—*indispensable* because it embraces the productions of the

ABLEST LIVING WRITERS

in all branches of Literature, Science, Politics, and Art.

Opinions.

"No man who understands the worth and value of this sterling publication would think of doing without it. . Nowhere else can be found such a comprehensive and perfect view of the best literature and thought of our times."—*Christian at Work, New York.*

"It is one of those few publications, weekly or monthly, which seem indispensable. . There is nothing noteworthy in science, art, literature, biography, philosophy, or religion, that cannot be found in it. . It contains nearly all the good literature of the time."—*The Churchman, N. Y.*

"Replete with all the treasures of the best current thought, the best fiction, and the best poetry of the day. It stands unrivalled."—*The Presbyterian, Philadelphia.*

"It maintains its leading position in spite of the multitude of aspirants for public favor."—*New-York Observer.*

"Biography, fiction, science, criticism, history, poetry, travels, whatever men are interested in, all are found here."—*The Watchman, Boston.*

"By the careful and judicious work put into the editing of THE LIVING AGE, it is made possible for the busy man to know something of what is going on with ever increasing activity in the world of letters. Without such help he is lost."—*Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia.*

"In it we find the best productions of the best writers upon all subjects ready to our hand."—*Phila. Inquirer.*

"The readers miss very little that is important in the periodical domain."—*Boston Journal.*

"It may be truthfully and cordially said that it never offers a dry or valueless page."—*New-York Tribune.*

"It is edited with great skill and care, and its weekly appearance gives it certain advantages over its monthly rivals."—*Albany Argus.*

"It furnishes a complete compilation of an indispensable literature."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"For the amount of reading-matter contained, the subscription is extremely low."—*Christian Advocate, Nashville.*

"In this weekly magazine the reader finds all that is worth knowing in the realm of current literature."—*Canada Presbyterian, Toronto.*

"It is indispensable to all who would keep abreast of our manifold progress. . It is absolutely without a rival."—*Montreal Gazette.*

Published WEEKLY at $8.00 a year, free of postage; or for $10.50, THE LIVING AGE and any one of the American $4 Monthlies (or *Harper's Weekly* or *Bazar*) will be sent for a year, postpaid; or, for $9.50, THE LIVING AGE and the *St. Nicholas* or *Scribner's Magazine.*

Now is the time to subscribe, beginning with the New Year.

Address, **LITTELL & CO., Boston.**

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will begin the 1st January, 1889.

Terms reasonable.

Address

H. A. GREY, Huntersville, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Miles H. Bass, Plaintiff,
against
Alwilda Bass, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore, is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held in the said county of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in March, 1889 and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant.

[SEAL] GIVEN under my hand and official seal at office in Wilmington, this the 24th day of November, A. D., 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE, Clerk Superior Court, New Hanover County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Harriet Hill, Plaintiff,
vs.
Stephen Hill, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant—and it appearing that the Defendant is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, and cannot after due diligence be found in this State and that a cause of action exists against the defendant, this is therefore to summon the said Defendant Stephen Hill to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the said County of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, N. C., on the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in March 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint already filed herein, or the relief asked for in the complaint will be granted, and a decree made against said Defendant.

This 4th day of December, A. D., 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE, Clerk Superior Court, New Hanover County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Joseph Ricks, Plaintiff,
vs.
Nannie Ricks. Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the said Coonty of New Hanover at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on Sixth Monday before the 1st Monday in March 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and official seal at office this 4th day Dec. 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE, Clerk Superior Court, New Hanover County.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S, (Late Hancock & Daggett's), Wilmington, N. C.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies	10cts
Three "	25cts
Ten "	75cts
Twenty "	$1 00

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

THE CHOICEST GEMS OF THE SEASON AT SMALL COST.

1888. **HOLLIDAY SUPPLIES** 1889

PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION,

RICHMOND, VA.

SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE LIST, AND SEND EARLY ORDERS.

Discount to Miisters, Churches, and Sunday Schools, 25 per cent

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, up to 50 cents.

An assortment package mailed for 25 cents.

THE MONOCHROME AND MONOTINT BOOKS FOR 1888. From 5 cents up to $1.50 each. Every one a gem.

O SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE GIFT FOR YOUR SCHOLARS.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL CALENDAR FOR 1889,

With various Memoranda for School use,

ATTRACTIVELY PRINTED IN COLORS ON CARDBOARD,

Size 11 x 7 inches.

Price for single copies 10 cents; ten for 50 cents; twenty for $1.00; per hundred $4.00; sent postage paid at these rates.

Now ready. Send orders early, to

WHITTET & SHEPPERSON, 1001 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES: FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM **$30.00 TO $125.00.**

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

SPECIAL "WINTER" OFFER.



TO ANY MINISTER OR Church, who will pay cash, at just a fraction over factory prices, I will sell the OLD POPULAR and RELIABLE **Shoninger Organ** At from about $50 and upwards. I find none give better satisfaction, and invite correspondence. I have sold a great many of this make, and have long list of home testimonials from purchasers.

W. S. MOORE.

Greensboro, Dec. 1888.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company

RICHMOND.

ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.

W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.

T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING. Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges. Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.

Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free. GEORGE ALLEN, New Bern, N. C.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS.

Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

KNABE PIANO FORTES

UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore STREET. NEW YORK, 112 Fifth Av. WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Orders from the country for Christmas should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to

[illegible] Market St., - WILMINGTON, N. C.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,094. WILMINGTON, N. C., DECEMBER 26, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,714.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Action of the Synod of North Carolina.

The Synod reaffirms its sense of the value of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN in maintaining and diffusing throughout the Synod, in the families and communities where it is taken, a knowledge of our principles as a denomination, our position and progress and the spread of evangelical religion.

We believe that a large increase in its circulation will aid very materially in helping forward the cause of Christ and the extension of sound views in reference to the Presbyterian Church in our State and wherever its circulation extends, The Synod expresses its deep obligation and its sincere thanks to the Editor of this paper for past and unnumbered favors in printing without charge so many papers and records of Presbyteries and Synods that could not otherwise have been spread before our people, and for interesting and valuable communications on various topics adapted to interest and instruct its readers. We believe it has been and is an important, if not an indispensable, help to the success of our ministry in all the congregations where it is taken and read.

We unhesitatingly affirm that as a weekly religious paper for North Carolina, its merits and its claims are above and beyond any other paper that circulates among us or attempts to take its place, and we believe if more interest was taken in this paper by communications from our ministers and elders and gentlemen and ladies of Christian culture and ability, its value and influence for increased good would be greatly enhanced. In view of the foregoing and the past history and present needs of this paper, the Synod of North Carolina pledges to the Editor of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to endeavor to increase its circulation throughout all our congregations.

To accomplish this desirable end the Synod recommends to all its ministers and sessions to take special action and make special efforts and adopt measures to increase its circulation. We suggest and urge in order to effect this, that each session procure lists of persons living within the bounds of their respective congregations who now take the paper, to ascertain by comparing this list with the roll of members—how many persons or families fail to take this paper; that they use what influence they can employ by canvassing the congregation, or that by some other earnest and systematic effort, they endeavor, if possible, *to put the paper in every family*. We believe the paper, needs and deserves it, that such increased patronage will secure an increased value to the paper and that our Church and our State will be *amply repaid* in the good results that will follow.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

The news for this paper—religious and secular mainly, is written and condensed, with great pains and labor, so as to present the greatest quantity in greatest possible variety. The "Mission Cullings" are culled and condensed from The *Missionary*, the *Missionary Review of the World* and the *Missionary Herald*, and from such other sources as are available.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. F. H. Gaines from Buffalo Forge, Va., to Decatur, Ga.

Rev. W. T. Howison from St. Charles, Mo., to Fulton, Mo.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A Commission of Concord Presbytery organized a church at Elmwood, N. C., on Dec. 12th and 13th, 1888, with twenty-seven members, three ruling elders and two deacons. Messrs. J. J. Long, B. E. Arey and Henry L. Flemming were chosen ruling elders, and J. A. Wolfe and H. L. Gilbert, deacons. These were all ordained and installed, except Mr. Wolfe, who was only installed, as he was previously a deacon in Third Creek church.

A.

Mill Bridge, Dec. 15th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. D. I. Craig writes from Reidsville, N. C., Dec. 17th: We had a pleasant, and I hope profitable communion on yesterday. We had ten additions to our church—five by profession and five by certificate.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A *pro-ra nata* meeting of the Presbytery of Fayetteville was held in Lumberton on the 12th inst., for the purpose of receiving Rev. P. R. Law of the Presbytery of Mecklenburg and installing him pastor of Lumberton church. After the usual examination Mr. Law was received and a Commission was appointed to install him Rev. A. N. Ferguson was appointed to preside, preach and propound constitutional questions—Rev. H. G. Hill, D.D., to charge the pastor, and Rev. J. S. Black to charge the people.

The impressive services of the installation took place at night. Thus was constituted the first regular services of this church.

Two of the brethren who took part in the installation, Rev. J. S. Black and A. N. Ferguson, were former stated supples of this church, and all of them are greatly beloved in the congregation.

Mr. Law has made a fine impression and under the blessing of Providence his people hope for a great blessing upon the church.

A.

ALABAMA.

On December 9th, six persons were received into the church at Gainesville, of which Rev. J. D. McLean has lately taken the pastorate.

ARKANSAS.

Thompson's chapel in Cross county, was organized as a Presbyterian church, on the 4th of November by a committee of Arkansas Presbytery: Rev. R. B. Willis, Rev. S. I. Reid, and Ruling Elder George Dixon. The number of persons enrolled is eleven. Mr. J. A. Wilson and Mr. J. L. Robinson were duly elected, ordained and installed into the eldership and diaconate respectively,

On the first Sabbath of this month a church was organized at Brinkley on the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, with twelve members. Mr. J. C. Price was installed as ruling elder.

GEORGIA.

The matter of resignation of Rev. J. W. Rogan's pastorate of the First church, Savannah, is taking on a very unusual form. The congregation would not unite with the pastor in asking Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation. Nevertheless, the Presbytery (on representation of the pastor's wish for the dissolution of course,) decreed the dissolution of the relation. On report of the delegates to the congregation setting forth the above decision of the Presbytery, the congregation after considerable discussion, by a vote of 103 to 5 resolved to appeal to Synod (which meets on 16th prox.,) to reverse the action of the Presbytery. A committee of five will represent the matter to Synod.

The Savannah *News* says:

The appeal is on the ground that the action of the Presbytery in dissolving the relations between Mr. Rogan and the church will work great injury to the latter. The resolution stated why the action of the Presbytery should be reversed. The congregation, it was stated, is very nearly united in regard to the pastor, the vote to accept his resignation being 100 against and 21 for The congregation has reason to believe, too, that some who voted with the minority are warmly attached to their pastor, and voted against him as a matter of expediency. The resolutions go on to say that under the pastorate of Mr. Rogan, the church has prospered, and is in a better condition than it has ever been, and that not only among his own people, but also among the citizens. Mr. Rogan stands high, and is exerting an influence which the church cannot afford to lose.

That Savannah is a central point where Presbyterians should be strong, but where the influence would be greatly lessened should Mr. Rogan be removed.

There are nine reasons embodied in the resolution which the commissioners will submit to the Synod why the action of the Presbytery should be reversed.

The *News* adds:

The matter has already created considerable feeling in the church. It was understood that Mr. Rogan would accept the pastorate of the Philipsburg (N. J.) church, should he leave Savannah. It is believed now that, at the earnest request of his congregation, he will remain here should the Synod so decide.

KENTUCKY.

Rev. I. S. McElroy and Rev. J. N. Sanders have been assisting Rev. W. Y. Davis, the pastor, in his work at Taylorsville. About sixty persons, it is reported, have expressed a personal, hope in the Saviour.

Thirty-eight additions to the church at Broadwell; $100 raised for the Evangelistic cause; interests continues; Messrs. Evans and Hopper.

WEST VIRGINIA.

In November an additional ruling elder and two additional deacons were ordained and installed in their respective offices in Huntington church. Since, six persons have been received into communion on profession of faith and two by letter.

TENNESSEE.

Nine persons have been received into the church at Sweetwater, Rev. James A. Wallace, pastor.

VIRGINIA.

On 13th inst., East Hanover Presbytery held a called meeting in the First Presbyterian church of Richmond. Rev. R. R. Howison was permitted to resign the pastorate of the Third church, Richmond, and steps were taken to declare it vacant. A call from Manchester church was placed in the hands of Mr. J. C. Hall recently licensed. Mr. Hall was, after examination, ordained. A commission consisting of Drs. Kerr and Richardson, Revs. R. R. Howison and J. C. Stewart, Ruling Elders Dr. L. B. Spencer, Judge Fitzhugh and Dr. J. H. Moore was appointed to instal Mr. Hall.

The committee as above appointed on Sabbath, 16th inst., duly installed Rev. J. C. Hall as pastor of the church at Manchester.

The congregation of the First church, Richmond, on Sabbath (16th,) resolved to increase the pastor's salary from $2,500 to $3,000.

At a called meeting of Montgomery Presbytery held in Lynchburg on 4th inst. Rev. F. H. Gaines was released from the pastorate of Falling Spring's church and dismissed to Atlanta Presbytery. Mr. Gaines assumes the pastorate of the church at Decatur, Ga.

The church at Clifton Forge lately has received nineteen members; ten of these were on profession. Dr. Dinwiddie has been preaching there. The pastor is Rev. E W. McCorkle.

MISSISSIPPI.

S. W. Presbyterian: Rev. J. D. West held a very interesting and profitable meeting at Garlandsville, which resulted in the addition of twelve members to the Presbyterian church and two to other churches.

DOMESTIC.

Next month the Board of Education of the General Lutheran Synod will open a fine new building. The city of Atchison gave $50,000 towards the buildings. The headquarters of the Board are at St. Louis.

Talledega, (Ala.,) College, of the Congregational church carries on a very prosperous work. Not less than seven Sunday-schools are carried on in the vicinity of the College. Of the seventeen churches in the Alabama Congregational Association, eleven, are ministered to by the college or by theological graduates from it.

At Terraville, Dak., a mining town where three hundred men are employed, a Sunday-school of fifty members has been kept up.

The moonlight services in laying the corner-stone of the Methodist church at Norwood, Pa., are something new under the sun—or rather under the moon.

The collection for Missions, Home and Foreign, of the Methodist Episcopal church (North,) to Nov. amounted to $1,000,581 and the estimates for the next year are $1,200,000.

Castellar street Presbyterian church, Omaha, has completed a Mission chapel.

Presbyterian:—A Presbyterian chapel was dedicated last week at Baker's "Quarries," a station on the Baltimore Central railroad between Avondale and West Grove. It was built by the children of the late Joshua Hunt, of Catasauqua, Pa., in conformity with their father's wish. The Rev. Drs. Bingham, Randall, Jeffers and Martin took part in the services. It will be connected with the church at Avondale, to which Rev. Dr. Bingham is ministering.

Rev. D. G. W. Glessner, a minister of the German Reformed church, died lately in Shippensburg, Pa., aged 82. It is said he was the oldest minister in southern Pennsylvania.

Banner (Kansas) Presbyterian church was organized on 25th ult., with 42 members by certificate and two on confession. Others are expected to come in soon. The church is in charge of the Home Mission Committee of Larned Presbytery.

The First Presbyterian church of Wyandotte, Kan., (now Kansas City,) lately received twenty-four members on profession, making eighty-nine received since January 1st.

On Nov. 27th, the First Congregational church of Northampton, Mass., was ruined by fire. The building was new and cost $85,000—insurance $50,000. The upsetting of a [illegible]'s lantern destroyed this building, as it had one before it.

Churchman:—It is [illegible] work is being done in All [illegible]. A few weeks ago a chap[illegible] St. Andrew was organized [illegible] membership. The chapter [illegible] publication of a monthly [illegible] lus to parochial work [illegible] and boys is showing [illegible] and other forms of [illegible] prove that an earnest [illegible] ring throughout the [illegible] built less than a [illegible] considered too large [illegible] during the winter [illegible] crowded. When the [illegible] was incurred of about [illegible] was a five years' loan [illegible] Building Fund. On [illegible] 14th, the Rev. B. [illegible] congregation to [illegible] vice, and then asked [illegible] towards the removal of [illegible] minutes $1,660 were [illegible]

The First [illegible] purchased and paid for [illegible] sixteen members [illegible]

A bequest of [illegible] Society (Congregational) [illegible] Conn., was paid [illegible]

The Indian [illegible] I. T., have [illegible] ing self-sacrificing people. Recently they contributed $115.00 for Home Missions. Two young Indians united with the church recently, making nineteen that have joined since April.

At a meeting of the Religious Press Club in New York city, recently, Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage of the Baptist Church, read a paper entitled "The Relative Values of Ministerial and Editorial Teachings," and spoke of the help given to the pulpit by the religious press.

The Presbytery of Alleghany, (Pa.,) at its session on 11th inst., adopted the following:—"Resolved, 1st. That we recognize in the Personal Liberty League a new form of organized effort for the destruction of the Sabbath and the enthronement of the saloon. Resolved, 2d. That the avowed purpose and defiant spirit of this organization should awaken the solicitude of Christian people and all good citizens, and call for their best efforts to resist its encroachments. Resolved, 3d. That we counsel the people under our care to exert their influence for the right and to stand by our heritage of civil and religious freedom. Resolved, 4th. This Presbytery would earnestly petition and beg our Legislature to resist any change whatsoever which would tend to lessen the obligations of this nation to keep sacred God's holy day, which is acknowledged to be an unspeakable blessing to man and beast." For the proper presentation of the above action, Rev. I. N. Hays, D.D., Rev. W. O. Campbell, D.D., and Robert C. Totten were appointed a committee.

FOREIGN.

It is said that in Glasgow, Scotland, are over 60,000 young men not connected with any Christian congregation. It surely must be an exaggerated statement. Non-church going is attributed in large measures in some cases to undenominational work. It is an evil of that system of work undoubtedly.

The Baptists in Scotland number 84 churches with 10,376 members: 76 Sunday-schools have an attendance of 10,008 scholars and 1,005 teachers.

Five persons accused of holding and teaching the "holiness doctrine" as it is called, namely, perfect sanctification in this life and ability wholly to keep the commandments of God, were expelled from Knox Presbyterian church, Galt, Canada. The case was submitted to the Presbytery of Guelph, which decided that the views expressed are out of harmony with Presbyterian teaching, and if persisted in the names of parties must be dropped from the roll.

A new Episcopal church has been opened in Toronto. It will seat 600 persons and cost $20,000.

In making an appeal for the endowment scheme of the United Presbyterian church, Mr. Robertson, of Edinburgh, stated before Perth Presbytery that the population was yearly increasing by 40,000, and last year while the U. P. Church had only 107 new communicants and the Free Church 1,852, the Church of Scotland had 7,963.

Upon the retirement of Rev. J. Crowe, of Hanley, after a pastorate of thirty one years, his parishioners presented him with a purse of $555.

The French Sunday-schools will abandon the International Lessons and replace them by a system running four years and divided equally between the Old and the New Testaments.

In the nave of St. Giles's church, Edinburgh, is a mural tablet to the the memory of the 92d Gordan Highlanders, who lost their lives in Afghanistan and South Africa. It was erected by their surviving comrades.

Mr. S. Greenshields, of Montreal, Canada, has left by will $1 000 to St. Paul's church of that city and $5,000 each to McGill University and the Montreal General Hospital.

Canada Presbyterian: Dr. Moffat, the energetic secretary of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society, has issued a circular, which in briefest possible form presents a number of "Facts for Business Men," in such a manner that a glance will suffice to show the nature, objects and working of this most valuable evangelical agency. There are now five colporteurs engaged in the good work of disseminating Bibles, books, periodicals and tracts, in various parts of the country where their labours are specially needed. All profits from sales in the Book Room are devoted to the supply of religious literature, tracts, etc., for gratuitous distribution. The society is undenominational and possesses the entire confidence of the Christian community.

Strange things have happened in Italy. The [illegible] are now, and very properly by law forbidden to assail the government, that is in favor of another sovereignty, (and very properly for what is [illegible] but treason?) and this distinctly tends to [illegible] equality. Some men of power and influence are reported as having withdrawn from [illegible] church to unite with the Free Church

[illegible] *Presbyterian* furnishes this item: [illegible] national Conference, to meet in [illegible] to be one result of the visit to [illegible] Rev. Dr. Hannay and Mr. Henry [illegible] has been taken up with enthu[illegible] of the Australasian Churches, [illegible] that such a proposal would be [illegible] in the United States

[illegible] says: The Board of Direc[illegible] Religious Tract and [illegible] ight, Special grants [illegible] Women's Christian [illegible] [illegible] Five [illegible] been [illegible] Mur[illegible]

MISSION CULLINGS.

Among the Teluques the American Baptist Mission have 814 converts for the year.

A Chinese Christian residing in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, sends money to his native village in China to maintain a preacher and to support a school.

Fifty years since the Fiji Islanders were idolators. There was not then a Christian on the island; now there is not a heathen. There are 27,097 members and 101.150 attendants on worship.

In the Syrian female seminary last year there were enrolled in the higher department, 72 and in the primary day-school, 85 scholars. The influence of the school is great. During last winter the ninety-nine scholars connected with the Syrian Mission were compelled to close because of the oppressive surveilance of the Turkish goverment.

Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce, a Persian missionary is acquainted with three Church of England clergymen who formerly were Mohammedans, one of whom has baptized 50 adults.

Roman Catholic missions in that part of Eastern Africa colonized by Germans are vigorous and pushing. The "Black Fathers" number some fifty missionaries, occupying seven stations, all of them near the coast. Another Roman Catholic mission, known as the "White Fathers," have advanced their field into the interior and divided their forces as far as practicable. Yet another German mission consisting of thirteen priests, besides artisans and agriculturalists, have been assigned the southernmost portion of the German possessions. The existence of these missions explains the earnestness of the Roman Catholic party in the German Reichstag in insisting upon hearty support to the German navy in its operations upon the coast of Zanzibar.

The Dutch Boers of Zululand and the native Zulus have not been identified in interest in any way until recently. Most of the Boers belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, but their profession has been rather formal. A religious awakening three years ago sent these Boers as teachers among the Zulus whom they had regarded as little better than animals. Now they have a native church in Graytown, in connection with the Dutch Reformed Church. The evangelistic work is carried on by a committee of Dutch farmers employing three evangelists. "One of these evangelists," says the *Free Church Monthly*, "is the son of the Zulu warrior, who in 1836, at the signal from Dingaan the cruel tyrant, fell upon the Dutch leader, Relief, and his party of about seventy men, murdering them all in cold-blood. This father still lives and is a member of the Christian Church and listens gladly to his son as he preaches the gospel of peace."

Work among the Chinese (of whom there are 20,000,) on the Hawaiian (Sandwich) Islands, is carried on, and has been for the past twenty-five years, by the Hawaiian Board of Missions. There is a Chinese church in Honolulu and one in Kohola, on the island of Hawaii. The magic lantern is used in object teaching and sometimes to audiences composed of Chinese, Japanese, Portugese, Gilbert Islanders and Hawaiians, and at times explanations have to be given in five different languages. A fine Young Men's Christian Association building has been erected by the Chinese in Honolulu.

The first permanent American Mission in Persia was at Ooramiah, among the Nestorians, in 1835. They found the people without printed books, though they had a few portions of the Bible in manuscript in the Sanscrit and Syriac languages. Drunkenness and profligacy in general with formalism and superstition prevailed. The progress, if slow, was solid. The spoken language was written, schools established, the Bible translated and schools gathered. In time converts came in. The Christian churches now enrol 2,000 communicants and in the schools are 2,500 scholars. In 1871 the American Board transferred its work to the Northern Presbyterian Board.

Mr. Case, of Parral, connected with the Congregational Mission in Northern Mexico, reports favorably from Zaragossas. Four new members had been received in June. The chapel was comfortably furnished with seats.

Los Cueros, an agricultural village of six hundred to eight hundred inhabitants and no [illegible] priest, is opening to the gospel. One of the influential native members is from this pla[illegible] the station force visited it last May. The [illegible] were well attended with increasing audie[illegible] the singing proved a great attraction. [illegible] dent of the village attended and induc[illegible] to attend. Arrangements have been m[illegible] request of the villagers, through the [illegible] acting as spokesman, to establish regu[illegible] in the place. The promise is made [illegible] of meeting will be provided and fur[illegible]

The pressing need of Japanese at [illegible] cording to the *Chinese Recorder* is p[illegible] missionaries. Only thirty of the one [illegible] ordained missionaries are preaching. Th[illegible] ist priests, at least some of them, are [illegible] titles of bishop and reverend, and a[illegible] in behalf of Buddhism the measures [illegible] be so successfully employed in the [illegible] Christianity.

Religious conflict between the M[illegible] and Brahmins in India are dev[illegible] Mohammedan festival of Muhar[illegible] Rebellious sect of Ramlis came [illegible] this [illegible] and the attitude of them [illegible] was so menac[illegible] had to be called out to prevent [illegible]

The Presbyterian.

MISS MELINDA ON "HIGH TEAS."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

As I walked into her room, not a great while ago, I found Miss Melinda sitting with a note card in her hand, and with a very perplexed expression upon her usually placid countenance.

"Good morning. Miss Melinda," I said, "why what is the matter?"

"Good morning, Honey," she answered, peering at me over her glasses.

"W'ats ther matter? w'y I'd like fur you ter tell me jest that. Belinda Pratt's colored gal Betsey, come here awhile ago and she handed me this yere, outer a basket full uv letters, an' afore I had time ter ask her a question she was off."

She handed me the following invitation which I read, while intensely amused at the old lady's expression. It was evidently a new thing to her and read:

Mrs. Belinda Pratt,
At Home,
October 16th, 3 o'clock.
R. S. V. P. High Tea.

"Now, in the name uv common sense, w'at does Belinda Pratt mean? At home," well, w'at if she is? It's a good place ter be—w'ich she mostly is not specially uv afternoons.

"And wat's all these letters fur? An' I would like you ter tell me wat's "high tea?" I have heard uv hyson an' green en' black, an' oolong, but I never have took no stock in 'em. I am a coffee woman, I am—lesseu I have ther influenzy—en then sage 'ill do for me. Now w'at do ther woman mean"

"Why Miss Melinda, you don't keep up with the fashions. Mrs. Pratt is going to give a fine entertainment and it is called a High Tea. I confess I do not easily know why, but you are invited at three o'clock, and the letters in the corner are the initial letters of four French words that mean: "Reply if you please,"

The old lady had drawn off her glasses, and sat with her hands on her lap, and wide open eyes of interest.

"Well! well! that is wonderful.

Here's Belindy Pratt I have known sense she were a baby, a livin' jest up here a peace, an' I am usen ter goin' ther w'en I git ready an' stayin' ter dinner w'en it suits all 'round, an' here she comes with all this nonsense, an' her livin' in this yere little town uv Weedville, as 'aint no city, an' aint got no business with city ways. I was afeard w'en Belindy had sich a firein' up and went ter Raleigh ter ther Fair she'd git sorter set up an' pût on some airs, an' I tole her so, an' she jist laughed an' said: 'Didn't I low we orter git all ther new notions we could an' improve ourselves?' "New notions? says I, no, I don't take much stock in new notions. I don't think shame ter own I am an ole fogy. In pa's time w'en folks felt moved ter go see ther friends they jist hitched up an' En' they come along court week, er May meetin' time, an' we lowed for 'em ter stop an' take dinner er supper er may be stay over night. An' I tell ye, w'en you were asked those days, you were wanted. An' w'en you went ter see people you never made no "pop calls" er come out saying: "Well, I've got that off my min', en I'm glad uv it."

Now ther good Book's my guide 'bout these things. I don' mean ther's any regulations set down, but w'en it talks about hospitality, I don' b'lieve ther was no high teas nor sech meant—I don't!

Wat,s ther use uv Belindy Pratt er settin' up fur style any way—en that here in Weedville? An' wat's you goin' ter eat at three o'clock in ther afternoon, w'ich I take ter be too late fur dinner an' too early fur supper, unless you have but two meals a day w'ich never did suit my digestion or my feelins' neither.

Any how, Honey, seems like ter my ole notions, we Christians is er strivin' ard after ther world's ways an' fash- 'ich ther good Book says, "passes En also: Be ye not conformed to orld. Ef ther line is drawed be- he Church an' the world 'bout all ngs, it haint drawed big enough r see.

folks as is good Christians, as r live on half rations fur ther next eks ter ketch up with ther bills fur gh teas and ther receptions an' sich, ke that ter be a lack uv good com- e as well as religion. En thers as as wears shoddy clothes fur ter splurge in silks an' plushes kids—an' them gals perfessin' at that.

ny ways, w'at would I look like Pratt's high tea with my ole alpaccy as has been turned, an' my bonnet as was bought five year ago comin' Christmas?

No, Belindy might have spared that card, however, I am not feelin' ungrateful ter her fur thinking uv me. It's mighty nice ter be remembered, but I don' b'lieve that ever the curiosity uv an ole woman could git me ther. An' now Honey, don' you wait fur no fine card ter come ter see me. I'm mostly "at home, en' w'en I aint—well, I'm not at nobodys high tea, nur low tea nur sich.

Ef yer come afore dinner I'll give ye ther best I have, ef its nothin' but cabbage en' bacon. Ef ye'll stay ter supper I'll give yer good coffee an' as good biscuit as Melindy Jones knows how ter make. That'er ther good ole fashioned Bible hospertality as I take it, an' it makes yer heart heap warmer, an' yer purse not much lighter all ther same."

She laughed as she finished. She had recovered her good humor and placidity and took up her knitting.

I put the card back in the envelope and laid it on the mantle, and I said good bye, and went away thinking that Miss Melinda was not so far wrong about "High Teas 'an sech."

A. L. O. S.

IN DARKNESS.

One of the widest known and most virulent of modern skeptics has repeatedly affirmed what has become almost a formula of his unbelief: "We do not know, we cannot say, whether death is a wall or a door, the rise or set of a sun."

This statement is but a repetition of the hopeless cry of the most enlightened heathen. Plato, wisest of heathen philosphers, sees no possible way of certainty unless "some one of the gods shall come to inform us," or "if man cannot find some word of God which will more surely and safely carry him." Pliny said: "What God is, it is beyond the compass of man's understanding to know."

The modern skeptic, therefore, simply takes up and repeats the despairing cry of heathenism. He has stepped down out of the past, blind to gospel light, to bewail a darkness which really exists no longer. His words as spoken by Plato or Pliny were sadly, grievously true. As spoken by himself they are utterly untrue. Times have changed since Plato looked longingly and vainly for some revelation from heaven.

Up to a certain point the gospel agrees with Plato, agrees with the modern skeptic. The gospel joins both in affirming the world's darkness. A heathen said to a missionary: "It is all dark, dark!" The gospel teacher at once took up the word: "It was all dark, utterly dark; and would be still, had not God in loving compassion, sent his Son to be the Light of the World."

That was indeed a darkness which might be felt. We need to realize the truth more than we do. We need to stand with a Roman poet while he consigns his brother to the grave with this sad adieu: "Farewell, my brother, farewell forever," "*In eternum vale*;" or listen while a modern skeptic, under similar circumstances, uses almost precisely the same words. We need to witness this blindness, and to realize something of the horror of darkness which must envelop such an one. No God, no immortality, no forgiveness of sin, no hope beyond that which beasts might cherish! What darkness can be compared with this?

Then let us say to ourselves: "We were in that darkness. We should be in that darkness to day, but for the fact that God, for the great love wherewith he hath loved us, hath sent his Son to give us light and joy." The wisest of the heathen long ago pointed out our need. So to-day, those who blind their eyes to the gospel take frequent occasion, especially in the presence of death, to say with lugubrious countenances "We are in the dark. We do not know. We cannot tell."

If they do not say so plainly (some even do this), their words do certainly imply that they wish it were otherwise, that they had light, that they could say, in regard to these momentous questions, something positive and assured. The darkness they confess is surely not agreeable. It would be far better to be able to say: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Blindness is not desirable.

These men say: "Alas, we are in darkness!" To Christian men, those who thus persist in lamenting their darkness seem to be like men unconsciously blind, calling out for light when the morning sun shines full upon their countenances. Our hearts are startled and saddened with pity.

The sun shone brightly into the chamber where one lay whose name had long been a synonym for fame and power. "Open the windows?" cried the dying man. "Why do you keep the rooms so dark?" They did so; but the man's eyes were filming over. "Bring the lights! I cannot see!" he cried. Ah, no light on earth could illumine those eyes. This is startling. So is it startling to hear man, living in the very light of the gospel, cry out, querulously or despairingly, "We do not know. We cannot say." The times of darkness are ended. The Sun of Righeousness is here. We know him whom we have believed; and we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God. We can say without hesitation or peradventure that we love him because he first loved us. We can tell as the most positive of all truths the story of that love. Jesus is the Light of the World.

On the universal testimony of heathen and skeptics, as well as by the statement of the word of God, there is no light anywhere else. If then the mysteries of God's word were a thousand fold more mysterious than they are, if we were as perplexed as the disciples were when it seemed to them that their Master's mission utterly contradicted all that they knew or hoped, believing him to be a prince but seeing him on his way to the cross, while the multitudes who had adored joined to sneer and to curse, we would still answer the question, "Will ye also go away?" as they did; "Lord, to whom shall we go?"

It is Christ or nothing for us. There is nothing desirable to balance against the choice of Christ. We are in confessed darkness. Here is our only light,—*Ill. Christian Weekly.*

THE SHEPHERDS AND THE STAR.

BY GEORGE W BUNGAY.

How glorious the midnight skies,
How vast the space of light unfurled;
The stars watch with unclouded eyes
The welfare of a sleeping world.
The jewel of night's diadem
Is the soft star of Bethlehem.

The shepherds on the plains afar
Were watching their white flocks at night.
When they beheld the rising star
That filled the space with heavenly light.
It was a lamp from heaven to them,
It was the star of Bethlehem.

They saw the heavenly host come down,
They heard the holy angels sing,
A king was born whom heaven will crown;
Then did the wise men offerings bring,
Myrrh, frankincense, and many a gem,
Where shone the star of Bethlehem.

The child was in a humble shed
With lowing oxen in the stall,
A glory circle round his head;
He was indeed the King of all,
Worthy to wear the diadem,
The glorious star of Bethlehem!

"Peace on the earth, good-will to men,"
Was the theme of the angels' song,
The white-winged choir returned again
To heaven, singing their path along,
How white the light of that sweet gem,
The radiant star of Bethlehem!

From the low manger to the cross,
And from the cross the world around,
Where many deem their gain but loss,
The light of this fair star is found.
It is the lamp of heaven to them,
It is the star of Bethlehem!

—*Mid Continent.*

CLERICAL GLEANINGS.

BY REV. JAMES HASTIE, CORNWALL.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Your minister is called, installed, welcomed to your sanctuary and your homes, settled in his parsonage, and ready to go about the work to which you have summoned him. It is quite worth while for you to pause for a moment on the threshold of this pastorate, and think it all over and make up your mind what you are going to do about it. It is quite safe to say that the pleasantness and the permanency of this relation depends upon you quite as much as on him.

The thoughtful observer finds much that is curious in the rise, decline, and fall of the pastorates in many of our Protestant churches. If Agur, the son of Jakeh, had lived in our day, he would have added, I am sure, to the four things too wonderful for him, this fifth one, viz.: The way of a church with a minister very often. It is one of the things that no philosopher ever can find out. What produces the violent likings and the violent dislikes, and the violent changes from liking to disgust with which some churches are affected in their relation to their minister? One sees but little reason oftentimes for the antipathy with which the relation ended, or even for the idolatry with which it began, and wonders which was the greater illusion.

The critical period of any pastorate is apt to set in about the close of the second year. At first all goes on swimmingly. The new voice in the pulpit, the new ways of putting things, the new mental habit and equipment, the new method of work awaken the attention and engage the interest of the people. In some respects the new pastor is an improvement on his predecessor, and the people are inclined to make the most of the superiorities; he is found to be so good that they idolize him, attributing to him powers and perfections that he does not possess. By and by the glamour vanishes, and the man begins to appear in his true character. He has his defects as well as superiorities; his aridities as well as freshnesses; his foibles as well as his virtues. He is not perfect. He does not possess some of the good qualities he was imagined to possess. It begins to be suspected by some that their doll is stuffed with sawdust. By a natural reaction the over-estimate is followed by an under-estimate; and this is quite likely to break out about the end of the second year, though the period of incubation is sometimes longer and sometimes shorter.

Like that philosophical old lady who had observed that when she lived through March she always lived through the rest of the year, I have noticed that if a pastor gets through his second year and well on into his third year, without any serious alienations of disturbances in his parish, he is likely to have smooth sailing for some time to come.

The roots of bitterness that cause the final disruption of the pastorate, are likely to spring up in the period of disillusion that succeed first love.

Let me, therefore, hang up this precautionary signal. Do not overestimate your pastor at the beginning, and then you will not be so likely to under estimate him a little further on. He is probably a little less perfect than some of you think him now; he is probably a little nearer perfect than some of you will think him by and by.

Scale down your enchantment, and discount your disappointment. "Ephraim," said the prophet, "is a cake not turned"—raw on the one side, scorched on the other. Let your affection for your pastor shun these perilous extremes.

Finally, if there be any thoughts of kindness in your heart toward your pastor, or any purpose of helping him, do not delay too long shaping them in word and deed.

How many pastorates there are whose graves are covered with the costliest flowers! How often the minister staggers on year after year under a burden too heavy for him, spending his strength for his people, wishing that they would lighten his load a little, yet feeling that when he makes the heaviest sacrifices they regard him as an unprofitable servant, who is only doing what it is his duty to do, till at length the burden becomes unsupportable, and he lays it down. Then the appreciation that he has needed all along begins to find expression—then, when it is too late.

I have sometimes thought at funerals that if half of the kind things that are said of the departed while the crape flutters on the bell-knob, had been said to him while he was yet in the flesh, he might have lived many years longer. And, in like manner, if the grateful words, tearful tributes, and generous proffers with which the resignation of the pastoral office is often greeted, had been distributed over the previous years, the resignation would not have been written.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

MORAL COURAGE.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Few young people enjoy being suspected of cowardice. In fact, there is nothing which the average boy is so quick to resent as the slightest intimation that he is afraid of any person or any peril under the sun. He shows his sense of such an affront by the rising color, flashing eye and contemptuous speech, which declare that to be thought a coward is intolerable. And, in these days, whatever may formerly have been the case, girls are ashamed of showing physical fear. It is not now considered a mark of feminine grace to scream or faint at the sight of a poor, little, frightened mouse, and the girl who runs, terror-stricken, from a peacefully grazing cow, is the subject of ridicule.

The question for you, my reader, and for myself and other older people as well, is, "Have we moral courage?" This is of a higher quality than the other, and often demands a greater resolution, a firmer will, a truer bravery. The young man who goes to a doubtful entertainment, a place where not for the world would he take his own sister, temporizing with conscience, because he is only doing what "the fellows" generally do, knowing the while that he has not grit eaough to say no when he ought to, is a moral coward. The young man, himself perhaps a church-member, who hears the name of Jesus lightly spoken or reviled, and keeps silence, ashamed of his colors and his Captain, is a moral coward, oh, what a marvel of ingratitude into the bargain! The host, more than we can count, of young men and women, whose conviction is that they ought to follow the Master, and boldly range themselves on his side, confessing his name, but who for one weak reason or another delay to take the step which would show to all beholders on which side they stand, are every one of them moral cowards. Could their cowardice be overcome, what a grand rally we should have of those who would enter the King's army, carrying forward his conquests into the enemy's land.

It is a thing inexplicable on any basis which I can reconcile with common sense, but numbers of young people, brave everywhere else, break down ignominiously if the proposition be one of expense. "I cannot afford it," would seem to be a simple statement, which might be made without stumbling or hesitation, yet multitudes resort to any subterfuge, evasion, or distortion, rather than free themselves from a difficulty, by this easy acknowledgment. Our American desire always to put the best foot forward, our unhappiness if our boots are patched, our hat a little behind the season, our coat or gown a trifle worn, moves people of older countries to amazement. Over the water, a gentleman or a gentlewoman is not dependent for social recognition on the style of his garments, and so goes comfortably along in whatever suits himself; but, unfortunately, few of us have the self-respecting courage to be contented in a shabby suit of clothes. Now, would it not be better to cultivate that spirit of independence which, in all honesto, should never hesitate to say, "I cannot afford this or that," setting one's self free at once from a network of annoying entanglements? Whatever the thing be that one cannot afford, peace of mind will be insured by bravely stating the fact; and usually the person who has once gained the victory in this battle, will find himself morally some inches taller, and feel an instant reinforcement of spiritual strength.

One should exercise moral courage in behalf of absent friends. The French have a proverb "The absent are always in the wrong," meaning, of course, that they are powerless to defend themselves if their motives are aspersed, or their characters defamed. I have a horror of the person who can sit still, holding his or her peace, when the reputation of a friend is assailed. Silence is not golden in such circumstances, but, on the contrary, is of the basest alloy. Do not suffer in yourself moral cowardice, when a brave word will show that you, at least, are a true friend.—*Interior.*

WOMAN'S GREAT DISADVANTAGE.

The great disadvantage under which women now labor is, I think, without doubt, that they are not trained up to earn an independent living. Society can be soundly developed only as the individuals composing it are so, and liberty is an essential to healthy growth. But there is no true liberty where one is dependent upon the will of others for the means of subsistence. Any perception of justice must indicate that she who is dependent upon another's liberality for the means of living owes to that other whatever return docility and compliance can make. But this attitude of mind is all but destruction to any strong individuality. Society being composed of men and women, however, women's thought and character are valuable to it only in proportion as they are distinctly womanly. The best interest of society demand that women be trained so as to grow up into full stature of womanhood. When woman, then, has passed childhood, the training time of life, she owes it to herself and to humanity to stand firm, self-poised and self supporting.

This view, too, we find enforced by the exigencies of life. It is admitted that no woman can be truly happy herself, or can be of service to others, unless her faculties are employed in some useful occupation; but there are very few women so circumstanced that their labor is not needed for their maintenance. The common theory of the proper destiny of girls is that they shall be supported by their fathers until womanhood, when they shall marry and find a field of useful employment and a means of support in their husband's households. Now, it takes but a small observation of life to show that these two sources of support fail in a very considerable number of cases, and are liable to fail in every single one. All fathers are not able to support their daughters; all women do not marry; and all husbands cannot supply homes for their wives, or they die, leaving their widows unprovided for. It is evident that any social theory that leaves an appreciable number of women actually without the means of subsistence, and the support of all the others more or less precarious, fails in a vital point and ought to be abandoned, even if it had no other disadvantage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Flower People—Illustrated. This book is a very pretty conception, by Mrs. Horace Mann. The flowers are personified, and in their conversations about their little brothers and sisters give their little friend May some very interesting information. The little snow-drops tell her all about their beautiful home in France, where they grow so luxuriously on the banks of the Garonne. May is very fond of her flower friends. In this pleasing way children are taught a great deal of the science of botany. Lee and Shepard, Publishers, Boston.

The contents of *The English Illustrated Magazine* for December are rich, full and beautiful, both in writing and illustrations. It will fully repay any one to get a copy just for the pleasure of viewing the beautiful scenes that will delight the eyes. No pains has been spared to make this last number of 1888 an attractive one; $1.75 MacMillan & Co.

Baby Land presents an array of pleasing little stories in prose and rhyme, together with the cutest pictures for the little ones—50 cents a year; D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

The Christmas number of *St. Nicholas* is a pack of Santa Claus in the way of stories, sketches, poems, jingles and riddles. F. R. Stockton contributes in his happy, easy style "The Curious History of a Message." "A Sixteenth Century Christmas," by Charles A Murdock is very interesting. Mrs. Catherwood begins a serial which will enlist interest in its readers. The whole make up of this month is just as appropriate as can be for the season; no department falling short of its high standard. Price $3.00 a year. Century Co., New York.

NATIONAL PROHIBITORY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE.

By direction of the Committee on Education and Labor Senator Blair submitted July 9, 1888, a report on Senate Resolution No. 12, entitled "Joint resolution proposing an amendment of the constitution of the United States in relation to the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic liquors," recommending its submission to the States to become valid as a part of the Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, as provided in the constitution. Friends of the measure are expecting that the Senate will give it consideration in the early part of next session. The Committee of the House of Representatives, to which a similar resolution was referred, divided on the question, the majority reporting adversely.

The joint resolution and Senate report are in the following words:

"Joint resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States in relation to the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic liquors.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and hereby is proposed to the States, to become valid when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States as provided in the Constitution.

ARTICLE—

SECTION 1. The manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of all alcoholic liquors as a beverage shall be, and hereby is, forever prohibited in the United States and in every place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall enforce the article by all needful legislation.

In submitting this favorable report upon the aforesaid joint resolution it is proper to say that there are members of the committee who concur in the report recommending the submission of the proposed amendment to the States who do not, by such action, indicate their approval of the adoption of the amendment as a part of the Constitution nor that they would themselves advocate its ratification by the legislatures of the States; but in deference to the immense mass of petitions for this amendment of the organic law, coming from the people in all parts of the country, and believing that an opportunity should be given to them to be heard upon the merits of their cause in the forum of the States, where alone it can be heard and decided, the majority of the committee would deem a refusal to submit the proposed amendment to the States for consideration analogous to the denial of the right of a party to be heard in court upon a question of private right. The method provided in the Constitution for its own peaceful amendment would be destroyed by failure to submit the proposition for amendment in cases of grave moment involving the approval and prayers of multitudes of the people, for where the remedy sought is admitted to be without the jurisdiction of the fundamental law, the petition is really addressed to the only tribunal which can enlarge that jurisdiction, that is to say, to the States themselves. Should, then, Congress in such case refuse to submit the proposal to the States, such refusal would constitute a substantial denial of the right of petition itself.

The changes in the National Constitution made indispensable by the development of the nation, can only be peacefully accomplished by a judicious and liberal exercise of the power of Congress to propose amendments to the States, upon the petition of those who desire to be heard in the great court of the people exercising their sovereignty through the States as in the formation of the constitution. It is well known that, but for the belief in the conventions of the States that the opportunity to amend the Constitution would be most liberally afforded by Congress, in accordance with the forms provided in that instrument, the original ratification never would have been obtained. Some of the States ratified only because it was firmly believed that, whatever might be the opinions of Congress upon the modifications desired by those who considered the instrument proposed for ratification as fatally defective without them, the suggested amendments would be submitted to the subsequent action of the States almost as a matter of course.

While the committee would by no means justify the submission of trifling or uncalled for propositions for the consideration of the States, yet they firmly believe that the perpetuity and peace of the country under the forms of constitutional government demand that there be no captious or arbitrary denial of the right of petition for the amendment of the fundamental law through the forms of Congressional submission to the tribunal of the people in the States. The agitation for national legislation for the extirpation of the traffic in alcoholic poison made and sold to be used as a beverage, will never cease to disturb and finally destroy great political parties until they submit the question of the enlargement of national constitutional jurisdiction so as to include control of the subject.

When this proposed amendment is submitted to the action of the States the subject will pass in its important features from the national arena to that of the several States until the fate of the proposed amendment is decided. When decided, if adversely to the ratification, the subject will be eliminated from national politics, at least for many years.

If on the other hand the proposed amendment should be ratified and become a part of the national law, the chief curse of the world would be summoned to the block of national justice and die by the hand of the only power which can wield an ax big and sharp enough to cut off its dydra head. Then we should have peace.

But the agitation for the destruction of the liquor traffic cannot cease until the evils which it inflicts upon mankind are removed or the human race is destroyed. It is useless to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace It is time to face the subject. Evasion has become almost impossible, and the effort requires an activity which is too exhaustive for its long continuance.

Judging from the petitions which have been presented to Congress during the last few years, many of which are representative of great bodies and of communities whose individual signatures have not been obtained, it cannot be doubted that at least ten millions of the American people are desirous of national legislation for the destruction of poisonous, that is to say, of alcoholic drinks. These people represent a power of thought and moral force far greater than their mere numbers. Whoever expects to withstand the shock of their charge will yet regret that its irresistible power was not seasonably realized. These petitions for the opportunity to amend the National Constitution must be heard and will be heard. Those who will oppose them in the States will yet demand that they shall be heard in the States upon the proposition of a prohibitory amendment of the National Constitution. To deny this is to subvert the republican form of government, and the honorable opponents of the measure will not always refuse to its friends that hearing in court which is the sacred right of every American, and especially in a matter of so great national concern.

It is claimed by the advocates of this amendment that the liquor traffic is a unit of evil which submerges the whole nation, and that there can be no complete and certainly no permanent elevation of any part above this "sea of trouble," which is not the result of a lifting force exerted continuously by the nation in its organic capacity everywhere throughout the whole country, co-operating with and supplementing, and, when necessary to accomplish the end, overruling and subordinating the action of the States. At the present time the police power in the States is fettered and thwarted in its efforts to suppress this evil within the limits of the States, respectively, by the national guaranties of protection to transportation and the rights of manufacture and sale existing in all the States and localities which decline to impose the necessary restriction.

This evil runs with the blood throughout the whole system of national life, and nothing but national constitutional treatment will cure it. It is not a local disease. To be sure there are local ulcerations, but they extend all over the body. It has become a confluent eruption which must be medicined from within as well as from without. It cannot be cured by the external application of patches of plaster upon the States, whose combined surfaces, with that of the Territories, cover that of the entire national body.

The police power in government, the power of the people to preserve order, health and good morals, is said to be vested in the States. The liquor traffic is believed by the advocates of this resolution for the amendment to the Constitution to be directly destructive of society and consequently of all the ends for which the police power exists. From the very nature of the liquor evil, and the fact that we are a nation and but one nation, this omnipresent national evil can not be controlled by the feeble efforts of the States. From their juxtaposition they could hardly protect themselves against each other even if they were absolutely independent nations. But now the nation controls both interstate and foreign commerce, protects the manufacture, wherever local law permits it, and the distribution and sale to such extent everywhere that without national action the evil must be perpetual so far as its removal depends upon law. National constitutional legislation, therefore, becomes necessary to preserve the police power itself, which, under existing national laws and the relations between the States themselves, as well as between the General Government and the States, is nullified, and the health, morals and good order of society destroyed.

Such are a few of the arguments by which the advocates of this measure press its consideration upon us. The proposal to amend the Constitution in this regard has been pending in Congress since the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress. The form of the proposition as now submitted has been modified so as to harmonize the conflicting views of its own friends and to secure, so far as the committee is aware, the universal support of all who desire the national prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic poisons made to be used as beverages. * *"

WHO IS IT?

Who is that loafs at ease while you toil from morning till night?

The saloon-keeper.

Who is it buys houses and lands and struts in fine clothes, with the money which might have kept your family from being turned into the street, and from going in rags?

The saloon keeper.

Who is it takes your last cent tor his poisonous drinks, aud shuts the door in the face of your wife when she asks credit for a five cent loaf of bread?

The saloon keeper.

Who is it when your money and reputation are gone, and you have no friend left to pay for your drinks, will take you by the collar and kick you into the gutter?

The saloon keeper.

Who is it robs you of sense and reason, puts you lower than brutes and beasts, drives you into jail and penitentiaries, and sends you to the gallows?

The saloon keeper.

Is this man, who lives by crushing human hearts, the man you should delight to honor by placing him in office?

Throw this chain off your neck, and shake his clutches from off your soul.—*Zion's Watchman.*

CHRISTMAS CLIPPINGS.

There is a certain charm about Christmas that does not attach to any other holiday. It may be that because it is an interesting holiday for the little folk, that the children take such happiness in it. The little ones, after all, are the dearest treasures we have on earth, and in making them happy there is a reflected happiness upon ourselves that carries with it joy and good will.

***

Then pealed the bells, more loud and deep,
God is not dead; nor doth he sleep;
The Wrong shall fail, the Right prevail,
With peace on earth, good-will to men!"
—*Longfellow.*

***

The belfries of all Christendom
Now roll along
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good-will to men.
—*Longfellow.*

***

'Tis the season for kindling the fire of hospitality in the hall, the flame of charity in the heart.—*Washington Irving.*

***

This happy day, whose risen sun
Shall set not through eternity,
This holy day when Christ the Lord
Took on him our humanity.
—*Phœbe Carey.*

BE KIND TO THE POOR.

We abhor the oppression of the poor by the rich; but there is an element of lawlessness leavening the masses of this country which is foreign to honest poverty, and must be eliminated by the sword of government, or we shall one day not far distant be the biggest anarchy in the world. —*Macon Christian Advocate.*

CHRIST AND THE MOMENT.

None of the inestimable blessings afforded by Christianity is more welcome to strug gling or sorrowing humanity than the sense of the continual helpfulness of the religion of the Master. Other faiths have laid special emphasis upon times and seasons of elevation or purification; they have peered onward, with strained and aching eyes, to some ultimate rectification or renewal; or they have turned backward, with a regret long since become hopeless, toward glories forever darkened and half lost in forgetfulness. But our faith is that of a risen Lord, a constant intercessor, an immediate helper, an unswerving friend, an ever-present guide. Whatever misery or trial or temptation beset, we need not turn toward something past, or still to come, in remembrance or longing hope. We have "daily strength for daily needs;" and that strength is neither typical nor prophetic, but actual and immediate.

At the very moment that these words fall beneath the eyes of their many readers, hundreds of them are in some visible and burdensome trial or perplexity. Grief has been approaching with inevitable steps; loss and business perplexity have deepened; misunderstanding and estrangement have gone amiss and clouded the hopes resting upon them; increasing age not rich, but barren; or men and women are burdened with that never-dying sense of unworthiness, of talents hoarded, not improved, of lives selfishly incomplete. Time slips from us, and the new year—already far advanced—has proved as poor in achievement as it was rich in dreams and hopes. But

"Though the seasons of man full of losses
Make empty the years full of youth,
If but one thing be constant in crosses,
Change lays not her hand upon truth."

The one thing constant in crosses is the love of our ever-ecompassionate and paternally pitiful God; the truth on which change may never come is the gospel of the Son, who is the eternal embodiment of affection from below, rising heavenward. There is no waking or sane instant when we cannot get all the strength we need from this unfailing source. "Love and art," said a German novelist, thinking only of his craft, "live mutually in one another, like mind and heart, both strengthening each other in turn." We may not strengthen God and his Christ, save as our bounden service may be acceptable as the welcome offering of our lives to their Giver; but we may dwell with him who is love, and give him our love in turn, getting the same strength that our ever-beating heart gives to our thinking brain or working hand. There is no instant of time in which the breath in the lungs, the food in the veins, is not necessary to the simplest vital act; so there is no time when the love of God and the undying message and mediatorship of Jesus Christ are not necessary in the Christian's life whether of joy or sadness, of greatness or littleness, of strength or decline. This universe in which we live is one in which there can be no cessation, whatever the change; the most advanced studies of scientists in the correlation and conservation of forces teach us that lesson which we learn in childhood, almost by intuition. So, in the spiritual life, growth in grace, development of soul, come in the same succession of well-spent minutes, in the same unending accumulation of serene, trustful, natural acts and words and thoughts that are fit for Him who made the spiritual universe as well as the natural. This law is inevitable; we must live under it; we ourselves may make it a pagan burden, as of the sky on the shoulder of Atlas, or an unending Christian benediction, as in the full meaning of those triumphant words in which the Apostle to the Gentiles sums up his sense of what Jesus has wrought for him and for us all: "For I am persuaded that neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

Dr. Johnson once remarked, with grim force, that if a man cannot get to heaven in a grey coat, he is not likely to reach that longed-for goal in a green, or a red, or a yellow one. But those of us whose coats are grey, are inclined to look very longingly—not at the idea that Christ is ready to save us here and now, just as we are, in our own houses, pursuits, ignorance and sin, but—toward the easy salvation that would await us could we wear the green coat of our more favored neighbor, the red coat of some great saint in the days of martyrs, or the yellow coat of that sweet soul who seem glorified here on earth. Those who may have got rid of the notion of salvation by and by, in a more favorable time, still cling too often to the idea that they would be better if they were more favorably situated at the present time. But neither coats or conditions can save us or destroy us. Are we in extreme poverty? then ours may be the kingdom of heaven. Are we rich? God is able to save and bless even the rich. Yesterday was once a to-day, and to-morrow will be a to-day twenty-four hours hence. Neither of these periods have we; but rich or poor, sick or well, weak or strong, we have the moment and we have Christ. Samuel Morley, the late English merchant, member of Parliament, and Christian philanthropist, knew no better advice to give his son than to urge him to "strive to be in hourly obedience to His law praying that he would strengthen you in the effort to avoid whatever he hates, and to do whatever would be pleasing in his sight. Never forget my son, to ask that Father every day to be near you and care for you." Thereby, says his biographer, was Mr. Morely himself, whose "face was a benediction," able "to preserve his childlikeness and simplicity in all things to the end. Wealth, influence, position, honors, had no power to corrupt or alter. * * Placed in the midst of the temptations of commercial and political life, he stood steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." We cannot abound in the work of the Lord until we become servants of Jesus Christ—not Sunday, not in the morning only, not when untempted of sin or sorrow, not when we happen to think of him, but "always even unto the end of the world." Christ and his followers gave us a thousand councils toward perpetual striving, constant watchfulness, eternal reliance; but not one toward fitful or "occasional conformity" to his mission and mandates.

We are bound to consecrate our times and circumstances, not to rely for help upon them, and most certainly not to accuse them of our sins. All around us, in the physical world, is beauty and helpful admonition:

"Straight past thee runs Helicon bright;
O deedless
And heedless,
Stoop, brim up the cup with delight."

It is because of our own dullness that we do not see that

"Thou canst not wave thy staff in air,
Or dip thy paddle in the lake,
But it carves the bow of beauty there,
And the ripples in rhymes the oar forsake"

In the natural world, it is true, there may be storm and stress, and absolute physical prohibition of peace and comfort; but not so in the spiritual. There we may not undo the past, nor forecast the future; but there, so long as we are moral and God is love, we may rest in the everlasting arms. The choice and the chance are ever ours:

"Thou who wouldst a palmer be,
Let thy faith suffice to thee.
Say not, 'I to morrow will
Get beyond the sunrise hill,
Pass the sea and cross the sand
Till I come to Holy Land,
And beneath the lamps that glow
In the shrine my heart I show,
Leave my gift and round my vow,
Bearing thence the victor bough.

"Say not this, nor take in hand
Staff and scrip for Holy Land.
Thou be wiser than the rest
Who have bound them to the quest;
Breathe thy vow and waft thy gift,
Single heart to heaven lift;
Here remain if thou wouldst be
Palmer in all verity;
Know thy faith doth brighter shine
Than the lamps within the shrine."

In our momentary acceptance of the loving strength of Christ, we must, of course, retain our common sense. Like the Chinese empress Wu, we may seize the kingdom of our day and govern successfully because wisely, though we have but a wóman's strength. But if we try, like King Chilperic, to reconstruct a language and a religion by our unaided might, not even a strong man's kingship shall avail. One thing we can do:

"Up the stairs
Of spiritual being slowly mount,
And by degrees grow more and more divine."

In this consecration of the moment to Christ, by constant striving in his steps toward his ideal, and by daily and hourly thought of the Master who came for the very purpose of giving instant help to his trusting followers, we need not become—must not become—self-conscious religious patterns. There is a sweet naturalness, a warm and true humanity, in Jesus himself, in his immediate followers, in the world's great saints and workers, of old or of to day, that is far removed from attitudinizing Pharisaic sanctity. Let us be whole-hearted; let us at least strive toward the Master's place and stature, but with a thousand thoughts of him and his work, to every selfish thought of self. The serenity, the strength, the eternal poise of truth and the God of truth, must be ours; and toward it we move not alone by agonizing self-examination and the flagellations of a goaded and unwholesome conscience, but by the *service* which is perfect *freedom*, rendered to the Lord of peace himself, whom we pray to give us peace *always* by all means."—*Sunday-School Times.*

WHAT IS DUTY?

What is needed among us more than the insistence of rights is the enforcement of duty. It should be impressed upon the hearts of all that a right is not something merely to secure, to rejoice in, and to use at pleasure, but rather a solemn trust to hold, an obligation to fulfil, a power to wield, a responsibility for which each who possess it is accountable. The question so often asked, "Am I receiving all the rights to which I am entitled?" should be coupled with two more important and searching ones, "Am I using all the rights with which I am invested for the best good of society? Am I giving to others all the rights which belong to them, so far as my power extends?" It is this attitude of mind which gives breadth and dignity to life, and raises justice and generosity to their rightful places in society.

FAMILY PRAYERS.

There is one mark of a household in which God is known and loved which is too often wanting in our day—I mean the practice of family prayer. Depend upon it, the worth of a practice of that kind can only be measured by its effects during a long period of time, and family prayers, though occupying only a few minutes, do make a great difference to any household at the end of the year.

How, indeed, can it be otherwise, when each morning, and perhaps each evening too, all the members of the family, the old and the young, the parents and the children, the master and the servants, meet on a footing of perfect equality before the Eternal, in whose presence each is nothing or less than nothing, yet to whom each is so infinitely dear that He has redeemed by His blood each and all of them.

THE WOMAN WHO LAUGHS.

For a good everyday household give us the woman who laughs. cuits may not be alway just right may occasionally burn her bread get to replace dislocated buttons solid comfort all day and every a very paragon. Home is not a nor life one long unending row of always seeing the bright si matter has no bright side, of si dark one, is a very important fac of the things no woman should be We are not all born with the su our hearts, as the Irish prettily but we can cultivate a cheerfu humour if we only try.

Do your duty in the position and do not while away your tim away your strength chafing o of appreciation. It is only been faithful over a few thing be made ruler over many th honor a low station than be high one.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1888

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

We find ourselves for the twelfth time called to hail the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN with "Merry Christmas." We have journeyed together through varying fortunes, and yet as the months and years have rolled along have felt our heart beating in unison with your hearts; for it has been the consciousness that the readers of the PRESBYTERIAN were in accord, in general, with the sentiments held and expressed (in the fear of GOD we trust,) by the PRESBYTERIAN, that has under our HEAVENLY FATHER'S favor and blessing sustained us when clouds have lowered, oh, so heavily, around us.

It is our good fortune to be enabled to present our readers, in lieu of anything we could prepare for them, the following article clipped from the *Scottish American:*

It is doubtful if many persons care very particularly as to the genuineness of the date on which modern civilization celebrates its Christmas feast. Many calculations have been made to determine the exact day on which Jesus was born in the city of David. It is settled that it was at the time that Joseph and Mary went up to Bethlehem to be registered. Then all through the childhood and manhood life of the Saviour it is not probable that the birthday was observed. That was an after consideration of the early Christians, who, undoubtedly, accommodated themselves to a day for the commemoration of the Advent of the Redeemer, and that was, in all probability, observed only as circumstances permitted, for it was not all plain sailing with those early followers during the centuries through which they kept the lamp of truth burning. So we have no clear trace of the observance of Christmas Day for nearly 350 years after Christ's resurrection and ascension.

The Western Roman Church was the first to keep such a feast on the 25th of December. A Jewis writer, Jablosky, quoted by Rabbis, said that in the 4th century the celebration of the natal day (of Christ) was transferred to the 25th December for the urgent reason, that the Roman people solemnized on that very day a feast in honor of the Sun god; and Rabbi Sonneschein, of St. Louis, avers that the "name of the very Sun god of the Syrians, whose worship the Maccabeans have abrogated on Chanuccah, is yet preserved in every orthodox Jewish household with a piety scrupulousness as if it would belong to the Sinaitic revelation." He adds, "How many of my orthodox brethren ever dreamt that Thammus is the very idol whom the Maccabeans have cast down and trampled upon in the defiled sanctuary of Zion which they rededicated on the 1st of Chanuccah, to the eternal God?" This Chanuccah, or commemoration of the Maccabean victory, commences annually on the 25th of the Jewish month, Kissley, corresponding exactly with the Gregorian December.

Be all this as it may, the 25th of December is the day observed as Christmas throughout the civilized world. Even agnostics, infidels of every ...e, and all sorts of sceptics, irresistibly fall into ...me, just as earnestly as those who maintain "the faith once delivered to the saints" in observing the great universal Christmas feast. In all literature we can find nothing comparable to this grand feast. The democratic universality of its observance proves the limitless range and irresistible power of the emotional forces it represents and expresses. And what is remarkable about it is that its pivotal idea is a child. The heavenly host's announcement, "Unto you a child is born," has echoed through the centuries, and the two hemispheres have throbbed over the story of the shepherds who watched their flocks on Bethlehem's plains on that eventful night. The story has gathered around it many a legend and many a custom which has served to enhance the observance of the day in the minds even of the intellectual, and it has become a moral and social force that is ineradicable. Hardy, indeed, would he be who should attempt to blot Christmas out of the world's calendar. It is in its inception an emblem of innocence. What cathedral or church is so stainless as the heart of the child? Yes, ...child presented to the world in circumstances ...enomenal helplessness, born in a stable, and ...ed in a manger; and yet unconscious of the ...l that moves around the scene and its ex...t—unconscious even of the reverent visit ...wise men" of the East, or the joy of good ...n. Christmas has ever been, as it be...inently a child's day. It is the chil...

...s of high and low, rich and poor, ...g, everything is instinct with the ...reparation. Factories all the year ...h the work of fabricating ten thou... are indispensable to the time... ...on. The ingenious hands of ... alike are busy in all the lines ...nd taste in preparing memorials ...ng on the gilt tree, or freight the ...e purpose of swelling the volume ...mas morn. There is no triumph ...man experience so sweet, as that ...d in the hearts of the givers of ... watch the emotions they have ...ed in the breasts of others. It ...ay of happy countenances. On ...beef and plum-pudding of Old ...ome possessed with elements ...an nutriment. They are the ...ily groups and dear friends, ...e victories associated with ...ve overwhelmed the hearts of the little ones as they have exploded the loaded stockings, and for the first time feasted their eyes upon the treasnres brought forth from secret hiding places.

If we turn to England we find the old-fashioned customs in full exercise. Everybody romping beneath the mistletoe and the holly, and conceal ing their best and most sacred wishes for the future, and guessing at each other's hopes of fortune or of friendship. In the counties of Herefordshire and Worcestershire we are told holly is regarded as a promise of luck when used as a decoration of the house; hence everybody must have holly. Holly around them, over them, and sprigs of it in their breasts and on their hats. The apple orchards of Normandy and other parts of France yield mistletoe and holly in immense quantities—enough to supply the great demand for them in the counties beyond. It is said, however. that when the trees are stripped of the year's crops the aspect is exceedingly bare, and marks the fact that Christmas has come again. In Germany the holly appears to have a higher functien—Linocerus recording that in his time a piece hung over the door as regarded as a protection against thunder.

There is one natural fact which is worthy of remark as regards the mistlotoe, and that is, that it is merely a parasite clinging to any deciduous or evergreen tree it can find. May it not have been chosen for this very property of clinging to something greater and stronger than itself—an emblem of faith? The early Christians at Rome adopted it, and held it in veneration. Pliny relates that in his time a famous holly hore a brass plate recording its age. It was said to be older than Rome, and had stood there for 800 years. The people who worshipped the god Saturn considered it an emblem of peace and friendship. It kept up its freshness, its brightness and its beauty through the desolation of winter, and as the Romans worshipped many gods in the woods, this holly appealed to their sense of reverence. It is popularly divided into two classes, male and female, the latter being the most valued on account of the berries.

The sycamore tree, also, has had significance attached to it. There is a tradition to the effect that on one occasion the Virgin, being in danger of assault at the hands of her countrymen, rushed to a sycamore tree, which immediately opened to receive her, and held her in safety till her pursuers were gone, whereupon it opened and never again closed. The story is older than the Crusaders, who are credited with bringing the tree into Western Europe, and with doling it out in sacred portions, every one of which, it is said, took root and flourished. It is also noted that Mary Stuart, doubtless because of the legendary associations borne by the sycamore, had seedlings of it transplanted into Scotland from France.

The rose of Jericho, we are told by old writers came into existence on earth with the birth of the Saviour, and has ever since flowered at Christmas time. But we might multiply the emblems and symbols that have been served up with legends, all interesting.

Santa Claus, the legend that transcend everything, is loading himself up at this time, and preparing for his journey over housetops, down chimneys, through keyholes and door cracks, to make glad the hearts of mankind. Eager eyes are watching for him, and soon anxious ears will be listening for his velvety footsteps, and the rattle of gifts as he engages himself in distribution. Children don't grow very old before they comprehend his movemeuts, but the old childlike emotions live again in mature years, and the children of greater growth are as anxious about the coming of the Saint as they were in their semi-conscious infancy. We are all made of one flesh and one blood, and are ever apt to betray ourselves. The first or primal innocence never entirely disappears, and we are all in quest of a Merry Christmas. Men, women and children fondly linger about the historic manger, or go out on the historic plains to look for the angelic host, and the shepherds and the flocks, but perhaps most eagerly of all to waylay the Wise Men coming from the East with the saddle-bags full of costly gifts intended for the child. There are old Simeons in households, and friendly prophetess Annas hovering about the firesides, who make the recurring day cheerful and merry.

Let us all wish, heartily, for a Merry Christmas to each other, and be thankful for the event which has exalted the character and made glorious the history of mankind for nearly nineteen centuries.

INCIDENTS OF A TRIP TO MORGANTON.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

MR. EDITOR: The notice of a marriage that appears to-day in your paper afforded me the pleasure of a short but very delightful trip to Morganton, and especially for the peculiar personal service to which the bride and groom had so cordially and earnestly invited me. On our way to Morganton (at Shelby, I think it was,) the Rev. Dr. Anderson and his wife got on the train, returning to their home in Morganton after an enforced absence (and needed rest to Bro. Anderson,) for a month or more. Bro. A. seems to he much improved, and all who know him, and especially the church in Morganton, earnestly desire and hope that his improvement will issue in complete and permanent restoration.

The snow was falling, in full view, on the mountains around Morganton during the evening of Tuesday, the 18th inst., (the day I left Greensboro,) and very soon they were robed in their whitest array,

The marriage took place in the church at 3:30 p. m. of Wednesday. The taste and skill of several of the ladies of Morganton had beautifully decorated the church in front of the pulpit; and every seat was crowded with an expectant and joyous company. The eyes of all looked love and a benediction on the sweet bride and the chosen one, as amid the notes of organ and the wedding march, they came in, to join their hands and "plight their troth," and thence to walk together "in that new world which is the old."

"What is the world behind, to them,
Its pomp, its pleasure and its nonsense all?
Who in each other clasp whatever fair
High fancy forms, and lavish hearts can wish."

I had not visited Morganton since the summer of 1881. Since that time the church has been so altered and improved that I could not recall its former appearance, and at first I did not recognize it. I have not space to describe it however. The windows are beautiful, and *two* of them in the pulpit recess, and *one* on the eastern side of the church and nearest the pulpit, are *memorial windows*—of exquisite and saintly beauty—in memory of dear departed ones. One is to the memory of a venerable elder whose character and memory is a treasure to any church; and they *all* point heavenward, and seem to whisper as we gaze upon them, of "faith" and "hope" and the blessed home and rest in heaven.

During my short stay in Morganton I was the guest of Dr. P. L. Murphy, the Superintendent of the Western N. C. Insane Asylum, located there. The cordial welcome and entertainment by the Dr. and his wife, and made. too, more delightful by the presence and hearty welcome of Mrs. Marsh, and the happy daughter—whom, when a little child, I had baptized in Ashboro on one of my preaching visits—added a great deal of pleasure during my short visit. The Doctor showed me through a large part of the building. Away below I saw the immense furnaces; he explained the process of heating, of ventilation, of sanitation. &c. We walked through the halls, and every thing I saw impressed me most favorably. *I was proud of North Carolina*, and thankful to God that there was *such* a building so large—erected at a cost of something like $500,000, and that there are sheltered and tenderly and skillfully cared for so large a number of our unfortunate fellow-beings—men and women—young men and girls. I think at present there are between 425 and 450. Though the weather was wintry and raw *outside*—all the rooms and halls and passages *within*—from the highest story to the lowest, and the numerous underground passages, with sky lights, &c., were all delightfully pleasant and warm, I cannot describe my emotion, as I left the building—so large and magnificent—so well constructed and so skillfully arranged, and so *admirably officered*. For as I talked with the attendants and nurses, I felt that they were gentle and tender, and patient and watchful and Christian, and that every heart in North Carolina should rejoice and thank God, and pray for his blessing upon that institution, upon its Superintendent, assistants and nurses, and upon its unfortunate and pitiable patients.

J. HENRY SMITH.

Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 20th.

THE PROPOSED UNION IN JAPAN.

We have already announced that there has been a "hitch" in accomplishing the proposed union between the Presbyterian and the Congregational churches in Japan. The various presbyterally governed denominations have already united, forming a large body of members, and last spring committees of this new body and of the Congregational churches, representing both American missionaries and Japanese pastors, agreed on a Plan of Union, to be acted upon by the representatives of both bodies at a meeting to be held Nov. 23d at Osaka. Until a few weeks ago there seemed to be no opposition to the union, but at the meeting held in Osaka it was agreed by the Congregationalists to delay final action.

As this is one of the very few cases in which it has been proposed to unite Churches representing two utterly different polities, it is interesting to see what kind of a compromise between the two was proposed. In the matter of creed the united body was to yield all the historic creeds of the two denominations, while "holding them in veneration," and stand on the creed of the Evangelical Alliance. In polity the local churches were allowed to govern themselves as they chose, by the total membership or by a session; but above that the Presbyterian polity of successive courts with appellate authority from the individual, or church, upward was to prevail. The Congregational doctrine of an independent church amenable only to the advice of its equals, was given up, and the Presbyterian doctrine of representation and subordination adopted for the united body.

The first objection heard to this came just before the October meeting of the American Board from Dr. Holbrook on the California coast. A few communications on the subject appeared in *The Pacific* and elsewhere, but received no attention. Those pressing the matter brought it before the Board; but no action was taken except to refer the subject to the Prudential Committee for consideration. Accordingly they cabled a message to Japan suggesting delay for further study of the matter, but indicating no opinion.

Meanwhile an opposition on the part of a few of the Congregational missionaries and Japanese churches had arisen in Japan. This seems to have been led by the two brother missionaries, Sidney L. Gulick and Orramel H. Gulick. They have issued, in English and Japanese, a series of seven leaflets raising questions and suggesting difficulties that should delay action. Among the questions raised are the following:

1. The "Renkwai" (synods) "may establish home missions." Will these synodically conducted missions supplant the home missionary societies now existing in connection with the Congregational churches? And if so, will the American Congregational churches continue to pay six-tenths of the expense of these missions after they are assumed by Synod?

2. "Renkwai may establish, or assume connection with Christian schools, colleges and theological seminaries." Does this mean that these institutions shall be controlled by the Synods, which shall elect their professors?

3. Has the American Board been consulted on this proposed union, and if the mission there is Presbyterianized will the Congregational churches in America continue to support the mission?

4. What will be the relation of the United Church of Japan to the bodies from which it sprung? Will it be represented in Congregational or Presbyterian bodies abroad? Presbyterian missionaries have claimed that it would be represented in the Pan-Presbyterian Council, if not in the General Assembly, and its affiliations would certainly be there. If, then, the new body should affiliate with Presbyterians and cease to affiliate with Congregationalists would American Congregational churches continue to support missions in Japan? Under this head the Messrs. Gulick give a full statement of the history of Congregationalism, and of its advantages. The union proposed would leave Japan "destitute of the third and last great development of Church government. This will he an irreparable loss not only to the Christians but to the nation." Shall we have union or absorption?

2. The proposed Plan of Union provides an elaborate system of discipline, with appeals from Church to Presbytery, from Presbytery to Synod, from Synod to General Assembly, and for trials for offenses. Many questions are asked as to the scope of the trials, the limits of power, the constitution and jurisdiction of the courts, and about offenses, sentences and appeals. The point is made clear that all these things indicate Presbyterianism and not Congregationalism, and that the United Church will belong with the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance.

5. Are Church courts right or wise? In these proposed courts the Standards will be in English a language unfamiliar to most. The government is taken from the people and given to the few. There is a centralization of power, followed by resistance and secession with all its divisions, so unfortunately illustrated in Presbyterian divisions, of which there are thirteen in America. The objects of Church courts are to settle local difficulties and to discipline members who have fallen into sin—objects which can be attained best by the local congregation—and also to suppress so-called heresies, which latter is not a proper purpose for local courts. The result of this attempt has been persecutions and the formation of countless sects.

In contrast to these difficulties of the proposed basis of union the Messrs. Gulick describe the advantages of Congregationalism with its self-government and its resultant intelligence. The history of the "Plan of Union" between the American Presbyterians and Congregationalists which prevailed from 1801 to 1852 is given, with the absorption of its Congregational churches into Presbyterianism, and the conclusion is drawn that a union on a basis even more Presbyterian is not now wise.

It is too much to say that these arguments have prevailed, but the delay in adopting the Plan of Union shows that the Congregationalists are not likely to go into it without carefully considering the matter. It is supposed that a majority of the Congregational missionaries favor the union.—*Independent.*

TO THE CHURCHES IN ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The time for our annual collection in behalf of Home Missions is now at hand. As you doubtless know, *the first Sabbath in January* is the time appointed by the General Assembly for this purpose. Eighteen months ago our Presbytery decided to make the attempt to do our own Home Mission work, independently of the General Assembly's Committee in Atlanta, and that we would also send a collection to the Assembly's Committee for work outside of our Presbytery. In accordance with this determination it was ordered that a collection should be taken up in our churches on the first Sabbath in January for the General Assembly's Committee and that on the first Sabbath in February the annual collection for Home Mission work in our own bounds would be taken up. But it was resolved at our last meeting of Presbytery at Rocky Mount that "Inasmuch as the last General Assembly appointed another object of Christian Benevolence to be presented to our churches every year for an annual collection and this cause is that of church erection and the *first Sabbath in February* (the day appointed by this Presbytery for a collection for Home Missions in our own bounds) therefore we, as a Presbytery do again co-operate with the General Assembly's Committee in prosecuting our Home Mission work and that we will take up the usual annual collection for Home Missions on the first Sabbath in February," &c. This action was taken not because our former plan was a failure, but because the action of the Assembly in appointing an additional annual collection (viz.: for church erection) interfered with our plan to such an extent as to compel us either to disregard the Assembly's recommendation altogether or else to appoint another and third annual collection in our Presbytery for Home Missions. It seemed best for us, therefore, to give up our recently adopted plan and return to the Assembly's plan, by which there will be but two collections instead of three.

As a Presbytery we are in great need of funds not only to aid our weaker churches in supporting their ministers, and in prosecuting our Evangelistic work, but also for the purpose of erecting churches.

That all may understand our method of Home mission work, I will repeat, that we are expected to take up a collection on the first Sabbath in January, or as soon thereafter as possible, for Home Missions, and on the first Sabbath in February for Church Erection. Both these collections go to Atlanta. We will then make out our applications for appropriations from these two funds, and we hope that we will receive in return such assistance from the Committee in Atlanta, with the aid of our Evangelistic Collection in September, as to enable us to supply well nigh all our Home Mission fields with a minister and at the same time complete three or four church buildings now or soon to be in process of erection.

Whether we shall be able to accomplish this depends in a great measure upon the promptness and liberalty of our church members on the first Sabbaths of January and February next. You are accustomed to hear appeals for aid in behalf of the causes of our Church, and many of these appeals are urgent as they are represented to be by those who make them. Few have, however, been made more urgent than this one. The interests of 26 churches are concerned in it, every one of them to be more or less affected by these two collections now brought before you. Unless a collection fully as large as that obtained last year for Home Missions is obtained this year some of these churches, now without a regular minister must remain so for twelve months, in all probability.

There are three churches on our roll with no elders or deacons. Besides these, we have 64 churches on our roll Of these 64, fourteen last year contributed more than their apportionment to Home Missions, (let them do so again!) twenty-three failed to contribute the amount asked of them; while ten contributed just the amount asked, no more, and eight contributed nothing at all to this cause. Now, then, if these eight churches and the twenty-three that contributed less than their apportionments will give what is asked of them this year and the others will do as well as they did last year, we will supply well nigh every church in our bounds with the word of God. My brethren, will you not try to accomplish this? Especially let the weaker churches do what they can and we will more likely be able to help them do what they cannot unaided.

Yours in behalf of the cause,

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
Agent Home Missions.

LETTER FROM REV. J. L. STUART.

YOKAHAMA, JAPAN, Nov. 24th, 1888.

On the 29th of October the largest party of missionaries ever sent out by our Church at one time, left the city of Louisville. Doubtless the Church cas followed this party with its prayers, and will be interested to hear of the stage of progress made on their journey. Under the good hand of God we have reached Japan in safety. The journey from Louisville to San Francisco, about two thousand and six hundred miles was made in great comfort and pleasure. When about half way across we made the acquaintance of two fellow-passengers, natives of the South, but for many years residents of San Francisco, who added much to the enjoyment of our journey. After arrival in that city one of them seemed to devote himself to aiding us and ministering to our pleasure, and he rendered us valuable services and added to our enjoyment. We also met other friends and made new acquaintances there, and when we were ready to embark on the steamship Arabic, Nov. 7th, there were more than a score of friends to bid us farewell, and bid us a God-speed across the broad waters of the Pacific. On the steamer we met with courteous treatment from the officers and passengers, and the journey was made with much comfort. The weather was quite rough most of the way, and each one of our party became personally acquainted with sea-sickness. The trip across the ocean is quite monotonous, as we see nothing but the sky and the water from the time we leave one shore until we reach the other, a distance of about four thousand six hundred and fifty miles.

On Friday, Nov. 16th, in the afternoon, we crossed the 180° meridian, and according to custom the next day was called Sunday, Nov. 18th. Saturday was dropped entirely from our calendar. This is done in order to make our reckoning of time correspond with the time in the western hemisphere. On the return voyage the day that the steamer crosses the 180° meridian will be counted twice. There will be two Mondays or two Sundays—a day will be added. The 180° meridian is chosen because it is in mid-ocean and the change of time will work less inconvenience there than it would where there is inhabited country.

We reached Yokohoma at 6 p. m., on Saturday. Nov. 24th, after a safe passage of sixteen days. We remain here until Tuesday noon, then go to Kobe, where Mr. and Mrs. Brown and Mr. Fulton leave our party and the rest of us go on to Shanghai.

Yours truly,

J. L. STUART.

[From the Earnest Worker.]

A NEW DEPARTURE.

With the January number, the *Earnest Worker* takes on some new features, which we believe will add greatly to its usefullness.

It has been our earnest desire, for a long time past to make such improvements as would keep it abreast of the foremost magazines of its class, but our financial condition seemed to forbid our incurring the additional expense these changes involved.

We now propose in the first place to give to the editorial pages of the *Earnest Worker* greater variety, by introducing brief articles upon topics suggested by lessons of the month, and on practical Sunday school work.

The lesson comments will be continned as in the past and under the same editorial control. To these will be added illustrative and practical notes. This department, with articles upon topics, will be for the present under the charge of Rev. W. A. Campell, D.D.

In place of the very brief and meagre *Hints for Teachers*, there will be hereafter a page or more, with each lesson, of *Teaching Hints* both for the advanced and primary teachers, which we trust will be found greatly helpful. This department, together with the editorial page devoted to practical Sunday-school work, will be for the present under the editorial control of Rev. E. C. Gordon, D.D. And in order that we may in these ways more effectively meet the actual needs of teachers, we desire that our readers will write to us stating their difficulties, asking questions, indicating the points at which our discussions and hints fail to meet the requirements of the case. In this way we hope to make the pages of the *Earnest Worker* a conference ground on which the results of the thinking and work of our teachers may be displayed for the benefit of all.

The changes could not be made without enlarging very considerably the size of the magazine, which has been done by sacrificing all ad-

vertising except that of the committee's books and reducing the space hitherto given to some other features, so that the space devoted to the Sunday-school work will be nearly one-fifth larger.

QUARTERLY AND LESSON LEAF.

Only one change is proposed in this Lesson page. We shall add another table of questions, [illegible] for the grade of scholars between the infant class and the intermediate. This change is made to meet the wishes of many of the superintendents and teachers who think the interme. diate questions too difficult for that grade.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

It is our purpose shortly to make much desired improvements in the children's paper, in the way of illustrative cuts.

RECEIPTS FOR THORNWELL ORPHANAGE.

Received from friends in North Carolina since December 5th:

From a friend, Lenoir, $1; a friend, Turkey Cove, $3; Thanksgiving collection, Madison, $5; Thanksgiving collection, Monroe, $6.91; Thanksgiving collection, Philadelphia church, 16.56; Thanksgiving collection, Matthews church, $6; Agnes Penick Society, Henderson, $10; R. L. B. Lenoir, $4.97; Providence church, $10; J. M. Rogers, Winston, $5; Mrs. R. S. Brown, &c., Winston, $13; Rev. & Mrs. C. Miller, $5; Mrs. Jno. M. McLean, $1; Ladies of Steele Creek church, $5; Tarboro church, $8; Friends in Wilmington per Mrs. R. M. McIntire, $30.

I have received the above one hundred and forty dollars in two weeks time from friends in North Carolina for the orphans and this in face of the fact, referred to in many of the letters conveying the gifts that the Synod of North Carolina proposes, at an early date, to establish an Orphans' Home of its own—trying, difficult, painful but glorious work! May the Master direct the commission that has the work in charge.

The last donation in the above list was this day received. The letter conveying it says that it was the gift of many persons mainly children, and some members of other denominations than our own. It is the more appreciated and is acknowledged with a prayer for a blessing of God upon the donors.

We are much encouraged in our orphan-work; grateful that all who are old enough are young Christians, and thankful that several of the boys have their hearts set on the ministry; two of them are now pursuing their studies to that end.

Yours faithfully,

W. P. JACOBS.

Clinton, S. C., Dec. 12st.

TRUE EVANGELISM.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

I wish to thank your correspondent, "One of the People," for honest, sensible ideas in regard to the "Synodical Evangelism" about being started. Unless there is some "eye to business methods" in this new and extended movement the whole thing will end, as usual, in an ecclesiastical collapse, and the Presbyterian Church again suffer.

The whole spirit of Christianity is self-sacrifice and self-denial, and unless the churches and missions organized have some of this spirit, alike in self-support and in conducting services, let them learn self-denial.

A LAYMAN.

BY THE WAY.

We are too late, we know, to ask for Christmas presents, but we would not take it amiss if each one of our subscribers would send us as a New Year Remembrancer a new subscriber—some might send two or three or a dozen, without exciting any great amount of indignation. Suppose you try it. An honest personal effort will probably surprise you in its results.

We have withdrawn "Reward for Work." It expired by limitation on 24th inst. Please send in your clubs at once that we may compare.

In its words the Raleigh *State Chronicle* compliments Gov. JARVIS very highly, but the portrait published decidedly gives him the black eye.

An editor of an Iowa paper being asked, "Do hogs pay?" says that a good many do not; that they take the paper for several years and then have the postmaster send it back marked "refused." "Don't want it any longer," &c.

Papers are commenting upon this. Some intimating that injustice is done to the hogs in the implication contained in it, for that hogs would not do such a thing. We prefer to say that such of our readers as do this—they are very few, but we have an experience in that line—such of our readers as do this are not swine, indeed they are not, they may be gentlemen, indeed, and we will not say they are not, but they are off duty certainly in the doing—gentlemen off duty—and we hope any that may purpose—no, that may thoughtlessly be considering this plan of doing, will reconsider, and get in the track of duty before they get ruinously astray.

We have received quite recently, from persons whose names are entirely unknown to us, in the aggregate $14, to send the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to needy persons. We take this method of thanking them, and assure them that their wishes will be complied with. May the LORD reward the donors, and His blessing attend the administration of their gifts.

We would be glad to have other funds for the same purpose, and would be glad to have donors name the parties who should receive the paper.

It only adds to the significance of the defeat of the Romanist candidate in the Boston election, that HART, the successful candidate had several times been beaten by O'BRIEN, the present Roman Catholic Mayor.

We have received the *Earnest Worker* for January, and note the very great improvement in its make-up. We know how hard it is to make improvements when the present status does not meet with due compensation—a point those who are most anxius for improvement do not suffiently consider—and so we urge upon our readers to give the *Earnest Worker* such an increase of support as will testify their appreciation of the effort made to suit them. In another column Dr. HAZEN explains what the changes are.

Religious conflict between the Mohammedans and Brahmins in India are developing. The Mohammedan festival of Muharran and the Brahmin feast of Kamila come at the same time this year and the attitude of these religious sects towards each other was so menacing that troops had to be called out to prevent collision.

Last week we ware happy in the opportunity to give our readers a letter from Rev. Dr. MCGILVARY, of Siam, now it is our happiness to refer them to a narrative, only too short, of the trip of Rev. JOHN L. STUART, missionary of our Church, to China, and his safe arrival at Yokohama.

The following is in the right direction. Now while the country is yet free from the clutches of Rome is the time to act. A few years hence it may be too late. But how many of our Congressmen dare offend the Romish power ever now by voting for this resolution:

In the Senate to-day [Dec. 20th,] Mr. Hoar presented a petition signed by 3,228 citizens of Massachusetts praying for the adoption of a constitutional amendment which will prohibit the interference of any religious sect with the system of common public schools. The petition is an expression of the late public gathering of citizens of Boston, held in Old Faneuil hall, and asks the Senate to speedily frame such a constitutional amendment for submission to the legislatures of the several states for their approval or rejection.

We give our readers an article from the *Independent* on the "Proposed Union in Japan." The Union of Presbyterians and Congregationalists in that country has been postponed, perhaps indefinitely, at the request of the Prudential committee of the American Board, representing the Congregationalists of this country. Our readers will wish to know as far as may be the reasons for this, and the article we give is the clearest and altogether the most satisfactory we have seen on the subject.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. James C. Smith, of Wilmington, died in New York city on Wednesday last, 19th inst., in the 59th year of his age. He came to this city when quite a young man, and for years was engaged in merchandizing. In 1858 he was elected ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church, and this office he filled with diligence until during what proved temporary absence from the city, he transferred his membership to another church. He was exceedingly energetic in the prosecution of whatever he undertook and in the path of duty, as was proved in time of trial, was superior to anything like fear.

The *Charlotte Observer* has interviewed the leading Hebrews of Charlotte on the subject of making Sunday the Jewish Sabbath. Some think one day in seven ought to be observed, and the change is decidedly preferable to non-observance, but most seem to be opposed to any change.

The same paper informs its readers that Dr. R. J. Brevard and Eli Springs have just received a shipment of two hundred Red Eye Perch, with which they propose to stock a pond near the city.

Gov. Scales has appointed Hon. John G. Bynum, of Morganton, to succeed Hon. A. C. Avery as Judge of the Superior Court, and Mr Geo. H. Brown, of Washington, to succeed Hon. James E. Shepherd. They are said to be excellent appointments. Judge Avery and Judge Shepherd, our readers know, were recently elected Justices of the Supreme Court of the State.

Eleven bales of cotton of 500 pounds weight, average, is not bad as the work of one horse such a season as that just past. Mr. Furney Southall, 73 years old, is credited by the *Warrenton Gazette* with having made this.

Gov. Scales is said to be gratified at the condition and management of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad under the presidency of Mr. Washington Bryan.

Raleigh *News and Observer*: Mrs. Willie R. Miller, of Charlotte, who during the campaign held the position of stenographer and type writer in the office of the Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, has been secured as teacher of type writing, stenography and telegraphy at Peace Institute and will enter upon her duties, January 1st.

Wallace Bros., of Statesville, have bought out the stock of roots and herbs held by Messrs. Parke Davis & Co., of Charlotte, and that business in Charlotte has been discontinned, though we hear it is preposed by some parties to engage in it. Prof. Hyams returns to Statesville, having accepted a position with Messrs. Wallace Bros.

More cotton made in Jones county this year than last, but not so much corn.

One clothing manufacturer in Raleigh employs regularly 250 hands, and at certain seasons, as many as 500. He makes only trouers and handles 125,000 pairs this year. His business extends into all the Southern States.—*Biblical Recorder* item.

Concord *Times*: One of our county minister married a couple recently, after which the groom stepped forward and presented him with a quarter with the air of a Vanderbilt.

Sanford *Central Express*: Messrs. Geo. G. Lobdell, Jr., and J. H. Wissler, of Max Meadows, Va., arrived here Thursday on their way to Egypt. Mr. Wissler is the superintendent and the Lobdelly are large owners of stock in the mine at Egypt, and we learn that thirty hands are now employed bailing water out of the large shaft, preparatory to digging coal and putting it upon the market. The owners of this valuable property have gone to work in earnest to make it a paying industry and we are informed that Egypt will soon be a town of miners. Dwellings and store houses are to be built immediately and the mine is to be worked on a grand scale. The coal is soft Anthracite and an excellent quality of gas can be manufactured from it. It will be remembered that the Egypt coal was largely used by the Confederate navy during the war, and during the latter part of the war this mine at the terminus of what was known as the Western Railroad was the only resource for coal the Confederate navy had. The owners believe that there are millions of tons accessible to the pick axe and that it will be the right arm for manufacturing in this section of the State and especially along the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad.

DOMESTIC.

A company of twenty Canadians have bought a plantation of 1,000 acres, on the Teche, near Jeanerette, La., with sugar-house, mules, cattle, &c., for $50,000. They intend to form a colony of forty or fifty families upon it. During the same week some 8,000 acres additional were sold in the same neighborhood.

The jail in Bowling Green, Carolina county, Va., was badly damaged by fire and a negro, lunatic, confined therein was suffocated.

On the night of Sunday 16th, a rich farmer living near Somerset, Pa., was shot by some one from the outside while he was sitting in his house with his family reading his Bible.

A meeting of melon-growers was held in Columbus on Monday of last week looking to the forming of a watermelon alliance, or trust. They propose to try and limit the acreage and fix prices. Agencies will be established in the principal cities North and West.

John Greenleaf Whittier reached his 81st birthday on Tuesday of last week. He received many congratulations at his home in Danvers, Mass.

Experiments continue in the using of gas in locomotive boilers, and some persons believe that gas will be successfully used for generating steam.

The coal output for the week ending Dec. 15, was 9.909 tons and for the year 3,465,482 tons—248,940 tons more than last year.

It is said that the law respecting Indianians are in dead earnest in taking steps to bring the vote buyers to grief. It ought to be done, and members of either political party, or both, engaged in the business ought to be prosecuted without fear or favor

The name of John E Hartridge has been sent to the U. S. Senate by President Cleveland, as his nominee for the U. S. District Judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Thomas Settle.

A great storm raged last week on the Pacific coast; some sea-captains speak of it as the worst in their experience.

The British brigantine Plover, of St. John's, N. B., was towed into Norfolk, Va., in distress last week. Her second mate had been washed overboard and lost. She was bound from Rio Grand del Norte to New York.

A train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad between Georgiana and Bolling, (Ala.) ran seven miles in six minutes A train has been run from Mobile to Montgomery at the uniform speed of fifty-seven miles per hour.

Mrs. Dr. John Abel, now studying at the University of Strasburg has been awarded the first prize of $500 offered by Capt Henry Lamb, of Rochester, for the best essay on practical and economic cooking for families in moderate circumstances. It was decided that of the other sixty-nine essays sent in not one was worthy of the second prize of $200.

A feud within the Higginbotham family in Opelansas parish, La., resulted in the killing of two men cousins to each other, and seriously wounding others. The parties met at a horse-race and the proximate cause of the killing was ——whisky.

We find this going: Three of the largest houses engaged in the manufacture of artificial teeth in this country turned out 20,000,000 of them last year, or a tooth for every three persons, supposing that we have a population of 60 000,000.

The best place in the United States to observe the total eclipse of the sun in January will be, it is said, the summit of Mount Winnemucca, Nev. It is 6,000 feet above sea-level and in an atmosphere almost entirely destitute of humidity.

The Malaga grape crop is said to be short this year, and only 150,000 are coming to this country in place of the 300,000 barrels that were expected. A single storm destroyed 100,000 barrels of the fruit. The crop of native fruit was so large that the Malaga will not be missed.

The vote on local-option at Ellicott City, Md., in November resulted in a tie. This led the liquor-sellers and their friends to carry it into court. They urged that the election was invalid by reason of legislation acting to repeal the law upon which it was held. The case was thrown out of court with costs to petitioners, and no licenses will be issued.

A storm on Tuesday of last week did some damage in Baltimore and blew down the steeple of the Roman Catholic church at Baltimore.

Two men on a hunting expedition on the upper Missouri near Helena, Montana, were drowned. The body of one was found upright in the stream, his feet resting on the bottom and his head frozen in the ice.

Travel and traffic have been resumed on the Panama railroad route.

FOREIGN.

The revolutions on San Domingo and in Venezeula have collapsed.

The British forces are said to have gained a brilliant victory over the forces of Osman Digna at Suakim, Egypt.

In Austria trial by jury ha been suspended in fifteen districts under anarchy laws.

At Zanzibar, by the Sultan's orders, four men who were awaiting trial for murder were beheaded in the streets of the town. He has also ordered that twenty-four others sentenced for life be served the same way, a few at a time, during the next week. The protest of the British consul was unavailing.

The fighting in Samoa has resulted in favor of the Samoans, after a long battle with Tamateses forces.

Italy proposes to spend 85,000,000 lire in military and railway improvements.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, the suits brought against Axworthy, former treasurer of Cleveland, Ohio, has been compromised. Axworthy agrees to pay £42,000 and surrender his property in America in settlement.

The Quebec train for St. John's, N. B., was snowed up last week by a storm of such length as had not been known for years. It will cost the railroad company, it is said, thousands of dollars to re-open communication.

There is talk of the annexation of Canada to the United States, but the talk seems to be all on this side the boundary line, and the talk is not strong even here.

The British Government has instructed the British Consul at Zanzibar to protest in strongest terms to the Sultan of Zanzibar against a repetition of his atrocious slaughtering of human beings in the public streets. He was also instructed to invite the foreign consuls of other nations to unite with him in representing to the Sultan the disastrous consequences likely to ensue from disregard of the protest.

In the course of the Times Parnell suit in the Scotch courts, it has become desirable to know who own the London *Times*. It is hard to find out. Mr. Walter, Managing editor and director, says he only owns one-sixteenth and in addition one-half of the office's printing business. There are said to be one hundred proprietors; some minors and some living abroad.

We find this in the *N. O. Picayune*. It is dated Rome, Dec. 18th. The Grand Master of Italian Freemasons has sent a circular to all the Italian lodges reminding them that the councils of the lodges of Europe and America have adhered to the appeal of the Italian Grand Orient of March 11, inviting them to assist in preserving European peace, and asking them to calmly examine the causes of conflict between Italy and France, with the view of dissipating misunderstandings.

CHRISTMAS MUSINGS.

In quiet room, by firelight's flickering glow,
Sad memory brings the scenes, of one short year ago;
With blinding tears and heart-throbs dull with pain
I feel the sweetness of those hours, which may never come again.
One year ago, we heeded not the cold of winter's night,
Our cosy home had never seemed more gladly bright;
Once more young voices seem to fill the hall
Our merry-hearted Will's the gayest of them all:
That joyous Christmas time was all too quickly passed,
We little dreamed it was for her the last.

Only one year ago? As then, along the street,
I hear the restless passing o' glad and busy feet;
The world moves on, I too must "come and go,'
Yet turning where I will, no gladness can I know.
I ache with longing to see my darling's face;
To have her fill once more her own accustomed place;
To touch her hand; to draw her to my side;
Our brown-eyed girl—our darling and our pride.

* * * * * * * *

That voice on earth shall sound no more,
But when, in death, I reach the Heavenly shore,
I trust its joyous tones, with welcome sweet
Across the cold, dark waves, my waiting soul shall greet.

A. H.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Dec. 13th, at St. John's church, Williamsboro, N. C., by Rev. Carr Moore, Mr. NAT D. BOYD and Miss JUDITH W. BULLOCK—both of Vance county, N. C.

On Dec. 11th, in Reidsville, N. C., by Rev. D. I. Craig, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. DAVID E. MORRIS and Miss CORA MAY SCALES.

In the Presbyterian church of Morganton, N. C., on Wednesday afternoon, December 19th, 1888, by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., Mr. HERBERT ROUNTREE, of Wilson, N. C., and Miss ADDIE C. MARSH, of Morganton, N. C.

On Dec. 20th, in the Seminary chapel at Hampden Sidney, by Rev. Charles White, D. D., Rev. J. HORACE LACY, of Mebane's, N. C., and Miss MARY SEDDON DICKINSON, of Prince Edward county, Va.

On Dec. 2d, at the residence of the Misses Todd, in Mecklenburg county, by the Rev. J. L. Williamson, Mr. M. J. HOULTPOURER, of Iredell county, and Miss A L. TODD, of Mecklenburg county.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

At her residence in Alamance county, Dec. 8th 1888, Mrs. MARTHA J. KERR, widow of David Kerr, (deceased 1879) and oldest daughter of the late Charles Johnston, Esq., of Orange. Mrs. Kerr died where her married life had been passed, in the home and at the beautiful farm on Haw river to which her husband took her more than forty years ago. Their tranquil, well ordered, and most useful lives were spent there, and surely a blessing is meant when so much can be said of any married life.

When David Kerr (died, from the effect of an injury at his threshing machine) it was felt as a serious loss to his community. He was a progressive farmer, active, industrious, intelligent. He used his excellent education, (received from Wm. Bingham) *on his farm*; he read, and kept himself abreast with modern ideas. Year after year his fine cattle took the prizes at State and county fairs, and year after year his fine grass lands and thrifty farming attracted the attention of travelers and visitors. And he had a help-meet in his house. Mrs. Kerr's management was fully equal to his. One instance of it is that her butter has for many years commanded the highest prices in the market, and she sent on from thirty to fifty pounds, every week under her own personal superintendence with unfailing accuracy and success. Their house was noted for its ample cordial, unpretentious hospitality. Their church, the "Hawfields," was infinitely dear to them, and its ministry ever beloved and honored, and they so raised their four boys that one after another as they entered manhood, they ratified the covenants made for them in infancy, and became members and office-bearers in the church of their fathers.

What better legacy than four such sons can any North Carolina parents leave to their native State? The sons may well mourn for their loving, devoted, excellent mother, but their chief thought should be one of thankfulness that they had a such a mother, such parents to guide their feet in the way everlasting.

Mrs. Kerr's death was the result of a paralytic stroke received three months since. As with her husband, all was peace at the close. Her house being set in order, her one wish was to depart and be with Christ. The funeral service was held at Hawfield church on Sunday afternoon, 9th inst., by her pastor, Rev. Mr. Chester, and amid a large gathering of friends and relatives, she was laid to rest by her husband in the old church yard where many another servant of Christ awaits the coming of the Bridegroom and the 'well-done" of the Master.

C. P. S.

Chapel Hill, Dec 15th, 1888.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 24, 1888.

[We go to press on Monday and so can only bring report up to Saturday night.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—On Wednesday, 19th, 44 cents; since 43 cents—closing steady.

ROSIN—Strained 80 cents and Good Strained 82½ cents—steady throughout.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.45 and Soft $2.50 on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—Saturday declined 10 cents on each grade is noted.

COTTON.—Firm at 9¼ cents for middling throughout.

TIMBER.—Hear of no changes.

SELECT BOARDING

——AND——

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE SIXTIETH TERM OF THE MISSES

Nash and Miss Kollock's School will commence 23d January, 1889, and close 11th June (twenty weeks.)

Circulars on application.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

Raleigh, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM commences on the 21st January, 1889, and closes the first Wednesday in June following.

The attention of parents looking for a first-class school for their daughters is called to the following advantages claimed for Peace Institute:

1st. An experienced and highly accomplished corps of teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class seminaries for young ladies and girls. Advantages for instruction in Music, Art and Modern Languages unsurpassed.

2d A comprehensive course of instruction as follows:

(1.) Primary and preparatory.
(2.) Academic.
(3.) Collegiate.
(4. Optional, including Music, Art and Modern Languages.
(5.) Commercial, including Book-keeping, Short-hand and Type-writing.

3d. Healthfulness of location. The climate of Raleigh is mild and salubrious, being a pleasant mean between the severe cold of a more northern and the enervating heat of a more southern locality. As evidence of the heathfulness the following statement is made: Peace Institute was organized and started as a school, by the present Principals, in 1872; during that time not a single death has occurred among the pupils boarding in the institution, and for the last two and a half years no case of sickness requiring care and attention beyond the regular time for retiring at night.

4th. Location at Raleigh, the Capital of the State, in direct railroad and telegraphic communication with every place in the country. Principal's office connected by telephone with telegraph office.

5th. Building most conveniently arranged of any in the State; heated by steam and lighted by gas. The sleeping-rooms of pupils arranged for two occupants, neatly and comfortably furnished, and each warmed by a steam radiator, danger from fire in use of open fire-places and stoves being thus avoided, as well as health and comfort promoted. The large and elegant assembly-room is lighted by electricity, and electric bells are through the whole building.

6th. The religious advantages. All the Protestant churches are represented in Raleigh. While Peace Institute is under the auspices of Presbyterians, it is by no means sectarian. Pupils on the first Sunday of each month attend churches of their parents' choice.

7th. Expenses less than any Female Seminary offering same advantages.

TERMS:

For board, including furnished room, servant's attendance, lights, laundry, with tuition in all the English branches, Latin, Calisthenics for term commencing January 21st and ending June 6th, 1889, $125.00

For circulars containing full particulars, address

REV. R. BURWELL & SONS,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B.—For the accommodation of parents having friends and acquaintances attending the meeting of the Legislature in whose charge their daughters can be placed, new pupils can enter any time after the 8th of January and no charge will be made for tuition for the unexpired part of the term from date of entrance to beginning of Spring Term, January 21st.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

A happy Christmas to you;
For the Light of life is born,
And His coming is the sunshine,
Of the dark and wintry morn.
The grandest Orient glow must pale,
The loneliest Western gleam must fail,
But His great Light,
So full, so bright,
Ariseth for thy heart to-day,
His shadow-conquering beams shall never pass away.

A happy Christmas to you;
For the Prince of Peace is come,
And His reign is full of blessings,
Their very crown and sun.
No earthly crown can ever last,
'Tis but the lull before the blast:
But His great peace
Shall still increase
In mighty, all rejoicing sway;
His Kingdom in thy heart can never pass away.

—*Frances R. Havergal.*

SHE GAVE HER DINNER.

A dejected looking man and his frail, care worn wife sat in one of the seats of a crowded car, each holding a child. The elder was a little girl of about four or five years, pale and delicate, as though she had been fed all her life at a scanty table. The younger was still at the breast, at which he alternately fed and cried, the poor mother being too nearly exhausted by hunger and weakness to satisfy her child. A few bundles neatly wrapped up in newspapers filled the rack above them, while two old valises that had seen their best days, and now holding the family possessions, were crammed into a seat with them.

It was no unusual sight, and the well-fed passengers gave them hardly a passing notice. Whence they came and whither going, no one knew or cared. The poor man and his family were lost in the crowd. The train rushed on, and the passengers talked on, as if there should be no case of distress within a thousand miles. Directly the little girl leaned over and asked her mother for something. The mother shook her head and looked quickly away. The father pressed his child's head to his heart as if to stop its pain. But the child began to cry, and soon her voice attracted the attention of all the passengers. Some wondered what could be the matter; some felt annoyed at the crying.

In the rear of the car sat a lady who had been riding all day. She had noticed the poor man's family, and had seen the traces of suffering and want in their faces. She heard the child cry. She, too, was a mother. She had heard her own children cry, and she knew what it meant. She took the lunch she had brought to break her own fast on the train, and, going forward, handed it to the mother as she sat holding her child. As their eyes met, both mothers' eyes filled with tears; they had read each other's hearts. The child stopped crying, and eagerly began to eat. The lady walked back to her seat in the rear, but her act had opened the hearts of her fellow-passengers. Here and there lunch baskets were opened, and food was brought from all over the car, and laid in their laps. Pocket-books were loosened and silver pieces came pouring into the poor man's hand in a grateful stream. But they could not eat. The mother bent over her child and wept. The father sat looking blankly at the money and the food. He had been thinking bitterly of the cold, indifferent world, till his faith in man and in Divine Providence had almost gone. No work, no food, no money, and this wife and these children to be provided for. Suddenly he breaks down. His faith in God has triumphed. God has sent his angel into the car to meet him with cruse and cake, as did Elijah back yonder under the juniper. The dark days had given him a sudden burst of sun-light. He has awakened to find a little sympathy in the human heart, and he blesses God for the revelation.

He soon after left the car, with the gleam of a newly-kindled hope in his face. His wife looked back to smile her gratitude. They were gone, but they had left a blessing behind them. In this seat and in that, a heart felt richer and happier for the little good it had done.

The food and the money sown had brought back a quick fruition.

Thinking only that she had done a little more for her Lord, the mother in the rear rode on homeward, happier in her fasting than the richest meal could have made her. For God fed her that day as she had rarely been fed before and gave to her, as a precious memento, the remembrance that she had lifted a load from a father's heart and dried a mother's tears, and that she had touched the springs of fellow-hearts till they, too, had opened to feel the happiness of giving.—*Philadelphia Methodist.*

"WHAT'S WORTH DOING IS WORTH DOING WELL."

Prince Albert Victor, the son of the Prince of Wales, when making his maiden speech to an assembly of lads of his own age, said that "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing accurately; whether you sharpen a pencil or black your boots, do it thoroughly and well."

Now, a young lad who was a pupil at Rugby School was noted for his bad penmanship. When his teacher remonstrated, he replied, "Many men of genius have written worse scrawls than I do. It is not worth while to worry about so trifling a fault." But, ten years later this lad was an officer in the English army, in the Crimea. An order he copied for transmission was so illegible that it was given incorrectly to the troops, and the result was the loss of a great many brave men.

A few years ago, the keeper of a life saving station on the Atlantic coast found that his supply of powder had given out. The nearest village was two or three miles distant, and the weather was inclement. He concluded that it "was not worth while to go so far for such a trifle." That night a vessel was wrecked in sight of the station. A line could have been given to the crew if he had been able to use the mortar, but he had no powder. He saw the drowning men perish one by one in his sight, knowing that he alone was to blame. Of course, he was dismissed from the service.

The experience of every man will suggest similar instances that confirm the truth of the young Prince's advice to the lads of his own age. Whatever is right to be done should be done with our best care, strength and faithfulness of purpose. We have no scales by which we can weigh our duties, or determine their relative importance in God's eyes. That which seems a trifle to us may be the secret spring which shall move the issues of life and death.—*Young Reaper.*

WAYS OF THE MANATEE.

Sea Animals That Look Like Cows and Eat Vegetable and Grass.

As a reporter of the New York Telegram was walking along South street a young fellow with a loud voice called attention to some sea cows—the first ever exhibited in New York, he said. A pleasant looking man said he had brought the beasts from their native haunts after a great deal of trouble. There were three of them, weighing respectively 610, 650 and 815 pounds.

The proprietor told the reporter that he would show him their resemblance to the cow, and, leaning over the edge of the tank to which the two smallest ones were confined, caught one by the jaw and told it to lift its head up, which it did. Then the man opened the beast's mouth, which is exactly like the cow in shape and appearance. The animal's head is very much like a cow's head but for the large, overhanging eyebrows and the absence of horns.

"The manatee, or cow," said the man, "is found in all tropical waters, but chiefly in the Caribbean sea. It subsists entirely on vegetable matter and is never known to touch fish or animal food; consequently its flesh is much sought after by natives and sailors near where it abounds, and in consequence the manatee has become nearly extinct. It is one of the most harmless animals of the sea; yet it has an enemy in the shark, who follows it hours at a time, hoping to get a taste of its flesh. The cow has no weapon of defense, but is a wonderful swimmer and is able to out-swim the shark with great ease.

"The manatee eats all kinds of vegetables and grasses, and in captivity it eats common meadow grass. The three I have here," said the proprietor, "were caught by me off the southern coast of Florida. They are very hard to catch alive. They have such great power in their tails, which sometimes measure 5 feet in length, that they often break the strongest nets. They can't stay under water longer than seven minutes, consequently we have to bring them to the surface in that time to get air, otherwise they would drown, and then let them drop in the water until we can get them aboard, ship, but when once there they will live for two weeks out of water.

"There is a grass called sea grass that grows in the ocean to the height of 6 or 7 feet, and when we see it floating on the water it is a sign that the manitees are about, and we lay our nets for them accordingly. They are mostly found in pairs, but if attacked by sharks they will form in battle array, surrounding their young to protect them. The three I have here I expect to keep."

ERNEST.

If Ernest had not been a careful boy his mamma would never have allowed him to have a fishing line and stand on that narrow plank to fish.

"I couldn't trust Charlie there," said Mrs. Ward. "He'd be sure to tumble in or else he'd tear his clothes or get a fish hook in his fingers, or do something dreadful."

Mrs. Lewis said nothing, but she felt glad in her heart, that she had a boy she could trust. "It's worth a great deal to have such a child," she thought.

Yes. Ernest was a boy worth having. He loved to romp and play dearly, but he always did exactly as mamma said. He was obedient, careful and orderly.

THINGS USEFUL.

A Pretty Gelatine Pudding:—A pretty pudding which tastes somewhat like Charlotte russe and is very ornamental for desert, is made according to the following recipe. Pink gelatine is used for best effect, but the ordinary gelatine will do. With the yolk of four eggs, a pint of milk and sugar to taste; make a boiled custard. Having soaked one-third of a box of gelatine in a little cold water for a few minutes, dissolve it with three-fourts of a cupful of boiling water. When the custard is cool, add the gelatine and the whites of four eggs beaten stiff; flavor with vanilla, stir all together and put into a mould.

Beef Cheese:—This is a very nice lunch relish.

Half a beef shin, well broken, put in boiling water. Cook till the meat drops from bone. Take out the meat and take out the bones, leaving the water boiling. Chop the meat fine. Let the water boil down to about two quarts. Skim it thoroughly and mix with the meat. Season all with pepper and salt, and sage as you like. Pour it into deep dishes to cool. The next day it will cut nicely.

Foot Mat:—It is a strange but indubitable fact, that in no place does a bed room carpet wear out so quickly as in front of the dressing mirror. Therefore, a pretty mat that will avert or conceal the wear must be a pleasing gift. To make one that is sufficiently ornamental not to have its useful purpose apparent, take a piece of crimson or gold astrachan cloth eighteen inches wide and twenty-seven long, sew all around it a border of leopard skin plush, or beaver plush, if preferred, and then search in German fancy-work stores, among the canvas worth that is sold there with the figure already wrought and the ground unfilled, for a large cat's or dog's head. The worsted-work squares are sold for such a trifle that it would be folly to attempt to work the figure. Cut the canvas away, leaving enough around the figure to turn in and hem down. Then sew the head upon the centre of the mat, the woolly ground will cover all irregularities of the edge. The mat should be lined with ticking or denim to give a firmness. The high-colored astrachans, being now so little used in costumes, are sold for an extremely low price.

Christmas Charlotte Russe:—
1 tablespoodful Cox's gelatine.
1 tablespoonful cold water.
1 cupful milk.
3 eggs (yolks and whites separate.)
½ cup of sugar.
½ teaspoonful of vanilla.
1 pint of cream.

Sponge cake enough to line a mould with thin slices.

Soak the gelatine in the water fifteen minutes. Heat the milk in a double boiler. When it begins to boil, add the gelatine, and stir till dissolved. Beat the yolks of the eggs with the sugar. Pour the boiling milk on them and return to the fire. Boil a minute till it thickens well. Take off and when partly cold add the vanilla. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth. Pour the cream on them and whip together as light as possible. As soon as the custard is perfectly cold add it to the whipped cream and mix well. Then pour into the mould, previously lined with sponge cake.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
113 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c. Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees &c., &c., mch.2c. 481-1y

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway



Condensed Time Table No. 5—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday December 10th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 20 A. M.	6 00 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 30 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 40 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville..	8 25 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville.....	8 50 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	10 50 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 05 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 05 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	2 35 "	10 15 A. M
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	6 35 "	5 15 P. M

No. 1—Breakfast at Fayetteville, Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 15 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M	7 30 A. M
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	1 20 P. M
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	5 40 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	9 45 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	10 35 noon
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	1 00 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

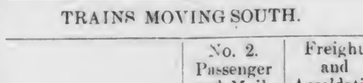
Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co

Office of Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C., Dec 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 41 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	2 10 P. M
Leave Hamlet.....	6 22 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	7 39 P. M
Arrive Charlotte.....	9 35 P. M

NO. 5. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	4 15 P. M
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 51 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 57 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 20 P. M.

NO. 51 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	3 37 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	6 55 A. M

NO. 6 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	8 00 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	9 22 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	10 30 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	12 05 P. M.

NO. 38 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	6 00 A. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	8 08 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	9 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	1 30 P. M.

NO. 54 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	7 45 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro	11 15 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 20 A. M.

Trains Nos. 41 and 38 make close connection at Hamlet, between Charlotte and points North via Raleigh.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet, to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut S., Philadelphia,

J. D. McNEELY.
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Mountain Produce.

TO THE READERS OF THE N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

THE WRITER HAS SERVED MANY OF YOU FOR FIFTEEN YEARS OR LONGER and he feels a JUST PRIDE in filling orders on you.

I SEND YOU GOOD GOODS,

And at fair prices, and you can depend upon it I will not ask for more. I try to please you and generally succeed, as many kind patrons tell me.

IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

I am still trying to do better from season to season and if I can serve you let me know it, and your orders will have prompt attention. In one article of **LADIES' WRAPS** I am offering extra inducements, especially in **PLUSH GARMENTS**, which I have in great variety.

ALL KINDS OF NEW DRESS GOODS,

And appropriate Trimmings. Suits made to order on short notice.

CARPETS FOR HOMES AND CHURCHES,

Rugs, all sizes, Art Squares, say 2½x3, 3x3, 3½x3 and 3x4 yards, of new and desirable colors and styles.

BLACK SILKS.

☞ What is a more useful present or more appreciated by a Lady?

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTIRE,
Dec. 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ BLACKWELL'S ☜
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY }
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.



Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.
HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL.
Wilmington, N. C

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO., VA.,
JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.

New buildings, heated by steam; Laboratory; and other advantages and comforts of a first-class Schools. Fifty boarding pupils. Three Assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community, with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887-'8. Send for Catalogue.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

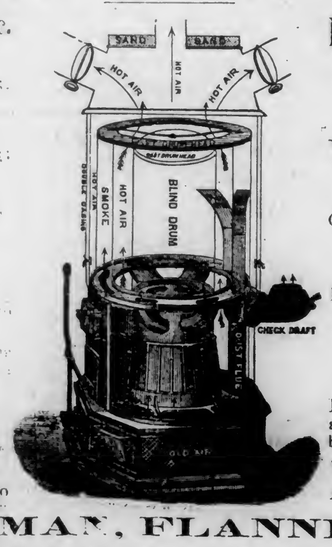
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF
HARDWARE
Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

We Will Save You Money.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. RHODES BROWN, President. WM. C. COART, Secretary.

ORGANIZED 1859. ASSETS $210,745.12.



A Home Company
SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome Moral restraint. Offers the best Physical and the best mental culture, a compulsory curriculum with enforced study, a reasonable but strict discipline, and a location entirely free from malaria.

No time or money spent attending Agricultural fairs. For catalogue address,

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

MAISY'S CHRISTMAS.

"I wonder," cried Maisy, small and fair,
On Christmas eve, as the night shut down,
How Santa Claus can go everywhere
And find all the stockings in every town!"

She skipped from the window lofty and wide,
And questioning stood at her mother's knee,
In the beautiful light of the fireside,—
"Mamma, does he ever forget?" asked she.

"A poor child is begging out there in the storm,
So odd, Mamma, and so pale and so thin!
Can't we have her here to get dry and warm?
And may I tell Bessie to bring her in?"

Astonished the shivering beggar was brought,
And thankfully stood in the fire-light's glow
While Maisy gazed at her deep in thought.—
"Do you hang up your stocking? I'd like to know!"

"My stocking? I haven't a stocking," she said.
"Oh, dear, kind people, please give to me
For starving Mother, a piece of bread;
Too weak to rise from her bed is she."

They gave her stockings, clothes, food, and wine
With fuel to burn and apples to cheer,
And sent her home in a carriage fine,
Quite dumb and breathless with joy and fear.

"Mamma, mamma," crid Maisy, small,
When the child had gone in her dream of bliss'
"She never has hung up a stocking at all!
She doesn't know, even, who Santa Claus is!"

Then she kneeled on the hearth-stone, "O, Santa Clause, dear,"
She cried, with her pretty head all in a whirl
"You needn't bring anything beautiful here;
Please take all my things to that poor little girl;"

And Santa Claus heard what she said, and she hung.
No stocking at all by the fire that night,
But up in the morning rejoicing she sprang,
Herself like the sunshine, so cheerful and bright.

Not a trace of a present by bed or by fire!
The good Saint had taken her quite at her word;
And Maisy sweet, having had her desire,
Set up her old playthings, as blithe as a bird.

She played till 'twas time to the church to go;
Then in satin and velvet and fur and plume,
The mother and daughter tripped over the snow,
With red lips smiling and cheeks abloom,

And after the service was over, and out
The people poured from the portal wide;
Her playmates round Maisy pressed about,—
And "What did you get in your stocking?" they cried.

Then answered our Maisy sweet and small,
While her color grew to a deeper red.
"What did *you* get? *I* got nothing at all!"
"Nothing! She must have been naughty!" they said.

That moment, a beautiful sound in the air.
The blast of a horn, so clear and loud
That it caused all the people to start and stare!—
And a horseman dashed swift past the waiting crowd.

And up to Maisy where she stood,
A little apart from the rest, he spurred;
Dismounted as quickly as ever he could,
And bowed to the ground ere he uttered a word.

Such a splendid messenger, plumed and curled,
Booted and spurred, with a sword so grand!
There never was such a surprise in the world;
And what do you think he held in his hand.

Tied up with ribbons?—Such trinkets and toys,
(Oh, the snow-birds fluttered to hear the news!)
A music-box, and no end of joys,
And the dearest dolly with pointed shoes!

"Good Santa Clause sent me," he said, and he smiled,
"To bring you some presents, and wish you delight;
He did what you asked for the poor little child,
But it made him too late for your stocking last night!"

—*St. Nicholas.*

MAX AND HIS MISTRESS.

The gap between brute intelligence and human does often seem a narrow one. I remember being greatly entertained by the display of "mind" in a little dog belonging to Miss Chamberlain, the "whistling soloist." During a call, the little fellow came in. Presently, "Didn't you hear some one drive up, Ella?" said Mrs. Chamberlain to her daughter in an ordinary tone.

Max, the Skye terrier, was lying on the mat. He at once jumped up from his apparent sleep, ran to the window, stood on his hind feet and looked out, and seeing no one, turned to the amused company and shook his head sideways, expressing an emphatic "No."

"Shut the door, Max," said his mistress. The little fellow looked up, cast his eye about the room for an open door, and seeing the front hall door open, ran to it, pushed away a chair, frisked in behind, rose on his hind feet, put his fore paws against it and pushed it to, after which he ran to his mistress for approval.

"You didn't shut it."

Looking around and seeing it swinging open, he rand and shut it as before, and came back to his mistress.

"Why, Max, it isn't shut now!"

Seeing it open just a crack, he went back with an evident spirit of disgust and standing on his hind feet, reached his fore feet almost to the knob, and stood there striking the door spitefully until he heard the latch click, when he jumped down and frisked his little tail, and fairly danced all over with delight.

"Can you waltz for me, Max?" said one of the ladies, upon which the little dandy acquitted himself gracefully, going round and round with playful antics. "Want a piece of cake?" said she; and the dog came up as gracious as the most accomplished tease, wriggling all over with delight.

"When do you want it?"

"Wite off now; wite off *now;* wite off NOW," barked the dog, shaking his little head with a will.

"Can't you wait a little?"

"No, *no,* NO! No, *no,* NO!" said he, as though wholly out of patience, and she tossed him the cake.

"Can you play for the gentleman; my boy?"

Looking up at me a moment as though deciding whether he wanted to please me or not, he hopped upon the stool, stood on his hind feet, and rattled the keys with his fore feet, striking them here and there, back and forth like a pianist. The noise given forth at this touch delighted him as much as ever it did a child, and though of course there was no tune, yet the air with which he would skip over the keys was highly entertaining.

"And now, Max, let us have a 'sing,' said Miss Chamberlain, as she seated herself at the piano and began to play.

He appeared to be in no mood for it, and ran off, but she said nothing, played a few strains, and then she and her mother began to sing. Max at once scampered up into a chair beside his mistress; standing with his fore feet upon the back of the chair, streched his neck and tossed his head, and went through all the facial contortions of a "star" artist, while in tone midway between a squeal and a whistle he sang all through, in apparent time, evidently enjoying both the performance and encore in quite a human fashion.

A caller present said as he took leave, "I will bring my dog in to-night, and he shall teach you how to sneeze, Max," and home he went for his dog. Mrs. Chamberlain quietly took Max upon the sofa and told him the situation, and urged upon him to learn how to sneeze before the gentleman returned. She sneezed for him. He tried it, but in vain. For a long time she gave him the example, and he struggled vigorously to get the knack of it. When he did hit upon it he was as delighted as his mistress, and kept at his practice on his own account.

When the gentleman returned with his "sneezing dog" he was quite taken aback to have Max greet him with a first-class sneeze. Max is quite proud of his acquirement to this day.—*Wide-Wake.*

ONLY TONGUE-LOVE.

Mary Martson was always telling how much she loved her mother.—Words were very cheap, and little Mary seemed to have a great number of them—so many that her mother got tired of hearing her talk.

Of course, you will expect me to tell you that Mary was a great comfort to her mother, and was always glad to help her in every way possible. That was exactly what Uncle Ralph thought when he heard his niece's fine, loving words one day; but before his visit was half over, he found the little girl loved her mother with a love that is good for just nothing at all.

One day the girl who did the work was taken sick, and baby Willie was very fretful, so the mother's hands were more than full of work. Mary kissed her mother when she saw how tired she was, and called her "darling mamma," but did not offer to amuse the sick baby, or take Ann's cup of tea up stairs to her room.—Oh, no! she could not stop, for she was making her dolly a new hood for the winter. Uncle Ralph said to his sister:

"What can I do to help? I see that your little daughter does not love you any, but I do."

Mary stopped knitting and rocking in her comfortable chair, and looked at her uncle in surprise.

"I do love my mother," she said angrily.

"Oh, no; you don't," said her Uncle Ralph, shaking his head sorrowfully.

"I do." And here, I am sorry to say, one little foot went down on the floor very hard.

"You have plenty of tongue-love, I know; but that is like 'sounding brass'—noise only; doesn't amount to anything."

"Mary began to cry at this, and "wonder" what she could do,

"Ask mother, 'What can I do?'" said her uncle.

Poor little Mary stopped crying, but looked very unhappy; for it seemed to her that she must sit in that very comfortable chair and knit dollie Jane's hood. But she might take care of baby.

"I will take baby out," said her uncle; "that will help."

Then Mary felt quite easy again, for some one else was doing her duty for her.

"I wish your Mary loved you," said her uncle to his sister, as he put baby into his little carriage; "but she does not, I fear—only tongue-love, no real heart-love."

After quite a while, Mary went softly into the dining room, and set the table neatly for dinner, picked up baby's playthings in the sitting-room, and made his little crib bed for his nap, besides taking care of her own little room.

What kind of love did this show? Which kind have you for your mother?—*The Way of Life.*

THE SNOW PRAYER.

A little girl went out to play one day in the snow, and when she came in, she said, "Mamma, I couldn't help praying when I was out at play"

"What did you pray, my dear?"

I prayed the snow-prayer, mamma, that I learned once in Sunday-school: 'Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.'"

What a beautiful prayer! And here is the promise that goes with it: "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow." And what can wash them white—clean them from every stain of sin? The Bible answers: "They have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb"—*The Christian Nation.*

A LITTLE ERRAND FOR GOD.

Helen stood on the door step with a very tiny basket in her hand, when her father drove up and said: "I am glad you are all ready to go out, dear; I came to take you to Mrs. Lee's park to see the new deer."

"Oh thank you, papa; but I can't go just this time. The deer will keep and we can go to-morrow. I have a very particular errand to do now," said the little girl.

"What is it, dear?" asked the father.

"Oh, it is to carry this somewhere;" and she held up the small basket.

Her father smiled and asked: "Who is the errand for, dear?"

"For my own self, papa; but—oh, no; I guess not—it's a little errand for God, papa."

"Well, I will not hinder you, my little dear," said the good father, tenderly. "Can I help you any?"

"No, sir. I was going to carry my big orange, that I saved from the dessert, to old Peter."

"Is old Peter sick?"

"No, I hope not; but he never has any thing nice, and Jane's good and thankful. Big folks give him only cold meat and broken bread; and I thought an orange would look so beautiful and make him so happy! Don't you think poor well folks ought to be comforted sometimes as well as those poor sick folks, papa?"

"Yes, my dear, and I think we too often forget them until sickness or starvation comes. You are right; this is a little errand for God. Get into the buggy and I will drive you to old Peter's and wait till you have done the errand, and then show you the deer. Have you a pin, Helen?"

"Yes, papa; here is one."

"Well, here is a five-dollar bill for you to fix on the skin of the orange. This will pay old Peter's rent for four weeks, and perhaps this will be a little errand for God, too," said the gentleman.

Little Helen, who had taught a wise man a wise lesson, looked very happy as her fingers fixed the fresh bill on the orange.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 17, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon.....	12.40p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt..	1.52p m	.....	7.10 a m
Arrive Tarboro.....	*3 55p m	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro.....	10 20a m	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson.....	2 25p m	7 00p m	7 43a m
Leave Wilson.....	*2 40p m	.....	.....
Arrive Selma.....	3 49p m	.....	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	6 10p m	.....	.....
Leave Goldsboro....	3 15p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw.....	4 10p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia....	4 25p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	6 00p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington.	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia....	1 26a m	10 35a m	5 40p m
Leave Warsaw.....	....	10 50a m	5 55p m
Arrive Goldsboro...	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 55p m
Leave Fayetteville.	.....	*8 00a m	.....
Arrive Selma.....	.....	10 23a m	.....
Arrive Wilson.....	.....	11 40p m	.....
Leave Wilson.....	3 02a m	12 38p m	7 52p m
Arrive Rocky Mt...	.....	1 17p m	8 29p m
Arrive Tarboro.....	.....	*3 55p m	.....
Leave Tarboro.....	.....	10 20a m	.....
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 2.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 8.20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C,, via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 5.05 p. m., Sunday 3.17 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.10 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 15 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday. 7.00 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C, 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 3.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 3.40 p. m., Spring Hope 4.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.00 a. m., Nashville 10.35 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 15 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 3 10 p. m, connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66, 23 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No. 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train Nos 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 make close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 17, '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 58.
Lve. Wilmington	*6 25p m	* 10 10 p m	
Leave Marion....	9 37p m	12 37 p m	3 55p m
Arrive Florence.	1 20a m	1 20a m	5 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence...	3 20a m	.....	†6 00p m
Arrive Sumter....	4 40a m	.....	7 21p m
		No. 52.	
Leave Sumter.....	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	†7 21p m
Arrive Columbia.	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 00p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m. Train on C. & D. R. B. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 59.	No 53.
Leave Columbia.	*10 35pm	* 7 30 a m	* 5 20pm
Arrive Sumter....	11 58pm	9 10 a m	6 37pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter....	11 58pm	† 9 20 a m	.....
Arrive Florence.	1 15am	10 35 a m	.....
	No. 78		No. 14.
Leave Florence..	4 35a m	† 10 40 am	*8 20pm
Leave Marion....	5 22a m	11 30 am	8 59pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m		11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.07 p. m., Lanes 7.12 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 59 connects at Florence with C. and D train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificate from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon [illegible]

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price $3 a year. Four months' trial, $1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS Edition of Scientific American.

A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences or public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the use of such as contemplate building. Price $2.50 a year, 25 cts. a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

PATENTS may be secured by applying to MUNN & Co., who have had over 40 years' experience and have made over 100,000 applications for American and Foreign patents. Send for Handbook. Correspondence strictly confidential.

TRADE MARKS.

In case your mark is not registered in the Patent Office, apply to MUNN & Co., and procure immediate protection. Send for Handbook.

COPYRIGHTS for books, charts, maps, etc., quickly procured. Address

MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors.
GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.

McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells.
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address,
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn.
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.



PIANOS GRAND Summer Sale ORGANS

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October at
ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable
PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash.
And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold.
Great Bargains—Pianos $200, $225, $250.
Organs $24, $35, $50, $60, 10 makers 300 styles. *All freight paid,* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular.
LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE
SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

ASTHMA [illegible]'S ASTHMALINE never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be CURED can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle FREE.
DR TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND-HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY, } In Superior Court. Before the Clerk.

R. S. West, Executrix of J. W. S. West, vs. A. K. McDiarmid and wife, M. K. McDiarmid, Robt. M. West, R. Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor, and wife Sallie Taylor, and Leroy Calloway. — Petition for instruction and final settlement of estate.

TO Robert M. West, R. Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor and wife Sallie Taylor, and Leroy Calloway:

Take notice that summons having been issued in the above entitled cause, you are hereby notified to be and appear before S. VanAmringe, Clerk Superior Court, at Court House in Wilmington, N C., on the fourth Thursday of January, 1889 (January 24th), and answer or demur to the petition which will be deposited in the Clerk's office ten days before said date.

You are further notified that if you fail to answer said petition (or complaint) the petitioner will apply to the Court for the relief demanded.

Dec. 6th, 1888. S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court.

Attorney for Petitioner, H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

A FRESH CARGO.

PREPARED OYSTER-SHELL LIME, for agricultural purposes.
1600 BBLS. ROSINDALE CEMENT, on consignment, add must be sold.
300 NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER.
LIVERPOOL SALE,
KAINIT, &c.
THOS. F. BAGLEY,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

SAY SOES.

The occupants of an Astoria, Ore., hotel fish from their bed-room windows, and haul in their supper from the surging water below.

A certain means of happiness is to keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in every family.

For headache, toothache, earache, and backache Salvation Oil is a certain cure.

Ice is about the only thing that needs a blanket wrapped around it to keep it comfortable in hot weather.

A sparrow with white wings leads a flock of 100 of the brown species at Roundout, N. Y. It is treated with great deference by its companions, who follow all its movements at a respectful distance.

It is said that caterpillars and other pests of trees and shrubbery may be destroyed by boiling the stems and leaves of the tomato plants and pouring the liquid over the afflicted vegetables.

There is a Swedish boarding house on one of the wharves. Her boarders are referred to as the widow's "Swedes.

When Chaplain McCabe was in Kansas last year on a tour endeavoring to raise $1,000,000 for missons a little boy heard his appeal, and thinking of the large sum he had to raise, determined to help him. The first chance he had early in the week he gathered a basketful of chesnuts, which he sold for five cents. He sent this to Mr. McCabe, with the note: "If you want any more let me know."

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O.

Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Peal St., New York.

Physicians Confess.

All honest, conscientious physicians who give B. B. B (Botanic Blood Balsam) a trial, frankly admits its superiority over ALL other blood medicines.

Dr. W. J. Adair, Rockmart, Ga., writes: "I regard B. B. B. as one of the best blood medicines."

Dr. A. H. Roscoe, Nashville, Tenn, writes: "All reports of B. B. B. are favorable, and its speedy action is truly wonderful."

Dr. J. W. Rhodes, Crawfordsville, Ga., writes: "I confess B. B. B. is the best and quickest medicine for rheumatism I have ever tried."

Dr. S. J. Farmer, Crawfordsville, Ga., writes: "I cheerfully recommend B. B. B. as a fine tonic alterative. Its use cured an excrescence of the neck after other remedies effected to perceptible good."

Dr. C. H. Montgomery, Jacksonville, Ala., "My mother insisted on my getting B. B. B. for her rheumatism, as her case stubbornly resisted the usual remedies. She experienced immediate relief, and her improvement has been truly wonful."

A prominent physician who wishes his name not given, says: "A patient of mine whose case of tertiary syphilis was surely killing him, and which no treatment seemed to check, was entirely cured with about twelve bottles of B. B. B. He was fairly made up of skin and bones and terrible ulcers."

A Wonderful Food and Medicine,

Known and used by Physicians all over the world. **Scott's Emulsion** not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.

DO NOT FORGET

THAT OUR BRAND OF FLOUR, **"The Ladies Favorite,"** is the best Flour on the market. Double Patent, and produces more bread than any other. Large lot of CHRISTMAS GOODS and EVERY DAY GOODS on hand. APPLES, ORANGES, RAISINS, NUTS, &c.

R. W. HICKS.

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON, Principal, Charlotte, N. C.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. **H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.**

OVERSEERS WANTED Everywhere, at home or to travel. A reliable person in each County to tack up advertisements and show cards of Electric Goods on trees, fences and turnpikes, in conspicuous places in town and country, in all parts of the United States and Canada. Steady employment; **wages, $2.50 per day**; expenses advanced; no talking required. Local work for all or part of time. No attention paid to postal cards. ADDRESS WITH STAMP, J. C. EHORY & CO., 6th & Vine Sts., Cincinnati, O.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

LUMBER BRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.

SPRING SESSION OPENS JANUARY 1st, 1889.

For THOROUH instruction, EFFECTIVE discipline, HEALTHFUL locality, GOOD morals and LOW prices, this School has no superior. Vocal and Instrumental Music a specialty.

Send for circular to

J. A. MONROE, A. M., Principal.
Lumber Bridge, N. C.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. *For $1 a large bottle sent prepaid*

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

When death was hourly expected, all other remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that **Consumption** can be positively and permanently cured. The doctor now gives this recipe free, together with certificates of cures from physicians, ministers, and other eminent persons, only asking that each remit two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS

Royal Piano Folio A fine collection of the very best instrumental music by the most prominent foreign composers. 144 pages. Paper; 65 cents, Cloth $1.00, by mail, postpaid.

Royal Vocal Folio A compilation of the choicest gems of foreign song. This collection has no superior in point of merit. 141 pages. Paper; 65 cents, Cloth $1.00, by mail, postpaid.

Snow White By Clara Burnham and G. F. Root. A new and fascinating juvenile operetta. Price, 50 cents by mail, postpaid.

Y. P. S. C. E. Send for a copy of "Songs for the Young People's Meeting," by C. H. Oliphant, author of the celebrated "Endeavor." Price. 15 cents by mail, postpaid.

MUSICAL CALENDAR **For 1889.** Containing interesting information relative to music and musicians, and a condensed dictionary of musical terms. Price, 15 cents by mail.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

From its combination of valuable medicines, is superior to the essence of Ginger in the cure of Cramps, Colic, Dyspepsia and Bowel disorders, and is invaluable for all Throat and Lung troubles. Use it without delay if you have Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs. 50c. & $1.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S *Established 1827. It is now over sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for WORMS, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the Sovereign Remedy for WORMS.*

VERMIFUGE.

Littell's Living Age.



Jan. 1, 1889, THE LIVING AGE enters upon its **150th Volume.**

Approved in the outset by Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams, historians Sparks, Prescott, Ticknor, Bancroft, and many others, it has met with constant commendation and success.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE,

it gives more than

Three and a Quarter Thousand

double-column octavo pages of reading-matter yearly; and presents, with a a combined freshness and completeness nowhere else attempted,

The best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Sketches of Travel and Discovery, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature.

It is therefore invaluable to every American reader, as the only satisfactory, fresh and COMPLETE compilation of an indispensable current literature,—*indispensable* because it embraces the productions of the

ABLEST LIVING WRITERS

in all branches of Literature, Science, Politics, and Art.

Opinions.

"No man who understands the worth and value of this sterling publication would think of doing without it. . . Nowhere else can be found such a comprehensive and perfect view of the best literature and thought of our times."—*Christian at Work, New York.*

"It is one of those few publications, weekly or monthly, which seem indispensable. . There is nothing noteworthy in science, art, literature, biography, philosophy, or religion, that cannot be found in it. . It contains nearly all the good literature of the time."—*The Churchman, N. Y.*

"Replete with all the treasures of the best current thought, the best fiction, and the best poetry of the day. It stands unrivalled."—*The Presbyterian, Philadelphia.*

"It maintains its leading position in spite of the multitude of aspirants for public favor."—*New-York Observer.*

"Biography, fiction, science, criticism, history, poetry, travels, whatever men are interested in, all are found here."—*The Watchman, Boston.*

"By the careful and judicious work put into the editing of THE LIVING AGE, it is made possible for the busy man to know something of what is going on with ever increasing activity in the world of letters. Without such help he is lost."—*Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia.*

"In it we find the best productions of the best writers upon all subjects ready to our hand."—*Phila. Inquirer.*

"The readers miss very little that is important in the periodical domain."—*Boston Journal.*

"It may be truthfully and cordially said that it never offers a dry or valueless page."—*New-York Tribune.*

"It is edited with great skill and care, and its weekly appearance gives it certain advantages over its monthly rivals."—*Albany Argus.*

"It furnishes a complete compilation of an indispensable literature."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"For the amount of reading-matter contained, the subscription is extremely low."—*Christian Advocate, Nashville.*

"In this weekly magazine the reader finds all that is worth knowing in the realm of current literature."—*Canada Presbyterian, Toronto.*

"It is indispensable to all who would keep abreast of our manifold progress. . It is absolutely without a rival."—*Montreal Gazette.*

Published WEEKLY at $8.00 a year, free of postage; or for $10.50, THE LIVING AGE and any one of the American $4 Monthlies (or *Harper's Weekly* or *Bazar*) will be sent for a year, postpaid; or, for $9.50, THE LIVING AGE and the *St. Nicholas* or *Scribner's Magazine.*

Now is the time to subscribe, beginning with the New Year.

Address, **LITTELL & CO., Boston.**

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will begin the 1st January, 1889.

Terms reasonable.

Address

H. A. GREY,
Huntersville, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Miles H. Bass, Plaintiff,
against
Alwilda Bass, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore, is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held in the said county of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in March, 1889 and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant.

[SEAL] GIVEN under my hand and official seal at office in Wilmington, this the 24th day of November, A. D., 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Harriet Hill, Plaintiff,
vs.
Stephen Hill, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant—and it appearing that the Defendant is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, and cannot after due diligence be found in this State and that a cause of action exists against the defendant, this is therefore to summon the said Defendant Stephen Hill to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the said County of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, N. C., on the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in March 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint already filed herein, or the relief asked for in the complaint will be granted, and a decree made against said Defendant.

This 4th day of December, A. D., 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Joseph Ricks Plaintiff,
vs.
Nannie Ricks. Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the said County of New Hanover at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on Sixth Monday before the 1st Monday in March 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and official seal at office this 4th day Dec. 1888.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies..... 10cts
Three " 25cts
Ten " 75cts
Twenty " $1 00

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

T. D. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

THE CHOICEST GEMS OF THE SEASON AT SMALL COST.

1888. **HOLLIDAY SUPPLIES** 1889

PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION,
RICHMOND, VA.

SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE LIST, AND SEND EARLY ORDERS.
Discount to Miisters, Churches, and Sunday Schools, 25 per cent

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, up to 50 cents.
An assortment package mailed for 25 cents.
THE MONOCHROME AND MONOTINT BOOKS FOR 1888.
From 5 cents up to $1.50 each. Every one a gem.

O SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.
A USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE GIFT FOR YOUR SCHOLARS.
A SUNDAY-SCHOOL
CALENDAR FOR 1889,
With various Memoranda for School use,
ATTRACTIVELY PRINTED IN COLORS ON CARDBOARD,
Size 11 x 7 inches.
Price for single copies 10 cents; ten for 50 cents; twenty for $1.00; per hundred $4.00; sent postage paid at these rates.
Now ready. Send orders early, to

WHITTET & SHEPPERSON,
1001 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,

Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON N. C.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

SPECIAL "WINTER" OFFER.



TO ANY MINISTER OR Church, who will pay cash, at just a fraction over factory prices, I will sell the OLD POPULAR and RELIABLE **Shoninger Organ** At from about $50 and upwards. I find none give better satisfaction, and invite correspondence. I have sold a great many of this make, and have long list of home testimonials from purchasers.

W. S. MOORE.

Greensboro, Dec. 1888.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

For Gas **BAILEY'S** **For Oil**
COMPOUND light-spreading silver-plated Corrugated Glass **REFLECTORS,**
A wonderful invention for lighting **CHURCHES,** Halls, etc. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue and price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO. 112 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.



JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING. Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges. Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.

Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free. GEORGE ALLEN, New Bern, N. C.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS.
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

KNABE
PIANO FORTES
UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore STREET.
NEW YORK, 112 Fifth Av. WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. **C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.**

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

DUPLICATE

Miss M Dickson 18 Jan 89

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,093. WILMINGTON, N. C., DECEMBER 19, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,713.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

REWARD FOR WORK.

We Want the Paper Put in Every Family in the Church and Will Do Our Part.

We offer then a series of rewards to those who are willing to undertake the getting up of clubs for us.

Proposition No. 1.—To the person who will send us the largest number of NEW subscribers (provided the number is over 25) we will pay $30 00.

Prop. No. 2.—The person sending us the next largest number of NEW subscribers, (over 20) we will pay $22.

Prop. No 3.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 15) we will pay $15.

Prop. No. 4.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 10) we will pay $8 00.

Prop. No. 6.—To the person sending us the next largest (over 5) we will pay $3 25.

And to any one sending us a NEW subscriber we will pay 50 cents for his trouble: this does not apply of course to those who are paid under any one of the propositions made above.

In no case will any one sending the NEW subscribers—that is persons in Families not now taking the paper—in no case will such person acting under these propositions receive less than 50 cents. So no one will lose his labor.

To put it in the power of any one to get subscribers, we will put the price to NEW subscribers at $2.15 *for the first year.*

But suppose over four persons get over 25 subscribers? Then the one who gets the largest number gets $30; the one who gets the next largest gets the reward for proposition No. 2; the next still the reward for proposition No. 3.

Similar action will be adopted with regard to those who send over the number of subscribers designated by notes No. 2 and 3, provided these lists are not exceeded by others sent under some higher proposition.

☞ A chance for workers desiring to get money for Foreign Missionary purposes, or for any other good cause—and to increase the circulation of the N. C. Presbyterian, which certainly will represent labor in a good cause. All is optional with the getter-up of clubs—but we suggest it to the consideration of Ladies' Missionary Societies.

No credit subscriptions will be allowed—that is money must have been actually paid in by a subscriber and the fact reported to us, before his name will be entered.

Time Given:—This offer is to close 24th December—and will include only the subscriptions obtained previous to that date.

ACTION OF THE SYNOD.

The Synod reaffirms its sense of the value of the N. C. Presbyterian in maintaining and diffusing throughout the Synod, in the families and communities where it is taken, a knowledge of our principles as a denomination, our position and progress and the spread of evangelical religion.

We believe that a large increase in its circulation will aid very materially in helping forward the cause of Christ and the extension of sound views in reference to the Presbyterian Church in our State and wherever its circulation extends. The Synod expresses its deep obligation and its sincere thanks to the Editor of this paper for past and unnumbered favors in printing without charge so many papers and records of Presbyteries and Synods that could not otherwise have been spread before our people, and for interesting and valuable communications on various topics adapted to interest and instruct its readers. We believe it has been and is an important, if not an indispensable, help to the success of our ministry in all the congregations where it is taken and read.

We unhesitatingly affirm that as a weekly religious paper for North Carolina, its merits and its claims are above and beyond any other paper that circulates among us or attempts to take its place, and we believe if more interest was taken in this paper by communications from our ministers and elders and gentlemen and ladies of Christian culture and ability, its value and influence for increased good would be greatly enhanced. In view of the foregoing and the past history and present needs of this paper, the Synod of North Carolina pledges to the Editor of the N. C. Presbyterian to endeavor to increase its circulation throughout all our congregations.

To accomplish this desirable end the Synod recommends to all its ministers and sessions to take special action and make special efforts and adopt measures to increase its circulation. We suggest and urge in order to effect this, that each session procure lists of persons living within the bounds of their respective congregations who now take the paper, to ascertain by comparing this list with the roll of members—how many persons or families fail to take this paper; that they use what influence they can employ by canvassing the congregation, or that by some other earnest and systematic effort, they endeavor, if possible, *to put the paper in every family.* We believe the paper, needs and deserves it, that such increased patronage will secure an increased value to the paper and that our Church and our State will be *amply repaid* in the good results that will follow.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

The news for this paper—religious and secular, mainly, is written and condensed, with great pains and labor, so as to present the greatest quantity in greatest possible variety. The "Mission Cullings" are culled and condensed from The *Missionary*, the *Missionary Review of the World* and the *Missionary Herald*, and from such other sources as are available.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. Dr. Wm. Brown, from Fredericksburg, Va., to DeSoto, Fla.

Rev. A. Currie, from Curriesville, N. C., to Carthage, Moore county, N. C.

Rev. A. M. Doak, from Leesburg, Tenn., to St. Clair, Tenn.

Rev. H. K. Walker, from Decatur, Ga., to Marietta, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Thirteen were added to Bethesda church, Orange Presbytery, during November, and one at Stony Chreek, first Sunday in December. Rev. W. R. Coppedge is pastor.

Maxton Presbyterian church has raised her share, as assigned by committee, for Synodical Evangelistic work.

On 12th inst. Fayetteville Presbytery met in Lumberton and received Rev. P. R. Law from Mecklenburg Presbytery. The Presbytery then installed Mr. Law as pastor of the Lumberton church. Rev. A. N. Ferguson preached and propounded the constitutional questions, Rev. Dr. H. G. Hill charged the pastor, and Rev. J. S. Black charged the people. The exercises were interesting and impressive.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. C. M. Payne writes from Concord: "Our winter communion came off yesterday (second Sabbath in December). We enjoyed a sweet season and were permitted to welcome into our church seven members; two by certificate and five upon profession—making thirty-seven added since January first. We thank God and take courage."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

On December 8th three members were added to the Mt. Airy church by certificate. On December 5th one was received into the Asheboro church by examination. On the preceding night seven were added to the Worthville church upon profession of their faith in Christ, and two Ruling Elders were elected, ordained and installed. [Mt. Airy is a part of the charge of Rev. Egbert W. Smith.]

Greensboro, Dec. 10th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Orange Presbytery met in the First church, this city, yesterday, 10 o'clock.

Rev. Drs. Burwell, Atkinson, Johnston, Watkins, Rev. Alex. Sprunt and Ruling Elder Wm. S Primrose, representing the First church, were present. Mr. Sprunt was chosen Moderator *pro tem.*, and Mr. Primrose temporary Clerk.

The principal object of the meeting was to consider and act upon an applications for license to preach by Mr. Chas. H. Scott, some years since a graduate of Hampden Sidney College and Union Theological Seminary, and for a short time licentiate of East Hanover Presbytery. Mr. Scott has been also a Ruling Elder in the Second church of Raleigh, and is at present engaged in teaching in Franklinton, N. C. After hearing a full statement from Mr. Scott of his reasons for desiring relicensure, and of his doctrinal views, &c., he was licensed to preach the Gospel after the usual form.

The only other item of business transacted was a vote against acceptance of Bro. D. I. Craig's resignation of his pastoral charge of the Oak Forest church. The relation will continue undisturbed.

Mr. Sprunt, Agent of Home Missions, was directed to reply to a communication received from the Burlington church, in reference to the new grouping formed at the adjourned meeting in Greensboro last month.

Presbytery adjourned to meet in Reidsville on the 17th of April next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

F. H. Johnston.
Stated Clerk.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 12th.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rev. Joseph R. Millard was installed pastor of Richland church on 1st inst. Dr. Girardeau presided, preached and propounded the questions, and Rev. J. R. Dow gave the charges to pastor and to people.

On the next day, Sunday, Dec 2d, in the forenoon, a like service was performed by the same parties in installing Rev. J. R. Millard as pastor of Fort Motte church.

MISSISSIPPI.

On the fourth Sabbath in November Rev. Charles P. Colmery was installed pastor of the church at Edwards. Rev. R. J. Shaw preached the sermon and charged the pastor, and Rev. Dr. John Hunter delivered the charge to the people.

During the two year's pastorate of Rev. G. A, Russell, at Wesson, seventy-three additions to the church—sixty-one on profession and twelve by letter.

At an adjourned meeting of the Fresbytery of Mississippi the pastoral relation between Rev. C. R. Dudley and Crystal Springs church was dissolved. Mr. Dudley was dismissed to the Presbytery of Central Texas. He takes pastoral charge of the church at Corsicanna.

GEORGIA.

Savannah Presbytery, in session at Waycross, 11th inst., declined to accept the resignation of the pastorate of Darien from Rev. J. N. Bradshaw. Requests for dissolutions of the pastoral relations between Rev. W. A. Jones and the Mount Vernon church, and between Rev. J. W. Rogan and the First church, Savannah, were granted.

Atlanta Presbytery has dissolved the pastoral relation between Rev. N. Keff Smith and the Third church, Atlanta.

KENTUCKY.

Rev. Edwin Muller was installed pastor of Westminster church, Louisville, on Sunday, 9th inst.

Twelve additions to Highland church, Louisville, on profession, and three by letter, to the Second church, of the same city on Sunday, 9th inst.

At Broadwell good congregations and deep interest; fourteen additions; Rev. C. T. Thomson in charge; laborers Messrs. Evans and Hopper.

Revival at Richwood: Seven received on profession; backsliders reclaimed and people awakened and revived; two week's meeting by Rev. A. S. Moffet.

At Glasgow church: Rev. J. H. Morrison aiding Rev. W. A. Slaymaker; eight accessions; the church is small but raised $30 for the evangelistic cause.

MISSOURI.

On 20th ult. the corner-stone of the church at Liberty was laid. Rev. J. A. D. Hughes was assisted in the ceremonies by Ruling-elder James A. Love.

The church at Richmond was dedicated on Sabbath, 2d inst. Rev. J. A. D. Hughes was assisted in the services by the pastor-elect, Rev. J. M. McFarlane, and by Rev. A. W. Albright.

VIRGINIA.

Ten additions recently to Lebanon church, in the Presbytery of Lexington—eight of these on profession.

On Sunday, 2d inst., twenty-five members were received into Hebron church in Augusta county. Rev. J. E. Booker, the pastor, had held protracted services.

TENNESSEE.

Licentiates H. Petry and J. C. Hardin were ordained by the Presbytery of Western District, on Nov. 14th. Calls from Humboldt and New Shiloh were placed in the hands of Mr. Petry, and a call to Marl Bluff in the hands of Mr. Hardin, and order taken for the installations respectively.

Recently eight persons were received into communion of Westminster church, Nashville, Tenn., and seven baptisms were administered. Rev. Dr. J. T. Hendrick has been supplying the church.

ALABAMA.

Rev. James McCullough, of New Haven, Ky. has been elected Professor in Tuskaloosa Institute. He takes the place vacated by Rev. J. R. Howerton.

During the recent visit of Rev. P. C. Morton, Presbyterial evangelist, to Jasper, several additional members were received, a promising Sabbath school and a Bible class of twenty-six were organized. A handsome subscription has been raised towards erecting a church building.

DOMESTIC.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Maxton Presbyterian church, is doing well. The week of prayer was observed with marked interest. More than thirty per cent. were strengthened and encouraged.

A French Methodist Conference was held in New York city this fall—the first ever held in this country.

Living in the tenement houses in New York city, it is estimated there are 300,000 families—over 1,000,000 persons—of these more than 140,000 are children over five years of age. What a work for Christian teachers!

On 18th ult., thirty-five persons were admitted by confirmation and ten from other churches into the Lutheran church at Lebanon, Pa.

During the sixteen years of its existence the First Presbyterian church of Freeport, Ill., has increased from 189 members to 389, not counting absentees. It has a custom of observing the anniversary day with special communion services, for which careful preparation is made.

During the last six years, Mr. F. E. Culver, of Passedena, organized four Young Men's Christian Associations in Southern California, besides aiding in strengthening others. He has been called to San Francisco to take charge of a new church enterprise at the east end of Golden Gate Park, having a most promising and hopeful outlook.

The Methodists of New York city have an enterprise on foot similar to the McAll mission in Paris. It was opened recently at Gansevort market, Thirteenth street and Tenth avenue. It is under the management of Rev. J. S. Stone, M. D., of Bombay, India.

A mission in Cincinnati, known as the Mohawk Presbyterian mission, is growing in members and interest. Preaching services are held in English and in German.

An Indian, who has been chief of the Crow nation, and is sixty years of age, is in the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa. His name is Crazy Head He is learning blacksmithing.

The Presbytery at Puget Sound, at its late meeting, licensed Mr. R. H. Parker. This is his record, as reported by the Stated Clerk, and he probably came in as "an extraordinary case." "It was found that in the course of eight months he had under the blessing of God been instrumental in bringing in and securing the addition of fifty members to the united Presbyterian church of Kelso and Freeport, which are shortly to be divided into two churches, has built two church edifices, and secured ground and a subscription of two thousand dollars toward the building of an academy at Kelso, in Clarke county."

In Detroit, Mich., are twelve Presbyterian churches numbering 4,126 communicants. Sixteen years ago, when the Presbyterian Alliance was formed there were five. The total amount raised this year was $171,760.86.

There is now in course of construction for Grace Presbyterian church, at Evansville, Ind., a beautiful and convenient lecture room to cost $15,000. It is erecting at the cost of Mrs. Caroline S. Mackey, and is intended as a memorial of her parents.

The Children's Aid Society of New York city does a noble work. During the last year $59,000 were expended for food, shelter and teaching for 10,000 boys and girls. Over 2,700 children were provided with homes.

A new Reformed Episcopal church was consecrated in Philadelphia, on Sunday, December 2d, at Forty-third and Chesnut streets, by Bishops W. R. Nicholson and Chas E. Cheeney.

The church building at Ostrander, Ohio, has been enlarged and was rededicated on 11th ult. It is stated that a member, who for several years has been bound fast to his chair by rheumatism, stimulated the people to the work of repairing their house, and gave $500 toward the same. When it was completed, his wife presented, as her gift, a beautiful new cabinet organ.

The Church (Episcopal) Club of Delaware, composed of laymen, at a business meeting in Wilmington, announced that the residence of Bishop Lee had been purchased by them to be held as an episcopal residence and occupied by Bishop Lee until the diocesan convention should provide a suitable residence.

The "West Presbyterian church" was organized in St. Louis, Mo., in connection with the Northern church, on 23d ult. Dr. Nicolls preached, thirty-four members were enrolled and three ruling elders elected and installed. Rev. Dr. H. A. Nelson, who thirty-two years ago was pastor of the First Presbyterian church in St. Louis, presented the new church with a communion set.

Here is a "literally unique"—or, literally a unique, clipping: The vested choir, with the acolytes, thurifers, cross-bearer, servers, etc., have formed themselves into a guild and have inaugurated a "strike" at the Church of the Ascension, Chicago, [Episcopal,] until the rector recalls an order which was obnoxious to them.

The Presbytery of Boston claims to be effecting 115 per cent. more than the average Presbytery of the Synod of New York in growth of church membership, and also that "$100 appropriated for Home Missions in New England, accomplishes fifty-nine per cent. more, in additions to aided churches, than the same amount in the home mission field at large."

The English Practical Seminary of the Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio, located at Hickory, N. C., has 46 students in the three departments: primary, academic and theological. Rev. H. K. O. Doerman, of South Chicago, Ill, a regular theological professor, has been secured for the college.

A resolution has been introduced into the Presbytery of Philadelphia, by Dr. H. C. McCook, looking to the institution of Deaconesses—not an order of Deaconesses, nor a sisterhood. It is a move of doubtful expediency.

The Evangelical Alliance of New York city recently held a Conference in Chickering Hall. Some very gloomy reports were made, but Dr. John Hall looked on the bright side. No doubt things were colored somewhat too darkly, but when every municipal office is filled by a Roman Catholic, he must be wilfully blind who does not see that there is a Romanizing influence at work however secretly, and he must, if a Protestant, be wilfully false to his religion if he does not do what he can to counteract it.

The Presbytery of Baltimore, (Northern Church,) held a meeting in Baltimore last week. The evening session was devoted to a Missionary Conference. The subjects of "Mission Work in the City," "The Work of the Individual Church," "Co-operation Work of Our Several Churches," and "The Support of City Mission Work," were discussed.

Rev. John Lauritz, of Pitsburg, Pa., preaches in several languages. Regularly he preaches to a German congregation; occasionally to a French congregation in their language; and proposes to hold services in Italian.

FOREIGN.

The Presbyterian church, of Waterloo, Canada, was dedicated on 29th ult. It cost $6,000, all but $600 of which has been paid.

Dr. Newman Hall, of London, is 72 years old, but very vigorous. He can walk ten miles without fatigue.

Moderators of the churches of England and Scotland, according to custom, have been selected for 1889. Dr. Gloag, of Galashiels, is to preside over the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland; Mr. Laird, of Cupar, over the Free Church and Mr. Macleod, of Burkenhead over the English Presbyterian Synod.

Manitoba (Canada), College last year reduced its debt $2,500—the debt is now $8,500. The mortgage has been paid off. Improvements were made during the last year to the building, the grounds have been improved and $200 worth of books have been added to the catalogue.

Reports from Portugal state that in that country within the last quarter of a century 250 congregations representing 10,000 communicants have come out of the Roman Catholic Church; in Spain Presbyterianism is increasing, and in Brazil and Mexico the cause of Presbyterianism is pervading the mass, slowly as yet, but increasingly.

A service by the name of "Literary Unique," was sung under the auspices of the London Gregorian Choral Association, at St. Paul's, Knightbridge, recently. "The services consisted of the Litany, sung in procession to the setting No. 1 in Doran and Nottingham's book, together with the Office of Compline. The latter has been translated from the Sarum Breviary and the notation of the Sarum book has been followed exactly. This has never hitherto been done, and "the singing of compline," it was announced, "will form an epoch in the history of the Catholic revival and in that of plainsong." Two choirs took part in the service, and sang antiphonally—one from the chancel, the other from the western gallery. The service concluded with a chorus from Handel's 'Solomon" as an act of thanksgiving." It goes beyond us.

We see it stated that Professor Henry Drummond, so well known as the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," is conducting religious meetings with the students in Edinburgh.

The ministerial Jubilee of Rev. Dr. Andrew Bonar, of Free Church, was held in the Queen's Rooms, Glasgow, on 29th ult. It was a great occasion. A large number of different denominations, and many others were present. The chairman after an address presented Dr. Bonar with a silver salver and 4,000 sovereigns. An illuminated address was than presented by Dr. Bonar's congregation.

Several ritualistic cases are up for trial in England, and the *Churchman* says: "We do not doubt the issue. While the Church of England remains true to its history, it will include all phases of Churchmanship short of disloyalty to the standard of Christian belief and practice."

The *Canada Presbyterian* says: Probably the largest collection ever taken up in a single Sunday in any church in Toronto was the one taken up on Sabbath last at St. Andrew's church. At the two services, morning and evening, the total receipts were $1,963. Of this large sum $1,406 was for the Augmentation Fund, $1,296 being collected at the morning and $150 at the evening serve. The balance of the amount collected, $557, was through the envelope system for general congregational purposes.

Five years ago the Glasgow Home Mission Fund was formed; now it has a staff of over one thousand workers. During last year through its influence over eight hundred persons professed Christ. Its workers comprise members of various evangelical churches.

The Belfast, Ireland *Witness* says that ritualism showed itself in one of its most grotesque aspects last week in Staffordshire. The solemn function of the "Dedication of the New Vicarage" was performed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Shrewsbury. The service consisted, we are told, of a procession (clergy in surplice and hood) through the respective rooms of the house, with special versicles and antiphons in the reception-room, library, dining-room, bed-rooms, kitchen, &c.

Rev. R. J. Wilson, Warden of Radly, represented as an obscure man, but a radical ritualist, and eminently qualified for the position, has been made Warden of Keble College, Oxford, England. He is said to have done good service to the ritualistic party of the Church of England.

At the first communion after the settlement of Rev. W. A. Hunter, in the pastorate of Erskine church, Toronto, sixty new members were received. Among them were Baptists, Methodists, Roman Catholics and Episcopalians.

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

As self is the criterion by which we generally judge others, and readers of the N. C Presbyterian have been requested to send items of interest, I mention two, which have recently come to my knowledge.

Those who felt any interest in the mention made in the report of Synod, of the Presbyterian Home, established within the present year by the Presbyterian ladies of Charlotte, will perhaps be pleased to know what a blessing Thanksgiving Day proved to it. Very liberal contributions from the Graded School children, and First church Sunday School of necessaries and luxuries, besides various other remembrances from the ladie of Charlotte and Statesville, and young girls' societies in other places, and gifts in money from some of the churches, have encouraged the faithful workers who established the Home to hope that this latest object of their prayers and labors will be abundantly blessed of God, and prove a comfort to many homeless ones.

The other item is known to but few, and they are passing away. At a meeting of Concord Presbytery, nearly forty years ago, three of the younger presbyters argued long and earnestly against the judgment of the fathers, before succeeding in their effort to appoint the first evangelist sent out in the United States. In order to secure his support, they bound themselves to pay his salary if the churches failed to do so. Two of the number have joined that evangelist, Rev. Jesse Rankin, in reaping the reward of faithful labors below, and I doubt not, rejoice with him in seeing the work begun by them increasing constantly, and causing many waste places to blossom as the garden of the Lord. Those three men were Rev Samuel Pharr, Rev. P. T. Penick, and Dr. E. Nye Hutcheson of Charlotte.

The Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM SIAM.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

DEAR SIR: The beginning of a new mission year (Oct. 1st) and making our annual reports remind me that many months have passed since your readers have had a letter, And here I may say that the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN is always a welcome visitor. I have access to larger papers, more ecumenical in their scope, but I cannot see how a North Carolina Presbyterian, wherever he may reside, can dispense with the paper that bears that honored name. Not merely because of its name however, but because it is essential to his keeping pace with the progress of the Church in his native State, which must always be dear to her sons. My own long silence has been from unavoidable circumstances. My family had to be temporarily broken up in order to send Norwood, our last remaining child, home to be educated. Mrs. McGilvary went with him to Bangkok to commit him to the care of his uncle who was going to the United States. I designed availing myself of this separation to take a longer tour than usual into the northern provinces, where our work has been recently developing. We started at the same time, Feb. 7th. Mr. Dodd and myself going to Chiengrai, where we were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Peoples, from Lakaun. We had been appointed by Presbytery to organize churches in Chiengrai and Chieng Saan. One was organized in Cheingsaan on the northern border of the kingdom, with a membership of about twenty-five adults and about twenty non-communing members. Owing in part to the difficulty of uniting the Christians in two distant villages, no organization was effected in Chiengrai. There are in these two villages and in the town of the same name, members sufficient for two separate churches, but in one it was doubtful whether officers sufficiently tried could be obtained and the organization was postponed a year, with the hope that we may have two, instead of one. My own plan for a longer stay was thwarted by a spell of sickness which compelled my return after seventy-two days. For two months after my return I was very low, so low my recovery was very uncertain. But by the blessing of God on the best of medical treatment and the unremitting care of Dr. Cary I have nearly regained my former health. One of the most affecting things connected with my sickness, was the unceasing prayer in public and private by all the Laos Christians for my recovery, and it adds new interest to my life to know that it was so precious in their sight.

But notwithstanding the interruptions of the year our work has steadily advanced. On the tour referred to, forty-one adults and about twenty-five children were baptized.

At our monthly communions in the city I believe there has been but one when there were no applicants and there have been as many as nine. Last Sabbath, the first in the new year, there were twenty-one. Many of these are from the out villages—some of which have not yet been visited by a missionary. In others, the foundation has been laid by our native Christian workers, followed up by missionary visits and further instruction. One of the most interesting short tours of the year was of this kind. In returning from a trip down the river whither I had gone during my convalescence to meet Mrs. McGilvary, we stopped on Sabbath at Ta Wang Pou, two days below the city. We had one Christian family there and two were baptized in the evening of the Sabbath. The next morning Mrs. McGilvary came on alone while I went on foot to Ban Paan about five miles across the rice fields to the East. In and around Ban Paan several Christian families had been working for Christ, and only my sickness had delayed the visit for which they had long been waiting, and it was uncertain when either of us could go again if I did not avail myself of that opportunity. It was during the highest water of the season when the whole plain was covered. The only way of travel was on foot on the rice ridges and across the irrigating canals, where such luxuries as shoes had to be dispensed with, and it was often difficult to get ones pants above high-water mark. The week was spent with the leading Christian in pastoral visitation, in driving down the stakes that he had planted and planting others, till Thursday, when our good Ruling Elder Nan Ta arrived to help us. The services of the week culminated in two days work and a communion service on Saturday in Nong Leeaw village, about six or seven miles from Ban Paan. Six new families there had been worshipping with the Christians for a year or longer. On Friday night we had given notice for any to meet the session, who desired to unite with the church; every adult of the six families, except two and a deaf mute, came either that night or the next morning. It was late before we adjourned, and the next morning till near noon was spent in examining and instructing the candidates. When we came to count up the roll it was found that twenty had given evidence of their faith in Christ and their conversion to his service. They were all the children, grand-children and great-grand-children of an aged couple nearly four-score years. It was a sight never to be forgotten, to see the aged patriarchs coming at the eleventh hour, with all that God had given them, and entering into covenant relations to serve the Living and True God. Besides the twenty adults seventeen children were baptized as non-communing members. It was nearly two o'clock before the communion services closed, and it was dark before we got back to the hospitable home of Nan Chawana at Ban Paan. Next day we had a communion appointed there, when five adults and one child were baptized, making twenty-seven adults and eighteen children in two Sabbaths and the intervening week.

On Monday we left and on Tuesday reached home. It was pleasant to be again among our missionary and Christian friends in Chiengmai.

The whole number of adults received during the year has been one hundred and twenty-five, and nearly one hundred children baptized. The prospect of a rapid and substantial growth here was never so bright as now. Our female school has over sixty pupils, and the male school, recently started here by Mr. Collins will soon have as many more. Mr. Dodd is preparing for a Theological class—now our great need—and aiding me in the evangelistic work. Mr. Wilson has gone to Lakawn, to aid Dr. Peoples and Mr. Taylor, of the late graduating class in Princeton, and Mrs. Taylor are on their way to join them. Miss Griffin of our mission is returning with them to join Miss Westervelt and Miss Aiken in the girls' school.

Dr. Cheek's saw-mill, with the aid of Mr. Brown and Mr. Tate, two of the best of men—from Mebaneville—to aid him, will enable us to build our houses quicker than in days of old, when it took six or seven years to get timber sawed by hand for a house. They have just taken a contract to build a church; one of our great needs. Our temporary place of worship has long been too straitened, and is now inadequate to accommodate our congregations. On communion Sabbaths we have had over four hundred, and we have no doubt that our new church, with a seating capacity of between five and six hundred will be filled as soon as finished. The Christians at Moa Dawk Daang church have laid the foundation and have the frame and tiled roof of a church completed, and they design to burn their own bricks and complete the walls next dry season—all at their own expense. On a recent communion Sabbath the king and a large retinue attended worship and remained almost to the close of a long service.

Engineers are expected in a few days to survey the track for a railroad from Banghok to this place and thence on to Chiengsaan. Sir —— Clarke, one of the greatest railroad contractors in England, has charge of the work, and the Siamese government bears the expense of the survey. We hope their report will ensure the work.

The one sad event is the enforced retirement of Dr. A. M. Cary, our medical missionary. Owing to the severe strain on his constitution by the long watching and anxiety connected with Mrs. Cary's death before reaching the field, and the hard work on which the medical missionary is compelled to enter on his arrival, he was ill-prepared to endure the debilitating effects of the climate. With a constitution not vigorous before, it has long been a question of time how long he could resist these combined influences. The time has come sooner than we hoped; it has been postponed longer than we feared. He has done a good work and left a good record.

With all these open and opening doors in this and in all lands where are the reapers to come from to carry on the work? We ask for the earnest and effectual prayers of all your readers for a greater blessing on our own work. Brethren PRAY for us.

Yours in Christian love,

D. MCGILVARY.

The success of sainthood is the success attained by struggle and suffering and achieved by faith; a success of honor, of clean hands and pure heart, of service to man and glory to God.

SOME ADVICE TO BOYS.

My son, you may not be missed a great deal by a very wide circle of people when you die. It won't be neccessary for you to leave much money for a tombstone. The few people who love you, who tenderly and dearly love you, will know which mound covers your sleeping figure, and they can find it just as well by the ferns and grasses that wave above it, and a monument ninety feet high won't make strangers care for you, or make them love you, or make them remember you. You may not be missed a great deal by very many people when you die, my boy; but that isn't what you want to think about. You want to make yourself felt and noticed while you are here. That's what you want to do. And that is more than most men do. Just run your eyes over this paragraph again, if you have time, and think over it a little while you are waiting for morning service to begin. Now and then you meet a man who actually rejoices, in a mean, envious sort of a way, to think in a few years his more popular, prosperous, successful neighbor will be dead and forgotten. It may be true. The big, wide world is so busy with the living that she does seem to forget her children when they fall asleep. But you will notice that the man who rejoice in this is usually a man whom she has forgotten while he yet lives; who is not felt or heard in the world at all. Now, do you go ahead my boy, and do not stop to wonder if the world will remember you and miss you one hundred years from now. Little you'll do for this old world in a hundred years from now. When you are gone the world will get along without you, my boy, but while you are here do you make it understand that you are running part of this show yourself, if it is nothing more than standing at the tent-door. and directing the people to pass to the right and move along in front of the cages.—*Burdette.*

BUILDING.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

Souls are built as temples are,—
Sunken deep, unseen, unknown,
Lies the sure foundation-stone.
Then the [illegible]ses framed to bear
Lift the cloisters pillared fair.
Last of all the airy spire,
Soaring heavenward, higher and higher,
Nearest sun and nearest star.

Souls are built as temples are,—
Inch by inch in gradual rise
Mount the layered masonries.
Warring questions have their day,
Kings arise and pass away,
Laborers vanish one by one,
Still the temple is not done,
Still completion seems afar.

Souls are built as temples are,—
Here a carving rich and quaint,
There the image of a saint;
Here a deep-hued pane to tell
Sacred truth or miracle;
Every little helps the much
Every careful, careless, touch
Adds a charm or leaves a scar.

Souls are built as temples are,—
Based on truth's eternal law
Sure and steadfast, without flaw,
Through the sunshine, through the snows,
Up and on the building goes;
Every fair thing finds its place,
Every hard thing lends a grace,
Every hand may make or mar.

—*Christian Intelligencer.*

THE PHYSICIAN OF THE NEAR FUTURE.

The progress of the last fifty years has wholly changed the position of the science and art of the physician. His very name meant Nature, and he was so called because his subject for study was the highest one in Nature—the study of man. But there was so little material for that kind of study which deserves the name of science, and there was so much demand for some one who could seek to relieve human pain and diseases that it is not wonderful that the *art* made *attempts*, even when it had no science to fall back upon. It did come to have observation and experience, and, in so far as it availed itself of these, had a right to exist. But, as an art, it had to be empirical, just because it had not enough orderly facts out of which to make a science. Now the situation is greatly changed. Almost every department of natural science, in its modern accumulations, has much to hand over to the physician. The medical mind became aroused, and soon saw that it too had a body of science within itself, waiting the search of the scalpel and the microscope, and capable of being utilized for the purposes of art.

It is not at all troublesome that this more precise knowledge has narrowed the sphere of drugs and widened that of natural relief and cure. It is the highest of human mechansim and of human skill so to run a machine that is self-reparative, as that it may have the very best chance to repair itself. That is what the true physician of the present day is studying with potential energy. He does not ignore drugs. He knows that there are limitations as to the degree to which the human organism, when out of repair, can mend itself. Hence, there never was a time when the physician, finding such a condition, pushed his drugs and other appliances more vigorously. He has more accurately discerned their place and their power, and so when he must employ them, does it all the more actively. But he has also seen that the occasions for their use are the rare exceptions. The great study now is to know what are the precise preservative and curative powers of the human system and of each particular person, and how far and in what way they are most available. Also, how they can be aided in natural methods, such as by air, food, water, exercise, etc. Hence it is that hygiene is no longer a thing to be patronized. It is radical and essential to the practice of medicine. Many a practitioner past fifty years of age has become a poor practitioner because he practices just as he was taught, and knows more about *Materia Medica* than he does about the *Materia Naturæ*. The profoundest questions now before the medical mind are those of nutrition, of tissue repair, of preservation or renovation by natural processes. Flint and Gross signalized their latest works by insisting upon the change. Weir Mitchell opens his institution for restorative treatment mostly along the lines of sanitary and dietetic methods. Sargent attempts both prevention and cure by resort to the legitimate ways of body-building as Nature conducts it. These are but specimens of hundreds of others who have caught the light. They know how important and yet how narrow a sphere drugs have on the one hand and also how superficial on the other are many of the plans of alimentation through pepsin and baby foods, etc. Sir Wm. Gull does not feel his profession compromised when he states that the Prince of Wales when sick with typhoid fever took only two doses of medicine, because he knows that there is greater skill in conducting the other lines of treatment in all that relates to temperature, rest, food, etc., than there could be in mere medication. The greatest mortification and embarrassment to the hygienist of the present day is that so many think that sanitation means skill in finding a nuisance rather than that deep knowledge of causes which prevents their occurrence. He is the modern physician who, finding results in the form of sickness, knows how to deal with them in full knowledge of the curative resources of the sanitary or real medical art. The time has really come when every family that can afford it, should put itself under the care of the physician with the expectation that he will guide the life in particulars in which every one cannot be expected to have knowledge and so secure vigor and ward off disease. It is now more practicable to get more service out of your medical adviser by his investigations of states of health and means of vigor, than it is to depend upon him merely when the sickness has arrived. It is thus that the average of human health can be decidedly raised, and so benefit a cure to the family and to the nation. He who thus values his physician as a consultant, not with the view of a dose but as one capable of preventing disease or of dealing with it mostly through natural processes, will not fail to secure the greatest advantages of this great art.—*Independent.*

PICKING UP.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER

One of the time-consuming cares of every housekeeper may be described under the general head of picking up. She picks up after her husband, after the girls, after the babies in the nursery. The latter strew the nursery floor with their blocks, toys and picture-books; about one in a hundred being taught to put its little properties away when done with them, while the other ninety-nine are diligently instructed at an early age in the art of being waited upon by their elders. Girls come in from their pleasant excursions here and there, flushed, dimpled, sweet as the rose which laughs in the hedge, but sweet as they look, they are thoughtless beyond belief in the matter of making work for their mothers. A parasol on a piano, a pair of gloves on the music-rack, a hat on the top of a cabinet, a wrap thrown carelessly on the back of an easy chair and the young women drift languidly, into the dining-room, quite oblivious that it will take mamma or the maid a good quarter of an hour to "tidy" the apartment which they have set awry. Doubtless their intention is to carry their things to the proper places themselves, after a period of rest, but she who procrastinates in such an affair, is lost. In putting away one's outdoor clothing, one's letters, one's books, it is the first moment of decision which counts, the primary indecision which is fatal. What the young person lazily or thoughtlessly imposes on somebody who is older, and by reason of her added years less able to bear the strain, may be just the traditional straw, beyond which strength and vigor will endure no more.

For the good man of the house we have always the most elastic toleration yet we think that too often he binds a burden on the shoulders of his wife, which frets her unwarrantably, though she makes no sign of complaint. "My husband's progress through the house," said a matron recently, "is marked by a litter of hats, coats, slippers, newspapers, pamphlets, books, boots, cork-screws, inkstands, reports, collars, handkerchiefs, etc." He is forever saying, "Dear, do you remember where you put such or such a thing of mine?" and wondering why his wife has so inconvenient a habit of clearing things up.

It needs only a glance to show that if everybody were of one mind about putting articles at once where they belong, picking up would be reduced to a minimum, and one labor of the housewife greatly simplified.—*The Home Maker.*

THE GREAT SALVATION.

If any word should cause joy to man, it is salvation, for he needs it and must perish without it. Salvation is not merely being taken to heaven—not eternal being only, but eternal well-being—it is deliverance from sin, and hence from the punishment of sin, and so includes holiness, happiness, eternal glory and blessings. Hence it is great—"so great salvation."

It is great if we consider the sin and misery from which it delivers us. The fall of man brought us into an estate of sin and misery. From this we could not deliver ourselves, neither by our works nor by our sufferings. We could not make an atonement for our sins. Christ must interpose and die for us and thus make an atonement for our sins. This he has done—obeyed and died for us in our stead and room. Even when an atonement is made we cannot of ourselves avail ourselves of it, not because we have not the power of free agents, but our depraved hearts enslave our wills and hold us in bondage, so we have no inclination to come to Christ and be saved by him. We are indisposed and disinclined to this. Hence we need the Holy Spirit to renew our hearts and draw us to Christ that we may be saved by him and delivered from sin and eternal death.

It is a great salvation because of the greatness of Him who purchased it for us—Jesus Christ. Let us consider the glory of his person—God manifest in the flesh—God and man in two distinct natures and one person forever. Let us not fail to look at his perfect character, without blemish and without spot; his offices—prophet, priest and king; his work, to do and to die, obey and suffer, atone and intercede. Let us see what he did to purchase salvation for us—he obeyed the law in our stead, he died for us on the cross, he intercedes for us in heaven, he sends the Holy Spirit to draw us to himself, to work faith in us and thereby unite us to himself in effectual calling. He also has made this salvation known to men—known to us. He prepared the way for it all along from the first promise in Eden until he came and the angels announced his birth in Bethlehem. Then he also preached it; it was spoken by the Lord; then he sent his servants to proclaim it who had heard it from his own lips, and he confirmed their testimony by the miracles he wrought by them, God bearing them witness with signs and wonders.

This salvation is great if we look at the glory it bestows. It justifies us before God, and so gives us peace with him; it gives peace and joy here in this world; it sustains and cheers us in our trials; it supports us in life and in death; gives us victory over death and the grave; assures us of a glorious resurrection; it opens heaven to us where there are mansions prepared; it gives eternal glory.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

There was a married man, and his wife was the head of the household. He had a friend who was in the same case, only his friend was apparently happy and comfortable, while he was just the reverse. He had long studied the peculiar difference between them, and finally he mustered up courage to go to his friend and ask him. "What is the way to be happy," he asked, "when you are under a woman's thumb?" "Don't squirm."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Treasury for Pastors and People closes the year with an elegant number. Its articles are as bracing as a crisp December atmosphere and as full of warmth and beauty as a genial day in June. The pastor or Christian worker who fails to read this magazine does injustice to his own intellectual and spiritual equipment and consequently to the work in which he is engaged. The portrait of the Rev. Dr. Virgin, of the Pilgrim Church, New York, forms its frontispiece, and is followed by his excellent sermon on "The Intuitions of Love." The Christian sermon is by Canon Liddon, and the New Year's sermon by Rev. A. James. The Leading Thoughts of Sermons are both timely and helpful. Erasmus, Manuscript Preaching, Hindering Each Other, and Should the Present mode of Preaching be Changed? In and Around the Holy City, the Physician and Pastor, Pastoral Work, are some of the contents. Rev. J. L. Hill has something bright to say to the Young People's Prayer-meeting. Dr. Moment's Light on the International Lessons is always bright. The Editorials are very interesting. All Departments are full and good. Yearly, $2.50. Clergymen, $2.00. Single copies 25 cents. E. B. Treat, Publisher, 711 Broadway, New York.

Two Girls Abroad:—This is a very pleasantly written story, by Nellie M. Carles. Two girls go abroad unattended, and the story is an entertaining account of their trials and adventures. But few places are described in detail, but a great deal of useful information is given. A romantic vein runs through the story. This is an excellent work for girls and boys. Price $1.00. Robt. Carter & Bros., Publishers, New York.

We are indebted to Messrs. Whittet & Shepperson for an exceedingly pretty Sunday-school Calendar for 1889. It has the International Lessons, with Golden's Texts or Bible Readings for each quarter, put up in the daintiest and most attractive manner. It would be quite an acquisition to the Sunday-school, for it is intended to encourage regular attendance. We would be glad to know that they were generally distributed throughout our Sabbath schools. No Superintendent or teacher will fail to be pleased with the unique arrangement. Send to Messrs. Whittet & Shepperson, 100, Main street, Richmond, Va., and be supplied.

The Popular Science Monthly for December has the following interesting contents: "The Psychology of Deception," "New Light on a Lunar Mystery," "The Pine-Tree Lizard," the last Stages in the Genealogy of Man," "Atomic Worlds and their Motions," "Evolving the Camel," "The History of a Doctrine," "The Origin of Forest-Groupings," "Chinese Marriage Customs," "Native Life in British Borneo," "Animal Arithmetic," Sketch of F. A. Vulpian," (with Portrait,) Editor's Table: Literary Notes Popular Miscellany and Notes. Address 1, 3, and 5 Bond st., New York. Yearly, $5 00.

WHAT ONE CHRISTIAN WOMAN DID FOR JESUS.

Seemingly it was only a little thing for that young lady on her way to meet her own class, to stop in a lane and speak to a group of rowdy-looking boys about playing games on the Lord's day, and then to invite them to go with her to the Sunday-school. "Not very likely to succeed, either," say the timid ones; but it did, at least in part, and see what came of it.

One of the lads was Amos Sutton, then about twelve years old, and later the honored and beloved missionary of Orissa. I give the story as related by himself to a lady, a fellow voyager to Calcutta, as he was nearing the close of his long and useful life. His early home was London, where both his parents died before he was old enough to remember their faces or their love for their only child. His first recollections of himself were of a homeless wandering, without friends or visible means of support, of lawless habits and reckless daring, so notorious, even on the streets of London, for his utter disregard of "the powers that be," that there was scarcely a policeman who did not know of his misdemeanors, nor one sufficiently adroit to detect him in their commission. One Sunday morning, while playing a game of pitch and toss, with two or three companions as lawless as himself, they were accosted by a lady—a young seamstress, wholly dependent upon her needle for support, but "rich in faith and good works." She was on her way to Sunday-school, and ever on the alert for opportunities to serve the Master she loved, and to win the lost and perishing to his fold, she stopped and spoke to the boys. Then with a bright smile, said how glad she was to meet them, but truly sorry that they should forget the sanctity of the Lord's day, or do anything to grieve the dear Saviour, who loved them so much as to die to save them from sin and suffering. At first the boys treated the whole affair as a joke and mockingly asked each other how it would seem for "Pudding Lane boys to wear clean pinafores and join in singing psalms?"

Still the lady argued, and presently Amos began to relent, and finally offered to compromise. He would go to Sunday-school, if at its close, the lady would give him a shilling to play at "pitch and toss." Vainly the teacher tried to make other terms—it was no use. The boy was resolute, and turned to leave with his companions. Seeing that she could get his ear in no other way, Miss E—— said to Amos, "I will give you a shilling, but promise me you will not use it all to-day;" and earnestly did she lift up her heart to God that the boy might be so touched by the Divine Spirit, as from that hour to give up his evil ways, never to return to them.

The next Sunday morning she found Amos awaiting her at the same spot where she had first accosted him, and again she purchased his attendance at Sunday-school, but this time by the bestowal of some pretty Scripture cards, and it was not until the third Sunday that he could be induced to sit in Miss E——'s class and take part in the lessons. From that day there was steady improvement; the boy learned rapidly, and soon began to evince a desire to rise above his miserable past, and to earn a living by honest industry instead of vagrancy. He regularly attended both church and Sunday-school, and before a year had expired, was hopefully converted and numbered among God's people. Assisted largely by the efforts and influence of the young seamstress, he acquired a liberal education, studied theology, was ordained to the work of the ministry, and entered in the vigor of young manhood, upon the noble missionary career that was so blessed and owned of God in Orissa.

The details of the public life of this beloved missionary are too well known to need repetition here; while of the hundreds—perhaps thousands of precious souls converted through his instrumentality, we shall know fully only in the great day when "the books shall be opened" and "the work of every man made manifest, of what sort it is."

There is yet another chapter of Dr. Sutton's life work, besides what he accomplished in Orissa. After more than a score of years in India, he was seeking health in England, his native clime, where he wrote the hymn:

"Hail, sweetest, dearest tie that binds
Our glowing hearts in love;
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above!"

After a short rest in England, the intense longing of Mrs. Sutton to visit the place of her birth, brought them to Boston, and while there Dr. S. was invited to attend the Triennial Convention at its meeting in 1835.

So earnest were his pleadings before that body for the ten millions of Telugus, among whom was not one single missionary to tell them of Jesus, that the Board decided to occupy the field at once; and so was begun the most famous mission of modern times, called by Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, after his recent visit, "the crowning glory of modern missions," and numbering now more than thirty thousand converts!

Was it a little thing done for Jesus and his cause, by that humble, unknown Christain woman, when she led the wayward boy into her class in Sunday-school, and followed him up, from day to day, with her prayers and guidance and help. If so, how has "the little one become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation?" It is "the Lord's doing, and is marvelous in our eyes!" What grand encouragement to work diligently, with such ability as he shall bestow, that at his coming, we may hear from him the words, "Well done!"—*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

THE ANTIDOTE

The best antidote for skepticism is religious experience. It is the divine remedy: "Do His will"—"Know of the doctrine." Methodism sprang up in an age of skepticism—far more skeptical than the present—a time of general unbelief, and it turned the tide by pouring into English life a stream of religious experience. If anybody is seriously alarmed (we are not) about the skepticism about him, we advise him to preach Jesus and to leave to special champions the smaller task of confuting Huxley. Real experimental religion always did and always will convince and constrain men. At bottom, men hope and fear for the life to come, and they are not going to get over it in this age or any other. Personal godliness is a light for men whose beams they will not (in mass) reject for total darkness. Experimental religion (we use the quaint phrase of our fathers) has so much power, and is so applicable to human wants, that it will always beat unbelief; we do not say in the long run, but in any run whatever. There is no answering against an experience which makes men good inside and out.—*New York Methodist.*

A THOUGHT FOR PARENTS.

What if God should place in your hand a diamond, and tell you to inscribe on it a sentence which should be read at the last day and shown as an index of your own thoughts and feelings; what care, what caution would you exercise in the selection! Now, this is what God has done. He has placed before you the immortal minds of your children, more imperishable than the diamond, on which you are to inscribe every day and every hour, by your instruction, by your spirit, or by your example, something which will remain and be for or against you at the judgment.—*Payson.*

THE CHURCH AND THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Most churches would be shocked were they to be told that they take little or no interest in Sunday-schools, that they do not even believe in them. But how shall we judge of their faith save by their works? Few of them make provision for the support of their schools, or interest themselves in the choice of teachers or officers; many are indifferent to the numbers or the methods or the success in their Sunday-school work. Many Christian parents take no pains to find out what sort of instruction (or by what sort of teachers) is given their children, or what advancement in the knowledge of the Bible these children are making. Quite too rarely do we have positions in the more public service of the Lord's day for this branch of the church's legitimate and most hopeful work. Still more rarely are weekly prayer-meetings set aside for a consideration of Sunday-school interests.

There seems to be an impression that the Sunday-school will run itself; but if thus let alone, it will run itself out, or at any rate fail to reach half the number of people it ought to reach. Great numbers, perhaps a majority of the members of our churches, who should be in the Sunday-school, either as teachers or as pupils, never think of having anything whatever to do with it. With all the progress made in our churches, surely there is room for more, and in connection with the strongest arm of the church. If the churches do not reach the people through their Sunday-schools, they will never reach them at all. We long for the day when all the members of the church, young and old together, shall unite in the study of the word of God in the Sunday-school, and when the church will be as anxious to provide for the equipment of its Sunday-school as it is to provide for the support of its choir or its pastor.—*The Congregationalist.*

STAND UP FOR THE RIGHT.

Every day brings to each of us opportunities which we may neglect or never notice. We have an opportunity of speaking in behalf of truth and justice, and we are silent. We decline to take our stand against public prejudice or public opinion. We are afraid of being opposed or ridiculed or of being out of the fashion; and so we do nothing when we ought to act, and the opportunity goes by. We are like the man who hid his pound in a napkin and buried it in the earth, and said, "Lord, I was afraid!" We are not like the woman who put her two mites into the treasury, and was probably criticised by the bystanders for her very small donation. Yes, she may have been criticised by them; but, then, she was commended by Jesus, and has gone into the gospels of mankind as an example of right-doing. She did not lose her opportunity. Let us do what we can, and we shall not be followed into the other world by our lost opportunities bearing witness against us in the great day of account and retribution. Every day brings some opportunity. Every movement of conscience is an opportunity. And remember that we are never called to do anything more than is in our power. If we can say, "I have done what I could," that is enough.—*James Freeman Clarke.*

GOLD DUST.

Man, if he do but live within the light
Of high endeavors, daily spreads abroad
His being around with strength that cannot fail.
—*Wordsworth.*

***

Every one has a fair turn to be as great as he pleases.—*Jeremy Collier.*

An obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold him.—*Pope.*

***

There's music ever in the kindly soul;
For every deed of goodness done is like
A chord set in the heart, and joy doth strike
Upon it.
—*McKellar.*

***

There is a transcendant power in example. We reform others unconsciously, when we walk uprightly.

***

Think, as if man had never thought before!
Act, as if all creation hung attent
On the acting of such faculty as thine
To take prime pattern from thy masterpiece.
—*Browning.*

***

The snow, the vapor, and the stirring wind fulfill His Word. Are our own acts and thoughts lighter or wider than these, that we should forget it?—*Ruskin.*

***

Down sunk the sun, the closing hour of day
Came onward, mantled o'er with dusky gray.
—*Parnell.*

A GIRL'S ADVICE TO GIRLS.

Don't let us be tempted by bargains. How often we have wasted smaller or larger amounts by the temptation of seeing such and such an article for only "thirty-nine cents," or another for "twenty-three cents," ribbon marked down or "lace just given away!" If the article is needed, buy it; but don't purchase to lay by, just because it is "so cheap." Good materials pay. It is better to go without for a little until we can get something worth making up. Pay for what you get. A dress or coat bought on the installment plan, or one for which a debt is incurred, is a very expensive or troublesome garment. It is worn out before it is paid for, and then another is needed, and so the debt goes on. Let our dress be suitable for the occasion and for ourselves, and let us remember that a true, bright woman is never thought of for her clothes—that is, if they are neat—but rather for herself. A gingham or plain woolen dress can make a girl look as charmingly as silk, and for ordinary life would be much more suitable.—*Christian Advocate.*

DRAWING CONGREGATIONS.

In these days days we hear much of the minister who "draws." He is believed to be a very valuable man and his services are in demand. There are some congregations in the Presbyterian church that are fully persuaded that the panacea for the ills with which their churches are afflicted is a minister of this class. If they could only get a pastor who would draw, who would fill the empty pews and make it easy to pay the salary and meet the current expenses, they would be happy. But if there is a real demand for drawing preachers, there is a no less urgent demand for drawing congregations. The drawing power of the congregation is far greater than that of the pastor, and the responsibility for the wise and earnest exercise of this power rests alike upon the two parties. Under all ordinary circumstances, if the congregation does its duty there will be very little occasion to complain of the minister. The drawing power of the membership of the church consists essentially in the capacity to make themselves agreeable to strangers and to those who either neglect public worship or but seldom enter the sanctuary. And the primary requisite to success in the effort to accomplish this is in frank cordiality of manner. It is a capacity to make those who come into the sanctuary, either as strangers or as visitors, understand they are welcome. If they are suffered to come and go without recognition, they are not drawn but repelled. The congregation has a repelling as well as a drawing power. And if those who come are made to feel that power, though they may be pleased with the services, they are not likely to come again. If they are not asked to come again, if no friendly word is addressed to them and no notice taken of them, they conclude that they are not wanted, and look elsewhere for a church home. It is only a strong and successful man who is able to build up a church in spite of this repelling influence.

THE OUTSTRETCHED HAND.

Some years ago a member of the Church to which I ministered was lying very sick. The daughter who watched with her noticed her mother's arm thrust out from under the covering, and stretched out upon the pillow. Fearing that her mother might take cold, she gentle replaced the arm and hand, but erelong it re-appeared. Again and again it was replaced, only soon again to re-appear. In the morning the daughter asked her mother why she persisted in keeping her arm extended and her hand upon the pillow. She repliedf "I was too weak to pray, and I knew Jesus would see my open hand and know what it meant."—*W. P. Breed, D. D.*

WHAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE?

"You forgot yourself to-day, did you not? You preached forty-five minutes," said a member to his pastor after the sermon. "Maybe I did; but, oh! the human souls before me—their value and their danger! It may be in my zeal for their salvation, I talked a few minutes over my time." "I thought so," said the member.

"Such a speech! I never heard the like of it before. I stood for two hours, the crowd being so great I could find no seat, and I believe I could have stood another hour without getting tired. So said the same member to his pastor a few days after the complaint at the length of his sermon. The speech referred to was made by Mr. A., a politician, before a political club, of his work.

The pastor thought—On one hand the question of salvation, the cause of humanity, the Church, of God; the great verities of life, death and judgment, and tired at forty-five minutes, with a comfortable seat! On the other hand, the success of a political party, and two hours, no seat, and not tired!—*Methodist Monitor.*

FAITH AND LOVE.

Faith, by an insensible gradation, passes into love. Faith is the ground-work of love. It connects the sundered tie between God and the human soul. It restores fellowship between the Creator and the creature. It has been truly said that "such are the laws of our spiritual nature, that love can be restored to our lapsed humanity only through faith. When the soul, with child-like simplicity, trusts all to God, then there arises in the soul the love of paradise. The redeemed soul is like a tree planted in the courts of the Lord's palace. Faith is its vital root, love the trunk, and the graces which adorn and constitute the Christian character are the branches. If the root withers, the tree fades."

This faith is not a mere reliance upon the atonement for salvation, but a state of affectionate confidence which the soul feels towards God. All servile fear is banished, and the redeemed spirit reclines on the bosom of the God of love, and is conscious of not being repulsed. The soul in such a state, looking up to its divine Bridegroom, pours forth its loving song:

"Gentler thy voice than the whisper of angels,
Brighter thy smile than the sun in the sky;
Gather me tenderly close to thy bosom;
Faint with thy loveliness—there let me die."
—*Christian Witness.*

THANKFUL FOR TRIALS.

Having once become possessed of spiritual life, we get abundant opportunities of testing the faithfulness of God. Every promise in God's Word becomes an opportunity of showing the power, the immutability, the love, the faithfulness and the gentleness of God. But let us be very careful ever to verify experience. You who always prosper and enjoy good health, be thankful for it, and for all the little round of promises that will fall to your lot; you who are suffering persons, and are often sick, and go often to the grave, you who are slandered, or whose lives are a daily battle, thank God for that enlarged range of promise which you can now test and try. You cannot see the stars now, but if you were to go down to the bottom of a well at high noon you could see the stars. God sometimes takes us down into the deeps of affliction that we may see his promises. Many of the promises are written in sympathetic ink—a kind of ink that seems to leave no mark on the paper till you hold it to the fire: then the black lines stand out. There is much of God's Word that must be held to the fire of some fierce and trying affliction. * * * You must be cast upon a certain island before you can shake off the beasts into the fire. Or you must be banished to another certain island ere you can be "in the Spirit of the Lord's Day," and hear behind you the voice of the trumpet, and see the majesty of the Figure at whose feet you shall fall as dead. I say be thankful for trials when they come.—*Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.*

TWO RULERS.

"The Bible is so strict and old-fashioned," said a young man to a gray-haired friend who was advising him to study God's Word if he would learn how to live. "There are plenty of books written nowadays that are moral enough in their teachings, and do not bind one down as the Bible." The old merchant turned to his desk and took out two rulers, one of which was slightly bent. With each of these he ruled a line, and silently handed the ruled paper to his companion. "Well said the lad, "what do you mean?" "One line is not straight and true, is it? When you mark out your path in life, do not take a crooked ruler."

FOR THE BENEFIT OF PATRONS.

A religious newspaper must, within certain limits, be run in the interest of its subscribers. The man who controls its columns must consider what will be the best for the greatest number, and not what will please an individual or even a single neighborhood. He must not put into his columns that which can be of no possible service to one in a thousand of his readers, even if by such exclusion he secures the ill-will of some good brother or sister. He must not refuse to publish what *is* of interest and profit, although the publication may be objected to by some worthy and excellent people.—*Religious Herald.*

THE PILLAR OF CLOUD AND OF FIRE.

But there was another lesson to be learned in the various aspect of the pillar according to the people's need. It changed its appearance in a two-fold respect. On the march, it moved before them as an upright pillar; in the camp, it was spread out as a canopy and defending cover above the tabernacle. In the one case, gathered up as in intensity of action; in the other, diffused in repose. Akin to this variation was the change of brightness from the smoke-cloud, which was clearly visible in the glaring desert sunshine, to the glowing fire which paled the stars. The cause of this change was not merely the diminishing daylight, which let the unchanging brightness become more visible as it declined, but an actual increase of brilliancy as the need for it increased. These changes were dictated by the plain prosaic needs of the moment, but they are symbols for all time of the blessed adaptation to our circumstances which the presence of our guiding God designs to assume. We have a God who shapes himself by our need, as sea water will take the form of the smallest vessel dipped into its infinite expanse. When we are toiling, he comes in the energy of his help concentrated and moving with us like the upright pillar; when we rest, he comes in the stillness of his abiding companionship, and stretches his covering over us, beneath which is quiet safety, like the canopy of cloud over the holy place. When the day of prosperity is bright about us, he come as "a cloudy screen to temper the deceitful ray;" when the frequent night stoops on our path, he comes, a light in the darkness, brighter than ever before. Lonely hearts find him nearer than when they were happy in a love that is gone. Sorrowing souls hear the sweetest tones of his voice. Night reveals the starry glory of the sky, which seemed empty by day. He actually comes closer to us in the hour of our need, and we are better able to feel how close he is. So it often happens that the truth which was dim in the day is bright in the night, and that the thoughts of God, which were only like some film of smoke while prosperity shone about us, gather fire in their heart, and blaze, the very light of life, when earth has become dark; and hopes have burned out, and all things are growing sombre and gray.—*Dr. A. McLaren, in Sunday-School Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS THOUGHTS.

This is not a bad thought from Dr. Rynd: "It seems to me that the devil would never ask any thing more of a minister than to have him feel that his mission was chiefly to the grown-up members of his congregation, while some one else was to look after the children."

It is not the singing of the lips, but the song of the heart that is pleasing to God; the lips are his machinery to vocalize the happiness of the soul.

Our friend the *Raleigh Christian Advocate* says most truthfully: A preacher that is not ready to declare the truth in the face of an opposing public sentiment is not worthy to stand in the pulpit, and an editor that will not condemn an evil for fear of public sentiment is not worthy to sit in the editorial chair.

Look up to heaven for your power; look down upon earth for the field of its exercise.

It is a good thought, a brightly burning, yet a deeply consoling thought: "Holiness is a heart-rest in Jesus."

Some men are better than their creed—they are the few; others are far worse than their creed—they are the many. But the equilibrium is established by those who perform good acts in accordance with a righteous creed.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1888

THE BOSTON ELECTION.

The secular papers have had little to say of the election which came off in Boston last week for mayor and members of the school committee. A few announced the fact that Mayor O'BRIEN had been beaten and there left the matter; none, so far as we have seen, have treated it as of special significance. We are not at all surprised at this action on the part of the secular press. We shall be most agreeably surprised if the religious press do not pass this by as one of the ten thousand incidents they are not called upon to notice. And yet this Boston election, in view of the antecedents and in view of its consequences, is one of the most important events that has occurred in this country during the entire period of its existence. We are entirely sincere in the statement.

HUGH O'BRIEN has been Mayor of the city of Boston five years. Last year, we have seen it stated, he was elected by a majority of 9,000 votes. He is a Roman Catholic theoretically and practically. He required the public institutions closed on St. PATRICK'S day and had the public library and reading-room kept open on the Sabbath. The Roman Catholics on the public school committee outnumbered the Protestants. Our readers know, but it may not be amiss to refresh their memories, that some two months since, or thereabouts, the Romanists, instigated, it is said, by a Romish priest, and confident in their power, displaced a school history which gave a truthful account of the scandalous sale of indulgences by LEO X., and substituted for it a history which referred to the massacre of St. BARTHOLOMEW and other infamies of papal history in a manner that was at least extenuating and apologetic. It is said that even this last history did not relate the events as they had been told by the author, but had been carefully revised by Roman Catholic hands.

Those who did this thing of course felt secure in the doing. Doubtless they thought it would prove a nine day's wonder; papers would report it—few would dare characterize it in the face of the Romish voting power, and before the election matters would resume their wonted course. They counted without their host. The Protestant citizens did not depend on the political press; it is well they did not. They held mass meetings and organized for a thorough canvass. A committee of one hundred citizens was formed to arouse the people. The Protestant women were called to exercise their privilege of voting in favor of restoring Protestantism to equal rights in the public schools. The Romish priests called up their forces, men and women, and battle was joined. As a result the 9,000 majority of O'BRIEN melted away, and his opponent received a majority of 1,700 votes—some say 2,000 votes. There are now eight Roman Catholics holding over on the School Board; this number the committee of One Hundred thought quite enough and so did not offer a single Roman Catholic candidate. They elected their nominees and secured a majority on the Board. We are told that the result is a great surprise. No doubt of it! The Romanists would hardly have joined issue if they could have supposed such an outcome possible. The weather was exceedingly inclement on election day, and this it was thought would keep the better class of voters from the polls and cause a loss of some thousands of voters to the Protestant cause. But they were there—at the polls that is. The kid-glove aristocracy (as one secular paper calls them) ordered out their carriages and repaired to the place where was to be decided whether or not the Pope of Rome should rule in Boston; the wealthiest ladies were not a whit behind the servant girls on this occasion.

And now what are the lessons taught; for it is well to note them. In this matter, Boston is only a foreshadow of what is to come over the whole United States when Romanism shall feel that it commands enough votes to call in a great political party—either political party—to do its bidding:

One lesson taught is as above indicated, that Rome intends, when and where she can, to trample Protestantism under foot. The public schools she will take, and the treasuries as fast as she can reach them. "Let us be tolerant," slips glibly enough from so-called Protestant lips as Rome marches forward in her aggressions, but Rome never employs the phrase, nor practices the principle. Tolerance is a word unknown to Rome.

Another lesson is that politicians will espouse the cause of Romanism—will abjure the faith that has made and has preserved this Republic—whenever thereby they believe they can secure to themselves place and power.

The third lesson is more comforting. The Boston election proves that when Protestism is fully aroused, it will assert its right to life, and its right to direct and control the public institutions founded by Protestants and maintained and preserved by Protestant wealth and Protestant energy and ability. Men will not be so enslaved to any political party as to sacrifice their Protestant liberties at its behest. The lesson ought not to be lost on the politicians. They ought to reflect that through Romish machinations the issue is narrowing, and soon the time must come when the lines will be drawn, as in Boston, between Romanism and Protestantism. The question will come up to be decided: Shall America be ruled from Rome? Shall the Pope of Rome, *de facto*, hold the reins of government in these United States? In that day the persons, or the party, that would surrender the religious rights and privileges secured to all by the Constitution, will be crushed under the execrations of those lovers of freedom whose interests they would betray.

SYNODICAL EVANGELISM.

[Corespondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The Home Mission Committee appointed by Synod have a wonderful responsibility on their shoulders. It certainly is the beginning of the advancement and enlargement of the Presbyterian church in North Carolina, if the committee do their duty. A correspondent in a recent issue of the Presbyterian, said that eleven members being chosen on the committee to select, and to overlook the work of one Evangelist, reminded him of the old song, "one little nigger on a thousand acre farm with two overseers." If the brother will think of the importance of starting this work aright, and especially since the resolution passed by Synod says to employ an Evangelist or *Evangelists*, he will see that it is not too large. A committee of three or even less may direct this work after it is organized, but eleven is not too many to organize and to start such an important work. He is also in error if he thinks that the good Presbyterians of this great State of North Carolina, will allow this committee to be put off with the small mite of one Evangelist, after the great good that the work will undoubtedly do, is pointed out to them. I hold a higher opinion of their liberality toward the advancement of God's kingdom in our own State, and believe that God will bless this work in opening the eyes of the people to the necessity of it, and cause them to be liberal toward it. Now as to the man or men to be chosen by this committee for the work, I, as one of the people hope that they will not select a "slow coach" or an "Old Fogy" 'or one that is more theoretical than practical, or one that has more seminary learning than knowledge of human nature or one who is forever sowing and never reaping. Above all things I hope that they will choose a man that has an eye to business, in building up the financial strength of churches as well as in building up numerical or spiritual strength. There ought to be a law established, that if the Evangelist does not make the churches, that he organizes self-sustaining in a year or two thereby relieving the Presbyteries of the burden, that he should be called from the field and a better man appointed for the place. Now this step of send ing Evangelists into unoccupied fields, and establishing new churches, will necessarily increase the demand for more preachers, and more practical ones than sometimes go down to the people. What is Synod to do about it? Why in my opinion the natural consequence will be that they must license more men to preach who have not been through the regular course; men who though they have not been through the seminary, feel called upon to preach, are full of the Spirit, and who feel that through Christ that strengthenth them they can do all things.

The suggestion of your correspondent that Elders should attend Synod is important, because they have the advantage of knowing more of the needs of the people as to preaching than the ministers, and they generally have better judgment in regard to financial and other worldly affairs. I have not seen any notice of the committee's having been called together. They ought to keep the wheel rolling that was started at Synod and not let the axles get rusted.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

HOME MISSION COLLECTION

IN WILMINGTON PRESBYTERY.

The month of January has been set apart by Presbytery as the time for raising the means for carrying on the Mission work in the bounds of our Presbytery. During the past year, the first in which we have done our own work—$601.35 was raised for this object. Of this amount $100 has been expended for church erection, and $497.25 for the support of ministers laboring in feeble churches and evangelistic fields, leaving a balance on hand of $4.10. Some estimate of the importance of this work can be made by taking into consideration the fact that the ministers who derive a part of their support from this fund supply *eighteen* of our churches with the ordinances of the gospel, and that without this support many of these churches would be closed or their ministers suffer want.

The Committee needs for its work during the coming year at least as much as it received during the past year. In fact, an increase of this fund is urgently needed; for while some expenses were incurred this year from which we will be exempt during the coming year, one of our fields has lain vacant that we earnestly hope to supply, and this will lay new obligations upon the Committee. But in view of the stringency of the times Presbytery ordered an apportionment of only the same amount, viz., $600 to be made. Each church has been privately advised of the amount of its apportionment, and it is earnestly hoped that Pastors, Elders and Deacons will be diligent in seeing that no church falls behind the amount expected from it.

Church Treasurers will please drop a postal card to the Chairman informing him of the amount raised, that the Committee may know as soon as possible there sources they have to depend upon. The amount itself should be forwarded to the Treasurer of Presbytery as usual.

PEYTON H. HOGE,
Chairman Committee of Home Missions, Wilmington Presbytery.

MISSION CULLINGS.

During the past three years the Protestant churches in Japan have grown to 157 churches from 38, of 11,604 members from 3,769, and of the contribntions over £3,725 from £2,196.

The Church of the Pilgruins (Dr. Storrs,) last year gave $4,000 to the American Board; double the amount given the year previous. On a recent Sunday it gave in the usual way of collection $1,500 and it will probably be increased to $5,000.

Within fifteen months the gain in membership to the Protestant churches of Japan is 2,801, or about 65 per cent.

In June there were twenty nine baptisms in Burmah; half as many as during the whole year 1887.

Good news comes from the Bechuana Mission of the London Missionary Society: Wonderful things have been accomplished during the last twenty years. There is a vigor and strength in the administration at Shoshong, Khame, that is remarkable. The native chief prohibits the manufacture of Kafir beer, and will not allow intoxicating liquor to be imported. He expelled two white men for the offence. He has not been able to entirely suppress witchcraft and the native dances. These practices are kept up privately. Numbers, as many as ten or twelve men sometimes in various parts of the town expound the Scriptures each Sunday after the morning service, and others go off to neighboring villages. An itinerary trip is made by a wagon belonging to the church at Shoshong. The two evangelists sent upon it are supplied with food and while they are gone their gardens are tilled and cultivated for them by a committee appointed for the purpose.

Fourteen mission fields are being developed on the North Pacific coast by German Methodists. They have unite in one conference.

The slave-trader in Africa is rapacious, and just now the world is asked to stay his rapacity; but the rapacity of the rum-seller in mission fields is even greater, and the world quietly sits by and raises not a finger to prevent it.

Rev. Dr. Hunter Corbett, writing from Chefoo, China, says: "Our hearts are constantly made sad by the supreme indifference of the masses to he claims of the gospel, but occasionally the clouds lift and light appears to cheer our weak faith. A man from a certain district in Manchuria, where the United Presbyterians of Scotland are engaged, went to a missionary physician for treatment of his eyes. He received some benefit, but his great gain was to his soul. A deep impression was made on him by the worship and the kindness in the hospital. After he returned to his home, he went about from village to village, telling what he had learned, and pleading with all to accept Christ as their Savior. Many scoffed, but some believed, and these sent a request to the missionaries to send some one to teach them more fully. A teacher was sent, and the missionary subsequently baptized thirty inquirers."

This incident is related by Mrs. Fannie Roper Feudge, Baltimore, Md., to show how the Gospel obtained its lodgment in Korea: "Among many efforts made during the present century to carry the gospel into Korea, and with little apparent success, one seed of sacred truth was planted by a little Chinese lad shortly before Korea was opened to missionary effort; and this, so far as we know, was the first in the hermit kingdom to spring up and bring forth fruit to the glory of God. This little boy's name was Ah Fung. He has been taught at one of mission sbhools at Ningpo to read the Bible, and to go to Jesus in prayer whenever he was in need of help. When he was about nine years of age, his father took Ah Fung with him on one of his trading expeditions to the Korean capital. By some mishap, while there, the boy was stolen and sold to the governor, who presented him to his wife. She made him her page, and he would often attempt to tell his young mistress of the Savior he loved and trusted, but without avail, until one day the reaper, Death, took away her baby-girl; and then, in her great loneliness and sorrow, she recalled the words of her little page about Jesus and his love, and asked him to tell her the story again. Day after day did this Christian child talk of the Savior, until she, too, came to love this same Friend.

Just now in view of the action of Germany in taking measures for the protection of her citizens on the East coast of Africa, and in view of the consequences of the present state of affairs to missions it may not be uninteresting to state the location of stations in Zanzibar. Simaberg in Usugara was founded in 1884—this was the first station about one hundred and sixty miles from the coast. In 1885 three stations were established south east of Usugara. In 1886 Korogue, in Usambara, was made a station and since, a station where about forty work-people were employed has been established, on the river Wami, about 100 miles from the coast. On these stations cotton, beans, bananas, mace, etc., were produced. The amount of ground tilled is not large, but at Simabergsubstantial buildings were erected, plantations put under cultivation and cattle raised and used. The northernmost stations toward Cape Guardafui have been abandoned. More recently there has been fighting between the colonists and natives. German officials have been slain. Dr. Handmeyer and Herr Baumann were stripped, flogged by the insurgent natives and made to work like slaves.

I HAVE MONEY FOR THE LORD—WHERE SHALL I PLACE IT?

At this season of the year persons bring their accounts for a year to a close, and may find that they are able to make some special contribution to the Lord's work, and repeatedly they have asked the undersigned some such question as that at the head of this article. If the reader is a person who is able to make such contribution the following items may be of help to you.

This is the season at which, under the General Assembly's Scheme for Christian work, several of the causes committed to the hands of the Executive Committee of Home Missions (office in Atlanta Ga.) have distinct prominence and first claim upon the church contributions. The causes are these:

1. The Colored Evangelistic Work. Our Assembly believes that the best way to evangelize that portion of the African race whose presence among us God has permitted, is to prepare Christian men of their own race for the work of the ministry. To this end our Assembly has an excellent school in Tuscaloosa, Ala., which has two professors and about 20 colored students. We have also two independent African Presbyteries and about 20 colored ministers still under control of white Presbyteries, all of whom must be aided by us in their missionary work. So far, we have had every encouragement in this work. We could not reasonably hope to do more than is being done with the small amount of money contributed for its support. Those contributions made by our people have gone from $3,795 two years ago to nearly $6,700 for the year just closed and for the year which began December 1st, 1888, the Assembly ought to receive at least $12,000. There is no better missionary field. Could you look closely into this work, we are sure you would be satisfied.

2. The Sustentation collection is set for first Sabbath in January, or as soon thereafter as possible. We have on our roll from four to five hundred churches, not able singly or in groups to support a minister. Each year some of them grow to the self sustaining point, but others come in to take their places. For this year, 1888, a mere living for the families of nearly 170 ministers (who have occupied these fields) has been secured by appropriations from the contribntions sent by the church at large for the purpose, to the central office in Atlanta That support must be furnished from the Atlanta office, and it necessitates a debt of something like $7,000 for the work up to the end of this month. The work during the past year has been aided amazingly by $3,200 sent here last Christmas out of the savings from the usual Christmas expenditures. We hope that private individuals, Sabbath school classes, &c., &c., will again this year gather up many such sums and forward them for this cause, at the coming Christmas. Could you see the large amount of good accomplished all through 1888, by the amounts you sent last year, you would gladly take interest in sending another such contribution this year. In the future we hope to do this work by incurring less debt, inasmuch as the church erection work which has been carried on with Sustentation money heretofore will now have a separate collection for its support. Nevertheless, there are decided reasons for fearing that this Sustentation income next January will fall behind that of last year and a vigorous effort at Christmas and on the first Sabbath of January and by individual contributions will be needed now in its behalf.

3. A contribution for CHURCH ERECTION is to be made first Sabbath of February or as soon as possible thereafter. When a feeble congregation, with no house in which to hold worship, has done all it can do at home towards building a house, the contributions of God's people, sent to Atlanta, are used to put the house in such condition as that the congregation can use it. The money is loaned without interest, for one, two, three years, payable in installments, and when returned will be loaned to others; or if the case be such as calls for it, the money is donated, not loaned. There will be in 1889 from thirty to forty such congregations asking for aid. In many of them a house of worship will be a necessity, in order that there may be any growth.

Lastly. Let me mention the Evangelistic work The collection for this work was taken perhaps in most of our churches in September last, or soon thereafter. We asked for $25,000 to carry this work for one year, to next September. Upon December 1st, we had secured only $8,148. and that was less by more than $1,000 than was received for this cause during the same months last year! We have already put seven new men into fields which it seemed (Presbyteries and their committees being judges) we dare not longer leave unoccupied, and these ministers (evangelists) must be kept going. In addition to these things we are met face to face with this fact, that the total receipts at the Home Mission office for months of April 1st to December 1st, (the first eight months of this year) were $4,410 less than during the same months last year.

As these passing months are pre eminently the months in which causes of the Home Mission office are to receive contributions, please consider the facts given.

Respectfully,
J. N. CRAIG, Sec'y.

Our readers will be pleased to notice a letter from Siam, written by our esteemed friend, Rev. Dr. McGILVARY, formerly of this State. We always welcome any tidings of him with pleasure, and feel grateful for this addition of interest May GOD bless him in his labors.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14ht, 1888.

Everybody in Washington, is engaged in the same pursuit at present. Rich and poor, distinguished and unknown, old and young, colored and plain—all are busy shopping for Christmas and gazing at displays of holiday goods in the shop windows. The streets are thronged, the stores are thronged, and the merchants are having a great harvest.

Around on G street, at the Foundry church a little convention is being held—the first convention of the American Sunday Observance Union. They are urging a day of rest. Festooned above the pulpit and reaching around the church is a petition nearly 4,000 feet long and bearing the names of over one million people, who petition Congress to pass laws prohibiting Sunday work in the Government mail and military service and otherwise regarding the Sabbath. One of the speakers, Mr. Conrad, of Philadelphia, editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, referring to the manner in which the sanctity of the Sabbath had, in Europe, been degraded into a mere holiday, and the morals of the people lowered, mentioned the fact that only one church has been built in Berlin in the last fifty years.

Just before the close of the last session of Congress, the Senate District Committee drafted a high license bill for the District of Columbia, and Senator Spooner was intrusted with the duty of reporting it to the Senate. Owing to the Tariff bill and the lateness of the session, however, the report of the bill was postponed. The details of this bill have never been made public, but it is understood that it gives the Commissioners full power to regulate the traffic in regard to the proper observation of the law, the closing of saloons, etc., and at the same time raises the retail licenses from $100 to $500, and the wholesale license proportionately. The bill will probably be reported to the Senate very soon now. The Commissioners, in their annual report say, "Congress has before it now measures which have had the entire sanction of the Commissioners, so framed as to relieve the community of this fearful evil," and it is presumably to this measure that they refer.

The Democratic members of the House were hopelessly divided in caucus on Tuesday night in regard to the question of the admission of the Territories now knocking at the door of the Union. They adjourned without reaching any definite or indefinite conclusion, to meet again the last of the week. The Territories question was discussed for three hours, and there were as many factions as there could be sides to the question. Once put to a vote there is little doubt that the Territories would get in, but the difficulty will be to get a vote. If there can be no caucus agreement it will be very difficult to get the subject before the House.

In his annual report, Attorney-General Garland makes an earnest appeal to Congress to provide for the construction of government penitentiaries and reformatories. Recent laws that have been enacted by States with respect to the labor of prisoners prove more conclusively than ever he says the absolute need of such institutions. He thinks provision should at once be made looking to the erection of at least one United States penitentiary, and if possible, one reformatory. He states that a large number of prisoners convicted in the United States courts are those who have committed but a single offence, and who have but commenced a career of crime. He thinks if such prisoners were sent to a reformatory instead of a penitentiary, where they would necessarily have to associate with hardened criminals, they might be reformed if proper influences were thrown around them.

In talking about the tariff in the Senate yesterday, the defeat of President Cleveland at the polls was touched upon. Senator Reagan said that it was not due to the position of the Democratic party on the tariff, but because the President vetoed pension bills and favored civil service reform. He said that the President had extended the civil service rules to positions outside of the classified service, and hinted that the Republican party would soon have an opportunity to find out how repugnant the civil service law is to those who are in power.

I.

BY THE WAY.

The Synodical State Evangelist Committee will meet Friday, 21st inst., at 3:30 p. m., in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian church, Raleigh, for election of a State Evangelist.

Savannah and New Orleans were selected by the Interstate Immigration Convention as ports of entry. But what interstate immigration needs with seaports does not appear. The *Picayune* says they selected New Orleans as an immigration "centre." This is worse yet, if it refers to interstate immigration.

Some of our friends become greatly annoyed at reminders that their subscription is due. But not all do thus. One of the most eminent lawyers in our State—one chosen by the people to the highest judicial position within their gift—enclosing his subscription, writes thus: "I had overlooked the fact that my subscription had been due for months. I shall feel obliged for such reminders of the status when I fall behind."

SUBSCRIPTION PAID?

'Catholics should pay no attention to the abusive representations of sectarian editors. That sort of stuff is their bread and butter." So says his Exceedingly

High Reverence LEO HAID, Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholics of North Carolina. Passing by the fact that he is making his "bread and butter" by saying such things, we note that it is not the first time the Bishop has used similar classic language toward the religious press. It seems to be fretting him. However, we can have no dispute with any one who can say that, but for Rome there would to-day be no such thing as liberty of conscience. Shade of TORQUEMADA! Where is the Spanish Inquisition and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew? Rome the champion of liberty of conscience! What next!

Various Southern towns and cities are looking out for themselves by showing up their attractions as winter resorts, but we have seen nothing equaling in taste the little pamphlet gotten up by the Winter Resort Association of New Bern, N. C.

ROME, Dec. 13.—It is is officially stated that the Pope does not intend to leave Rome, nor has he thought of taking such a step.

And again:

A Rome dispatch to the London *Standard* says:

The ex-King of Naples and ex-Duke of Tuscany recently signified to the Vatican that they favored Catholics using their political votes. The Pope approved their views and appointed a commission, presided over by Cardinal Monaco, to examine into the whole question. It has been decided that the moment is opportune for the development of the movement, with a view of creating a great Catholic conservative party to keep alive the discussion of the Pope's grievances.

Referring to one of our editorials last week we fell very much like saying: "We told you so."

We clip this from the *Episcopal Methodist* of Baltimore:

Secretary McCabe, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, makes the charge that goverment agents refuse to pay government stipends to Indians whose children attend Protestant schools, and the *Methodist Record* says:—"If this accusation is true it should be known. If the government agencies are used to make converts to the Catholic Church, the sooner this fact is known the better."

We thought that matter had been corrected, but it does not do to relax vigilance. The *Recorder's* logic is sound.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Dr. Kemp P. Battle, President of the University of North Carolina, on last Tuesday night gave an overflowing audience, gathered under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, one of the most able and scholarly intellectual treats that has ever been offered to our people.

On Wednesday of last week a fire at Cameron, in Moore county, destroyed six of the largest business establishments in the place. The larger part of the goods were saved. Little or no insurance.

The anchor of the schooner E. R. Dyer got caught on the gunwale as it was attempted to throw it over during a gale in the straits six miles east of Beaufort, N. C. The vessel sank. Capt. Roberts was drowned, but the crew swam until picked up in an exhausted condition by a lighter.

Hon. T. J. Jarvis, U. S. Minister to Brazil arrived in New York last Thursday from Rio Janeiro.

The assay office at King's Mountain gold mine was robbed of the gold scales and weights used in the office.

A very much larger number of persons will visit Asheville this season than ever before at this season. The hotels are constantly receiving applications for board.

The canning factory planted at Graham last summer has proved a great success.

Two young ladies, Miss Lewis and Miss Byron 20 and 13 years of age respectively, were crossing a trestle on the Western N. C. R. R. one mile south of Alexander's on Tuesday of last week, when the train suddenly turning a curve came upon them. They ran ahead, but fell and were horribly mangled by the train.

Fourteen saw mills in Beaufort county cut 300,000 feet of pine lumber per day.

An explosion of the boiler used in running a cotton gin at Selma on Friday last. The boiler head struck a son of Mr B. L. Aycock, proprietor of the gin, fatally wounding him. The engineer was seriously wounded, and three other persons more or less seriously.

A mill and cotton gin belonging to Dr. J. A. Sexton, residing near Lillington, in Harnett county, was destroyed by fire last Friday. The loss is $2,500 @ $3,000—partially insured.

The farmers in the Coddle Creek section of Cabarrus county have sown more wheat than usual.

All the prisoners in Rutherford jail made their escape a few day ago by breaking a hole in the wall.

Bears are reported as plentiful in Henderson county. A farmer living near Hendersonville killed a grown bear and two half-grown cubs.

Fowle's Kaoline works, near Dillsboro, have received more orders than they can fill.

Chatham lands are said to be excellent for producing tobacco, and farmers are turning their attention to its cultivation.

The Wilmington *Star* says: The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company have made contracts for the construction of the piers for the bridge across the Cape Fear at Fayetteville. The work will be commenced about the first of January.

Fayetteville Observer: We learn that some of the sorghum exhibited at the fair was not the real article, but really the juice from the Louisiana sugar cane, and we learn that the experiment of planting it on our river bottoms has proved a success.

Progressive Farmer: Alliance, No. 1206, of Gaston county, adopted a resolution a few days ago calling upon the Legislature to pass a law requiring all judges of the Superior Court to be promptly on hand at the time set for the opening of court; and if any expenses shall be incurred by reason of a judge's failure to put in his appearance, the amount shall be charged to such judge. They also ask that judges be forbidden to grant the use of the court-house for public speaking during court week.

DOMESTIC.

A fire broke out in cotton on Roger's wharf, Charleston, S. C., on the night of Wednesday, 12th inst. It is suppposed $10,000 will cover the loss.

The Badger Mine Company near Port Arthur, have opened an 8 inch vein of silver ore as saying $14,000 to the ton—about one-half pure silver.

Last week the U. S. sloop of war Galena, manned by 230 men, and the Yantic, sailed from New York to Hayti to secure the naval rights of this country from the Haytien government.

President Cleveland has sent to the Senate the name of Rev William Joseph Larkin, a Roman Catholic priest, to be post chaplain.

U. S. Senator M. C. Butler has been re elected by the South Carolina Legislature.

The House of Representatives of the South Carolina Legislature passed a bill taxing cotton seed meal 25 cents a ton.

A scheme is on foot to run a railroad from Charlotte, N. C., to Charleston, S. C., by way of Lancaster, S. C. F. B. McDowell, Mayor of Charlotte, and Col. William Johnston addressed the Charleston Chamber of Commerce on the subject. The Chamber took steps to have the matter fully considered by the commercial bodies of Charleston.

The house in Dorchester, Mass., in which Edward Everett was born, and where he spent his early youth, is to be sold by auction. The house, it is said, was built in 1770, and for a time was occupied by Gen. George Washington.

A cotton fire occurred in Savannah last Thursday. A warehouse was burned and with it some 3,700 or 3,800 bales of cotton. The loss $200,000 falls upon insurance companies.

The result of the Boston election held on Monday of last week is the choice of Thomas N. Hart, Republican, and candidate of Protestant committee of one hundred, for mayor by about 2 000 plurality. The Protestant candidates for school board, eleven in number, were also elected. The school board consists of twenty-four members, eight of whom are Roman Catholics holding over.

The Legislature of Georgia, on last Thursday, voted half a million dollars to the public schools.

The citizens of Yorkville, S. C., have forwarded a petition to the Legislature asking for further restrictions, so as to make prohibition of liquor-selling absolute. There are 158 white men resident in Yorkville, and the petition is signed by 136 of them.

The New York Historical Society now has a building fund of $250,000 but needs $750,000 more to purchase an available site and erect a suitable building.

Congress will inquire into affairs on the Samoan islands as far as they may concern the people of this country.

Ten men were on a scafiolding at Stevens Point, Wis., and five fell to the ground, a distance of 90 feet. Four were killed instantly and the fifth wounded, probably fatally.

Mormon emissaries are at work upon the people about Back Creek, in Roanoke county, Va. They are reported as making very slow progress.

The Interstate Immigration Convention, assembled in Montgomery, elected Col. P. W. Peeples of Mississippi, permanent president. Mr. J. T. Patrick, of North Carolina, is chairman of the executive committee.

The Savannah *News* says: Mr. Lasseter of Marshallville is the owner of a bill issued by the state of North Carolina in the year 1778. The bill is a promise to pay the bearer four Spanish milled dollars in gold or silver, and is signed by B. Exum and J. Williams. The bill is printed on thin cardboard and is 2½ inches broad and 3½ long, and was printed by James Davis.

A number of liquor dealers of Savannah, who are disposed to observe the law forbidding sale of liquor on Sunday (yes, there are such,) intend to aid the authorities in breaking up illicit traffic. They say it is unfair to them to have others sell, while they assist, and they are so far right.

The Steamer F. Barksdale was burned at Hendrick's Landing, on the Yazoo river, on last Saturday. Nine hundred bales of cotton and twelve hundred sacks of seed were destroyed with the steamer. The cotton was insured for $45,000.

The whisky trust, so the news comes from Chicago, intend to break up all the whisky selling outside of trust. We wish the utmost success to both parties in the fight.

A telephone is to connect Moorefield and Petersburg, W. Va.

The wholesale boot and shoe house of M. H. Ingalls & Co., at Louisville, Ky., was burned on last Saturday night.

Mayor Hewitt of New York, refused to join in voting $250,000 of city fund for a Soldier's monument. He does not believe in compulsary patriotism.

The South Carolina Senate has passed a bill prohibiting railroads chartered in the State from buying out or selling out, and also forbidding combinations or consolidations of railroads except by special enactements of the Legislature. They also give to the railroad commissioner absolute power to regulate rates of freight and passenger traffic, subject to appeal to the courts in certain cases. A bill has also been passed making it a misdemeanor for any member of the Legislature to accept a pass over any railroad.

FOREIGN.

A proposition has been made to the Dominion government to lay a cable from Halifax, N. S., to Sable Island for $100,000.

It is reported that El Mahdi is victorious in London and that he has captured Stanley and Emin Pasha and will kill them unless Suakim is surrendered.

The French Chamber rejected the Panama bill. This it is considered collapses the scheme. De Leseseps seems to so consider it.

The Belfast, Ireland, *Witness* says: Sir Wm. Jenner has retired from the British Medical Association. He is seventy-three years old, and, as President of the Royal College of Physicians, stands at the head of his profession in the country. He received his K C B for his services to the Prince of Wales in 1872, but he is in science chiefly famous as having been the first to establish the distinction between typhus and typhoid.

Montreal, Canada, this season shipped 1,134,349 boxes of cheese.

The heaviest storm of the season, by far, visited Halifax, N. S., on the night of Wednesday, 12th inst.

The French people, on 12th inst., took enough bonds (over 400,000,) to rescue the De Lessep's Panama Canal from bankruptcy. De Lessep wept for joy at the result and congratulated the people at having saved themselves without the aid of financiers.

Toronto, Canada, erected over $2,000,000 worth of buildings last year.

A man was buried by the caving in of a well at Guelph, Canada, for nine hours and finally taken out alive, and not seriously damaged. The earth was packed around him up to his shoulders, but the old curb had so fallen over as to prevent his being entirely packed in earth, though he was completely entombed.

From the report of the Japanese railway bureau for the past year it appears that railway constructors in that country have to meet an unusual number of difficulties, owing to the physical geography of Japan. One line of 205 miles in length involves the construction of ten tunnels 16,000 feet long and the bridging of eleven rivers. One of the latter, so it is asserted, has a velocity in time of flood of 27 feet per second, and in another the brick piers have to be sunk to a depth of 80 feet. A range of mountains is crossed at a height of 1468 feet. Part of another line ascends to a height of 3145 feet, and during five months of the year work is rendered impossible by the snow.

A modern Robinson Crusoe has been discovered on Charles Island in the South Pacific ocean. He was nearly naked had a long grey beard and appeared to be an old man. At first he was afraid of the party who discovered him. He had been on the island twenty five years having become separated from an exploring party and been left by them. He was taken off.

The oldest Odd Fellow in Stirlingshire, and possibly in all Scottland, died lately. He was initiated in 1838, and was 86 years of age at his death.

The Pope has refused to bless medals and reliquaries sent to him from Ireland. He declines because of disobedience of the Irish to the papal rescript. It is not known what the unblessed Irish people will do about it.

The claim to be the oldest military corps in Europe is advanced by the First Regiment of Foot, or Royal Scots, of the British army. The regiment was formed in 1633.

The new President of Switzerland is M. Hammer. M. Ruchonnet is Vice-President.

Fifteen persons were killed by the burning of Albeck's woolen factory at Berlin. Ten others sustained fatal injuries.

An American syndicate, so it is said, with a capital of $50,000,000 has been formed to construct a railway in Siberia.

A band of Chinese pirates were broken up by the French at Tonquin. They shot a number of the pirates and a portion of the town was destroyed by fire.

Count Hassonville has been elected a member of the French Academy. He is a greatgrandson of Madame de Stael.

The Emperor William has sent Dr. Herring, the Warsaw larynologist whom the Emperor Emperor Frederick consulted at San Remo, a splendid china vase and a letter of thanks for his services to the late [illegible]. The emperor also sent a portrait bearing his autograph to Dr. Von Lauer in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of his entrance into the army medical service.

NEW PUBLIOATIONS.

Three Excellent Books for Children: Suggestive of the holi ay season are three very attractive volumes sent us by that sterling old house of HARPER AND BROTHER New York.

1 *Harper's Young People*: A quarto, tastefully bound in dark green cloth, lettered in three colors, forming a very attractive volume. Within these handsome covers we have the issues of this popular magazine for the year 1888, comprising nearly one thousand pages, filled with choice reading, entertaining and instructive; stories, sketches, poetry, biographical notes, historical incidents, curiosities of science, tales of travel, fairy lore, enigmas, puzzles, fun, &c., &c., &c.—a perfect *treasure house* for the children, and the whole volume abounding in choice pictures.

We know of no book that will prove a more judicious Christmas present for a child.

2 *The Boy Travellers in Australasia*: This is a beautiful book, stoutly bound in cloth, a portly octavo of 538 pages. In it Thomas W. Knox, an author famous for many such works, relates the adventures of two youths in a journey to the Sandwich, Marquesas, Society, Samoan and Feejee Islands, and through the colonies of New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia.

Here we have strange and far off countries brought familiarly home to us, and knowledge of Geography related in most alluring and attractive form. The narrative of travel, customs and habits of foreign lands, scenes and incidents, all clearly illustrated by most excellent pictures on nearly every page, will prove as interesting as it is instructive.

This work we commend equally with the foregoing. It will be found more suitable for children a little older, and not without charms for grown up people.

3. *The Earth in Past Ages*: by Sophia Bledsoe Herrick. This is a small volume very different in character from the two preceding, but, in its way, equally excellent. It contains in twenty-two short chapters the elementary facts of geology or the story of the earth; illustrated with ninety-three perfectly clear plates and pictures. The style of the work is remarkable for its simplicity and we have been charmed with the clear flow of the author's thought, as pellucid as a mountain spring. It brings the elements of this great, wonderful science within the comprehension of any intelligent child and puts the processes of the ages before the eyes with equal vividness and clearness.

One could not easily go amiss in selecting one of these three books for a holiday present to a little friend. They are wholesome, instructive and attractive, and will go far toward solving the vexed question, what to do with children in bad winter weather. They will secure much quiet and peace in the long evenings and prove a blessing to many a household.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

By Rev. C. A. Monroe, on 12th Dec. 1888, in Lenoir, N. C., at the Brady House, Mr. W. P. LOVE, of Shelby, N. C., and Miss R. E. BRADY, of Lenoir, N. C.

On November 4th, at the residence of John C. Wooten, Esq. near Kinston, by Rev. T. D. Stanford, Mr. ERNEST B. WOOTEN and Miss PRUDY HENDERSON, daughter of E. H. Henderson, Esq.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Farrior, by the Rev. P. McIntyre, the Rev. GEORGE W. McMILLAN, of Whiteville, and Miss MARY ISABELL FARRIOR, of Kenansville.

By the Rev. J. Evans, of Plainview, on the 28th of Nov., Mr. S. G. HUBBARD and Miss MARY B. PATTERSON, both of Alfordville township, Robeson county.

Also by the same, on Dec. 12th, Mr. JOSEPH N. BUIE and Miss C. R. BROWN, both of Smith's township, Robeson county.

Also by the same, on the 13th Dec. Mr. J. N. FRIELS of St. LOUIS, Mo., and Miss MARY B. BAKER, of Red Banks, N. C.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

In No. 5, Cabarrus county, near Concord, N. C., WALTER ANDERSON, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Deal, of Newton, N. C., aged 1 year, 6 months and 20 days.

"Jesus said suffer the children to come unto me," and now "It is well with the child."

C. M. P.

Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at the residence of his brother, Mr. Alexander McMillan, in Robeson county, Mr. JAMES McMILLAN. The deceased was born in Richmond, county, May 7th, 1817, but had lived most of his life in Robeson. Though of a very modest retiring disposition, yet from his sterling worth he was respected and loved by a wide circle of friends, by whom he will long be missed. In connection with his death Iona church adopted the following, viz;

1. That while bowing humbly to our Heavenly Father's will in calling away from us our beloved brother, yet we would hereby record our sense of the loss which our church has sustained by the death of Mr. James McMillan, so long a faithful, efficient and self-sacrificing deacon of our church.

2. Our gratitude to God for having so long favored us with the companionship of one so humble and genial, so consistent, so upright, so devoted.

3. And that we will gratefully cherish his memory and endeavor, like him, so to live that whenever our summons comes to us, it will find us ready to go up higher.

On Dec. 8th, at her home near Haw River, Mrs. MARTHA J. KERR, relict of the late David Kerr, in the 63d year of her age.

Mrs. Kerr was a life-long member of Hawfields church, and in her death our whole church feels itself bereaved. Love, joy, peace, gentleness, meekness faith—these fruits of the Spirit were her most striking characteristics since the time the writer knew her. From the time she was first taken sick, about the first of September, she seemed to have no expectation of recovery. She bore her sufferings with unmurmuring patience, and as she was conscious seemed to feel always more consideration and anxiety for the comfort of others than for her own. The only anxiety she expressed with reference to death was because she could not feel any fear of it at all. It was a death, if such a thing is possible, more than triumphant. There was no conflict at all. When she came upon the battle-field the enemy was not there. In such a mother's training, example and faith, her four surviving sons have inherited a legacy which is not to be measured at all in the terms of earthly values. In the last few days she spoke often of the loved ones gone before. She has gone to join them in the home which is home indeed, because it can never be broken up.

S. H. CHESTER.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 18, 1888.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—On Wednesday and Thursday, 12th, 43¾ cents; since 43 cents—closing steady.

ROSIN—Strained 80 cents and Good Strained 82½ cents—steady throughout.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.35 and Soft $2.25 throughout.

TAR—Wednesday and Thursday $1.30; since $1.20.

COTTON.—Middling quoted at 9⅛ cents for middling throughout—very quiet at the close

TIMBER.—We quote from $5.00 to $10.50 as in quality. Very little coming in and readily taken as offered.

THE WALKING GIRL! She walks and runs as naturally as a child. This **LATEST French Toy Wonder** is interesting alike to young and old. The most wonderful piece of toy mechanism ever invented. Children will amuse themselves with it for hours. It is of metal and cannot get out of order. Indestructible. It is a great attraction when operated in store windows. 50c. Postpaid. Postal notes.
Rheem & Co., 225 Dearborn St., Chicago.

DO NOT FORGET

THAT OUR BRAND OF FLOUR, **"The Ladies Favorite,"** is the best Flour on the market. Double Patent, and produces more bread than any other. Large lot of CHRISTMAS GOODS and EVERY DAY GOODS on hand. APPLES, ORANGES, RAISINS. NUTS, &c.
R. W. HICKS.

LUMBER BRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.

SPRING SESSION OPENS JANUARY 1st, 1889.

For THOROUH instruction, EFFECTIVE discipline, HRALTHFUL locality, GOOD morals and LOW prices, this School has no superior. Vocal and Instrumental Music a specialty.
Send for circular to
J. A. MONROE, A. M.,
Lumber Bridge, N. C. Principal.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS,
DUFUR & CO.,
118 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c,
Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees &c, &c.
mch.2:. 481-1y,

PEACE INSTITUTE
Raleigh, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM commences on the 21st January, 1889, and closes the first Wednesday in June following.

The attention of parents looking for a first-class school for their daughters is called to the following advantages claimed for Peace Institute:

1st. An experienced and highly accomplished corps of teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class seminaries for young ladies and girls. Advantages for instruction in Music, Art and Modern Languages unsurpassed.

2d. A comprehensive course of instruction as follows:
(1.) Primary and preparatory.
(2.) Academic.
(3.) Collegiate.
(4. Optional, including Music, Art and Modern Languages.
(5.) Commercial, iucluding Book-keeping, Short-hand and Type-writing.

3d. Healthfulness of location. The climate of Raleigh is mild and salubrious, being a pleasant mean between the severe cold of a more northern and the enervating heat of a more southern locality. As evidence of the heathfulness the following statement is made: Peace Institute was organized and started as a school, by the present Principals, in 1872; during that time not a single death has occurred among the pupils boarding in the institution, and for the last two and a half years no case of sickness requiring care and attention beyond the regular time for retiring at night.

4th. Location at Raleigh, the Capital of the State, in direct railroad and telegraphic communication with every place in the country. Principal's office connected by telephone with telegraph office.

5th. Building most conveniently arranged of any in the State; heated by steam and lighted by gas. The sleeping-rooms of pupils arranged for two occupants, neatly and comfortably furnished, and each warmed by a steam radiator, danger from fire in use of open fire-places and stoves being thus avoided, as well as health and comfort promoted. The large and elegant assembly-room is lighted by electricity, and electric bells are through the whole building.

6th. The religious advantages. All the Protestant churches are represented in Raleigh. While Peace Institute is under the auspices of Presbyterians, it is by no means sectarian. Pupils on the first Sunday of each month attend churches of their parents' choice.

7th. Expenses less than any Female Seminary offering same advantages.

TERMS:

For board, including furnished room, servant's attendance, lights, laundry, with tuition in all the English branches, Latin, Calisthenics for term commencing January 21st and ending June 6th, 1889, $125.00

For circulars containing full particulars, address
REV. R. BURWELL & SONS,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B.—For the accommodation of parents having friends and acquaintances attending the meeting of the Legislature in whose charge their daughters can be placed, new pupils can enter any time after the 8th of January and no charge will be made for tuition for the unexpired part of the term from date of entrance to beginning of Spring Term, January 21st.

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will begin the 1st January, 1889.
Terms reasonable.
Address
H. A. GREY,
Huntersville, N. C.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞ Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N.C.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

OVERSEERS WANTED Every where, at home or to travel. A reliable person in each County to tack up advertisements and distribute cards of Electric Goods on trees, fences and turnpikes, in conspicuous places in town and country, in all parts of the United States and Canada. Steady employment; wages, $2.50 per day; expenses advanced; no talking required. Local work for all or part of time. No attention paid to postal cards. ADDRESS, WITH STAMP, A. C. EHORY & CO., 6th & Vine Sts., Cincinnati, O.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

SPECIAL "WINTER" OFFER.



TO ANY MINISTER OR Church, who will pay cash, at just a fraction over factory prices, I will sell the OLD POPULAR and RELIABLE **Shoninger Organ** At from about $50 and upwards. I find none give better satisfaction, and invite correspondence. I have sold a great many of this make, and have long list of home testimonials from purchasers.

W. S. MOORE.
Greensboro, Dec. 1888.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

SWEET HOPES.

To day sweet hopes within my bosom linger,
The sweet, pure hopes born of unfaltering trust;
Though joys be fled, or scattered in the dust,
I read the lesson written by God's finger,
Not upon stony tablets, as of old,
When on the mountain top, 'mid smoke and flame,
The word of God unto His children came;
But in my heart the precious boon I hold,
The daily wisdom for the daily round.
For trusting, waiting souls God loves to teach,
The needed lesson gives He unto each;
As to the Hebrews manna on the ground,
So to the spirit asking food,
He sends it daily, fresh and sweet and good.

—*Selected.*

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

Who Inhabits Them and Their Curious Modes of Living.

About four months ago, as the English bark Queens Island was passing Palmerston island, in the southern Pacific, the captain was surprised to see a boat containing eight persons put off from the shore. It was generally supposed that this little coral island, one of the least important of the Hervey group, and about 300 miles from its nearest neighbor, was uninhabited, says the New York *Sun*. Captain Reid, however, had accidentally approached near enough to this little speck in the ocean to discover another of those romantic island settlements which are now and then unexpectedly found in the broad expanse of the great Pacific.

The bronzed and rather scanty clad white man who clambered up the side of the bark said he was William Marston, the chief of the little island, where he had lived for twenty-five years. When he was a young man he had deserted the British bark Rifleman in Tahiti, and made his way in a small sail boat nearly one thousand miles west to the Hervey group. He took a native wife and journeyed on to Palmerston island, where he built him a cabin and started a cocoanut plantation. A few natives joined him, and now his little world consists of thirty-four human beings, of whom fifteen are his own children. English is the only language spoken in this little community, whose island home is not so large as some Dakota farms. Here the subjects of the runaway English sailor live on the happiest terms, getting along very well without the news and gossip of the world, while enjoying, nevertheless, many of the good things of civilization brought to them by small trading vessels, to whom they sell the copra prepared from their cocoanuts.

Within the past few years several islands have been discovered in the Pacific, which, it was found, had long been know to small traders, who in the interest of monopoly carefully kept their information to themselves. After the Sidney newspapers announced the discovery of a fine new island not far from New Guinea a sea captain in port produced a very good map of the island which he had made several years before. He had probably hoped to hand down the secret to his heirs as an exclusive trading privilege. In this way it has happened that Marston's little colony has flourished unknown save to one or two traders, whose interests have kept them quiet.

Hundreds of little Islands of the Pacific are uninhabited and are very rarely seen by vessels. Who knows but among them may be modern Robinson Crusoes, waiting patiently for a sail and living in a fair degeee of comfort upon the bounties of which nature is so lavish in those regions? We have recently told the story of Mr. Bell and his little family, who are monarchs of all they survey in the Kermadec group, 600 miles from their nearest neighbors. The passengers and crew of the bark Henry James, who were rescued in May last from a coral reef in Polynesia, know what it is to be castaways in the Pacific many hundreds of miles from inhabited islands. If they had not fortunately saved their small boat they might have been prisoners for many months on the little island. Five men in the boat carried the news of their disaster 1300 miles to Samoa, and in less than two months deliverance came. They needed clothing, but were not otherwise in serious want for fish and cocoanuts had amply supplemented the slender food supplies with which they had reached their place of refuge.

Among the jubilee presents received by Queen Victoria were some hats and other manufactures most skillfully made of straw, the humble tribute of the most unique and famous of Pacific colonists. In 1890 the Pitcairn islanders may celebrate the centennial of the landing of their mutinous fathers on the little rock, where Lady Belcher, their historian, says they have become "such a community as has been the dream of poets and the inspiration of philosophers." It is not often the world hears from these happy and peaceful islanders, now numbering 112 souls, who have perpetuated the remarkable colony founded ninety-eight years ago by English sailers; but it is refreshing now and then to contemplate their idyllic existence, cut off as they are from the busy world, tilling the fertile valleys of their little home only 2½ miles in extent, possessing a schoolhouse and a church, but no jail; intelligent, neat and clean, with plenty of books and fruits and flowers, a simple-hearted, devout people, and the only Christian community in the world that has no strong drink, tobacco or money.

A traveler on an English bark which touched at Pitcairn in February last, says he saw among the islanders men who in stature would be a credit to the Royal Guards, and women who were fair to see, though their garments were not rich and fashionable—women who are skilled in the arts of housewifery, in the making of fancy baskets and shell-work, and some, too, who can play excellently on the little church organ. Born to this life of isolation, the Pitcairn islander hears with wonder and delight, but without envy, of the world beyond his sea-girt home. When, years ago, Pitcairn became too crowded, considering its slender resources, and the people were removed by Great Britain to Norfolk, that island, small as it is, bewildered them by its vastness. Having only footpaths in Pitcairn, they thought the wagon roads of Norfolk unsightly, and the echoes aroused by their voices in the stone quarter, where convicts had once lived, impressed them as a most disagreeable novelty. A minority decided that they could not be happy among these strange surroundings and returned to Pitcairn to live and die.

It is a queer coincidence that the most romantic island settlement of the Atlantic ocean had in 1886 exactly the same number of inhabitants as Pitcairn. It was in 1811 that the sailor, Jonathan Lambert, and his two comrades began to till the soil of Tristan da Cunha, almost exactly midway between Africa and South America. They commissioned a passing sea captain to find them native wives in St. Helena, a delicate undertaking which he discharged to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned. Half-bred women from St. Helena and negresses from South Africa have been the mothers of the growing colony. Tristan da Cunha enjoys the unique distinction that no human being has ever died there in infancy, though most of the inhabitants are natives of the island. It is a little republic, whose president, it is said, is that head of a family who can boast the most children.

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS.

Women as Inventors:—The Commissioner of Patents has contributed to our knowledge of the enterprising character of American women by the issue of a pamphlet showing from the records of his office the number and variety of female inventors to whom patents have been granted by the United States government during its existence. The ingenuity of the female mind in devising hundreds of home comforts which tend to make life more pleasant and smooth the path from the cradle to the grave has long commanded the respect of the civilized world; but it is a new thing to see the sex so largely represented in lines of invention having a commerical basis. The total number of patents and reissues granted to women by this government during the period covered by this report is well nigh 3,000. The first patent is dated 1809, and was awarded to Mary Kies, residence not given, for weaving silk or thread with straw. One of the inventions of 1824 was an improvement for spinning-wheel heads, and one in 1825 was for an improvement in moccasin manufacture. Except in remote regions on the frontier or elsewhere in localities not within the current of modern progressive life, the spinning-wheel, the hand-loom and moccasin making are things of the past. So also is the once famous "Calash balloon for ladies," of which Harriet Cook is recorded as the inventor in 1833. A patent was issued to a woman for an ice cream freezer in 1843. Marion J. Wellman, of New York, is set down as the inventor of the "baby jumper" which claimed so much newspaper attention in 1857 and promised to revolutionize the infantile world and the care of children. It was not until the sixties and seventies, however, that the issue of patents to women began to increase largely. Every year since 1870 the number of female patentees has grown steadily.

The Princess Maud and her Charities:—The following story about the Princess Maud of Wales appears in the *New York World*—Her mother makes her an allowance, a considerable part of which she spends in charities, but there are so many appeals to her sympathy that her little fund is entirely inadequate to meet them, so she has hit upon this method of replenishing her exchequer. She makes a habit of gathering up all the peacock feathers that are dropped by the great flock of peafowl at Sandringham, and these she weaves into fans and firescreens to be sold at charity fairs. The fact that they are made by a princess, and also that they are very prettily and tastefully done, gives them a considerable value, and she reaps from them a neat little sum for her pensioners.

Dresses for a Queen:—The Queen of Portugal took some lovely dresses from Paris with her; several of them not being finished, it being her Majesty's intention to get them embroidered in one of the Portuguese convents. Among the dresses was a deep blue satin Mervellieux indoor dress, draped with heavy ecru net, embroidered in silver and gold leaves. Where the panels of the blue fell over the net they were edged with a fine gold ball fringe. A lovely short black velvet suit had the front in ivory-white satin beaded in black jet in a most unique design, from which hung long jet fringes edged with clair-de-lune petals. A dinner dress was of heavy cream-white in ribbed broche, with a design of tiger lilies in different tints of yellow. The panels and backbreadths were of orevette coloured silk. Some gold beaded passementerie held the side panels in place with charming effect. A simple house dress was of black-broche, daintily draped with gold-beaded black net. Another was of prune bengaline, very simply made, and trimmed with panels of embroidery in several tints of the same colour. A new and somewhat trying shade of blue, called chrysantheme was used for a dinner dress, and trimmed heavily with jet and fringes of same colour. An afternoon dress for warm weather was made of simple black and white striped silk gauze. The front of the skirt was formed of the gauze pleated, so that the white was out and the black in, and at intervals, from the top to the bottom of the skirt, hung widths of black velvet ribbon about two inches wide. The body of this dress has full sleeves daintily tied up with velvet ribbons, which are also attached across the front of the pleated waist.

The Countess of Aberdeen appeals to the public to aid in making the Irish market-place at Olympia as gay and as Christmas like as possible, pointing out that the sale of goods at the market is for the benefit of poor Irish workers.

THINGS USEFUL.

A Good Stuffing for Turkey:—Chop up a quarter pound of butter or half pound of beef suet very fine, put in a bowl with half a pound of stale bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped parsley, two tablespoonfuls of powdered thyme and marjoram, a suspicion of lemon peel, grated, and the juice of half a lemon, a quarter of a nutmeg and a teaspoonful of salt, one-sixth of one of pepper and two yolks of eggs.

To Relieve Hoarseness:—An occasional teaspoonful of the white of an egg, thoroughly beaten, mixed with lemon juice and sugar, will relieve hoarseness.

For Biliousness:—For biliousness squeeze the juice of a lime or small lemon into half a glass of cold water, and stir in a little baking soda; drink while it foams. To be taken when rising in the morning. This will also relieve the sick headache if taken in the beginning.

Cocoanut Balls:—Grate a large nut and place in a cool place, then take one pound of granulated sugar, add to it a gill of water, place over the fire and boil till it is abont to candy, remove at once and stir in the cocoanut. Let it cool; then make in balls the size of a small peach; put these on dishes to form, turning them often till they harden.

Save the old, soft felt hats; they make good insoles for shoes.

Sprinkle sassafras bark among dried fruit to keep out worms.

Ice Cream Candy:—Three pints of sugar, three-fourths pint of water, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, boil till it ropes, remove from the fire and stir in any seasoning you wish and pull till white.

To restore gilding to picture frames, remove all dust with a soft brush and wash the gilding in warm water in which an onion has been boiled; dry quickly with cloth.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway



Condensed Time Table No. 5—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday December 10th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 20 A.M.	6 00 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 30 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 40 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	8 25 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville.....	8 50 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	10 50 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 05 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 05 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	2 35 "	10 15 A. M
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	6 35 "	5 15 P. M

No. 1—Breakfast at Fayetteville, Dinner at Greensboro.

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A.M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 15 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M.	7 30 A. M
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	1 20 P. M
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	5 40 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	9 45 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	10 35 noon
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	1 00 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro

Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 41 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	2 10 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	6 22 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	7 39 P. M
Arrive Charlotte.....	9 35 P. M.

NO. 5, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	4 15 P. M
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 51 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 57 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 20 P. M.

NO. 51 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	3 37 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	6 55 A. M.

NO. 6 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	8 00 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	9 22 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	10 30 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	12 05 P. M.

NO. 38 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte	6 00 A. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	8 08 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	9 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington	1 30 P. M.

NO. 54 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	7 45 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	11 15 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 20 A. M.

Trains Nos. 41 and 38 make close connection at Hamlet, between Charlotte and points North via Raleigh.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet, to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut S., Philadelphia,

J. D. McNEELY.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

GROCERY, PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.

Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

TO THE READERS OF THE N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

THE WRITER HAS SERVED MANY OF YOU FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, OR LONGER and he feels a JUST PRIDE in filling orders for you.

I SEND YOU GOOD GOODS,

And at fair prices, and you could not or would not ask for more. I try to please you and generall y succeed, as many kind patrons tell me.

IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

I am still trying to do better from season to season, and if I can serve you let me know it, and your orders will have prompt attention. In the article of **LADIES' WRAPS** I am offering extra inducements, especially in **PLUSH GARMENTS**, which I have in great variety.

ALL KINDS OF NEW DRESS GOODS,

And appropriate Trimmings. Suits made to order on short notice.

CARPETS FOR HOMES AND CHURCHES,

Rugs, all sizes, Art Squares, say 2½x3, 3x3, 3½x3 and 3x4 yards, of new and desirable colors and styles.

BLACK SILKS.

☞ What is a more useful present or more appreciated by a Lady?

RESPECTFULLY,

R. M. McINTIRE,

Dec. 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO

EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.

HALL & PEARSALL,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

HEAVY GROCERIES,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 7 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH

Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,

COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.

Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wilmington, N. C

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.

WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO., VA.,

JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.

New buildings, heated by steam; Laboratory; and other advantages and comforts of a first-class Schools. Fifty boarding pupils. Three Assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community, with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887-'8. Send for Catalogue.

NOVELTY HEATER.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

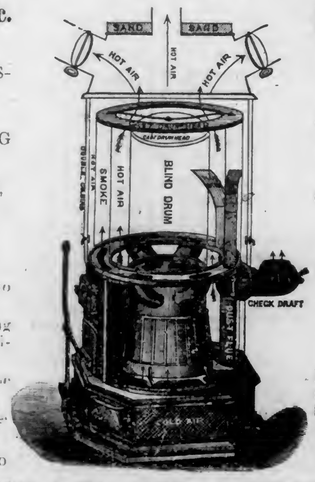
We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.

Any information regarding this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.

Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

WE HAVE ON HAND

A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF

HARDWARE

Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.

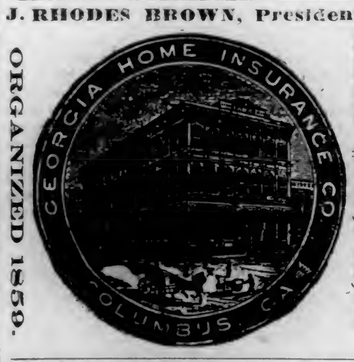
We Will Save You Money

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. RHODES BROWN, President. **WM. C. COART, Secretary.**

ORGANIZED 1859.



Assets $210,744.12.

A Home Company

SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!

Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.

NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint. Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study**, a reasonable but strict **discipline**, and a location entirely free from **malaria.** No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs.** For catalogue address,

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.

Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

R. W. HICKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Planters' Supplies,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

SINGING IN THE RAIN.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Hear my happy little bird
  Singing through the rain,—
Singing while the fitful showers
  Dash against the pane.
"Blue sky somewhere, carols he,
  From his fearless heart.
Though the clouds are gathering thick,
  And the chill winds start.

Sweet and shrill the silver notes
  Weave a wordless strain;
"Blue sky somewhere," in my thought
  Is their glad refrain.
Always sunshine just beyond,
  Brief the present ill,
Trouble never long to last,
  Is their meaning still.

Sing thy sweetest, merry bird,
  Comforter of Mine,
Bringing, in thy little way,
  Help from Love divine;
Thou hast given me the clasp
  Of a golden chain,
Let from heaven into my hand,
  Through the clouds and rain.

What though all my way be hedged,
  Love shall ope a door
For the feet that follow faint
  His that went before.
What though trials test my faith,
  Peace shall yet maintain,
Right to rule in one who walks
  Singing in the rain.

More than I can count of good
  Aye has been my share;
Dearest hands to help me on,
  Halving all my care;
Blessings marking every day,
  To the latest one,
And the shadows only proof
  Of the glowing sun.

Therefore with undaunted front,
  Trusting in my King,
Shall I face whatever foe
  In the path may spring,
So I hear a note of cheer
  In the brave refrain
Of my merry little bird,
  Singing in the rain.

STORY FOR THE BOYS.

WANTED.

One day John came home from school crying very hard. His mother thought the teacher must have whipped him, or expelled him from school, or that some big boy must have stoned him.

"Why, what is the matter, my dear?" she asked with concern and compassion.

Johnny returned no answer except to cry harder.

"Why, my sweet," she persisted, drawing him closer to her knee. "tell me what it is."

"There's no use telling" said Johnny, scarcely able to speak for tears and sobs. "I can't have it."

"Have what? Tell me. Perhaps you can have it," "Tell me what it is."

"No, no, no," said Johnny in a tone of utter despondency. "I know I can't have it." Then he put his hands to his face and cried with fresh vehemence.

"But tell me what it is, and if it's possible I'll get it for you."

"You can't! you can't! oh, you can't!" answered Johnny in despairing accents.

"Isn't there any of it in town?" asked mamma.

"Lots of it," said Johnny, "but you can't get me one."

"Why can't I?"

"They all belong to other folks," said Johnny.

"But I might buy some from somebody," the mother suggested.

"Oh! but you can't!" Johnny insisted, while the tears streamed down his face.

"Perhaps I can send out of town for some," said the mother.

Johnny shook his head in a slow, despairing, way.

"You can't get it by sending out of town." Then he added passionately: "Oh, I want one so bad! They're so handy! The boys and girls that have 'em do have such good times."

"But what are they? Do stop crying, and tell me what they are," said the mother, impatiently.

"They can just go out every time they want to, without asking the teacher," he said, pursuing his train of reflection on the advantages of the whatever it was. "Whenever the drum beats they can go out and see the band, and when there's an organ they can get to see the monkey; and they saw the dancin' bear; and to-morrow the circus is comin'. by, and the elephant, and all of 'em, that has 'em will get to go out and see 'em, and me that haven't got 'em will have to stay in, and study the mean ole lessons. Oh, it's awful!" and Johnny had another passionate fit of sobbing.

"What in the world is it, child, that you're talking about?" said his mother, utterly perplexed.

But the child, unmindful of the question, cried out:—"Oh! I want one so bad!"

"Want what? If you don't tell me, I'll have to lock you up, or do something of the kind. What is it you want?"

Then Johnny answered with a perfect wail of longing:—"It's a whooping-cough—I want a whooping-cough."

"A whooping-cough!" exclaimed his mamma, in utter surprise. "A whooping-cough!"

"Yes," said Johnny, still crying hard. "I want a whooping-cough. The teacher lets the scholars that have got the whooping-cough go out without asking whenever they take to coughing; and when there's a funeral, or anything else nice going by, they all go to coughing, and just go out so comfortable; and we that have'nt any cough don't dare to look off our books. Oh, dear! oh, dear!"

"Never mind," said mamma, soothingly. "We'll go down to Uncle Charley's room at the Metropolitan Hotel to-morrow, and see the circus come in. The performers are going to stop at that hotel, and we'll have a fine view."

At this point Johnny began to cough.

"I think," said his mother, nervously, "you're, getting the whooping-cough now. If you are, you may learn a lesson before you get through with it—the lesson that there is no unalloyed good in this world—even in a wooping-cough."—*Saltcoats Herald.*

IN THE ORCHARD.

Mabel lived in the country on a farm where there were two large apple orchards, and more apples than Mable's mother knew what to do with.

"What a pity," said she one morning, "to have so many apples decaying on the ground, when the poor people would be so glad to have them!"

"Mabel," said papa, "I'll give you leave to distribute them. You may give a basketful to every poor child you see this week."

"There's one now," cried Mabel, as she saw Joel Barton going from the house with a basket. He had been into the kitchen to bring the cook something from his mother.

"Look here, Joel; do you want some apples?" called Mabel.

"Thank you miss, I'm sure my mother would like some. She said this morning how good apple sauce would be to eat with our bread. And she can make splendid apple-dumplings, and we all love 'em so."

"Well, come here and fill your basket. There, that's enough from this tree. Now we'll go over to the other orchard and get some lovely sweet ones for you to eat."

"Sweet ones are the kind to bake, miss," said Joel.

"You seem to understand about the cooking, little boy," laughed Mabel.

"Oh, I know all my mother does," said Joel; "I watch her and I hear her tell. I know how to bake sweet apples myself. Mary likes 'em and mother says they are good for her."

"Who's Mary? and what's the matter with her?"

"She's my sister, and she's sick and weak."

"I'm glad you told me; I'll send her something special. Here's a lovely red apple for her to eat. Give it to her, with my love, and when these are gone come and get some more; will you?"

"Yes, and thank you, miss."

Mabel watched for a week, and gave the apples to many poor boys and girls, and when the week was over she did not want to stop.

"I guess Mabel has gotten more good this week than the poor folks have," said Farmer Ovington to his wife; which was very much like a verse in the Bible.

Can you think what it is? "It is more blessed to give than it is to receive."—*Grandma, in Sunbeam.*

LITTLE KNITTERS.

Did you ever wonder why children always wish to do what grown people do? Why the boys like to play soldiers, and farmers, and conductors, and doctors, and keep store just like papa? Why the girls play "keep house," and bake, and sweep, and take care of the doll children, and go visiting like mamma?

Sometimes there is nothing left to do or play. At least, so it seems, after a long storm, or during long evenings, or a long illness.

Then is the time to think of making Christmas and birthday presents.

One of those times had come to Carrie and Isabel. They had played in the barn during the long rainy morning, and could find nothing new or interesting to do.

At last auntie hit upon a happy thought. She remembered how, when she was a little girl, some one had taught her to knit with a spool and some pins driven in one end of it.

It was a very troublesome way of doing it, for the pins would double up, or drop out. Then patience would be lost with the stitches, and it would take a good deal of time to recover both of them.

One day, not long since, she had seen in a store window some little toy-knitters, which would not fall apart, and so were much easier than the old-fashioned kind.

When Isabel had taken up the long knitting-needles belonging to mamma, she said, "I do wish some one would teach me." After a few desperate struggles she had put them down with a sigh. Then the thought of the little knitter in the window came into auntie's mind.

Of course the little girls wanted it "right off," "this very afternoon," and "no matter if it does rain." Down the street ran two little pairs of rubber shoes, pattering with the rain drops. Two little chubby fists, each with a five-cent piece, surprised the little old woman who had not expected customers, especially such diminutive ones, in such weather.

Back came two little rosy faces, in water proof hoods, eager with desire.

They were attentive pupils this time, and were soon running a race to see who could do the most in ten minutes.

After the sun came out once more, they took the knitters to the favorite apple tree where they often played and read. They spent more time there than usual, this summer, making mats and reins together. If the robins and sparrows and bluebirds sometimes came and watched them at their work, they were discreet enough never to disclose any secrets.

And one day, when they were going to see a little friend who had gone to a hospital for a little time on account of an injury, they could think of nothing so nice to carry her as one of the little toy-knitters.—*Our Little Ones.*

THE PICTURE OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

The midnight sun is thus described in "A Jubilee Jaunt to Norway:" Imagine yourself on a ship at anchor looking west or straight in front of you. There is a broad expanse of sea a little to your right hand, behind you will be the rugged coast and to your left the long, narrow fiord between the islands and the mainland that the steamer has just traversed. You watch the sun as it slowly, slowly sets; the islands and the coasts look like a rich dark purple, and the shadows by the ship's mast, etc., grow longer and longer. After a bit, when the sun has sunk apparently twelve feet from the horizon, it stops and seems to remain stationary for about twenty minutes; then the very sea-gulls hide away, while the air all of a sudden strikes chilly. Each one has an awed, expectant feeling, and surrounding even the tourist steamer broods a silence that may be felt. Soon the sun rises very slowly once again, and the yellow clouds change with the uprising to even greater beauty, first to the palest primrose and then to a bluish pink. The sky, which was just now rose color, becomes gray, then pale emerald green, and lastly blue. Rock after rock stands out, caught by the sun's bright rays, and the reign of day has begun once more.

A Wonderful Food and Medicine,

Known and used by Physicians all over the world. **Scott's Emulsion** not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife, book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 17, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	12.40p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt.	1.52p m		7.10 a m
Arrive Tarboro	*3 55p m		
Leave Tarboro	10 20a m		
Arrive Wilson	2 25p m	7 00p m	7 43a m
Leave Wilson	*2 40p m		
Arrive Selma	3 49p m		
Arrive Fayetteville	6 10p m		
Leave Goldsboro	3 15p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw	4 10p m		9 33a m
Leave Magnolia	4 25p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	6 00p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex. Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia	1 26a m	10 35a m	5 40p m
Leave Warsaw	....	10 50a m	5 55p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 55p m
Leave Fayetteville	.....	*8 00a m	.....
Arrive Selma	.....	10 23a m	.....
Arrive Wilson	.....	11 40p m	.....
Leave Wilson	3 02a m	12 38p m	7 52p m
Arrive Rocky Mt	.....	1 17p m	8 29p m
Arrive Tarboro	.....	*3 55p m	.....
Leave Tarboro	.....	10 20a m	.....
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 2.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 8.20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 5.05 p. m., Sunday 3.17 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.10 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9.15 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.00 a. m, arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 3.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 3.40 p. m., Spring Hope 4.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.00 a. m., Nashville 10.35 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11 15 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 3.10 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66, 23 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. [illegible] makes close connection at Weldon for [illegible] points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 17, '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 58.
Lve. Wilmington	*6 25p m	* 10 10 p m	
Leave Marion	9 37p m	12 37 p m	3 55p m
Arrive Florence	1 20a m	1 20a m	5 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence	3 20a m	.....	†6 00p m
Arrive Sumter	4 40a m	.....	7 21p m
		No. 52.	
Leave Sumter	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	†7 21p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 00p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m.

Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 59.	No 53.
Leave Columbia	*10 35pm	* 7 30 a m	* 5 20pm
Arrive Sumter	11 58pm	9 10 a m	6 37pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter	11 58pm	† 9 20 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	1 15am	10 35 a m	.....
	No. 78		No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 40 am	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	11 30 am	8 59pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m		11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.07 p. m., Lanes 7.12 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 59 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

SPECIAL "WINTER" OEFFR.

TO ANY MINISTER OR CHURCH, WHO will pay cash, at just a fraction over factory prices, I will sell the OLD POPULAR and RELIABLE

"SHONINGER,"

At from about $50 and upwards. I find none give better satisfaction, and invite correspondence. I have sold a great many of this make, and have long list of home testimonials from purchasers.

W. S. MOORE.

Goldsboro, Dec. 1888.

THE ACME

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificates from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price $3 a year. Four months' trial, $1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS
Edition of Scientific American.

A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences or public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the use of such as contemplate building. Price $2.50 a year, 25 cts. a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

PATENTS may be secured by applying to MUNN & CO., who have had over 40 years' experience and have made over 100,000 applications for American and Foreign patents. Send for Handbook. Correspondence strictly confidential.

TRADE MARKS.

In case your mark is not registered in the Patent Office, apply to MUNN & CO. and procure protection. Send for [illegible] immediately. [illegible] Handbook.

COPYRIGHTS for books, charts, maps, etc., quickly procured. Address
MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors.
GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells.
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, etc. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

MASON & HAMLIN

The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequalled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. One hundred styles from $22 to $900 or more. Illustrated catalogues free.

Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their pianos, that they are superior to all others. They recognize the high excellence achieved by other leading makers in the art of piano building, but still claim superiority. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in the year 1883, and now known as the "MASON & HAMLIN PIANO STRINGER," by the use of which is secured the greatest possible purity and refinement of tone, together with greatly increased capacity for standing in tune, and other important advantages.

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.

Pianos and organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

ASTHMA Dr. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE CURED never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle FREE. Dr TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y.



PIANOS ORGANS
GRAND
Summer Sale

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October, at ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash. And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold. *Great Bargains*—Pianos $200, $225, $250. Organs $24, $25, $50, $60. 10 makers 300 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. Write for Mid-Summer Sale Circular. [illegible] SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th

Classical, Mathematical, Literary. Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - CASH.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FALL SESSION OPENS FIRST WEDNESday in September (5th day) and closes first Wednesday in June, 1889.

Thorough instruction by accomplished and experienced teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies. Building one of the largest and best equipped in the South. Steam heat. Gas and electric light. Terms as low as any institution offering equal advantages. Deduction for two or more from same family. Correspondence solicited.

For Circular and Catalogue address,
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or own, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice- President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R. HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In Superior Court.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY, } Before the Clerk.

R. S. West, Executrix of J. W. S. West,
vs.
A. K. McDiarmid and wife, M. K. McDiarmid, Robt. M. West, R. Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor, and wife Sallie Taylor, and Leroy Calloway.

Petition for instruction and final settlement of estate.

TO Robert M. West, R. Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor and wife Sallie Taylor, and Leroy Calloway:

Take notice that summons having been issued in the above entitled cause, you are hereby notified to be and appear before S. VanAmringe, Clerk Superior Court, at Court House in Wilmington, N. C., on the fourth Thursday of January, 1889 (January 24th), and answer or demur to the petition which will be deposited in the Clerk's office ten days before said date.

You are further notified that if you fail to answer said petition (or complaint) the petitioner will apply to the Court for the relief demanded.

Dec. 6th, 1888. S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court.

Attorney for Petitioner, H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

A FRESH CARGO.

PREPARED OYSTER-SHELL LIME, for agricultural purposes.
1600 BBLS. ROSINDALE CEMENT, on consignment, add must be sold.
300 NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER.
LIVERPOOL SALE,
KAINIT, &c.

THOS. F. BAGLEY,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

SAY SOES.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from the loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a receipt which completely cured and saved him from death. Any suffer who this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York City, will receive the receipt free of charge.

Charles Dickens said: "There is nothing so strong or safe, in any emergency of life, as the simple truth."

Get the best and the cheapest. Salvation Oil relieves in the twinkling of an eye. 25 c.

A million Americans use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Other nations in proportion. 25 c.

Mr. Labouchere learns that the German Emperor only looks to advantage on foot. He "sits low," the backbone being short. With this the legs are long. His figure, therefore, is an ungraceful one for riding, the knees advancing far toward the horse's head, and the legs and thighs forming an acute angle. He has given up wine and beer drinking.

"It is the biggest thing I ever struck." What? Why the business advertised in another column by B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. If you are open to any engagement write them. They can show you a good thing.

An old negro preacher divided his sermon into two parts: "Fust, all de things in de text, and second, all de things not in de text; and, bredren, we'll wrastle wid de second part fust."

All wood is not buoyant in water. A perfectly dry stick from any one of some sixteen species of trees growing in the Southern and Southwestern States will sink. One kind (the Florida ironwood) is 30 per cent. heavier than water.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

INVENTIONS OF SOUTHERNERS.

Patents granted to citizens of the Southern States during the week ending Dec. 5th, and reported for this paper by C. A. Snow & Co., patent lawyers, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

J. D. Blake, Mobile, Ala., single tree iron.

V. G. Bloede, Baltimore, Md., dyeing.

Jasper J. Botter, Mobile, Ala., sand band for vehicles.

G. A. Boyden, Baltimore, steam valve.

J. S. Byers, Knoxville, Tenn., rotary steam engine.

G. Cook, New Orleans, La., nut lock.

G. W. Cooper, Atlanta, Ga., piano action.

J. W. Cronan, Tiptonville, Tenn., horse detacher.

Joshua A. Dill, Fredrick, Md., shutter bower.

L. Duncan, Baltimore, secondary battery.

D. H. Ellington, Cuthbert, Ga., cotton planter.

F. X. Ganter, Baltimore, show case.

H. R. Gillington, Baltimore, furnace.

W. F. Goad, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., harvest knotter.

J. T. Grambling, Mayersville, Miss., poison distributer for plants.

G. H. Griffin, Abington, Va., nut lock.

G. A. Guice, Meadville, Miss., car coupling.

Wm. S. Harris, Knoxville, Tenn., grate blower.

G. S. Maxwell, Louisville, Ky., bridge for cutting in new loops in telephone systems.

C. Mendenhall, Martinsburg, W. Va., cultivator.

F. W. Meyer, Louisville, Ky., sleigh.

M. Payne, Bellevue, Ky., horse shoe.

T. J. Reamy, Nashville, Tenn., track and lifting jack.

D. P. Rush, Hazlehurst, Miss., wheel.

D. A. Sailor, Little Rock, Ark., exhaust fan.

S. S. Schoff, Hagerstown, Md., vehicle running gear.

W. M. Seeger, Louisville, Ky., lathe tool.

J. W. Wallis, Birmingham, Ala., cotton picker.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING. Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.

Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.

Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free. GEORGE ALLEN, New Bern, N. C.

SELECT
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.
Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES September 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

ROYAL


BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

KNABE
PIANO FORTES
UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore STREET.
NEW YORK, 112 Fifth Av. WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space.



JOHN MAUNDER,
DEALER IN
Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Send your orders by Mail.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS

Royal Piano Folio. A fine collection of the very best instrumental music by the most prominent foreign composers. 144 pages. Paper; 65 cents, Cloth $1.00, by mail, postpaid.

Royal Vocal Folio. A compilation of the choicest gems of foreign song. This collection has no superior in point of merit. 144 pages. Paper; 65 cents, Cloth $1.00, by mail, postpaid.

Snow White. By Clara Burnham and G. F. Root. A new and fascinating juvenile operetta. Price, 50 cents by mail, postpaid.

Y. P. S. C. E. Send for a copy of "Songs for the Young People's Meeting," by C. H. Oliphant, author of the celebrated "Endeavor." Price, 15 cents by mail, postpaid.

MUSICAL CALENDAR For 1889. Containing interesting information relative to music and musicians, and a condensed dictionary of musical terms. Price, 15 cents by mail.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

$20 DOLLARS
WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

THE NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains.

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.
Miles H. Bass, Plaintiff,
against
Alwilda Bass, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore, is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held in the said county of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in March, 1889 and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant.

[SEAL] GIVEN under my hand and official seal at office in Wilmington, this the 24th day of November, A. D., 1888.
S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.
Harriet Hill, Plaintiff,
vs.
Stephen Hill, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant—and it appearing that the Defendant is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, and cannot after due diligence be found in this State and that a cause of action exists against the defendant, this is therefore to summon the said Defendant Stephen Hill to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the said County of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, N. C., on the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in March 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint already filed herein, or the relief asked for in the complaint will be granted, and a decree made against said Defendant.

This 4th day of December, A. D. 1888.
S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.
Joseph Ricks Plaintiff,
vs.
Nannie Ricks. Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the said County of New Hanover at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on Sixth Monday before the 1st Monday in March 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and official seal at office this 4th day Dec. 1888.
S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,
BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies..... 10cts
Three " 25cts
Ten " 75cts
Twenty " $1 00

JACKSON & BELL,
WATER-POWER PRINTERS
—AND—
BOOK-BINDERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,
—AT—
THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

T. D. LOVE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.



THE CHOICEST GEMS OF THE SEASON AT SMALL COST.

1888. HOLLIDAY SUPPLIES 1889
PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION,
RICHMOND, VA.

SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE LIST, AND SEND EARLY ORDERS.
Discount to Miisters, Churches, and Sunday-Schools, 25 per cent.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, up to 50 cents.
An assortment package mailed for 25 cents.
THE MONOCHROME AND MONOTINT BOOKS FOR 1888.
From 5 cents up to $1.50 each. Every one a gem.

For Every Sunday School.

How shall we make our Sunday School bright, interesting and profitable! The noted "PELOUBET SERIES" of Lesson Helps is exactly adapted to this want. "SELECT NOTES" furnish a complete commentary on the lessons. For Quarterlies there are "THE SUNDAY SCHOOL" (for advanced classes), "INTERMEDIATE," "THE CHILDREN'S" and "THE LITTLE ONES;" also Teachers' Editions of the same, with notes by A. F. Schauffler, D.D., and Mrs. M. G. Kennedy.

"OUR SUNDAY AFTERNOON"

is a finely illustrated paper, issued weekly and fortnightly, for the Sunday school and family. [illegible] edited by WILLIS BOYD ALLEN, and contains every week, Stories and articles written by well-known writers, including in 1889 Hezekiah Butterworth, Frederick Schwatka, Col. Knox, Agnes Giberne, and Faith Latimer.

"THE CHILD'S HOUR"

Is a bright and helpful little weekly paper for younger readers. Various "Record Books" and "Lesson Leaves" are also issued at extremely low rates by the same publishers, W. A. WILDE & CO., 25 Bromfield Street, Boston. Catalogues and samples sent free on application.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.
A USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE GIFT FOR YOUR SCHOLARS.
A SUNDAY-SCHOOL
CALENDAR FOR 1889,
With various Memoranda for School use,
ATTRACTIVELY PRINTED IN COLORS ON CARDBOARD,
Size 11 x 7 inches.
Price for single copies 10 cents; ten for 50 cents; twenty for $1.00; per hundred $4.00; sent postage paid at these rates.
Now ready. Send orders early, to
WHITTET & SHEPPERSON,
1001 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

M. H. JONES,
DURHAM, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:
FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM
$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

WORTH & WORTH
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND HAND Spirit Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Crackers, &c.

North Carolina Presbyterian.

NEW SERIES—Vol. XX—No. 1,094. WILMINGTON, N. C., DECEMBER 26, 1888. OLD SERIES—Vol. XXX—No. 1,714.

The Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT $2.65 PER ANNUM.

Registered in the Post Office at Wilmington as Second Class Mail Matter.

Action of the Synod of North Carolina.

The Synod reaffirms its sense of the value of the N. C. Presbyterian in maintaining and diffusing throughout the Synod, in the families and communities where it is taken, a knowledge of our principles as a denomination, our position and progress and the spread of evangelical religion.

We believe that a large increase in its circulation will aid very materially in helping forward the cause of Christ and the extension of sound views in reference to the Presbyterian Church in our State and wherever its circulation extends. The Synod expresses its deep obligation and its sincere thanks to the Editor of this paper for past and unnumbered favors in printing without charge so many papers and records of Presbyteries and Synods that could not otherwise have been spread before our people, and for interesting and valuable communications on various topics adapted to interest and instrnct its readers. We believe it has been and is an important, if not an indispensable, help to the success of our ministry in all the congregations where it is taken and read.

We unhesitatingly affirm that as a weekly religious paper for North Carolina, its merits and its claims are above and beyond any other paper that circulates among us or attempts to take its place, and we believe if more interest was taken in this paper by communications from our ministers and elders and gentlemen and ladies of Christian culture and ability, its valne and influence for increased good would be greatly enhanced. In view of the foregoing and the past history and present needs of this paper, the Synod of North Carolina pledges to the Editor of the N. C. Presbyterian to endeavor to increase its circulation throughout all our congregations.

To accomplish this desirable end the Synod recommends to all its ministers and sessions to take special action and make special efforts and adopt measures to increase its circulation. We suggest and urge in order to effect this, that each session procure lists of persons living within the bounds of their respective congregations who now take the paper, to ascertain by comparing this list with the roll of members—how many persons or families fail to take this paper; that they use what influence they can employ by canvassing the congregation, or that by some other earnest and systematic effort, they endeavor, if possible, *to put the paper in every family*. We believe the paper, needs and deserves it, that such increased patronage will secure an increased value to the paper and that our Church and our State will be *amply repaid* in the good results that will follow.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We specially invite News from all quarters for this Department.

The news for this paper—religious and secular mainly, is written and condensed, with great pains and labor, so as to present the greatest quantity in greatest possible variety. The "Mission Cullings" are culled and condensed from The *Missionary*, the *Missionary Review of the World* and the *Missionary Herald*, and from such other sources as are available.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Correspondents will please note the following changes of address:

Rev. F. H. Gaines from Buffalo Forge, Va., to Decatur, Ga.

Rev. W. T. Howison from St. Charles, Mo., to Fulton, Mo.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A Commission of Concord Presbytery organized a church at Elmwood, N. C., on Dec. 12th and 13th, 1888, with twenty-seven members, three ruling elders and two deacons. Messrs. J. J. Long, B. E. Arey and Henry L. Flemming were chosen ruling elders, and J. A. Wolfe and H. L. Gilbert, deacons. These were all ordained and installed, except Mr. Wolfe, who was only installed, as he was previously a deacon in Third Creek church. A.

Mill Bridge, Dec. 15th.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

Rev. D. I. Craig writes from Reidsville, N. C., Dec. 17th: We had a pleasant, and I hope profitable communion on yesterday. We had ten additions to our church—five by profession and five by certificate.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

A *pro-re-nata* meeting of the Presbytery of Fayetteville was held in Lumberton on the 12th inst., for the purpose of receiving Rev. P. R. Law of the Presbytery of Mecklenburg and installing him pastor of Lumberton church. After the usual examination Mr. Law was received and a Commission was appointed to install him. Rev. A. N. Ferguson was appointed to preside, preach and propound constitutional questions—Rev. H. G. Bill, D.D., to charge the pastor, and Rev. J. S. Black to charge the people.

The impressive services of the installation took place at night. Thus was constituted the first regular services of this church.

Two of the brethren who took part in the installation, Rev. J. S. Black and A. N. Ferguson, were former stated supples of this church, and all of them are greatly beloved in the congregation.

Mr. Law has made a fine impression and under the blessing of Providence his people hope for a great blessing upon the church. A.

ALABAMA.

On December 9th, six persons were received into the church at Gainesville, of which Rev. J. D. McLean has lately taken the pastorate.

ARKANSAS.

Thompson's chapel in Cross county, was organized as a Presbyterian church, on the 4th of November by a committee of Arkansas Presbytery: Rev. R. B. Willis, Rev. S. I. Reid, and Ruling Elder George Dixon. The number of persons enrolled is eleven. Mr. J. A. Wilson and Mr. J. L. Robinson were duly elected, ordained and installed into the eldership and diaconate respectively,

On the first Sabbath of this month a church was organized at Brinkley on the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, with twelve members. Mr. J. C. Price was installed as ruling elder.

GEORGIA.

The matter of resignation of Rev. J. W. Rogan's pastorate of the First church, Savannah, is taking on a very unusual form. The congregation would not unite with the pastor in asking Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation. Nevertheless, the Presbytery (on representation of the pastor's wish for the dissolution of course,) decreed the dissolution of the relation. On report of the delegates to the congregation setting forth the above decision of the Presbytery, the congregation after considerable discussion, by a vote of 103 to 5 resolved to appeal to Synod (which meets on 16th prox.,) to reverse the action of the Presbytery. A committee of five will represent the matter to Synod.

The Savannah *News* says:

The appeal is on the ground that the action of the Presbytery in dissolving the relations between Mr. Rogan and the church will work great injury to the latter. The resolution stated why the action of the Presbytery should be reversed. The congregation, it was stated, is very nearly united in regard to the pastor, the vote to accept his resignation being 100 against and 21 for. The congregation has reason to believe, too, that some who voted with the minority are warmly attached to their pastor, and voted against him as a matter of expediency. The resolutions go on to say that under the pastorate of Mr. Rogan, the church has prospered, and is in a better condition than it has ever been, and that not only among his own people, but also among the citizens. Mr. Rogan stands high, and is exerting an influence which the church cannot afford to lose.

That Savannah is a central point where Presbyterians should be strong, but where the influence would be greatly lessened should Mr. Rogan be removed.

There are nine reasons embodied in the resolution which the commissioners will submit to the Synod why the action of the Presbytery should be reversed.

The *News* adds:

The matter has already created considerable feeling in the church. It was understood that Mr. Rogan would accept the pastorate of the Philipsburg (N. J.) church, should he leave Savannah. It is believed now that, at the earnest request of his congregation, he will remain here should the Synod so decide.

KENTUCKY.

Rev. I. S. McElroy and Rev. J. N. Sanders have been assisting Rev. W. Y. Davis, the pastor, in his work at Taylorsville. About sixty persons, it is reported, have expressed a personal, hope in the Saviour.

Thirty-eight additions to the church at Broadwell; $100 raised for the Evangelistic canse; interests continues; Messrs. Evans and Hopper.

WEST VIRGINIA.

In November an additional ruling elder and two additional deacons were ordained and installed in their respective offices in Huntington church. Since, six persons have been received into communion on profession of faith and two by letter.

TENNESSEE.

Nine persons have been received into the church at Sweetwater, Rev. James A. Wallace, pastor.

VIRGINIA.

On 13th inst., East Hanover Presbytery held a called meeting in the First Presbyterian church of Richmond. Rev. R. R. Howison was permitted to resign the pastorate of the Third church, Richmond, and steps were taken to declare it vacant. A call from Manchester church was placed in the hands of Mr. J. C. Hall recently licensed. Mr. Hall was, after examination, ordained. A commission consisting of Drs. Kerr and Richardson, Revs. R. R. Howison and J. C. Stewart, Ruling Elders Dr. L. B. Spencer, Judge Fitzhugh and Dr. J. H. Moore was appointed to instal Mr. Hall.

The committee as above appointed on Sabbath, 16th inst., duly installed Rev. J. C. Hall as pastor of the church at Manchester.

The congregation of the First church, Richmond, on Sabbath (16th,) resolved to increase the pastor's salary from $2,500 to $3,000.

At a called meeting of Montgomery Presbytery held in Lynchburg on 4th inst. Rev. F. H. Gaines was released from the pastorate of Falling Spring's church and dismissed to Atlanta Presbytery. Mr. Gaines assumes the pastorate of the church at Decatur, Ga.

The church at Clifton Forge lately has received nineteen members; ten of these were on profession. Dr. Dinwiddie has been preaching there. The pastor is Rev. E. W. McCorkle.

MISSISSIPPI.

S. W. Presbyterian: Rev. J. D. West held a very interesting and profitable meeting at Garlandsville, which resulted in the addition of twelve members to the Presbyterian church and two to other churches.

DOMESTIC.

Next month the Board of Education of the General Lutheran Synod will open a fine new building. The city of Atchison gave $50,000 towards the building. The headquarters of the Board are at St. Louis.

Talledega, (Ala.,) College, of the Congregational church carries on a very prosperous work. Not less than seven Sunday-schools are carried on in the vicinity of the College. Of the seventeen churches in the Alabama Congregational Association, eleven, are ministered to by the college or by theological graduates from it.

At Terrydale, Dak., a growing town where three hundred men are employed, a Sunday-school of fifty members has been kept up.

The moonlight services in laying the cornerstone of the Methodist church at Norwood, Pa., are something [illegible] under the sun—or rather under the moon.

The collection for Missions, Home and Foreign, of the Methodist Episcopal church (North,) to Nov. amounted to $1,000,581 and the estimate for [illegible]

Cadell[illegible] church, Oman, has completed [illegible]pel.

Presbyterian: [illegible]terian chapel was dedicated last week at Baker's "Quarries," a station on the Baltimore Central railroad between Avondale and West Grove. It was built by the children of the late Joshua Hunt, of Catassaqua, Pa., in conformity with their father's wish. The Rev. Drs. Bingham, Randall, Jeffers and Martin took part in the services. It will be connected with the church at Avondale, to which Rev. Dr. Bingham is ministering.

Rev. D. G. W. Glessner, a minister of the German Reformed church, died lately in Shippensburg, Pa., aged 82, It is said he was the oldest minister in southern Pennsylvania.

Banner (Kanzas) Presbyterian church was organized on 25th ult., with six members by certificate and two on confession. Others are expected to come in soon. The church is in charge of the Home Mission Committee of Larned Presbytery.

The First Presbyterian church of Wyandotte, Kan., (now Kanzas City,) lately received twenty-four members on profession, making eighty-nine received since January 1st.

On Nov. 27th, the First Congregational church of Northampton, Mass., was ruined by fire. The building was new and cost $65,000—insurance $50,000. The upsetting of a plumber's lantern destroyed this building, as it did the one before it.

Churchman:—It is evident that good work is being done in All Saints' parish, Riverside. A few weeks ago a chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was organized with an enthusiastic membership. The chapter has undertaken the publication of a monthly paper as an aid and stimulus to parochial work. The vested choir of men and boys is showing great devotion and efficiency; and other forms of parochial energy and enterprise prove that an earnest and faithful spirit is stirring throughout the parish. The beautiful church built less than a year ago, and then by many considered too large, is now well crowded, and during the winter will probably often be overcrowded. When the church was built a debt was incurred of about $4,000, of which $2,500 was a five years' loan from the American Church Building Fund Commission. On Sunday, Oct. 14th, the Rev. B. W. R. Taylor requested the congregation to remain after the close of the service, and then asked them to make subscriptions towards the removal of the debt. In about ten minutes $1,660 were subscribed.

The First church at Lincoln, Ill., lately has purchased and paid for a $1,000 pipe organ, and sixteen members have united with the church.

A bequest of $5,000 to the First Educational Society (Congregational church,) of Woodbury, Conn., was made by Miss Julia E. Bell.

The Indian Presbyterian church of Muscogee, I. T., has seventy-one members—poor, hard-working self-sacrificing people. Recently they contributed $115.00 for Home Missions. Two young Indians united with the church recently, making nineteen that have joined since April.

At a meeting of the Religious Press Club in New York city, recently, Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage of the Baptist Church, read a paper entitled "The Relative Values of Ministerial and Editorial Teachings," and spoke of the help given to the pulpit by the religious press.

The Presbytery of Alleghany, (Pa.,) at its session on 11th inst., adopted the following:—"Resolved, 1st. That we recognize in the Personal Liberty League a new form of organized effort for the destruction of the Sabbath and the enthronement of the saloon. Resolved, 2d. That the avowed purpose and defiant spirit of this organization should awaken the solicitude of Christian people and all good citizens, and call for their best efforts to resist its encroachments. Resolved, 3d. That we counsel the people under our care to exert their influence for the right and to stand by our heritage of civil and religious freedom. Resolved, 4th. This Presbytery would earnestly petition and beg our Legislature to resist any change whatsoever which would tend to lessen the obligations of this nation to keep sacred God's holy day, which is acknowledged to be an unspeakable blessing to man and beast." For the proper presentation of the above action, Rev. I. N. Hays, D.D., Rev. W. O. Campbell, D.D., and Robert C. Totten were appointed a committee.

FOREIGN.

It is said that in Glasgow, Scotland, are over 60,000 young men not connected with any Christian congregation. It surely must be an exaggerated statement. Non-church going is attributed in large measures in some cases to undenominational work. It is an evil of that system of work undoubtedly.

The Baptists in Scotland number 84 churches with 10,376 members: 76 Sunday-schools have an attendance of 10,008 scholars and 1,005 teachers.

Five persons accused of holding and teaching the "holiness doctrine" as it is called, namely, perfect sanctification in this life and ability wholly to keep the commandments of God, were expelled from Knox Presbyterian church, Galt, Canada. The case was submitted to the Presbytery of Guelph, which decided that the views expressed are out of harmony with Presbyterian teaching, and if persisted in the names of parties must be dropped from the roll.

A new Episcopal church has been opened in Toronto. It will seat 600 persons and cost $20,000.

In making an appeal for the endowment scheme of the United Presbyterian church, Mr. Robertson, of Edinburgh, stated before Perth Presbytery, that the population was yearly increasing by 40,000, and last year while the U. P. Church had only 107 new communicants and the Free Church 1,852, the Church of Scotland had 7,963.

Upon the retirement of Rev. J. Crowe, of Hanley, after a pastorate of thirty-one years, his parishioners presented him with a purse of $555.

The French Sunday-schools will abandon the International Lessons and replace them by a system running four years and divided equally between the Old and the New Testaments.

In the nave of St. Giles's church, Edinburgh, is a mural tablet to the the memory of the 92d Gordan Highlanders, who lost their lives in Afghanistan and South Africa. It was erected by their surviving comrades.

Mr. S. Greenshields, of Montreal, Canada, has left by will $1 000 to St. Paul's church of that city and $5,000 each to McGill University and the Montreal General Hospital.

Canada Presbyterian: Dr. Moffat, the energetic secretary of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society, has issued a circular, which in briefest possible form presents a number of "Facts for Business Men," in such a manner that a glance will suffice to show the nature, objects and working of this most valuable evangelical agency. There are now five colporteurs engaged in the good work of disseminating Bibles, books, periodicals and tracts, in various parts of the country where their labours are specially needed. All profits from sales in the Book Room are devoted to the supply of religious literature, tracts, etc., for gratuitons distribution. The society is undenominational and possesses the entire confidence of the Christian community.

Strange things have happened in Italy. The priests are now, and very properly by law forbidden to assail the government, that is in favor of another sovereignty, (and very properly for what is this but treason?) and this distinctly tends to religious equality. Some men of power and influence are reported as having withdrawn from the Romish church to unite with the Free Church of Italy.

The *Canada Presbyterian* furnishes this item:—A Pan-Congregational Conference, to meet in London; is likely to be one result of the visit to Australia of the Rev. Dr. Hannay and Mr. Henry Lee. The project has been taken up with enthusiasm by a number of the Australasian Churches, and it is known that such a proposal would be sympathetically considered in the United States and Canada.

The same paper says; The Board of Directors of the Upper Canada Religions Tract and Book Society, and Tuesday night. Special grants of tracts were made to the Women's Christian Temperance Union and other societies. Five hundred tracts per month have been given during the continuance of the free breakfasts to the poor.

MISSION CULLINGS.

Among the Teluqnes the American Baptist Mission have 814 converts for the year.

A Chinese Christian residing in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, sends money to his native village in China to maintain a preacher and to support a school.

Fifty years since the Fiji Islanders were idolators. There was not then a Christian on the island; now there is not a heathen. There are 27,097 members and 101.150 attendants on worship.

In the Syrian female seminary last year there were enrolled in the higher department, 72 and in the primary day-school, 85 scholars. The influence of the school is great. During last winter the ninety-nine scholars connected with the Syrian Mission were compelled to close because of the oppressive surveilance of the Turkish government.

Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce, a Persian missionary is acquainted with three Church of England clergymen who formerly were Mohammedans, one of whom has baptized 50 adults.

Roman Catholic missions in that part of Eastern Africa colonized by Germans are vigorous and pushing. The "Black Fathers" number some fifty missionaries, occupying seven stations, all of them near the coast. Another Roman Catholic mission, known as the "White Fathers," have advanced their field into the interior and divided their forces as far as practicable. Yet another German mission consisting of thirteen priests, besides artisans and agriculturalists, have been assigned the southernmost portion of the German possessions. The existence of these missions explains the earnestness of the Roman Catholic party in the German Reichstag in insisting upon hearty support to the German navy in its operations upon the coast of Zanzibar.

The Dutch Boers of Zululand and the native Zulus have not been identified in interest in any way until recently. Most of the Boers belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, but their profession has been rather formal. A religious awakening three years ago sent these Boers as teachers among the Zulus whom they had regarded as little better than animals. Now they have a native church in Graytown, in connection with the Dutch Reformed Church. The evangelistic work is carried on by a committee of Dutch farmers employing three evangelists. "One of these evangelists," says the *Free Church Monthly*, "is the son of the Zuln warrior, who in 1836, at the signal from Dingaan the cruel tyrant, fell upon the Dutch leader, Relief, and his party of about seventy men, murdering them all in cold-blood. This father still lives and is a member of the Christian Church and listens gladly to hear [illegible]ches the gospel of peace."

[illegible] among the Chinese (of whom there are 20,000,) on the Hawaiian (Sandwich) Islands, is carried on, and has been for the past twenty-five years, by the Hawaiian Board of Missions. There is a Chinese church in Honolulu and one in Kohola, on the island of Hawaii. The magic lantern is used in object teaching and sometimes to audiences composed of Chinese, Japanese, Portugese, Gilbert Islanders and Hawaiians, and at times explanations have to be given in five different languages. A fine Young Men's Christian Association building has been erected by the Chinese in Honolulu.

The first permanent American Mission in Persia was at Ooramiah, among the Nestorians, in 1835. They found the people without printed books, though they had a few portions of the Bible in manuscript in the Sanscrit and Syriac languages. Drunkenness and profligacy in general with formalism and superstition prevailed. The progress, if slow, was solid. The spoken language was written, schools established, the Bible translated and schools gathered. In time converts came in. The Christian churches now enrol 2,000 communicants and in the schools are 2,500 scholars. In 1871 the American Board transferred its work to the Northern Presbyterian Board.

Mr. Case, of Parral, connected with the Congregational Mission in Northern Mexico, reports favorably from Zaragossas. Four new members had been received in June. The chapel was comfortably furnished with seats.

Los Cueros, an agricultural village of six hundred to eight hundred inhabitants and no resident priest, is opening to the gospel. One of the most influential native members is from this place and the station force visited it last May. The services were well attended with increasing audiences, and the singing proved a great attraction. The president of the village attended and induced others to attend. Arrangements have been made at the request of the villagers, through the presidens acting as spokesman, to establish regular servicet in the place. The promise is made that a place of meeting will be provided and furnished.

The pressing need of Japanese at present according to the *Chinese Recorder* is preaching missionaries. Only thirty of the one hundred ordained missionaries are preaching. The Buddhist priests, at least some of them, are taking the titles of bishop and reverend, and are employing in behalf of Buddhism the measures they find to be so successfully employed in the spread of Christianity.

Religious conflict between the Mohammedans and Brahmins in India are developing. The Mohammedan festival of Muharran and the Brahmin feast of Ramila came at the same time this year, and the attitnde of these religious sects towards each other was so menacing that troops had to be called out to prevent collision.

The Presbyterian.

MISS MELINDA ON "HIGH TEAS."

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

As I walked into her room, not a great while ago, I found Miss Melinda sitting with a note card in her hand, and with a very perplexed expression upon her usually placid countenance.

"Good morning Miss Melinda," I said, "why what is the matter?"

"Good morning, Honey," she answered, peering at me over her glasses.

"W'ats ther matter? w'y I'd like fur you ter tell me jest that. Belinda Pratt's colored gal Betsey, come here awhile ago and she handed me this yere, outer a basket full uv letters, an' afore I had time ter ask her a question she was off."

She handed me the following invitation which I read, while intensely amused at the old lady's expression. It was evidently a new thing to her and read:

Mrs. Belinda Pratt,
At Home,
October 16th, 3 o'clock.
R. S. V. P. High Tea.

"Now, in the name uv common sense, w'at does Belinda Pratt mean? At home," well, w'at if she is? It's a good place ter be—w'ich she mostly is not specially uv afternoons.

"And wat's all these letters fur? An' I would like you ter tell me wat's "high tea?" I have heard uv hyson an' green en' black, an' oolong, but I never have took no stock in 'em. I am a coffee woman, I am—lesseu I have ther influenzy—en then sage 'ill do for me. Now w'at do ther woman mean"

"Why Miss Melinda, you don't keep up with the fashions. Mrs. Pratt is going to give a fine entertainment and it is called a High Tea. I confess I do not easily know why, but you are invited at three o'clock, and the letters in the corner are the initial letters of four French words that mean: "Reply if you please,"

The old lady had drawn off her glasses, and sat with her hands on her lap, and wide open eyes of interest.

"Well! well! that is wonderful.

Here's Belindy Pratt I have known sense she were a baby, a livin' jest up here a peace, an' I am usen ter goin' ther w'en I git ready an' stayin' ter dinner w'en it suits all 'round, an' here she comes with all this nonsense, an' her livin' in this yere li[tle] town uv Weedville, as 'aint no c[ity] got no business with city w[ays] afeard w'en Belindy had sich a firein[g] and went ter Raleigh ter ther Fair she'd git sorter set up an' put on some airs, an' I tole her so, an' she jist laughed an' said: 'Didn't I low we orter git all ther new notions we could an' improve ourselves?' "New notions? says I, no, I don't take much stock in new notions. I don't think no shame ter own I am an ole fogy. In my pa's time w'en folks felt moved ter go ter see ther friends they jist hitched up an' went. En' they come along court week, er May meetin' time, an' we lowed for 'em ter stop an' take dinner er supper er may be stay over night. An' I tell ye, w'en you were asked those days, you were wanted. An' w'en you went ter see people you never made no "pop calls" er come out saying: "Well, I've got that off my min', en I'm glad uv it."

Now ther good Book's my guide 'bout these things. I don' mean ther's any regulations set down, but w'en it talks about hospitality, I don' b'lieve ther was no high teas nor sech meant—I don't!

Wat,s ther use uv Belindy Pratt er settin' up fur style any way—en that here in Weedville? An' wat's you goin' ter eat at three o'clock in ther afternoon, w'ich I take ter be too late fur dinner an' too early fur supper, unless you have but two meals a day w'ich never did suit my digestion nor my feelins' neither.

Any how, Honey, seems like ter my ole fogy notions, we Christians is er strivin' too hard after ther world's ways an' fashions, w'ich ther good Book says, "passes away." En also: Be ye not conformed to ther world. Ef ther line is drawed between the Church an' the world 'bout all these things, it haint drawed big enough fur me ter see.

Ther's folks as is good Christians, as have ter live on half rations fur ther next two weeks ter ketch up with ther bills fur ther high teas and ther receptions an' sich, en I take that ter be a lack uv good common sense as well as religion. En thers mas an' pas as wears shoddy clothes fur ther gals ter splurge in silks an' plushes an' ther kids—an' them gals perfessin' Christians at that.

Well, any ways, w'at would I look like at Belindy Pratt's high tea with my ole alpaccy as has been turned, an' my bonnet as was bought five year ago comin' Christmas?

No, Belindy might have spared that card, however, I am not feelin' ungrateful ter her fur thinking uv me. It's mighty nice ter be remembered, but I don' b'lieve that ever the curiosity uv an ole woman could git me ther. An' now Honey, don' you wait fur no fine card ter come ter see me. I'm mostly "at home, en' w'en I aint—well, I'm not at nobodys high tea, nur low tea nur sich.

Ef yer come afore dinner I'll give ye ther best I have, ef its nothin' but cabbage en' bacon. Ef ye'll stay ter supper I'll give yer good coffee an' as good biscuit as Melindy Jones knows how ter make. That'er ther good ole fashioned Bible hospertality as I take it, an' it makes yer heart heap warmer, an' yer purse not much lighter all ther same."

She laughed as she finished. She had recovered her good humor and placidity and took up her knitting.

I put the card back in the envelope and laid it on the mantle, and I said good bye, and went away thinking that Miss Melinda was not so far wrong about "High Teas 'an sech." A. L. O. S.

IN DARKNESS.

One of the widest known and most virulent of modern skeptics has repeatedly affirmed what has become almost a formula of his unbelief: "We do not know, we cannot say, whether death is a wall or a door, the rise or set of a sun."

This statement is but a repetition of the hopeless cry of the most enlightened heathen. Plato, wisest of heathen philosphers, sees no possible way of certainty unless "some one of the gods shall come to inform us," or "if man cannot find some word of God which will more surely and safely carry him." Pliny said: "What God is, it is beyond the compass of man's understanding to know."

The modern skeptic, therefore, simply takes up and repeats the despairing cry of heathenism. He has stepped down out of the past, blind to gospel light, to bewail a darkness which really exists no longer. His words as spoken by Plato or Pliny were sadly, grievously true. As spoken by himself they are utterly untrue. Times have changed since Plato looked longingly and vainly for some revelation from heaven.

Up to a certain point the gospel agrees with Plato, agrees with the modern skeptic. The gospel joins both in affirming the world's darkness. A heathen said to a missionary: "It is all dark, dark!" The gospel teacher at once took up the word: "It was all dark, utterly dark; and would be still, had not God in loving compassion, sent his Son to be the Light of the World."

That was indeed a darkness which might be felt. We need to realize the truth more than we do. We need to stand with a Roman poet while he consigns his brother to the grave with this sad adieu: "Farewell, my brother, farewell forever," "*In eternum vale*;" or listen while a modern skeptic, under similar circumstances, uses almost precisely the same words. We need to witness this blindness, and to realize something of the horror of darkness which must envelop such an one. No God, no immortality, no forgiveness of sin, no hope beyond that which beasts might cherish! What darkness can be compared with this?

Then let us say to ourselves: "We were in that darkness. We should be in that darkness to day, but for the fact that God, for the great love wherewith he hath loved us, hath sent his Son to give us light and joy." The wisest of the heathen long ago pointed out our need. So to-day, those who blind their eyes to the gospel take frequent occasion, especially in the presence of death, to say with lugubrious countenances "We are in the dark. We do not know. We cannot tell."

If they do not say so plainly (some even do this), their words do certainly imply that they wish it were otherwise, that they had light, that they could say, in regard to these momentous questions, something positive and assured. The darkness they confess is surely not agreeable. It would be far better to be able to say: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Blindness is not desirable.

These men say: "Alas, we are in darkness!" To Christian men, those who thus persist in lamenting their darkness seem to be like men unconsciously blind, calling out for light when the morning sun shines full upon their countenances. Our hearts are startled and saddened with pity.

The sun shone brightly into the chamber where one lay whose name had long been a synonym for fame and power. "Open the windows?" cried the dying man. "Why do you keep the rooms so dark?" They did so; but the man's eyes were filming over. "Bring the lights! I cannot see!" he cried. Ah, no light on earth could illumine those eyes. This is startling. So is it startling to hear man, living in the very light of the gospel, cry out, querulously or despairingly, "We do not know. We cannot say." The times of darkness are ended. The Sun of Righeousness is here. We know him whom we have believed; and we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God. We can say without hesitation or peradventure that we love him because he first loved us. We can tell as the most positive of all truths the story of that love. Jesus is the Light of the World.

On the universal testimony of heathen and skeptics, as well as by the statement of the word of God, there is no light anywhere else. If then the mysteries of God's word were a thousand fold more mysterious than they are, if we were as perplexed as the disciples were when it seemed to them that their Master's mission utterly contradicted all that they knew or hoped, believing him to be a prince but seeing him on his way to the cross, while the multitudes who had adored joined to sneer and to curse, we would still answer the question, "Will ye also go away?" as they did; "Lord, to whom shall we go?"

It is Christ or nothing for us. There is nothing desirable to balance against the choice of Christ. We are in confessed darkness. Here is our only light,—*Ill. Christian Weekly.*

THE SHEPHERDS AND THE STAR.

BY GEORGE W BUNGAY.

How glorious the midnight skies,
How vast the space of light unfurled;
The stars watch with unclouded eyes
The welfare of a sleeping world.
The jewel of night's diadem
Is the soft star of Bethlehem.

The shepherds on the plains afar
Were watching their white flocks at night.
When they beheld the rising star
That filled the space with heavenly light.
It was a lamp from heaven to them,
It was the star of Bethlehem.

They saw the heavenly host come down,
They heard the holy anthem sing,
A king was born whom heaven will crown;
Then did the wise men their offerings bring,
Myrrh, frankincense and many a gem,
Where shone the star of Bethlehem.

The child was [illegible]
With lowing [illegible]
A glory circle round [illegible]
He was indeed the King of all,
Worthy to wear the diadem,
The glorious star of Bethlehem!

"Peace on the earth, good-will to men,"
Was the theme of the angels' song,
The white-winged choir returned again
To heaven, singing their path along,
How white the light of that sweet gem,
The radiant star of Bethlehem!

From the low manger to the cross,
And from the cross the world around,
Where many deem their gain but loss,
The light of this fair star is found.
It is the lamp of heaven to them,
It is the star of Bethlehem!

—*Mid-Continent.*

CLERICAL GLEANINGS.

BY REV. JAMES HASTIE, CORNWALL.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Your minister is called, installed, welcomed to your sanctuary and your homes, settled in his parsonage, and ready to go about the work to which you have summoned him. It is quite worth while for you to pause for a moment on the threshold of this pastorate, and think it all over and make up your mind what you are going to do about it. It is quite safe to say that the pleasantness and the permanency of this relation depends upon you quite as much as on him.

The thoughtful observer finds much that is curious in the rise, decline, and fall of the pastorates in many of our Protestant churches. If Agur, the son of Jakeh, had lived in our day, he would have added, I am sure, to the four things too wonderful for him, this fifth one, viz.: The way of a church with a minister very often. It is one of the things that no philosopher ever can find out. What produces the violent likings and the violent dislikes, and the violent changes from liking to disgust with which some churches are affected in their relation to their minister? One sees but little reason oftentimes for the antipathy with which the relation ended, or even for the idolatry with which it began, and wonders which was the greater illusion.

The critical period of any pastorate is apt to set in about the close of the second year. At first all goes on swimmingly. The new voice in the pulpit, the new ways of putting things, the new mental habit and equipment, the new method of work awaken the attention and engage the interest of the people. In some respects the new pastor is an improvement on his predecessor, and the people are inclined to make the most of the superiorities; he is found to be so good that they idolize him, attributing to him powers and perfections that he does not possess. By and by the glamour vanishes, and the man begins to appear in his true character. He has his defects as well as superiorities; his aridities as well as freshnesses; his foibles as well as his virtues. He is not perfect. He does not possess some of the good qualities he was imagined to possess. It begins to be suspected by some that their doll is stuffed with sawdust. By a natural reaction the over-estimate is followed by an under-estimate; and this is quite likely to break out about the end of the second year, though the period of incubation is sometimes longer and sometimes shorter.

Like that philosophical old lady who had observed that when she lived through March she always lived through the rest of the year, I have noticed that if a pastor gets through his second year and well on into his third year, without any serious alienations of disturbances in his parish, he is likely to have smooth sailing for some time to come.

The roots of bitterness that cause the final disruption of the pastorate, are likely to spring up in the period of disillusion that succeed first love.

Let me, therefore, hang up this precautionary signal. Do not overestimate your pastor at the beginning, and then you will not be so likely to under-estimate him a little further on. He is probably a little less perfect than some of you think him now; he is probably a little nearer perfect than some of you will think him by and by.

Scale down your enchantment, and discount your disappointment. "Ephraim," said the prophet, "is a cake not turned"—raw on the one side, scorched on the other. Let your affection for your pastor shun these perilous extremes.

Finally, if there be any thoughts of kindness in your heart toward your pastor, or any purpose of helping him, do not delay too long shaping them in word and deed.

How many pastorates there are whose graves are covered with the costliest flowers! How often the minister staggers on year after year under a burden too heavy for him, spending his strength for his people, wishing that they would lighten his load a little, yet feeling that when he makes the heaviest sacrifices they regard him as an unprofitable servant, who is only doing what it is his duty to do, till at length the burden becomes unsupportable, and he lays it down. Then the appreciation that he has needed all along begins to find expression—then, when it is too late.

I have sometimes thought at funerals that if half of the kind things that are said of the departed while the crape flutters on the bell-knob, had been said to him while he was yet in the flesh, he might have lived many years longer. And, in like manner, if the grateful words, tearful tributes, and generous proffers with which the resignation of the pastoral office is often greeted, had been distributed over the previous years, the resignation would not have been written.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

MORAL COURAGE.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Few young people enjoy being suspected of cowardice. In fact, there is nothing which the average boy is so quick to resent as the slightest intimation that he is afraid of any person or any peril under the sun. He shows his sense of such an affront by the rising color, flashing eye and contemptuous speech, which declare that to be thought a coward is intolerable. And, in these days, whatever may formerly have been the case, girls are ashamed of showing physical fear. It is not now considered a mark of feminine grace to scream or faint at the sight of a poor, little, frightened mouse, and the girl who runs, terror-stricken, from a peacefully grazing cow, is the subject of ridicule.

The question for you, my reader, and for myself and other older people as well, is, "Have we moral courage?" This is of a higher quality than the other, and often demands a greater resolution, a firmer will, a truer bravery. The young man who goes to a doubtful entertainment, a place where not for the world would he take his own sister, temporizing with conscience, because he is only doing what "the fellows" generally do, knowing the while that he has not grit enough to say no when he ought to, is a moral coward. The young man, himself perhaps a church-member, who hears the name of Jesus lightly spoken or reviled, and keeps silence, ashamed of his colors and his Captain, is a moral coward, oh, what a marvel of ingratitude into the bargain! The host, more than we can count, of young men and women, whose conviction is that they ought to follow the Master, and boldly range themselves on his side, confessing his name, but who for one weak reason or another delay to take the step which would show to all beholders on which side they stand, are every one of them moral cowards. Could their cowardice be overcome, what a grand rally we should have of those who would enter the King's army, carrying forward his conquests into the enemy's land.

It is a thing inexplicable on any basis which I can reconcile with common sense, but numbers of young people, brave everywhere else, break down ignominiously if the proposition be one of expense. "I cannot afford it," would seem to be a simple statement, which might be made without stumbling or hesitation, yet multitudes resort to any subterfuge, evasion, or distortion, rather than free themselves from a difficulty, by this easy acknowledgment. Our American desire always to put the best foot forward, our unhappiness if our boots are patched, our hat a little behind the season, our coat or gown a trifle worn, moves people of older countries to amazement. Over the water, a gentleman or a gentlewoman is not dependent for social recognition on the style of his garments, and so goes comfortably along in whatever suits himself; but, unfortunately, few of us have the self-respecting courage to be contented in a shabby suit of clothes. Now, would it not be better to cultivate that spirit of independence which, in all honesto, should never hesitate to say, "I cannot afford this or that," setting one's self free at once from a network of annoying entanglements? Whatever the thing be that one cannot afford, peace of mind will be insured by bravely stating the fact; and usually the person who has once gained the victory in this battle, will find himself morally some inches taller, and feel an instant reinforcement of spiritual strength.

One should exercise moral courage in behalf of absent friends. The French have a proverb, "The absent are always in the wrong," meaning, of course, that they are powerless to defend themselves if their motives are aspersed, or their characters defamed. I have a horror of the person who can sit still, holding his or her peace, when the reputation of a friend is assailed. Silence is not golden in such circumstances, but, on the contrary, is of the basest alloy. Do not suffer in yourself moral cowardice, when a brave word will show that you, at least, are a true friend.—*Interior.*

WOMAN'S GREAT DISADVANTAGE.

The great disadvantage under which women now labor is, I think, without doubt, that they are not trained up to earn an independent living. Society can be soundly developed only as the individuals composing it are so, and liberty is an essential to healthy growth. But there is no true liberty where one is dependent upon the will of others for the means of subsistence. Any perception of justice must indicate that she who is dependent upon another's liberality for the means of living owes to that other whatever return docility and compliance can make. But this attitude of mind is all but destruction to any strong individuality. Society being composed of men and women, however, women's thought and character are valuable to it only in proportion as they are distinctly womanly. The best interest of society demand that women be trained so as to grow up into full stature of womanhood. When woman, then, has passed childhood, the training time of life, she owes it to herself and to humanity to stand firm, self-poised and self supporting.

This view, too, we find enforced by the exigencies of life. It is admitted that no woman can be truly happy herself, or can be of service to others, unless her faculties are employed in some useful occupation; but there are very few women so circumstanced that their labor is not needed for their maintenance. The common theory of the proper destiny of girls is that they shall be supported by their fathers until womanhood, when they shall marry and find a field of useful employment and a means of support in their husband's households. Now, it takes but a small observation of life to show that these two sources of support fail in a very considerable number of cases, and are liable to fail in every single one. All fathers are not able to support their daughters; all women do not marry; and all husbands cannot supply homes for their wives, or they die, leaving their widows unprovided for. It is evident that any social theory that leaves an appreciable number of women actually without the means of subsistence, and the support of all the others more or less precarious, fails in a vital point and ought to be abandoned, even if it had no other disadvantage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Flower People—Illustrated. This book is a very pretty conception, by Mrs. Horace Mann. The flowers are personified, and in their conversations about their little brothers and sisters give their little friend May some very interesting information. The little snow-drops tell her all about their beautiful home in France, where they grow so luxuriously on the banks of the Garonne. May is very fond of her flower friends. In this pleasing way children are taught a great deal of the science of botany. Lee and Shepard, Publishers, Boston.

The contents of *The English Illustrated Magazine* for December are rich, full and beautiful, both in writing and illustrations. It will fully repay any one to get a copy just for the pleasure of viewing the beautiful scenes that will delight the eyes. No pains has been spared to make this last number of 1888 an attractive one; $1.75 MacMillan & Co.

Baby Land presents an array of pleasing little stories in prose and rhyme, together with the cutest pictures for the little ones—50 cents a year; D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

The Christmas number of *St. Nicholas* is a pack of Santa Claus in the way of stories, sketches, poems, jingles and riddles. F. R. Stockton contributes in his happy, easy style "The Curious History of a Message." "A Sixteenth Century Christmas," by Charles A Murdock is very interesting. Mrs. Catherwood begins a serial which will enlist interes in its readers. The whole make up of this month is just as appropriate as can be for the season; no department falling short of its high standard. Price $3.00 a year. Century Co., New York.

NATIONAL PROHIBITORY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE.

By direction of the Committee on Education and Labor Senator Blair submitted July 9, 1888, a report on Senate Resolution No. 12, entitled "Joint resolution proposing an amendment of the constitution of the United States in relation to the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic liquors," recommending its submission to the States to become valid as a part of the Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, as provided in the constitution. Friends of the measure are expecting that the Senate will give it consideration in the early part of next session. The Committee of the House of Representatives, to which a similar resolution was referred, divided on the question, the majority reporting adversely.

The joint resolution and Senate report are in the following words:

"Joint resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States in relation to the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic liquors.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States as provided in the Constitution.

ARTICLE—

SECTION I. The manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of all alcoholic liquors as a beverage shall be, and hereby is, forever prohibited in the United States and in every place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall enforce the article by all needful legislation.

In submitting this favorable report upon the aforesaid joint resolution it is proper to say that there are members of the committee who concur in the report recommending the submission of the proposed amendment to the States who do not, by such action, indicate their approval of the adoption of the amendment as a part of the Constitution nor that they would themselves advocate its ratification by the legislatures of the States; but in deference to the immense mass of petitions for this amendment of the organic law, coming from the people in all parts of the country, and believing that an opportunity should be given to them to be heard upon the merits of their cause in the forum of the States, where alone it can be heard and decided, the majority of the committee would deem a refusal to submit the proposed amendment to the States for consideration analogous to the denial of the right of a party to be heard in court upon a question of private right. The method provided in the Constitution for its own peaceful amendment would be destroyed by failure to submit the proposition for amendment in cases of grave moment involving the approval and prayers of multitudes of the people, for where the remedy sought is admitted to be without the jurisdiction of the fundamental law, the petition is really addressed to the only tribunal which can enlarge that jurisdiction, that is to say, to the States themselves. Should, then, Congress in such case refuse to submit the proposal to the States, such refusal would constitute a substantial denial of the right of petition itself.

The changes in the National Constitution made indispensable by the development of the nation, can only be peacefully accomplished by a judicious and liberal exercise of the power of Congress to propose amendments to the States, upon the petition of those who desire to be heard in the great court of the people exercising their sovereignty through the States as in the formation of the constitution. It is well known that, but for the belief in the conventions of the States that the opportunity to amend the Constitution would be most liberally afforded by Congress, in accordance with the forms provided in that instrument, the original ratification never would have been obtained. Some of the States ratified only because it was firmly believed that, whatever might be the opinions of Congress upon the modifications desired by those who considered the instrument proposed for ratification as fatally defective without them, the suggested amendments would be submitted to the subsequent action of the States almost as a matter of course.

While the committee would by no means justify the submission of trifling or uncalled for propositions for the consideration of the States, yet they firmly believe that the perpetuity and peace of the country under the forms of constitutional government demand that there be no captious or arbitrary denial of the right of petition for the amendment of the fundamental law through the forms of Congressional submission to the tribunal of the people in the States. The agitation for national legislation for the extirpation of the traffic in alcoholic poison made and sold to be used as a beverage, will never cease to disturb and finally destroy great political parties until they submit the question of the enlargement of national constitutional jurisdiction so as to include control of the subject.

When this proposed amendment is submitted to the action of the States the subject will pass in its important features from the national arena to that of the several States until the fate of the proposed amendment is decided. When decided, if adversely to the ratification, the subject will be eliminated from national politics, at least for many years.

If on the other hand the proposed amendment should be ratified and become a part of the national law, the chief curse of the world would be summoned to the block of national justice and die by the hand of the only power which can wield an ax big and sharp enough to cut off its dydra head. Then we should have peace.

But the agitation for the destruction of the liquor traffic cannot cease until the evils which it inflicts upon mankind are removed or the human race is destroyed. It is useless to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace It is time to face the subject. Evasion has become almost impossible, and the effort requires an activity which is too exhaustive for its long continuance.

Judging from the petitions which have been presented to Congress during the last few years, many of which are representative of great bodies and of communities whose individual signatures have not been obtained, it cannot be doubted that at least ten millions of the American people are desirous of national legislation for the destruction of poisonous, that is to say, of alcoholic drinks. These people represent a power of thought and moral force far greater than their mere numbers. Whoever expects to withstand the shock of their charge will yet regret that its irresistible power was not seasonably realized. These petitions for the opportunity to amend the National Constitution must be heard and will be heard. Those who will oppose them in the States will yet demand that they shall be heard in the States upon the proposition of a prohibitory amendment of the National Constitution. To deny this is to subvert the republican form of government, and the honorable opponents of the measure will not always refuse to its friends that hearing in court which is the sacred right of every American, and especially in a matter of so great national concern.

It is claimed by the advocates of this amendment that the liquor traffic is a unit of evil which submerges the whole nation, and that there can be no complete and certainly no permanent elevation of any part above this "sea of trouble," which is not the result of a lifting force exerted continuously by the nation in its organic capacity everywhere throughout the whole country, co-operating with and supplementing, and, when necessary to accomplish the end, overruling and subordinating the action of the States. At the present time the police power in the States is fettered and thwarted in its efforts to suppress this evil within the limits of the States, respectively, by the national guaranties of protection to transportation and the rights of manufacture and sale existing in all the States and localities which decline to impose the necessary restriction.

This evil runs with the blood throughout the whole system of national life, and nothing but national constitutional treatment will cure it. It is not a local disease. To be sure there are local ulcerations, but they extend all over the body. It has become a confluent eruption which must be medicined from within as well as from without. It cannot be cured by the external application of patches of plaster upon the States, whose combined surfaces, with that of the Territories, cover that of the entire national body.

The police power in government, the power of the people to preserve order, health and good morals, is said to be vested in the States. The liquor traffic is believed by the advocates of this resolution for the amendment to the Constitution to be directly destructive of society and consequently of all the ends for which the police power exists. From the very nature of the liquor evil, and the fact that we are a nation and but one nation, this omnipresent national evil can not be controlled by the feeble efforts of the States. From their juxtaposition they could hardly protect themselves against each other even if they were absolutely independent nations. But now the nation controls both interstate and foreign commerce, protects the manufacture, wherever local law permits it, and the distribution and sale to such extent everywhere that without national action the evil must be perpetual so far as its removal depends upon law. National constitutional legislation, therefore, becomes necessary to preserve the police power itself, which, under existing national laws and the relations between the States themselves, as well as between the General Government and the States, is nullified, and the health, morals and good order of society destroyed.

Such are a few of the arguments by which the advocates of this measure press its consideration upon us. The proposal to amend the Constitution in this regard has been pending in Congress since the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress. The form of the proposition as now submitted has been modified so as to harmonize the conflicting views of its own friends and to secure, so far as the committee is aware, the universal support of all who desire the national prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic poisons made to be used as beverages. * *"

WHO IS IT?

Who is that loafs at ease while you toil from morning till night?

The saloon-keeper.

Who is it buys houses and lands and struts in fine clothes, with the money which might have kept your family from being turned into the street, and from going in rags?

The saloon keeper.

Who is it takes your last cent tor his poisonous drinks, and shuts the door in the face of your wife when she asks credit for a five cent loaf of bread?

The saloon keeper.

Who is it when your money and reputation are gone, and you have no friend left to pay for your drinks, will take you by the collar and kick you into the gutter?

The saloon keeper.

Who is it robs you of sense and reason, puts you lower than brutes and beasts, drives you into jail and penitentiaries, and sends you to the gallows?

The saloon keeper.

Is this man, who lives by crushing human hearts, the man you should delight to honor by placing him in office?

Throw this chain off your neck, and shake his clutches from off your soul.—*Zion's Watchman.*

CHRISTMAS CLIPPINGS.

There is a certain charm about Christmas that does not attach to any other holiday. It may be that because it is an interesting holiday for the little folk, that the children take such happiness in it. The little ones, after all, are the dearest treasures we have on earth, and in making them happy there is a reflected happiness upon ourselves that carries with it joy and good will.

***

Then pealed the bells, more loud and deep,
God is not dead; nor doth he sleep;
The Wrong shall fail, the Right prevail,
With peace on earth, good-will to men!"
—*Longfellow.*

***

The belfries of all Christendom
roll along
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good-will to men.
—*Longfellow.*

***

'Tis the season for kindling the fire of hospitality in the hall, the flame of charity in the heart.—*Washington Irving.*

***

This happy day, whose risen sun
Shall set not through eternity,
This holy day when Christ the Lord
Took on him our humanity.
—*Phœbe Carey.*

BE KIND TO THE POOR.

We abhor the oppression of the poor by the rich; but there is an element of lawlessness leavening the masses of this country which is foreign to honest poverty, and must be eliminated by the sword of government, or we shall one day not far distant be the biggest anarchy in the world. —*Macon Christian Advocate.*

CHRIST AND THE MOMENT.

None of the inestimable blessings afforded by Christianity is more welcome to strug gling or sorrowing humanity than the sense of the continual helpfulness of the religion of the Master. Other faiths have laid special emphasis upon times and seasons of elevation or purification; they have peered onward, with strained and aching eyes, to some ultimate rectification or renewal; or they have turned backward, with a regret long since become hopeless, toward glories forever darkened and half lost in forgetfulness. But our faith is that of a risen Lord, a constant intercessor, an immediate helper, an unswerving friend, an ever-present guide. Whatever misery or trial or temptation beset, we need not turn toward something past, or still to come, in remembrance or longing hope. We have "daily strength for daily needs;" and that strength is neither typical nor prophetic, but actual and immediate.

At the very moment that these words fall beneath the eyes of their many readers, hundreds of them are in some visible and burdensome trial or perplexity. Grief has been approaching with inevitable steps; loss and business perplexity have deepened; misunderstanding and estrangement have gone amiss and clouded the hopes resting upon them; increasing age not rich, but barren; or men and women are burdened with that never-dying sense of unworthiness, of talents hoarded, not improved, of lives selfishly incomplete. Time slips from us, and the new year—already far advanced—has proved as poor in achievement as it was rich in dreams and hopes. But

"Though the seasons of man full of losses
Make empty the years full of youth,
If but one thing be constant in crosses,
Change lays not her hand upon truth."

The one thing constant in crosses is the love of our ever-ccompassionate and paternally pitiful God; the truth on which change may never come is the gospel of the Son, who is the eternal embodiment of affection from below, rising heavenward. There is no waking or sane instant when we cannot get all the strength we need from this unfailing source. "Love and art," said a German novelist, thinking only of his craft, "live mutually in one another, like mind and heart, both strengthening each other in turn." We may not strengthen God and his Christ, save as our bounden service may be acceptable as the welcome offering of our lives to their Giver; but we may dwell with him who is love, and give him our love in turn, getting the same strength that our ever-beating heart gives to our thinking brain or working hand. There is no instant of time in which the breath in the lungs, the food in the veins, is not necessary to the simplest vital act; so there is no time when the love of God and the undying message and mediatorship of Jesus Christ are not necessary in the Christian's life whether of joy or sadness, of greatness or littleness, of strength or decline. This universe in which we live is one in which there can be no cessation, whatever the change; the most advanced studies of scientists in the correlation and conservation of forces teach us that lesson which we learn in childhood, almost by intuition. So in the spiritual life, growth in grace, development of soul, come in the same succession of well spent minutes, in the same unending accumulation of serene, trustful, natural acts and words and thoughts that are fit for Him who made the spiritual universe as well as the natural. This law is inevitable; we must live under it; we ourselves may make it a pagan burden, as of the sky on the shoulder of Atlas, or an unending Christian benediction, as in the full meaning of those triumphant words in which the Apostle to the Gentiles sums up his sense of what Jesus has wrought for him and for us all: "For I am persuaded that neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

Dr. Johnson once remarked, with grim force, that if a man cannot get to heaven in a grey coat, he is not likely to reach that longed-for goal in a green, or a red, or a yellow one. But those of us whose coats are grey, are inclined to look very longingly—not at the idea that Christ is ready to save us here and now, just as we are, in our own houses, pursuits, ignorance and sin, but—toward the easy salvation that would await us could we wear the green coat of our more favored neighbor, the red coat of some great saint in the days of martyrs, or the yellow coat of that sweet soul who seem glorified here on earth. Those who may have got rid of the notion of salvation by and by, in a more favorable time, still cling too often to the idea that they would be better if they were more favorably situated at the present time. But neither coats or conditions can save us or destroy us. Are we in extreme poverty? then ours may be the kingdom of heaven. Are we rich? God is able to save and bless even the rich. Yesterday was once a to-day, and to-morrow will be a to-day twenty-four hours hence. Neither of these periods have we; but rich or poor, sick or well, weak or strong, we have the moment and we have Christ. Samuel Morley, the late English merchant, member of Parliament, and Christian philanthropist, knew no better advice to give his son than to urge him to "strive to be in hourly obedience to His law praying that he would strengthen you in the effort to avoid whatever he hates, and to do whatever would be pleasing in his sight. Never forget my son, to ask that Father every day to be near you and care for you." Thereby, says his biographer, was Mr. Morely himself, whose "face was a benediction," able "to preserve his childlikeness and simplicity in all things to the end. Wealth, influence, position, honors, had no power to corrupt or alter. * * Placed in the midst of the temptations of commercial and political life, he stood steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." We cannot abound in the work of the Lord until we become servants of Jesus Christ—not Sunday, not in the morning only, not when untempted of sin or sorrow, not when we happen to think of him, but "always even unto the end of the world." Christ and his followers gave us a thousand councils toward perpetual striving, constant watchfulness, eternal reliance; but not one toward fitful or "occasional conformity" to his mission and mandates.

We are bound to consecrate our times and circumstances, not to rely for help upon them, and most certainly not to accuse them of our sins. All around us, in the physical world, is beauty and helpful admonition:

"Straight past thee runs Helicon bright;
O deedless
And heedless,
Stoop, brim up the cup with delight."

It is because of our own dullness that we do not see that

"Thou canst not wave thy staff in air,
Or dip thy paddle in the lake,
But it carves the bow of beauty there,
And the ripples in rhymes the oar forsake"

In the natural world, it is true, there may be storm and stress, and absolute physical prohibition of peace and comfort; but not so in the spiritual. There we may not undo the past, nor forecast the future; but there, so long as we are moral and God is love, we may rest in the everlasting arms. The choice and the chance are ever ours.

"Thou who wouldst a palmer be,
Let thy faith suffice to thee.
Say not, 'I to morrow will
Get beyond the sunrise hill,
Pass the sea and cross the sand
Till I come to Holy Land,
And beneath the lamps that glow
In the shrine my heart I show,
Leave my gift and round my vow,
Bearing thence the victor bough.

"Say not this, nor take in hand
Staff and scrip for Holy Land.
Thou be wiser than the rest
Who have bound them to the quest;
Breathe thy vow and waft thy gift,
Single heart to heaven lift;
Here remain if thou wouldst be
Palmer in all verity;
Know thy faith doth brighter shine
Than the lamps within the shrine."

In our momentary acceptance of the loving strength of Christ, we must, of course, retain our common sense. Like the Chinese empress Wu, we may seize the kingdom of our day and govern successfully because wisely, though we have but a woman's strength. But if we try, like King Chilperic, to reconstruct a language and a religion by our unaided might, not even a strong man's kingship shall avail. One thing we can do:

"Up the stairs
Of spiritual being slowly mount,
And by degrees grow more and more divine."

In this consecration of the moment to Christ, by constant striving in his steps toward his ideal, and by daily and hourly thought of the Master who came for the very purpose of giving instant help to his trusting followers, we need not become—must not become—self-conscious religious patterns. There is a sweet naturalness, a warm and true humanity, in Jesus himself, in his immediate followers, in the world's great saints and workers, of old or of to day, that is far removed from attitudinizing Pharisaic sanctity. Let us be whole-hearted; let us at least strive toward the Master's place and stature, but with a thousand thoughts of him and his work, to every selfish thought of self. The serenity, the strength, the eternal poise of truth and the God of truth, must be ours; and toward it we move not alone by agonizing self-examination and the flagellations of a goaded and unwholesome conscience, but by the *service* which is perfect *freedom*, rendered to the Lord of peace himself, whom we pray to give us peace *always* by all means."—*Sunday-School Times,*

WHAT IS DUTY?

What is needed among us more than the insistence of rights is the enforcement of duty. It should be impressed upon the hearts of all that a right is not something merely to secure, to rejoice in, and to use at pleasure, but rather a solemn trust to hold, an obligation to fulfil, a power to wield, a responsibility for which each who possess it is accountable. The question so often asked, "Am I receiving all the rights to which I am entitled?" should be coupled with two more important and searching ones, "Am I using all the rights with which I am invested for the best good of society? Am I giving to others all the rights which belong to them, so far as my power extends?" It is this attitude of mind which gives breadth and dignity to life and raises justice and generosity to their rightful places in society.

FAMILY PRAYERS.

There is one mark of a household in which God is known and loved which is too often wanting in our day—I mean the practice of family prayer. Depend upon it, the worth of a practice of that kind can only be measured by its effects during a long period of time, and family prayers, though occupying only a few minutes, do make a great difference to any household at the end of the year.

How, indeed, can it be otherwise, when each morning, and perhaps each evening too, all the members of the family, the old and the young, the parents and the children, the master and the servants, meet on a footing of perfect equality before the Eternal, in whose presence each is nothing, or less than nothing, yet to whom each is so infinitely dear that He has redeemed by His blood each and all of them.

THE WOMAN WHO LAUGHS.

For a good everyday household angel give us the woman who laughs. Her biscuits may not be alway just right, and she may occasionally burn her bread and forget to replace dislocated buttons, but for solid comfort all day and every day she is a very paragon. Home is not a battle-field, nor life one long unending row. The trick of always seeing the bright side, or, if the matter has no bright side, of shining up the dark one, is a very important faculty; one of the things no woman should be without. We are not all born with the sunshine in our hearts, as the Irish prettily phrase it, but we can cultivate a cheerful sense of humour if we only try.

Do your duty in the position you are in, and do not while away your time and wear away your strength chafing over the lack of appreciation. It is only he that has been faithful over a few things that shall be made ruler over many things. Better honor a low station than be disgraced in a high one.

The Presbyterian.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN McLAURIN, - - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1888

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

We find ourselves for the twelfth time called to hail the readers of the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN with "Merry Christmas." We have journeyed together through varying fortunes, and yet as the months and years have rolled along have felt our heart beating in unison with your hearts; for it has been the consciousness that the readers of the PRESBYTERIAN were in accord, in general, with the sentiments held and expressed (in the fear of GOD we trust,) by the PRESBYTERIAN, that has under our HEAVENLY FATHER'S favor and blessing sustained us when clouds have lowered, oh, so heavily, around us.

It is our good fortune to be enabled to present our readers, in lieu of anything we could prepare for them, the following article clipped from the *Scottish American:*

It is doubtful if many persons care very particularly as to the genuineness of the date on which modern civilization celebrates its Christmas feast. Many calculations have been made to determine the exact day on which Jesus was born in the city of David. It is settled that it was at the time that Joseph and Mary went up to Bethlehem to be registered. Then all through the childhood and manhood life of the Saviour it is not probable that the birthday was observed. That was an after consideration of the early Christians, who, undoubtedly, accommodated themselves to a day for the commemoration of the Advent of the Redeemer, and that was, in all probability, observed only as circumstances permitted, for it was not all plain sailing with those early followers during the centuries through which they kept the lamp of truth burning. So we have no clear trace of the observance of Christmas Day for nearly 350 years after Christ's resurrection and ascension.

The Western Roman Church was the first to keep such a feast on the 25th of December. A Jewis writer, Jablosky, quoted by Rabbis, said that in the 4th century the celebration of the natal day (of Christ) was transferred to the 25th December for the urgent reason, that the Roman people solemnized on that very day a feast in honor of the Sun god; and Rabbi Sonneschein, of St. Louis, avers that the "name of the very Sun god of the Syrians, whose worship the Maccabeans have abrogated on Chanuccah, is yet preserved in every orthodox Jewish household with a piety scrupulousness as if it would belong to the Sinaitic revelation." He adds, "How many of my orthodox brethren ever dreamt that Thammus is the very idol whom the Maccabeans have cast down and trampled upon in the defiled sanctuary of Zion which they rededicated on the 1st of Chanuccah, to the eternal God?" This Chanuccah, or commemoration of the Maccabean victory, commences annually on the 25th of the Jewish month, Kissley, corresponding exactly with the Gregorian December.

Be all this as it may, the 25th of December is the day observed as Christmas throughout the civilized world. Even agnostics, infidels of every class, and all sorts of sceptics, irresistibly fall into line, just as earnestly as those who maintain "the faith once delivered to the saints" in observing the great universal Christmas feast. In all literature we can find nothing comparable to this grand feast. The democratic universality of its observance proves the limitless range and irresistible power of the emotional forces it represents and expresses. And what is remarkable about it is that its pivotal idea is a child. The heavenly host's announcement, "Unto you a child is born," has echoed through the centuries, and the two hemispheres have throbbed over the story of the shepherds who watched their flocks on Bethlehem's plains on that eventful night. The story has gathered around it many a legend and many a custom which has served to enhance the observance of the day in the minds even of the intellectual, and it has become a moral and social force that is ineradicable. Hardy, indeed, would he be who should attempt to blot Christmas out of the world's calendar. It is in its inception an emblem of innocence. What cathedral or church is so stainless as the heart of the child? Yes, the child presented to the world in circumstances of phenomenal helplessness, born in a stable, and cradled in a manger; and yet unconscious of the crowd that moves around the scene and its excitement—unconscious even of the reverent visit of the "wise men" of the East, or the joy of good old Simeon. Christmas has ever been, as it began, pre-eminently a child's day. It is the children's day now.

In the homes of high and low, rich and poor, old and young, everything is instinct with the processes of preparation. Factories all the year round hum with the work of fabricating ten thousand articles that are indispensable to the time-honored celebration. The ingenious hands of young and mature alike are busy in all the lines of industrial art and taste in preparing memorials which are to hang on the gilt tree, or freight the mails, all for the purpose of swelling the volume of joy on Christmas morn. There is no triumph so grand, no human experience so sweet, as that which is developed in the hearts of the givers of good things as they watch the emotions they have started or stimulated in the breasts of others. It is essentially the day of happy countenances. On this day the roast-beef and plum-pudding of Old England have become possessed with elements that tell of more than nutriment. They are the rally centres of family groups and dear friends, who chat over all the victories associated with the surprises that have overwhelmed the hearts of the little ones as they have exploded the loaded stockings, and for the first time feasted their eyes upon the treasures brought forth from secret hiding places.

If we turn to England we find the old-fashioned customs in full exercise. Everybody romping beneath the mistletoe and the holly, and concealing their best and most sacred wishes for the future, and guessing at each other's hopes of fortune or of friendship. In the counties of Herefordshire and Worcestershire we are told holly is regarded as a promise of luck when used as a decoration of the house; hence everybody must have holly. Holly around them, over them, and sprigs of it in their breasts and on their hats. The apple orchards of Normandy and other parts of France yield mistletoe and holly in immense quantities—enough to supply the great demand for them in the counties beyond. It is said, however, that when the trees are stripped of the year's crops the aspect is exceedingly bare, and marks the fact that Christmas has come again. In Germany the holly appears to have a higher function—Linocerus recording that in his time a piece hung over the door as regarded as a protection against thunder.

There is one natural fact which is worthy of remark as regards the mistletoe, and that is, that it is merely a parasite clinging to any deciduous or evergreen tree it can find. May it not have been chosen for this very property of clinging to something greater and stronger than itself—an emblem of faith? The early Christians at Rome adopted it, and held it in veneration. Pliny relates that in his time a famous holly bore a brass plate recording its age. It was said to be older than Rome, and had stood there for 800 years. The people who worshipped the god Saturn considered it an emblem of peace and friendship. It kept up its freshness, its brightness and its beauty through the desolation of winter, and as the Romans worshipped many gods in the woods, this holly appealed to their sense of reverence. It is popularly divided into two classes, male and female, the latter being the most valued on account of the berries.

The sycamore tree, also, has had significance attached to it. There is a tradition to the effect that on one occasion the Virgin, being in danger of assault at the hands of her countrymen, rushed to a sycamore tree, which immediately opened to receive her, and held her in safety till her pursuers were gone, whereupon it opened and never again closed. The story is older than the Crusaders, who are credited with bringing the tree into Western Europe, and with doling it out in sacred portions, every one of which, it is said, took root and flourished. It is also noted that Mary Stuart, doubtless because of the legendary associations borne by the sycamore, had seedlings of it transplanted into Scotland from France.

The rose of Jericho, we are told by old writers came into existence on earth with the birth of the Saviour, and has ever since flowered at Christmas time. But we might multiply the emblems and symbols that have been served up with legends, all interesting.

Santa Claus, the legend that transcend everything, is loading himself up at this time, and preparing for his journey over housetops, down chimneys, through keyholes and door cracks, to make glad the hearts of mankind. Eager eyes are watching for him, and soon anxious ears will be listening for his velvety footsteps, and the rattle of gifts as he engages himself in distribution. Children don't grow very old before they comprehend his movements, but the old childlike emotions live again in mature years, and the children of greater growth are as anxious about the coming of the Saint as they were in their semi-conscious infancy. We are all made of one flesh and one blood, and are ever apt to betray ourselves. The first or primal innocence never entirely disappears, and we are all in quest of a Merry Christmas. Men, women and children fondly linger about the historic manger, or go out on the historic plains to look for the angelic host, and the shepherds and the flocks, but perhaps most eagerly of all to waylay the Wise Men coming from the East with the saddle-bags full of costly gifts intended for the child. There are old Simeons in households, and friendly prophetess Annas hovering about the firesides, who make the recurring day cheerful and merry.

Let us all wish, heartily, for a Merry Christmas to each other, and be thankful for the event which has exalted the character and made glorious the history of mankind for nearly nineteen centuries.

INCIDENTS OF A TRIP TO MORGANTON.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

MR. EDITOR: The notice of a marriage that appears to-day in your paper afforded me the pleasure of a short but very delightful trip to Morganton, and especially for the peculiar personal service to which the bride and groom had so cordially and earnestly invited me. On our way to Morganton (at Shelby, I think it was,) the Rev. Dr. Anderson and his wife got on the train, returning to their home in Morganton after an enforced absence (and needed rest to Bro. Anderson,) for a month or more. Bro. A. seems to be much improved, and all who know him, and especially the church in Morganton, earnestly desire and hope that his improvement will issue in complete and permanent restoration.

The snow was falling, in full view, on the mountains around Morganton during the evening of Tuesday, the 18th inst., (the day I left Greensboro,) and very soon they were robed in their whitest array,

The marriage took place in the church at 3:30 p. m. of Wednesday. The taste and skill of several of the ladies of Morganton had beautifully decorated the church in front of the pulpit; and every seat was crowded with an expectant and joyous company. The eyes of all looked love and a benediction on the sweet bride and the chosen one, as amid the notes of organ and the wedding march, they came in, to join their hands and "plight their troth," and thence to walk together "in that new world which is the old."

"What is the world behind, to them,
Its pomp, its pleasure and its nonsense all?
Who in each other clasp whatever fair
High fancy forms, and lavish hearts can wish."

I had not visited Morganton since the summer of 1881. Since that time the church has been so altered and improved that I could not recall its former appearance, and at first I did not recognize it. I have not space to describe it however. The windows are beautiful, and *two* of them in the pulpit recess, and *one* on the eastern side of the church and nearest the pulpit, are *memorial windows*—of exquisite and saintly beauty—in memory of dear departed ones. One is to the memory of a venerable elder whose character and memory is a treasure to any church; and they *all* point heavenward, and seem to whisper as we gaze upon them, of "faith" and "hope" and the blessed home and rest in heaven.

During my short stay in Morganton I was the guest of Dr. P. L. Murphy, the Superintendent of the Western N. C. Insane Asylum, located there. The cordial welcome and entertainment by the Dr. and his wife, and made, too, more delightful by the presence and hearty welcome of Mrs. Marsh, and the happy daughter—whom, when a little child, I had baptized in Ashboro on one of my preaching visits—added a great deal of pleasure during my short visit. The Doctor showed me through a large part of the building. Away below I saw the immense furnaces; he explained the process of heating, of ventilation, of sanitation. &c. We walked through the halls, and every thing I saw impressed me most favorably. *I was proud of North Carolina*, and thankful to God that there was *such* a building so large—erected at a cost of something like $500,000, and that there are sheltered and tenderly and skillfully cared for so large a number of our unfortunate fellow-beings—men and women—young men and girls. I think at present there are between 425 and 450. Though the weather was wintry and raw *outside*—all the rooms and halls and passages *within*—from the highest story to the lowest, and the numerous underground passages, with sky lights, &c., were all delightfully pleasant and warm, I cannot describe my emotion, as I left the building—so large and magnificent—so well constructed and so skillfully arranged, and so *admirably officered*. For as I talked with the attendants and nurses, I felt that they were gentle and tender, and patient and watchful and Christian, and that every heart in North Carolina should rejoice and thank God, and pray for his blessing upon that institution, upon its Superintendent, assistants and nurses, and upon its unfortunate and pitiable patients.

J. HENRY SMITH.

Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 20th.

THE PROPOSED UNION IN JAPAN.

We have already announced that there has been a "hitch" in accomplishing the proposed union between the Presbyterian and the Congregational churches in Japan. The various presbyterally governed denominations have already united, forming a large body of members, and last spring committees of this new body and of the Congregational churches, representing both American missionaries and Japanese pastors, agreed on a Plan of Union, to be acted upon by the representatives of both bodies at a meeting to be held Nov. 23d at Osaka. Until a few weeks ago there seemed to be no opposition to the union, but at the meeting held in Osaka it was agreed by the Congregationalists to delay final action.

As this is one of the very few cases in which it has been proposed to unite Churches representing two utterly different polities, it is interesting to see what kind of a compromise between the two was proposed. In the matter of creed the united body was to yield all the historic creeds of the two denominations, while "holding them in veneration," and stand on the creed of the Evangelical Alliance. In polity the local churches were allowed to govern themselves as they chose, by the total membership or by a session; but above that the Presbyterian polity of successive courts with appellate authority from the individual, or church, upward was to prevail. The Congregational doctrine of an independent church amenable only to the advice of its equals, was given up, and the Presbyterian doctrine of representation and subordination adopted for the united body.

The first objection heard to this came just before the October meeting of the American Board from Dr. Holbrook on the California coast. A few communications on the subject appeared in *The Pacific* and elsewhere, but received no attention. Those pressing the matter brought it before the Board; but no action was taken except to refer the subject to the Prudential Committee for consideration. Accordingly they cabled a message to Japan suggesting delay for further study of the matter, but indicating no opinion.

Meanwhile an opposition on the part of a few of the Congregational missionaries and Japanese churches had arisen in Japan. This seems to have been led by the two brother missionaries, Sidney L. Gulick and Orramel H. Gulick. They have issued, in English and Japanese, a series of seven leaflets raising questions and suggesting difficulties that should delay action. Among the questions raised are the following:

1. The "Renkwai" (synods) "may establish home missions." Will these synodically conducted missions supplant the home missionary societies now existing in connection with the Congregational churches? And if so, will the American Congregational churches continue to pay six-tenths of the expense of these missions after they are assumed by Synod?

2. "Renkwai may establish, or assume connection with Christian schools, colleges and theological seminaries." Does this mean that these institutions shall be controlled by the Synods, which shall elect their professors?

3. Has the American Board been consulted on this proposed union, and if the mission there is Presbyterianized will the Congregational churches in America continue to support the mission?

4. What will be the relation of the United Church of Japan to the bodies from which it sprung? Will it be represented in Congregational or Presbyterian bodies abroad? Presbyterian missionaries have claimed that it would be represented in the Pan-Presbyterian Council, if not in the General Assembly, and its affiliations would certainly be there. If, then, the new body should affiliate with Presbyterians and cease to affiliate with Congregationalists would American Congregational churches continue to support missions in Japan? Under this head the Messrs. Gulick give a full statement of the history of Congregationalism, and of its advantages. The union proposed would leave Japan "destitute of the third and last great development of Church government. This will be an irreparable loss not only to the Christians but to the nation." Shall we have union or absorption?

2. The proposed Plan of Union provides an elaborate system of discipline, with appeals from Church to Presbytery, from Presbytery to Synod, from Synod to General Assembly, and for trials for offenses. Many questions are asked as to the scope of the trials, the limits of power, the constitution and jurisdiction of the courts, and about offenses, sentences and appeals. The point is made clear that all these things indicate Presbyterianism and not Congregationalism, and that the United Church will belong with the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance.

5. Are Church courts right or wise? In these proposed courts the Standards will be in English a language unfamiliar to most. The government is taken from the people and given to the few. There is a centralization of power, followed by resistance and secession with all its divisions, so unfortunately illustrated in Presbyterian divisions, of which there are thirteen in America. The objects of Church courts are to settle local difficulties and to discipline members who have fallen into sin—objects which can be attained best by the local congregation—and also to suppress so-called heresies, which latter is not a proper purpose for local courts. The result of this attempt has been persecutions and the formation of countless sects.

In contrast to these difficulties of the proposed basis of union the Messrs. Gulick describe the advantages of Congregationalism with its self-government and its resultant intelligence. The history of the "Plan of Union" between the American Presbyterians and Congregationalists which prevailed from 1801 to 1852 is given, with the absorption of its Congregational churches into Presbyterianism, and the conclusion is drawn that a union on a basis even more Presbyterian is not now wise.

It is too much to say that these arguments have prevailed, but the delay in adopting the Plan of Union shows that the Congregationalists are not likely to go into it without carefully considering the matter. It is supposed that a majority of the Congregational missionaries favor the union.—*Independent.*

TO THE CHURCHES IN ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

The time for our annual collection in behalf of Home Missions is now at hand. As you doubtless know, *the first Sabbath in January* is the time appointed by the General Assembly for this purpose. Eighteen months ago our Presbytery decided to make the attempt to do our own Home Mission work, independently of the General Assembly's Committee in Atlanta, and that we would also send a collection to the Assembly's Committee for work outside of our Presbytery. In accordance with this determination it was ordered that a collection should be taken up in our churches on the first Sabbath in January for the General Assembly's Committee and that on the first Sabbath in February the annual collection for Home Mission work in our own bounds would be taken up. But it was resolved at our last meeting of Presbytery at Rocky Mount that "Inasmuch as the last General Assembly appointed another object of Christian Benevolence to be presented to our churches every year for an annual collection and this cause is that of church erection and the *first Sabbath in February* (the day appointed by this Presbytery for a collection for Home Missions in our own bounds) therefore we, as a Presbytery do again co-operate with the General Assembly's Committee in prosecuting our Home Mission work and that we will take up the usual annual collection for Home Missions on the first Sabbath in February," &c. This action was taken not because our former plan was a failure, but because the action of the Assembly in appointing an additional annual collection (viz.: for church erection) interfered with our plan to such an extent as to compel us either to disregard the Assembly's recommendation altogether or else to appoint another and third annual collection in our Presbytery for Home Missions. It seemed best for us, therefore, to give up our recently adopted plan and return to the Assembly's plan, by which there will be but two collections instead of three.

As a Presbytery we are in great need of funds not only to aid our weaker churches in supporting their ministers, and in prosecuting our Evangelistic work, but also for the purpose of erecting churches.

That all may understand our method of Home mission work, I will repeat, that we are expected to take up a collection on the first Sabbath in January, or as soon thereafter as possible, for Home Missions, and on the first Sabbath in February for Church Erection. Both these collections go to Atlanta. We will then make out our applications for appropriations from these two funds, and we hope that we will receive in return such assistance from the Committee in Atlanta, with the aid of our Evangelistic Collection in September, as to enable us to supply well nigh all our Home Mission fields with a minister and at the same time complete three or four church buildings now or soon to be in process of erection.

Whether we shall be able to accomplish this depends in a great measure upon the promptness and liberality of our church members on the first Sabbaths of January and February next. You are accustomed to hear appeals for aid in behalf of the causes of our Church, and many of these appeals are urgent as they are represented to be by those who make them. Few have, however, been made more urgent than this one. The interests of 26 churches are concerned in it, every one of them to be more or less affected by these two collections now brought before you. Unless a collection fully as large as that obtained last year for Home Missions is obtained this year some of these churches, now without a regular minister must remain so for twelve months, in all probability.

There are three churches on our roll with no elders or deacons. Besides these, we have 64 churches on our roll. Of these 64, fourteen last year contributed more than their apportionment to Home Missions, (let them do so again!) twenty-three failed to contribute the amount asked of them; while ten contributed just the amount asked, no more, and eight contributed nothing at all to this cause. Now, then, if these eight churches and the twenty-three that contributed less than their apportionments will give what is asked of them this year and the others will do as well as they did last year, we will supply well nigh every church in our bounds with the word of God. My brethren, will you not try to accomplish this? Especially let the weaker churches do what they can and we will more likely be able to help them do what they cannot unaided.

Yours in behalf of the cause,

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
Agent Home Missions.

LETTER FROM REV. J. L. STUART.

YOKAHAMA, JAPAN, Nov. 24th, 1888.

On the 29th of October the largest party of missionaries ever sent out by our Church at one time, left the city of Louisville. Doubtless the Church cas followed this party with its prayers, and will be interested to hear of the stage of progress made on their journey. Under the good hand of God we have reached Japan in safety. The journey from Louisville to San Francisco, about two thousand and six hundred miles was made in great comfort and pleasure. When about half way across we made the acquaintance of two fellow-passengers, natives of the South, but for many years residents of San Francisco, who added much to the enjoyment of our journey. After arrival in that city one of them seemed to devote himself to aiding us and ministering to our pleasure, and he rendered us valuable services and added to our enjoyment. We also met other friends and made new acquaintances there, and when we were ready to embark on the steamship Arabic, Nov. 7th, there were more than a score of friends to bid us farewell, and bid us a God-speed across the broad waters of the Pacific. On the steamer we met with courteous treatment from the officers and passengers, and the journey was made with much comfort. The weather was quite rough most of the way, and each one of our party became personally acquainted with sea-sickness. The trip across the ocean is quite monotonous, as we see nothing but the sky and the water from the time we leave one shore until we reach the other, a distance of about four thousand six hundred and fifty miles.

On Friday, Nov. 16th, in the afternoon, we crossed the 180° meridian, and according to custom the next day was called Sunday, Nov. 18th. Saturday was dropped entirely from our calendar. This is done in order to make our reckoning of time correspond with the time in the western hemisphere. On the return voyage the day that the steamer crosses the 180° meridian will be counted twice. There will be two Mondays or two Sundays—a day will be added. The 180° meridian is chosen because it is in mid-ocean and the change of time will work less inconvenience there than it would where there is inhabited country.

We reached Yokohoma at 6 p. m., on Saturday, Nov. 24th, after a safe passage of sixteen days. We remain here until Tuesday noon, then go to Kobe, where Mr. and Mrs. Brown and Mr. Fulton leave our party and the rest of us go on to Shanghai.

Yours truly,

J. L. STUART.

[From the Earnest Worker.]

A NEW DEPARTURE.

With the January number, the *Earnest Worker* takes on some new features, which we believe will add greatly to its usefullness.

It has been our earnest desire, for a long time past to make such improvements as would keep it abreast of the foremost magazines of its class, but our financial condition seemed to forbid our incurring the additional expense these changes involved.

We now propose in the first place to give to the editorial pages of the *Earnest Worker* greater variety, by introducing brief articles upon topics suggested by lessons of the month, and on practical Sunday school work.

The lesson comments will be continued as in the past and under the same editorial control. To these will be added illustrative and practical notes. This department, with articles upon topics, will be for the present under the charge of Rev. W. A. Campell, D.D.

In place of the very brief and meagre *Hints for Teachers*, there will be hereafter a page or more, with each lesson, of *Teaching Hints* both for the advanced and primary teachers, which we trust will be found greatly helpful. This department, together with the editorial page devoted to practical Sunday-school work, will be for the present under the editorial control of Rev. E. C. Gordon, D.D. And in order that we may in these ways more effectively meet the actual needs of teachers, we desire that our readers will write to us stating their difficulties, asking questions, indicating the points at which our discussions and hints fail to meet the requirements of the case. In this way we hope to make the pages of the *Earnest Worker* a conference ground on which the results of the thinking and work of our teachers may be displayed for the benefit of all.

The changes could not be made without enlarging very considerably the size of the magazine, which has been done by sacrificing all ad-

vertising except that of the committee's books and reducing the space hitherto given to some other features, so that the space devoted to the Sunday-school work will be nearly one-fifth larger.

QUARTERLY AND LESSON LEAF.

Only one change is proposed in this Lesson page. We shall add another table of questions, designed for the grade of scholars between the infant class and the intermediate. This change is made to meet the wishes of many of the superintendents and teachers who think the intermediate questions too difficult for that grade.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

It is our purpose shortly to make much desired improvements in the children's paper, in the way of illustrative cuts.

RECEIPTS FOR THORNWELL ORPHANAGE.

Received from friends in North Carolina since December 5th:

From a friend, Lenoir, $1; a friend, Turkey Cove, $3; Thanksgiving collection, Madison, $5; Thanksgiving collection, Monroe, $6.91; Thanksgiving collection, Philadelphia church, 16.56; Thanksgiving collection, Matthews church, $6; Agnes Penick Society, Henderson, $10; R. L. B. Lenoir, $4.97; Providence church, $10; J. M. Rogers, Winston, $5; Mrs. R. S. Brown, &c., Winston, $13; Rev. & Mrs. C. Miller, $5; Mrs. Jno. M. McLean, $1; Ladies of Steele Creek church, $5; Tarboro church, $8; Friends in Wilmington per Mrs. R. M. McIntire, $30.

I have received the above one hundred and forty dollars in two weeks time from friends in North Carolina for the orphans and this in face of the fact, referred to in many of the letters conveying the gifts that the Synod of North Carolina proposes, at an early date, to establish an Orphans' Home of its own—trying, difficult, painful but glorious work! May the Master direct the commission that has the work in charge.

The last donation in the above list was this day received. The letter conveying it says that it was the gift of many persons mainly children, and some members of other denominations than our own. It is the more appreciated and is acknowledged with a prayer for a blessing of God upon the donors.

We are much encouraged in our orphan-work; grateful that all who are old enough are young Christians, and thankful that several of the boys have their hearts set on the ministry; two of them are now pursuing their studies to that end.

Yours faithfully,

W. P. JACOBS.

Clinton, S. C., Dec. 12st.

TRUE EVANGELISM.

[Correspondence of the N. C. Presbyterian.]

I wish to thank your correspondent, "One of the People," for honest, sensible ideas in regard to the "Synodical Evangelism" about being started. Unless there is some "eye to business methods" in this new and extended movement the whole thing will end, as usual, in an ecclesiastical collapse, and the Presbyterian Church again suffer.

The whole spirit of Christianity is self-sacrifice and self-denial, and unless the churches and missions organized have some of this spirit, alike in self-support and in conducting services, let them learn self-denial.

A LAYMAN.

BY THE WAY.

We are too late, we know, to ask for Christmas presents, but we would not take it amiss if each one of our subscribers would send us as a New Year Remembrancer a new subscriber—some might send two or three or a dozen, without exciting any great amount of indignation. Suppose you try it. An honest personal effort will probably surprise you in its results.

We have withdrawn "Reward for Work." It expired by limitation on 24th inst. Please send in your clubs at once that we may compare.

In its words the Raleigh *State Chronicle* compliments Gov. JARVIS very highly, but the portrait published decidedly gives him the black eye.

An editor of an Iowa paper being asked, "Do hogs pay?" says that a good many do not; that they take the paper for several years and then have the postmaster send it back marked "refused." "Don't want it any longer," &c.

Papers are commenting upon this. Some intimating that injustice is done to the hogs in the implication contained in it, for that hogs would not do such a thing. We prefer to say that such of our readers as do this—they are very few, but we have an experience in that line—such of our readers as do this are not swine, indeed they are not, they may be gentlemen, indeed, and we will not say they are not, but they are off duty certainly in the doing—gentlemen off duty—and we hope any that may purpose—no, that may thoughtlessly be considering this plan of doing, will reconsider, and get in the track of duty before they get ruinously astray.

We have received quite recently, from persons whose names are entirely unknown to us, in the aggregate $14, to send the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN to needy persons. We take this method of thanking them, and assure them that their wishes will be complied with. May the LORD reward the donors, and His blessing attend the administration of their gifts.

We would be glad to have other funds for the same purpose, and would be glad to have donors name the parties who should receive the paper.

It only adds to the significance of the defeat of the Romanist candidate in the Boston election, that HART, the successful candidate had several times been beaten by O'BRIEN, the present Roman Catholic Mayor.

We have received the *Earnest Worker* for January, and note the very great improvement in its make-up. We know how hard it is to make improvements when the present status does not meet with due compensation—a point those who are most anxius for improvement do not suffiently consider—and so we urge upon our readers to give the *Earnest Worker* such an increase of support as will testify their appreciation of the effort made to suit them. In another column Dr. HAZEN explains what the changes are.

Religious conflict between the Mohammedans and Brahmins in India are developing. The Mohammedan festival of Muharran and the Brahmin feast of Kamila come at the same time this year and the attitude of these religious sects towards each other was so menacing that troops had to be called out to prevent collision.

Last week we were happy in the opportunity to give our readers a letter from Rev. Dr. MCGILVARY, of Siam, now it is our happiness to refer them to a narrative, only too short, of the trip of Rev. JOHN L. STUART, missionary of our Church, to China, and his safe arrival at Yokohama.

The following is in the right direction. Now while the country is yet free from the clutches of Rome is the time to act. A few years hence it may be too late. But how many of our Congressmen dare offend the Romish power even now by voting for this resolution:

In the Senate to-day [Dec. 20th,] Mr. Hoar presented a petition signed by 3,228 citizens of Massachusetts praying for the adoption of a constitutional amendment which will prohibit the interference of any religious sect with the system of common public schools. The petition is an expression of the late public gathering of citizens of Boston, held in Old Faneuil hall, and asks the Senate to speedily frame such a constitutional amendment for submission to the legislatures of the several states for their approval or rejection.

We give our readers an article from the *Independent* on the "Proposed Union in Japan." The Union of Presbyterians and Congregationalists in that country has been postponed, perhaps indefinitely, at the request of the Prudential committee of the American Board, representing the Congregationalists of this country. Our readers will wish to know as far as may be the reasons for this, and the article we give is the clearest and altogether the most satisfactory we have seen on the subject.

THE NEWS.

We invite correspondence from all points, especially in the South, with news in as brief compass as possible, for this department of the paper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. James C. Smith, of Wilmington, died in New York city on Wednesday last, 19th inst., in the 59th year of his age. He came to this city when quite a young man, and for years was engaged in merchandizing. In 1858 he was elected ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church, and this office he filled with diligence until during what proved temporary absence from the city. he transferred his membership to another church, He was exceedingly energetic in the prosecution of whatever he undertook and in the path of duty, as was proved in time of trial, was superior to anything like fear.

The *Charlotte Observer* has interviewed the leading Hebrews of Charlotte on the subject of making Sunday the Jewish Sabbath. Some think one day in seven ought to be observed, and the change is decidedly preferable to non-observance, but most seem to be opposed to any change.

The same paper informs its readers that Dr. R. J. Brevard and Eli Springs have just received a shipment of two hundred Red Eye Perch, with which they propose to stock a pond near the city.

Gov. Scales has appointed Hon. John G. Bynum, of Morganton, to succeed Hon. A. C. Avery as Judge of the Superior Court, and Mr Geo. H. Brown, of Washington, to succeed Hon. James E. Shepherd. They are said to be excellent appointments. Judge Avery and Judge Shepherd, our readers know, were recently elected Justices of the Supreme Court of the State.

Eleven bales of cotton of 500 pounds weight, average, is not bad as the work of one horse such a season as that just past. Mr. Furney Southall, 73 years old, is credited by the *Warrenton Gazette* with having made this.

Gov. Scales is said to be gratified at the condition and management of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad under the presidency of Mr. Washington Bryan.

Raleigh *News and Observer*: Mrs. Willie R. Miller, of Charlotte, who during the campaign held the position of stenographer and type writer in the office of the Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, has been secured as teacher of type writing, stenography and telegraphy at Peace Institute and will enter upon her duties, January 1st.

Wallace Bros., of Statesville, have bought out the stock of roots and herbs held by Messrs. Parke Davis & Co., of Charlotte, and that business in Charlotte has been discontinued, though we hear it is proposed by some parties to engage in it. Prof. Hyams returns to Statesville, having accepted a position with Messrs. Wallace Bros.

More cotton made in Jones county this year than last, but not so much corn.

One clothing manufacturer in Raleigh employs regularly 250 hands, and at certain seasons, as many as 500. He makes only trouers and handles 125,000 pairs this year. His business extends into all the Southern States.—*Biblical Recorder* item.

Concord *Times*: One of our county minister married a couple recently, after which the groom stepped forward and presented him with a quarter with the air of a Vanderbilt.

Sanford *Central Express*: Messrs. Geo. G. Lobdell, Jr., and J. H. Wissler, of Max Meadows, Va., arrived here Thursday on their way to Egypt. Mr. Wissler is the superintendent and the Lobdells are large owners of stock in the mine at Egypt, and we learn that thirty hands are now employed bailing water out of the large shaft, preparatory to digging coal and putting it upon the market. The owners of this valuable property have gone to work in earnest to make it a paying industry and we are informed that Egypt will soon be a town of miners. Dwellings and store houses are to be built immediately and the mine is to be worked on a grand scale. The coal is soft Anthracite and an excellent quality of gas can be manufactured from it. It will be remembered that the Egypt coal was largely used by the Confederate navy during the war, and during the latter part of the war this mine at the terminus of what was known as the Western Railroad was the only resource for coal the Confederate navy had. The owners believe that there are millions of tons accessible to the pick axe and that it will be the right arm for manufacturing in this section of the State and especially along the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad.

DOMESTIC.

A company of twenty Canadians have bought a plantation of 1,000 acres, on the Teche, near Jeanerette, La., with sugar-house, mules, cattle, &c., for $50,000. They intend to form a colony of forty or fifty families upon it. During the same week some 8,000 acres additional were sold in the same neighborhood.

The jail in Bowling Green, Carolina county, Va., was badly damaged by fire and a negro, lunatic, confined therein was suffocated.

On the night of Sunday 16th, a rich farmer living near Somerset, Pa., was shot by some one from the outside while he was sitting in his house with his family reading his Bible.

A meeting of melon-growers was held in Columbus on Monday of last week looking to the forming of a watermelon alliance, or trust. They propose to try and limit the acreage and fix prices. Agencies will be established in the principal cities North and West.

John Greenleaf Whittier reached his 81st birthday on Tuesday of last week. He received many congratulations at his home in Danvers, Mass.

Experiments continue in the using of gas in locomotive boilers, and some persons believe that gas will be successfully used for generating steam.

The coal output for the week ending Dec. 15, was 9.909 tons and for the year 3,465,482 tons—248,940 tons more than last year.

It is said that the law respecting Indianians are in dead earnest in taking steps to bring the vote buyers to grief. It ought to be done, and members of either political party, or both, engaged in the business ought to be prosecuted without fear or favor.

The name of John E. Hartridge has been sent to the U. S. Senate by President Cleveland, as his nominee for the U. S. District Judge-ship made vacant by the death of Judge Thomas Settle.

A great storm raged last week on the Pacific coast; some sea-captains speak of it as the worst in their experience.

The British brigantine Plover, of St. John's, N. B., was towed into Norfolk, Va., in distress last week. Her second mate had been washed overboard and lost. She was bound from Rio Grand del Norte to New York.

A train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad between Georgiana and Bolling, (Ala.) ran seven miles in six minutes. A train has been run from Mobile to Montgomery at the uniform speed of fifty-seven miles per hour.

Mrs. Dr. John Abel, now studying at the University of Strasburg has been awarded the first prize of $500 offered by Capt Henry Lamb, of Rochester, for the best essay on practical and economic cooking for families in moderate circumstances. It was decided that of the other sixty-nine essays sent in not one was worthy of the second prize of $200.

A feud within the Higginbotham family in Opelansas parish, La., resulted in the killing of two men cousins to each other, and seriously wounding others. The parties met at a horse-race and the proximate cause of the killing was ——whisky.

We find this going: Three of the largest houses engaged in the manufacture of artificial teeth in this country turned out 20,000,000 of them last year, or a tooth for every three persons, supposing that we have a population of 60,000,000.

The best place in the United States to observe the total eclipse of the sun in January will be, it is said, the summit of Mount Winnemucca, Nev. It is 6,000 feet above sea-level and in an atmosphere almost entirely destitute of humidity.

The Malaga grape crop is said to be short this year, and only 150,000 are coming to this country in place of the 300,000 barrels that were expected. A single storm destroyed 100,000 barrels of the fruit. The crop of native fruit was so large that the Malaga will not be missed.

The vote on local-option at Ellicott City, Md., in November resulted in a tie. This led the liquor-sellers and their friends to carry it into court. They urged that the election was invalid by reason of legislation acting to repeal the law upon which it was held. The case was thrown out of court with costs to petitioners, and no licenses will be issued.

A storm on Tuesday of last week did some damage in Baltimore and blew down the steeple of the Roman Catholic church at Baltimore.

Two men on a hunting expedition on the upper Missouri near Helena, Montana, were drowned. The body of one was found upright in the stream, his feet resting on the bottom and his head frozen in the ice.

Travel and traffic have been resumed on the Panama railroad route.

FOREIGN.

The revolutions on San Domingo and in Venezeula have collapsed.

The British forces are said to have gained a brilliant victory over the forces of Osman Digna at Suakim, Egypt.

In Austria trial by jury has been suspended in fifteen districts under anarchy laws.

At Zanzibar, by the Sultan's orders, four men who were awaiting trial for murder were beheaded in the streets of the town. He has also ordered that twenty-four others sentenced for life be served the same way, a few at a time, during the next week. The protest of the British consul was unavailing.

The fighting in Samoa has resulted in favor of the Samoans, after a long battle with Tamateses forces.

Italy proposes to spend 85,000,000 lire in military and railway improvements.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, the suits brought against Axworthy, former treasurer of Cleveland, Ohio, has been compromised. Axworthy agrees to pay £42,000 and surrender his property in America in settlement.

The Quebec train for St. John's, N. B., was snowed up last week by a storm of such length as had not been known for years. It will cost the railroad company, it is said, thousands of dollars to re-open communication.

There is talk of the annexation of Canada to the United States, but the talk seems to be all on this side the boundary line, and the talk is not strong even here.

The British Government has instructed the British Consul at Zanzibar to protest in strongest terms to the Sultan of Zanzibar against a repetition of his atrocious slaughtering of human beings in the public streets. He was also instructed to invite the foreign consuls of other nations to unite with him in representing to the Sultan the disastrous consequences likely to ensue from disregard of the protest.

In the course of the Times-Parnell suit in the Scotch courts, it has become desirable to know who own the London *Times*. It is hard to find out. Mr. Walter, Managing editor and director, says he only owns one-sixteenth and in addition one-half of the office's printing business. There are said to be one hundred proprietors; some minors and some living abroad.

We find this in the *N. O. Picayune*. It is dated Rome, Dec. 18th. The Grand Master of Italian Freemasons has sent a circular to all the Italian lodges reminding them that the councils of the lodges of Europe and America have adhered to the appeal of the Italian Grand Orient of March 11, inviting them to assist in preserving European peace, and asking them to calmly examine the causes of conflict between Italy and France, with the view of dissipating misunderstandings.

CHRISTMAS MUSINGS.

In quiet room, by firelight's flickering glow,
Sad memory brings the scenes, of one short year ago;
With blinding tears and heart-throbs dull with pain
I feel the sweetness of those hours, which may never come again.
One year ago, we heeded not the cold of winter's night,
Our cosy home had never seemed more gladly bright;
Once more young voices seem to fill the hall
Our merry-hearted Will's the gayest of them all:
That joyous Christmas time was all too quickly passed,
We little dreamed it was for her the last.

Only one year ago? As then, along the street,
I hear the restless passing of glad and busy feet;
The world moves on, I too must "come and go,'
Yet turning where I will, no gladness can I know.
I ache with longing to see my darling's face;
To have her fill once more her own accustomed place;
To touch her hand; to draw her to my side;
Our brown-eyed girl—our darling and our pride.
* * * * * * * * *
That voice on earth shall sound no more,
But when, in death, I reach the Heavenly shore,
I trust its joyous tones, with welcome sweet
Across the cold, dark waves, my waiting soul shall greet.

A. H.

MARRIED.

☞ No notice of a marriage or death will be inserted unless accompanied by a responsible name, which is wanted not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

On Dec. 13th, at St. John's church, Williamsboro, N. C., by Rev. Carr Moore, Mr. NAT D. BOYD and Miss JUDITH W. BULLOCK—both of Vance county, N. C.

On Dec. 11th, in Reidsville, N. C., by Rev. D. I. Craig, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. DAVID E. MORRIS and Miss CORA MAY SCALES.

In the Presbyterian church of Morganton, N. C., on Wednesday afternoon, December 19th, 1888, by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., Mr. HERBERT ROUNTREE, of Wilson, N. C., and Miss ADDIE C. MARSH, of Morganton, N. C.

On Dec. 20th, in the Seminary chapel at Hampden Sidney, by Rev. Charles White, D. D., Rev. J. HORACE LACY, of Mebane's, N. C., and Miss MARY SEDDON DICKINSON, of Prince Edward county, Va.

On Dec. 2d, at the residence of the Misses Todd, in Mecklenburg county, by the Rev. J. L. Williamson, Mr. M. J. HOULTPOURER, of Iredell county, and Miss A L. TODD, of Mecklenburg county.

DIED.

☞ We publish 10 lines of Obituary Notices, of any kind,—Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Sabbath-schools, Ladies' Societies, &c.—free. And we charge for over 10 lines at rate of 10 cents per line. The cost may be calculated by counting words in the manuscript, and allowing eight words to the line.

At her residence in Alamance county, Dec. 8th 1888, Mrs. MARTHA J. KERR, widow of David Kerr, (deceased 1879) and oldest daughter of the late Charles Johnston, Esq., of Orange. Mrs. Kerr died where her married life had been passed, in the home and at the beautiful farm on Haw river to which her husband took her more than forty years ago. Their tranquil, well ordered, and most useful lives were spent there, and surely a blessing is meant when so much can be said of any married life.

When David Kerr (died, from the effect of an injury at his threshing machine) it was felt as a serious loss to his community. He was a progressive farmer, active, industrious, intelligent. He used his excellent education, (received from Wm. Bingham) *on his farm*; he read, and kept himself abreast with modern ideas. Year after year his fine cattle took the prizes at State and county fairs, and year after year his fine grass lands and thrifty farming attracted the attention of travelers and visitors. And he had a helpmeet in his house. Mrs. Kerr's management was fully equal to his. One instance of it is that her butter has for many years commanded the highest prices in the market, and she sent on from thirty to fifty pounds, every week under her own personal superintendence with unfailing accuracy and success. Their house was noted for its ample cordial, unpretentious hospitality. Their church, the "Hawfields," was infinitely dear to them, and its ministry ever beloved and honored, and they so raised their four boys that one after another as they entered manhood, they ratified the covenants made for them in infancy, and became members and office-bearers in the church of their fathers.

What better legacy than four such sons can any North Carolina parents leave to their native State? The sons may well mourn for their loving, devoted, excellent mother, but their chief thought should be one of thankfulness that they had a such a mother, such parents to guide their feet in the way everlasting.

Mrs. Kerr's death was the result of a paralytic stroke received three months since. As with her husband, all was peace at the close. Her house being set in order, her one wish was to depart and be with Christ. The funeral service was held at Hawfield church on Sunday afternoon, 9th inst., by her pastor, Rev. Mr. Chester, and amid a large gathering of friends and relatives, she was laid to rest by her husband in the old church yard where many another servant of Christ awaits the coming of the Bridegroom and the 'well-done" of the Master.

C. P. S.

Chapel Hill, Dec 15th, 1888.

WILMINGTON MARKET

FOR

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 24, 1888.

[We go to press on Monday and so can only bring report up to Saturday night.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—On Wednesday, 19th, 44 cents; since 43 cents—closing steady.

ROSIN—Strained 80 cents and Good Strained 82½ cents—steady throughout.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Hard $1.45 and Soft $2.50 on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—Saturday declined 10 cents on each grade is noted.

COTTON.—Firm at 9¼ cents for middling throughout.

TIMBER.—Hear of no changes.

SELECT BOARDING

——AND——

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE SIXTIETH TERM OF THE MISSES Nash and Miss Kollock's School will commence 23d January, 1889, and close 11th June (twenty weeks.)

Circulars on application.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

Raleigh, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM commences on the 21st January, 1889, and closes the first Wednesday in June following.

The attention of parents looking for a first-class school for their daughters is called to the following advantages claimed for Peace Institute:

1st. An experienced and highly accomplished corps of teachers in all branches usually taught in first-class seminaries for young ladies and girls. Advantages for instruction in Music, Art and Modern Languages unsurpassed.

2d A comprehensive course of instruction as follows:

(1.) Primary and preparatory.
(2.) Academic.
(3.) Collegiate.
(4. Optional, including Music, Art and Modern Langnages.
(5.) Commercial, including Book-keeping, Short-hand and Type-writing.

3d. Healthfulness of location. The climate of Raleigh is mild and salubrious, being a pleasant mean between the severe cold of a more northern and the enervating heat of a more southern locality. As evidence of the heathfulness the following statement is made: Peace Institute was organized and started as a school, by the present Principals, in 1872; during that time not a single death has occurred among the pupils boarding in the institution, and for the last two and a half years no case of sickness requiring care and attention beyond the regular time for retiring at night.

4th. Location at Raleigh, the Capital of the State, in direct railroad and telegraphic communication with every place in the country. Principal's office connected by telephone with telegraph office.

5th. Building most conveniently arranged of any in the State; heated by steam and lighted by gas. The sleeping-rooms of pupils arranged for two occupants, neatly and comfortably furnished, and each warmed by a steam radiator, danger from fire in use of open fire-places and stoves being thus avoided, as well as health and comfort promoted. The large and elegant assembly-room is lighted by electricity, and electric bells are through the whole building.

6th. The religious advantages. All the Protestant churches are represented in Raleigh. While Peace Institute is under the auspices of Presbyterians, it is by no means sectarian. Pupils on the first Sunday of each month attend churches of their parents' choice.

7th. Expenses less than any Female Seminary offering same advantages.

TERMS:

For board, including furnished room, servant's attendance, lights, laundry, with tuition in all the English branches, Latin, Calisthenics for term commencing January 21st and ending June 6th, 1889, $125.00.

For circulars containing full particulars, address

REV. R. BURWELL & SONS,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B.—For the accommodation of parents having friends and acquaintances attending the meeting of the Legislature in whose charge their daughters can be placed, new pupils can enter any time after the 8th of January and no charge will be made for tuition for the unexpired part of the term from date of entrance to beginning of Spring Term, January 21st.

The Presbyterian.

FOR THE FAMILY.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

A happy Christmas to you;
For the Light of life is born,
And His coming is the sunshine,
Of the dark and wintry morn.
The grandest Orient glow must pale,
The loneliest Western gleam must fail,
But His great Light,
So full, so bright,
Ariseth for thy heart to-day,
His shadow-conquering beams shall never pass away.

A happy Christmas to you;
For the Prince of Peace is come,
And His reign is full of blessings,
Their very crown and sun.
No earthly crown can ever last,
'Tis but the lull before the blast:
But His great peace
Shall still increase
In mighty, all rejoicing sway;
His Kingdom in thy heart can never pass away.

—*Frances R. Havergal.*

SHE GAVE HER DINNER.

A dejected looking man and his frail, care worn wife sat in one of the seats of a crowded car, each holding a child. The elder was a little girl of about four or five years, pale and delicate, as though she had been fed all her life at a scanty table. The younger was still at the breast, at which he alternately fed and cried, the poor mother being too nearly exhausted by hunger and weakness to satisfy her child. A few bundles neatly wrapped up in newspapers filled the rack above them, while two old valises that had seen their best days, and now holding the family possessions, were crammed into a seat with them.

It was no unusual sight, and the well-fed passengers gave them hardly a passing notice. Whence they came and whither going, no one knew or cared. The poor man and his family were lost in the crowd. The train rushed on, and the passengers talked on, as if there should be no case of distress within a thousand miles. Directly the little girl leaned over and asked her mother for something. The mother shook her head and looked quickly awry. The father pressed his child's head to his heart as if to stop its pain. But the child began to cry, and soon her voice attracted the attention of all the passengers. Some wondered what could be the matter; some felt annoyed at the crying.

In the rear of the car sat a lady who had been riding all day. She had noticed the poor man's family, and had seen the traces of suffering and want in their faces. She heard the child cry. She, too, was a mother. She had heard her own children cry, and she knew what it meant. She took the lunch she had brought to break her own fast on the train, and, going forward, handed it to the mother as she sat holding her child. As their eyes met, both mothers' eyes filled with tears; they had read each other's hearts. The child stopped crying, and eagerly began to eat. The lady walked back to her seat in the rear, but her act had opened the hearts of her fellow-passengers. Here and there lunch-baskets were opened, and food was brought from all over the car, and laid in their laps. Pocket-books were loosened and silver pieces came pouring into the poor man's hand in a grateful stream. But they could not eat. The mother bent over her child and wept. The father sat looking blankly at the money and the food. He had been thinking bitterly of the cold, indifferent world, till his faith in man and in Divine Providence had almost gone. No work, no food, no money, and this wife and these children to be provided for. Suddenly he breaks down. His faith in God has triumphed. God has sent his angel into the car to meet him with cruse and cake, as did Elijah back yonder under the juniper. The dark days had given him a sudden burst of sun-light. He has awakened to find a little sympathy in the human heart, and he blesses God for the revelation.

He soon after left the car, with the gleam of a newly-kindled hope in his face. His wife looked back to smile her gratitude. They were gone, but they had left a blessing behind them. In this seat and in that, a heart felt richer and happier for the little good it had done.

The food and the money sown had brought back a quick fruition.

Thinking only that she had done a little more for her Lord, the mother in the rear rode on homeward, happier in her fasting than the richest meal could have made her. For God fed her that day as she had rarely been fed before and gave to her, as a precious memento, the remembrance that she had lifted a load from a father's heart and dried a mother's tears, and that she had touched the springs of fellow-hearts till they, too, had opened to feel the happiness of giving.—*Philadelphia Methodist.*

"WHAT'S WORTH DOING IS WORTH DOING WELL."

Prince Albert Victor, the son of the Prince of Wales, when making his maiden speech to an assembly of lads of his own age, said that "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing accurately; whether you sharpen a pencil or black your boots, do it thoroughly and well."

Now, a young lad who was a pupil at Rugby School was noted for his bad penmanship. When his teacher remonstrated, he replied, "Many men of genius have written worse scrawls than I do. It is not worth while to worry about so trifling a fault." But, ten years later this lad was an officer in the English army, in the Crimea. An order he copied for transmission was so illegible that it was given incorrectly to the troops, and the result was the loss of a great many brave men.

A few years ago, the keeper of a life saving station on the Atlantic coast found that his supply of powder had given out. The nearest village was two or three miles distant, and the weather was inclement. He concluded that it "was not worth while to go so far for such a trifle." That night a vessel was wrecked in sight of the station. A line could have been given to the crew if he had been able to use the mortar, but he had no powder. He saw the drowning men perish one by one in his sight, knowing that he alone was to blame. Of course, he was dismissed from the service.

The experience of every man will suggest similar instances that confirm the truth of the young Prince's advice to the lads of his own age. Whatever is right to be done should be done with our best care, strength and faithfulness of purpose. We have no scales by which we can weigh our duties, or determine their relative importance in God's eyes. That which seems a trifle to us may be the secret spring which shall move the issues of life and death.—*Young Reaper.*

WAYS OF THE MANATEE.

Sea Animals That Look Like Cows and Eat Vegetable and Grass.

As a reporter of the New York Telegram was walking along Smith street a young fellow with a loud voice called attention to some sea cows—the first ever exhibited in New York, he said. A pleasant looking man said he had brought the beasts from their native haunts after a great deal of trouble. There were three of them, weighing respectively 610, 650 and 815 pounds.

The proprietor told the reporter that he would show him their resemblance to the cow, and, leaning over the edge of the tank in which the two smallest ones were confined, caught one by the jaw and told it to lift its head up, which it did. Then the man opened the beast's mouth, which is exactly like the cow in shape and appearance. The animal's head is very much like a cow's head but for the large, overhanging eyebrows and the absence of horns.

"The manatee, or cow," said the man, "is found in all tropical waters, but chiefly in the Caribbean sea. It subsists entirely on vegetable matter and is never known to touch fish or animal food; consequently its flesh is much sought after by natives and sailors near where it abounds, and in consequence the manatee has become nearly extinct. It is one of the most harmless animals of the sea; yet it has an enemy in the shark, who follows it hours at a time, hoping to get a taste of its flesh. The cow has no weapon of defense, but is a wonderful swimmer and is able to out-swim the shark with great ease.

"The manatee eats all kinds of vegetables and grasses, and in captivity it eats common meadow grass. The three I have here," said the proprietor, "were caught by me off the southern coast of Florida. They are very hard to catch alive. They have such great power in their tails, which sometimes measure 5 feet in length, that they often break the strongest nets. They can't stay under water longer than seven minutes, consequently we have to bring them to the surface in that time to get air, otherwise they would drown, and then let them drop in the water until we can get them aboard, ship, but when once there they will live for two weeks out of water.

"There is a grass called sea grass that grows in the ocean to the height of 6 or 7 feet, and when we see it floating on the water it is a sign that the manitees are about, and we lay our nets for them accordingly. They are mostly found in pairs, but if attacked by sharks they will form in battle array, surrounding their young to protect them. The three I have here I expect to keep."

ERNEST.

If Ernest had not been a careful boy his mamma would never have allowed him to have a fishing line and stand on that narrow plank to fish.

"I couldn't trust Charlie there," said Mrs. Ward. "He'd be sure to tumble in or else he'd tear his clothes or get a fish hook in his fingers, or do something dreadful."

Mrs. Lewis said nothing, but she felt glad in her heart, that she had a boy she could trust. "It's worth a great deal to have such a child," she thought.

Yes. Ernest was a boy worth having. He loved to romp and play dearly, but he always did exactly as mamma said. He was obedient, careful and orderly.

THINGS USEFUL.

A Pretty Gelatine Pudding:—A pretty pudding which tastes somewhat like Charlotte russe and is very ornamental for desert, is made according to the following recipe. Pink gelatine is used for best effect, but the ordinary gelatine will do. With the yolk of four eggs, a pint of milk and sugar to taste; make a boiled custard. Having soaked one-third of a box of gelatine in a little cold water for a few minutes, dissolve it with three-fourts of a cupful of boiling water. When the custard is cool, add the gelatine and the whites of four eggs beaten stiff; flavor with vanilla, stir all together and put into a mould.

Beef Cheese:—This is a very nice lunch relish.

Half a beef shin, well broken, put in boiling water. Cook till the meat drops from bone. Take out the meat and take out the bones, leaving the water boiling. Chop the meat fine. Let the water boil down to about two quarts. Skim it thoroughly and mix with the meat. Season all with pepper and salt, and sage as you like. Pour it into deep dishes to cool. The next day it will cut nicely.

Foot Mat:—It is a strange but indubitable fact, that in no place does a bed room carpet wear out so quickly as in front of the dressing mirror. Therefore, a pretty mat that will avert or conceal the wear must be a pleasing gift. To make one that is sufficiently ornamental not to have its useful purpose apparent, take a piece of crimson or gold astrachan cloth eighteen inches wide and twenty-seven long, sew all around it a border of leopard skin plush, or beaver plush, if preferred, and then search in German fancy-work stores, among the canvas worth that is sold there with the figure already wrought and the ground unfilled, for a large cat's or dog's head. The worsted-work squares are sold for such a trifle that it would be folly to attempt to work the figure. Cut the canvas away, leaving enough around the figure to turn in and hem down. Then sew the head upon the centre of the mat, the woolly ground will cover all irregularities of the edge. The mat should be lined with ticking or denim to give a firmness. The high-colored astrachans, being now so little used in costumes, are sold for an extremely low price.

Christmas Charlotte Russe:—
1 tablespoonful Cox's gelatine.
1 tablespoonful cold water.
1 cupful milk.
3 eggs (yolks and whites separate.)
½ cup of sugar.
½ teaspoonful of vanilla.
1 pint of cream.

Sponge cake enough to line a mould with thin slices.

Soak the gelatine in the water fifteen minutes. Heat the milk in a double boiler. When it begins to boil, add the gelatine, and stir till dissolved. Beat the yolks of the eggs with the sugar. Pour the boiling milk on them and return to the fire. Boil a minute till it thickens well. Take off and when partly cold add the vanilla. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth. Pour the cream on them and whip together as light as possible. As soon as the custard is perfectly cold add it to the whipped cream and mix well. Then pour into the mould, previously lined with sponge cake.

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS.
DUFUR & CO.,
113 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.
MANUFACTURE WIRE RAILING FOR Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c. Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees &c., &c.,
mch.2c. 481-1y

Cape Fear and Yadkin Railway Valley



Condensed Time Table No. 5—Taking effect 3.45 a. m., Monday December 10th, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation.
Leave Bennettsville....	5 20 A. M.	6 00 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 30 "	8 20 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 40 "	9 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	8 25 "	1 25 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville.....	8 50 "	9 25 A. M.
Arrive Sanford.....	10 50 "	1 40 P. M.
Leave Sanford.....	11 05 "	2 30 "
Arrive Greensboro.....	2 05 P. M.	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro.....	2 35 "	10 15 A. M
Arrive Mt. Airy.....	6 35 "	5 15 P. M

No. 1—Breakfast at Fayetteville, Dinner at Greensboro.
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Acco'dation
Leave Mt. Airy.....	3 45 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Arrive Greensboro.....	7 45 "	4 15 P. M.
Leave Greensboro.....	10 00 A.M	7 30 A. M
Arrive Sanford.....	1 35 P. M.	1 20 P. M
Leave Sanford.....	1 55 "	2 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville...	4 00 "	5 50 "
Leave Fayetteville.....	4 15 "	5 40 A. M
Arrive Maxton.....	6 15 "	9 45 "
Leave Maxton.....	6 25 "	10 35 noon
Arrive Bennettsville...	7 45 "	1 00 P. M.

No. 2.—Breakfast at Greensboro
Freight and Accommodation—dinner at Germantown.
No. 2—Dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....	8 00 A. M.	
Arrive Greensboro.....	9 30 "	

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....	3 30 P. M.	
Arrive Millboro.....	5 15 "	

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sundays.
Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
General Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railroad Co.

Office of Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C., Dec 11, 1888.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLlowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

NO. 41 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	2 10 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	6 22 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	7 39 P. M
Arrive Charlotte.....	9 35 P. M

NO. 5. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	4 15 P. M
Leave Lincolnton.....	5 51 P. M.
Leave Shelby.....	6 57 P. M.
Arrive at Rutherfordton.....	8 20 P. M.

NO. 51 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.....	7 00 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	2 00 A. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	3 37 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	6 55 A. M

NO. 6 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Rutherfordton.....	8 00 A. M.
Leave Shelby.....	9 22 A. M.
Leave Lincolnton.....	10 30 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte.....	12 05 P. M.

NO. 38 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	6 00 A. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	8 08 A. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	9 10 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	1 30 P. M.

NO. 54 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Charlotte.....	7 45 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro.....	11 15 P. M.
Leave Hamlet.....	1 45 A. M.
Arrive Wilmington.....	8 20 A. M.

Trains Nos. 41 and 38 make close connection at Hamlet, between Charlotte and points North via Raleigh.
Trains Nos. 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet, to and from Raleigh.
Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK,
General Passenger Agent.

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for 3 AGENTS—Bright Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, Students, or Ministers, in each county, for a new, Popular Book. Above salary or highest commissions. Exclusive territory. 30 days credit. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut S., Philadelphia,

J. D. McNEELY.
SALISBURY, N. C.,
GROCERY, PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
MERCHANDISE and COTTON BROKER.
Fertilizers, Lime, Sawed Shingles, and Moutain Produce.

TO THE READERS OF THE N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

THE WRITER HAS SERVED MANY OF YOU FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, OR LONGER and he feels a JUST PRIDE in filling orders for you.

I SEND YOU GOOD GOODS,

And at fair prices, and you could not ask or would not ask for more. I try to please you and generally succeed, as many kind patrons tell me.

IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

I am still trying to do better from season to season, and if I can serve you let me know it, and your orders will have prompt attention. In the article of **LADIES' WRAPS** I am offering extra inducements, especially in **PLUSH GARMENTS**, which I have in great variety.

ALL KINDS OF NEW DRESS GOODS,

And appropriate Trimmings. Suits made to order on short notice.

CARPETS FOR HOMES AND CHURCHES,

Rugs, all sizes, Art Squares, say 2½x3, 3x3, 3½x3 and 3x4 yards, of new and desirable colors and styles.

BLACK SILKS.

☞ What is a more useful present or more appreciated by a Lady?

RESPECTFULLY,
R. H. McINTIRE,
Dec. 1888. WILMINGTON, N. C.



☞ BLACKWELL'S ☜
DURHAM TOBACCO
Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY
SMOKING TOBACCO
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,
Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited by the quantity produced. We are in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the VERY BEST

B. F. HALL. OSCAR PEARSALL.
HALL & PEARSALL,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE ALWAYS CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FLOUR SUGAR COFFEES, MOLASSES SALT FISH
Hay, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hoop Iron, Nails, Glue,
COTTON BAGGING AND TIES.

☞ We solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Correspondence invited.
Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and all Country Produce, will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL.
Wilmington, N. C

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.
WAYNESBORO, AUGUSTA CO, VA.,
JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL SCIENTIFIC, AND BUSINESS COURSES, WITH MILITARY TRAINING.

New buildings, heated by steam; Laboratory; and other advantages and comforts of a first-class Schools. Fifty boarding pupils. Three Assistants. Moral training; home influences; Presbyterian community, with growing church and efficient pastor. Fourteen States represented Session 1887–'8. Send for Catalogue.

NOVELTY HEATER.

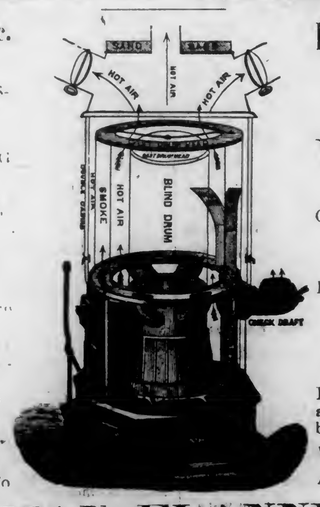
Hardware, Stoves, &c.

—:o:—

THIS HEATER IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS SUPERIOR HEATING POWER, LASTING QUALITIES, ECONOMY, AND MODERATE COST.

—:o:—

We guarantee this Heater to do perfect work.
Any information desired about this Heater can be had by calling on us at our store.
Enquiries by mail will be promptly answered.
Heating and Cooking Stoves at prices lower than ever.
ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co



House Furnishing GOODS.

—:o:—

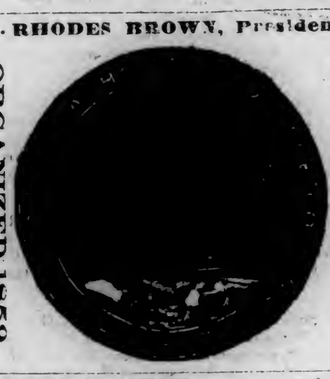
WE HAVE ON HAND
A SELECT STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
Which we would like the Ladies to inspect.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF
HARDWARE
Is complete, and we would ask all in want of such to call on us before purchasing.
We Will Save You Money.
ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co

ALDERMAN, FLANNER & Co.

J. RHODES BROWN, President
WM. C. COART, Secretary.



A Home Company
SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.
Strong! Prompt! Reliable! Liberal!
Agents at all Cities, Towns and Villages in the Southern States.
NORTHROP, HODGES & TAYLOR, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome **Moral** restraint. Offers the best **Physical** and the best **mental** culture, a compulsory **curicuum** with **enforced study**, a reasonable but strict **discipline**, and a location entirely free from **malaria**.
No time or money spent attending **agricultural fairs**. For catalogue address,
Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

R. W. HICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN
Groceries and Planters' Supplies,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Naval Stores and Cotton solicited.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

MAISY'S CHRISTMAS.

'I wonder," cried Maisy, small and fair,
On Christmas eve, as the night shut down,
How Santa Claus can go everywhere
And find all the stockings in every town!"

She skipped from the window lofty and wide,
And questioning stood at her mother's knee,
In the beautiful light of the fireside,—
"Mamma, does he ever forget?" asked she.

"A poor child is begging out there in the storm,
So odd, Mamma, and so pale and so thin!
Can't we have her here to get dry and warm?
And may I tell Bessie to bring her in?"

Astonished the shivering beggar was brought,
And thankfully stood in the fire-light's glow
While Maisy gazed at her deep in thought.—
"Do you hang up your stocking? I'd like to know!"

"My stocking? I haven't a stocking," she said.
"Oh, dear, kind people, please give to me
For starving Mother, a piece of bread;
Too weak to rise from her bed is she."

They gave her stockings, clothes, food, and wine
With fuel to burn and apples to cheer,
And sent her home in a carriage fine,
Quite dumb and breathless with joy and fear.

"Mamma, mamma," crid Maisy, small,
When the child had gone in her dream of bliss'
"She never has hung up a stocking at all!
She doesn't know, even, who Santa Claus is!"

Then she kneeled on the hearth-stone, "O, Santa Clause, dear,"
She cried, with her pretty head all in a whirl
"You needn't bring anything beautiful here;
Please take all my things to that poor little girl;"

And Santa Claus heard what she said, and she hung.
No stocking at all by the fire that night,
But up in the morning rejoicing she sprang,
Herself like the sunshine, so cheerful and bright.

Not a trace of a present by bed or by fire!
The good Saint had taken her quite at her word;
And Maisy sweet, having had her desire,
Set up her old playthings, as blithe as a bird.

She played till 'twas time to the church to go;
Then in satin and velvet and fur and plume,
The mother and daughter tripped over the snow;
With red lips smiling and cheeks abloom,

And after the service was over, and out
The people poured from the portal wide;
Her playmates round Maisy pressed about,—
And "What did you get in your stocking?" they cried.

Then answered our Maisy sweet and small,
While her color grew to a deeper red.
"What did *you* get? *I* got nothing at all!"
"Nothing! She must have been naughty!" they said.

That moment, a beautiful sound in the air.
The blast of a horn, so clear and loud
That it caused all the people to start and stare!—
And a horseman dashed swift past the waiting crowd.

And up to Maisy where she stood,
A little apart from the rest, he spurred;
Dismounted as quickly as ever he could,
And bowed to the ground ere he uttered a word.

Such a splendid messenger, plumed and curled,
Booted and spurred, with a sword so grand!
There never was such a surprise in the world;
And what do you think he held in his hand.

Tied up with ribbons?—Such trinkets and toys,
(Oh, the snow-birds fluttered to hear the news!)
A music-box, and no end of joys,
And the dearest dolly with pointed shoes!

"Good Santa Clause sent me," he said, and he smiled,
"To bring you some presents, and wish you delight;
He did what you asked for the poor little child,
But it made him too late for your stocking last night!"

—*St. Nicholas.*

MAX AND HIS MISTRESS.

The gap between brute intelligence and human does often seem a narrow one. I remember being greatly entertained by the display of "mind" in a little dog belonging to Miss Chamberlain, the "whistling soloist." During a call, the little fellow came in. Presently, "Didn't you hear some one drive up, Ella?" said Mrs. Chamberlain to her daughter in an ordinary tone.

Max, the Skye terrier, was lying on the mat. He at once jumped up from his apparent sleep, ran to the window, stood on his hind feet and looked out, and seeing no one, turned to the amused company and shook his head sideways, expressing an emphatic "No."

"Shut the door, Max," said his mistress. The little fellow looked up, cast his eye about the room for an open door, and seeing the front hall door open, ran to it, pushed away a chair, frisked in behind, rose on his hind feet, put his fore paws against it and pushed it to, after which he ran to his mistress for approval.

"You didn't shut it."

Looking around and seeing it swinging open, he rand and shut it as before, and came back to his mistress.

"Why, Max, it isn't shut now!"

Seeing it open just a crack, he went back with an evident spirit of disgust and standing on his hind feet, reached his fore feet almost to the knob, and stood there striking the door spitefully until he heard the latch click, when he jumped down and frisked his little tail, and fairly danced all over with delight.

"Can you waltz for me, Max?" said one of the ladies, upon which the little dandy acquitted himself gracefully, going round and round with playful antics. "Want a piece of cake?" said she; and the dog came up as gracious as the most accomplished tease, wriggling all over with delight.

"When do you want it?"

"Wite off now; wite off *now*; wite off NOW," barked the dog, shaking his little head with a will.

"Can't you wait a little?"

"No, *no*, NO! No, *no*, NO!" said he, as though wholly out of patience, and she tossed him the cake.

"Can you play for the gentleman; my boy?"

Looking up at me a moment as though deciding whether he wanted to please me or not, he hopped upon the stool, stood on his hind feet, and rattled the keys with his fore feet, striking them here and there, back and forth like a pianist. The noise given forth at this touch delighted him as much as ever it did a child, and though of course there was no tune, yet the air with which he would skip over the keys was highly entertaining.

"And now, Max, let us have a 'sing,' said Miss Chambelain, as she seated herself at the piano and began to play.

He appeared to be in no mood for it, and ran off, but she said nothing, played a few strains, and then she and her mother began to sing. Max at once scampered up into a chair beside his mistress; standing with his fore feet upon the back of the chair, streched his neck and tossed his head, and went through all the facial contortions of a "star" artist, while in tone midway between a squeal and a whistle he sang all through, in apparent time, evidently enjoying both the performance and encore in quite a human fashion.

A caller present said as he took leave, "I will bring my dog in to-night, and he shall teach you how to sneeze, Max," and home he went for his dog. Mrs. Chamberlain quietly took Max upon the sofa and told him the situation, and urged upon him to learn how to sneeze before the gentleman returned. She sneezed for him. He tried it, but in vain. For a long time she gave him the example, and he struggled vigorously to get the knack of it. When he did hit upon it he was as delighted as his mistress, and kept at his practice on his own account.

When the gentleman returned with his "sneezing dog" he was quite taken aback to have Max greet him with a first-class sneeze. Max is quite proud of his acquirement to this day.—*Wide-Wake.*

ONLY TONGUE-LOVE.

Mary Martson was always telling how much she loved her mother.—Words were very cheap, and little Mary seemed to have a great number of them—so many that her mother got tired of hearing her talk.

Of course, you will expect me to tell you that Mary was a great comfort to her mother, and was always glad to help her in every way possible. That was exactly what Uncle Ralph thought when he heard his niece's fine, loving words one day; but before his visit was half over, he found the little girl loved her mother with a love that is good for just nothing at all.

One day the girl who did the work was taken sick, and baby Willie was very fretful, so the mother's hands were more than full of work. Mary kissed her mother when she saw how tired she was, and called her "darling mamma" but did not offer to amuse the sick baby, or take Ann's cup of tea up stairs to her room.—Oh, no! she could not stop, for she was making her dolly a new hood for the winter. Uncle Ralph said to his sister:

"What can I do to help? I see that your little daughter does not love you any, but I do."

Mary stopped knitting and rocking in her comfortable chair, and looked at her uncle in surprise.

"I do love my mother," she said angrily.

"Oh, no; you don't," said her Uncle Ralph, shaking his head sorrowfully.

"I do." And here, I am sorry to say, one little foot went down on the floor very hard.

"You have plenty of tongue-love, I know; but that is like 'sounding brass'—noise only; doesn't amount to anything."

"Mary began to cry at this, and "wonder" what she could do,

"Ask mother, 'What can I do?'" said her uncle.

Poor little Mary stopped crying, but looked very unhappy; for it seemed to her that she must sit in that very comfortable chair and knit dollie Jane's hood. But she might take care of b by.

"I will take baby out," said her uncle; "that will help."

Then Mary felt quite easy again, for some one else was doing her duty for her.

"I wish your Mary loved you," said her uncle to his sister, as he put baby into his little carriage; "but she does not, I fear—only tongue-love, no real heart-love."

After quite a while, Mary went softly into the dining-room, and set the table neatly for dinner, picked up baby's playthings in the sitting-room, and made his little crib bed for his nap, besides taking care of her own little room.

What kind of love did this show? Which kind have you for your mother?—*The Way of Life.*

THE SNOW PRAYER.

A little girl went out to play one day in the snow, and when she came in, she said, "Mamma, I couldn't help praying when I was out at play"

"What did you pray, my dear?"

I prayed the snow-prayer, mamma, that I learned once in Sunday-school: 'Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.'"

What a beautiful prayer! And here is the promise that goes with it: "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow." And what can wash them white—clean them from every stain of sin? The Bible answers: "They have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb"—*The Christian Nation.*

A LITTLE ERRAND FOR GOD.

Helen stood on the door step with a very tiny basket in her hand, when her father drove up and said: "I am glad you are all ready to go out, dear; I came to take you to Mrs. Lee's park to see the new deer."

"Oh thank you, papa; but I can't go just this time. The deer will keep and we can go to-morrow. I have a very particular errand to do now," said the little girl.

"What is it, dear?" asked the father.

"Oh, it is to carry this somewhere;" and she held up the small basket.

Her father smiled and asked: "Who is the errand for, dear?"

"For my own self, papa; but—oh, no; I guess not—it's a little errand for God, papa."

"Well, I will not hinder you, my little dear," said the good father, tenderly. "Can I help you any?"

"No, sir. I was going to carry my big orange, that I saved from the dessert, to old Peter."

"Is old Peter sick?"

"No, I hope not; but he never has any thing nice, and he's good and thankful. Big folks give him only cold meat and broken bread; and I thought an orange would look so beautiful and make him so happy! Don't you think poor well folks ought to be comforted sometimes as well as the poor sick folks, papa?"

"Yes, my dear, and I think we too often forget them until sickness or starvation comes. You are right; this is a little errand for God. Get into the buggy and I will drive you to old Peter's and wait till you have done the errand, and then show you the deer. Have you a pin, Helen?"

"Yes, papa; here is one."

"Well, here is a five-dollar bill for you to fix on the skin of the orange. This will pay old Peter's rent for four weeks, and perhaps this will be a little errand for God, too," said the gentleman.

Little Helen, who had taught a wise man a wise lesson, looked very happy as her fingers fixed the fresh bill on the orange.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.



Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 17, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27 Fast Mail Daily.	No. 15, Daily, ex Sunday.
Leave Weldon	12 40p m	5.43p m	6.00 a m
Arrive Rocky Mt.	1.52p m	.....	7.10 a m
Arrive Tarboro	*3 55p m	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro	10 20a m	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson	2 25p m	7 00p m	7 43a m
Leave Wilson	*2 40p m	.....	.....
Arrive Selma	3 49p m	.....	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	6 10p m	.....	.....
Leave Goldsboro	3 15p m	7 40p m	8 35a m
Leave Warsaw	4 10p m	.....	9 33a m
Leave Magnolia	4 25p m	8 40p m	9 49a m
Arrive Wilmington	6 00p m	9 55p m	11 30a m

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66, Daily ex-Sunday.
Lve. Wilmington	12 05a m	9 00a m	4 00p m
Leave Magnolia	1 26a m	10 35a m	5 40p m
Leave Warsaw	.....	10 50a m	5 55p m
Arrive Goldsboro	2 23a m	11 50a m	6 55p m
Leave Fayetteville	.....	*8 00a m	.....
Arrive Selma	.....	10 23a m	.....
Arrive Wilson	.....	11 40p m	.....
Leave Wilson	3 02a m	12 38p m	7 52p m
Arrive Rocky Mt.	.....	1 17p m	8 29p m
Arrive Tarboro	.....	*3 55p m	.....
Leave Tarboro	.....	10 20a m	.....
Arrive Weldon	4 30a m	2 40p m	9 40p m

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 2.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck at 8.20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh, R. R., daily, except Sunday, 5.05 p. m.. Sunday 3.17 p. m.; arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 p. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 7.10 a. m., Sunday 9.50 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 9 15 a. m.. 11.30 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.00 a. m., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 10.10 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 11.35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 3.00 p. m., arrives Nashville 3.40 p. m., Spring Hope 4.15 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10.00 a. m., Nashville 10.35 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 11.15 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily, except Sunday, at 6.00 p. m., and 11.10 a. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 8.00 a. m., and 3.10 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15, 66, 23 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No, 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 17, '88	No. 23,	No 27.	No. 58.
Lve. Wilmington	*6 25p m	* 10 10 p m	
Leave Marion	9 37p m	12 37 p m	3 55p m
Arrive Florence	1 20a m	1 20a m	5 10p m
	No. 50		No. 58
Leave Florence	3 20a m	.....	†6 00p m
Arrive Sumter	4 40a m	.....	7 21p m
		No. 52.	
Leave Sumter	4 40a m	† 9 20 a m	†7 21p m
Arrive Columbia	6 15a m	10 22 a m	9 00p m

No 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R.

Leaving Lanes 8.22 a. m., Manning 8.53 a. m, Train on C. & D. R. R. connects at Florence with No. 58.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 51	No. 59.	No 53.
Leave Columbia	*10 35pm	* 7 30 a m	* 5 20pm
Arrive Sumter	11 58pm	9 10 a m	6 37pm
		No. 59.	
Leave Sumter	11 58pm	† 9 20 a m	.....
Arrive Florence	1 15am	10 35 a m	.....
	No. 78		No. 14.
Leave Florence	4 35a m	† 10 40 am	*8 20pm
Leave Marion	5 22a m	11 30 am	8 59pm
Arr. Wilmington	8 35a m		11 50pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Manning 7.07 p. m., Lanes 7.12 p. m., Charleston 9.10 p. m.

No. 59 connects at Florence with C. and D. train for Cheraw and Wadesboro.

Nos. 78 and 14 make close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Su'pt.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURES OF

Fertilizers, Pine Wool and Pine Wool Matting.

—o—

WILMINGTON, N. C.

—o—

THE REPUTATION OF OUR FERTILIZERS, the ACME and GEM, is now established, and the results of three years' use in the hands of the best farmers of this and other States fully attest their value as a high grade manure.

The MATTING, made from the leaves of our native pine, has already gained a popularity for comfort and durability equal to any wool carpet, and the demand for it is daily increasing. It has virtues not found in any other fabric.

The FIBRE or WOOL is extensively used for upholstering purposes, and as a filling for mattresses is almost equal to hair, being light, elastic and proof against insects.

Certificate from reliable parties using our goods can be seen at our office, or will be mailed upon application.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price $3 a year. Four months' trial, $1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS
Edition of Scientific American.

A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences or public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the use of such as contemplate building. Price $2.50 a year, 25 cts. a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

PATENTS may be secured by applying to MUNN & CO., who have had over 40 years' experience and have made over 100,000 applications for American and Foreign patents. Send for Handbook. Correspondence strictly confidential.

TRADE MARKS.

In case your mark is not registered in the Patent Office, apply to MUNN & CO., and procure immediate protection. Send for Handbook.

COPYRIGHTS for books, charts, maps, etc., quickly procured. Address

MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors.
GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.



McShane Bell Foundry
Finest Grade of Bells.
CHIMES AND PEALS for CHURCHES, &c. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McSHANE & CO.,
Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

Southwestern Presbyterian University.

Session 1888-9. Opens Sept. 8th

Classical, Mathematical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Biblical and Theological.

Six courses for Degrees.
Eleven Schools in operation.
Nine men in the Faculty.
Terms Liberal.
For catalogue address.
REV. C. C. HERSMAN, D.D.,
Clarksville, Tenn,
N. B. A good preparatory school in the city.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *MODERATE FEES.*

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with reference to actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

—o—

EACH COLLEGIATE YEAR BEGINS THE SECOND THURSDAY IN SEPT., AND ENDS THE THIRD THURSDAY IN JUNE.

—o—

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D.D., President, Chaplain *ex officio*, and Professor of Ethics, Christian Evidences, and Bible Studies.
W. J. MARTIN, LL. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Chemistry.
W. D. VINSON, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. S. GRAVES, M. A., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
W. S. CURRELL, Ph.D., Professor of English Psychology, and Political Economy.
H. L SMITH, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
C. R HARDING, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Applicants for any class will be received at any time during the year.

The necessary expenses for the entire year, exclusive of clothing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, vary from $200 to $250.

Davidson College is on the Railroad, midway between Charlotte and Statesville.

For Catalogues and other information apply to THE PRESIDENT.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Baltimore.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,.

No. 208 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Established in 1816.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silk Dress Goods,
Woolen Dress Goods,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Linen Dress Goods,
English Crape, Shawls,
White Goods,
Domestic Cotton Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
Quilts, Blankets, Comforts,
Furniture Coverings,
Merino Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Embroideries,
Flannels, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cloakings, &c., &c.

Orders for samples solicited and sent by mail free of charge.

Orders amounting to $20 or over sent free of freight charges by express.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Rules for self-measurement, Samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.



PIANOS
GRAND
Summer Sale
ORGANS

CASH PRICES—PAY WHEN COTTON IS SOLD.
GRAND OFFER. 1,000 Pianos and Organs
To be sold in August, September and October at
ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICES, payable
PIANOS only $25 Cash. ORGANS only $10 Cash.
And balance Dec. 1, *without interest* or advance on lowest cash price. Buy now and pay when Cotton is sold.
Great Bargains—Pianos $200, $225, $250.
Organs $24, $35, $50, $60. 10 makers 300 styles. *All freight paid.* 10 days' test trial. Reduced Prices. 87 Page 4to Summer Sale Circular. LUDDEN & BATES, SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE SAVANNAH, GA. The Great P. & O. Depot of the South.

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALINE never fails to Cure. Any one who wants to be CURED can send us their address and we will mail trial bottle FREE. Dr TAFT BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES

100 BOXES D. S. SIDES.
1,500 BARRELS FLOUR, Choice Brands.
2,000 BUSHELS CORN.
200 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses.
300 BARRELS NEW CROP CUBA and P. R. Molasses,
500 NEW and SECOND-HAND Spirits Barrels.
100 BARRELS DISTILLERS' GLUE.
100 BARRELS SUGAR.
75 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
3,000 SACKS SALT.
1,000 PKGS. SNUFF, TOBACCO, LYE, Potash, Soap, Candles, &c.

$20 DOLLARS

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE



SINGER

Style Sewing Machine with Drop-leaf Table, fancy Gothic Cover, 2 large drawers, with Nickle Plated Rings, and a full set of attachments—better than any Singer Machine sold for $40 by canvassers.

One week's trial of machine at your home before we ask payment.

Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save canvasser's profits, besides you get your certificate warranting the machine for three years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
217 Quince St., Philadelphia.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In Superior Court.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY, } Before the Clerk.

R. S. West, Executrix of J. W. S. West,
vs.
A. K. McDiarmid and wife, M. K. McDiarmid, Robt. M. West, R. Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor, and wife Sallie Taylor, and Leroy Calloway.

Petition for instruction and final settlement of estate.

TO Robert M. West, R. Sumpter West, J. N. Taylor and wife Sallie Taylor, and Leroy Calloway:

Take notice that summons having been issued in the above entitled cause, you are hereby notified to be and appear before S. VanAmringe, Clerk Superior Court, at Court House in Wilmington, N C., on the fourth Thursday of January, 1889 (January 24th), and answer or demur to the petition which will be deposited in the Clerk's office ten days before said date.

You are further notified that if you fail to answer said petition (or complaint) the petitioner will apply to the Court for the relief demanded.

Dec. 6th, 1888. S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court.

Attorney for Petitioner, H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

A FRESH CARGO.

PREPARED OYSTER SHELL LIME, for agricultural purposes.
1600 BBLS. ROSINDALE CEMENT, on consignment, add must be sold.
300 NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER.
LIVERPOOL SALE,
KAINIT, &c.
THOS. F. BAGLEY,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

SAY SOES.

The occupants of an Astoria, Ore., hotel fish from their bed-room windows, and haul in their supper from the surging water below.

A certain means of happiness is to keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in every family.

For headache, toothache, earache, and backache Salvation Oil is a certain cure.

Ice is about the only thing that needs a blanket wrapped around it to keep it comfortable in hot weather.

A sparrow with white wings leads a flock of 100 of the brown species at Roundout, N. Y. It is treated with great deference by its companions, who follow all its movements at a respectful distance.

It is said that caterpillars and other pests of trees and shrubbery may be destroyed by boiling the stems and leaves of the tomato plants and pouring the liquid over the afflicted vegetables.

There is a Swedish boarding house on one of the wharves. Her boarders are referred to as the widow's "Swedes.

When Chaplain McCabe was in Kansas last year on a tour endeavoring to raise $1,000,000 for missons a little boy heard his appeal, and thinking of the large sum he had to raise, determined to help him. The first chance he had early in the week he gathered a basketful of chesnuts, which he sold for five cents. He sent this to Mr. McCabe, with the note: "If you want any more let me know."

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Peal St., New York.

Physicians Confess.

All honest, conscientious physicians who give B. B. B (Botanic Blood Balsam) a trial, frankly admits its superiority over ALL other blood medicines.

Dr. W. J. Adair, Rockmart Ga. writes: "I regard B. B. B. as one of the best blood medicines."

Dr. A. H. Roscoe, Nashville, Tenn, writes: "All reports of B. B. B. are favorable, and its speedy action is truly wonderful."

Dr. J. W. Rhodes, Crawfordsville, Ga., writes: "I confess B. B. B. is the best and quickest medicine for rheumatism I have ever tried."

Dr. S. J. Farmer, Crawfordsville, Ga., writes: "I cheerfully recommend B. B. B. as a fine tonic alterative. Its use cured an excrescence of the neck after other remedies effected to perceptible good."

Dr. C. H. Montgomery, Jacksonville, Ala., "My mother insisted on my getting B. B. B. for her rheumatism, as her case stubbornly resisted the usual remedies. She experienced immediate relief, and her improvement has been truly wonful."

A prominent physician who wishes his name not given, says: "A patient of mine whose case of tertiary syphilis was surely killing him, and which no treatment seemed to check, was entirely cured with about twelve bottles of B. B. B. He was fairly made up of skin and bones and terrible ulcers."

A Wonderful Food and Medicine,

Known and used by Physicians all over the world. **Scott's Emulsion** not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. Iuse it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.

DO NOT FORGET

THAT OUR BRAND OF FLOUR, **"The Ladies Favorite,"** is the best Flour on the market. Double Patent, and produces more bread than any other. Large lot of CHRISTMAS GOODS and EVERY DAY GOODS on hand. APPLES, ORANGES, RAISINS. NUTS, &c.

R. W. HICKS.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 5th, 1888.

UNSURPASSED IN THE ADVANTAGE it offers in the Academic, Music or Art Department.

The Principal is now making improvements in the Boarding Department which will make it the best appointed boarding school in the South.

For Catalogue, or information, address
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Principal,
Charlotte, N. C.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. **H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.**

OVERSEERS WANTED Everywhere, at home or to travel. A reliable person in each County to tack up advertisements and show cards of Electric Goods on trees, fences and turnpikes, in conspicuous places in town and country, in all parts of the United States and Canada. Steady employment; **wages, $2.50 per day**; expenses advanced; no talking required. Local work for all or part of time. No attention paid to postal cards. ADDRESS WITH STAMP, J. C. EMORY & CO., 6th & Vine Sts., Cincinnati, O.

CANCER and Tumors CURED; no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

LUMBER BRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.

SPRING SESSION OPENS JANUARY 1st, 1889.

For THOROUH instruction, EFFECTIVE discipline, HRALTHFUL locality, GOOD morals and LOW prices, this School has no superior. Vocal and Instrumental Music a specialty.

Send for circular to
J. A. MONROE, A. M.,
Lumber Bridge, N. C. Principal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. *For $1 a large bottle sent prepaid*

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

When death was nearly expected, all other remedies having failed, and DR. H. JAMES was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that **Consumption** can be positively and permanently cured. The doctor now gives this recipe free, together with certificates of cures from physicians, ministers, and other eminent persons, only asking that each remit two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS

Royal Piano Folio A fine collection of the very best instrumental music by the most prominent foreign composers. 144 pages. Paper; 65 cents, Cloth $1.00, by mail, postpaid.

Royal Vocal Folio A compilation of the choicest gems of foreign song. This collection has no superior in point of merit. 144 pages. Paper; 65 cents. Cloth $1.00, by mail, postpaid.

Snow White By Clara Burnham and G. F. Root. A new and fascinating juvenile operetta. Price, 50 cents by mail, postpaid.

Y. P. S. C. E. Send for a copy of "Songs for the Young People's Meeting," by C. H. Gilphant, author of the celebrated "Endeavor." Price, 15 cents by mail, postpaid.

MUSICAL CALENDAR **For 1889.** Containing interesting information relative to music and musicians, and a condensed dictionary of musical terms. Price, 15 cents by mail.

The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
And 19 East 16th St., New York City.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N. Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

From its combination of valuable medicines, is superior to the essence of Ginger in the cure of Cramps, Colic, Dyspepsia and Bowel disorders, and is invaluable for all Throat and Lung troubles. Use it without delay if you have Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs. 50c. & $1.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S *Established 1837. It is now over sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for WORMS, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the Sovereign Remedy for WORMS.*

VERMIFUGE.

Littell's Living Age.



Jan. 1, 1889, THE LIVING AGE enters upon its **150th Volume.**

Approved in the outset by Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams, historians Sparks, Prescott, Ticknor, Bancroft, and many others, it has met with constant commendation and success.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE, It gives more than

Three and a Quarter Thousand double-column octavo pages of reading-matter yearly; and presents, with a combined freshness and completeness nowhere else attempted,

The best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Sketches of Travel and Discovery, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature,

It is therefore invaluable to every American reader, as the only satisfactorily fresh and COMPLETE compilation of an indispensable current literature,—*indispensable* because it embraces the productions of the

ABLEST LIVING WRITERS
in all branches of Literature, Science, Politics, and Art.

Opinions.

"No man who understands the worth and value of this sterling publication would think of doing without it. . . Nowhere else can be found such a comprehensive and perfect view of the best literature and thought of our times."—*Christian at Work, New York.*

"It is one of those few publications, weekly or monthly, which seem indispensable. . There is nothing noteworthy in science, art, literature, biography, philosophy, or religion, that cannot be found in it. . . It contains nearly all the good literature of the time."—*The Churchman, N. Y.*

"Replete with all the treasures of the best current thought, the best fiction, and the best poetry of the day. It stands unrivalled."—*The Presbyterian, Philadelphia.*

"It maintains its leading position in spite of the multitude of aspirants for public favor."—*New-York Observer.*

"Biography, fiction, science, criticism, history, poetry, travels, whatever men are interested in, all are found here."—*The Watchman, Boston.*

"By the careful and judicious work put into the editing of THE LIVING AGE, it is made possible for the busy man to know something of what is going on with ever increasing activity in the world of letters. Without such help he is lost."—*Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia.*

"In it we find the best productions of the best writers upon all subjects ready to our hand."—*Phila. Inquirer.*

"The readers miss very little that is important in the periodical domain."—*Boston Journal.*

"It may be truthfully and cordially said that it never offers a dry or valueless page."—*New-York Tribune.*

"It is edited with great skill and care, and its weekly appearance gives it certain advantages over its monthly rivals."—*Albany Argus.*

"It furnishes a complete compilation of an indispensable literature."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"For the amount of reading-matter contained, the subscription is extremely low."—*Christian Advocate, Nashville.*

"In this weekly magazine the reader finds all that is worth knowing in the realm of current literature."—*Canada Presbyterian, Toronto.*

"It is indispensable to all who would keep abreast of our manifold progress. . It is absolutely without a rival."—*Montreal Gazette.*

Published WEEKLY at $8.00 a year, free of postage; or for $10.50, THE LIVING AGE and any one of the American $4 Monthlies (or *Harper's Weekly* or *Bazar*) will be sent for a year, postpaid; or, for $9.50, THE LIVING AGE and the *St. Nicholas* or *Scribner's Magazine.*

Now is the time to subscribe, beginning with the New Year.

Address, **LITTELL & CO., Boston.**

HUNTERSVILLE ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will begin the 1st January, 1889.

Terms reasonable.

Address
H. A. GREY,
Huntersville, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Miles H. Bass, Plaintiff,
against
Alwilda Bass, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore, is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held in the said county of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in March, 1889 and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant.

[SEAL] GIVEN under my hand and official seal at office in Wilmington, this the 24th day of November, A. D., 1888.
S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Harriet Hill, Plaintiff,
vs.
Stephen Hill, Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant—and it appearing that the Defendant is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, and cannot after due diligence be found in this State and that a cause of action exists against the defendant, this is therefore to summon the said Defendant Stephen Hill to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the said County of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, N. C., on the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in March 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint already filed herein, or the relief asked for in the complaint will be granted, and a decree made against said Defendant.

This 4th day of December, A. D., 1888.
S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Joseph Ricks Plaintiff,
vs.
Nannie Ricks. Defendant.

THIS is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, this, therefore is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the said County of New Hanover at the Court House in Wilmington, North Carolina, on Sixth Monday before the 1st Monday in March 1889, and answer or demur to the complaint already filed or the relief asked for will be granted and decree made against said defendant.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and official seal at office this 4th day Dec. 1888.
S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk Superior Court,
New Hanover County.

PAINTS & OILS

5 TONS PURE WHITE LEAD.
5 TONS COLORS, DRY IN OIL.
JOHN'S, AND AVERILL READY MIXED PAINTS.
250 BBLS. KEROSENE OIL.
75 BBLS. LINSEED AND MACHINERY OILS.
5000 PAIRS WINDOW SASH AND BLINDS.
1800 DOORS, ALL SIZES.

Lamps, Window Glass, Brushes, and everything appertaining to the Paint Business at low prices, at

W. T. DAGGETT'S,
(Late Hancock & Daggett's),
Wilmington, N. C.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

A TRACT FOR THE PEOPLE,

BY REV. JOHN W. PRIMROSE.

THIS TRACT IS DESIGNED FOR THE removal of erroneous notions respecting the Church, and is a brief summary of its government and leading features. Send orders to the author at Wilmington, N. C.

Single Copies	10cts
Three "	25cts
Ten "	75cts
Twenty "	$1 00

JACKSON & BELL,

WATER-POWER PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOK-BINDERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED IN FINEST STYLE,

—AT—

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

We have all the newest styles of Type and execute work in a style that cannot be surpassed.

T. D. LOVE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT BLADEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HANDLES COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND TON TIMBER, AND MAKES PROMPT RETURNS.

THE CHOICEST GEMS OF THE SEASON AT SMALL COST.

1888. **HOLLIDAY SUPPLIES** 1889

PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION,
RICHMOND, VA.

SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE LIST, AND SEND EARLY ORDERS.
Discount to Miisters, Churches, and Sunday Schools, 25 per cent

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, up to 50 cents.
An assortment package mailed for 25 cents.
THE MONOCHROME AND MONOTINT BOOKS FOR 1888.
From 5 cents up to $1.50 each. Every one a gem.

O SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE GIFT FOR YOUR SCHOLARS.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL CALENDAR FOR 1889,

With various Memoranda for School use,
ATTRACTIVELY PRINTED IN COLORS ON CARDBOARD,
Size 11 x 7 inches.

Price for single copies 10 cents; ten for 50 cents; twenty for $1.00; per hundred $4.00; sent postage paid at these rates.

Now ready. Send orders early, to

WHITTET & SHEPPERSON,
1001 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

M. H. JONES,

DURHAM, N. C.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

COMMUNION SETS OF SIX PIECES:

FLAGON, BAPTISMAL BOWL, TWO PLATES, TWO GOBLETS, FROM

$30.00 TO $125.00.

WHOLE OR PARTS OF SETS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Information cheerfully given on application.

Good Goods--Low Prices.

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, MEAL, Molasses, Coffee, Peanuts, Cheese, Crackers, Snuff, Tobacco.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and all Country Produce will receive careful attention.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Nos. 11 and 13 So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON N. C.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

SPECIAL "WINTER" OFFER.



TO ANY MINISTER OR Church, who will pay cash, at just a fraction over factory prices, I will sell the OLD POPULAR and RELIABLE **Shoninger Organ** At from about $50 and upwards. I find none give better satisfaction, and invite correspondence. I have sold a great many of this make, and have long list of home testimonials from purchasers.

W. S. MOORE.

Greensboro, Dec. 1888.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St. Richmond, Va.





JOHN MAUNDER,

DEALER IN

Monuments, Headstones, Mantels & Grates

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Send your orders by Mail.

ORGANIZED 1832.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company
RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - - $550,000

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

This old Company issues a very short comprehensive policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

Agencies throughout the State.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
T. T. HAY, Gen'l Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

ALLEN'S FORTY LESSONS—
DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.
Third Edition. Clear, concise, and correct. Used in over 200 Schools and Colleges.

Forty recitations from this book will impart more and clearer information than has heretofore been given in 100 lessons.

Price $1. Set of Blanks 40 cents delivered free. GEORGE ALLEN,
New Bern, N. C.

SELECT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPtember 5, 1888. Spring Term January 23d 1889.

Circulars forwarded on application.

KNABE PIANO FORTES

UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore STREET.
NEW YORK, 112 Fifth Av. WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. **C. S. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.**

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Home Insurance Company

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

(Organized in 1868.)

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains,

THE HOME

solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED:

Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins.

Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company.

OFFICERS:—W. S. Primrose, President; W. G. Upchurch, Vice-President; Chas. Root, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Cowper, Adjuster.

Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville Street.

Telephone No. 63.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Joseph McLaurin

Desires to return her sincere thanks to former patrons, both in this city and surrounding country, and would inform them that she is ready to fill all orders entrusted to her in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

☞Orders from the country for Christmas work should be sent in at once. Prices, $5 to $8 per Suit.

807 Market St., - WILMINGTON, N. C.

END OF YEAR

NCDA&H

END

OF REEL